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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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The Chartered Banks

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The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Uapital all paid up, \$12,000.000.00 IReserved Fund, - 8,000,000.00 Undivided Profits, - 1,160,954 19

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BOARD OF DIRFCTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., - President. A. T. Faterson, Eag. Sir Wm. O. Macdonald. James Ross, Esg., R. B. Angus, Esg. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esg. A. F. Gault, Esg. E. S. OLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Machider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. W. S. Clouston, Insp. of Branch Returns, F. W. Taylor, Asst. Insp. James Aird, Sec. BRANCUES IN CANADA.

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Almonte.	Ont	Dorth	0.1	Ambarat	N. S.
Belleville.	**	Peterbor	0. **	Ilalifax.	N.S.
Brantford.	**	Picton.		Regina, Winniper	N.S.
Brockville,	**	Sarnia.		Calgary.	Alta.
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Montreal, 31st October, 1809.

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THE B.	ANK OF	BRILISH
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Paid-up Capita], • • •	£1,000,000 stg.
		, Lombard St., E.O
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Bank
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apital,	••*	••	••	••	••	••	\$200,000

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The Chartered Banks

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Trauers Dank Or Oa	naua
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament .	.885).
Authorized Capital,	\$1,000,000 917,220 70,000

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J. A. M. ALLE		Inspector.
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Ayimer,	Newcastle,	St. Mary a
Drayton,	North Bay,	Sturgeon Falle,
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Glencoe,	Port Hope,	Tilsonburg.
Caelph,	Ridgetown	Windsor.
Hamilton,	-	1

Hamilton, Great Eritain—The National Bank of Scotianú. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

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Capital Paid-Up, - \$1,250,000. Reserve Fund, - 565,000.

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HEAD OFF	ICE	IAMILTON,
(1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2)	Directors !	
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A. G. RAMSAN	ζ, • • •	 Vice-President
John Pro	ctor, Ge	o Roach,
Wm. Git	oson, M.i'. A.	President Vice-President o Rosch, T. Wood, M.P.
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	H. S. STEVEN,	Assistant Cashier.
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Carman, Man.	Lucknow	Simcoe,
Unesley,	Manitou, Man Milton.	Southampton,
Deini,	Milton.	Toronto,
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Boston, National Bk. of the Republic. New York, U.S.A. Agte. Bk. of Brit. North Amer. do Hanover National Bank.
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boro, Shelburne, Springhili, Truro, Windsor. New Brunewick: Sackville, St. John.
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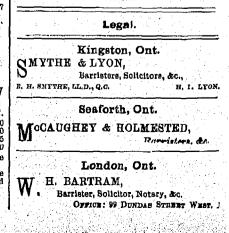
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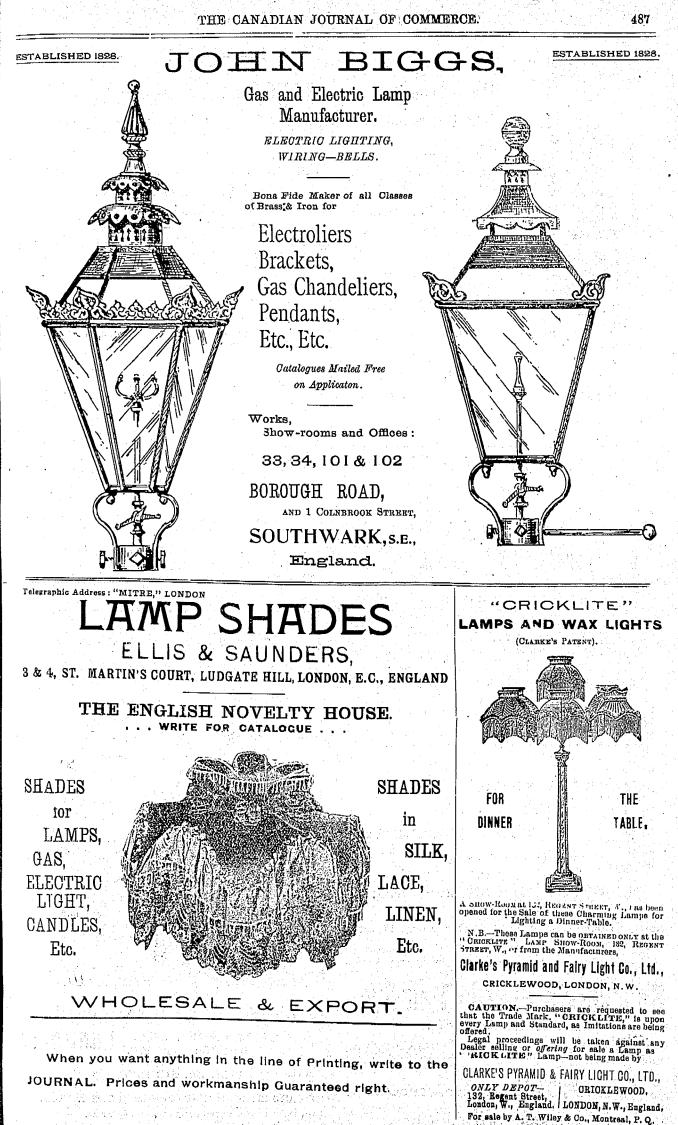
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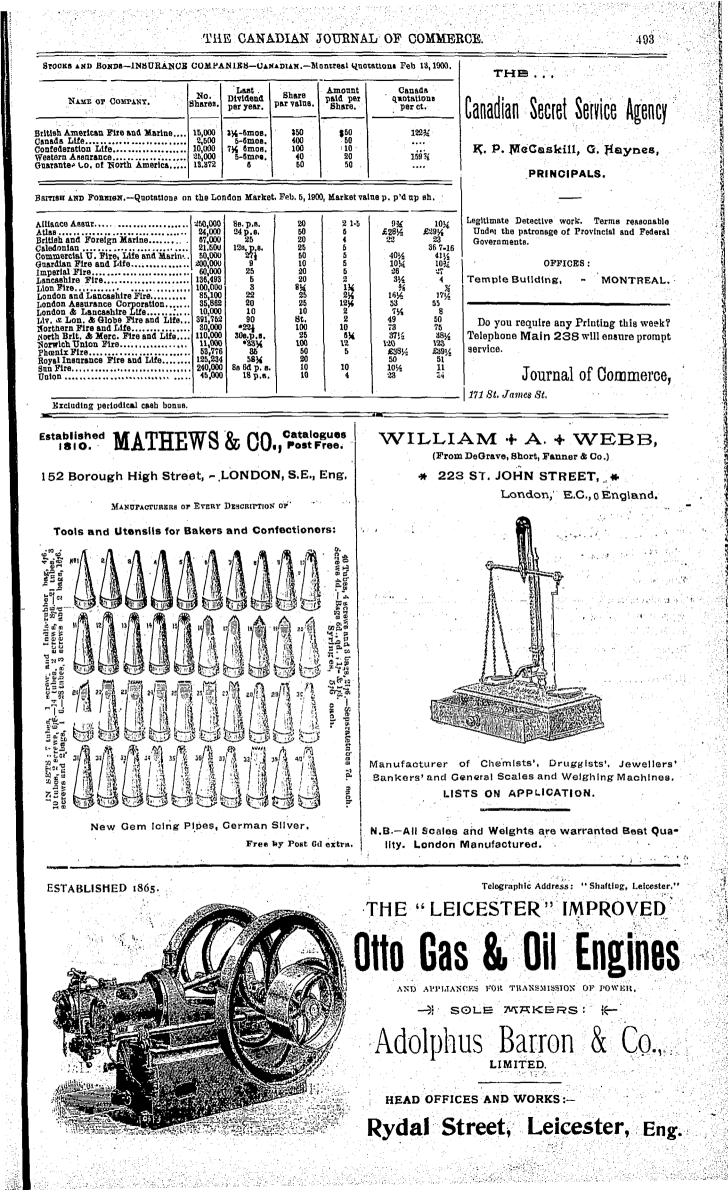
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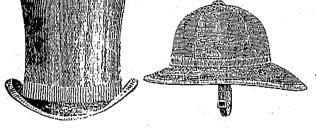
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-Mr. P. M. Wickham, manager of the Alliance Fire Insurance Co., in this city, was recently re-elected Mayor of St. Lambert, by acclamation.

