



THE MONETARY TIMES



The Molsons Bank

92nd DIVIDEND

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of **Four per cent., and a Bonus of One per cent.** upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank, in Montreal, and at the branches, on and after the

First day of October next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting

of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on **Monday, the 21st of October** next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Montreal, 20th August, 1901. By order of the Board, JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.

Bank of British North America

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that an Interim Dividend, free from Income Tax, for the half year ended 30th June last, of 30 shillings per share, being at the rate of SIX FER CENT. FER ANNUM, will be paid on the

Fourth Day of October Next

to the Proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies. The dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the Fourth day of October next, to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfer can be made between the 20th irst. and the 4th prox., as the books must be closed during that period. By order of the Court.

> A. G. WALLIS, Secretary.

No. 5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

September 3rd, 1901.

The Dominion Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current Quarter-being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this City on and after

Friday the First Day of November Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, T. C. BROUGH, Toronto, 25th September, 19:1. General Manager,







The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation

Is now occupying its new and commodious office premises in its building on

Toronto Street, TORONTO.

These offices are equipped in the most modern style, and carefully designed for the efficient transaction of the various branches of its widely diversified business. With this equipment and a specially selected staff of most experienced officials, the Corporation is now in a position to give the closest attention to every department of its business.

Customers and friends are cordially invited to call and inspect the offices.

The Western Bank of Canada. DIVIDEND No. 38.

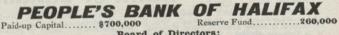
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half pcr cent. has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, being at the rate of Seven per cent per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after **TUESDAY**, **1st Day** of October, 1901, at the Offices of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of September. By order of the Board. T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.

Oshawa, August 24th, 1901.



EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

Established 1859. Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000 Capital paid up, \$1,742,535 Reserve Fund, \$1,050,000 Board of Directors R. W. HENEKER, President. HON. M. H. COCHRANE, Vice-President. Israel Wood J. N. Galer N. W. Thomas G. Stevens C. H. Kathan H. B. Brown, K.C. J. S. Mitchell Head Office-Sherbrooke, Que. WM. FARWELL, General Manager. Branches-Province of Quebec : Montreal, Waterloo, Cowansville, Rock Island, Coaticook, Richmond. Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford, Magog, St. Hyacinthe, Orms-town. Province of B. C.: Grand Forks, Phoenix. Agents in Canada-Bank of Montreal and Branches. Agents in London, Eng.-National Bank of Scotland. Agents in Boston-National Exchange Bank. Agents in New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and remitted.



BAANK OF YARMOUTH NOVA SCOTIA AVA SCOTIA AMAGENERAL AMA	LOAN SOCIETY President HON. A. T. WOOD, Vice-President ALEXANDER TURNER, Esq Capital Subscribed St, 500,000 00 Capital Paid-up 1,000,000 01 Reserve & Surplus Funds 356,752 19 DEBENTURES ISSUED FOR 1, 2 OR 3 YEARS Interest payable halt-yearly at the highest current rates. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society. Head Office-King St., Hamilton C. FERRIE, Treasurer TCHCE DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY Masonic TEMPLE BUILDING, LONDON, CANADA	<section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header>
Progress of the Company Total Assets Earnings rst year	LONDON, CANADA Capital Subscribed\$1,000,000 00 Total Assets, 31st Dec., 1900 2,272,980 88 T. H. PURDOM, Esq., K.C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.	Board of Directors: R. AUDETTE, ESQ., Pres. A. B. DUPUIS, ESQ., Vice-Pres. Hon. Judge Chauveau N. Rioux, Esq. N. Fortier, Esq. V. Chateauvert, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Manager N. LAVOIE, Inspector Branches: Quebec, St. John Suburb "St. Roch. Montreal Roberval, Lake St. John Ottawa, Ont. Joliette, Que. Bimouski, One.
Capital\$200,000 W. H. TODD, President Agents-London, Messrs, Glyn, Mills, Currie & G	EN'S BANK Reserve\$45,000 F. GRANT, Cashier Co. New York, Bank of Montreal. Ch of the Bank of Montreal. Ch of the Bank of Montreal.	Fragerville, P.Q. Montmagny, P.Q. St. Casimer, P.Q. Nicolet, P.Q. Coaticook, P.Q. Agents: England—The National Bank of Scotland, London. France—Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. United States—The National Bank of the Republic, New York; Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston. Prompt attention given to collections.

Huron and Erie

	L	.0	an	1	ar	nd Savings	
London, Ont.				C	o	mpany	
Capital Subscribed			-			\$3,000,000	
Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-up - Reserve Fund -			-	-		1,400,000 890.000	

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms.

Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Par liament to invest in the Debentures of this Company Interest allowed on Deposits.

G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager J. W. LITTLE, President.

The Home Savings and Loan Company,

LIMITED.

Office No. 78 Church St. Toronto

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,000.00

Deposits received and interest at current rates allowed Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reason^{*} able and convenient terms. Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks. JAMES MASON, Manager.



The Ontario Loan and Savings Company

Oshawa, Ontario

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED			 	\$300,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP			 	300,000
CONTINGENT			 	25,000
RESERVE FUND			 	75,000
DEPOSITS AND CAN. D	EBENT	URES	 ***	523,751
STR. STR.				

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures. Deposits received and Interest allowed. W. F. COWAN, President. W. F. ALLAN, Vice-President.

T. H. MCMILLAN, Sec-Treas.

THE GANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL Investment Company, Limited

HEAD OFFICE, 23 TORONTO ST., TORONTO

n	AD OFF	ICE, 21	9 10K	UNIO	127.1 T	OROF	10.
CAPITAL S		ED					\$2,008,000
CAPITAL]	PAID-UP						1,004,000
REST							350,000
ASSETS							4,271,240
		DI	RECI	FORS	:		
	John L John H						e-President
J. K. (J. S.	. Play	fair.	N. Sil	verth	D., C.M.G., orn, John ng.
Money len	t on Rea	l Esta	te. I	ebent	ures Is	sued	
	-						

EDWARD SAUNDERS, Manager

Imperial Loan & Investment Co. of Canada,

Imperial Buildings, 32 and 34 Adelaide Street East TORONTO, ONT. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - . \$1.000.000.00 PAID-UP CAPITAL 732,724.00 RESERVED FUNDS 173,425.00 President—James Thorburn, M.D. Vice-President—Ald, Daniel Lamb, General Manager—E. H Kertland, Manager of the Manitoba Branch-Hon, J. N. Kirchhoffer, Brandon. Agents for Scotland-Messrs. Torrie, Brodie & Maclagan, Edinburgh. Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favor-

Mercantile Summary.

THE Berlin Brush Works, in Waterloo, were on the 21st damaged by fire to the extent of about \$2,500; insured.

On the 21st inst., the "Hamilton," a large steel barge, for the Montreal Transportation Co., was launched by the Hamilton Bridge Co.

EXPERTS figure the cost of the recent great steel strike in the United States to have been to the men about \$10,000,000 in wages, and to the companies, \$15,000,000 in earnings.

THOSE interested in the St. Lawrence shipping trade are expressing great satisfaction at the completion of the cable connecting the Labrador coast with Belle Isle.

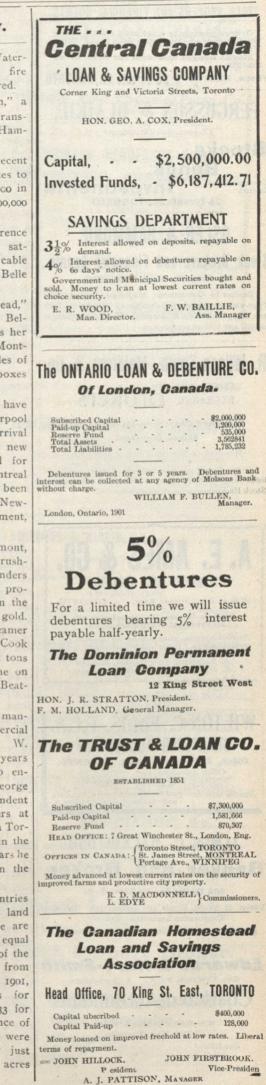
THE Head line SS. "Dunmore Head," sailed from Montreal this week for Belfast via Quebec, where she completes her deckload. She had on board from Montrcal 3,000 sacks of flour, 3,731 bundles of staves, 50 standard deals, 500 boxes cheese, and other cargo.

MESSRS. Elder, Dempster, & Co., have received a cable from their Liverpool office advising them of the safe arrival there from Newcastle of their new steamer, "Lake Manitoba," intended for the passenger service between Montreal and Liverpool. This vessel has been built by Messrs. Swan & Hunter, of Newcastle, and is 18,000 tons measurement, and about 12,000 tons weight.

At the Richardson mill, Stormont, N.S., in July, 2,254 tons of quartz crushed yielded 263 ozs. gold. At the Sanders mill, Harrigan's Cove, in the same province, during August, 230 tons from the St. Anthony property gave 231 ozs. gold. On a recent Alaskan trip, the steamer "Bertha," brought to Seattle from Cook Inlet and the Copper river district 11 tons of copper ore, the product of the mine on La Touch island, owned by A. K. Beatson.

A CHANGE has been made in the management of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency in Nova Scotia. Mr. F. W. Heatherington, who has been many years with the company, has resigned, to engage in another business. Mr. George E. Streeter is appointed superintendent for Nova Scotia, with headquarters at Halifax. Mr. Streeter represented a Toronto wholesale firm for some time in the Maritime Provinces; the past two years he has been assistant superintendent in the company's branch at St. John.

For the past eight months the entries for homesteads at the Edmonton land office have numbered 1,295. These are the largest number of entries for an equal period ever recorded. The returns of the office for the official year show that from the 30th June, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, there were registered 1,633 entries for homesteads, as compared with 1,033 for the preceding official year, a difference of just 600 in favor of this year. There were also located during the fiscal year just closed 568 scrip, comprising 69,764 acres of land.



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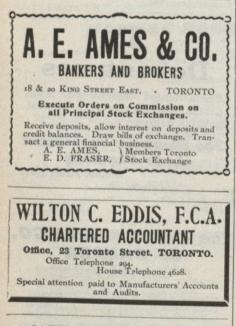
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Mercantile Summary

COMPLAINT is made in Winnipeg as to the dearth of laborers, not only in the country for farming operations, but for building and railroad work as well.

THE private banking firm of J. C. Mc-Keggie & Co., Elmvale, announce that they will open a branch office at Fenelon Falls, Ont., about 1st October next.

THE Pontiac & Pacific line, which is under construction between Aylmer and Hull, will be completed about October 25th. A new station worth \$7,000 is being built in Hull.

A NUMBER of miners, who have been working at the copper mines at Capelton, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, are going to the Sudbury mines, being attracted thither by higher wages.

WEDNESDAY of last week, when the royal visitors were in Montreal, was the greatest day for the Street Railway Company in its history. Nearly 300,000 passengers were carried, compared with 125.-000 or 150,000, which is usually the number on a holiday or fine Sunday. Over 350 cars—everything available—were in commission.

It is now definitely stated that the Cape Breton Electric Company is in a fair way towards obtaining a franchise from the Glace Bay council, permitting it to start work on the construction of an electric railroad through that town. This means that within a short while the industrial centres of Cape Breton will be belted by electric roads.

It is announced from Winnipeg that a company has been formed there, under the name of the Souris Coal Mining Co., which will result in the practical amalgamation of all the coal trading concerns in the south-western portion of the province under one head. The combined capital of those interested amounts to something like \$1,000,000. The output for last year —in the neighborhood of 50,000 tons—is expected to be doubled.

MERRITT BROS., wholesale grocers, St. John, N.B., who succeeded W. W. Turnbull about five years ago. the latter allowing a considerable portion of his capital to remain in the business for a number of years, are now in difficulty, and suspended payment last week. In 1898 they claimed to have about \$100,000 capital in their business. Whether that was correct or not, they now appear to have invested a considerable sum in gold-mining in Montana. This in the meantime is locked up. In addition to this, within the past year the firm has met a heavy loss by fire, notably in the Moss Glen mills, and also losses from other causes. The amount of their liabilities, which are reported very large, cannot yet be ascertained. Puddington & Merritt, retail grocers of this city, who were connected with Merritt Bros., have also suspended payment in consequence of the latter's failure.----An-other suspension in St. John is that of Charles Hoyt, grocer, from the same cause. He owes about \$2,500, and has nominal assets for a fourth of this sum.



Debentures

Municipal, Government and Railway Bonds bought and sold. Can always supply bonds suitable for deposit with Dominion Government.

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JENKINS & HARDY Assignees, Accountants,

ESTATE & FIRE **INSURANCE AGENTS**

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-ISSUE-

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THE architect's plans for the new Carnegie library, at Vancouver, have been accepted, and the work of erection will scon begin.

MR. J. R. BOOTH has been fined again -- to the extent of \$20 and costs-for depositing mill rubbish and sawdust in the Ottawa river.

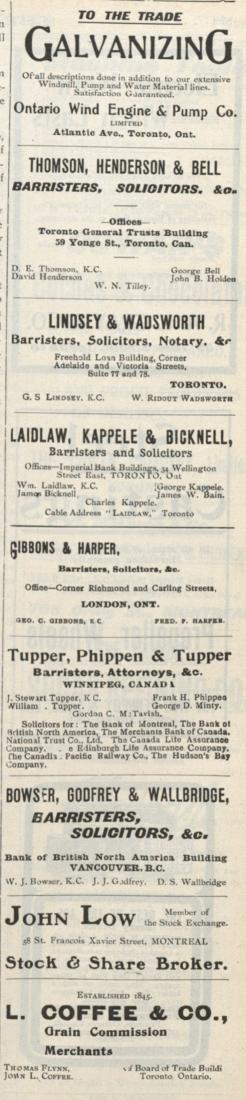
THE Berlin ratepayers, a few days ago, defeated a by-law to grant a bonus of \$25,000 to the Berlin, Hamilton and Preston Electric Railway, by a majority of fourteen votes

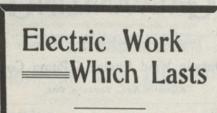
IT is stated that a syndicate, headed by Mr. J. J. Hill, is negotiating for all the sawmills in British Columbia. It already owns the bulk of the mills around Puget Sound

An item in a London paper states that Dart & Hamilton, of Ridgetown, who have in hand the contract for the branch of the Tilsonburg and Port Burwell Railway to Ingersoll, are pushing construction work, and hope to have everything in readiness for operations before winter.

THE Canadian representative in London at the Imperial Institute has recently reported to Ottawa that "in the opinion of influential people engaged in the trade here, the prospects of the Canadian furnitere combination are exceedingly favorable." Quite a few British importers, who formerly bought mainly in the United States, have included Canada in recent trips. It appears that there exist at present in Canada a certain number of enterpises possessing the plant and capital necessary for dealing with the export demand. As a result of investigation these firms have established regular relations, and their whole output is already arranged for, either to direct customers or through regular agents. Trade in furniture between the Dominion and Scotland is on the increase, but there is still plenty of room for further development .- Furniture Trade Review, N.Y.

WE Torontonians and others are apt to grumble at times at the high prices asked for the ordinary commodities and necessities of life. But reading the following list of prices asked at Dawson should render us philosophic and more contented with our lot: Eggs, last spring, \$3 per dozen. On July 1st, 50 cents per dozen. Butter-In June \$2 per pound. In August about 75 cents per pound. Turkey-Per pound, \$1. Sugar-Per pound, 12 cents in summer. In winter price goes up to 50 cents. Beef-Wholesale, about 20 cents. Retail, about 35 cents a pound. Oats-Per bushel, \$2.40. Drinks-Hard, 50 cents; beer, 25 cents per glass. Milk-Last spring was fetching \$3 per gallon. In the summer worth about \$1 per gallon. Shave or haircut, 25 cents. Cigars-Per smoke, 25 cents. Boots-Good walking style, \$10 a pair. Hats-Klondyke style, \$10. Other styles, \$5 to \$8. Hire of team of horses, \$30 a day. Berries, such as blackberries and raspberries, are away up in price, but not uncommon. Potatoes, at various times, \$18 per bushel.





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Mercantile Summary.

McLEAN BROS., Vancouver, have been awarded a contract for the repair and reconstruction of the bridges across the north arm of the Fraser river.

