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The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF MONTREAL. (ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament.	THE BANK OF BRIT NORTH AMERICA Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in
Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund 6,000,000.00 Undivided Profits 1,102,792.72 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL BOARD OF DIRFCTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Stratheona and Mount. Royal. Pres. Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, - Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Sir Wm. C. Macdonald. Hugh McLennan, Esq. R. B. Angus Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. W. Oglivie, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Maenider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. W. S. Clouston, Insp. of Branch. Returns. F. W. Taylor, Asst. Insp. James Aird, Sec. BRANCHES IN CANADA: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. " West End Branch, St. Catherine St. " Seigneurs St. Branch. Montel, Ont. Perth, Ont. Amherst, N.S. Belleville, " Peterboro, " Halifax, N. S. Brantford, " Ficton, " Calgary, Aita. Branckville, " Sarnia, " Lethbridge, Alta. Chatham, " Stratford, " Regina, Ass'a. Cornwall, " St. Mary's, " Winnipeg, Man. Desconto, " Toronto, " Greenwood, B.C. Ft. William, " Wallaceburg, " ter, B.C. Montreal, Que. New Westmins- Hamilton, " Guebec, " ter, B.C. Montreal, Que. New Westmins- Hamilton, " St. Mary's, " Kenny, Man. Contex, Mary's, " Kenny, B.C. Hull, Que. Chatham, N.R. Rossland, B. C. Kingston. " Frederieton, N.B. Vancouver, B. C. Jandsay, " Moneton, N.B. Vietoria, "	London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. II. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoa John James Cater, H. J. B. Kenda Gaspard Farrer, J. J. Kingsford.
London, "Moncton, N.B. Vernon, London, "St. John, N.B. Victoria, " IN NEWFOUNDLAND: St. Jolun's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex, Lang, Man.	-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Colonial Bank of New Zealand, India, O Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of Indi and China: Agra Bank, Limited. West I Ionial Bank, Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Kra Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. *# Issue Circular Noles for Travellers, in all parts of the world.
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Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

London—The Bank of England. The Union Bank of London. The London and Westminster Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland—The British Linen Company Bank and Branches.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: BANKERS IN 'THE UNITED STATES: New York-The National City Bank. "The Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. "J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco-The First National Bank. "The Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia. 4

Montreal, 1st April, 1899.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND NO. ST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be pay-able at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Friday, the 1st day of December next. THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th days of November, both days included.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON. General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, October 25, 1890.

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THE BANK OF BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA.
NUNIH AMERICA.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 stg. Reserve Fund 300,000 **
London Office: 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E C.
COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. II. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare, John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall, Gaspard Farrer, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lulbock,
J. H. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare,
John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall,
Gaspard Farrer, J. J. Kingsford,
Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn, George D. whatman,
Secretary, A. G. Wallis.
Head Office in Canada - St. James st., Montreal.
H. STIKEMAN, General Manager.
J. ELMSLY, Inspector.
BRANCHES IN CANADA:
London, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Ashcroft, B. C.
London, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Ashcroft, B. C. Brantford, Sydney, C.B. Atlin,
Hamilton, St. John, N.B. Bennett,
Hamilton, St. John, N.B. Bennett, Toronto, Fredericton, Greenwood,
Toronto, Fredericton, Greenwood, Kingston, Yukon Diatriet, Victoria, Midland, Dawson City, Vancouver, Otlawa, Winnipeg, Mun. Rossland, Nantrag, Oug. Berndon, Kaglo
Midland, Dawson City, Vancouver,
Ottawa, Winnipeg, Man. Rossland,
Montreal, Que. Brandon, Kaslo,
Quebec, Trail, Sub-Ag'ey
DRAFTS ON DAWSON CITY, KLONDYKE, CAN
NOW BE OBTAINED AT ANY OF THE BANK'S
BRANCHES.

uited States: W. Lawson and J. C.

Street), H. M. J. se, Agents. k of England and

-Bank of Liverpoo! stralia. New Zealand Bank of New Zealand, and, India, China and Bank of India, London ited. West Indias-Co-farcuard, Krauss & Co.

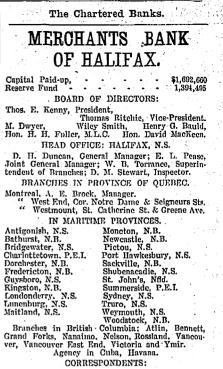
or Travellers, available

NS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. HEAD OFFIGE: MONTREAL. Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000 Rest Fund, 1,625,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Wm. Molson Macpherson, President, S. H. Ewing, Vice-President, W. M. Raunsay, Sam'l, Finley, Henry Archbald, J. P. Cleghorn, H. Markland Molson. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. Durnford, Inspector. II. Lockwood, W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspectors. BRANCHES. A. D. Durnford, Inspector. II. Lockwood, W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspectors. RRANCHES. Alvinston, Ont Meaford, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Aylmer, "Montreal, P.Q. Sorel, P.Q. Brockville, "Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto, JC. " Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, "Trenton, "Contotor, " Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, "Trenton, "Contor, Calgary, Norwich, "Toronto, JC. " Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, "Trenton, "Contor, Calgary, Norwich, "Toronto, G. " Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, "Trenton, G. " Chesterville, Que. Quebec, P.Q. Victoria, B.C. Praserville, Que. Quebec, P.Q. Victoria, B.C. Hamilton, Ont. Revelstoke Victoriaville, Q. Ilamilton, Ont. Revelstoke Victoriaville, Q. Ilamilton, G. "Station, B.C. Waterloo, Ont. Kingsville, "Ridgelowa, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Knowlton, Que. Simcoe, "Woodstock, Ont. London, Cnt. Smiths Falls, Ont. Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch. AGENTS IN CANADA. British Columbia.—Bank of British Columbia. Manitoba and North-West.—Imperial Bank of Canada. New Brunswick.—Bank, O Naw Brunswick.

Admitton and Rother example in Sant of Canada. New Brunswick.—Bank of New Brunswick. New Soundland.—Bank of New Scotia, St. John's. Nova Scotia.—Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth. Ontario.—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada. Prince Edward Island.—Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank. Quehee.—Eastern Townships Bank.

Summerside Bank. Quehec-Eastern Townships Bank, IN EUROPE. London-Part's Bank, limited; Messrs. Morton, Chaplin & Co. Liverpool-The' Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. France, Part's-Societe Genèrale, Credit Lyonnais. Germany, Berlin-Deutsche Bank. Germany, Berlin-Deutsche Bank. Germany, Hamburg-Hesse, Newman & Co. Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers. IN UNITED STATES. New York-Mechanies' National Bank: National City Bank; Hanover National Bank: National City Bank; Hanover National Bank; Suf-folk National Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Phila delphia-Corn Exchange National Bank; First Na-tional Bank; Philadelphia National Bank; First Na-tional Bank, Philadelphia National Bank; First Na-tional Bank, Chicago-First National Bank. Cleveland-Commercial National Bank. Detroit-State Sav-finke, Bufalo-City National Bank, Mil-wankce-Wisconsin National Bank. of Milwankee, Minneapolis - First National. Bank. Toledo -Second National Bank. Butte: Montana-First National Bank. Suffich Coumbia. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.



CORRESPONDENTS:

CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada, New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, National Ilide & Leather Bank. San Francisco, First National Bank. Chicago, America National Bank. Bermuda, Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. China and Japan, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank-ing Corporation. London, England, Bank of Scotland. Parls, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re-mitted for.

mitted for, Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at current rates.

ST.	STEPHEN	'S	BANK.
	Incorporated	1836.	

$\mathbf{St.}$	Stephen,	N .	B. 3	
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Capital,	••	••	••	••	••		\$200,000
Reserve,	••			••	••		45,000
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AGENTS:

AGENTS: London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Moutreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE. OSHAWA ONT

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John Cowan, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN. Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq., Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan, - Cashier. BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Pickering, Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock, Ont. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondence at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal, Bank of Scolland.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. for the current half year has been declared upon the capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and at its branches on and after

FRIDAY, FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

C. McGLLL, General Manager,

15.4

Toronto, 21st October, 1899,

The Chartered Banks.

(3)(3)(5)(5)(5)Bank of Hamilton.

The Chartered Banks.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Dividend No. 65.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Filday, the Istday of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th November to the 70th of November, both days inclusive

> B. E. WALKER. General Manager.

Toronto, October 24th, 1899.

Traders Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 28,

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum upon the paidup capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the Bank, and at its Branches, on and after

Friday, the 1st day of December, 1899

The Transfer Books will he closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

> H. S. STRATHY, General Manager.

Toronto, 18th October, 1899.

Banque D'Hochelaga.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Friday, the let day of December next.

The Transfer, Books will be closed from the 16th November to the 35th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST General Manager

Montreal, 21th October, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the

half year ending 30th November has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after 1st December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th November, both inclusive. By order of the Directors,

1.1.1

J. TURNBULL,

Cashier.

Hamilton, 25th October, 1899.

Eastern Townships Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: R. W. HEMEKER, President, Hon. M. H. COOMANE, Vice-President, Israei Wood, J. N. Galer H. B. Brown, N. W. Thomas, T. J. Tuck, G. Stevens, C. H. Kathan, HEAD OFFICIE HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que.

WM. FARWELL, General Manager. Branches-Bedford, Costicook, Cowansville, Graby, Huntingdon, Magog, Ormstown, Rich-mond, Stanetend, St. Hyschuthe, Waterloo, Grand Forks, B.C.

Correspondents:

Correspondents: Montreal-Bank of Montreal London, England, National Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank, New York-National Park Bank, Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

THE DOMINION BANK

LILL DUITLING DAILS Capital, \$1,500,000 | Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 DIRECTORS: Hon, SIR. FRANK SMITH - President. E, B. OSLER Vice-President. Wm. Ince, Edward Leadlas, W. R. Brock, A. W. Austin. Wilmot D. Matthews.

A. W. Auetin. Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OF FICE, TOHONTO. Agencies—Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Gneiph, Huntsville, Lindszy, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Sea-forth. Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W. cor. Esther: Dundas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave. cor. College St.; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Market Branch, cor: King and Jarvis Sts; Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Errope bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available In all parts of Burope, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. D. GAMBLE, Gen. Manager

The Standard Bank of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the current half year upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after

Friday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will the closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the board.

GEO. P. REID, General Manager. Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1899.

The Bank of Ottawa. Dividend No. 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent, and a bonus of one per cent, upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank; and its Branches, on and after Friday, the 1st day of December, 18-9. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th of November next, both days luclusive. The annual general meeting of the sharcholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Wednesday, the 18th day of December next. The chair to be taken at 3 o clock n.m. By order of the latenta.

By order of the loard, GEO, BURN, at (,, GEO, BURN, Ceneral Manager, Uttawa, Sith October; 1999.

The Chartered Banks.

Union Bank of Canada,

Dividend No. 66.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE per cent, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current halfyear, and that the sam s will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Friday, the 1st day of December

next. The transfer books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E.E.WEBB,

Goneral Manager.

1219

Quebec, October 24th, 1899.

The Quebec Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

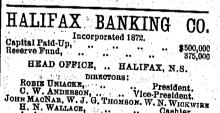
Friday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Broks will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS McDOUGALL,

General Manager.

Quebec, October 24th, 1899.



HEAD OFFICE, ... HALIFAX, N.S. DIBETORIS: C.W. ANDERSON, ... Vice-President. JOHN MACNAR, W. J. G. THOMSON, W. N. WIGKWIRE H. N. WALLACE, ... Cashier. A. ALLAN, ... Inspector. AGENCIES-Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, AD. Igonich, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke-port, Lumenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parts-boro, Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John. CORRESPONDENTS-DOminion of Can.-Molsons Bank and Branches. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston-Suffolk National Bank London. England-Part's Bank, Limited.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

H. G. MCLEON, Gen, Mgr. D., WATERS, Inspector. BRANCHES. In Nova Scotia-Amberta, Annapolia, Bridgetown, Digby, Kentville, Liverpoul, New G'ascow, North Sydney, Oxford, Picton, Stellarton, Westville, Yar-month

Syntey, Oxtora, Press, Steinston, Westville, Iar-month. In New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Fre-dericton, Moncton, Newcas le, St. John, St. Ste-phen, St. Andrews, Suesex, Woodstock. In P. E. Island-Charlottetown and Summorside, In Quebec-{ Montrai. H. A. Flemming, Mgr. Paspeblac. In Ontario-Toronto. J. Pitblado, Manager. In Manitoba-Winnipeg. C. A. Kennedy, Mgr. In Newfoundland-{ Manager. Harbor Grace.

In West Indies-Kingston, Jamsica, W. P. Hunt,

Manneer, In U. S.-Chicago, III.-Alex. Robertson, Mana-ger, and W. H. Davies, Assistant Manager. Galata Maine.-II. S. Pethick, Mgr. Boston, Mass.-W. H. Stavert, Manager.

1220	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMER	CCE. Oceanic Steamships.
The Chartered Banks.		ALLAN LINE
Imperiar Dank of Outdate	1862-HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL1898 (Sapital Paid-up	ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEBEC, BIMOUSKI and LONDONDERRY. NEW STEAMERS. S.S. Bavarian
and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday the let day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, D. R. WIJ.KIE, General Manager. Toronto, October 22, 1693.	BRANOHES. Montreal, Pt. St. Cherles Quebec, St. John St. Ontario St. St. Sanvear. St. Catherine Fraeerville, P.Q. St. St. Catherine Fraeerville, P.Q. St. St. Canegonde Valleyfield, P.Q. St. Henry Victoriaville, P.Q. St. Henry Victoriaville, P.Q. St. Henry Victoriaville, P.Q. St. Henry Victoriaville, P.Q. St. Jean Bte. Ottawa, Ont. Beauharpois, P. Q. Beauharpois, P. G. St. Jean Bte. Ottawa, Ont. Beauharpois, P. G. Beauharpois, P. G. St. Jean Bte. Ottawa, Ont. Beauharpois, P. G. Beauharpois, P. G. St. Jean Bte. Paris, France-Comptor National d'Escompte de Paris, Le Credit Lyonnais London, EngComptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Le Credit Lyonnais, Giynn, Mille, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of America, Western National Bank, Chase National Bank, Hanover National Bank, National Bank of the Republic, National Park Bank, Boston, Mase,National Bank of the Common- wealth, National Bank of the Republic, Merchants National Bank, Chese, it. Isened avail- Letters of Credit for travellers, etc. Isened avail-	 iverpool. Steamer. Montreal. iverpool. Aumidian
La Banque Nationale. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-UP, Rest, DIRECTORS: R. AUDETTE, Esq., President. A. B. Dupuis, Esq., Vice-President Hon. Judge Chauveau, N. Rioux, Esq. N. Fortier, Esq., N. Rioux, Esq. N. Fortier, Esq., J. B. Laliberto Esq., P. LAFRANCE, Manager Quebc Office N. Lavoie, Inspector. Branches: P. QQuebec, St. Roch's, St. John's St., Mont real, Ottawa, Out., Sherbrooke, P.Q., St. Francois P. O., Warts, C., Chicoutini, P.Q., Joilette	Collections made in all parts of the Doministration Loan Societies. THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN and SAVINGS COMPANY. Cor. King and Victoria Sts., TORONTO. THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO Purchase, Supply Investors with and Negotiate Loans upon GOVERNMENT. Bonds and Stocks.	From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York From Glasgow. Steamships New York. 19 Oct Orcadian
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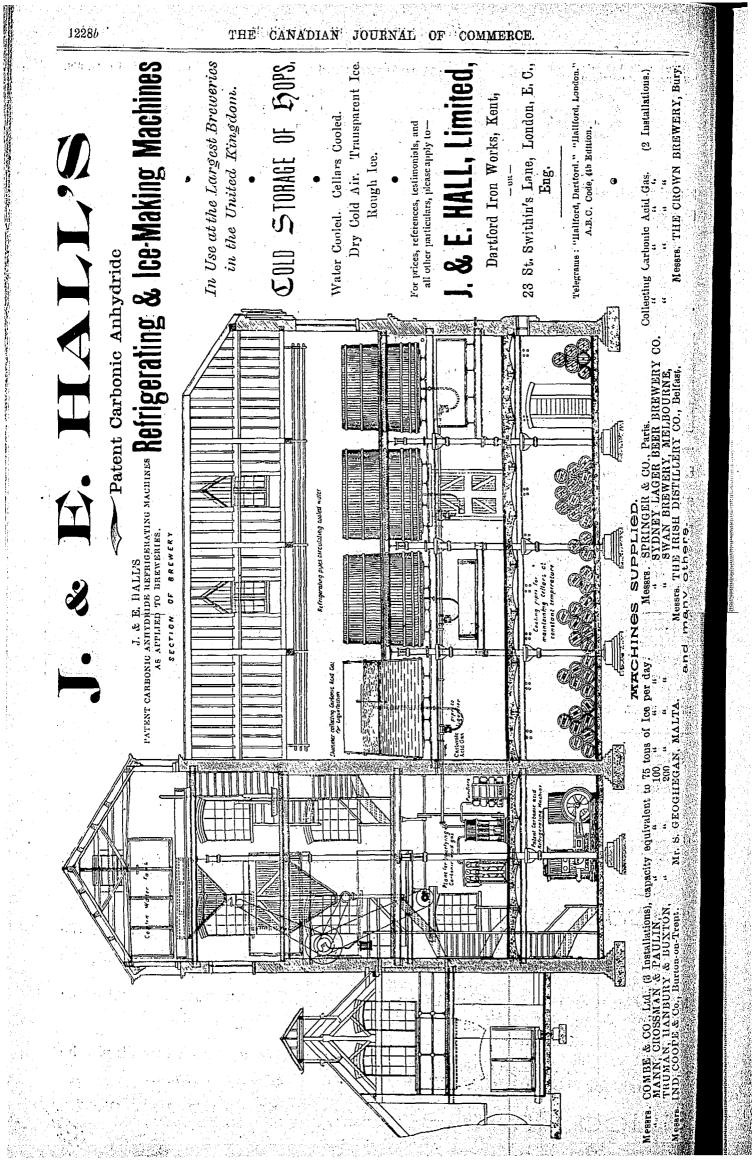
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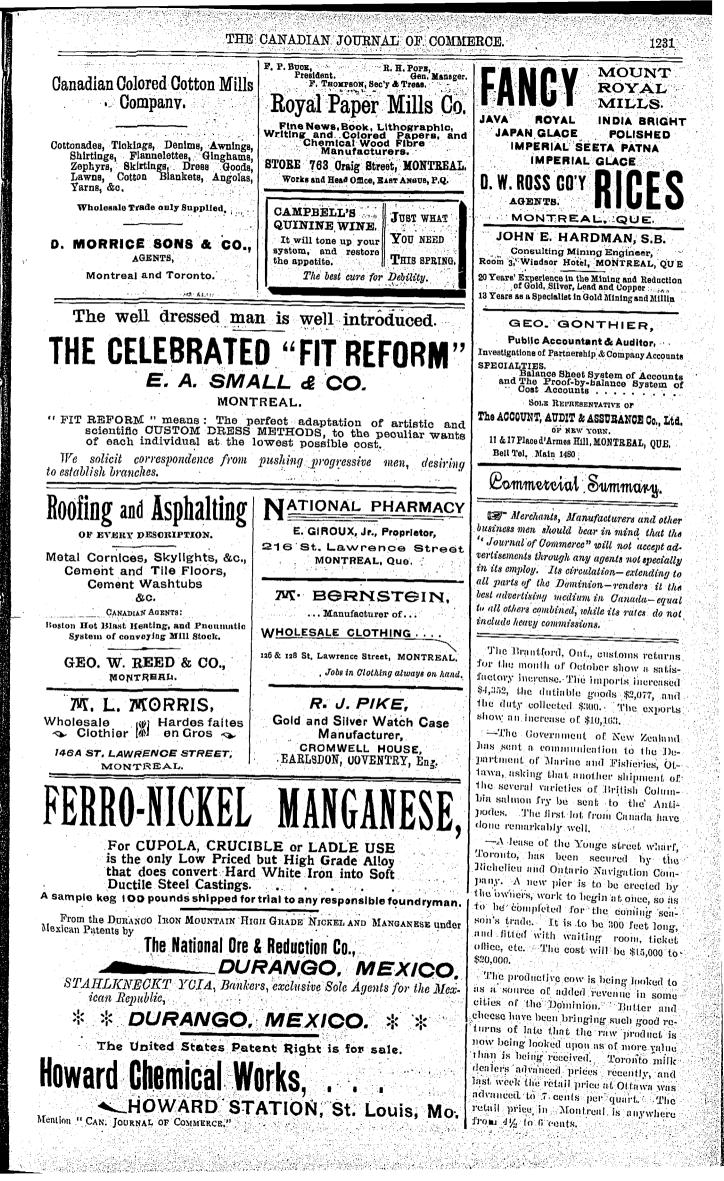
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—"Jornal do Commercio," is the way our namesake at Lisbon spells his name. If all foreign words came as near English as that, it would be easy to learn foreign languages.

-Mr. Riopel, manager of the Hochelaga Bank, Joliette, is in custody charged with having, when manager of a branch of the Ville Marie, paid certain creditors in full after that bank had suspended payment.

--There are 1,750 cotton mills in Lancashire, employing 43 millions of spindles, of which 35 millions are within 12 miles of Manchester. Within a radius of 20 miles of that city there are 6 millions of people. The Manchester liners from this port made 19 voyages last year.

—A private London, Eng., circular of October 27th, treating of the cheese outlook, says: There is a fair demand for Canadian, and August made cheese is selling at 55s to 56s; but there is very little trade passing in Septembers at 57s to 58s, buyers feeling unwilling to advance beyond six penceper lb. A trustworthy report states that the stocks of cheese in Montreal are fully 300,000 less than last year at this time. There is also much less to come from the country.

-The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians, has been furnished to by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, Montreal: Canadian patents---Automatic shoe lacing device, E. F. Spencer; culinary pots and covers, M. McKinnon; land scrubber and stump extractor, H. A. Fraser; acetylene gas generator, T. H. Cliff; disc haarrow, Massey-Harris Co., J. (lokey; combined harvester and thresher, F. Peacock; furnace, J. A. Snyder; heating apparatus, A. Smith; hot air furnace, T. L. Maude; hot air furnace, J. Booker; medicine heater, T. P. Show; cutter for binders, L. M. Jones; fender, P.C. Ogilvie; last for making shoes, C. E. Puin. American patents-Back pedal brake, R. S. Anderson; drill, H. Aylmer; ensilage cutter, O. E. Bray; wire fence machine, A. II. Cook; hook and eye, T. P. Doolittle; drain ditching plow, N. L. Cobeille; cutting bar for mowing machine, J. B. Hill; service box for service pipes, J. O. A. Laforest; extension ladder, J. Lavoie and J. F. Chazotte; paper file, C. B. Mounteford; bottle filling machine, W. Murchison.