BROCKVILLE'S water supply was nearly cut off on the 19th inst., owing to a fire which occurred in a coal shed adjoining the pumping house. The loss is placed at about \$2,500; covered by insurance.

THE surveyors sent out by the British Columbia Government, have found no difficulty in finding a good route for a railway from the head of Kitimaat Arm, to Hazelton, the head-waters of navigation on the Skeena river, and by which route it is proposed to build a railway into the Omineca Country.

WE hear from St. John that the Cushing sulphite pulp mill, at Fairville, owned chiefly by Capt. Partington, of Manchester, Eng., has changed its management, the principal directors now being James Beveridge and Charles Spreager, of Boston. It is expected to run the mill steadily in future.

A CABLE from Liverpool states that at a special meeting of Ogdens', Limited, manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes, the directors decided to sell to the American Tobacco Company, as the only alternative to annihilation. The capital of the American company was \$50,000,000, while the capital of Ogdens' was \$500,000.

SALT imports into the United States have been reduced from 39 per cent. to 6 per cent. in the last twenty years. The domestic production has risen in that period from 5,961,000 barrels to 20,869,-342 barrels, valued at nearly \$7,000,000. From 1892 to 1897, the United States held second place among the salt-producing countries. In the latter year it took first place, outranking Great Britain by about 5 per cent. Since that time, the United States has continued to increase its lead, until in 1899 it produced nearly 30 per cent. more salt than Great Britain.

THE Windsor Board of Trade is attacking the Government for the present system in vogue of allowing transportation companies to pay customs officers for working overtime. It points out that for many years it has been the usage in connection with the Department of Customs for overtime put in by landing waiters at ferries and the customs officers on trains, to be paid for by the ferry and railway companies. All revenue collected for overtime accrued to the benefit of the Government. This practice, it was claimed, placed the customs officials at the mercy of corporations, and left the Government under obligations to them. The public carriers took advantage of it when seeking renewal of franchises, leases and other concessions. In the case of ferry companies the municipalities were unable to realize anything for valuable franchises when the practice prevailed. The Board thinks that this practice should be stopped, and asks other boards of trade to assist in doing so.





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MONTREAL



Mercantile Summary.

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY V TEMPLE .- The validity of contracts of insurance is very frequently questioned by insurance companies on the ground that a full disclosure of all the facts material and relevant to the risk has not been made by the assured to the company. Insurance contracts are contracts uberrimae fidei, or contracts in which the utmost good faith must be shown, else that contract is a nullity. In the present case, one Temple insured his property against fire, the policy containing a condition that "if the insured is not the sole and unconditional owner of the property, or if any building intended to be assured stands on ground not owned in fee simple by the assured, or if the interest of the assured in the property, whether as owner, trustee, assignee, factor, agent, mortgagee, lessee, or otherwise is not truly stated in this policy, this policy shall become void unless consent in writing by the company be endorsed thereon." As a matter of fact at the time the insurance was put on there was a mortgage on it for a small amount, the existence of which was not disclosed to the company, Temple having insured as owner. Another condition of the policy was that "if the assured have or shall hereafter obtain any other policy of insurance on the said property, then it shall ipso facto become void, unless the consent of the company thereto be endorsed thereon." While the policy was in force, Temple's son, without his knowledge, applied to the Quebec Insurance Company for a policy on the same property, but before he was notified of the acceptance of his application, the property was destroyed by fire. It was held by the Supreme Court that, despite the first condition above, the mortgage did not avoid the policy. And under the second condition, seeing that Temple had not received notice of the acceptance of his son's application for further insurance, until two days after the insured property was destroyed, that therefore, there was really no further insurance on the property, within the meaning of the policy, at the time of the fire. and that therefore the policy was not avoided, but was valid under the condition. This case is, therefore, an exception to the general principle enforced by the courts, that the utmost good faith must be shown in contracts of insurance, and if such broad principle is violated, then the assured cannot recover under his policy, which is a nullity.

MUCH dissatisfaction is expressed in Montreal at the delay which, it now looks certain, will ensue before that port will be in possession of suitable elevator facilities. The contract, which the Harbor Commissioners awarded to Mr. J. A. Jamieson, a short while ago, was subject to the approval of the plans by Mr. Tarte. The latter now refuses to give his sanc-

Mach We have received th	he follow	ving No	ew Tools	for immed	
2 14-inch Swing x 6	foot bed	Engine	Lathes.		
2 14-inch " x 8 1 17-inch " x 6 1 24-inch " x 12 1 24-inch " x 16	foot				
1 24-inch " x 19	foot	**			
1 24-inch " x 16	foot	16	**		
1 24-inch x 36 inch x 2 24-inch x 40-inch x 1 36-inch x 60-inch x 1 72-inch Face Lather 24-inch x 24-inch x 1 20-inch Triple gear Also a large stool and Automatic stean Seud fo	10 foot b 20 foot 16 foot 6, with tw 61 foot b ed Iron s k of Vert n engine r descrip	wo rests ed Iror haper. ical, H s. ption a	" Planers orizontal nd price	" Centre Cra	
H. W. PETRIE,	1. 1. 1. 1.				to.

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Total,

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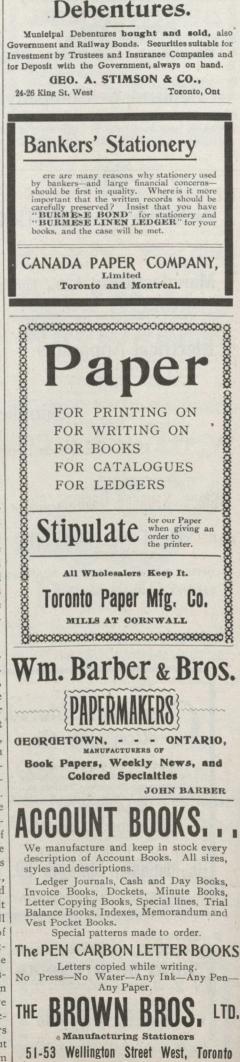
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Mercantile Summary.

tion, as the contract should be for an allsteel elevator, whereas the contractor's idea is to build it of composite material. THE week's failures at Montreal are chronicled as follows: J. A. Leboeuf & Co., men's furnishings, have assigned. Mr. Lebouef failed in 1899, with liabilities of about \$10,000, the estate paying 15 cents on the dollar, and the resumed business using the name of A. T. Lussier, who is the present registered proprietor, and who had himself been unsuccessful in 1895.----Upon demand, consent to assign has been filed by F. N. F. Catudal, saloonkeeper, who is said to show liabilities of \$12,000.----A Christin, a hotelkeeper, in Maisonneuve suburbs, and a man of some prominence in that municipality, having been a town councillor, etc., has assigned with quite heavy liabilities, estimated at some \$30,000 .-----A demand of assignment has been made upon Jeremie Dion, grocer, who owes \$2,200, and who was reported as unsuccessful once before in 1891 .---- E. Rivet, an expoliceman, who started a fancy goods business several years ago, has come to grief, having just assigned owing about \$2,500.-A small cigar manufacturing business was started in 1899 by Beaudoin & Frere, on apparently very limited capital, and their reported assignment does not occasion any great surprise. they are said to owe about \$4,000 --Carroll Bros. have been quite prominent plumbers for some years past, and a year or so ago they claimed a surplus of some \$26,000, which, however, was nearly all represented by book debts and notes, and they have all along shown more or less financial strain, which of late has become quite pronounced, resulting in their assignment on demand. On Saturday last, Judge McLeod, in St. John, N.B., appointed the Hon. L. J. Tweedie and A. H. Hannington, K.C., permanent liquidators of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited, under

the winding-up act. The mill was built in Chatham, N.B., about fifteen years ago, and since then many changes have taken place, adding enormously to its cost, until the limit of the capital account, \$500,-000, had been reached if not exceeded. In July last, when the liabilities of the company were heavily pressing the management, and in view of the low price of sulphite pulp, it was decided to cease operations, and to allow the bondholders to take possession. The Royal Trust Co., being trustees for the bondholders, did so. Their mortgage and bill of sale, it appears, creates a preferential lien on all the real estate and personal property of every kind. The validity of this mortgage is now questioned by some of the large creditors, who have but little prospect of a respectable, if any, dividend on unsecured claims, amounting to more than \$200,000, as stated by Justice Mc-Leod. It is also stated that the creditors have united to attack the conveyance, but this we do not believe, as some of them



we are told, have not yet been consulted in the matter. A great deal of sympathy is felt, not only for the unfortunate creditors, but for some of the large shareholders, who have stood by the concern, and invested freely in it, under illusive promises.

TWELVE years ago, C. H. Shera opened a dry goods store in Port Arthur, and five years later he assigned, owing \$10,000, which was settled by payments amounting to \$6,000. Large as this reduction

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

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> and GENERAL ADVERTISING

Mercantile Summary.

was, it did not seem to have helped him much, as he again assigns .- B. Grennan Co., dry goods dealers, etc., Acton, Ont., have suspended payment, and the stock, amounting to \$5,000, is advertised for sale here to-morrow by the chief creditor.

THE Grand Trunk elevator at Point Edward, Ont., was on the 23rd destroyed by fire. Loss about \$30,000, besides value of wheat in storage probably amounting to \$60,000.

An offer of compromise is being made by Taylor Dockrill, wholesale cigars and confectionery, St. John, N.B., whose failure was lately noted. They propose to pay 121/2c. on the dollar, direct liabilities being estimated at about \$43,000, and indirect, \$23,000.

SINCE the paragraph about the failure of Merritt Bros., St. John, was put into type, two or three more suspensions are announced in connection, the principal one being that of the F. C. Colwell Co., Limited, confectioners. Their liabilities will be in the vicinity of \$20,000. Of this amount, over \$10,000 is owed Messrs. Merritt Bros. for sugars, but they say they have assets sufficient to meet all liabilities, if given reasonable time.

An assignment has been made by Ross McLeod, Innerkip, who has been in business ten years, and at one time did a nice and profitable trade. A couple of months ago his statement showed a surplus of \$5,600 over liabilities of \$2,500. His trouble is largely owing to long-continued ill-health .---- Leonard W. Goodall, grocer, Sault Ste. Marie, has also assigned. About four months ago he began business there with a few hundred dollars, which he saved as a clerk.

THE embarrassment is reported of J. D. Sowerby, who has been carrying on a general store and sawmill business for the past ten years at Oak Point, on the Bonaventure coast, and who had previously been in business at Campbellton, N.B. Though reported as inclined to be rather easy-going in matters financial, he was generally considered to be in pretty fair position, and his reported present offer of 25 cents on the dollar was rather unexpected. His liabilities are estimated at \$22,000.

IT appears that Frank Bros., general storekeepers, Alberni, B.C., are in trouble. Their assets are mortgaged, and they have been sued several times .---- The British Columbia Wholesale Liquor Co., Limited, Rossland, are financially embarrassed, and the sheriff is in possession on a claim of \$1,737, by the Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee. The stock now is advertised for sale.—A bailiff is in possession of the effects of Reuben Andre, dealer in sporting goods, Winnipeg. He came from Hunn's Valley, Manitoba, about nine months ago, where he carried on a small general store. In January last he was obliged to mortgage his stock for



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F. H. MACPHERSON. Secretary, Board of Trade



Write for pamphlet and rates to R WALDER, Preston, Ont.

BANKERS

From the following list our readers can ascertain the names and addresses o bankers who will undertake to transact a general agency collection business in their respective and localities :

A MHERSTBURG, Essex County. THE CUDDY-FALLS CO.

MEAFORD-Grey County. C. H. JAY & CO'Y, Bankers, Financiers and Canadian Express Co. Agents. Money to loan.

GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor, Office, 361 Dundas Street, London, Unt.

COUNTIES Grey and Bruce collections made on commission, lands valued and sold, notices served. A general financial business transacted. Leading loan companies, lawyers and wholesale merchants given as references

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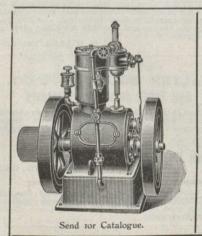
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SYLVESTER BROS. MFG. CO. LINDSAY, ONT.

SOUTHAMPTON ratepayers have decided in favor of putting in a system of waterworks at a cost of \$16,000.

WORK on the harbor improvements at Port Colborne is making good progress. It is expected that the breakwater will be finished by the end of next season.

MR. Ross, Premier of Ontario, denies the statement, which appeared a few days ago, to the effect that he had made arrangements for cheap immigration to Canada, which is purely a matter for the Dominion Government.

WHAT is said to be the largest grain elevator in the world is one which is soon to be erected in Weehawken, N.J., for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, on its west shore line. Its cost is to be \$1,800,000, besides \$200,000 additional for freight sheds. The motive power will be electricity.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Heating apparatus, Paris, Ont.," will be received at this office until Tuesday, ist October, inclusively, for the supplying and placing in position of a heating apparatus at the Public Building, Paris, Ont., according to plans and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Duncan Mackay, clerk of works, Paris, Ont. Tenders will act heating

Ont. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten (to p.c.) of the amount of tender, must accompany each teader. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, ERED CELINAS

FRED. GELINAS

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 14th Sept., 1901. Newspapers inserting this advertisment without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

FOR SALE - Boot and Shoe Business in Port Arthur - stock \$3,500; at rate on \$; good opening. Address Box 229, Port Arthur, Ont.

WANTED-PARTNER with \$1,000, in an es-tablished general store in one of the best wheat sections in Manitoba ; must be well up in dry goods and well recommended. Box 367, Monetary Times.

WANTED A good Stock Solicitor to place shares. in a well established and recently in-corporated manufacturing company. Investors now appreciate good half-yearly dividend-paying Industrial Stock, especially when rates of interest on bank deposits are so low, good mortgages scarce, and mining stocks too speculative. Address, Limited Stock Company, "Monetary Times Office," Toronto, Bux 623,

The Sun Savings & Loan Company is selling Stocks and Debentures and taking Deposits; these opportunities for investment are unequalled; re-liable agents are wanted. Write for particulars to the Company's address, Toronto.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

Dividends for the half-year ended 30th June, 1901, have been declared as follows :---

On the Preference Stock, Two per cent. On the Common Stock, Two and One-half per cent,

On the Common Stock, Two and One-half per cent. Warrants for the Common Stock Dividend will be mailed on or about 1st October to shareholders of record at the closing of the books in Montreal, New York and London respectively. The Preference Stock Dividend will be paid on Tues-day, 1st October, to shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, 1 Queen Victoria street, London, E.C. The Common Stock Transfer Books will close in London at 3 p.m on Friday, 23rd August, and in Mont-real and New York on Friday, 6th of September. The Preference Stock Books will close at 3 p.m., on Monday, and September. All books will be re-opened on Thursday, 3rd October-By order of the Board,

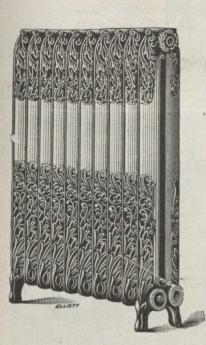
By order of the Board,

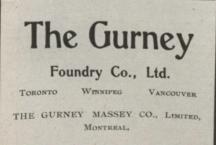
CHARLES DRINKWATER. Montreal, 12th August, 1901.

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You can choose the temperature that suits you and keep the same even warmth in the house all winter through, in spite of outside changes, when you use

OXFORD Boilers and Radiators For Hot Water or Steam.





Mercantile Summary

THE Shore Line Railroad, between St. John and St. Stephen, has been sold at auction to representatives of Russell Sage, for \$25,000.

THE total number of building permits issued in Winnipeg this year, up to the 16th inst., was 525, amounting in value to \$1,432,600. For a similar period last year, there were 401 permits issued, aggregating \$1,044,479.

A MEETING of newspaper men is to be held at Halcyon Springs on the 30th inst., for the purpose of inaugurating a press institute for Eastern British Columbia. They will also discuss the proposal to hold a combined excursion with the Western Canada Press Association to the Western States.

ON Friday last, No. 31 Michigan Central American express made the distance from St. Thomas to Windsor, 111 miles, in exactly one hundred minutes. No stops were made. This is the fastest time ever made on the Michigan Central between these two points. This train generally makes the trip in 102 or 103 minutes.

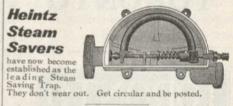
The twentieth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business generally, will be held in Montreal on the 2nd of October. The meeting will be for the purpose of considering a resolution authorizing the issue of bonds of the company, to an amount not exceeding $\pounds 480,000$, sterling, to aid in the acquisition of steam vessels and their equipment.

It is nearly two years since Gillespie & Grier succeeded D. Argue & Son, in the planing mill business at Parry Sound. The purchase then amounted to \$3,900, Although paying \$2,000 cash thereon. they appear to be honest and industrious, they evidently have poor business ability. and being short of capital, have assigned. -Joseph H. Yelland succeeded to the long established carriage business of his father, Wm. Yelland, Peterboro, in 1890, but never prospered. Now he owes \$3,000, and has nominal assets of \$1.800. His assignment, under these circumstances, will be no surprise.

THE annual report of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for the year ending June 30th last, shows that the ratio of operating expenses to earnings had decreased during the year from 51.1 per cent. to 47.9 per cent., which is deemed highly satisfactory. The traffic statistics show that the road carried during the year 3,298,722 passengers, an increase of 965,-937; passengers carried one mile, 308,-819,695; increase, 53,139,020. Total passenger revenue, \$8,480,788, an increase of \$1,116,843; freight revenue, \$22,481,713; increase, \$1,341,532. During the fiscal year there were completed and put into operation 164.84 miles of new road, extensions and branches, and there are under construction at the present time 127 miles additional.



J.M.T. Valves continue to lead in valve specifications. Continue to increase in demand from the consumer. All dealers have them. The best value—at a fair price.



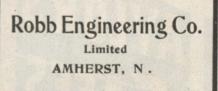
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TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.

THE SITUATION.

The meeting of the royal personages in Europe is likely to bear good fruit in the interest of peace. The Kaiser, the other day, volunteered to the people of Dantzig that, as a result of his conversation with the Emperor of Russia, the peace of Europe was assured for many years. The form in which the understanding between the two Emperors was put is stated, on the authority of rumor, to be that there shall be a truce of ten years, during which neither Russia nor Germany will voluntarily engage in war. It would be too much to assume that, as a result of this understanding, the peace of Europe is certainly secured for ten years. If either nation were to engage in war before that time, it would be easy for it to say, and it might be expected to excuse itself in that way, that it was unwillingly dragged into the contest. But an agreement of the nature mentioned, between the two powerful sovereigns, would have a wholesome restraining effect, and might go far to secure a long peace. The Russo-French alliance is defended by the Czar and President Loubet, of the French Republic, on the ground that it makes for peace; nevertheless we do not hear that the understanding between the Czar and the Emperor has gone further or is likely to take a triparte form. Two heads of State, who wield a large share of despotic power, can make agreements, which would require popular consent if made by the head of a Republic; the same is true of a constitutional sovereign. It is quite possible that, when they meet, the Czar and our King Edward may have equally agreed in the sentiment of peace. though the head of a nation in which Parliament is the predominant power, could not seal the understanding so decisively as Czar and Emperor are reported to have done. Great Britain, however, might be relied on to agree to any reasonable understanding for securing the peace of Europe.

Hon. Mr. Ross, Premier of Ontario, in giving an account of his recent visit to England, admits once

more that it would be reasonable for Canada to contribute towards the defence of the Empire of which she is part, nevertheless tells us how he argued in conversation there the other way. "The only fear of attack Canada had," he had said, "was from the United States, and Canada was not going to quarrel with the United States. If there was any guarrel it would be between the Motherland and the United States, and why should Canada pay for the expense of a guarrel to which she was not a party?" It is unsafe to put arguments into the mouths of men who are opposed to our own views; and Mr. Ross may some day find the inconvenience of it. Besides, he assumes, by way of prediction, as a fact, what no human being can guarantee. Canada, it is true, has no intention of quarrelling with the United States; but it by no means follows that Canada might never be a cause of quarrel between Great Britain and the United States. The yellow journals of the Republic would make Canada a cause of quarrel if they could; in 1837--38, Canada was near to bringing the two countries into collision; in the Fenian raid, Canada, jointly with England, was a cause of the trouble; it is quite possible that Canada might in future be a cause of quarrel between Great Britain and the United States; admit that it is improbable, improbability does not make certainty. We think it is unfortunate that this language used by Mr. Ross was uttered; if he used it as arguments are used in debating societies, as he seems to have done, somebody else may be convinced by and repeat it, tending to defeat the policy which he himself thinks ought to prevail.

By the Trades Congress, at Brantford, two resolutions were passed which directly conflict with one another. One declares true patriotism to be international; another asks the expulsion of alien laborers. Patriotism is a love of country, of one country, and cannot be made to include more; cosmopolitanism is the reverse of patriotism. The congress, moreover, declared the population of Canada to be cosmopolitian; if it were, it would not be patriotic; it would have no love for one country more than another. The common ground on which the mixed population of Canada meets, and unites is Canadian, and not cosmopolitan. If the population of Canada were cosmopolitan there would be no aliens. This the congress did not admit; and it showed the liberality of its cosmopolitanism by calling upon the Department of Labor to assume the deportation of aliens. The congress here shows itself to be national, and in a dubious sense patriotic, forgetting its boasted cosmopolitanism the mement its own interests appear to look the other way. It went so far as to display jealousy of sex rivalry in the fields of labor by deprecating women acting as barmaids. There may be, and we think are, good reasons why they should not so act; but these reasons have nothing to do with the male jealousy, which suggests' the restriction of this employment to men.

The generous act of Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin-Smith in donating \$10,000 to the University of Toronto, for the use of the library, deserves to be signalized as an example which we may reasonably hope to see followed in future. Benedictions of this kind are generally confined to denominational institutions. It is reasonable to sup-

pose that, in future, men's sympathies will expand as national conceptions enlarge. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the University of Toronto, because it originally had a State endowment in wild lands, which few then wanted to buy, and which could not be kept for occupation by tenants, has no further need of an increase of its endowment. It is, in fact, in great straits for means to pay its way, and is greatly handicapped by a want of adequate resources. It had no special claim on the present donors; quite the contrary; the gift shows the magnanimity of the donors altogether apart from the amount of it. The example is likely to be followed; not perhaps immediately. A justifiable vanity sometimes causes men to desire to give their names to a university, and when they cannot do this, the gift of a scholarship answers the same purpose. Mr. and Mrs. Smith seek neither of these distinctions; they simply give \$10,000 in aid of the library, though it would be well if the event could be perpetuated in some convenient form.

At Ottawa some of the amusements prepared for the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were out of the ordinary line, including an exciting trip on a raft down the Chaudiere rapids, the raft being manned by men with long poles, who guided it on the seething waters. A part of the distance was down a slide a quarter of a mile long. The sensation is described as "most thrilling." At one point, before the slide was entered, "the water flowed over the front of the crib bearing its royal freight, which seems to have been something of an unpleasant surprise, for we read that "the royal occupants clutched the seats and wondered what was coming." We must conclude that the feat was without danger; but the shock to royal nerves had better been omitted, especially as the Duchess is in a delicate state of health. At another time the royal visitors were feasted in a rough lumber camp, sitting or seating in seats without backs. This phase of the lumberman's life will, we should think, be deeply impressed on the minds of the royal pair. The official part of the visit included the distribution of a short list of honors to public personages. Here it is the omissions that cause the heartburnings, which are for the most part smothered, and best so. One captious critic, while objecting to the shortness of the list, utters the incongruous objection that such honors are out of place in this democratic country. The Duke undraped a statue of the late Queen Victoria, and distributed to returned volunteers South African war medals. In other respects Ottawa did well and came very near surpassing itself, though the opportunity was not exactly one for recalling the gay days of the Earl of Dufferin, which left behind some sombre days of reckoning. An attempt has been made to throw on the Governor General the responsibility for the selection of the honor list, including of course its contents. This will not hold water. The advisors of the crown in Canada are responsible for what was done, and if any different opinion prevails in any quarter it cannot be abandoned too soon. No doubt the Governor-General can reject advise tendered; over these imperial honors the home government must have some check. A conspicuous blunder has been signalized in Quebec; the speakers of the two houses of the Provincial Legislature being omitted from the invitations to some function to which by usage they were entitled. But where there is no list of precedence, as in Canada, in these modern days, caprice is at liberty to play strange pranks : so strange that a government house may in its selection and exclusions entirely cease to be representative. When this happens, a wild cry for the abolition of the misused institution may at any time burst forth. Such a cry has in the past even gone forth without adequa te reasons; if repeated, what would now be its effect ?

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

We present below a condensation of the figures of the monthly statement of Canadian banks for August, 1901. It is compared with the bank statement for the previous month, and shows capital, reserve, assets, and liabilities; average holdings of specie and Dominion notes, etc.

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	August, 1901.	July 1001
Capital authorized	\$75,875,332	July, 1901. \$75,875,332
Capital paid up	67,482,864	67,147,091
Reserve Funds	36,787,828	36,461,608
Accounter a main a second a se	50,101,020	30,401,008
A LOW TO MARKING AND		States and
Notes in circulation	\$51,352,309	\$48,947,978
Dominion and Provincial Government		
deposits	5,687,761	6,418,592
Public deposits on demand	93,945,799	95,548,323
Public deposits at notice	228,174,258	226,298,537
Deposits outside of Canada Bank loans or deposits from other banks	29,788,014	26,956,580
secured	656,032	600,272
Due to other banks in Canada	3,129,569	2,965,130
Due to other banks in Great Britain	6,569,418	6,477,756
Due to other banks in foreign countries	803,096	752,114
Other liabilities	11,360,226	11,340,649
Total liabilities	\$431,466,589	\$429,306,012
ASSETS.		
Specie	\$11,537,097	\$11,654,085
Dominion notes	20,016,696	20,774,171
Deposits to secure note circulation	2,568,918	2,568,918
Notes and cheques on other banks	11,016,915	12,404,931
Loans to other banks, secured	601,062	
Deposits with other banks in Canada	4,146,678	545,272
Due from banks in Great Britain	6,004,717	4,070,626
Due from other banks in foreign	0,001,111	5 536,348
countries Dominion or provincial Govt. debentures	19,832,953	16,276,435
or stock	11,469,877	11,505,328
Other securities	45,879,262	45,110,247
Call loans on bonds and stocks in Canada	36,999,603	35,173,927
Call loans elsewhere	42,343,373	40,835,163
	\$212,417,151	\$206,454,551
Current loans in Canada		
Current loans elsewhere	280,758,805	282,547,157
Loans to Dominion and Provincial	27,373,521	26,268,826
Governments	2,082,121	2,599,390
Overdue debts	2,110,695	1,957,892
Real estate	915,995	907,672
Mortgages on real estate sold	671,789	
Bank premises	6,599,683	664,579
Other assets	11,217,955	6,574,795
		12,832,475
Total assets	\$544,147,899	\$511,508,426
Average amount of specie held during		
the month	11,745,203	11,705,010
Average Dominion notes held during	1	11,100,010
the month	90 025 961	10 500 050
Greatest amount notes in circulation	20,035,361	19,567,752
during month	51,748,208	50,762,456
Loans to directors or their firms		
Louis to uncerers of their mins,	12,632,370	12,755,431

The steady onward progress of the wave of prosperity that is passing over the country is still the most noticeable feature of the position. And with such a volume of production in various lines of export as is now going on, we may certainly look with some confidence to its continuance. In every department of business there is activity and growth, and the phenomenal harvest of Manitoba will ensure that, from that quarter there will be an acceleration, instead of, as has sometimes happened, a check. That

31st August, 1900.

great index of the activity with which the crop is moved, viz. bank circulation, had not begun to be much in evidence by the 31st August: but when the figures of the bank statement for September appear; and still more those for October, it is almost certain that they will mount up higher than they have ever done before. In fact deposits are doing this already; for although there was a very slight falling off during the month of August in bank deposits, the total for the whole country (of deposits of all kinds) has passed the immense figure of \$450,000,000 or more than £90,-000,000 sterling. And it would not surprise us if this figure reached £ 100,000,000 before another year had passed. This is a surprising figure for a country like Canada, whose wealth has been so largely derived from the clearing of the forest, an operation which requires enormously more time than that by which the wealth of mines, fisheries, and manufactures is produced. For it has been estimated that it takes fully twenty years from the time that a settler enters upon a location in the woods, before he produces anything that can be called wealth, that is more than is required for his own support and that of his family. Through this long process the whole of our older provinces have passed to their present condition of farms, fields and farming villages. Of course when we look at the great prairies of the North West other conditions altogether prevail. But even there it takes much longer than is generally supposed for a settler to be in a condition in which he can lay money by, after having paid all his liabilities.

But though Canada could never have been a country of very rapid growth and development, there is this to be said, that when the stage of slow preparation has been passed, progress and development are steadily onward and upward. And this is the condition of the country now. But, as we all very well know, the North West is only in the infancy of its development. If we could anticipate the events of the next ten or twenty years, we should most likely open our eyes wide with astonishment; for the development of the North West will mean to the manufacturing and commercial regions of the East all that the development of the Western States has been to the Atlantic seaboard States to the Union. The banking and commerce of Ontario and Quebec will receive a prodigious impulse if the development of Manitoba and the regions beyond goes on without interruption. With the prosperity now prevailing there is no sign, so far, of anything like an unhealthy expansion or boom that is, speaking of the situation generally.

There has indeed been both a havoc and a collapse in one department of our industries, that is in gold mining. Yet even this was more an affair of stock exchanges than of industries ; for when we bring the matter to the list of actual production there has been little more than a steady and gradual development with no perceptible reaction at all. All this only proves the truth of that pregnant saying we noticed once before viz., that speculation in mining stocks is not mining. This unhealthy development however covered a comparatively small area considering the vast field of our industries and commercial operations. And though individuals have suffered severely, even to the extent of absolute ruin, it cannot be said that the country as a whole will be much the worse for it. Yet although we say this it will be well for bankers and all who hold the purse strings to be on the look-out for the first signs of speculation expansion. It is they who being at the very centre of affairs ought to be able to perceive the beginnings of evil, and as they have the power to check it in its very

early developments it is to be hoped that they will do so. Such booms and expansions cannot proceed far if banks refuse to co-operate in them by lending money. It is always on borrowed money that the booms are developed, without this they would wither and die at the very outset; there'ore those whose business it is to lend money, and most particularly the banks, have the duty laid upon them to check unhealthy developments at the very outset and save the community from unpleasant consequences.

Our usual comparative statement is appended :--

ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

[In t	housands.]	
L'III L	nousands.	

	1	1		1
Description.	Banks in Quebec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.
Capital paid up	35,044	19,503	10,820	65,368
Circulation	22,844		7,855	
Deposits		120,488		310,497
Loans, Discounts and Investments		128,365		337.960
Cash, Foreign Balances (Net), and Call	BULLY S	and the second	12 344	
Loans	61,906			116,800
Legals	7,830		3,774	
Specie	5,148		2,503	11,080
Call Loans	32,017	19,977	5,806	57,799
Investments	15,435	23,630	7,112	46,279
		FT		
31st August 1901.		[In t	housand	1s.j
	Banks	Banks	Banks	
Description.	in Que- bec.	in On- tario.	in other	Total.
			Prov's.	Sala di
Capital paid up	35,714	23,426	8,340	
Circulation	23,853	20,118		51,352
Deposits	169,579			361,378
Loans, Discounts and Investments Cash, Foreign Balances (Net), and Call	166,605	152,870	50,790	370,091
Loans	81,476	48,685	16,881	147,089
Legals	8,460	8,415	3,140	20,016
Specie	5,036	4,348	2,120	11,537
Call Loans	46,862	24,940	7,538	79,342
Investments	19,777	27,917	9,653	57,347
Government Savings Banks Montreal City and District Savi Bank La Caisse d'Economie, Quebec Loan Companies, 1900	ngs 12 6 20,	197 ,904 ,601 000		
Bank Deposits		\$	95,702 361,378	
States of the second		8	457,080	
COVERNMENT CIRC				
GOVERNMENT CIRC			10 097	
Large Small		\$	18,037 11,247	
		\$	29,284	
Gold held, \$16,190 or 50 per cent.				

BERMUDA.