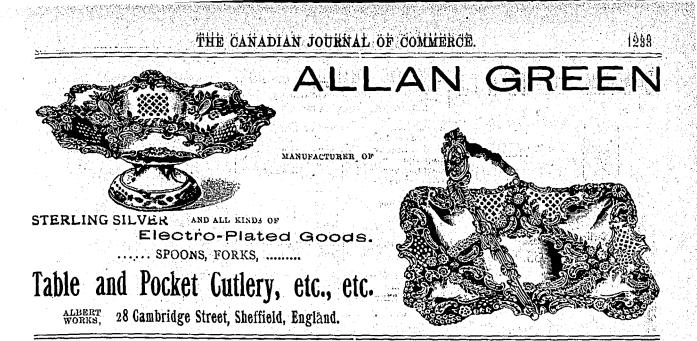
-The large amount of construction work now under way throughout the North West will prove of two-fold benelit to the country and its original settlers. Railway branch lines are stretching out in every direction and the money thus earned will nearly all be spent in the neighboring vilages and towns, or invested in property in the vicinity. A Winnipeg letter mentions the following railway extensions now being constructed by the C.P.R.: The Snowflake branch, 17 1-3 miles, from a place known as First Siding, west of Lariviere, south-east of Snowflake, just completed. Wiskada branch, running south-west from Deloraine six miles, and then 121/ miles due west, is being pushed to completion. Pipestone branch is being extended 47 miles, running west from Antler. Over 30 miles of the line will be completed this year. MacGregor branch to Varcoe, on the G.N.W. Central Railway, 49 miles, 24 of which will be graded this year. Lac-Du-Bonnet branch, 24 miles of which will be completed this year. North Star branch, from Granbrook, B.C., to Kimberley; 22 miles will be completed in about a month. Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway, along the north arm of Kootenay Lake, running towards Revelstoke, will be completed this year. Boundary Creek line from Robson to Midway is just about completed, a distance of 120 miles. This road may be continued next year. The G.N.W. Central line going west of Hamiota, a distance of 25 miles, will also be completed this year.

-The Pullman and Wagner palace car interests have been amalgamated. This is the initial step in a movement to bring all the sleeping cars in use in the States under one management. The outlook for any reduction in charges for a berth is not favourable. The C.P.R. has its own sleeping cars, and we should think it would be profitable to the Grand Trunk to control the same class of service.

-A crusade has commenced against President McKinley because he was seen to partake of wine at the Chicago banquet. The authority for this awful charge is a Mr. Dickey who declares that he went as a spy on the President. All healthy minds will consider the act of spying at a dinner one of the meanest acts of which any man could be guilty. -A Washington dispatch states that the annual report of the Treasurer of the United States, made public to-day, shows total receipts for the year from all sources of \$515,-960,620. The expenditure was \$605,000,000, leaving a delieit of \$\$9,111,559.

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-Mr. Hargraft, formerly of the Bank of Toronto, in Montreal, has been appointed manager of the Stayner branch of the same institution.

-After a struggle of some years against the numerous troubles that follow limited capital in business, M. V. Morrill, general dealer, Florence, Ont., has assigned. He had been doing fairly well until '95, when he suffered by fire, since which time his resources have been too small.

-There was an increase of \$5,179.63 in the customs returns at London, Ont., during the past month, as compared with the amount for October, 1898. The totals were: Octoher, 1899, \$49,557.66; October, 1898, \$41,378.03 In inland revenue there was a decrease of \$392.42, as compared with October, 1898.

-At the quarterly meeting of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Benefit Association held on the 4th inst., the following nominations of officers of the association for the ensuing year were made: For president, Messrs. J. II. Morin and John T. Dwyer; vice-president, John Taylor, by acclamation); treasurer, Charles Gurd (re-elected); trustees, J. T. Lesener, Newton Tucker; E. H. Copeland, W. Gosling and Gus Harris. The annual meeting will be held on Dec. 16.

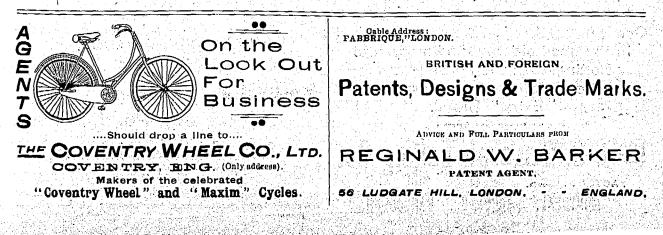
-A Quebec letter states that work has been started on the construction of a wooden platform, which is to be built from the Terrace along the height of cliff at the base of the Citadel wall to the Cove fields, a distance of two thousand feet. It will be twelve feet wide. The work is estimated to cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and will be an improvement of great importance to the city, as it will make, in addition to the Terrace, one of the finest promenades in the world. It is one of the main features of the Dufferin scheme for the embellishment of the city.

-November 4th, '99, will be noted in wholesale circles as the opening of a decided change in trade conditions. Everywhere payments have been unsually prompt A Toronto despatch of the 6th states that notes falling due on Saturday had been better met than any maturing paper in years. Country merchants had a great deal of money in their hands and many of them are paying cash for goods so that the amounts falling due are much smaller than usual. One of the largest dry goods houses in the city had not received up to noon a single letter asking for a renewal of debtors' notes.

-The following companies have applied for permission to increase their capital, or for incorporation: The Sultana Mine of Canada, limited, is given a Provincial charter. The Light, Heat & Power Company of Lindsay, Ont., is authorised to increase its capital from \$70,000 to \$125,000. The J. O. 41 Gold Mining Company of Rainy River, is authorized to double its present capital, \$500,000. The Publishers' Syndicate of Ontario is authorized to increase its capital from \$45,000 to \$250,000 .- The new companies are: The Barrie Wicker Work Manufacturing Company, capital \$10,-000; the McGann-Fawke Lumber Company, capital \$300,000; the Finch Wood Preservative and Paint Company, capital \$20,000; the Manufacturers' Agencies and Supply Company, \$40,000 capital, head office Toronto; the McLaughlan & Sons Co. of Owen Sound, capital \$150,000; the Walkerville Novelty Company, capital \$10,000; the Sterling Collecting Company of Toronto, capital \$20,000 .- The Canada Corundum Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,-The provisional directors are J. N. Shenstone, To-000. ronto; B. A. C. Craig of Toronto and Lloyd Harris of Brantford .- The British Colonial Mining and Development Company, of Ontario, capital \$500,000; head office, Millbridge, in Hastings County .- The leather business of R. M. Beal, Lindsay, Ont., has been converted into a joint stock company, with a capital of \$99,000 .- The McBurney, Beattie Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to by, sell, manufacture and deal in bicycles, horseless vehicles and component parts of the same .- The Glass Reef Gold Mining Company of Lake Manitou has been incorporated with \$750.000 capital.

-Liabilities of \$14,800 are shown against the estate of G. Brouillet & Co., shoe manufacturers, Montreal, who have assigned, following a demand which we referred to last week. Mrs. G. Brouillet is understood to be the sole owner. The chief creditors are Duclos & Payan, \$1,498; Shaw Bros. & Cassils, \$1,900; John McLeod, Kingston, \$1,000; Quebec Bank, \$1,000. Some \$4,000 of liabilities is secured by mortgage.

-New York papers are remarking, that "the pugilists who last week fought the most terrific battle on record, are not one bit the worse for their mutual pummelling." Why should they be, when the winner was selected before the fight? These contests are all fixed so as to rob the gullible crowd who bet on such, affairs.





-Three thousand five hundred and three vessels of all kinds passed through the Suez canal last year, and of this number 2,295 carried the British flag. The receipts for 1898 were larger than in any previous year since the opening of the canal.

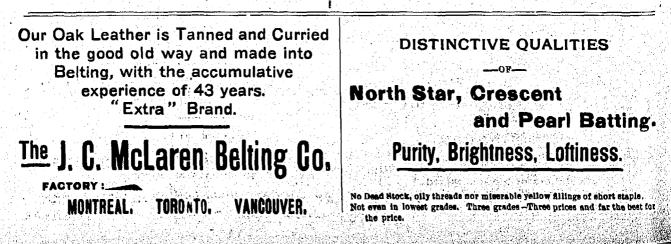
-The assignment of Albert Greenwood, drugs, St. Catharines, Ont., last week, was the culmination of some finanical troubles encountered lately. He has been in business over 22 years, but does not appear to have got much ahead against keen opposition. He endeavored to effect a compromise recently, the sheriff afterwards seizing his goods on a landlord's warrant.

-We are favoured with a copy of the fifth edition of "Illustrated Montreal," which for letter-press and illustrations reflects credit on the compiler, Mr. John McConnift of this city. Comparison with early editions shows how remarkable is the progress made in modern building by our wealthy citizens, some of whose mansions adorn the present work. The list could be largely extended.

-Of late, a new phase in Germany's economic life has become apparent, which affects her labour market. Some branches of trade can work only with half power because they lack the raw materials. This refers especially to rolling mills, which suffer from a dearth of pig iron; and industries using steel, coal and coke, though fully at work, are not making much profit on their output, as the advance in the cost of raw materials is not compensated by the prices obtainable for the finished products. Most of the iron-and some machinery-works have contracts that will keep them busy until the middle of next year. These are now working overtime, and refuse to take any more contracts at fixed time and price. The great boom in iron and coal is principally due to the large contracts given out by the government for its railroad stations and rolling stock, and by municipal and private corporations for narrow-gauge railroads and electric transways; also, to the many machine works that have sprung up during the last two years.

-Our Goderich, Ont., correspondent writes: - W. J. Dowding, harness makers' supplies, has sold his business to G. House, Ilderton .- A by-law to raise \$55,000 for the construction of a glass factory will be voted on the 15th inst. The party at the head of the movement is Mr. F. Lennoy, of Belgium, an expert glass manufacturer. He proposes to form a company upon co-operative lines and to establish a factory at Goderich for the manufacture of ordinary window glass, flated glass, enamelled glass, ground glass and chipped glass to supply the Canadian market and eventually also mirrors and bottles, if there is a sufficient market in this country for these goods. The Company would employ from forty to fifty skilled workmen at the start, who with their wives and families will be imported from Belgium, and about twenty ordinary laborers from the residents of this neighbourhood. The wages paid by the company would amount to over \$100,000 a year. The company would also, when fully established, manufacture salt cake, which is one of the ingredients in glass making, and for this purpose would purchase large quantities of salt; at the same time sulphate of soda could be manufactured for sale. To establish these works in Goderich Mr. Lennoy asks from the town: Exemption from taxes for ten years; a free factory site with shipping facilities, and the guarantee of mortgage bonds to secure the loan of sufficient money to construct the factory and keep it running until it is self-supporting, amounting in all to about \$50,000. The bonds are to be paid within twenty years, and are to bear interest at six per cent. payable annually. They will be further secured by a lien upon the largest part of the wages of the workmen, which will be provided for in the charter of incorporation. It is stated that Belgium ships 12.000,000 feet of window glass to Canada every year.

-At Hull, Que., D. McLarty, who has been conducting a small confectionery store for some 18 months, has assigned. He began in May, '98, and early this year admitted F. Bishop as partner. A dissolution followed in May, since which time he has been alone. Liabilities light:



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Works and Stores : SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX.

Varnishes for Coach and Carriage Builders, Railway and Tramcar Companies, Omnibus and Cab, Cart and Wagon Builders. Varnishes for House Painters and Decorators.

Varnishes for Yacht and Boat Builders.

Varnishes, Polishes, and Lacquers for Cabinet, Pianoforte Makers, and Chair Manufacturers. Wood Stains to imitate all kinds of Wood.

-Later reports of the proposed large paper mill say it will be located at Niagara Falls, Ont.

-The Montreal customs received during October. the sum of \$503,533.15, being an increase of \$154,510.14, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

-An offer of 35 cents in the dollar, cash, has been made by J. Raymond & Co., general merchandise, St. Anne de Beaupre, Que., whose financial troubles were recently referred to.

-The Ontario farmer is proving not a very bad financier. A Brantford, Ont., letter states that the Farmers' Binder Twine Company (Limited), of that city, on the 4th inst., declared a dividend of 100 per cent. on their entire paid up capital stock for the year 1899. Last year the same company declared a dividend of 60 per cent. The whole plant is kept up to the highest standard, and every reasonable allowance is made for wear and tear. The announcement created something of a sensation in financial circles.

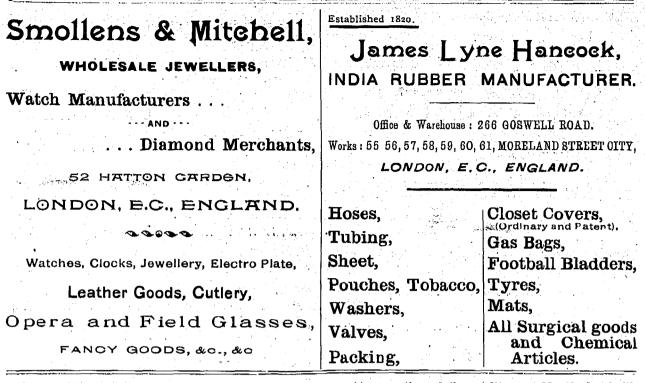
-A suit of a peculiar nature has been entered for trial at the Essex, Ont., fall asizes. It arises from a claim by a Windsor, Ont., drug firm against a railway company for the recovery of \$900, the value of a bill of goods that were, the plaintiffs allege, delivered to the wrong party. The plaintiffs claim that they sent the goods to the International Drug Company of Toronto, and that the Railway Company delivered them to a man named Mansfield, who said he represented the firm. Mansfield, it is alleged, so'd the goods, and the police have been unable to find him. Mansfield hought the goods from the Windsor Laboratory himself. He declared that he had organized the International Company, and that a charter would be granted for its incorporation.

-The following comparative figures have been compiled as a result of the large fur sale held in London, Eng., on the 16th ult .:-- Muskrat, 25 per cent. lower than in January; black muskrat, 15 per cent. lower than in January; beaver, 10 per cent, higher than in January; raccoon, south-western, 15 per cent. lower than in March; raccoon, western, 5 per cent. lower than in March; raccoon, northern, 5 per cent. lower than in March; skunk, 5 per cent. lower than March; mink, 71/2 per cent. lower than in March; marten, 71/2 per cent. lower than in March; gray fox, 25 per cent. lower than in March; red fox, 75 per cent. higher than in March; silver fox, 75 per cent. higher than in March; blue fox, 20 per cent. higher than in March; white fox, 50 per cent. higher than in March; cross fox, 100 per cent. higher than in March; lynx, 75 per cent. higher than in March; wolverine, 15 per cent. higher than in March; wild cat, 100 per cent. higher than in March; wolf, 25 per cent. higher than in March; N.A. rabbits, 60 per cent. higher than in March; otter, Russian sable, and bear, same as in March. -The liamilton Blast Furnace Company, will greatly enlarge its capacity, owing to the heavy demand for iron and the general scarcity both here and in the United States.

the general scarcity both here and in the United States. \$50,000 will be expended in rebuilding and colorging. The addition decided on will admit of an output of 225 to 250 tons daily.

-At Truro, N.S., Mrs. M. A. S. McKenzie, hotel, has assigned. A meeting of creditors is being held to-day. Her husband died n the summer of 1890, since which time she has been holding the estate in the interest of the children. -The total trade at the port of Ottawa for the four months ending October 31st, was \$232,798, as against \$178,-172 for the same period last year.





The Grand Trunk Railway earnings from 22nd to 31st October, were \$792,471, as against \$728,189, for the same period in 1898, an increase of \$64,282.

-Five illicit whiskey stills have recently been seized in different points of the Saguenay district, Que., the owners being fined \$100 and costs besides one month's imprisonment.

-The Post-office Department, Ottawa, has announced the opening of several new money order post-offices throughout the Dominion. Since the publication of the last quarterly, seventy-eight new post-offices have been established and fifteen others closed.

-Bids have been opened at the Navy Department, Washington, for the construction of six sheathed and coppered cruisers, authorized by the last Naval Appropriation Bill. The vessels will be of about 3,200 tons displacement and will cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$1,141,800 each. -A Toronto letter states that the Grown Lands Department has decided to sell at an early date timber areas in Algoma, Nipissing and Rainy River districts. This has been decided on owing to the danger to standing timber through the rapid progress of settlement in the Rainy River country, and the opening up of the territory by mining companies and prospectors. It is a number of years since the province sold any large areas.

-The prosperous and long-experienced jeweller is seldom known to move about or change the style of his firm. Customers of a jewellery store are, as a rule, drawn there through confidence which has been ripened by time. The jeweller's customers do not visit him every day or week as is the case with the grocer or general merchant. Nor are the goods he sells gone out of sight, or mind in the limited time given to many other commodities. Consequently the jeweller must take longer time than the average dealer in working up a steady trade. Among the failures in this class are noticeable those who have changed about either in tocation, name, partnership, or all three. At Lindsay, Out., the jewellery stock of Hughan & Co. is in the care of the assignce. The business was purchased from Mrs. Keeve about seven years ago, the present owner, it is said, being Mrs. Hughan; her husband being manager.



-At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. Frederick W. Watkins, Hamilton, Ont., on the 2nd inst., the assignee submitted the following statement: Liabilities-General \$145,-000; taxes and water rates, \$400; total, \$145,400. Assets-General merchandise, \$121,275.11; store furniture, \$3,543; chattels, \$528; store fittings, \$4,000; cash on hand, \$200; total available assets, \$129,528.11. The real estate consists of the store building, Clark drug store, Fraser & Johnson store, Chedoke dwelling, Clydevia dwelling and Nichol farm, and is valued at \$54,500, over and above the mortgages. Inspectors were appointed and the assignee was instructed to wind up the estate. The stock in trade, valued at \$125,000, will be put up for sale en bloc on the 15th inst. An offer of compromise at 50 cents in the dollar by Mr. Watkins, was refused.

-A Duluth letter states that the Canada Atlantic Transit Company, recently incorporated, has elected officers as follows:-President, J. R. Booth, Ottawa; Vice-President, and Counsel, H. F. Stevens, St. Paul; Secretary, J. T. Rose, Duluth; Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, C. T. Fleck, Ottawa; Assistant Treasurer, W. H. Burk, St. Paul; General Manager, E. J. Chamberlain, Ottawa. Most of the officers are connected with the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, with which it will operate. The company has operated the Menominee fleet of six boats since early in 1897, between Duluth and Parry Sound and Chicago and Parry Sound. This fleet was recently sold to the National Steel Company, and the Canada Atlantic has purchased the George Orr and Arthur Orr. They will purchase four more vessels. They organized here to make Duluth their port of call.





It is the Simplest and Cheapest of its kind in the Market, and is praised by all who use it. We send it Complete in Box, with Filler and Directions, post paid for 3/3.

"JEWEL" Fountain Pen, fitted with 16 ct. Gold Nib Iridium Tipped, 5s. Mounted & Chased, 7s. 6d. All kinds repaired. THE TRADE SUPPLIED. JEWEL PEN COMPANY, 58 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

-The Inland Revenue returns at Winnipeg, Man., for the month of October amounted to \$48,032.

-A prominent lake navigation company is desirous of sccuring a suitable vessel to ply between Prescott and Toronto, increasing trade demanding better service.

-According to the report of the auditor for the U.S. Post Ollice Department, the postal revenues for the year are shown to have been \$05,021,384, and the expenditures \$101,-435,269, leaving a deficit of \$6,413,855. During the past year the revenues increased \$6,008,765, and the expenditures \$3,-778,752.

-The Behring sea trading schooner Caseo arrived at Seattle on October 10, bringing forward about sixty Nome miners with an average of \$1,000 each in gold. During the past summer the Caseo conducted a very good business in furs through bartering with Indians and Siberians, selling the furs subsequently to miners for winter use.

-Whether in war or peace, rejoicing will be in order across the water. An Ottawa dispatch states that contracts have been effected with a prominent steamship company for the conveyance to England of 75,000 Canadian turkeys for Christmas.-Enquiries have been filed at the High Commissioner's office for the names of exporters of wood, flour, and Canadian turkeys, of spruce wood boxes, planed and unplaned, cut to sizes, packed in bales, and of evaporated apples.

-A Toronto letter states that most encouraging reports are brought of the prosperity of the Algoma and Rainy River districts. Tumbering and mining operations there are developing the resources of New Ontario at a remarkable rate. The amount of timber to be cut this winter will greatly exceed that of any previous year, and the lumbermen will reap a rich harvest as a result of increasing activity in almost every line of industry. In a few years, it is predicted, the Rainy River and Algoma districts will be one of the most popular and prosperous parts of the whole Dominion.

The scarcity of structural iron and the difficulty which it is expected will be met in obtaining all the metal required in the next few years, is stirring capitalists to action. It is satisfactory proof of the enterprise of the Dominion that when such necessity arises, it need not go abroad either for money, men or mines, in the achievement of its desires. A Toronto letter states that application has been made for a charter of incorporation for the Canada Foundry Company: operations to be commenced as soon as the necessary preliminaries have been arranged. The personnel of the company is composed of Messrs. E. B. Osler, M.P., W. R. Brock, W. D. Matthews, Wm. Hendrie of Hamilton, Fred. Nichols, T. W. Horn, and W. H. Winslow of the Chicago firm of Winslow Bros., who are among the leading architectural iron work-ers of the continent. The intention is to establish a secoud foundry in the far West at a later date as the requirements of that rapidly-growing section demand.



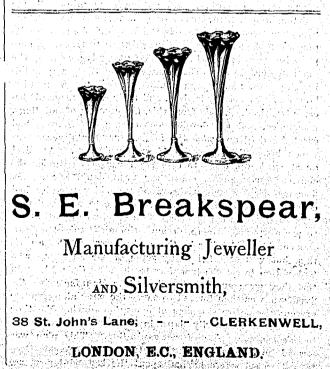
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

H. J. COOPER & Co., Ltd.. 22 & 23, Thavies Inn, Holborn Cirous, LONDON. E. C., Eng.

Self Culture Magazine is published by the Werner Co., Akron, Ohio, U. S. It is edited by Mr. G. Mercer Adam, who achieved a high reputation in literary circles in Can-This magazine is distinguished from most American ada. magazines by the high tone of its reading matter, as contrasted with the vapid frivolitics of other popular publications which seem to cater chiefly to the dude loungers at theatre doors. Self Culture articles are bright and interesting, as well as instructive. Several by Professor Clark, of Trinity College, Toronto, on Dante, were literature above the average of reviews. The illustrations are always an attractive feature, being chosen with good judgment, and executed in the highest style of this class of art. The November number contains amongst other articles, An Architect's Plaint; Greenwich, its Kings and Heroes; Locomotive Building; The Goethe Celebration in Frankfort; The Tidal. Bore at Moncton, N.B.; A Trip to the Klondyke; The Transvaal, with short comments on current topics. The yearly subscription to this well edited, brilliantly illustrated and instructive magazine, is \$1 per year.

We have received Blue Books, Criminal Statistics and Reports of Harbour Commissioners.

-An estimate of the present season's tobacco crop in Essex County, Out., places it at 4,000,000 pounds. The quality is stated to be very superior.



THE MOST EFFECTIVE CURE

yet discovered for

POST'S "C.B.Q.

UNQUESTIONABLE TESTIMONIALS.

WALTER SEVERN, Esq., Freeident of the Dudley Gallery Art Society, writes:-"171. Piccadilly, W., May, 1893. "For two years I suffered marry idom from resum-atiom in all my joints, all the usual methods of treatment failed, and the malady was thought to be chronic. I happened to hear of your cure, and determined to try the tablets, which I did with most satisfactory results, as I was speed ly enabled to resume my palating, to keep free from pain, especially at night, and to move shoat without the help. It would be very ungrateful to withhold this letter as I have good reason to believe your remes y to be all you represent, and I hope my cure may induce other sufferers to avail themselves of it."

"77 Earl's Court Road, South Kensington, London, S. W., February 7th, 1896, " Dear Sir.—I have suffered from acute theum-too for many years—quite ten years. Have had "Deer SIT.-- L have emitered from scule theum-attem for m=ny years-quile ten years. Have had the best medical advice; have taken the baths at Aix lee Bauss. Weisbaden, and others, and ionned no relief, so I am only too pleased to say that your nmrvellous medicine has entirely cured me, and I have only taken five britles. I find that, apartir m its curative qualities for theumatism, it is an excel-ient tonic. lent tonic.

Note and the second

"I remain, "Yours very truly, "(Mas.) ANNA ARGLES."

"53 Ebury Street, London, S.W.

"ALFRED SIMPSON."

"September 23rd, 1893. "Dear Sir,-For nearly two years I suffered from Gouty Arthrita, which so affected my reet that I was unable to walk without great difficulty and pain. I had been unable to obtain any relief, except of a temporary nature, until 1 tried your Tableta. After three months trial, I am thankful to say I have regalized the use of my feet, and am free from pain. I carnestly recommend anyone afflicted with Goutor Rheumatism to give them a fair trial.

"Faithfully yours,

GOUT. RHEUMATISM.

AND ALL URIC ACID TROUBLES.

IN TASTELESS TABLETS, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

No Colchicum, Calomel or Mercury POST'S LINIMENT. -- No. 1 gives speedy relief in cases of Inflammatory Rheumatism or Gout, where the joints are Swollen, Inflamed, and Painful to the Touch. No. 2 will be found wonderfully efficacious for Lame Back, Stiffness in the Joints, Contraction of the Corde, &c., Price, 4s. 6d. each per Bottle. POST'S LIVER FILLS.-For Torpid Liver, Constipation, &c. Price, is. 1jd. per box. Of Chemists, or carriage paid in the United Kingdom from A. M. POST, Limited, 96 and 98, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., England.

THE CANADIAN WOOLLEN MILLS.

Under this title a new company is being chartered which, we understand, will begin active operations by the first of December of this year in the city of St. Hyacinthe. The company is the result of the reorganisation of the two St. Hyacinthe mills, the Granite Mills and the St. Hyacinthe Manufacturing Co. The former was organized in 1883 and was the successor of the Abel Hosicry Co., while the St. Hyacinthe Manufacturing Co. has been in existence upward of thirty years. In the dry goods trade the St. Hyacinthe mills were renowned, for many years, for their excellent standard flannels. The Granite Mills have done a very extensive business for many years. The history of the development and evolution of these two manufacturing concerns became interesting from the time of the big fire in St. Hyncinthe, in July, 1887, which completely destroyed the old woollen mill, which was a large five-storey wooden building. In its place the company erected the older wing of the present large mill, at that time preparing it far a capacity of four sets of cards. To this wing further buildings were added, after the properties of the St. Hyacinthe Co. and the Granite Mills came into the hands of the same shareholders, amongst whom Messrs. Feodor Boas and Moritz Boas were the principal ones. Their ambition was to erect the most compact and perfectly fitted up woollen mills in Canada, which might rival any mill of its size in the This has no doubt been accomplished, and a mill world. with sixteen sets of cards, which for a number of years were run night and day, thus equalling 32 sets, has been the These mills are solidly built of stone and brick, result. equipped with the most modern machinery, with a system of automatic conveyors for wool and raw material from one department to another, with automatic machinery in the knitting department, invented by Mr. Moritz Boas, which was recognized at the time as the best and simplest for its purpose. They are run by a magnificent waterpower, supplied by the Yamaska River, which power is owned by the mills in perpetuity. The completion of these new buildings in 1895, and of the equipment, left the companies, however, very heavily in debt, and their excellent credit be-Aside from this, the erection of buildings, came impaired. machinery, and the development of the waterpower, had created a debt on which the interest payments were enormous; hence the necessity of reorganization. At first an attempt was made to combine the concerns under the charter of a company called the Boas Manufacturing Co. The majority of the creditors of the old companies had consented to a plan by which they were to receive debentures of this company redeemable every year at the rate of This plan, difficult though it might appear, 20 per cent. was considered feasible by those who investigated the position, but was objected to by some of the creditors, who took action to set the transfers to the Boas Co. aside. this they were successful. . The Boas Manufacturing Co. Syndicate was then formed to carry the mills along and to prevent the entire stoppage of operations during the time which would necessarily elapse in forming and carrying into effect a new plan of reorganization. This plan was formed immediately after the return of Mr. Feodor Boas from Europe, where he had spont the last winter on ac-

count of illness. He requested Mr. James G. Cannon, the well known financier of New York, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank, and also Vice-President of the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co. of New York, which latter concern was the largest creditor of the St. Hyacinthe Mills, to undertake the reorganization of these mills, which he has Mr. Cannon associated with numself Mr. Wm. done since. Farwell, General Manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, and Mr. Sutcliffe, of Halifax, England, the latter being the largest European creditor. These three formed a committee of reorganization, and in July last they were in a position, after a careful examination of the past history of the mills and of the books, to lay before the creditors their plan of reorganization. This plan provided for the issue of \$400,000 5 per cent. preferred stock and \$1,100,000 of ordinary stock, in all, a capitalization of \$1,500,000 in shares. These shares were to be distributed among ordinary creditors, or preferred creditors, according to their rank. Besides this there is to be an issue of \$650,000 of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds on all the immovable property of the company, which issue is to wipe out existing mortgages and to provide for a large and ample working capital in It will be seen, then, that the company requires to cash. pay interest in the first place on this bond issue, the balance of profits going to preferred and ordinary shares. This amount of capitalization will, no doubt, be looked upon as excessive, but we are assured that the amount of business done by the old companies, under very much worse condi-· tions than the new company will know, warrants the expectation that the ordinary shares can earn a dividend. The excellent facilities possessed by the new company, a most perfect plant, an ample water power, a splendid labour market, together with sufficient working capital, will, no doubt, tell, if the management is all that can be desired. It is understood that Mr. James G. Cannon, as President of the company, will closely watch over its future management and he is certainly a man of great ability and sound judgment, while Mr. Moritz Boas will be the general superintendent of the works. We wish the new concern every success.

DRY GOODS NOTES.

-The demand for paillet de soie, the comparatively new fabric which was shown for the first time last season, is announced to have been very fair for spring.

New fall designs in men's colored laundried shirts are shown in very large prominent white stripes on blue, light pink and rose pink grounds. Small flower or other figures adorn these, a deeper pink on the pink ground showing full on the white stripe, a white figure is shown on the blue and on the deeper or rose pink a tiny black design. The neck band is of stock material instead of white, open The fronts, or front and back and detached link cuffs. size of the bosom is about 8 by 14 inches.

The S.S. Montauk, of the Elder-Dempster line, is to take hay, bought at \$12 per ton, from Canada to South Africa-This does not look as though forage was raised to any great extent in that region.

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ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

While the want of a broader knowledge of the world is often deemed a serious drawback, the owner of the little five-aere fruit and vegetable farm out in the suburbs might well be envied his security from unpalatable or questionable foods, as he grows that which he eats and governs the production of what he drinks. That Canada is not yet largely overrun with spurious or adulterated food preparations is a matter of much congratulation. Trashy tea had its day but that day has nearly ended. Coffee is not largely used so that the numerous cereal and vegetable products which enter into its composition in the United States has not been employed here to any great extent. Such substitutes, however, are harmless to the constitution, being composed of burnt rye, carrots, chicory, etc.

As the visitor from the centres of population to the South strolls on the principal streets of Montreal and notices the prominence-the preference-occasionally given to goods of Chicago, New York, or Minneapolis manufacture, goods that can be as readily prepared and packaged in Canada for two-thirds the cost, it doubtless occurs to him the snap that would be in waiting for the butterine agent could he arrange to have that substitute brought across the border. Chicago butterine manufacturers make four to five distinct grades. The cheapest costs 8 to 9 cents wholesale; another, somewhat better flavored, about 11 cents; a third put up in wrapped pound prints costs about 14 cents, while a "full creamery" butterine in bulk costs about 16 to 17 cents. The latter is often retailed as genuine creamery butter. The absence of such goods is a blessing to the Canadian consumer as well as to the dairy interests. A New York professor in a recent lecture on food adulteration, said:-'A considerable portion of the milk sold in large cities has first been skimmed and then diluted with water, a process by which it becomes less nourishing and, when the water is impure, dangerous to the health. The farmers who thus manipulate their product under cover of the night are apt to use water from the most convenient well, which often is located near the cess-pool, We find that verdigris colors our pickles; that oil of vitriol is often substituted for acetic acid to acidify vinegar; in short, that frauds by which unscrupulous persons try to enrich themselves at the expense of the ignorant poor are too numerous to mention here. Experts recently have testified before the Pure Food Investigating Committee of the United States Senate that a large portion of all articles of food and drink used in our country is adulterated. They include butter and cheese, coffee and spices, molasses and honey. Fish and fowl, meat and vegetables are more wholesome fresh than preserved. Boracic acid generally used for preservation retards digestion, and prevents it when too much comes into a weak stomach. One of the worst impositions is the admixture of alum in the manfacture of yeast cakes and baking powder.

-As the short, cold days approach, the furrier's window becomes gradually more interesting. Some who lack the courage to buy a fur coat look with envy at the smart jackets and luxurious capes, and price them wistfully, while the woman, whose cheque-book and decision are together favorable, finds a variety before unknown from which to choose. Much sealskin is to be worn this season, and the demand for fur coats is greater than it has been for many years. This is owing to the fact that fashion is as near a standstill as she ever comes, as far as outdoor garments are concerned, and the woman who buys a fur coat this season can rest assured that she can wear it for two years at least without having it remodelled, and can fairly lay claim to its being fashionable five years hence, as sleeves are small to stay and the very short jacket is too great a favorile to be easily dismissed.

-A Toronto letter states that at a representative meeting of the tanners of Ontario at the Board of Trade on the 6th inst., it was resolved, on motion of George Lang, Berlin, seconded by S. C. Wicket, Toronto, "That as hides and tanning materials of all kinds have recently advanced at least 25 per cent, tanners, in order to secure themselves from actual loss and in order to put themselves in a position to replace what they are selling, must obtain a corresponding advance for their leather,"

. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1899.

COMPARATIVE IRON AND STEEL PRICES.

While the heavy advances in iron, steel, tin, etc., during the past year have been chronicled from week to week, a comparison of present values with those of a year ago will be interesting.

	Nov. 1.	Nov. 2.
Pig iron-	1899.	1898.
Foundry pig, No. 2 standard, Phila	. \$23 25	\$11 25
Foundry pig, No. 2, South'n C'nati		9 50
Foundry pig, No. 2, local, Chicago		11 00
Bessemer pig, Pittsburg		10 30
Gray forge, Pittsburg		9 65
Lake Superior charcoal, Chicago	25 50	12 50
Billets, Rails, etc		
Steel billets, Pittsburg	39 50	16 00
Steel billets, Philadelphia		18 50
Steel rails, heavy, Eastern mill		19 50
Spikes, Tidewater		1 50
Splice bars, Tidewater		1 15
Finished Iron and Steel-	an di Angelanda Angelanda	
Refined iron bars, Philadelphia	. 2 20	1 15
Common iron bars, Youngstown		1 05
Steel bars, Tidewater		1 15
Tank plates, Tidewater	3 05	1 15
Beams, Tidewater	2 40	1 20
Beams, Pittsburg	2 25	1 10
Barb wire, f.o.b., Pittsburg		1 75
Wire nails, f.o.b., Pittsburg		1 30
Cut nails, mill		1 10
Metals-		
Nickel, New York	36 00	33 00
Tin plate, domestic, Bessemer, 100 lbs.,		
York		3 10
Old Material—		
Old steel rails, Chicago	. 20 50	9 00
Old steel rails, Philadelphia		11 00
Old iron rails, Chicago		12 50
Old iron rails, Philadelphia		13 50
Old car wheels, Chicago		11 50
Old car wheels, Philadelphia		10 00
Heavy steel scrap, Chicago		8 75

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL

(NEAR HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

WESTMINSTER, S.W., ENG.

THE LARGEST & FINEST IN LONDON.



Luxury and Home Comforts. Unexcelled Cuisine.

Inclusive Terms, from 10/6 per day.

TELEGRAPHIC'ADDRESSES : Fur Management, "UNPARALLELED," LONDON.

For Visitors, " Lamenres," Lorgon





We are seeking reliable houses in Canada who will take up the sale of our world-renowned



We made the first Bicycles in England in 1869, and are making the best Cycles to-day.

Applications and Enquiries to

The Swift Cycle Co. Ltd., WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE COVENTRY MACHINISTS' CO'Y, Ltd., CHEYLESMORE WORKS,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Their position is rather that of nor issuing debentures. an intermediary between those directly interested in estates of which they are trustees, and borrowers on mortgage and other securities, than of a principal dealing with his own funds, or with funds he has borrowed in order to The following table is compiled from the lend again. returns in the Report issued by the Ontario Government:

TRUST COMPANIES.

	Lizbilities.			
	1898.	1897.		Increase or
and the second	and the state of	a da ta a	· · .	decrease.
Capital paid-up	\$1,766,651	\$\$96,066	Inc.	\$\$69,685
Reserve Fund	438,513	277,736	Inc.	160,807
Deposits		308,528	Dec.	308,528
Miscellaneous	140,484	\$7,109	lne.	53,375
Contingent liabilities	8,923,744	6,772,774	Inc.	2,150,970
Total liabilities to public	şı,061,22S	\$7,108,411	Inc.	\$1,895,817
	Assets.		1	
Mortgages	\$777,510	\$536,269	Inc.	\$241,291
Securities	511.081	816,136	Inc.	194,945
Freehold land	301,217	136,334	Inc.	167,883
Office premises	390,325	262,574	Inc.	127,754
Cash	375,416	198,684	Inc.	176,732
Not owned beneficially	7,908,097	6,829,540	Inc.	1,078,557
Miscellancous	195,482	158,726	Inc.	36,756
Total Assets	\$10,462,131	\$5,438,263	Inc.	\$2,023,868

It will be noted how large a proportion of the assets and liabilities of the above class of companies is of a trust nature, and how extensive was their development last year. These companies are doing eminent service to the public by handling the properties of living owners with a skill and economy which ensure their producing. the best results at the lowest cost, and being saved from waste by the owner's lack of experience in dealing with real estate, or securities. They are also invaluable as managers of executorships and other trusts for those to whom property has been devised, but who lack the ability to wisely administer their inheritance. Could the his-

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

(INCORPORATED)

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT.

Mutual Reserve Building, New York City.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT-Dec. 31, 1898 Made in accordance with Standard used in Schedule "F" of report by New York Insurance Department of Examination, 1893.

Income During 1898, \$6,134,327.27 Death Losses Faid, 1898, \$3,887,500.95 Total Paid Members, 1898, \$4,784,095,12

CASH AND INVESTED ASSETS.

Net Surplus invested and Cash over all Liabilities, actual and contingent. Dec. 31, 1898..... \$1.383.176.38

BUSINESS RECEIVED AND IN FORCE.

Business written in 1893......Policies, 12,779 Ins., \$32,027,39 Total Business in Force Dec. 31, 1895 "103,379 "289,169,321 Total Death Losses padi by Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association since organization, over THIRTY-SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every Town, Gity and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will find the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY CAN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers, General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britsin or Europe.

Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, – – NEW YORK CITY

tory of private trusteeships of this nature be written it would be a very black record, it would show that millions have been lost to heirs by blunders, neglect, and frauds.

The loan companies are in a different class. Their business consists in lending their own money, that is their capital, also money which, by issuing debentures and receiving deposits, they have borrowed in order to lend again on mortgage and other securities. In order to obtain materials for an exhibit of the variations in loan company business since it was commenced in Canada, we have to turn to the Report prepared by the Finance Department, Ottawa, as there is no record issued by the Ontario Government which is so complete. As there is considerable friction just now on this score between the two powers, Federal and Provincial, we show our impartiality by giving both of them what is called, "a show."

We confess to having, however, a decided preference for the Loan Companies' Report prepared by Mr. W. S. Garland, F.S.S., F.S.A., Clerk of Financial Statistics, Ottawa. The comparative statements it contains of the items of these companies for each year since 1867 are most valuable statistics. Their grouping is comprehensive without being burthened with tedious and needless details. They marshal all the assets and liabilities under headings which enable any person of ordinary intelligence to see the position occupied by the companies in each year almost at a glance, certainly without wading up to the neck in a flood of figures, which are enough in the Ontario Report to give even a professional statistician an attack of vertigo. The following gives the leading itoms of the Ontario Loan Companies as stated in the Ottawa Report, for a series of years, from 1874 to 1898:

٠.,	ς,	ON	TAI	uö	LOAN	t C	о <u>ж</u>	PANIES	Ċ.	
	N. A.,						u ,			

	e de la servició Maria -	1	and the second		
	Capital.	Deposits.	Debentures.	Debentures,	Loans on
	paid up.		payable in	payable in	Real
Year.			Canada.	Gt. Britain	Estate.
1874	. \$8,012,157	\$4,614,812		\$19,992	\$15,041,858
1880	. 24,495,975	11,713,633	244,659	22,968,108	56,612,200
1897	. 32,125,009	18,251,422	6,898,047	32,062,256	\$6,901,363
1893	. 35,445,252	18,531,573	10,028,102	52,021,793	110,916,559
1894	. 39,131,766	20,782,914	10,388,146	50,093,014	110,810,577
1895	. 40,504,504	19,945,943	11,272,570	49,593,870	115,001,568
1896	. 42,035,794	19,404,878	11,769,285	48,759,473 .	115,731,851
1897	. 43,229,020	19,667,112	11,869,512	45,361,832	111,548,225
1898.	. 44,615,766	18,980,154	12,667,914	44,397,130	111,293,688

The more salient features in the above table are these: The deposits in 1887 were 57 per cent. of the paid-up capital, whereas now they are only equal to 42 per cent. Their capital has increased since 1887 by 121 millions,

but deposits by only three-fourths of a million. On the other hand the debentures payable in Canada, which in 1887, were \$6,895,047, are now, \$12,667,914, an increase of \$5,769,867, the tide of deposits having flowed into the debenture channel. The debentures payable in Great Britain rose in 1893, when the hard times set in, to \$52,-021,793, which was followed by the loans rising suddenly Since then these debentures from 110 to 117 millions. have fallen off to \$44,397,130, and the loans to \$11,293,-It is noticeable that ten years ago the loan com-688.panies had loans in excess of capital paid-up of 751 millions, whereas the excess now is only $66\frac{1}{2}$ millions. This change of proportion indicates a less dividend-earning capacity, as a larger amount of profit has to be secured to pay a dividend, and the business from which profits The following table gives are drawn has been reduced. a synopsis of the loan companies' returns for 1897 and 1898, and totals for both loan and trust companies, both compiled from the Ontario Government Report:

MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANIES.

Liabilitics.

Liabilities	•		
1895. Capital of Loan Companies.	1897.		Increase or decrease.
Subscribed	Ş114,643,699	Inc.	\$2,497,531
Paid-up 45,475,184	44,060,992	Inc.	1,405,192
Reserve Fund	11,190,804	Dec.	100,591
Contingent Fund 1,223,962	1,148,876	Inc.	75,086
Profits not distributed 1,683,713	1,825,255	Dec.	141,542
Liubilities to shareholders 59,478,072	58,234,927	Inc.	1,238,145
Deposits 18,163,416	17,620,380	Inc.	543,036
Interest on deposits \$57,396	38S,331	Dec.	30,935
Debentures payable in Canada., 13,026,257	11,538,385	Inc.	1,487,872
Do. payable in Great Britain 41,174,877	43,583,368	Dec.	2,403,491
Debenture Stock 11,844,965	11,657,344	Inc .	187,621
Interest on Debenture stock 480,141	556,161	Dec.	76,020
Due on loans not complete 334,S4	£ 274,019	Ine	60,825
Owing to banks 176,848	832,653	Dee.	655,805
Other liabilities	766,309		
Total liabilities to public \$\$9,539,136	\$87,216,950	Inc.	\$2,323,186
Assets.			
Mortgages on real estate\$110,957,200	\$111,186,530	Dec.	\$229,330
Loans on land held for sale 6,323,814	6,267,699	Inc.	56,115
Loans on debentures 3,159,600	2,077,645	Inc.	1,081,955
Loans on Govt. securities 1,123,978	1,857,863	Dec.	733,885
Stocks, bonds, &c 9,757,203	6,386,488	Inc.	3,370,715
Freehold land 7,667,257	7,452,827	Inc.	214,430
Cash on hand and at call 4,394,987	5,057,420	Dec.	662,439
Office premises 1,550,565	1,729,441	Dec.	178,870
Miscellaneons	3,435,958	Dee.	358,354
Total assets	\$145,451,877	Inc.	\$2,6(8),331

GRAND TOTALS FOR BOTH CLASSES OF COMPANIES. Liabilities.

Capital subscribed	1898. \$123,552,380	1897. \$118,470,600	Inc.	Increase or decrease. \$5,981,780
Capital paid-up	47,241,835	41,966,957	Inc.	2,274,878
Reserve Fund		11,468,540	Inc.	60,216
Deposits		17,928,909	Inc.	234,507
Depentures	A.A. 1.6.4. 1.6.3	67.167,430	Dec.	763,934
Sundries	4 4 4 6 6 7 6 6	12,358,304	Inc.	2,778,532
Total Liabilities	\$158,474,339	\$153,890,140	Inc.	\$4,584,199
	Assets.			
Mortgages	.,\$118,058,523	\$117,990,490	Inc.	\$65,033
Securities		8,503,427	lnc.	2,717,386
Loans on own stock		933,327	Inc.	945
Cash	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5,256,110	Dec.	485,706
Real Estate		9,581,176	Inc.	331,191
Sundries	13,577,900	11,625,610	Inc.	1,952,350
Total Assets	0150 474 000		Inc.	\$4,584,199

-Ribbons are still advancing in price. The cost of raw silk is assuming proportions which will call for heavy advances in manufactured goods for the coming season.

CLASSIFICATION OF CALL LOANS.

Considerable surprise has been excited by the enormous amount of "Call loans on bonds and stocks" in the return of the Merchants' Bank of Canada. In September last this item stood at \$5,966,059, which is 18 per cent. of the total of all the banks in Canada, and \$3,284,-280, in excess of the aggregate of all the other banks whose head offices are in this city.

The reason for this, apparently, excessive amount being devoted to call loans by the Merchants Bank is misunderstood, and by many is regarded as highly unfavourable to the management. When explained, however, the matter assumes quite a different aspect. It suggests there being a necessity for a remodelling of the form in use for bank statements.