It is not often that Canadians have the pleasure of becoming acquainted-at this end at any rate-with residents of the Bermudas. It was, however, our good fortune this week to meet and to interview Mr. T. J. Pearman, a prominent Bermuda merchant, hailing from Hamilton and Shelly Bay, who is on a short visit to this country for purposes of business and recreation. We gather from this gentleman that life in those southern islands-though the Bermudas are by no means so far south as most people imagine, being only in the latitude of North Carolina-is going on in the even tenor of its way, as is the wont of things in semi-tropic islands in general; that business is fairly good; and, more important than all, from our point of view, that the people are anxious for closer trade relations with this country. At the present time, Bermuda's imports amount to something like eight times as much as her exports, and the bulk of these come from the United States and Great Britain, though they are increasing very satisfactorily with Canada. The Bermudas think-and very rightly so-that, seeing their tariff duties only amount to 5 per cent., the Canadian Government should make some reciprocal arrangement whereby the discrepancy between their duty and ours should be considerably reduced. Practically, the only articles Bermuda has to export are such agricultural produce as lily bulbs, onions, and potatoes, and these vegetables mature in the early spring, so that competition with similar products of this country is altogether out of the question. In return, the islands would take something of almost everything made in this country, for they possess no industries whatever, unless, indeed, one includes the manufacture of arrow-root starch, which again has no counterpart here.

As we have said before, in speaking of the West Indies, we think the time has arrived when the Canadian Government should take definite, decisive steps at once to bring about closer connection between the various portions of the British Empire. At any rate, Canada being the largest and most important, should be the initiator of such steps in this hemisphere. The sacrifice if any there be, of reducing the tariff rate against products from such outlying British possessions as these of which we speak, would surely be more than atoned for in the fact that we would thereby be lending a helping hand to our weaker sisters; we would be assisting the great cause of imperial federation; and finally, more especially if we could see our way clear to abolishing the duty altogether, we would be rounding ourselves out in the matter of climatic productions, In other words, we would have, within the American hemisphere. a portion of the British Empire capable of producing within itself all the food products of zones ranging from the arctic to the torrid. In the case of Trinidad, our Government has already lost an opportunity in this direction, for the present, at any rate. It is to be hoped that this experience will not be repeated, for the gain of the United States, and our own loss-for this loss is not so much a matter of money as of prestige.

IMPORTANT LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

In the early part of 1897, George Brophy applied, through his financial agent, the late Alex. Cromar, of Toronto, life insurance agent, of the North American Life and several other leading companies, for an annuity on his life, which was duly granted. Shortly after, Cromar applied for a 20-Year Endowment Policy upon his own life, payable to himself for an amount for which an annual premium of \$300 would pay.

Shortly after he assigned the policy to Brophy, who by his own cheque paid both the annuity and endowment premiums. There was nothing in the transactions on their face out of the ordinary course of business. Both the Trial Judge and the Court of Appeal found expressly that the company had no knowledge of any facts to render the transaction an illegal one. Assignments of policies are frequently made, and all companies state that they assume no responsibility for the sufficiency of assignments, and in practice file whatever is sent them in that way by the parties interested, and never attempt to pry into the grounds upon which such parties may have acted.

In the case of the North American Life, as found by the several courts, nothing was known of the illegal features of the transaction nor of the facts connected with the case until the claim papers were put in by Brophy, and on the heels of his so doing, the company was enjoined from paying him, at the instance of the widow of Cromar.

Brophy also refused to state the consideration for which Cromar assigned the policy to him. The position taken by him forced the company either to pay the claim without having, on the evidence furnished by him to them, any defensible authority to do so, or else to give him an opportunity of showing the grounds of his claim.

The company was advised that, if payment was made upon the evidence furnished, the directors and officers authorizing such illegal payment might be compelled to restore to the company, the amount thus improperly paid. Under examination, Brophy, who had in the meantime received about \$70,000 under like policies on Cromar's life, frankly admitted that the form of the transaction had been suggested by himself, Cromar, however, having as an inducement to him to undertake it allowed him part of his commissions.

Judge Street, before whom the cause was first tried, deemed it unnecessary in view of Brophy's own admissions under oath, to hear argument by the company's counsel, and promptly *set aside* the policy as a gambling transaction, and contrary to public policy and a violation of law.

Brophy appealed from this decision to the Court of Appeal for Ontario, which handed down its decision on Monday last, the 23rd inst., stating inter alia: "That on the admissions in evidence of defendant Brophy, the transaction was one by which he, having no interest in Cromar's life, was to insure it for the benefit of himself (Brophy). The policy was therefore a gambling or wagering policy, and absolutely illegal and void, that it was void also because the insurance was effected for the benefit of Brophy, but his name did not appear in the policy, and the fact that it was an endowment policy and not an ordinary life policy made no difference, and that as to the recovery of the premiums sought by the counter-claim there was no evidence that the plaintiffs knew that the policy was a wagering one, and held that the policy in question was contrary to or in evasion of the Act, 14 Geo. III., ch. 48, sec. 1, and upon the evidence it was clear that the defendant had not an insurable interest in Cromar's life, and that the insurance was effected, not for defendant's benefit, but for Cromar's, and was void.'

The trial Judge held that the company were not aware of the illegality of the transaction until after Cromar's death, and with that finding the Court of Appeal concurred.

As to the premiums which had been paid to the company, it was held that the company had made to the Court a sufficient submission of all their equitable obligations appertaining thereto, and it was ordered that these premiums be applied in payment of all the plaintiffs (company's) costs of action and resisting the counterclaim by Brophy, and of the appeal and that the residue, if any, be paid over to Brophy. The whole result is an ample justification of the stand which the company took in the matter.

As to the companies which paid to Brophy the aggregate sum of \$70,000 or thereabouts, may it not be presumed that having so paid in ignorance of the want of insurable interest, and of the circumstances that vitiated the contracts they will be able to recover their several amounts as paid on an illegal consideration.

CATTLE AND OTHER LIVE STOCK.

Indications are not wanting that gradually but surely Canada is becoming a great cattle producing country-great not only in the number of head bred, but in quality. The efforts of such men as Mr. Battye, of Manitoulin Island, referred to last week, are deserving of encouragement, for not only do they result in direct benefit in a limited way to our stock of cattle, but they draw the attention of Canadian farmers and ranchmen to a higher idea of what is wanted in the matters of quality and breed. These remarks are preliminary to a report of the result of the competition which has been taking place between Canada and all-America at the Buffalo Fair. Of all the prizes awarded for cattle exhibits, this country gained 60 per cent., which is a more than satisfactory showing, seeing the difference between the population of Canada and the United States, and the fact that our exhibits of cattle were not much more than 35 per cent. of the total entries, which were, all told, about 1,500. Our stock made a good showing in all classes, while in those classes in which Canadians were on an equal footing, they practically swept the board. One notable example is an exhibitor from St. George, who with ten head of Holsteins, captured ten prizes. In Shorthorns, Canadians took over \$1,000 in prizes, as against \$418 taken by the Americans; in Ayrshires we took \$430, as against \$130; in French-Canadians, \$402, as against \$157; in fat cattle, \$310, as against nothing; in Herefords, \$355, as against \$740; in Aberdeen Angus, \$72, as against \$480; in Galloways, \$197, as against \$247; in Guernseys, \$130, as against \$710, and in Holsteins, \$412, as against \$930. All told, Canadian stock captured over \$3,100 in prizes.

It is interesting to note that the largest single shipment of export cattle to leave Toronto was made on Tuesday last, when 1,000 head of choice steers, collected from various points in Ontario, were sent to Boston en route to Liverpool by the Dominion line steamship "Northman." They averaged 1,400 pounds each, and cost in Toronto from 434 to 5c. per pound. Referring to the local Toronto market, receipts this week have been extra heavy owing to large arrivals from the Northwest of cattle intended for export to England. The offerings consisted in all of 1,655 head of cattle, 2,370 sheep, 687 hogs and 50 calves. There would have been quick sales for choice qualities of export and butchers' cattle, but unfortunately these were not in the ascendant. The demand for sheep was dull, while lambs dropped in price about 25c. per cwt. The following quotations will show the average range of prices obtaining just now: Export cattle, choice, per cwt., \$4.75 to 5; do. medium, per cwt., \$3.75 to 4.25; do. cows, per cwt., \$3 to 3.75; butchers' cattle, picked lots, \$4.25 to 4.50; do, choice, \$3.75 to 4.25; do. fair, \$3.50 to 4; do. common, \$3 to 3.50; do. cows, \$3 to 3.75; do. bulls, \$2.75 to 3.25. Bulls export, heavy, per cwt., \$3.50 to 4; do. light, per cwt., \$3 to 3.50; feeding bulls, \$2.50 to 3.25; feeders, short-keep, \$3.75 to \$4; do. medium, \$3.50 to 3.75; do. light, \$3 to 3.50; stockers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4; do. off-colors and bulls, \$2 to 3.25; milch cows, each, \$45 to 47; sheep, export, ewes, per cwt., \$3 to 3.25; do. bucks, per cwt., \$2.50 to 2.75; do. culls, each, \$2 to 3; lambs. each, \$3.50 to 3.80; calves, per head, \$2 to 10; hogs, choice, per cwt., \$7.25 to 7.371/2; hogs, corn-fed, \$7 to \$7.25; hogs, light, per cwt., \$7; hogs, fat, per cwt., \$7.

THE HALIFAX EXHIBITION.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, held in Halifax last week, began with excellent prospects, but the attendance was much interfered with by rain on several days. However, the number of visitors was very large, Cape Breton sending an especially good proportion, and it may truly be said that an excellent display rewarded them. The main building was well filled with manufactured goods; agricultural hall and horticultural hall contained specimens from the rich fields and orchards of the Eastern provinces; the array of cattle was even better than usual, and the show of poultry was excellent. At the opening, Hon, J. W. Longley, one of the commissioners, spoke thus broadly and sensibly of the possibility of a deficit in the receipts: "The fact that each year has seen a deficit does not in any way affect the merits of the case. No great industrial fair is likely to be self-supporting. Experience has shown that the expense of running an exhibition will always amount to about \$25,000. It is scarcely reasonable to expect that this sum can, under ordinary circumstances, be taken at the entrance gates or upon the grand stand. The deficits have not been large, and so far as the Government is concerned, their share of the deficit has been less than the \$4,000 always voted by the Legislature for a Provincial Exhibition." And he agreed in the opinion of his fellow-commissioners that the Provincial Exhibition is one of the most important steps that has been taken in connection with the agricultural and industrial life of the country.

Among the displays made by manufacturers from Quebec and Ontario we notice the produce of the Laing Provision Co., of Montreal; flour from the two provinces; Dominion pianos and organs from Bowmanville; pianos from Newcombe & Co., and others in Toronto; starch from Brantford; Christie, Brown & Co.'s biscuits in a handsome pyramid; Bell organs and pianos from Guelph. Maritime manufacturers were well represented. Not least interesting was the display of skates and a variety of hardware from the Starr Manufacturing Co., of Dartmouth; there were woollens from the St. Croix mills; footwear and harness from the Standard Co., of Sackville; candy was manufactured in the building by an enterprising Halifax concern; Dunlap, Cooke & Co. showed fine fur garments; the Nova Scotia Furnishing Co. showed furniture; Henderson & Potts showed paints. In the Engineering building the Government had a cold storage exhibit, and the Robb Engineering Co. showed some of their engines. An attractive feature was the display of West Indian products, arranged by C. S. Pickford, while the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Co. exhibited instruments and appliances used in cable transmission, and object lessons in cable repairing, which were very interesting. The show of work done at the McDonald Manual Training School, at Truro, was very creditable. Into particulars of the horticultural or agricultural departments we cannot enter, nor can we do more than mention the cattle and other features of the occasion. But it was distinctly a good Exhibition; and this is the more pleasing because of the absence of a St. John Exhibition this year, an event towards which many look forward year by year.

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. held a meeting on the 20th inst., and declared their first dividend of 31/2 per cent., payable on 1st prox. The reports of the president and vicepresident showed that while the company had to grapple with the initial difficulties which are to be expected at the outset of so large an organization, they had now successfully overcome them all and were producing pig iron most successfully, the same being disposed of all over Canada. A good market had also been secured in Glasgow. It is highly satisfactory to learn that ore can be laid down at the mouth of the furnaces at a considerable less cost than was originally estimated, and that the total cost of the product will now be at a figure somewhat less than that mentioned in the company's prospectus. Every effort is being made to push forward the construction of the plant in order to work at its fullest capacity, taking advantage of the Government's bounties, which are now at their maximum. It is expected that the three furnaces will be in blast by the beginning of the month, and it was stated that the Hearth plant would be rushed ahead, so that steel making will probably begin by November, and the whole plant be in operation by January. Much was expected for the development of Cape Breton at the inauguration of this gigantic new industry, and it is certainly very pleasing to see that these hopes, according to later manifestations and fuller experience, seem to be in a very fair way towards realization.

FUTURE OF THE NORTHWEST.

That the Territories are by no means backward in their ideas of present and future needs may be gathered from a perusal of a summary of a "platform" formulated by the Prince Albert Advocate. The chief desiderata of that important and rapidly advancing section of the country are given as follows:

(1) One province, consisting of Saskatchewan, and perhaps part of Alberta. (2) Proper financial arrangement with the Dominion as to annual subsidy, etc. (3) A school system, modern and progressive; compulsory English education to all foreigners and others. (4) Good roads, public highways built according to most modern methods of road building. Bridges erected where necessary, and every effort made to afford easy and safe transportation facilities for farmers and others. (5) Public drainage; an expenditure of public money for draining waste and submerged hay lands. (6) Ownership and administration of public lands and timber to be in hands of provincial government. (7) Taxation of land held by railways and land speculators. (8) To arrange for the establishment of an experimental farm. (9) A nucleus of a provincial university, to be established in form of high school or collegiate institute for advanced pupils of province. (10) Encouragement of railway extension, also to determine the feasibility and wisdom of encouraging navigation of the Saskatchewan river. (11) An effort to be made to open up the valuable fishing, mineral and timber resources of the north country. (12) Honest, clean, progressive and economical government for Saskatchewan.

MCKINLEY ON RECIPROCITY.

It seems expedient to present to our readers the words of the late President McKinley's speech on Reciprocity, at Buffalo, the day before he was shot. Speaking of his own peeple, Mr. McKinley said their capacity to produce had developed so enormously, and their products had so multiplied, that the problem of more markets required their urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy, he added, could keep what they had; no other policy would get more in these times of marvellous business energy and gain; they ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in the industrial and commercial situation to be ready for any storm or strain. Then he proceeded to indicate his ideas as to what action should be taken:

"By sensible trade arrangements, which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets of our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established.

"What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and production, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

"If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

We hear so constantly now-a-days about The Associated Press, that it may be worth while to say who or what conconstitute the body so named. The Associated Press consists of a number of leading journals of the United States, who years ago associated themselves for the purpose of getting trustworthy news. It was thought that by association, and by the resulting expenditure of sums larger than any one newspaper could be supposed to afford, the best news service could be achieved. Not only must correspondents be stationed at numerous and various points on the North American Continent and in Europe, but arrangement must be made with the telegraph companies and the cable companies of the States, Canada and Europe, to transmit the letters of these correspondents—for the appetite of the American nation for news is ravenous, and they want intelligence of what is going on, not only from this continent and the Mother Country, but from anywhere and almost everywhere. The number of papers, which constitute the Associated Press, has increased in the last twenty years; but the extent of the concern, as at present constituted, is shown by the following:

The annual meeting of the Associated Press was held in New York on September 19th, when the following board of directors was elected: Stephen O'Meara, Boston Journal; Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune; W. L. McLean, Phila-delphia Bulletin; Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg Post; George Thempson, St. Paul Despatch; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Charles H. Taft, Cincinnati Times-Star; Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans Picayune; Herman Ridder, New York Staats Zeitung: M. H. De Young, San Francisco Chronicle; Charles H. Grasty, Baltimore News; Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution: Harvey W. Scott, Portland Oregonian; Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star. At a later date the board of directors met and elected the following officers: Frank B. Noyes, president; Horace White, of The New York Evening Post, first vicepresident; William R. Nelson, of The Kansas City Star, second vice-president; Melville E. Stone, secretary; Charles S. Diehl, assistant secretary; Valentine Snyder, treasurer. The following gentlemen were elected as an executive committee: Stephen O'Meara, Victor F. Lawson, Charles W. Knapp, Whitelaw Reid and Frank B. Noyes. That is to say, the executive committee of this powerful organization is in the hands of the managers of the Boston Journal, the Chicago Daily News, the St. Louis Republic, the New York Tribune, and the Washington Star. This is the controlling body of the fifteen influential newspapers who constitute The Associated Press.