The custom of other banks generally, though we believe there are some exceptions, is, to group under the heading, "Call loans on bonds and stocks," only such advances as are made in Canada, and loans of this nature made in New York are classified as, "Balances due from agencies in foreign countries." The Merchants Bank of Canada has adopted a different system which is regarded as more strictly in accordance with the official form for bank statements. This bank places all its call loans, wherever made, under the common heading, "Call loans on bonds and stocks," so that, the amount of such loans made by it in Canada is not stated.

It must be admitted that this classification appears to be more in accordance with the official form. But, we have authority for affirming, that the intention of those who drafted, and most of those who passed the present headings in the official monthly bank statement, was, to make the column headed, "Call loans on bonds and stocks," an exhibit of the amount of such loans in Can-Their object was to secure information in regard ada. to the extent to which this class of business was done in this country by Canadian operators. In this, as in the cuse of other headings, there was an opening left for another interpretation. The heading, "Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in foreign countries," gives no clue whatever to the kind of business transacted by means of the funds represented by such balances, nor, as to the location of such business.

The term "foreign countries" is somewhat wide, under it might be included a banking business done by Canadian banks in any city in the world. The term, "Foreign countries," means, however, practically, New York and Chicago, where the great bulk of the balances due to Canadian banks are held by their own agents. One eastern bank owes much of its prosperity to its transactions in Chicago, which city furnishes other banks established in this city, a large and a profitable business. But New York is the great centre in which the money of Canadian banks is utilised for loans at call and short dates, which money, as Mr. Clouston has repeatedly declared, is a practical reserve of resources that may be drawn upon whenever more local supplies are needed. For a length of time the profit on these "Balances in foreign countries," that is, New York and Chicago, has been slim, until more recently the drain on the chief financial centres in the States for interior requirements, and for sustaining the enormous expansion of American trade, as well as for meeting the call for capital by new trust companies, has advanced rates to figures which have enabled Canadian banks to make large profits at their American offices.

It ought then to be known that the call loans of the Merchants' Bank of Canada are not classified as they are by other banks, which exclude those made in the United States. A comparison, therefore, cannot be made between the amount of those loans made by the Merchants Bank and the extent to which such advances have been made by banks which adopt a different system of classification.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

We have already referred to the stand taken by the chief newspapers of the United States in defence of Great Britain's course in the Transvaal dispute. Since writing, the New York "Financial Chronicle" has published an article which, in our judgment, as it is in that of several prominent bankers in this city, is the most conclusive apology, or defence, of the policy of the Home Government yet issued. It is even more forcible in argument than any article which has appeared in the leading English papers. Following this, the New York "Journal of Commerce," the most eminent of the American commercial organs, has published an article defending Great Britain, which, like others cannot but be highly effective in strengthening that sentiment of good will and mutual respect which has so happily sprung up between the old country and the United States.

Our namesake in New York points out that, under similar circumstances, Germany long ago would have filled British South Africa with troops, and made invasion impossible by lining the frontier with forces. Just before the critical moment, Germany, "would have seized the passes, and if the Transvaal had not yielded, troops would have poured over the border and that country, not Natal, would would have been the theatre of war." This, or the stoppage of military preparations by the Transvaal would have been the course of any other nation.

This, however, would not have served the purpose of a power, says our contemporary, that "sought only to add them to the various groups of self-governing communities under its rule of civilization, and enlist them in that wide co-operation of commerce and industry and political, civil, and religious freedom which men call the British Empire."

Great Britain "recognizes responsibility to the public opinion of the world which is unknown and despised by the military powers. Partly in obedience to that responsibility as well as in wise forethought for the future of an integral part of its own free Empire, Great Britain sought to exhaust every resource of patient diplomacy before bringing force to bear; refrained, indeed, from using force or even the menace of force when it was plain that diplomacy would fail, until the Boers, having completed the preparation that the British studiously neglected, took the initiative of war. Great Britain has treated the Boers like the free British subjects they will be in a year or two. This generosity has been costly in money and life, in public anxiety and private distress; but these are paid gallantly, in blood abroad and tears at home, as the price of maintaining the lofty standard of British nationality and of performing the high duty of civilization by the race which is its chosen evangelist. A war of military aggression wouldhave been more economical, but the spirit of Anglo-Saxon civilization no longer permits such wars."

This high-minded, statesmanlike presentation of the

case of Great Britain by the chief commercial journal of the United States, which is in harmony with the tone and the utterances of all the more eminent of the leading organs of public opinion across the border, is so magnanimous as to call for grateful recognition throughout the British Empire.

HOW TO KILL BRITISH TRADE.

An English correspondent who is engaged in the manufacturing jewellery and silversmith trade in London, England, writes to us as follows:

"I fully endorse every word in your leader on, 'How to, Kill British Trade," in your issue of September 29th. Last year I visited Canada with my samples only, no two articles alike. I had them in three large boxes, and was very much surprised to find that I was charged 30 per cent. duty not only on my samples, but also on the boxes in which they were packed. I had to pay £76, English money, (\$369.36) before I could get them through the Custom House. I had intended coming every year and so build up a trade in Canada, but can you imagine my surprise when I found there was no rebate when I wanted to return. What I did not sell in Canada I had to bring back and lose my money. All this simply means that when I again take the trip, I shall come empty-handed, and it is a question if I come at all. Is this the way to encourage trade with England? The sooner Canada alters her policy the better for her and England."

The above case differs somewhat from the one we referred to on September 29th. In that instance the samples were not offered for sale, nor intended for sale, being samples only. In the case above narrated our correspondent says, "What I did not sell in Canada, I had to bring back and lose my money," which implies that some of the samples were sold. It is evident, therefore, that if the whole of the samples had been admitted free of duty, those which were sold would have had an unfair advantage over the goods of Canadian importers who had paid It is also evident, that if a package of. duty on them. samples is broken by some being taken out for sale, it would be practically impossible for the Customs officers to identify those which were left unsold and taken out of the country by the merchant who had brought them in as "samples." A claim, therefore, for rebate on such unsold goods would be most difficult to maintain, in the absence of such identification. A wide opening too would be made for fraud on the Customs, as goods of one quality could be brought in and rebate claimed on goods of a different class.

The law is very stringent as to samples, those only being free of duty which are not vendable, such as clippings of textile goods which have no sale value whatever. Gloves for one hand only, and boots and shoes for one foot are charged full duty, because if admitted free as "samples," an importer could get gloves and foot-wear for the left hand or foot sent to one port and their mates to another port, and so evade duty altogether.

The problem is a difficult one, but until British merchants are afforded better and less costly facilities for displaying samples of their wares when soliciting orders in Canada the manufacturers of Great Britain will be handicapped in their efforts to build up a trade in this Dominion. The matter demands the earnest attention of the Government as the situation at present is like a man putting a fragrant beef-steak before a hungry guest and then, when his appetite is roused, gagging his mouth.

Our correspondent complains also of being kept three days waiting for his samples to pass the Customs, during which time he was wasting his money and time hanging about unable to seek business. We have heard of other travellers' baggage being delayed passing the Customs. Whether the machinery just then was needing a lubricant we are not informed. Special attention should be given to the prompt delivery of passengers' baggage, and they should be at once informed of what steps must be taken to secure their goods if they are sent to the Examing warehouse, as strangers may be wholly unfamiliar with the routine of passing entries. This, however, is a comparatively minor affair, but the obstacle put in the way of showing samples answers our question, "How to Kill British Trade."

THE MAYORALTY.

Signs of any vigorous contest for the Mayor's chair in this city are not apparent. Rumours of a highly diaphanous character are abroad naming several citizens of more or less prominence and capability, as aspirants for the position. In more than one case no doubt, "Barkis is willin'," but shy. The names of others are being used rather as feelers of popular feeling than as indicative of any determination to enter the field, as candidates. There appears to exist a general opinion throughout the city that Mayor Prefontaine will be given a second term without a contest, or that he would be success-The Mayor has advanced in ful if one took place. popularity since he acceded to office. Without alienating those who, for various reasons, may be regarded as his natural supporters, he has made numerous friends amongst others who support a candidate for this office solely on his merits. In every race there is always a "dark horse," whose backers are confident, but, from present appearances, the general favourite is Mayor Prefontaine.

RECENT CHANGES IN BRITISH TRADE CONDITIONS.

The remarkable activity now prevailing in the manufacturing industries of the United States is having a somewhat peculiar effect on its foreign trade. We have recently pointed out that the keen competition which sprang up some time ago between American goods and those of British make, in foreign markets, arose from conditions which were not permanent. The influx of American industrial products into Great Britain we affirmed to be evidence of an effort to capture a share of British trade by cutting prices below the level of a fair By such a policy it is easy to acquire a large profit. By persistence in this course it is possible to so trade. damage a rival as to drive him out of the market. But it is manifest that such a proceeding must soon run its course, if the rival is able to play the same game with equal determination.

The cutting prices below the level of profit producing is intended to secure a monopoly in some market, which, when secured, will enable the successful manufacturer to advance prices high enough to recoup himself for the losses sustained in "downing" his rival. The Americans tried this game with the British. They poured goods into the old country at cut prices. The experience alarmed the home manufacturers, as it was an entire novelty to find a competitor who could undersell them at their very doors. The Americans, however, seem to have mistaken the strength and the spirit of their British rivals. Instead of putting out their furnace fires, and generally putting their shutters up, the English manufacturers acted on the plan of "fighting the devil with fire." This "feu d'enfer" opened the eyes of American besiegers of the old country markets. They discovered that they had taken a bigger contract than they could fill when they sought to put the British manufacturer "hors de combat" when fighting on his own soil.

So long as the mills and factories of the States were. turning out more goods than were needed to supply the legitimate demand, they were able to send the surplus to Great Britain at such prices as commanded a sale. Our British friends learnt by this what was meant by the term, "slaughter market," which we have seen ridiculed in English papers. Having inflicted no little damage on British traders by compelling them to sacrifice profits in meeting the unfair competition of American slaughterers, the pursuers of this attack have changed their tactics. The revival of trade in the States has absorbed all surplus stocks. Production is now struggling hard to keep pace with the demand, so there is no longer any occasion to cut prices to get rid of goods in a foreign market.

English papers published in Birmingham and Sheffield are quite jubilant over the Americans having ceased their keen competition in steel and iron goods. Private advices confirm this. The British manufacturer's scare over Yankee rivalry has given place to pretty vigorous crowing over the retirement of his adversary. He now knows, that the low prices asked for goods made in the States were "cut" solely for a temporary purpose, and, that under the fair conditions of honourable competition, the manufacturers of Great Britain are well able to hold their own, and capture the lion's share of all new trade which opens, in any market in the world. Some of our highly gifted English contemporaries, who gave us some interesting articles explanatory of the economic conditions which enabled Americans to undersell the British, are now aware of one economic condition having been overlooked by them, which is this, that any manufacturer who chooses to sell goods without profit can compete successfully with a rival who sells goods at prices which yield a profit.

Sheffield papers speak of orders being placed there from Canada which have been diverted from the States. Our columns are not without significance in this regard. Our British friends are awakening to the advantage of placing their names and their claims before Canadian traders. Thousands of retailers in Canada who read this journal every week are wholly unacquainted, or only partially familiar with the names of English manufacturing firms from whom they could obtain supplies on excellent terms. The development of trade between Canada and Great Britain is of supreme interest to all well wishers to both countries.

-Our sporting contemporaries have discovered that it is possible to play football without the contestants being padded and cased in armour to avoid limbs being broken, faces smashed, or fatal blows being given. The Irish team has taught our players this much needed lesson. They are acknowledged to have played, "a more interesting and scientific game" than the one in vogue here, which is no "game" at all, but a rough struggle, more like a street fight than a game of skill and display of manly athleticism. Score one for the Irish footballers.

THE LATE MR. D. G. THOMSON. 10

By the sudden death of Mr. D. G. Thomson, the country has lost one of its most useful, intelligent and upright business men. Mr. Thomson became connected with the inland forwarding business when a young man. For the last thirty years he took an active interest in the management of the Montreal Transportation Company, of which for many years he had been, and at the time of his sudden death, was the general manager. It was largely owing to his energy, business ability and foresight that this company has taken a foremost place in Canadian inland shipping interests on the Great Lakes. Mr. D. G. Thomson was one the of the best known men about all our business marts and was universally liked and respected by all who knew him. He was a man of clear judgment, not given to jump at conclusions without knowledge of his subject, consequently his judgment carried much weight on all matters connected with the trade of the country. He possessed the faculty of expressing his views in terse and vigorous language that often carried conviction to some, perhaps, unwilling minds. Taken away at a comparatively early age, when in the midst of a successful business career, Mr. Thomson leaves behind him a name that stands for all that is of sterling worth in a man, and his memory will long linger in the minds of the present generation of business men in this city and elsewhere.

His family has the deepest sympathy of all who knew the deceased in their sad bereavement and sorrow.

LIFE ASSURANCE FOR THE CONTINGENT.

The wave of enthusiasm which swept over the country in support of a contingent of volunteers being sent from Canada to help the mother land in South Africa was certainly a remarkable movement. One manifestation of it has no precedent in history. An anonymous donor gave Sir Charles Tupper a sum sufficient to provide each volunteer in the contingent, 1,000 men, with life insurance for \$1,000, and accident insurance for \$500. The political effect was so feared by the enemies of Sir Charles that they pressed the government to also insure each man for \$1,000, at the cost of the country. The leading organ of the administration, feeling confident of the government yielding to pressure, actually announced that the insurance had been arranged. Then came the news that this was not so, as the terms were too high. 1944 - A. 🖓 Sec. Ashafa

Without criticising the private insurance effected through Sir Charles Tupper, for which liberality we have the sincerest admiration, we may be allowed to express a doubt as to the desirability of any government, insuring the lives of those who volunteer for such a service as our brave fellows have gone to render in South Africa. A large number of them were already insured before the war broke out for as large a sum as is usual for persons in their circumstances. Then came the insurance of each volunteer for \$1,000 from a private source, and, in a number of cases, individual volunteers were again insured by their employers, fellow-citizens, or friends. Thus we find a considerable body of men going out to South Africa had triple insurance effected. . If the government had done as many expected, each volunteer would have had two life policies for \$1,000 each, and the larger number of them would have also had privately provided provided insurance for that amount, in addition to any. policy already existing before the war,

It is an error in policy to establish a precedent which. will be difficult to follow in the future. The first baby is often clothed in sumptuous raiment, while its successors have to be content with cheap, frequently with second hand, attire. The contingent just dispatched is Canada's first effort of this kind. The proposal to raise troops as a demonstration of loyalty to the Empire, "fired the heather," from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and elicited demonstrations which have shown that Canadians stand as one man in unity with and in support of the mother land on In the very nature of things any succeeding occasion could not be as enthusiastic. The second contingent, as well as any following it, would certainly not find insurance policies thrust upon them as freely as they were and as they were proposed to be, on the first volunteers. Private munificence is most honourable, but it is not obligatory, nor permanent. A national fund should be the resource of national troops for their support, and the protection of their families.

TEN MONTHS' FIRE LOSSES.

The record of fire losses this year to end of October is appalling, the total for United States and Canada being, \$111,654,900. This exceeds the same period in 1897 by \$19,853,700, and of 1898 by \$14,951,500. The following table is published by the "New York Journal of Commerce":

	1899.	1898.	1897,
January	\$10,718,000	\$9,472,500	\$12,049,700
February	18,469,000	12,629,300	8,676,750
March	11,493,000	7,645,200	10,502,950
April	9,213,000	8,211,000	10,833,000
May	9,091,900	11,072,200	10,193,600
June	6,714,850	9,206,900	5,684,450
July	. 11,426,400	8,929,750	6,626,300
August	9,703,700	7,793,500	6,454,950
September	. 12,778,800	14,203,650	9,392,000
October	. 12,046,250	7,539,400	11,387,500
De la construcción de la		<u> </u>	
Totals	\$111,654,900	\$96,703,400	\$91,801,200

The occurrence of two months in succession with a fire loss each succeeding 12 millions, is remarkable. There have been no conflagrations of great magnitude to cause this enormous increase, which has arisen from the excessive prevalence of fires all over the continent, there having been 158 involving losses exceeding \$20,000. The largest was a storage warehouse at Brooklyn, N.Y., with a loss of \$500,000, and the next highest a departmental store at Des Moines, Ia., \$435,000. This record does not harmonise with the theory that fires and hard times go together as cause and effect. The outlook for the insurance companies is gloomy, especially as rates have been lowering while the fire loss has been going up by leaps and bounds.

STATISTICS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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A pamphlet on "The Boer War? has been published by Messrs. Biggar, Samuel & Co. of this city, from whom we have received a copy. The author spent five years in South Africa, so has had ample opportunities for observing the situation, and collecting data respecting the commercial possibilities of that region for Canadian trade. He gives an interesting sketch of the history of settlement at the Cape, in Natal and the Transval. The narrative shows that it was entirely owing to the British that the latter district was saved from conquest by the Zulus. The gratitude of the Boers for being saved by Great Britain from extermination, and their country over-run by a savage race is being now manifested. We must refer those desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the political events which led up to the settlement of the Transvaal, and the dispute with Great Britain, to Mr. Biggar's graphically written historic sketch.

 Λ Capetown authority is quoted for the slatement that the Dutch in South Africa number 431,600, of whom there are 80,000 in the Transvaal and 78,100 in Orange Free State. In the former of those Republics there 123,-650 British, and in the latter 15,600. The 80,000 Dutch keep the 123,650 British in practical political and social slavery. The area of the Transvaal is 113,642 square miles, so the distribution of population is over half-a square mile to each inhabitant. As the British, however, are nearly all resident in one centre, at Johannesburg, there are about five square miles for each Dutch family. The total white population in South Africa numbers 667,472, and the colored, who, as a rule, are uncivilized, amounts to 3,564,183, of whom there are 649,-560 in the Transvaal, these natives being held in literal bondage and treated like cattle.

The imports into the ports of South Africa in the last five years amounted to \$544,000,000, a yearly average of \$108,800,000. Great Britain's share of these imports was an average yearly of \$62,750,000, and of British possessions, \$5,790,000 yearly, the balance of imports coming from the States, European and other foreign countries. The average yearly imports of Canada from 1894 to 1898 were \$123,000,000, so that the average yearly imports into South Africa for last five years amounting to \$108,800,000, were over S8 per cent. of those for Canada.

When we consider that South Afrien has only a total population of 4,231,655, of whom 3,564,183 are non-consumers of foreign goods, or only so to a very limited exnett, it is evident that the people of that region are very heavy buyers of imported goods. When the Transvaal and the Orange Free State are more fully eivilised, and when the natives begin to adopt the manners and customs of their white masters, there is every certainty of the South African markets being largely expanded. Our next "contingent" will, we trust, be heavy consignments of goods for the British possessions, in that quarter of the world, including the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

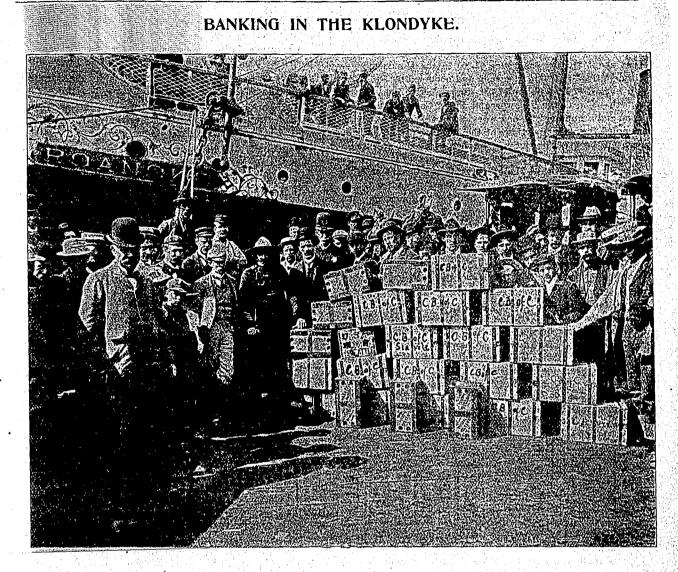
(Concluded.)

The business of the Banking Department-which, exceptas regards the magnitude of the Government, differs but little from that of any other London banks-is carried on chiefly in the Private Drawing Office, the Public Drawing Office, the Discount Office, and the bill and Post Bill Offices. Besides these offices there are the Dividend Pay Office, devoled to each payment of dividends, and the Chief Cashier's Office, where advances on securities and the various public loans are initiated, and to which is atlached the private room of the chief cashier, which for the most part corresponds with the manager's room, in any ordinary bank. In the Private Drawing Office are kept the private account of the general customers of the Bank, a separate counter being reserved for the exclusive convenience of bankers. It is a popular error to suppose that the conditions of keeping an account with the Bank of England differ in any essential particular from those of most of the other banks. A satisfactory introduction will enable any one to open an account, and no restriction is placed upon the amount of balance to be kept, except that if it does not

prove remunerative to the Bank a charge is made in proportion to the amount of trouble and expense involved. Roughly speaking, a remunerative balance in ordinary cases is considered to be an average balance throughout the year of one pound for each cheque drawn. Thus if a customer draws two hundred cheques in a year, and kceps an average balance of £200 his account is probably considered remunerative. Cheques may be drawn on the Bank of any amount however small, though there was, I believe many years ago, a sort of understanding that customers should not draw cheques for an amount under five pounds. The Public Drawing Office, as its name implies, is devoted to the custody of the drawing accounts of the Government and various public companies and institutions. The Discount Office is charged with the reception of all bills offered for discount by parties who have opened discount accounts with the Bank. These bills are submitted to a committee of directors (sitting daily for the purpose) who decide upon the amount of accommodation to be granted and the rate of discount to be charged. The net proceeds of the bills discounted are then passed to the credit of the customer's account, while the bills themselves are entrusted to the care of the Bill Office, which occupies itself with the duty of sorting and arranging them (together with the bills belonging to customers) so that they may be duly presented for payment at maturity. In the Post Bill Office the Bank issue to the public their acceptances at seven or sixty days' sight, technically called "Bank post bills," for any required amount, in even or uneven sums. The amount of business transacted in this office has considerably diminished of late years, owing to similar facilities being granted by bankers generally throughout the country. The Bank of England have nine country branches, which keep separate accounts for the Issue and Banking Departments, and the particulars of each day's transactions, together with the balance sheets are posted nightly to the Branch Banks Office in London, through which office all the correspondence and business transactions connected with the branches are carried on. There is also one branch in London at the West End.

The economy of the Bank of England is controlled by the Governor, the Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Directors. The clerical machinery is divided into the "Cash side" and the "Accountant's side." The former, under the practical charge of the chief cashier, comprises the transaction of all business where actual cash is concerned, together with the necessary book-keeping it involves; the latter, under the charge of the chief accountant takes cognizance of all matters of pure book-keeping where no actual cash is concerned, such as those which relate to the National Debt accounts, the registration of Bank notes, and so on. In olden times these divisions were kept much more distinct than The supervision of each office on they are at present. both "sides" of the Bank, is intrusted to a principal and deputy-principal, who are accountable in the first place to the chief cashier or chief accountant, as the case may be, and afterward to a committee of directors. The secretary is a separate officer of the Bank. He stands midway, as it. were, between the two "sides," having certain relations with each. He nurses the charter and sees that its forms and ceremonies are complied with; he records the proceedings of the courts, summons and attends all committees, and "picks up their bits." He waits upon the governors. and does odd literary jobs, stops notes, puts the candidates for clerkship through their preliminary examination, collects income tax, and grants orders to view the Bank. &c. His duties, in short, are as multifarious as those of the General Post Office, and it is satisfactory to think that they are as equally well performed by the present incumbent and his staff.

The total number of employees all told in the Bank is about 1,100 and the salary list, including pensions, is about £300,000 per annum. There is an excellent library and reading-room in the Bank, to which the directors have liberally contributed both money and books. There are also a Widows' Fund and Guarantee Society, a Life Insurance Company, a Volunteer Company, and a Club, or dining room, where clerks can dine cheaply and well, connected with the Bank, which owe very much of their prosperify to the liberality and consideration of



We continue our series of pictures illustrating scenes associated with Banking Life in the Klondyke by the above group. The boxes marked C.B. of C., Seattle, are all full of gold. They are being gazed upon by the Bank offieials and a curious crowd of spectators of so novel and, to

the directors. The governors and directors of the Bank divide between them £14,000 per annum. Of this the governors receive £1,000 each and the directors £500 each. Beyond the status which their position gives them, they derive no benefit from their office, while they tax themselves most liberally by their contributions towards the welfare of their clerks. The governor and deputy-governor remain in office for two years only, and this short tenure of office is, with considerable reason, thought to be detrimental to the efficient and consistent administration of the functions of government. The great blot of the system seems to be the want of continuity of policy which is engendered. A governor, let us say, is an enlightened financier; for two years his policy is paramount; but his successor then comes, and perhaps reverses everything, and the onus of the change, so far as the Bank customers are concerned, is left to be borne by the permanent officers of the Bank, who have perhaps never been consulted in the matter, or whose opinions, based on the experience of many years, may be ruthlessly ignored. The two years' system undoubtedly has its advantages in the constant introduction of new blood, it also strengthens the governors from above and below the chair. The directors below the chair give the governor a loyal and hearty support, because they feel that one day their own turn may come, while those above the chair, having passed through the ordeal, know the value of their colleagues' support. But the result of this is nevertheless the institution of a sort of one-man power, which is well enough when they is a Hubbard, Hodgson, or Crawford, in the chair, or if there is a Hambro, Rothschild or Goschen to follow, but which may have its disadvantages. In spite of the gradual abolition of their monopoly, in many of them, so inspiring an exhibit of the wealth of the Yukon mines. The scene is the wharf at Dawson City, at which is moored the steamer Roanoke, on which the gold is about to be placed for shipment, her course being down the Yukon.

spite of the curtailment of their exclusive privileges, and in spite of all consequent competition, the "governor and company" of the Bank of England have never failed to lead the van of the banking progress of the kingdom, and to maintain their proud position as the first banking institution in the world. Bill-brokers may occasionally grumble at the late revival of an old rule restricting the periods of advances to six weeks before dividend time, and customers may occasionally smile or fume at the traces of red-tapeism which still linger in the establishment; but no one can look back over a period of forty years, without fully appreciating the value of the important and beneficial changes and improvements which have lately been effected in every department of the Bank for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of business and studying the convenience of the public, or without feeling an increased ven-eration and respect for "the old lady in Threadneedle Street."

-Allsopp & Sons have just started a new brewery to produce lager beer at the rate of 50,000 to 60,000 barrels yearly, or a million gallons per week. The machinery is declared to be the finest in the world, the vats holding each 90 barrels, are lined with glass. This new brewery is said to be the largest of its kind in the world and the product fully equal to the best German lager. We should think this would give an opening for Canadian barley.

—The notorious Mr. Kruger lives in a mansion presented to him by a rich distiller to whom he gave a monopoly of manufacturing spirits for sale, also the right to make jam. Mr. Kruger is the chief boodler of the age.

Sec. Prop. March

RECENT, FIRES.

llamilton, Ont., Nov. 3rd .- The barrelling works of the Sun Oil Refinery burned, with a large quantity of oil, etc. Loss about \$10,000; insurance \$2,000 in the Manchester. -Minden, Ont., 3rd.-- Hotel owned and occupied by R. Thomson burned. Loss about \$2,500. Insurance \$1,200 .- Toronto, 4th .- The Ontario Power and Flat's Company's drying kilns and a number of wood working establishments, which occupied the upper portions of the building destroyed. The loss will be \$17,500 chiefly in lumber and tools, the building being valued at only \$3,000. The insurance is \$10,000.-Port Hope, Ont., 5th.—The evaporating establishment of D. I. Hamlink, destroyed. Loss about \$4,000 .- Montreal, 4th. -Fire in building occupied by Malone & Robertson, picture frames, caused damage to the extent of about \$600; fully insured .- Toronto, 4th .- Premises of the Ontario Power and Flats Co. burned. Losses and insurance far as known are: Losses: Building, \$6,000; kiln, \$1,500; W. Spanner & Co., \$1,500; Gilchrist & Co., \$4,500; customers' lumber, \$4,000; total, \$17,500. Insurance: Building, \$9,000; W. Spanner & Co., \$1,000.-Bobcageon, Ont., 5th.-Presbyterian church and contents totally destroyed. Insured in the Western for \$1,200.-Nupanee, Ont., 5th.-Webster & Boyes Carriage Factory burned .-- Essex, Ont., 5th .-- Hotel at Coltam, owned by J. D. Anderson, banker, of Essex, and occupied by David Hess, destroyed, with contents. Wm. B. Kelletts, general merchant, lost his brick store and dwelling, and all the contents of both. Two frame dwellings were also burned.-St. Catharines, Ont., 5th-The Ontario Pure Food Co.'s establishment damaged. The stock on the two upper floors almost a total*loss. The establishment was fully covered by insurance .--- Quebec, 5th .-- Hotel at Savard Park, destroyed. The damage amounts to about \$10,000, on which Mr. Savard has \$5,700 insurance.

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The U.S. "Tobacco Journal" gives the following good advice to retailers; "When you make a public announcement above all things be truthful, live up to your agreement, and give your trade just what you agree to do. Don't say you'll give a 'clear Havana' eigar for a certain price when in truth you mean clear 'of' Havana, the omission of the preposition 'of' though excusable as a grammatical error, will not be accepted by your customers when they, as our friend Jimmie Fadden would say, 'Git dead next to yer.' If you lose your customer's confidence you lose your most necessary stock in trade. Though it takes years of faithful serving of your customer's wants to build up a reputation for honesty and the gaining of their confidence it can be lost in a few weeks or months by sacrificing it for a mere momentary gain, and usually a triffing one at that, it is a losing policy. Wherever you find an unsuccessful tradesman you'll generally find a man who is opposed to adopting all modern business methods; who does not advortise, or does so in too mean a way to be effective; who rejects all offerings or suggestions with a wave of the hand and a self-satisfied and self-conceited air of I know-it-all. only answer to every advice is: "There is nothing in it, L know," he belongs to the large army of Mr. Me's and personal pronoun I's," whose names figure largely in insolvent notices, we beg to add.

—The Quebec Harbour Board has passed a by-law to check the nuisance complained of by citizens, caused by, "the excessive use of steam whistles in and passing through the Harbour of Quebec." A similar nuisance exists at this port, one in particular being a serious annoyance, as it awakes persons before daybreak who are sleeping as far from the river as Sherbrooke street and even Pine Avenue. Why a steam whistle should be used which is loud enough to be heard two miles away, all over this large city, when the noise is only intended to call the attention of some person only a hundred or two yards distant, is not apparent. But so it is, and a physician has informed us that the whistling, or syren-like blast, heard frequently before 5 a.m., is very injurious to the sick.

-The public revenue for 1st quarter current liscal year was \$11,664,829 as against \$11,441,899 last year. The inercase in Customs was \$560,000, and in Excise, \$61,400, from "miscellaneous" sources there was a falling off.

-The circulation of Dominion notes has gong up to over 27 millions. -Ex-Speaker Reed has been appointed one of the trustees of the New York Life Insurance Co.

-An advance in life assurance rates for new applicants is reported as likely to be made in January next.

-A by-law to guarantee bonds of \$20,000 for the Harrison Pork Packing Co. has been carried at Harriston, Ont.

-The elections in the States this week, so far as results are shown, indicate that the McKinley policy in the Philippines is more popular than anti-imperialism.

-The Canada Accident Assurance Co. has received a new license which permits the transaction of sickness insurance in addition to accident and plate insurance.

-At the annual meeting of the Union Bank of Halifax on 20th December next, authority will be asked to add \$1,-000,000 to the capital of \$500,000, making its paid-up capitat \$1,500,000.

—The extensive bicycle factory which is proposed to be built by a new enterprise will probably be located at Hamilton, though Sarnia has been named for this industry. A lively discussion has been going on as to the merits of the two places.

-The "Globe," which ought to know, says: "It is understood that the purchase of the Drummond County Railway was completed yesterday by the payment to Messrs. J. N. Greenshields, W. Mitchell and W. Farwell of \$1,439,000, less \$136,000, the amount of the lease, and \$25,000 on account of certain titles."

-The Executive of the Canadian Canners' Association held a meeting at Toronto on 7th inst., the President, Mr. W. P. Innes of Simcoe, in the chair. He stated that no advance in prices had been decided upon, although the dry weather had caused production to be below an average. The canned corn combine which had recently cornered the market, were declared to have made money, and had little of their purchases left unsold.

-The official statement of the value of goods exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending Sep tember, 1899, is as follows: Produce of the mine, \$1,324,173; do. fisheries, \$668,421; do. forest, \$3,921,371; animals and their produce, \$6,703,840; agricultural products, \$2,982,030; manufactures, \$1,257,481; miscellaneous articles, \$90,337; total, \$16,947, 653; bullion, \$128,428; coin, \$13,454; grand total, \$17,089,535.

-Customs collectors have been advised that bona fide trade catalogues and price lists of goods for wholesale in any country beyond the limits of Canada, not exceeding three to one address, may be admitted through mails or by other conveyance, free of duty; provided, that such catalogues and price lists, not be held to include almanaes or advertising periodicals, or printed matter designed to advertise sale of goods by any person in Canada.

The auditor for the United States post-office department in his annual report shows that during the last year the number of post-offices in the United States increased from 72,976 to 74,384; the number of domestic money-orders issued increased from 27,798,072, representing \$401,113,711, to 29,007,870, representing \$442,483,354, a net increase in number of 1,209,792, and in volume of \$41,369,636. During the year the revenues of the postal service increased from \$S9,-012,618 to \$95,853,384, and the expenditures from \$97,853,407 to \$101,632,160, a net increase in the receipts of \$6,008,765, and in expenditures of \$3,778,752. Considerable space is devoted to money orders. During the last year the system was conducted at an actual loss to the government of approximately \$105,106, which fact, the auditor says, would suggest the exercise of great care in legislating for the employment of new financial features in the postal service. The postal revenues for the year arc shown to have been \$95,021,384, and the expenditures \$101,435,269, leaving a deficit of \$6,413,SS5. Of this amount the treasury has advanced \$6,000,000, the balance unpaid being \$413,885. The amount of second-class postage collected from publishers and news agents was \$3,527,932, and the amount of stamps. stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal-cards sold was \$\$7,2\$0,654. The cost of mail transportation was \$54,432,058, of which amount \$1,629,749, was paid for the tranportation of foreign mail. The auditor renews his recommendation of last year that the life of money orders be limited to three months, instead of 12 months, as now proyided by law,

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The North-Pole Ice and Refrigerating Co., Ltd., 8, Queen Anne's Gate. WESTMINSTER, S.W., - - LONDON, ENGLAND.

-Many will regret to learn that Capt. J. K. Oswald, insurance agent in this city, who was seriously injured by jumping from an upper-storey window of the Webster House during the fire of the 31st ult., died at the General Hospital Deceased was for many years a stockon Wednesday. broker-of the firm of Oswald Bros. He organized the Merchants Marine Ins. Co. in 1876, which wound up after a few years' existence. After a sojourn of some years in the North West, where he experienced a good deal of active military service, he returned to Montreal a few years ago, and has, for some time past, been city agent of the Law, Union and Crown Insurance Co. His brother, Col. W. R. Oswald, died abroad in June last. Capt. Oswald leaves—besides his widow-two sons and a daughter, all grown up. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed by all who knew him; his handsome, military figure will be missed from among us-in business circles and in our daily walks.

13 1.50

-The hearing of the case of the Dominion Government. against the President and other officers of the Bank Ville Marie for sending false statements of the amount of its circulation and other items is being delayed by a legal dispute over the form of the indictment. Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., on behalf of the accused, with his characteristic acuteness, raised objections to the terms of the multichment which indued Mr. Cooke, Q.C., acting for the Crown, to amend that instrument. Without any desire to see this suit pressed harshly, particularly as one of the defendants may be reasonably regarded as having been unconscious of any wrong doing, it would be most unfortunate for the Bank Act in this regard to be proven one of those through w hich, as the proverb says, "A coach and four horses may be driven."

-The village of Preston, Ont., will be raised to the dignity of a town on 1st January next, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario-in-Council.

-The Seven Stars inn, Manchester, England, has been open and known by that name since A.D., 1350, 549 years. It is said to have given refuge to Guy Fawkes, when her escaped.

-The Farmers' Binder Twine Company of Brantford has declared a dividend of 100 per cent, on its paid-up capital stock; for last year. 'The last dividend was 60 per cent. -The Continental Life Insurance Company has been incorporated under the Ontario Insurance Act and has received a license to transact business.

—The Norwich Union Life Insurance Society has been granted interim registry on the Ontario Insurance Company Register.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Ontario-S. A. Taplin, general store, Athens, commencing business; Bain & Sache, bicyles, Hamilton, dissolved, James Bain continues; Miner & Currier, shoes, Ottawa, commencing business; R. J. McConkey, general store, Stroud, succeeded by Mercer & Johnston; E. & S. Malkin, general store, &c., Edgington, dissolved; S. Malkin continues; D. F. Jardin & Co., general store, Gorrie, retiring from business; Chas. Diebel, shoes, Hanover, opened branch in Gorrie; Smith & Co., general store, Port Rowan, advertise business for sale; E. Muir, flour mill, Pepperlaw, advertise business for sale; Jas. Costin, general store, Canning, sold out; Fay & Williams, general store, Port Burwell, business now carried on by D. F. Williams.

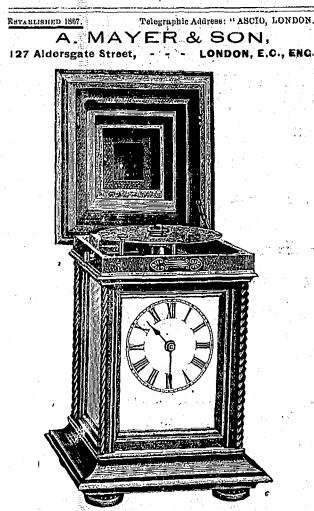
Quebec.--Moir & Frost, Beebe Plains, marble, commencing business; Mathieu & Lamoureux, cloaks, &c., Montreal, commenced business; D. P. Paradis, saloon, Montreal, commenced business; Coats Orange, general store; Robinson commencing business; Schloman Mnfg. Co., mnfrs. overalls, &c., Montreal, succeeded by Empire Mnfg. Co., Ltd.; The Vienna Cafe, restaurant, Montreal, dissolved; D. McLarty, confectionery, Hull, assigned; Parisian Corset Mfg. Co., Quebec; partnership registered; Alphonse Arpin, grocer, Granby, about commencing; P. H. Picard, tailor, Valleyfield, commenced business; Belding, Paul & Co., silk mfrs., Montreal, opening branch at Vancouver, B.C.; Gagnon Precourt; dry goods, Montreal, partnership registered.

Newfoundland.-R. M. Hall, general store, Whitebourne, opened business.

New Brunswick.—Munro & Heans, carpenters, St. John, dissolved, W. A. Munro continues; Zenas Tingley, cigars, &c., Chatham, removed to Sydney, N. S.; Enman & Co. 記録ないための事業のなどのない。

大学生活化学生であると、学校の時間に見たいというないであるとなって

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



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drugs, Moneton, sold out to F. McKay.

Nova Scotia.—Dartmouth Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Dartmouth, incorporation granted; Fred. Riley, grocer, Wolfville, has closed business

Manitoba & N.W.T.-Jos. Harvey, barber, &e., Miami, advertises business for sale; McEwan & Lidgate, implements, Qn'Appelle, dissolved, J. A. Lidgate & Co., continues; Henderson Piano Co., Winnipeg, dissolved, C. H. Forrester continuing; Mrs. S. C. Bell, general store, Baldur, offering business for sale.

British Columbia.—Wells & Smith, saw mill and lumber, Central Park, dissolved, M. R. Wells continues; A. S. Williamson & Co., general store, Eagle City, sold out; C. E. Heard, tailor, Trail, about removing; Jno. Mathews, hotel, Trail, removed to Rossland; Red Rock & Bald Eagle Gold & Copper Co., Ltd., Greenwood, incorporated.

ХЛ. I.

LEGAL RECORD.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards (Montreal, from \$175 and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale (for sums of \$550 and upwards), as taken from the public records. It will be understood that the actions or



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ielms do not necessarily affect the crédit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defence may exist in cases of writs, etc.

WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

November 2.

Aberieldy-A. N. Christopher vs J. J. and Rebecca J. Risk, \$600; Barrie-Mary Switzer vs T. S. and Sarah J. Morton, \$1,300; Darlington Tp.-Nancy Crawford vs W. W. Crawford, \$1,776; Fort William-L. A. Purcell vs Maria L. Coolidge, \$649; Gloucester Tp .- Mary Sparks vs R. C. and Jessie Hardy, \$1,615; Hamilton-Canadian General Electric Co. vs R. Gardiner, \$304; F. E. Cuttriss vs. G. E. Mills, \$2,000; Kingston-J. H. West vs G. A. and H. W. Richardson, \$2,-000; Napanee-Z. Van Luven vs T. D. Pruyn et al exr, \$339; St. Catharines-F. B. Burns vs John Sullivan, sr., et al; \$545; St. Joseph-J. Donaldson, jr. vs N. M. Contine, \$413; Sheffield Tp .-- D. H. A. Daly vs T. M. Barry et al, \$872; Toronto--W. H. Lailey et al exrs vs Athenaeum Club, \$10,075; II. MeWilliams & Co. vs Joseph Brown, \$1,469; Building & Loan Association vs C. H. Edwards, \$4,996; M. Farquharson vs J. G. Gibson,\$514; Maud Chambers vs Christina McDonald, \$5,000; F. A. Mills vs H. H. Sparks, \$1,000; Windsor-Ontario Basket Co. vs John Williams, \$2,184;J. Sharpe vs Grand Trunk Ry. Co., \$1,021; Vancouver-D. L. and A. L. Lockerby vs Catherine McRae, \$1,641.

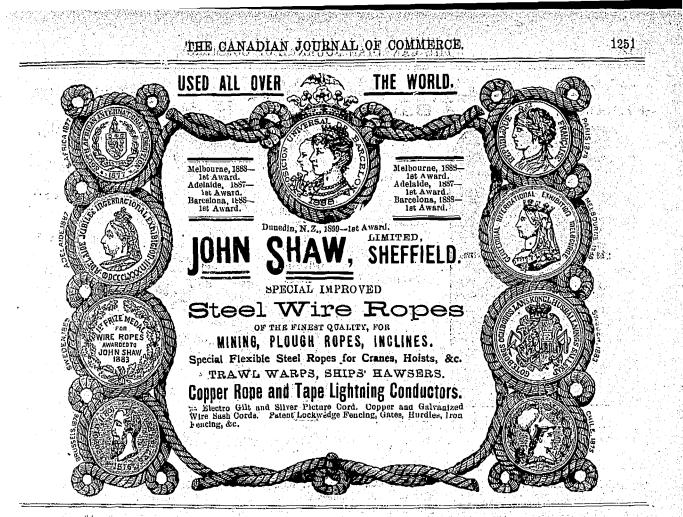
November 4.

Bruce Mines-J. Turner & Co. vs Marks Co., \$300; Calabogie-P. Closs vs Dennis Dillion and W. N. Finchley, Renfrew, \$1,400; Caledonia Tp .-- D. Leroux vs Paul Cadieux, \$1,000; Carleton Place-N. Dean vs P. F. Mitchell et al, \$350; Carpentersville, III .- N. Silverthorn vs Jas. and Wm. Congdon, \$542; Hamilton-Dom. Radiator Co. vs Hamilton Haraware Co., Ltd., \$1,897; J. White vs Henry Massey, \$490; Bank of B.N.A. vs Marion W. Watkins, \$10,000; Holland Landing-J. Granger vs Joshua Goodwin, \$2,000; Mountain Tp.-A. Christie vs Wm. and W. I. Reid, \$552; Nassagaweya Tp.-J. Henderson vs S. C. & G. O. Agnew, \$351; Reach Tp. -M. S. Smith vs Geo. Minty, \$405; Rockwood-Emma Stinson vs J. N. Stinson, \$372; Toronto-S. and A. Nightingale vs P. and P. Griffin, \$5,000; J. H. Colbern vs W. T. and A. A. Lundy, \$\$\$7; R. K. Burgess vs M. C. and J. E. Thompson et al, \$8,446.

November 7.

Brockville—W. Blatz vs A. D. Davis & Co., \$510; Cardinal —W. H. Abbott vs Allan Cameron, \$369; Finch Tp.—J. Dingwall vs F. D. McNaughton \$3,396; Grantham—Kohler Bros. vs J. E. Hiscott, \$1,532; Gravenhurst—Warren Bros. & Co. vs. Blair & Graves et al, \$305; Hamilton—J. Brown vs Geo. &





Mary Morris, \$424; Hawkesbury W. Tp.-Jane Smith vs John Sherman and Thos. Wharry, \$2,049; Listowel-Harriet Matthews vs Isaac Matthews, \$1,232; London Tp.-J. M. Campbell vs M. M. Campbell, \$325; Ottawa-C. Ross & Co. Ltd., vs C. B. Hibbard, \$504; Rat Portage-T. Marks vs Jos. Johnson, \$500; Sarnia-T. Wiegand vs Henry Melntosh, \$550; St. Catharines-J. Lyon et al vs Jane Cunningham, \$300; Toronto-Toronto General Trusts vs E. & M. Grogan, \$5,949; Incorp. Synod of Toronto vs Wm. Batty et al, \$3,217; Trust and Loan Co. vs M. J. Sheahan et al, \$1,318; R. Davies vs Angus & Annie Sinclair, \$1,139; A. Hobbs vs J. B. Stevens, \$3,000; C. McLennan vs Agnes M. Thorley, \$678; -Corpn. Ottawa vs Ottawa Electric Ry., \$301.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

November 2.

Chatham-Sarah A. Cutler agt J. W. W. Brown, \$546; Osnabruck Tp.-J. M. Shaver agt Guy Markell, \$796; Ottawa-Bank of Ottawa agt Wm. Hutchison, \$13,848; Oxford W .---B. Rogerson agt A. B. Choate, \$529; Prince Edward Co .-- W. Morrison agt R. B. Hubbs, \$799; Toronto-North British C. Inv. Co. agt Thos. and E. Douglas, \$29,134; R. P. Clark agt T. W. Elliott, \$6,427.