INSURANCE NOTES.

It appears that President McKinley carried \$67,000 insurance on his life. He had a policy for \$50,000 in the New York Life Insurance Company, another for \$7,000 in the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and one for \$10,000 in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York, is still reaching out and rapidly extending its borders, and adding largely to its already enormous income. A few days ago it took over the industrial department of the Pacific Mutual life Insurance Co., of California. It had already entered the field in San Francisco, and no doubt the latter company thought it wisdom to surrender on favorable terms.

Arthur Hallam, a retired Episcopal minister, has been arrested at Los Angeles, Cal., for wearing false whiskers, hair, and disguising his eyes. The report says that Hallam had fixed up a story with Boatman Brown, of Santa Monica Beach, to the effect that Hallam had been drowned at sea the previous night, Hallam intended to go into the interior and live incognito, but was apprehended before starting. He had a foolish idea that he could collect \$25,000 insurance on his lite.

Last week as we were about to go to press news of the death of Mr. James G. Batterson, of Hartford, the veteran president of the Travelers' Insurance Company, reached us. He had been in failing health for several months and had suffered much from sciatica. Mr. Batterson was born in Bloomneld, Conn., February 23, 1823. In 1845 he engaged in business on his own account as a dealer and importer in marble, and he continued therein as the head of the plant then established throughout his life. The business is said to be one of the largest of its kind in the United States. He was the founder of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and during all its career was its leading executive official, and took a deep and active interest in all of its affairs. To his great business abilities the marked success that has been achieved by the company is mainly due. He was a man of classical attainments and superior literary abilities, and was well-known as a vigorous and entertaining writer upon subjects of current interest. He

was, moreover, a man of great force of character and sterling personal integrity. He lived an honored and useful life, and his loss will be greatly mourned.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS.

Alex. Law & Co. are about to erect a large flour mill in Brandon.

The Newell and Higel Piano Co., Toronto, are about to erect another factory at a cost of \$10,000.

The Toronto Foundry Co. are about to erect a new warehouse and foundry in the rear of the Mercer Reformatory. A new cement company, with a capitalization of \$300,000, is negotiating with Toronto city council for a ten-acre site for a factory on Ashbridge marsh. The company expect to

turn out 1,000 tons per day. Plans and specifications are being prepared for a new beet-sugar factory at Wiarton. It will have a capacity of 700 tons daily, though at first only half this amount will be available.

The Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co. are enlarging their factory at Little River by the addition of three fairsized buildings, by which their capacity will be largely increased.

F. H. Clergue and eastern capitalists are forming a company for the manufacture from steel of seamless lap welded and butt welded tubes, up to the diameter of 10 inches for water. steam and boilers. The buildings of the company will be 500 by 1,200 feet, and constructed entirely of steel. The concern will employ between 500 and 600 men, and the factory will be located near the steel plant.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

Mr. James Ruddin, an ex-mayor of Liverpool, Eng., has arranged for the opening of a depot in Toronto for the purchase and shipment of some 2,000,000 fowl and game birds for export to England.

The Southampton and Bristol Cold Storage Corporation, an English concern in a large way of business, asks Toronto city council for a 20-year franchise at \$1,500 per year for the bottom story, or cellar, of the new market building, in which they propose to install a cold storage plant on a large scale, at a cost of \$30,000.

For the week ending with 21st inst. the shipments of cheese from Montreal to Europe were 103.971 boxes, as against 77,706 for the corresponding week of last year. The total shipments since May 1st last have been 1,196,500 boxes, compared with 1,540,806 for the same week of 1900. Of butter the shipments for last week amounted to 41,321, compared with the small number of 7,093 for the corresponding week of last year, and 35,902 for 1899. Total shipments of butter since May 1st were 276,535 boxes, as against 205,751 for 1900.

Ontario's showing in the fruit exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition is very satisfactory. Forty entries were received in all, the competition being open to all America. The Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations' exhibit won the silver medal for the best exhibit by any society or organization. Mr. Albert Pay, of St. Catharines, and Mr. Murray Pettit, of Winona, won silver medals for the best collection by any individual, and Mr. W. M. Orr, of Fruitland, a bronze medal for his collection. This exhausted the medals awarded, Untario getting them all, while the exhibits from the various states received only "honorable mention."

The Cincinnati Price Current says: There is a continued moderate marketing of hogs, and deficiency compared with a year ago. Total western packing 320,000, compared with 320,000 the preceding week, and 330,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 360,000, and two years ago 305,000. From March I the total is 12,430,000, against 11,680,000 a year ago-an increase of 750,000. The quality is irregular, much of the marketing being good, a portion only fair, and in some instances there is shown a larger proportion of coarse stock than usual. Prices have been sharply advanced, with sales ranging up to \$7.20, the general average for prominent points being about \$6.75, compared with \$6.45 a week ago, \$5.35 a year ago, and \$4.45 two years ago.

FOR DRY GOODS DEALERS.

The sealing schooner "Vera" returned to Victoria from Copper Islands last week with 635 skins, and the "City of San Diego" with 1,049.

A despatch from England states that American textile manufacturers are offering high wages to South Lancashire operatives to induce them to come to the States.

A letter received recently from Scotland says that linenprices are still very high, and, even worse than that, the quality of yarns is very poor. Flax appears to be so scarce that spinners are using up anything in the nature of it that. will spin. There have been various reductions in the output of yarns and cloth throughout the market through machinery: being idle. This is a very difficult season.

A New York report says: There is no particular change in the character of the ribbon market, although the demand for soft finished satin and taffeta' satin liberty ribbons for immediate consumption is growing stronger right along. Goods of this character are very strong, but there are lines which are not well sustained, and in which prices are irregular. Velvet ribbons are as popular as ever and are very stiff in price.

The Lancashire cotton trade is again feeling the pinch of American competition, and the mills are working on the smallest margins. In some instances the mills are reported. to be running at a loss. It has been decided, however, that it is inadvisable to resort to short time. At a meeting of the Manchester spinners recently they decided to start a spot. cotton bureau, really a rival of the Cotton Exchange of Liverpool.

There is a growing belief among wash goods men that linen crashes are to regain some of their old-time popularity during the season of 1902. The weight of this material makes it particularly appropriate for heavy skirts, which are quite indispensable for seaside and mountain wear on breezy days. Wool crashes are very well thought of for the coming spring season, and the success that is expected for this fabric will carry with it a certain amount of prestige for cotton and linen crashes. Crashes also simulate in weave and effect pongee silks, which, says The Dry Goods Economist, have been adopted as a favorite for the spring season of 1902.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

From the Imperial Institute, Canadian section, we learn that enquiries were received up to 13th September, thus: An enquiry for the names of the leading iron founders in Canada. A Liverpool house asks for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of chair parts. Enquiry is made for the names of Canadian manufacturers of wood casings for electric wires, and a London firm would be pleased to hear from Canadian producers of hardwood flooring, who could contract for supplies.

--Respecting the taking over of the Summerside, P.E.I., Bank by the Bank of New Brunswick, a Charlottetown paper of last week notes the presence of an official of the latter bank to complete the transfer. "Beginning with to-day," says. the Examiner, "it will in future be the Bank of New Brunswick." Mr. E. T. Stavort, lately on the staff of the Summerside Bank, is appointed manager of the branch.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

" The following are the figures of Canadian clearing houses for the week ended with Thursday, September 19th 1901, compared with those cf the previous week :

CLEARINGS.	September 26th 1901.	September 19th, 1901
Montreal		\$16,463,272
Toronto	11 094,003	12,472,626
Winnipeg	3 098,442	2,217,717
Halifax	1,779,980	1,634,613:
Hamilton		849,144
St. John		850,229
Vancouver		1,188,851
Victoria		483,306
Quebec	1,7.4,294	933,000
Ottawa	1,817,354	1,588,719
	Q	620 601 477

Aggregate balances this week \$..... Last week \$4 784,657.

THE MONETARY TIMES

-	State of the second second	Nacional I		CAP	ITAL.				LIABI	LITIES	5.		
	ATEMENT OF BANK			1	1			No. Contraction	Section 1		7000		
f	inder Dominion Gov't or the month ending 1901.	Contraction of the second second	Capital author- ized.	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund.	Rate per cent. of last Divi- dend declar'd	Notes in circula- tion.	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. after deducting advances.	Bal. due to Provincial Govern- ments.	Deposits by the Public payable on demand.	Deposits by the Public pay- able after notice or on a fixed day.	
123	ONTARIO. Bank of Toronto Canadian Bank of Commerce Dominion Bank	Toronto do do	\$3 00 0,000 8,000,000 3,000,000	2,356,600 8,000,000 2,500,000	2,317,470 8,000,000 2,473,091	2,317,470 2,000,000 2,473,091	10 7 10	1,987,391 6,662,829 1,886,559	28,255 52,345 25,872	· 121,999 303,448 462,406	4,168.860 14,140,156 4,746,898	9,320,144 29,114,622 13,688,578	
456	Ontario Bank Standard Bank Imperial Bank	do do do	1,500,000 2,000,000 2,500,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,396,300\\ 1,000,000\\ 2\ 500,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,390,030\\ 1,000,000\\ 2,500,000\end{array}$	350,000 750,000 1,850,600	5 10 10	1,370,047 945,022 2,118,603	17,722 19,283 37,941	297,922 107,161 195,725	$\begin{array}{r} 1,840,172 \\ 1,835,937 \\ 5,221,115 \end{array}$	5,680,270 6,612,068 10,703,638	
789	Traders Bank of Canada Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa	do Hamilton Ottawa	1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	1,350,100 2,000,000 2,000,006	$\begin{array}{c} 1,345,930 \\ 1,998,700 \\ 2,030,000 \end{array}$	250,600 1,500,000 1,665,000	6 10 9	1, 277 ,780 1,644,394 1,878,811	15,077	53,907 360,758	$\begin{array}{r} 1,724.637\\ 3,388,129\\ 2,438,626\end{array}$	6,202,146 8,179,192 7,586,694	
10	Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa	1,000,000	500,000	401,739	134,000	7	347,075	•••••		316,783	1,918,146	1
1	QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A.	Montreal do	12,000,000 4,866,666	12,000,000 4,866,666	12,000,000 4,866,666	7,000,000 1,703,333	10 6	6,649,601 2,610,026	1,334,434 6,514	245,870 8,292	19,832,870 5,448,902	42,489,375 8,097,807	1
3	Provincial Bank of Canada	do	1,000,000	873,487	817,749	•Nil.	11/2	773,988	19,378	113,594	122,069	700,381]]
14 15 16	La Banque d'Hochelaga Molsons Bank Merchants Bank of Canada	do do do	2,000,000 2,500,000 6,000,000	1,50',000 2,500,000 6,000,000	1,500,000 2,500,000 6,000,000	750,000 2,050,000 2,600,000	7 8 7	$\begin{array}{r} 1,416,228\\ 2,453,001\\ 3,593,547\end{array}$	$19,259 \\ 23,272 \\ 240,215$	84,718 63,655 1,378	$\begin{array}{r} 1,801,362 \\ 4,213,806 \\ 4,223,225 \end{array}$]
17	Banque Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bank of Canada	Quebec do do	1,200,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 2,000,000\end{array}$	1,200,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	275,000 700,000 550,000	6 6 6	$\begin{array}{r} 1,181,498 \\ 1,834,166 \\ 1,333,558 \end{array}$	16,952 18,917 4,010	76.095 100,226 576,077	1,208,394 3,342,147 1,786,940	3,286,103 4,091,622 4,604,821	1111
20 21 22	Banque de St. Jean Banque de St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships Bank	St. Johns St. Hyacinthe Sherbrooke	1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	500,200 504,600 2,000,000	262,299 323,970 1,743,635	$10,000 \\ 75,000 \\ 1,050,000$	6 6 7	125,667 293,665 1,588,910		8,626 16,666 11,317	29,659 97,349 1,135,281	244,008 978,459 5,137,361	546464
23 24 25	NOVA SCOTIA. Bank of Nova Scotia Royal Bank of Canada People's Bank of Halifax	Halifax do do	2,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	2,000,006 2,000,000 700,000	2,000,000 2,000,000 700,000	2,600,000 1,700,000 260,000	9 7 6	1,949,023 1,918,727 694,774	277,018 127,327 15,160		3,945,170 3,115,055 475,941	10,803,977 8,629,410 1,697,218	2222
26 27 28	Union Bank of Halifax Halifax Banking Co Bank of Yarmouth	do do Yarmouth	1,500,000 1,000,000 300,000	900,000 66),000 300,000	900,000 600,000 300,000	505,605 475,000 30,000	7 7 5	842,476 578,900 90,644	7,912 17,369 8,653	13,221	951,129 648,494 63,936	2,523,615 2,720,025 407,433	
29 20	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth Commercial Bank of Windsor	do Windsor	280,000 500,000	280,000 500,000	252,906 350,000	30,000 60,000	5 6	75,128 279,227	11,093		62,542 424,776	161 ,639 481 031	2000
31	NEW BRUNSWICK. Bank of New Brunswick	St. John	500,000	500,000	500,000	700,000	12	459,758	45,538		602,872	1,671,127	
32 33	People's Bank St. Stephen's Bank	Fredericton St. Stephen	180,000 200,000	180,000 200,000	180,000 200,000	155,000 45,000	8 5	131,035 111,672	10,086 9,276		89,316 118,530	245,159 169,161	
34 35	P.E. ISLAND. The Summerside Bank The Merchants Bank of P. E. I	Summerside Charlottetown	48,666 500,000	48,666 300,013	48,666 300,013	24,333 149,996	7 8	22,177 226,402			43,169 341,552	134,77 299,96	
	Grand total		75,875,332	68,556,632	67,482,864	36,787,828		51,352,309					-

ASSETS.

1 Caller	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O	The second second second	March and a start	A STATE OF A STATE	ALCONDO LOUGH				State of the state		1		CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	Carl Carl Carl Carl Carl Carl Carl Carl		
	BANK	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Deposits with Dom Gov. for security of note circula- tion.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.	Loans to other Banks in Canada secured	Demand deposits or at notice or on a fixed day with other Banks in Canada.	Balance due from agents of Bank or from other banks, etc., in United Kingdom.	Balance due from agents of the B'k or from other Banks or agencies abroad.	Dominion Govern- ment deben- tures or stocks.	Public and Munic. securi- ties not Cana- dian.	Can- adian, British and other Railway securi-	Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks.	Call and Short Loans else- where than in Canada	Current Loans.	
123	ONTARIO. Bank of Toronto C. Bk. of Commerce Dominion Bank	\$661.332 1,167,007 851,273	1,622,662 1,829,598 1,080,327	95,000 300,000 100,000	432,510 2,043,015 508,971		7,394 172,567 181,838	97,203 126,408	1,504,834	236,497 3,143,675 97,376	38,154 426,392 717,621	2,953,134 5,552,434 2,496,854	1,979,521 5,885,66 5 3,788,439		11,830,092 32,436,270 13,598,465	 1 2 3
456	Ontario Bank Standard Bank Imperial Bank Can.	114,692 191,707 592,082	274,177 432,653 1,330,375	70,000 50,000 105,000	305.667 2 4,098 472,551		71,653 148,016 356,414	397,558	562,904 264,089 1,446,792	50,000 373,666 491,436	191,359 1,507,581 1,225,032	952,136 203,966 1,059,062	572,484 980,273 2,433,727		8,150,403 6,945,035 12,599,166	456
789	Traders Bk. of Can, Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa	150,073 253,803 341,530	896,105 771,264 737,702	60,000 1C0,000 95,000	143,105 209,033 238,921		206,280 134,359 333,847		129,882 238,360 260,316		4,938 1,587,331 644,479	880,755 214,350 868,160	1,980,415		5,848,189 11,610,390 11,427,816	7 8 9
10	Western Bk. Can	25,224	20,162	19,817	23,841		504,737		23,713	160 254	415,243	200,163		•••••	1,659,390	10
11 12	QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A	2,450,069 889,123	3,1(9,515 1,393,240	347,000 130,078							and the second second second	4,519,664 370,472	2,046,521			11 12
13	Provincial Bk of Can	4,499	21,607	30,867			137,004				259,183	235,795		A State State State State	1,488,490	13
14 15 16	Bk. de Hochelaga Molsons Bank Merchants Bk.Can.	146,879 345.965 472,638	766,431 1,053 283 862,956	70,009 120,000 190,000	437,838 598,394 866,266		23,725 150,341 1,010	493,755	573,995	324,157	757,102	1,139,279	1,108,420 3,340,156	6,054,570	20,000,020	14 15 16
17 18 19	Bank Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bank Can	84,264 265,738 204,002	243.807 439,050 391,583	60,000 90,230 81,000	303,950 402,576 198,413		58,182 72,946 40,820		308,168	5 201,060		552,374 128,966		400,000	6,109,514 7,354,544 8,772,829	17 18 19
20 21 22	Bank de St. Jean B. de St. Hyacinthe Eastern Tp. Bank	7,531 25,058 121,038	11,907 19,711 147,037	3,725 15,327 72,047					. 79,07	1		104,512	15,000		581,612 1,453,528 7,533,526	20 21 22
23 24 25	NOVA SCOTIA. Bk, of Nova Scotia. Royal Bank of Can. People's Bk, of Hal.	1,122,605 582,210 60,999	1,239,752 921,054 171,422	92,972 96,000	351,284		. 114,715		8 401,66	9 399,652	480,073		890,724	2,102,425 535,835		23 24 25
26 27 28	Union Bk. of Hal'x. Halifax Bank'g Co. Bank of Yarmouth.	86,573 72,970 27,015	281,625 208,893 21,640	45,000	83,274 93,412		. 81,639		. 51,05	337,410	3 350,391	1,500,600 450	330,251	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3,729,021 3,711,516 763,247	26 27 28
29 30	Exchange Bk. Yar Com. Bk. Windsor.	4,487 32,050	5,800 30,316	3,901	1830		23,870	2,93	. 60,94 7 44,55				28,522		386,407 1,196,547	29 30
31	N. BRUNSWICK. Bk. of N. Brunswick	140,244	221,980	25,000	76,000		81,694	12,53	7 400,00	9 6,12	34,476	87,930	141,466	150,000	2,009,147	31
32 33	People's Bank, N.B. St. Stephen's Bank.	4,324 9,069	11,084	7,500	5,522	Contraction of the	. 68,677				7 5,100				665,843 503,213	32
34	P. E. ISLAND. Summerside Bank	850	4,447	2,538	8,925		. 5,805	i	. 1,13	2					284,357	34
35	Mer. Bk. of P.E.I	8,174	11		0,000		27,007		and the second second	0 0						
	Grand Total	11.537,097	20,016,696	2,568,918	110,16,918	-		6,004,71	7 19,832,95	3 11,469,877	13,669,449	32,209,82	36,999,603	42,343.375	3 280,758,805	-
			2010101000		-10,10,010	001,002	1	1 main and	In the second				and the second	in an all a start of the	1	1