November 4.

Ashfield-Elizth H. McKibbon agt G. L. O'Callagan, \$454; Hamilton-Rathbun Co. agt Andrew Onderdonk, \$630; J. C. McLaren Belting Co. agt G. W. McCullough, \$319; J. Jeffries agt John Williams, \$926; Port Arthur-A. A. Kittridge agt W. Gr. Johnston, \$530; Toronto-T. Graham agt J. H. Horswell, \$420.

November 7.

Ottawa-Bank of Ottawa agt Margt, J. Currie et al, \$420; Pittsburg Tp .- Mona Deacon agt Patrick Gorman et al,\$300.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED QUEBEC.

November 2.

llemmingford-W. M. Doull et al agt Thos. Figsby, \$312; Montreal-R. A. Dickson agt J. Blacklock et al, \$253; R. A. Dickson agt J. Blacklock et al, \$249; Credit F. C. Foncier agt Dmc. Gedeon Bourdeau, \$20,343; E. T. Masson agt M. L. Schloman, \$1,304; G. H. Munroe et al agt W. J. Walker, \$394.

November 4.

Megantic-L. Paradis agt J. A. Comtois, \$484; L. Gillier agt Theophile Fournier, \$242; W. Smith agt T. L. Jackson, \$225; P. Millet agt Ephrem Lemay, \$225; C. Sheppard agt A. E. Wand, \$464.

November 7.

Montreal-P. Beaudry agt Adolphe Brosseau et al, \$208; A. L. Kent et al esql agt J. F. Campbell, \$505; A. Richer agt Cleophas Dubois, \$283; Hon. L. F. E. Masson et al agt Ecclesiastique du Seminaire St. Sulpice, \$1,265; Banque du Peuple agt J. A. Mercier, \$1,750; J. Sheridan agt J. C. Murray, \$1,006; C. Lacaille agt Zephirin Perrault, \$359; Westmount-Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association agt John Fairbairn, \$16.586.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA.

November 2.

Winnipeg-Hugh and H. A. Murray, \$1,757.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

November 4.

Nelson-R. A. Kerr, \$732.

West Lakevale- R. A. Boyd, \$3,715.

33.5

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTIA.

November 2.

EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

November 2.

Montreal-A. Gagnon agt A. H. Brosseau, \$193; R. Gohier et al agt Dme. M. L. Desaulniers, \$205; Dme. J. S. Walker agt F. B. Henderson, \$230; F. Nash agt C. Honan et al, \$253; E. Poirier agt Stadacona Water, Light and Power Co., \$1,305. November 4

Montreal-G. Vanier agt Irene Caille, \$217; Dme. J. Mercier agt Jos. Roy, \$179; St. Bazile le Grand-S. J. I. Forbes agt F. Genest, \$674. November 7.

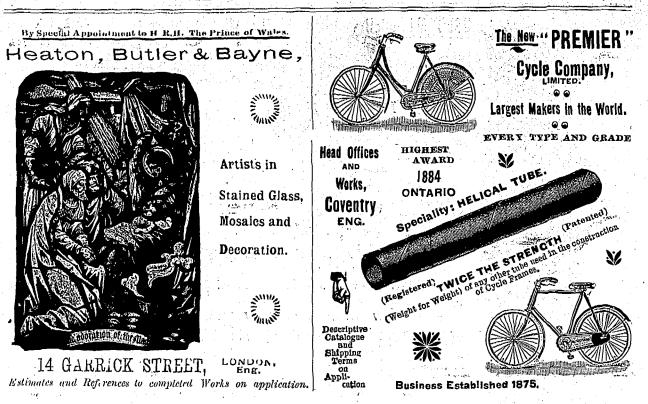
Montreal-Sun Life Assoc. Co. agt Geo. Bail, \$1,051; O. Drouin agt Geo. Rodier, \$250.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-BRITISH COLUMBIA. November 2.

Fernie-W. B. McLean, \$325.

BILLS OF SALE-NOVA SCOTIA. November 2: Bear River-Flora A. Purdy, \$875; West Lakevale-R. A. Boyd, \$3,700,

BILLS OF SALE-NEW BRUNSWICK. LERENCE CALLS November 7. Fredericton-Mrs. L. A. Ferguson, \$700; Richibucto-Wm. Hudson, \$1,122 and \$1,218.



THE LATE MR. R. D. GAMBLE.

1252

-We record with deep regret the death of Raymond D'Arcy Gamble, general manager of the Dominion Bank, Toronto, since 1895. Mr. Gamble died at sea on board the Oceanic on the 5th inst. We refered last week to his returning home from Europe, where he sought the aid of medical skill in vain. Deceased belonged to a family which had held a prominent position in Toronto for over a century, and was very highly esteemed by a wide circle of private friends and by all associated with the Dominion Bank.

-Our kin beyond the sea will be glad to learn that the British exports to Canada have lately been showing a healthy increase. For the 10 months ending October, the following increases are shown: Cottons, £11,000; woollens, £12,000; pig iron, £10,000; bar iron. £6,000; railway iron, £39,000; tin plate, £27,000; iron manufactures, £8,-000; unwrought steel, £37,000; clothing, £ 9,000.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

Slater & Co., Vancouver, B.C., has assigned. The husiness was started August 1st, '97. For a time success appeared to favor all efforts, but subsequently were unable to meet the extent of business financially. A chattel mortgage was given last month. After the death of Mr. Slater, one of the partners, on the 25th October last, an account of stock showed an unsatisfactory condition, hence the present assignment.

The assignce has possession of the general store of H. M. Winter, Berlin, The owner was a doctor and Ont. famed for his travels abroad. On beginning business last August he claimed a capital of \$6,000 cash. Unique methods of advertising did not appear his other abilities would seem to warrant. It is expected the stock will to have gained him the success which show a fair surplus. 11

-A consent to assign has been filed by Michel Lefebvre, manufacturer of vinegars, pickles, etc., Montreal and St. Johns, Que., doing business under the name of M. Lefebvre & Co. On the failure of his son in August, '97, Mr. Lefebvre, senr., re-started the business, -The wholesale eigar firm of Creed, which, however, apears to have a

chronic tendency towards an unsuccessful termination.

-An offer of 50 cents in the dollar, in 3, 6 and 9 months, secured, has been made by Mrs. M. Stone, hats, etc., Chatham, Ont. Liabilities are about \$4,000. It is said the creditors have practically accepted. The business was originally conducted by W. M. Stone, who assigned in October, '96, getting no settlement; the store being re-started by his mother.

-A. E. Lawrence, jewellery, Gore Bay, Ont., has assigned. He began early this year with but little capital.

-At a meeting of creditors of A. A. Black, dry goods and groceries, Walkerton, Ont., on the 6th inst., an offer of 50 cents in the dolar was submitted. He started in the fall of '96 with moderate capital.

-At St. Alban, Que., M. Lagannier & Co., general merchandise, have assigneđ. The firm is thought to be composed of M. Lagannier and Jos. Renand, The former failed in the winter of '95, re-starting with Geo. Trotier, as partner. They dissolved in November, '98, when the present firm was started. 141





El Padre Needles 10 cents. Varsity, 5 cents. The Best

that money, skill, and <u>nearly</u> half a century's experience can produce.

->CIGARS⊱

Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS & SONS, MONTREAL, Que.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, 9th, Nov., 1899. The financial situation here has no features of novelty, or special interest. A great push is being made to get all the freight offering shipped before navigation closes in a few weeks. The granting American vessels the privi-

lege of taking cargoes in Canadian ports on the upper lakes in order to clear out as much grain as possible before winter sets in, has excited much adverse comment, but the concession seems to have been given in the interests of Canadian trade. The same trouble has occurred with land carriage,the scarcity of cars in the West having caused serious inconveniences to shippers. The railways at some points have been taking coal in transit for themselves in order to secure the cars for other freight. The eastbound tonnage from Chicago for some weeks has been double last year's and the roads cannot handle the freights offered. This condition is advancing railway stocks, their earnings being so large. Our own and American exports have beaten the record this season. The European demand for wheat and corn is quickening grain exports. Of corn more than 30 millions of bushels have gone to Europe in last five months in excess of same period last year. U.S. bank clearings have recently "exceeded those in any previous Fall. In spite of all this unprecedented prosperity, money in the States has been at panic prices, as much as 35 per cent, having been paid in the past week for loans in New York. The New York banks report show their reserves to be below the legal limit. A year ago they had a surplus of 19 millions, now there is a deficit. Their money has been drawn into the interior and produced a condition of financial syncope in New York, just as when a man's blood being congested in other organs, leaves his brain scantily supplied. It is nine years since a similar condition of the reserves

cxisted, when in November, 1890, money went over 50 per cent. The incongruity of a nation being at the height of prosperity, trade literally booming, and money at its capital centre being at panic prices, should lead to a reform of the American currency system. The president of the Globe National Bank, Mr. C. H. Cole, has resigned, owing to the other directors objecting to his speculating in stocks. No charge is made of his using the bank' money for these operations, but it was deemed not advisable for a bank director to be engaged in stock speculations.

The president of the Globe National Bank, Mr. C. H. Cole, has resigned, owing to the other directors objecting to his speculating in stocks. No charge is made of his using the bank' money for these operations, but it was deemed not advisable for a bank director to be engaged in stock speculations. The Union Bank of Halifax, at its inceting on 20th December, will submit a bye-law to increase the capital from-\$500,000 to \$1,500,000. The exclerk of Molsons Bank, Winnipeg, has been acquitted of the charge of robbing the bank of \$62,000. The last dividend to depositors of Banque du Peuple has been paid, making a total of 75¼ cents on the dollar. They are lucky to have got so much from so bad a wreek. The result of the U.S. elections this weck produced little effect on monetary affairs. The Federal Government has paid Messrs. Greenshields, Mitchell and Farwell \$1,439,-00, the price of the Drummond Railway less \$161,000 retained for lease, &c. Dealings on local 'Change have been livelier than for some time. Pacific has been sold at 95¼; Royal Electric, 161½; Montreal Gas, 192½; Toronto St., 110½; Imperial Bank, 216; Dominion, 269%; Toronto, 242; Molsons, 207½; Ontario, 131; Canada Permanent, 125; Hamilton Provident,111. Consols stand at 103%. Next week will be a critical time at the seat of war,







a decisive blow. Can money is from 5 to 5½ per cent, and money generally is somewhat tight. The judge to-day ordered the Bank Ville Marie case to proceed.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for w.e. Nov. 9th, sup-plied by Chas Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:---

BANK5.	Shares. Sold.	Highest.	Lowest.	А тегаде ваше date Labt Year
Montreal		26514		246
Molsons		208	207	202
Toronto		246	246	240
Morchants	82	166	166	1811/2
Eastern Township	S12.	156	156	150
Quebec	20	129	129	125
Union.	5	116	116	105
Can. Bk. of Com.		151 145	$\frac{151}{145}$	$\frac{148}{156}$
Hochelaga	-00	140	140	100
MISCELLANEOUS,	000-	0-0		1 0311
Can. Pacific	2685	95%	941	4 821 <u>/2</u> 2
Duluth S.S. & At.		63/	6	
Dul. S.S. & At Pf. Comm. Cable		151	(15) 190	
			109	109
" Reg Bonds Montreal Teleg	64		1754	6 175
Rich, & Ont	900	110		
M. S. R	. 200 950	8111	2 809	276%
Royal Electric.	560	1613	2 157	160
RoyalElec. N'wS'k	201	161	160	
Montreal Gas Co.			192	
Bell Telephone	86		190%	
Toronto Ry. Co.,	1297	11058	109	1041%
Payne Mining Co.	9825	-117	110	
Halifax Ry	50	10034	100	128
Mont. & Lon. xd.,		46	42	
Corp. 4 p. c. Lds.	500	102 🔅	102	
Can Cold Co . bds			1001	
Dom, Cotton Mill		103%	100%	
War Eagle, xd			275	299
Dom. Coal, Pfd	150	118	117	114 1/2
Twin City	200	64	6234	,
Virtue	2300	481/2	471	
Republic, xd	0000	119	117%	h

Brazilian exchange for the week ending Nov. 9th, is as follows :

Nov.	2
44	37 1-32d
**	47
	6

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for week End	1 -	
ing Nov. 9, 1899.	Clearings.	Balances.
a far the star	\$19,068,076	\$2,942,224
Corresponding	ANA TANÀNA BA	
Week of 1898	16,095,682	2,067,183
" " 1897	15,099,019	1,915,259
" 1896	18,462,176	1,985,578

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 9th, 1899. The early approach of the closing of navigation has caused added interest in shipping circles, but this has not resulted altogether satisfactory to many

who have not been able to see to space owing to the limited number of ves-sels. Trade during the past week has shown an activity rully equal to the fall movement, while were accommo-dation sufficient this would have been investigation of the second second second second consistent increased. considerably increased. In values, su-gars have declined 10 cents per 100 10s., all round, following a drop of 5 to have regained its wonted vigor, for many prices have been marked up, while a few have declined slightly but these have been subject to fluctuations for some time. Leather is very firm but no further advances have taken place. Home trade is quiet, but the export demand is beyond the possibili-ties of the trade to advays meet. Paper instantiation on the trade to advays maturing on the 4th has been retired to a more satisfactory extent than for many years. Wools, both Canadian and foreign, have advanced 5 to 8 per cent. this week, which further affects all wool fabrics.

BUTTER .- 'The market during the past week has ruled somewhat lower and this tendency has been further this tendency has been further strengthened by weak cables. The ex-port demand is nil, no orders coming to hand. In the local market there appears to be the usual amount of business passing and receivers find no difficulty in keeping their stocks from in-ficulty in keeping their stocks from in-creasing. Several large transactions have taken place in choicest October ereamery at 20 to 20½ cents, but to force sales it would be difficult to make these prices. We hear of large trans-vitions at county mints at the and it these prices. We hear of large trans-actions at country points, at 18 and 19 cents. Choice dairy is in small sup-ply with prices unaltered. Receipts more quickly at $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 cents. There is also a good trade in baking qualities at 14 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents, but medium kinds held at 15 to 17 cents, are much ne-glected, and difficult to move. Fresh rolls are being called for and soll well rolls are being called for and sell well at 16% to 17% cents per pound.

CEMENTS, FIREBRICKS, ETC.—Only a small business to be recorded in these small business to be recorded in the recent lines, with prices steady at the recent slight advances brought about through increased freight charges. There are increased freight charges. There are no transactions of sufficient importance to note. Arrivals for week ending Sth inst., were: Belgian and German ce-ment, 1,S14 brls.; English cement, 1,-500 barrels; fire bricks, 209,000.

CHEESE.-In this market there has been but little business passing, as of-ferings are held at too high a figure for exporters' views. There are orders. in waiting at 10% c to 11c for first qual-

Cable address: "Scent Fountains" London. R.R. PATTISON & Co., .. IMPORTERS OF ... FOREIGN FANCY GOODS. and Factors of English Toys OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 191 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. O. England. Bone Goods with Sea Side Views.

Works: St. Helen's Mills, Hunslet, Whitehouse Street. • HUNSLET. LEEDS, ENGLAND. Reg. Telegraphic Address: "CUMPSTON, LEEDS."

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

Railway Carriage Roofing Canvas D.S. & D.D. Cover Canvas, Brattice Cloth & Wagon Covers,

Contractors to the following British Rail-Way Cos.:—Midland, Great Northern, North Eastern, Gt. Western, South Eastern, and

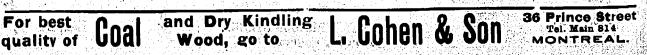
Gt. Southern and Western Ky. of Ireland,

ity, but holders are asking 111/2c, and ums prevents business. Foreign advices quote the market extremely dui and tame prices runng. Aithough the market is reported dun and heavy, the general opinion is that prices have seen bottom and any change in the near fu-ture will be for the better. Inland inland markets—Woodstock, Ont., 8th.—Twen-ty-tour factories offered 5,611 boxes encese; 2,299 white and 3,312 colored. No sales; 11c highest bid. But buyers and schers are geting nearer each other, and 114c would purchase all there is. Eight buyers present.—Na-pance, Ont., Stn.—There was 885 cheese boarded; 395 white, 400 colored; hign-est bid, 10 11-16c. No sales. Board adjourned until the 1st May.—Picton, Ont., 5th.—Eight factories boarded 394 boxes; all colored; 10 13-16c highest bid. No sales.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, BARKS, ETC.--Cocaine holds the firm position assum-ed some time ago, and the price is ex-pected to go still higher. Our rings are very limited. Cod liver oil is very firm in sympathy with the recent ad-vance in primary markets. Cuttlefish bone is scarce and firm in price. Prices of quicksilver are firm at the advances noted recently. Sassafras is steady at noted recently. Sassafras is steady at the advance noted a week ago. Bella-doning has advanced one cent per lb. Many other goods are firm with a ten-dency to higher values. A meeting of representative chemical and paint dealers was held last week to treat of the expected raise in freights by the Canadian roads on privileged goods. A sub-sequent conference with the railway companies resulted in the old rates be-ion allowed to access the subing allowed to remain.

DRY GOODS, DOMESTIC WOOLLENS.-DRY GOODS, DOMESTIC WOOLLENS. The same hardening tendency domi-nates the market on all goods. A pleasing feature of the home trade has been the satisfactory payment of paper maturing on the 4th inst. Never before in the history of the trade has this fea-

1.1.1.1.1.1.1





ture been so pronounced, but many retailers have practically been buying for cash of late, and this has tended to minimize matters. All goods are firm at the recent advances, while woollen goods show gains of 5 to 8 per cent. in some lines in keeping with the advances this week in both home and foreign raw products.

Eacs.—The condition of the egg market is somewhat improved. Large quantitics are being exported and this tends to increase attention in select stock. This sells freely at 17c to 18c. Limed are also in good request in a local way at 15c to 15½c. Cold storage goods are held at 14c to 15c, while No. 2 is dull at 12c to 13c. City retailers are getting good profits at present, with such a variety to show. But this does not always remain and where but one grade is sold opposition then keeps up prices from showing the wings of which the egg itself is occasionally productive if left to its fate.

FISH, OYSTERS, ETC. — The market is steady under a good demand. Prices rule firm all round. There is a scarcity of salt herring, especially in barrels, and this has resulted in good stock being very difficult to procure. We quote: No. 1 Nova Scotia herring, \$5.20 to \$5.50; green cod, No. 1, \$5.25; large green, \$5.30; samon, No. 1 Labrauor, bris., \$14 to \$14.50; satmon, B. C., \$14 to \$14.25. Oysters—Charlottetowns, \$2.50 to \$5.50 a barrer; Manpeeques, \$4.50 to \$5 a barrer; bay Duvins, \$2 to \$2.50.

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL. — The approach of the closing term for navigation has added life to a market already brisk, and consequently all mills are very busy entervortag to keep pace with orders. The price situation has not changed except that Mannova flour is sugnity caster. The Transval war has caused more interest to be shown teed products, may having advanced considerably as will be seen below, other lines of feed are very firm under a good demand. Quotations are: — Winter wheat patents, \$3.70 to \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.60; and in bugs, \$1.65; Manitoba patents, \$4 to \$4.10; strong bakers, \$3.70 to \$16.50; mouille, \$20 to \$23 per ton; oatmeal, \$3.50 to \$16; shorts, \$15,50 to \$16.50; mouille, \$20 to \$23 per ton; oatmeal, \$3.50 to \$3.60; and \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bag. Baled hay—No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$5.00; clover and mixed, \$7 to \$7.50, in car lots on track. Best timothy hay in bulk is held at \$5 to \$5.50 per loud, averaging 1,500 lbs.

GAME, FowL, ETC.—Prices in these lines are well sustained in good quality. The market is steady with a very satisfactory business passing. Turkeys are worth 9c to 10c lb.; geese, 6c to 7c; ducks, Sc to 9c; fowls, 6c to $6\frac{1}{2}$; chick-



The Syracuse Smelting Works, William & St. Thomas Sts., Montreal, White Metals in Canada.



The new Railway Regulations as to the carriage of Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas are now so stringent, and the cost of carriage so great, that any Brewers or Distillers adopting the Company's Process in a provincial town would practically have a monopoly in the district served by them.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO PLANT AND METHOD OF WORKING PATENT SYSTEM MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

The Brewers' and Distillers' Co2 Co.. Ld., 16VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

ens, 7c to Sc; partridges, 60c to 65c pair; and prairie ducks, 25c to 75c per pair, as to quality.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .--- The continued mild weather admits of muchtimore mild weather admits of mile more trading in early season fruits, while its effect on the winter apple trade is of an opposite nature. The European markets have been very dull for Gana-dian apple trade owing to the warm weather and poor condition of many arrivals. The home markets are simi-nate dull in consequence, hyperts are arrivals. The home markets are simi-larly dull in consequence. Exports are showing a heavy falling off as com-pared with last year. Lemons and oranges are dull. Regular quotations are; Verdelli lemons, \$2.75 to \$3.50; Spanish onions, in crattes, \$50c to 65c; Canadian do, bris., \$1.75 to \$2; Cali-fornia plums, \$1.25 to \$2.26 (ali-box; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.25); apples, in barrels, \$2 to \$3.50; to \$2.... " to \$3.50; "Delabox; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.25; apples, in barrels, \$2 to \$3.50; pears, 25c to 50c basket; grapes, Dela-wares, 10 lbs., 35c; Rogers, 10 lbs., 30c; Niagara, 10 lbs., 20c; blue, 16 to 18c; pearš, brls., \$3 to \$5; sweet potatoes, \$2.25 brl.; quinces, 25c to 40c per bas-ket; oranges, \$5 to \$5.50; chestnuts, Sc per lb.; malaga grapes, \$4.50 to \$7 per keg; California Tokay, erates, \$2 to \$2.25; eranberries, \$6 to \$6.50 brl.

GROCERIES .- The sugar market has continued on its downward career. After much fluctuating during the past month, a drop of 10 cents per 100 lbs., month, a drop of 10 cents per 100 lbs., took place this week following a de-eline of 5 cents the week previous. This places granulated at \$4.40 the lowest for some time. The average retailer can now follow the cut price of the advertiser and meet him on the basis of $4\frac{1}{26}$ cents without suffering actual 88 & 90 Rideau, 15 to 28 Mosgrove Sts., OTTAWA. Manufacturers of the following KLONDYKE GUODS :

Rubber Kit Bags, Dumage Bags, Sleeping Bags, Pack Straps, Pack Bags. Pack Saddles, Klondyke Boots, Klondyke Shoes, Been Skin Oil Tanned and Hair Lined Moccasins, Harness, Mexican. English and all other kinds of Saddles, Trunks Valises, Bags. Satchels, Horse Clothing, &c., &c.

Telegraphic Address :- "ASKHAM, SHEFFIELD."

W. SAYNOR, - Cutlery Manufacturer, = 60 CHARLES STREET, SHEFFIELD, - England. Orders Promptly Attended To.

ESTABLISHED 1800 Rio Works. Howard Street, SHEFFIELD, England Joseph Rodgers & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF Table and Spring Cutlery, RAZORS, SCISSORS, &c. ELEOTRO & PLATED GOODS

RE-PLATING & RE-BLADING.

ram Bros. LIMTTED MANUFACTURERS OF NKHRHARE BRARE BRA Cast Steel, Special Tool Steel, and Double Shear. Crucible Steel Castings, REELECTRE REELECTRE REELECTRE Patent Contrifugal Pulverisers, X TRAMWAY MATERIAL Stone Bronkers, Mumford & Moodie's Patent Separator. Orucible Steel Points & Crossings, BEERE BEERE BEERE BEERE BEERE SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

loss. It is difficult to gauge the market at present, but at the above figure investment cannot be regarded as unsafe. Curants and raisins are firm at the recent advance. Prunes are steady, but reports favor higher prices. Rice continues firm with stocks light. Canned goods are held firm at outside prices. A meeting of the executive of the Canners' Association was held in Toronto on the 7th inst. It was shown that the output of fruit and vegetables, all round, in Canadian factories, had been short, but no further advances in prices had been ordered at the meeting. Beans are steady at \$1.35 to \$1.50.

HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market has shown many changes since last report. Shot, ordinary, has advanced to 5½ and double chilled to 6 cents; bar iron is now \$2.40 and \$2.37½ in car lots. The list on lead pipe is changed to 15 per cent. discount. Coil chain shows another advance, making No. 6 12 cents, and other sizes in proportion; % to 1 inch are changed from \$3.80 and \$3.90 to \$4.40. Ingot copper is a shade easier at 15½ cents and block tin shows a decline in sympathy with the English markets to 34 to 35 cents. Files have advanced; both American and Canadian manufacturers have adopted a new list, which went into effect the 1st inst, equivalent to an advance of 15 per cent. over list of last June. There has been an advance of 2½ to 4½ per cent. on the various kinds of bolis, Galvanized iron bars advanced. 5 to 10 cents

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Prices of green hides are firm at former quotations. Trade is quiet, arrivals early this week being very light. Lambskins are steady at 75 cents. Tallow is unchanged and trade slow. Dry hides are firm at the advance noted last week. American markets are shown to be well sold up and outside figures are adhered to by holders.

LEATHER, SHOES, RUBBERS, ETC.— A brisk export demand, principally for sole leather, continues to keep the market well sold up. In fact, some large dealers have had to turn down export orders lately owing to their inability to procure stock in excess of their regular requirements. While an air of firmness predominates there have been no further advances in prices. A meeting of black-leather tanners was held in Toronto some days ago at which the feeling was expressed that prices would certainly need to go higher in keeping with the price of hides. But there is a hesitancy about adopting this course which it is thought will be shortly removed by another advance in the U.S. markets. Shoe manufacturers are receiving good orders and of a quantity which assures a good spring trade. Some houses are through taking stock and are getting to work on spring goods, but on the whole, business will not show a very brisk movement this month. Rubbers are quiet owing to the mild early fall weather. Prices

Established 1845.



Easily broken to convenient Size. Patented, August 15th, 1509. A Striking and desirable Novelty. Packed 50 Sticks to Box. Packed 50 Sticks to Box. Novelty. Packed 50 Sticks to Box. If your druggist offers you CORRUGATED Stick Licorice, you know it is all right,—it is the Old, Reliable Y & S Brand. Manufactured solely by the undersigned who are makers of the Manhattan Wafers in Pliable Licorice and the Acme Licorice Pellets, &c.

YOUNG & SMYLIE, Brooklyn, N.Y.

요즘 물건 가슴 좋다.

Sold by the Wholesale Drug & Confectionery Trade.

Write for Illustrated Oatalogue

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

show an advance of 15 to 18 per cent. over those of a year ago.

1258

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. — There are no further changes in glass since the advance noted last week. There are rumours of two independent firms arranging to begin the manufacture of glass in the United States, impelled, doubtless by the steadily increasing demand and advanced prices. Paints are firm at last week's quotations, with a likelihood of an early advance in both lead and oils. It is expected the present winter will show much added life in the paint trade, as the 'outlook for spring is on the lines of great activity. American agents of English makes of lead in oil have advanced the price for the old established brands. Quotations are being made subject to change without notice. Orange mineral is scarce with prospects of an advance. Oils are steady at 60e to 61e for raw and 62e to 64e for boiled. Turpentine 75 cents. Canadian refined petroleum has advanced ½ cent per gallon, making prices now 16e to 18e as to quality and size of lot.

PROVISIONS.--Contrary to expectations themarket for both smoked and packed meats has shown quite a drop. Quotations this week are: Selected heavy short boneless mess pork, \$15.25 to \$15.50; heavy Canadian short cut mess, \$15.50; short cut back, \$15; heavy long cut mess, \$14.75 to \$15 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, per pail, 7 to 7½c; compound refined, 5¼c to 5½c; hams, 11c to 12½c per lb., as to size: bacon, 10½c to 12c per lb., as to grade.

WOOL.—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—The market for both fine and Canadian. wools have advanced this week. A cable received to-day, by an exporting firm of this eity, from the Cape announces an advance there of 10 per cent. Exporters here are solling at 22½ cents, but claim they cannot reproduce at less than 24 cents. The markets are very strong both here and in the United States. A large dealer in Canadian wool reported sales this week at 20 cents, where 10 days ago he could not obtain 17½ cents. The advance on Cape wool here this week amounts to 5 to 7½ per cent.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by telegraph.)

Toronto, Nov. 9th, 1899.

Trade is fairly active, with merchants hopeful. Payments were unsually well met this month, and retail trade at country points is said to be better than for years. Prices of the leading staples are firm, with tendency of dry goods still upwards. The demand for linen goods is increasing, while silks are active. Canadian cottons and woollens firmer, and mills throughout the

country have all they can do to keep up with orders. Hardware and metals firm with good seasonable trade. In groceries the demand for teas is active, and canned goods and dried fruits firmer in prices. Money unchanged, prime commercial paper being discounted at 6 to 7 per cent., and cuit loans ruling at 5½ per cent. Bank shares firm, and electrics higher. Cable and Toronto Ry stronger. Latest sales: — Bank of Commerce 151½, Ontario 131, Dominion 270, Imperial 217. Western Assurance 164, Cable 191½, Telephone 189½, Toronto Electric 137¾, Generat Electric 169½, N. W. Land pr. 56¾, Richelieu, 109, C.P.R., 94‰. Butter in limited supply with demand good. The best tub brings 18c to 19c, and medium 14c to 15c, Creamery firm at 21c to 23c, the latter for rolls. Eggs firm, fresh bringing 20c per dozen in case lots. Cheese dull at 11½c to 12c in a jobbing way.

Dressed hogs are lower with demand slack owing to warm weather. Cars of choice are quoted at \$5.25 and heavy at \$5.00.

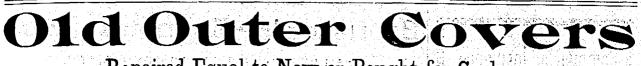
Flour and grain continue dull with prices heavy. Straight rollers and barrels are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.55. Bran \$11 to \$11.50 west and shorts \$14 west. Oatmeal \$3.35 in bags and \$3.45 in barrels on track. Wheat lower with red and white quoted at 65c to 66c north

14 8

Cable Addresses-BRADBURY, SHEFFIELD. SILVIUM, LONDON. THOMAS BRADBURY & SONS, 22 and 24 Arundel Street, SHEFFIELD,AND...... 15 Charterhouse Street, LONDON, England. MANUFACTURERS OF -- SOLID SILVER GOODS --Every Description; -- ALSO --Best Electro-Plate Only. Spoons and Forks, &c.

Reproductions of Old English Silver a Speciality.

7 GOLD MEDALS. B. SKINNER, BRISBANG, QUEENSLAND. 24 FIRST PRIZES. AS SUPPLIED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNORS OF THE COLONIES, AND CHIEF CLUBS. H is SOUP now established for last 15 years; compared with TURTLE from ALL, NATIONS, at the Centennial, 1850, by a Jury of Connoisseurs and Caterere, and found superior to all others and awarded SPECIAL MEDAL. FINISHED READY FOR SOUP. Turtle Soup. uthang USE. **Special Prices** Half-Pint to Hotels and Trade 2s 3d. Pint 3s 6d, **CLEAR oF INVALID.** To the Recipe used by him in London for the CORPORATION BANQUETS. RETAIL PRICE B. SKINNER selects the best kind of GREEN TURTLE when in full season, PRIME and FAT, and, having HIS OWN BOATS, he gets them FRESH FROM THE SEA, and by preparing them as soon as CAUGHT he retains the delicions flavour described by Mr. Gondon Stables, M.D.; R.N. Obtain your Supplies ONLY DIRECTEXPORTERS FOR CANADA, G. H. ADAMS & CO, 101 Leadenhall St., London, E. C., Eng. All Orders by Telegram or otherwise despatche per return. Telegraphic Address-"ARSENTO" LONDON.



Repaired Equal to New or Bought for Cash

Re-Lining with Canvas, New Rubber (any pattern)

- - 3s. Od. each. - 6s. 6d. to 5s. 6d

(According to quality and weight.)

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

PROMPT DELIVERY

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N.B.-We cannot Repair or put in New Wires.

A Variety of SECOND-HAND COVERS, any size [equal to new] in stock, 10/6 each. [Of the Best Workmanship and Material.]

Full Particulars of the

IMPERIAL TYRE & RUBBER CO., Ltd., STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C., Eng. BROOKE 27

For all Trades of Anti Friction Metals, Communi- Syracuse Smelting Works

and west, and goose at 68c low freights. No. 1 Manitoba hard 79e to 70½c grind-ing in transit, 78c Toronto and west, and 67c to 67½c Fort William. Barley dull, with No. 1 quoted at 41c west, and No. 2 at 40c west. Oats firm at 26¹/₂c to 27c east for white and 25¹/₂c west; wixed, 25c west. Peas 56c north and west and 57c to 57½c middle freight. Corn dull at 32½c to 33c west. Rye 52c to 52c outside to 53c outside.

Groceries fairly active and prices firm. Sugars, \$4.55 to \$4.63 for granu-lated and at \$3.83 to \$4.13 for yellows, Canned goods firmer at 95c to \$1 for corn, 90c to 95c for tomatoes and 90c Dried fruits firmer. Teas for peas. in good demand for medium grades of India and Ceylons.

Metals are firm, with movement fair.

Hides are 1/4c higher this week, and the leather market is active and higher in some instances. No. 1 green hides 9¼c. Sheepskins firmer at Soc to 85c.

Live stock markets quiet and irregular. Cattle for export \$4.25 to \$4.50 and heavy feeders, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Sheep dull at \$3.25 to \$3.37 per cwt. and lambs \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Hogs are 1/3c lower at \$4.121/2 per cwt. for the best, and 3.75 to \$3.871/2 for heavy and light fat.

Provisions in fair demand, with cured meats unchanged. Mess pork \$14 and short cut \$15.50 to \$16 Bacon, 71/c to 7%c. Hams, smoked, 10%c to 11%c, rolls, S%c. Lard, firm, at 6%c to 7%c, according to package. Dried apples, 5%c to 6c. Beans, \$1.40 to \$1.50 for hand-picked. Potatoes, 35c per bag in car lots. car lots.

Wool in rather better demand and firmer. Fleece, 15c to 16c, and un-washed, 9½c to 10c. Clothing, 17c. Pulled supers, 1Sc to 19c, and extras, 20c to 21c.

ALTERING BUILDINGS.

Daylight is what many a building is altered to secure. The roof is torn off and a skylight put in. The front is torn down and steel columns replace large stone piers and steel community replace large stone arches and steel beams re-place stone arches and the glass sur-face is increased two or three times. Expense is not spared. Light must be had. And what does it amount to? Good light cannot be carried from an ordinary window were then their or ordinary window more than thirty or forty feet, under ordinary conditions. But with Luxfer Prisms all heavy ex-pense is spared and you get what you want. You get light where you want it. STOCKS AND BONDS.

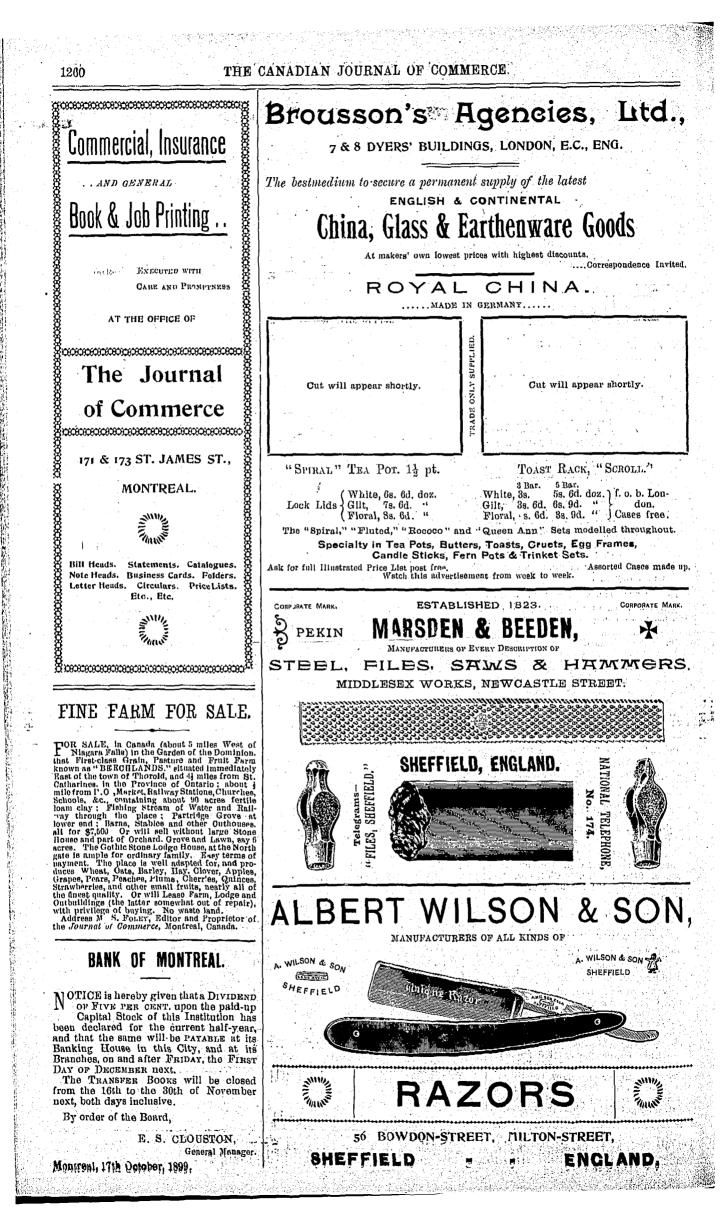
NAME.	Par Val'8.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Me	Dates of Dividends,	Per Cent. Price Nov. 9 (Bid)	Cash value per S
British North Am	243	4 868 800	4,866,666	1,460,00 0		A 1		
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	4,866,866	6,000,000	1,000,000	21	Apl. Oct June Dec	1503	10000
Commercial, Windsor	40	500,000	3: 0,000	90.000	3		10	150874
Dominion Bastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1 500,000	. 3	May	269	134 (0
Halifax Banking Co	50 20	1,500,000 500 010	1,500,000 500,000	850,000 875,000	8%	Jan July Feb. Aug	155	27 50
Hamilton	100	1,499 700	1,497,190	1,000,000	8½ 4	June Dec		79 00 194 00
Hochelags	100		1,253,100	565,000	84	June Dec	152	152 00
Jacques Cartier	100	1 859,700 2 34 4,900	2,214,766	1,439,599	4 & 1	June Dec	2161/2	218 50
Merchants' Can	25 100	5,000,000	500,000 6,000,000	265,000 2,600,000	3 3½	June Dec June Dec		:
Merchants' Hallfax	100	1,957,500	1,933 520	1.577.492	372 373	Feb Aug	180	180 00
Molsons	50	1,937,500	2.000.000	1,635,000	4&)	Oct April	20	100 (0
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New Brunswick	100	1,200,000 500,000	500,000	500,000	5	lan July	300	27 00 300 00
Nova Scotia	100	1,755,100	1,746,440	2,005,500	4	Feb. Aug.	210	210 00
Ontario.,	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	110,000	24	Jane Dec	130	130 03
People's of N. B	100 150	1,500,000	1,500,000 180,000	1,170,000	4 & 1	June Dec	19)	190 00
Onebec		180,000		140,000	- 3	Inno Des	250	375 00
St. Stephen's	100 100	2,500,000 200,000	2,500,000	700,000	24	June Dec April Oct	1284	128 25
Stendard	50	1,000,000	200,000	600,000	4	April Oct	192	96 00
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	5	June Dec	245	245 01
Traders . Union Halifax)	100	829,820	S29,820 500,000	70,000	8	June Dec	114	114 00
Union >: Uan	50 100	500,000		250,000	8	Mch Sept June Dec	123	61 00
V 1440 101 (6410	100	2,000,000	479,620	450,000	. 8	June Dec June Dec	******	
Western	100 .	500,000	888,239	118,000	31/1	Apl Oct	••••••••••	•••••
Agri, Sav. and Loan Co	50	630,000	629,544	160,000	8	Jan July		•••••
Bell Telephone Co	100	3,165,000	3.168 010	910,000		Jan • Jan •	190	190 00
Brit. Can, Loan & Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loan Co	100 100	1,937,900 450 000	398,481 816,504 750 000	120,000 100,000		Jan July July	, 95 ,	95 00
Building and Loan Assoc	25	750.000)	750'000	100,000	2	Jan July	40	10 00
Building and Loan Assoc Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co	100	2,700,000	2,700,000	*******		Uct /	70	70 00
Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo. Can. Perm, Loan and Sav	100	2,008,000	1,004,000 2,600,000	350,000	- ē . 1	Jan July Jan July	95	95 00
Can. Say. & Loan Co	50 50	5,000,000 750,000 2,500,000	750.000!	1,200,000 220,000 360,006	8%	June / Dec	124 113	62 00 55 50
Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co	100	2,500,000	1,250,000	\$60,000	- 0 i	Jan July	131	184 (0
Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.	50	1,000,000	934,200	10,000		July Dec	75	37.50
Dominion Telegraph Co Dominion Cotton Mills Co	50 100	1,000,000	1,000,000			Jan • Mar •	127	64 50
Freehold Loan and Sav. Co.	100	3,000,000 8,221,500	8,000,000 1,319,100	300,000	3	June Dec	160 75	109 00
Hamilton Prov. and Loan	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	849,109	. 8	Jan, July	114	75 00
Home Say, and Loan Co	10	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	81/2	Jan July	140	14.00
Huron & Erie Loan & Sav.Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	50 100	3,000,000 840,000	1,400,000	7£0,000		Jan July Jan July	180	90 00
Landed Banking and Loan	100	700,000	720,647 658,098	160,000		Jan July Jan July	95 111%	95 01
Lond, & Can, Loan and Ag.	50	700,000	700,000	210,000	4	Mch Sep	66	111 70
London Loan Co	60	679,700 2,750,000 1,500,000	661,850	81,000	8	Jan, July	107	53 50
Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co	100 100	2,750,000	559,000 375,000	160,000		Jan July	86	\$6 00.
Montreal Telegraph Co	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	51,000		Jan July Jan	45	45.00
Montreal Gas Co	40	2,500,000	2,997,916		5		176	70 40
Montreal Street Ry Co.	50	5,000,000	5.000.0001	834,247	· 2%	April Oct Feb. •	1911/2 311	76 70 155 50
Montreal Cotton Co	100	1,400,000	1,490,000	600,000	2	Mcb.	143	143 00
Merchants M'f'g Co Montreal Loan and Mortg	100	600,000 500,000	500,000	300,000	84	Feb Aug	130	180 00
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.	100	500,000	314,386	150,000	8	Mch Sep Jan July	•••••	
Ont, Loan and Deb. Co	50	2,000,000)	1,200,000	490,000	07	Jan July	122	61 00
People's Loan and Dep. Co. Real Est. Loan Co	50 40	600,000	600,000 878,720	40,000	- -	Jan July	25	12 50
Richellen and Ont. Nav.Co.	100	578,140	1,350,000	250,000	8	Jan July	64	32 50
The Royal Electric Co.	100	1.500.000	1,500,000	232,862	4	Jan	105%	108 75
Toronto Electric Light Co.	100	500,000 6,000,000 1,095,400 8,000,000		20,000	- 2	Jan. •	1591/2 1871/2	139 50 137 50
Toronto Street Railway	100	6,000,000	6,000,000		1	Jan, •	1041/	169 50
Western Can. Loan and Sav.	50 50	8,000,000	699,020 1,500,000	200,000 770,000	8	July	38	19 00
Western Loan & Trust Co Windsor no.el	50	2,201,200	t61,721	52,000		June July	110 - 98	55 00 49 00
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. Paying quarterly dividends.