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THE MONETARY TIMES

LIABILITIES

			MALLO I I				
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.	Loans from other banks in Canada secured.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges.	Balances due to agen- cies of bank, or to other banks or agencies in United Kingdom.	Bals, due to bank agencies or other banks or agencies out of Canada cr Britain.	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.	Total liabilities.	Directors' liabilities,
5,501,024		78,249 230,211	2,951,442	140 240	845 2,662	15,712,089 59,099,092 20,810,314	213,188 322,747 335,000
		16,339 1,801	/ 64,619	••••		9.619,828 9,600,430 18,282,824	69,489 324,112 287,819
		10,388 9, F96 4,118	401,926 426,938 500,625	4,136 261		9,674,923 14,024,649 12,435,259	163,912 297,284 138,314
		693			, 15,126	2,601,584	138,314 400
		724,072 150,969		48,684	11,157,608	90,519,044 29,451,191	6,657,000
	656,062				1,760	2,387,235	
••••••		1,489 217,641	56,569			8,575,222 17,376,263	134 762
Contraction of the second seco		890,900	439,555	••••	2,403	23,569,963	260,727 611,346
		24,918 195,494 6,089	19.267			5,862,850 9,601,741 8,327,192	563,266 £17,675 545,440
					5,238	414,939 1,386,140	16.800
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			19,192	15,000		7,932,692	64,638 241,124
1.027.452		436,468 34,704 17,737	332,528	372,260 184,815	4,046 2,194 27,774	20,158,387 15,639,688 2,918,668	276,392 305,525 310,458
		24,763 832 990	190,987			5,057,845 4,158,348 577,117	359,442 12,527
		1,098				300,842 1,199,134	45,033 12,005 92,610
		19,158				2,798,455	96,484
		43		••••••	245	475,640 408,885	93,024 69,434
		30,479			9,658	230,603 877,573	69,865 92,528
29,788,014	655,062	3,129,569	6,569,41	803,096	11,360,226	431,466,589	12,632,370

ASSETS.

Current Loans elsewhere than in Canada	Loans to Provin- cial Gov- ern- ments.	Overdue debts.	Real Estate owned by bank not bank premises	Mort- gageson real estace sold by the Bank.	Bank pre- mises.	Other assets not in- cluded under the fore- going heads.	Total assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during month.		
7,075,254	925,872	11,468 488,442 37,918	176,460 13,979	156,689 15,571	200,000 1,000,000 422,710	1,024,625 12,278	20,626,358 69,705,906 26,171,649	661,800 1,316,000 854,000	1,298,700 1,666,000 1,196,000	2,023,500 6,662,329 1,890,000	123
		3,398 11,502 38,799	30,000 53,284	5,500 11,023 75,182	$\begin{array}{r} 125,000 \\ 106,000 \\ 380,405 \end{array}$	3,044 5,266	11,479,467 11,446,659 23,062,148	114,800 190,350 586,486	$373,200 \\ 521,240 \\ 1,340,174$	1,370,047 945,022 2,152,618	456
		9,188 50,018 158,153	7,207 8,991 9,470	34,090 11,097	$\begin{array}{r} 149.165\\ 369,264\\ 150,028\end{array}$	18,040 85,216	11,355,351 17,777,312 16,441,289	152,000 252,200 336,659	755,933 614,200 652,663	1,277,780 1,644,394 1,879,491	789
29,100		12,503	15,179	27,121	12,138	11,510	3,160,103	24,809	20,739	354,000	10
8,622,786 6,375,339	700,000 17,439	309,519 99,792	12,225 49,665	25,000	600,000 561,605	625,786 8,783,068	111,299,021 37,657,869	2,452,200 975,479	3,275,760 1,381,775	6,619,601 2,610,026	11 12
		38,191	20,675	12,105	130,000	137,289	3,222,284	5,321	93,557	802,938	13
730,093		55,896 105,233 211,370	55,821 85,686 24,508	30,117 39,391 62,371	53.969 300,000 711.535	90,724 10,756 140,264	10,929,571 22,374.467 32,389,709	149,633 350,405 484,762	836,539 802,888 848,196	1,428,285 2,484,701 3,593,547	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \end{array} $
50,199		23,789 62,973 26,360		9,183 29,853 10,423	184,784 220,534 293,258	35,719 48,407 10,100	7,495,329 13,035,785 10,983,350	85,422 263,948 200,378	253,896 663,472 223,149	1,190,353 1,834,166 1,416,923	17 18 19
150,000		35,242 15,483 58,289	13,869 23,304	8,573 2,900 49,403	14,170 19,181 201,065	10,943 56,879 43,041	716,563 1,837,059 10,860,881	7,600 26,712 123,398	12,000 23,154 158,862	136,672 293,665 1,590,415	20 21 22
3,098,096 873,230		48,127 66,357 24,103	3,620 975 15,615	4,061	65,093 60,000 61,091	10,203 13,512 2,648	24,987,002 18,880,521 3,946,104	1,139,511 545,687 60,698	1,300,222 904,324 146,210	1,977,734 1,936,000 695,039	23 24 25
		6,548 9,161 5,784	5,916		52,000 2,440 8,000	10,082	6,557,030 5,295.143 934,856	87,058 73,196 27,243	249,607 189,539 22,123	869,526 578,900 97,419	20 26 27 28
		1,480 38,587	10,388		23,377 57,133	1,591	617,172 1,625,657	3,889 31,919	3,236 31,091	77,310 279,227	28 29 30
371,454	262,890	10,916			30,000	11,702	4,073,561	138,550	203,410	480,393	31
		5,077 19,706	48,204		8,500 12,000	7	836,310 666,492	4,217 9,841	10,653 10,462	144,756 111,972	32 33
••••••	5,650	224 11,099	335	133	250 20,958	15,255	303,603 1,356,318	955 8,077	3,942 15,545	30,304 238,655	34 35
27,373,521	2,082,121	2,110,695	915,995	671,789	6,599,683	11,217,955	544,147,899	11,745,203	20,035,361	51,748,208	

J. M. COURTNEY Deb'y Min. of Fin.

23 NOTES TO THE BANK STATEMENT.

Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under fore-going heads," contains bullion purchased at Dawson City and also \$162,000 deposit with the Receiver General re Bank of British Columbia Note Circulation. No. 8 Assets consists of balances due by other banks only. Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under fore-going heads," contains builion purchased at Dawson City. The figures for the Atlin and Dawson City. Branches are taken from the last returns received, viz.: Atlin, 16th Feb and Dawson City and Feb. astern Townships Bank bonus of one per cent. equal in alt to a dividend of 8 per cent, per annum. Monson Bank bonus of one per cent, equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum. The disturbance in Capital and Reserve is principally owing to the absorption or the Bank of British Columbia by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The name of the former has been struck from the list.

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—" Inherited wealth," exclaimed the blasé young man, with a dreary yawn, " is a curse !" " Then why don't you try to get rid of it?" asked the youth who hadn't inherited any wealth.

"I am doing the best I can," rejoined the other. "I keep a yacht, run an automobile, belong to a swell golf club, and lend you money."-Chicago Tribune.

-An important oversea extension of the business of the great Newcastle firm of engineers and ship-builders, Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Limited, is probable. The feasibility of establishing a branch of the shipbuilding department in Canada is, it is stated, under consideration. Subsidies, it is stated, under con-sideration. Subsidies, it may be noted, are offered by the Dominion Government to any firm that will establish a ship-yard capable of building large steel ves-sels.—Glasgow Herald, 2nd September.

-A summary of the orders noted by the "Railroad Gazette," for railway locomotives and cars in June and July shows 4,024 cars and 43 locomotives ordered in June, 1900, against 10,118 cars and 297 locomotives in June, 1901. For July, 1900, the figures are 6,070 cars and 40 locomotives, against 8,339 cars and 85 locomo-tives ordered in July, 1901. The totals for the first seven months indicate that about 70 per cent. more locomotives have been ordered so far this year than were ordered in the same period of 1900, and about 80 per cent. more cars.

KINGSTON pilots are having consider-able discussion as to the 14-ft. channel in the St. Lawrence, and their respective abilities in taking vessels up and down. Outside the personal matters brought into correspondence by the pilots, the im-portant fact is brought out by officers of the "Northwestern" and "Northman," on the Chicago-European line, that neither of these boats touched bottom while going through St. Lawrence, and that the pass-age from Chicago to Montreal is perage from Chicago to Montreal is per-fectly safe and practicable for vessels drawing 14 feet of water. The "North-western" went aground owing to a dredge and barge blocking the channel, and not because of insufficient depth of water.—Marine Record.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 25th, 1901.

Ashes. -Both pot and pearl ashes are very dull of sale. A few transactions in seconds pots are reported at \$3.80 to \$3.85; first quality pots are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.30, and pearls nominal at \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Hides .- Owing mainly to more active competition between buyers, beef hides are advanced half a cent, making the present quotation 8c, for No. 1. Lamb-skins remain at 40 cents, and calfskins at 9 and 7c. for Nos. I and 2, respectively, but receipts of these are now very small. Cements and Firebricks.-Firebricks are slow of movement, but in cements there is a good jobbing business being done in car lots and less, at steady prices. For

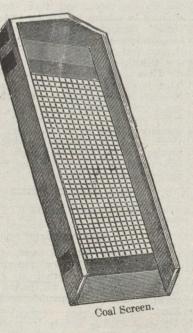
the week ending 17th, the receipts were 500 barrels of Belgian cement, 2,650 English, and 88,300 firebricks. For the week ending to-day, receipts are reported as 2,425 barrels of Belgian and German cement, no English, and 121,550 bricks. Spot stocks of cement are reported quite small. We quote: Belgian cement, \$1.70 to \$1.95; German, \$2.30 to \$2.50; English, \$2.25 to \$2.35; American, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Canadian, Beaver brand, \$1.90; Star, \$2.20; Silicas, \$2.10; firebricks, \$16 to \$22.

Dairy Products.—The cheese market developed quite a degree of strength last week, and though at the moment the demand is less active, owing to the stiffer values, quotations are fairly steady at from 10 to 10¼c. for fine Western Septembers; Augusts, 9½ to 10c.; fine Townships, 9½ to 10½c.; Quebecs, 9½ to 9%c. The market for butter has undergone little variation, quotations for fine creamery remaining at 21 to 21½c.; seconds, 19½ to 20c.; good dairy, 16 to 16½c. Exports last week were unusually large in both lines, the figures being 103,971 boxes of cheese, and 41,321 packages of butter.

Dry Goods.—The really cool weather of the last few days has helped business materially with the retailer, and quite a few country buyers have been in town making moderate selections, while travellers keep sending in good orders. Country remittances are said to be barely so good as early in the month, which is explained in some cases by the fact that farmers are busy threshing, etc., but on the whole there is no special ground for complaint. Values are all reported steady.

Groceries.-The market for raw beet sugar rules rather weak, but the demand

Coal Screens Foundry Riddles Wire Cloth for Mining and Mill Purposes



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WE mean writing machines on which the writing is not in full view of the operator. It matters not whether the manufacturer of blind machines opens his own business college and holds out a bait in the shape of cheap tuition in order to market these out-of-date machines-they are doomed. The Underwood, with its clear, visible writing, from commencement to finish, soft, elastic touch, rapid action and up-to-date features, has won its way into the hearts of the pupil, as well as the expert. Blind Typewriters, like high bicycles, have had their day. Over five hundred Underwoods are now in use by educational institutions in Canada-64 in the Central Business College, Toronto; 55 in the Federated Business Colleges of Ontario, Limited, comprising the British American, Toronto; Hamilton Business College, Hamilton; Forest City, London; Metropolitan Business College, Ottawa: Sarnia, Galt, Guelph, Berlin and St. Catharines. 8 Canada Business College, Chatham; 8 Central Business College, Stratford; 8 Northern Business College, Owen Sound; 8 Winnipeg Business College; 5 Belleville Business College; 5 Peterborough Business College; 3 Loretto College, Toronto; 5 Collegiate Institute, Toronto ; 5 Mrs. Wells' Shorthand School, Toronto; 3 Separate School Board, Toronto. In addition to the above, every high school and collegiate institute in Ontario uses from one to ten Underwood machines. Practical experience has proved beyond doubt that the pupil can learn on the visible writing Underwood machine in one-half the time it would take to learn on a blind typewriter. The Underwood will give satisfaction to the business men, it wears better than other machines and costs no more.

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for refined is reported as keeping pretty well, and with both the local UD fining companies prices are steadily main-tained, as last revised. Molasses is in in very fair demand, and there is no dis-position to concede on the part of holders, Barbadoes being held at 29c. for either the single puncheon or car lots. A few parcels of new fine off-stalk Valencia raisins are to hand, and are being jobbed at 7c. Some further moderate lots of selected are expected in a few days. Quo-tations for new California prunes have just been made, cost being figured at from 51/4 to 51/2c. for 90 to 100's; dried apri-cots are high at 13c.; peaches from 10c. upwards; pears, 12c. Evaporated apples have shown marked advance, old being quoted at 9c., in quantity, and for new pack, 10 to 11c, is being asked. Gallon apples are also much dearer, sales in quantity being reported at \$2.35, with \$2.50 asked. Tomatoes are stiffer, and void a sked. Tomatoes are stiller, and one large Western canner has advanced quotations 5c. It is expected that prices for California loose muscatel raisins will cpen high, but there are a good many old goods left over here, and it is expect-ed local orders will be small this fall, though seeded raisins in cartons will be in good demand. Nothing specially new is reported in teas; the London market for Ceylons is reported rather firmer, and some scarcity is noted of cheap gunpowders.