Charles Straight の時間の開始 a an di si di

William & St. Thomas St. LONTREAL,

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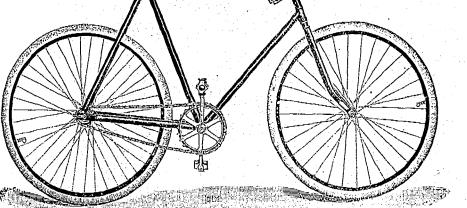






MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1899

Name of Article.	Wholessle.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of A rticle.	Wholessle'
Boots and Shoes. Split Boots. Split Boots.	0 90 110 0 80 90.07 0 10 120 0 95 1 10 120 0 95 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 20 150 1 00 120 0 90 1 00 1 00 1 30 175 1 10.125 0 90 1 00 1 10 2 10 275 1 50 175 1 10 1 10 1 10 3 17,5, 3 20 fnll 242 250 70 0 47 0 90 1 00 90 100 0 80 00 0 61 0 00 0 00 0 61 0 90 100 0 80 090 0 62 0 00 0 07 1 25 1 60 1 50 0 65 1 00 110 90 0 90 0 00 0 00 07 1 00 1 50 1 50 1 00 110 0 90 0 90 0 00 07 1 00 1 50 1 50 1 00 110 0 90 1 00 0 07 1 25 1 50 1 00 1 50 1 00 110 90 0 100 1 20 1 50 1 00 1 50 1 00 1 00 120 1 20 1 50 1 00	 150 60 160 84 yarn. händ heavy 0 75 Pansy 4 " " medlum 0 85 Thistle 4 " " " 1 00 1 84. ". stalned 1 30 Shamrock 4 ". yarn hand 1 30 Shamrock 4 ". yarn hand 1 30 Shamrock 4 ". yarn hand 1 30 1 30 Tullp No. 1 3 stgs " ". 0 75 0 80 1 10 Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Alum 1 87 0 850 0 850 1 870 1 870 1 870 1 870 1 870 1 10 1 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heavy Chemicals. Blae Viriol. Brimstone. Caustic Soda 60	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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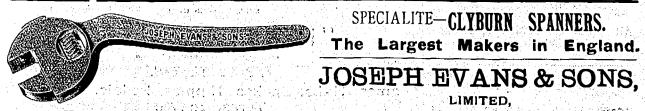
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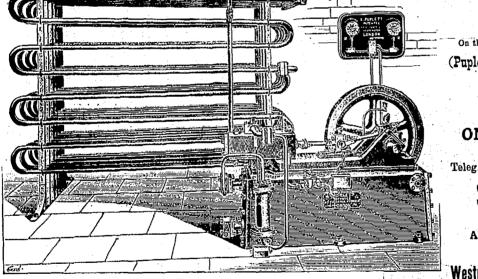
#### 1266

## THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, NOV.9, 1899

Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholess
Farm Products.	S C. S	Crain. New No, 1 Oct. Ft. Will	\$ c. \$ c.	Molasses (Barbados)	\$ c. \$ c. 0 87 0 411	Vermicelli, Canadian	\$ c. \$ 0 05 0 0 05 0
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esh Rolls	0 16; 0 17;	Barley, malting	0 51 0 52	Raisins : Sultanas Loose Musc. California	0 11 0 18	0	1.11
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rd. per b Can pure Com. Refined	. 0 07 0 09	Cevion	0 18 0 85	Cloves "	C 15 0 16	<b></b>	0 25
· Com. Refined	. 0 05 0 07	Coffees, Mocha (green)- Java	0 25 0 26	Nutmegs "	0 50 1 00	W.W.XX	0 17
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lo. Best hand picked	145 1 60	" " 100-lb bx8	0 00 5 00	Gelatine, 1 qt pk "	1 1 15 0 00	Tin Block L&F. S. h	0.84
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aple Syrup in tins	1 6 5 6 6 6	II DIADURU L GIJUWS	1 0 10 1 2 40	" 2 qt pka "		llow ways and the	1 0 101

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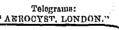
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ENGLAND



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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1899.							
Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Class. United inches,00 to 25 do 28 to 40 do 41 to 50 do 51 to 60	0 00 2 10	Salt-Continued. Special Dairy per brl. quarters Spl Cheese Salt p bag 2001b Turk's Island per bush	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Capstan Cigarettes, 10s, 50s. Gold Flake, 10s, 50s Three Castles, 10s, 50s Gold Tip, 50s, 100s Gerth's Smoking, per 1b Wool.	0 15 0 75 0 20 1 00 1 25 2 50	Sandeman Warter & May sPorts gal. Sherries—Pen artin Wisdom & Warter's Sher-	2 10 5 50 2 00 5 50
Paints, &c. Lead pure bu to 100 lb. kgs do No. 1 do No. 3 White Lead dry Red Lead. Venetian. Red Eng h Yel. Ocbre, Mrench Whiting, ordinary do Gilders	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 00 \ 6 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 5 \ 62j \\ 0 \ 00 \ 5 \ 25 \\ 5 \ 00 \ 5 \ 50 \\ 4 \ 50 \ 5 \ 50 \\ 1 \ 50 \ 1 \ 75 \\ 1 \ 25 \ 8 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 40 \ 0 \ 55 \end{array}$	<b>Tobacco</b> -Cut Smoking, No. 1 Black Chewing, (6de No. 2 do Old Chum, in pkg., 10s and 128 Old Chum, in tins, 1bs. and 48. Old Chum, 1-6 tins Puritan, in pkgs., 1-11s do 41 b. tins do 1 b. tins	0 59 0 00 0 59 0 00 0 00 0 82 0 00 0 52 0 00 0 52	Fleece, combing ord do clothing Tub Wash Pulled, combing do super B. A. Scoured Natal Cape Australian greasy	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Barton & Greetler Nst. Johnson & Sons J. Calvet & Co Champagnes- Pommery, Fils & Co G. H. Mumm.	4 00 25 00 4 00 25 00 4 50 40 00 28 00 30 00
do Paris, do English Cement, cask Beiglan Cement Fire Bricks per 1000 Fire Clay Rosin Glue:- Domestic Broken Sheet French Casks do bris American White, bris	0 85 1 00 2 50 2 60 2 00 2 20 1 50 2 60 1 50 1 75 2 75 4 50 0 13 0 15 0 11 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 20	Cut Cavendish, in pkg., 1-10 Durham, in bags, 1-12s and 1 6s Burham, 1 lb, drums Ritchle's Navy Cut, 1-5 thes do Smoking Mixture 14 thes	0         0         0         50           0         00         1         00           0         00         1         05           0         00         1         05           0         00         1         05           0         00         0         95           0         00         0         95           0         00         0         80           0         00         0         80           0         00         0         80           0         00         0         80           0         00         0         80	No. 1, Colored Cotton	0 07 0 08 0 064 0 07 0 06 0 065 0 041 0 05 0 041 0 043 0 031 0 043	Perrier, Jouet & Co Brandies-Hennessygal, 1 Star cases Scotch Whiskeys Dewars Scotch extra spec. Spl. Liqueur do green do	28 00 80 00 7 00 8 50 12 75 14 00 12 25 13 00 9 25 10 00 11 30 11 50
Coopers' Glue Golden Ochre French Imperial Green Yermillonette Genuine Quickeliver No. 1 Furnit'e Varn'h, pr. Extra do do Brown Japan Black Japan	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	do in pkgs., ½ lb O, K. Mixture, in pks., 15s. <i>Plug Tobaccos</i> — Ritchle's Derby Smoking Solace, 3s, 8s and 15s. Ritchle's Old Virginia Smot ing Twist, 3½s Old Virginia Solace, 3½s Ritchle's Old Chum Chewin	0 00 0 60 0 00 0 61 0 00 0 63 0 00 0 70	Ale-Englishqt """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	8 2 50 2 55 8 1 621 1 671 8 2 40 2 45 8 1 571 1 621 4 65 0 00 4 25 0 00 1 2 25 0 00	do hhds, Irish Whisky Geo Bos & Co. 1 Star. ats	3 00 3 15 9 50 0 00 9 70 10 50 9 50 11 50 14 59 15 00
Orange Shellac, No. 1 do do Pure Putty Bulk percask Paris green in drum 1 lb p Sait. Liverpool per bag Canadian, in small bags. Canadian, Quarters ractory Filled par bag.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(61b. cade) Standard, 91 3s; 61b. cads, do Thin, 9s W. D. & H. O. Wills, (E. A. Gerth, agent.) Westward Ho, 42 1b. tins., Meridian (Cavendish ½ 1b. Tarseller. Three Castles.	0000067 0000067 0000067 0000050 0000050 000050 000050 000050	"XTC 14." "" Rye Whieky Galden Wines Golden Dians, qts Fine Old Port "" Niggara "" Burgundy "	3 60 0 00 8 00 8 50 6 00 6 50 gal.2.35 cases gal.	do do do per gal Watson'sOldIrisb.qts,pr cs do do pits per cs.	4 00 4 25 6 75 7.75

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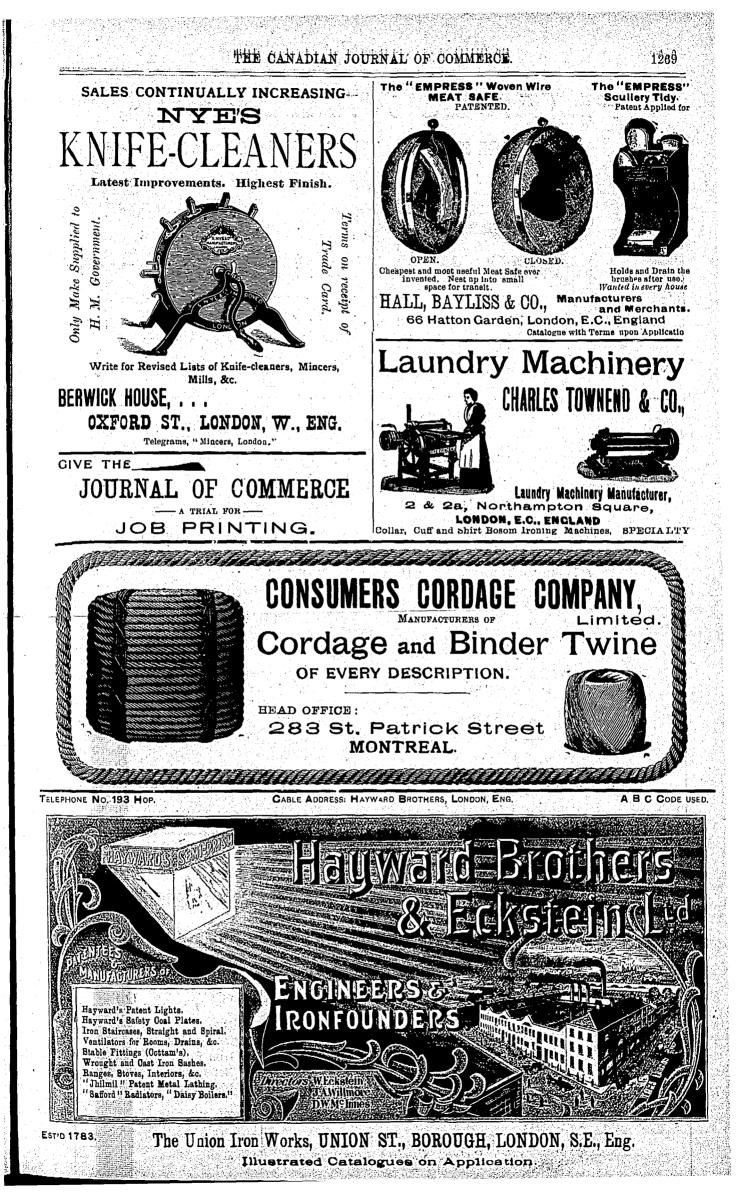


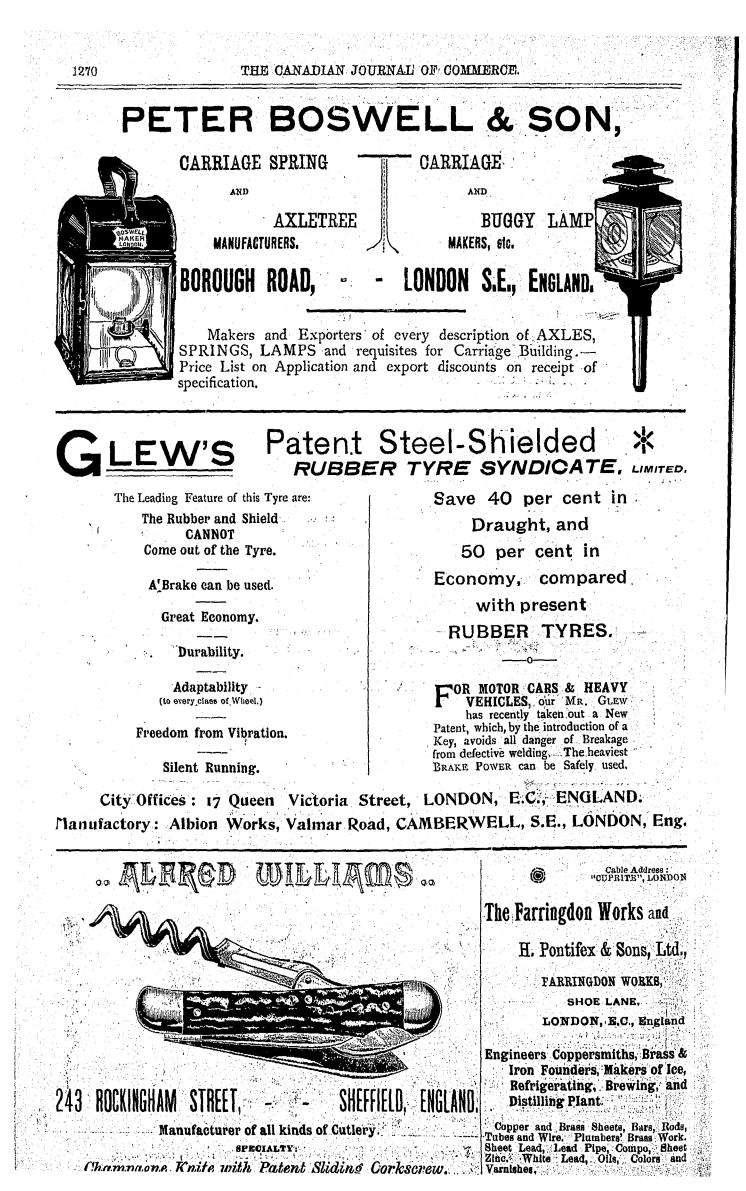
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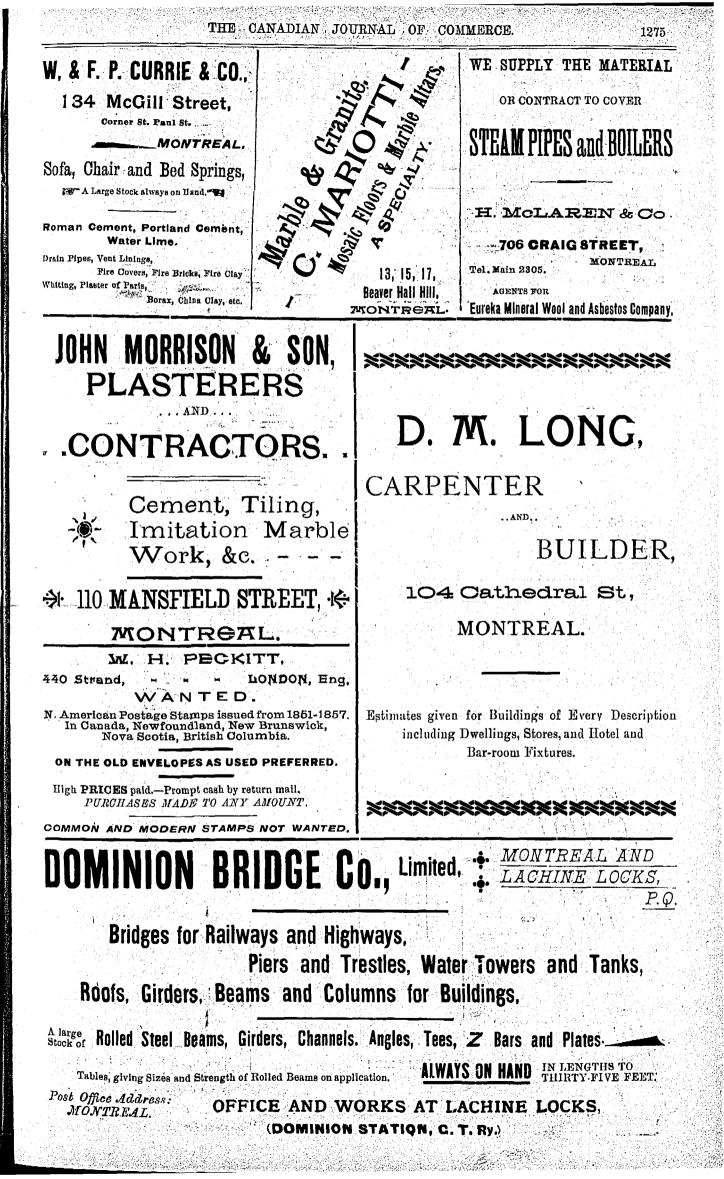














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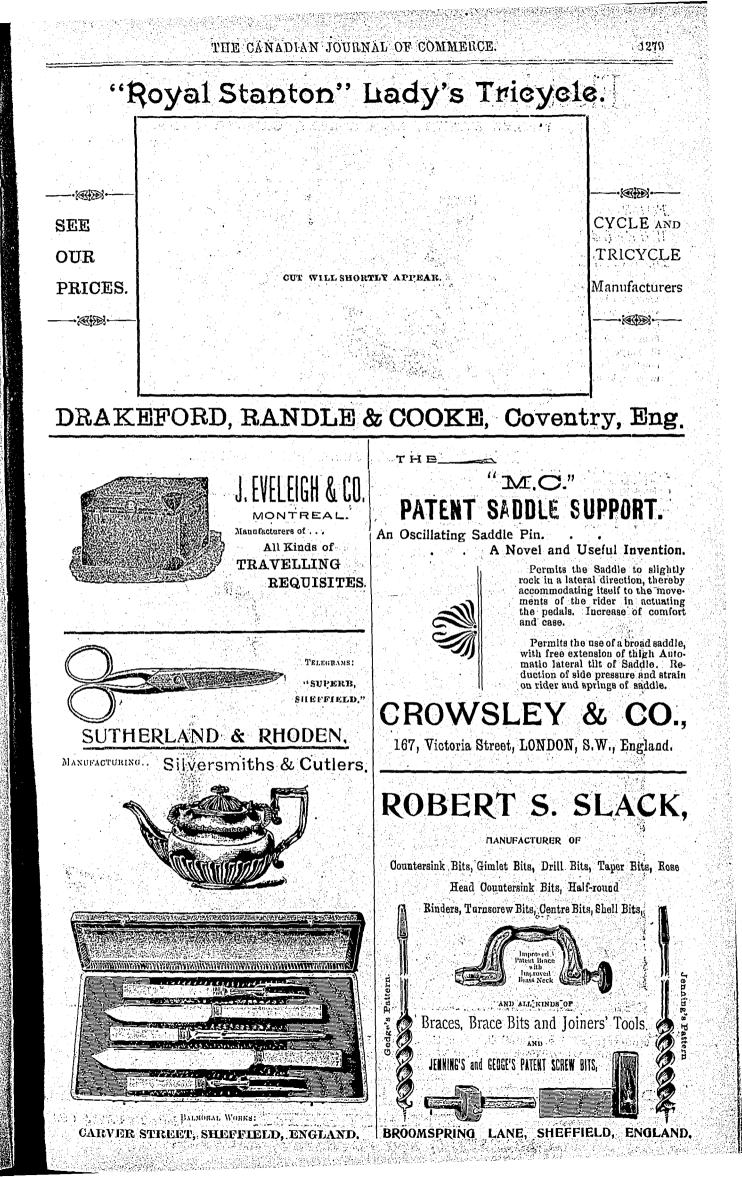
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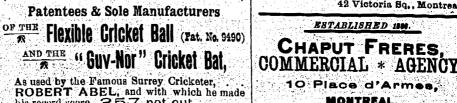
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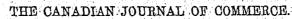
	Briti	sh Columbia, 1877 6 p.c	113	118
-	Cana	1887, 414 per cent 1891, 8 p.c Ma, 4 per cent. loan, 1960	94 106	96 108
	VHLC	\$ per cent. loan, 1998-93	99	101
		Debs. 1884, 3% per cent 2% p.c. loss. 1897	105	107
	Man	itoba. 1910, 5 p.c.	88% 110	89%
	<b>F 11</b> 8	Railway and other Stocks.	Oct	26.
		Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874 1876, 5 p.c	105	110
		1876, 5 p.c 1880, 4½ p.c 1883, 5 p.c 1883, 5 p.c	105 104 112	110 106 114
	100		122	125
	10	let M. Bds Buffalo & Lake Huron £10 shr do 5% p.c. 1st mort	18 143	1314 145
	80)	do 2nd mort Can. Central 6 p.c. M Bds. Int	143	145
2		guar. by Gov	115	117
	100	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c	1.1	
n.		1st M	102	104
	100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. etock 2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.o.	183	7% 196
-	100	<ul> <li>lst prof. stock 5 p.c.</li> <li>2nd pref. stock</li> <li>3rd pref. stock</li> </ul>	. 84.7a 53% 22	85% 53% 22%
2	1C0 100	5 p.c. perp. deb. stock 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock	187	140 108
T	110	Graat Wastorn sharps & n.e.	100	100
Г У	100	Great Western shares, 6 p.c Hamilton & N.W., 6 p.c M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c.	133	136
iy It	100			104
rø et	100	Montreal & Champian b p.c. it mtg. bds N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c Quebec Central, 5 p.c. ist Inc. Bds T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds. 1st mort.	. 102	104
n	100	T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort Well., Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. bds 1st Mort		111 108
lt	100	St. Law.& Ott. 4 p.c. Bds	109	iii
	1.1.1	MUNICIPAL LOANS.		1
	100 100	City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c City of Montreal stg. 5 p.c 1874		105
	100	redeem 1878	106	108
	100	City of Orebes, 6 p. a. redeem 1975	106	103
	100	City of Quebec, 6 p.c. redeem 1875. redeem 1875. City of Toronto, 4 p.c. 1889-93	1117	113 119 104
•		6 p.c. stg. con. deb. 1874 5 p.c. gen. con. deb. 1879 4 p.c. stg. bonds	103	111 112
•	100		19 J J J J	105
		City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p.c. Deb. scrip, 1883, 5 p.c.	. 114	116
;		MISCRILLANHOUS COMPANIES.		
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	100	Hudson Bay	214	1 21 34
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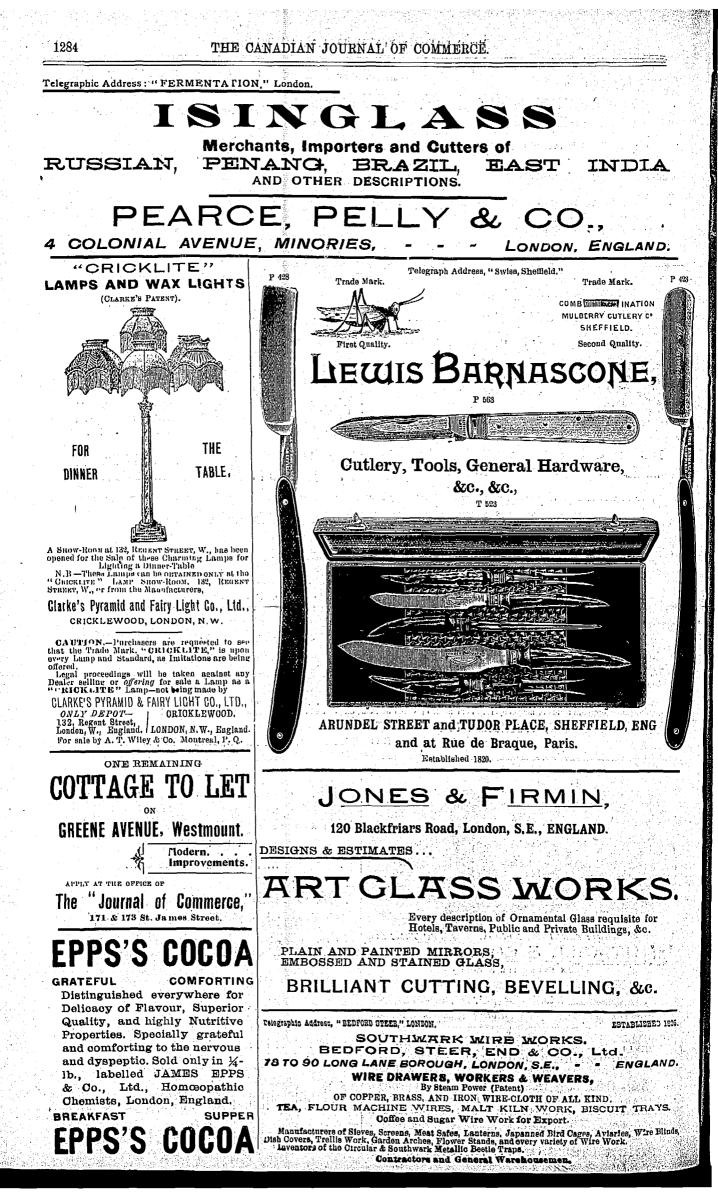
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