Leather.—Remarks of last week will still apply. Orders for spring footwear have hardly begun to come in freely yet, have hardly begun to come in freely yet, and boot and shoe manufacturers are light buyers, but values in all lines are said to be firmly held. We quote: Spanish sole, B.A., No. 1, 25 to 26c.; No. 2, B.A., 24 to 25c.; No. 3, B.A., 23 to 24c.; No. 1, ordinary, Spanish, 25c.; No. 2, 23 to 24c.;



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- " 533 Board of Trade Building, 42 St Sacrament Street-Henry Briggs, Supt.
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TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

	Name of Article	Wholesale Rates	Name of Atticle	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesals Rates.	Name of Article.
	FLOUR		SYRUPS: Com. to fine,	CONTRACTOR STOCK		\$ c. \$ c	PINE APPLE- Extra Standard doz. \$ 2 50 2 75
	" Strong Bakers	0 0) 4 00	Pale	0 03 0 031	Brass	0010 00	PRACHES -3 lbs
	Straight Koller	9 85 2 3:	New Orleans	0 27 0 30	Coil chain § in.	3 45 5 03	PEARS-2's 1 75 1 85
Date Date <th< td=""><td>Bran per ton</td><td>14 0) 15 0) 16 00 00 0)</td><td>lapan. " "</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>Sorews, flat head</td><td>01 00 11 90</td><td>PLUMS-Greengage 2's</td></th<>	Bran per ton	14 0) 15 0) 16 00 00 0)	lapan. " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sorews, flat head	01 00 11 90	PLUMS-Greengage 2's
Air Air Air Air Structure 0<	GRAIN : Winter Wheat Now	0.00 0.00	SPICES : Allspice	0 18 0 20	Boiler tubes, 2 in.	821 10% 0 15 0 00	Apples – Gal. Cans
		0 67 0 68 0 80 0 80	Ginger, ground	0 22 0 35 0 20 0 28	STEEL : Cast	Contraction of the second	Blueberries 2's
1.00 0.00	Barley No. 1	0 71 0 75	Natmegs	0 50 1 10		0 10 0 00	Pineapples 2's
Approx. Contrast. Contrast. Contrast. Contrast. Contrast. Contrast. Contrast. Contrast. Contrast. Contrast. Contrast. Contrast. Con	No. 3 Extra	0 44 0 00 0 42 0 00	Pepper, black, ground "white, ground	0 174 0 18	Sleigh shoe	2 25 0 00 2 10 0 00 2 25 0 00	BRANS-2's Wax and Refugee " 0.70 0.00
Base base Compary Data data da par Compary Data data da par Compary Data da da par Compary Compary <th< td=""><td>Rye</td><td>0 08 0 70</td><td>SUGARS f.o.b., Montreal Cut Loaf, 50's</td><td></td><td>CUT NAILS :</td><td></td><td>PEAS- 2's,</td></th<>	Rye	0 08 0 70	SUGARS f.o.b., Montreal Cut Loaf, 50's		CUT NAILS :		PEAS- 2's,
Provision Provisio	Buckwheat	0 52 0 54	Cream	4 53 4 58 0 00 4 38	16 and 20 dy	0 00 2 50	10MATOES-3's, Standard " 38) 0821
Corrent for manual production 0 <t< td=""><td>Butter, dairy, tubs</td><td>0 12 0 16</td><td>No. 1 Yellow</td><td>0 00 3 93</td><td>6 and 7 dy</td><td>0 00 2 60 0 00 2 75</td><td>SALMON - Cohoes " 1 10 1 35</td></t<>	Butter, dairy, tubs	0 12 0 16	No. 1 Yellow	0 00 3 93	6 and 7 dy	0 00 2 60 0 00 2 75	SALMON - Cohoes " 1 10 1 35
District	Creamery, boxes	0 17 0 18 0 19 0 20	TEAS :	0 00 4 03	3 dy	0 00 3 10	" "Anchor" Brand " 0 00 1 60
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International material processing of the second	Beef, Mess	0 13 0 15	Congou, Fooshow	0 13 0 60 0 18 0 50	Monarch	dis 5)-71 dis 50-10	" French, #'s, key opener " 0 211 0 22
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Base per bush 1 00 210 Control of the process of the proces of the proces of the proces of the proces of the process of the	Picnic Hams	0 114 0 13	Cevion, Broken Orange		WINDOW GLASS :	4 15 0 00	DUCK-Boneless, Aylmer, 1's, 2 doz " 0 00 9 25
Details Description Description <thdescription< th=""> <thdescription< th=""> <th< td=""><td>Beans, per bush</td><td>1 90 2 15</td><td>Broken Pekoes</td><td>C 35 0 45 0 22 0 30</td><td>41 to 50</td><td>4 45 0 00 4 85 0 00</td><td>CORNED BEEF-Clark's. 1's. 2 doz " 161 0 00</td></th<></thdescription<></thdescription<>	Beans, per bush	1 90 2 15	Broken Pekoes	C 35 0 45 0 22 0 30	41 to 50	4 45 0 00 4 85 0 00	CORNED BEEF-Clark's. 1's. 2 doz " 161 0 00
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Barane, harry 0.00 </td <td>Slaughter, heavy</td> <td>0 27 0 28 0 29 0 3 t</td> <td>Orange Pekoes</td> <td>0 22 0 55 0 28 0 35</td> <td>Sisal,</td> <td>0 00 0 104</td> <td>LUNCH TONGUE-Clark's, 1 s, 1 doz 3 15 3 45</td>	Slaughter, heavy	0 27 0 28 0 29 0 3 t	Orange Pekoes	0 22 0 55 0 28 0 35	Sisal,	0 00 0 104	LUNCH TONGUE-Clark's, 1 s, 1 doz 3 15 3 45
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No. 7,	light & modern	0 32 0 38	Kangra Valley	0 14 0 15 0 90 0 35			FISH-Medium scaled Herring " 0 16 0 17
Henry Cost (90:00) 0.000 </td <td>" Domestio</td> <td>0 75 0 90 0 50 0 60</td> <td>TOBACCO, Manufactured</td> <td>0 35 0 65</td> <td>Cod Oil, Imp. gal.</td> <td>0 33 0 40</td> <td>Manurial Chemicals.</td>	" Domestio	0 75 0 90 0 50 0 60	TOBACCO, Manufactured	0 35 0 65	Cod Oil, Imp. gal.	0 33 0 40	Manurial Chemicals.
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Corealing angreer 0.2.0.016 Bards MAAlpine Tobacco Co with an angle of the series	Bnamelled Cow, & it	0 20 0 30 0 18 0 23	Currency, 6's, 10's, 10½'s Empire, 34's, 5's, 10's	0 39 0 00	Linseed, raw	0 87 0 89	Solubility and Fineness)
Grantiser 0.67	Grain, upper	0 12 0 15	McAlpine Tobacco Co		Olive, the Imp gal	0 55 0 56 1 20 1 30	" SULPHATE, " 49 00 0 00 " KAINIT, " carlots, " 20 00 0 00
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Grooeries. Special 5 5 8 70 Print, in br. per 100 lbs 2 10 9 30 3 4 4 5 3 00 Grooeries. Base Bas	super	0 13 0 00 0 11 0 12 0 15 0 16	G. and W. 1888	1 15 2 90 3 75 7 20 3 00 6 45	Bro. Japan	0 60 0 90	XX sningles, 16 in. 1 50 1 75 Lath, No. 1 2 5J 2 75
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" \$0 -90 50 " 0 00 0054 Hoop Steel. 0 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 0 00 00	Currants, Filiatra	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Solder, hf. & ht	0 20 0 21 0 20 0 00	Extract Logwood, bulk	0 19 0 13 0 15 J 171	Basswood " 1 "12" 32 00 38 00 " 1 "12" 16 00 32 00
" \$0 -90 50 " 0 00 0054 Hoop Steel. 0 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 0 00 00	Vostizza	0 12 0 13	IRON Hamilton Pig 2	4 50 25 00	Gentian	0 08 0 13 0 25 0 00	Butternut, " " 11" 24 00 30 00
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Grenoble Walnuts	Tarragona Almonds,	0 14 0 15	Russia Sheet, per lb	4 50 5 00 0 10 0 11	Potass Iodide	0 50 0 60 0 07 0 08	Maple, 1 1 11 16 00 18 00
Brazils 0 00 0 12 Gauge 16 4 20 0 00 Sulphur Flowers 0 02 0 04 1 0 16 1 0 16 30 00 34 00 Pecans 0 00 0 15 96 1 8 to 94 4 20 0 00 Soda Ash 0 02 0 03 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Grenoble Walnuts	09 0 10	GALVANIZED IRON :	0 06 0 064	Sal Rochelle	0 24 0 26 0 26 0 27	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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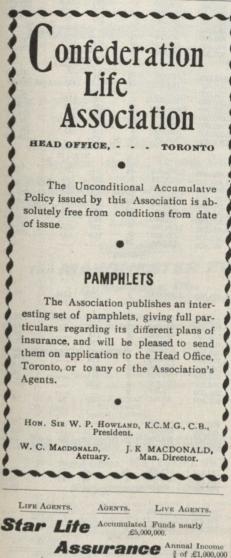


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Capital, \$3.000.000 Assets, \$9,295,037 Losses Paid since Organization, \$83,400,354.00.

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THE [Incorporated 1875] INSURANCE COMPANY All Policies Guaranteed by the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.



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Fall Government Deposit. Insurance ac-cepted at equitable rates.

A. DEAN, Manager. City Agent-H. G. CHARLESWORTH. Telephone 2400.

Applications for Agencies Solicited.

No. 1 slaughter, 28c.; No. 2, ditto, 25c.; common, 22 to 24c.; Union crop, 20 to 30c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; ditto, heavy, 27 to 30c.; grained, 32 to 35c.; Scotch grained, 30 to 35c.; Western splits, 20 to 22c.; Quebec ditto, 15 to 17c.; juniors, 15 to 16c.; calf-splits, 30 to 35c.; imitation French calfskins, 60 to 70c.; colored calf, American, 25 to 26c.; Canadian, 20 to 22c.; colored pebble cow, 13 to 15c.; russet sheepskins linings, 30 to 40c.; colored sheepskins, 6½ to 7½c.; black, ditto, 6 to 6½c.; black Indias, 7 to 8c.; harness, 31 to 33c.; buffed cow, 11 to 13c.; extra heavy buff, 15c.; pebble cow, 10 to 12c.; glove-grain, 10 to 12c.; russet and bridle, 35 to 45c. bridle, 35 to 45c.

Metals and Hardware.—The general situation with regard to these lines is quite as strong as hitherto noted, with good business reported generally. Rolling mill men are still reported behind on orders, and the opinion is held in some quarters that further advance may be expected in bar iron, which is firmly quoted at \$1.85 to \$1.90. In coil chain, there have been two recent advances. Some light been two recent advances. Some light new supplies of Canada plates have been quickly absorbed, and the quotation is firm at \$2.75 for 52 sheets. Stocks of coke tins, especially lighter weights, are practically cleaned out, and \$4.40 to \$4.50 is asked for standard weights; black sheets, \$2.80 for 28 gauge; galvanized iron, sheets, \$2.80 for 28 gauge; galvanized iron, 4¹/₂c. for 28 gauge, and 4¹/₄c. for 26 gauge. Ternes are a little easier, some round lots being done at \$7.75. though \$8 is still quoted in a jobbing way. Of pig lead, there is really a dearth, a broker having an order for 25 tons, finding difficulty in getting even 10 tons and in small lots \$3.50 is now being asked. Ingot tin has been easing off, and the present quota-tion is 28 to 29c. Copper, spelter and antimony unchanged. antimony unchanged.

Oils, Paints and Glass.-The demand shows improvement, as is expected at the season, but not a change of any kind is reported with regard to the values. Quotations are: Single barrels, raw, and boiled linseed oil, respectively, 79 and 82c. per gallon, for one to four 70 and 82c. per gallon, for one to four barrel lots; 5 to 9 barrels, 78 and 81c.; net, 30 days, or 3 per cent. for four months' terms. Turpentine, one barrel, 54c.; two to four barrels, 54c.; net, 30 days. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod 30 days. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod oil, 32 to 35c. per gallon; steam refined seal, 47¹/₂ to 50c. per gallon; straw, ditto, 40 to 45c.; Castor oil, 9 to 9¹/₂c.; in quantity; tins, 10 to 10¹/₂c.; machinery castor oil, 8¹/₂ to 9c.; Leads, (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$600: No. 1. \$550: No. 2. \$525: (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$5.25; No. 3, \$5.00; No. 4, \$4.50; dry white lead, 5½ to 6c.; for pure; No. 1, do., 5c.; genuine red, ditto, 5c.; No. 1, red lead, 4½ to 4Åc.; Putty, in bulk, bbls., \$2; bladder putty, in bbls., \$2.20; ditto, in kegs, or boxes, \$2.35; 25-lb. tins, \$2.45; 12½-lb. tins, \$2.75. London washed whit-ing, 45 to 50c.; Paris white, 75 to 80c.; Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.25 to \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$1.75 to \$2; Paris green, in barrels, 16¾c.; 50 and 100-lb. drums, 17½c.; 25-lb ditto, 18c.; in lb. packages, 18½c.; Window glass, \$2.10 per 50 feet for first break; \$2.20 for second break.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 26th, 1901. Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.-Not much change has taken place in the drug mar-ket since last report, and though no particular amount of activity prevails, yet there is a fair amount of business being yet transacted for this time of the year. In New York, the demand for small lots of quinine for present consumption is re-ported by manufacturers to be steadily

THE MERCHANTS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE : CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,

4 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO

Capital & Assets Over \$500,000

JAMES SCOTT, President. T. KINNEAR, Vice-President. R. E. GIBSON, and Vice-President. JOHN H. C. DURHAM, General Manager.

Union

Assurance Society of London

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A. D. 1714.

Capital and Accumulated Funds Exceed \$16,000,000

> One of the Oldest and Strongest of Fire Offices

Canada Branch: Corner St. James and McGill Sts., Montreal.

T. L. MORRISEY, Manager.

W. & E. A. BADENACH, Toronto Agents

The Continental Life Insurance Co. Head Office, TORONTO

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 The policies of the Continental are as liberal and free as absolute safety allows, and the premiums are as low as the security of policyholders permits. For districts and agencies apply to Head Office.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN, President. GEO. B. WOODS, Manager. CHAS. H. FULLER, Secretary.



IFTARY TIMES

Hochelaga Provincial Bank of Canada La Banque Nationale. Merchants Bank of Canada Montreal. Molsons

Quebec Union Bank of Canada

Canadian Bank of Commerce.....

LOAN COMPANIES. SPECIAL ACT DOM. & ONT. Canada Permanent and Western Can-ada Mortgage Corporation

UNDER BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT, 1859

412 TH	E MONETARY	1		2.5								
Terrer and the terrer	STOCK AND BOND REPORT.											
ommercial Union			Canital		Gel al 1	Divi-	CL	OSING				
Assurance Co., Limited. of LONDON, Eng.	BANKS	Share	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up	Rest	dend last 6 Months		LIFAX, 25, 1901				
Fire - Life - Marine Capital & Assets over \$34,000,000 Canadian Branch-Head Office, Montreal. Las. McGregor, Manager. Toronto Office, 49 Wellington Street East. GEO. R. HARGRAFT, Gen. Agent for Toronto and Co. of York	British North America Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S. Halifax Banking Co. New Brunswick Nova Scotia People's Bank of Halifax People's Bank of Halifax St. Stephen's. Union Bank, Halifax Yarmouth	40 20 100		350,000 600,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 700,000 180,000 200,000 900,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,703,333\\ 60,000\\ 475,000\\ 1.700,006\\ 700,000\\ 2,60_{3},000\\ 2,60_{3},000\\ 155,001\\ 45,000\\ 505,002\\ 30,000\\ \end{array}$	3333612 43341315 333		136 ³ 101 165 ³ 177 ⁴ 301 ³ 232 ¹ 126 157 ¹ 101 CREAL,				
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Caledonian INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH The Oldest Scottish Fire Office. HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL LANSING LEWIS, Manager. J. G BORTHWICK, Secretary.

MUNTZ& BEATTY, Resident Agents Temple Bldg., Bay St., TORONTO Telephone 2309.

Northern Assurance C Of ... London, Eng. Assurance Co.

Canadian Branch, 1730 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

1895 Capital and Acoumulated Funds, \$38,355,000; Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from interest on Invested Funds, \$5,715,000; deposited with Dominion Government for Canadian Policy-holders, \$200,000.

Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$38,355,000; Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from interest on Invested Funds, \$5,715,000; deposited with Dominion Government for Canadian Policy-holders, \$900,000. G. E. MOBERLY, E. P. PEARSON, Agen ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.	Agricultu Toronto Canadian Dominior Huron & Hamilton Landed F London I Ontario I Ontario I People s	ral Savin Mortgage Savings Savings Saving & Provide Sanking & Loan Co. Loan & D Loan & S	societies act, 1659 gs & Loan Co & Co	1	50 50 50 00 00 50	630,200 1,120,860 750,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 700,000 679,700 2,000,000 300,000 600,000	$\begin{array}{c} 630,200\\ 725,000\\ 700,000\\ 934,200\\ 1,400,000\\ 1,100,000\\ 700,000\\ 679,700\\ 1,200,000\\ 300,000\\ 600,000\end{array}$	192,000 250,000 237,500 390,000 320,000 175,000 85,500 535,000 75,000 40,000	323 24 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	87 115 70 182 114	119 90 72 32	1
The Home Life ASSOCIATION OF CANADA Head Office, 70 King Street East, Toronto	Brit. Can Central C London & Man. & N	L & Inv an. Loar Can. Loar Can. Li North-We	RIVATE ACTS. 7. Co. Ld., (Dom. Par.) 1 and Savings Co 1. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. 1. L. Co. (Dom. Par.) ES' ACT," 1877-1889.	1	00 50	2,000,000 2,500.000 1,006,000 1.500,000	398,481 1,250,000 877,267 375,000	120,000 450,000 228,000 51,000	14* 3 	50 133 82 55	65 89	
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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO Our Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of the year's operations the following Substantial in- creases in the important items shown below: GROSS ASSETS, \$626,469 92	No. Shares or amt. Stock.	Yearly Divi- dend.	NAME OF COMPANY	Share par value	Amount	Last Sale Sept. 13	C. P. R. 1 do. 5 Grand Tr 5% p	eacific Shar st Mortgag 0 year L. C runk Con. s erpetual d	e Bonds, Bonds, took ebenture	5% 34% stock	100	1111
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EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.	E	ISCOU	NT RATES.			Sep. 13	City of	do. Quebec, co	n er ing del	4 <u>1</u> % 20	year deb 1905, 5% 1923, 4%	••
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Temple Bldg , Toronto

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Of LONDON, Eng. Fire - Life - M



The Canada Accident Assurance Co.

Head Office, MONTREAL. A Canadian Company for Canadian Business. ACCIDENT and PLATE GLASS. Surplus 50% of Paid-up Capital above all liabilities —including Capital Stock. T. H. HUDSON, R. WILSON SMITH, Manager. President T. H. HUDSON, Manager.

Toronto Agts .- Medland & Jones, Mail Bldg.

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Ins. Co., Toronto, Ont.

BONDS for the fidelity of employees. COMPENSATION for accidental injuries. INSURANCE against sickness. GEO. GOODERHAM, President. J. E. ROBERTS, Gen Manager

Established 1824

The MANCHESTER FIRE Assurance Co.

Head Office-MANCHESTER, ENG. WILLIAM LEWIS, Manager and Secretary. T. D. RICHARDSON, Assistant Manager.

Assets over \$13,000,000

Canadian Branch Head Office-TORONTO. JAS. BOOMER, Manager.

The Dominion Life Assurance Co. Head Office, WATERLOO, ONT.

Progress in 1900

The 20th Century fn ds this Company in a splendid posi-tion. Security, solidity, progress and equity are our watch-words. We have increased our Subscribed Capital from \$257,600 to \$400,000. We have increased our Paid-up Capital from \$64,000 to \$00,000. We have placed all our old business on a 4 per cent. Reserve Standard-higher than Government requiremens s. We have increased our Subplus over all Liabilities from \$21,210 to \$35,852. We have increased our Assets from \$416,897 to \$539,266. All forms of regular sound life and endowment assur-ance are issued. #26 ee an of our Agents or write Head Office for par-tinlars.



increasing. Large transactions are not reported yet, however. There is a steady feeling in most lines, and prices are firm. In London, a bark sale is to take place this week, but it is not anticipated that it will affect present conditions to any large extent. The opium market is still some-what unsettled. The demand for balsams is wholly of a jobbing character.

Dry Goods.-The wholesale dry goods people are making no complaint as to the sorting trade being carried through just now, as travellers are reporting very sat-isfactory orders. The change towards cooler weather has brought about some demand for seasonable goods. Canadian manufactures, both in dress goods and overcoatings, are being more and more overcoatings, are being more and more asked for. There is an upward tendency in the prices of imported dress materials, consequent, we suppose, upon the stronger position of the fine-grade wools at the present series of London wool sales.

Flour and Meal .- The offerings of flour at the present time are by no means large, but the demand is light also. Prices remain at about \$2.60 for 90 per cent. patents, in buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands a little higher. Millfeed is steady, as is also oatmeal.

Fruit, Etc .- Receipts of domestic fruit are beginning to show some falling off in volume, but prices continue very good, and the trade is in a thoroughly satisfac-tory condition. The apple market has opened up somewhat low, as the fruit received up to date has not been of the highest quality. Probably this is a mat-ter which will improve with the cooler ter which will improve with the cooler weather. We quote prices as follows: Lemons: Majorca, extra fancy, \$4.25 to \$4.75 per box; Verdelli, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Oranges, Jamaica, \$3.75 per box; \$6.75 per barrel; grapes, Concords, 15 to 17½c. per 10-lb. box; Rogers and Delaware, 22½ to 25c.; Niagara, 15 to 17½c.; Con-cords and Niagaras, large basket, 25 to 27½c.; peaches, Michigan Crawfords, \$2,75 to \$3; Crawfords, choice, 75 to 90c.; fancy, 90c. to \$1; common, 40 to 65c.; pears, 25 to 50c. per basket; plums, 30 to 50c.; apples, 30 to 40c. per basket; bar-rels, \$2.75 to \$3.50; tomatoes, 15 to 20c. per basket bananas, fancy, \$1.50 to \$1.75; canteloupes, 40 to 75c. per case; cukes, 15c per basket; sweet potatoes, \$3.50; Spanish, 90c. to \$1 per crate. Grain.—The wheat market displays no

Grain.-The wheat market displays no special feature, and while the demand is light, the offerings are by no means large. Prices remain about the same. Barley, corn, rye and buckwheat are all fairly steady.

Groceries. — Though the aggregate amount of business in general groceries is by no means large, yet there is a steady tone to the market, and prices continue pretty firm. Especially is this the case with canned fruits and vegetables, which are held quite firmly owing to reports of scarcity. Currants are easier. In sugar there is a fair movement at the recent decline, but there does not appear to be any indication of immediate advances, owing to the easy feeling in primary mar-kets. Teas are fairly active. In nuts, some signs of movement are beginning to be visible, though the actual transac-tions so far have not been numerous.

	LIVERPOOL PRICES	
	Liverpool, September 26th, 12.30 p	.m
		S.
Wheat. Spring		5
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THE MONETARY TIMES

Advertising Business Methods

MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALER, RETAILER, CLERK.

Would a free sample copy of the publication

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To its thousands of occasional readers we we will say that this MODERN, FAULTLESS EXPONDENT OF ADVERTISING JOUR-NALISM is published in CHICAGO, at 373 RECORD HERALD BUILDING. Its thou-sands of regular readers need no information or this region on this point.

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KATE E. GRISWOLD.

Two dollars means only two hundred cents, but an idea may mean two thousand dollars.

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A journal of national circulation. Is read by bankers, capitalists, investors, retired merchants. If you want to reach a good class of buyers and the moneyed and investing public, advertise in the National Banker. Sample copies free. Advertising rates on application.

"Short Talks on Advertising'

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CHARLES AUSTIN BATES Vanderbilt Building, New York.

Vanderbilt Building, New York. "Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written-more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising-and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note." - Geo. P. Rowell. "Excellent Work."-Buffalo Evening News. "Interesting and profitable."-Baltimore Herald. "Lively and Sensible."-Philadelphia Evening Telegram.

"Handsome and Clever."-New York Press. "Handsome and Clever."-Cleveland World. "Should be read twice."-Cleveland World. "Should be on the desk of every advertiser."-Cleve

"Should be on the desk of every advertiser. — Greet and Press. "Best thing we have seen."—Buffalo Express. "Most practical and helpful."—Minneapolis Journal "Every advertiser may read with profit."—St. Louis **Post-Dispatch.** "Mr. Bates has rendered a service to all progressive business men."—Philadelphia Record "Most nteresting of all instructive Books."—Buffalo Fimes.

Times. "Full of ideas of value."—*Cleveland Leader.* "Nothing humdrum or commonplace."—Buffalo **Commercial.** "Full of snappy, commonsense hints."—Boston Ad-metricer Time

"Full of snappy, commonsense hints,"—Boston Ad-vertiser. "Striking and readable."—Baltimore American. "Cannot fall to prove interesting."—Pittsburg Press. "Should be in the hands of every business man."— Philadelphia Ledger.

Hardware .- The only change of note in prices is in cut nails, which have gone up about 10c., the manufacturers, no doubt, thinking that in the present state of trade they were warranted in asking an advance. This is usually a quiet time of the year in the shelf hardware line, but business is fully up to the average. Small goods, such as horse blankets, sleigh bells at a result. bells, etc., are beginning to move in small quantities in preparation for the winter season. Cutlery is in somewhat brisker demand, as are also such articles as cartridges and other sporting goods. Con-siderably greater activity is looked tor about October 1st.

Hides and Skins.—A fair demand is noted for hides and skins at former prices, except lambs and shearlings, which are a trifle higher. There is a good de-mand for sheepskins. Calfskins are firm. Tallow remains steady. In Chicago the market for hides holds firm. No business of importance is being transacted, still packers appear to be disposing of a modpackers appear to be disposing of a mod-erate number of hides in small lots, and the sales made are at full quoted prices, closing at 13c. for native steers, 1334 to 14c. for heavy Teaxs, 12c. for butt brands, 1136c for Colorados U. to UI/c for 1134c. for Colorados, 11 to 114c. for heavy native cows; 10 to 104c. for branded cows. Country hides are nrm at 91/4 to 91/2c. for No. 1 buffs.

Leather.—Prices for leather remain quite steady, and the indications are very encouraging for a good trade the remainder of the season.

Provisions .- Butter is dull and somewhat dragging. Choice, which is in pretty good demand, commands about 15 to 16c but very little such is coming forward; the quality of the bulk of the offerings leaves much to be desired. In cheese, but little change in conditions has developed, and the market is dull. Hog products are very firm. Eggs are improving in de-mand, and prices have risen a little.

Seeds.—Owing to the comparatively heavy crops, it appears that there will be a considerable surplus of red clover and alsike seed for export. Not much trade in this line has been done up to the presand however, owing to the fact that prices asked by holders have been higher than importers are willing to give. Under these circumstances, business is a little dull.

BANKING INCIDENTS.

Several interesting stories are told by a writer in the Indianapolis Journal about experi-ences in banking. We quote two of them. The first was related by Governor Tyler, of Vir-ginia, last year, at the meeting of the American Bankers' Association, at Richmond, Va. Soon after the war, when banking rates, or discount rates, were high, an old country friend in one of the south-west counties, a farmer, went to the bank to secure a loan of \$1,000 for five years. Of course, this made "the man behind the grating" open his eyes and look at him with wonder and astonishment, and the farmer was told that they could not make provision for such a loan as that unless they had the most satisfactory collateral that they had the most satisfactory collateral that could be obtained.

"The old fellow asked, 'Collot what?' "Collateral,' the banker answered. "'Well, what is that?' the farmer asked.

"'Well, what is that ?' the farmer asked. "The banker went on to describe the stocks and bonds and securities that are meant by the term collateral. The old farmer said, 'Well, if I had those things I would't want any money. They are better than money,' he said. "Well,' said the banker, 'you can't get the money unless you succeed in getting some col-lateral, and then we might discount your note.' "Well the farmer succeeded in getting some

lateral, and then we might discount your note." "Well, the farmer succeeded in getting some collateral and in getting some personal endorse-ments, and also in getting his own name upon the paper and his wife's as well, and obtained mortgages on everything he had. He came and dumped his collateral down on the banker's desk. They were satisfactory and the cashier

made out his note for him for \$1,000 and told him to sign it, which the farmer did. After signing the note he passed it over. Then the cashier counted him out \$287.52. The old farmer ejaculated, 'Come on,' "'No, sir,' said the cashier, 'that is all you can get on a note of \$1,000 for five years at our present rate of discount.' "'Dis what?' said the farmer. "'Dis count,' said the cashier; 'that is all you can get.'

" Dis what ?' said the farmer.
" Discount,' said the cashier; ' that is all you can get.'
" What do you mean ?' said the farmer.
" What do you mean ?' said the farmer.
" What do you mean ?' said the farmer.
" What do you mean ?' said the farmer.
" What do you mean ?' said the farmer.
" Why,' said the cashier, ' we take off the discount for the first four months and the next four months, and so on, and then at the end of five years your note will only make \$287.52.'
" I am glad I did not ask you to lend me that money for ten years,' ejaculated the farmer, ' or you would have had me in debt, and I would have to pay you something for asking you to lend it to me.'"
Another story was as follows: W. W.
Woollen, of the banking firm of Woollen, Webb & Co., was the hero of an incident that involved considerable detective acumen. One evening, in an effort to obtain, a "trial balance," Mr. Woollen found to his dismay; that his cash was short \$1,000. Try as he would, he could not locate the missing amount.
The next day he instituted a rigid enquiry among the other persons about the bank in the vain hope that he might obtain some clue that would aid him in locating the money. The messenger boy spoke up promptly when he heard of the loss and said: "I noticed yester-day, when you were cashing a cheque for a fellow that looked like he might be a farmer, that he had a man with him, and when he was counting over his money he chuckled and nudged his companion and then both of them chuckled a good deal."

counting over his inducy he chucked and nudged his companion and then both of them chuckled a good deal." With this slender clue Mr, Woollen began his investigation. He went carefully over the cheques he had cashed the previous day and came across one that he believed to have been the one in question. Going to the man who drew the cheque, he asked for the residence of the payee. When he secured this information Mr. Woollen approached the farmer and said abruptly: "I came after that \$1,000 bill I paid you by mistake the other day." The man turned red and stammered something about not having any thousand-dollar bill, but Mr. Woollen pressed him so closely that he finally put his hand into his treusers pocket and drew out the bill. out the bill.

Another story in which a thousand-dollar bill Another story in which a thousand-dollar bill figures prominently involves a citizen whose sensitiveness will not permit the use of his name This man was acting as a trustee during the panic of 1893, and had the trust fund on deposit in the Indianapolis National Bank. A day or two before the bank closed its doors the man received a warning that the institution was doomed. He accordingly hastened over to the bank and drew out the money which he held in trust for another.

trust for another. When he received the money, which was in bills, he rolled it up and placed it in his coat pocket, where he carried it for several days. One day Harry C. Adams came into his place of business and said : "Have you such a thing as a hundred-dollar bill about you? I need one right away." The man reached in his pocket, pulled out the roll of bills and taking off the top bill handed it to Mr. Adams. "Great heavens!" ejaculated Mr. Adams when he observed that the bill called for \$1,000, "you surely don't carry thousand-dollar bills around surely don't carry thousand-dollar bills around loose in your pocket, do you ?" "I have no thousand dollar bill," retorted

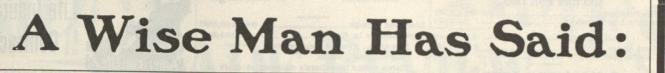
the man

the man. "I'd like to know what you call that," said Mr. Adams, holding up the bill so as to show plainly the figures 1,000 on its face. The scene changes to the Indianapolis National Bank. The man enters carrying the thousand-dollar bill in his hand. "Did you find any shortage in your cash the other day?" he asked of Cashier Rexford. "Did I?" exclaimed Mr. Rexford, "well I should say I did. I was short \$900 and I have lost hours of sleep ever since, trying to locate that shortage."

that shortage.'

"Well, you can take a little rest now," answered the man, "for here is your money. You paid me a thousand-dollar bill for a hun-dred-dollar bill the other day." The cashier suddenly found that he had "business outside," and it is said that money was put into circula-tion at a neighbouring refreshment strad tion at a neighbouring refreshment stand, although this part of the story is not clearly snbstantiated.

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