-The total value of imports entered for consumption at the port of Toronto during January, 1900, was \$2,992,443 as compared with \$2,402,296 for the same month last year, an increase of \$590,047.

--It is runoured that the proposition to dam the Ottawa river from Tetreauville to the opposite shore, will be carricā out this season. A company in which prominent share holders of the Ottawa Electrical Company are said to be interested is acting in the matter and work on the structure is likely to be commenced in the spring. Such a dam as that proposed will be the means of developing 30,000 or more horse-power, which could be used in generating a great amount of electricity for use in the industrial establishments of Ottawa and Hull.

—Among the industries recently developed at Cornwall, Ont., is the St. Lawrence Motor Company, which has been formed to manufacture gasoline motors for small boats, launches, and vehicles. The motor is small, simple and easily managed by the veriest novice, and can propel a boat a high rate of speed at a nominal cost. Work is progressing on 100 motors and fifty boats, which will be ready by May 1. The officers of the company are:—President, J. L. Weller, vicepresident, John McIntyre: secretary-treasurer, R. Smith; directors, Col. R. R. McLennan, M.P., R. A. Pringle, R. J. Pitts, W. R. Mack, and R. Larmour.



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-Legislation in favor of fruit preservation is being sought by fruit growers in the Niagara, Ont., district. The want of a proper understanding caused much needless trouble and fear among large growers in the Niagara Peninsula last season, many concluding they had suffered undue loss. Prominent fruit-growers from the Niagara Peninsula, accompanied by the members of the San Jose scale commission, had a conference with the Ontario Government recently in regard to the best methods of overcoming the dreaded insect The fruit-growers recommended that inspection be pest. continued in the infested districts, and in place of existing legislation a law be passed providing for the owners of infested orchards spraying under direction of a Government inspector, and the material being supplied by the Govern-In the event of the spraying not being done, the ment. trees should be removed by Government inspectors: The Premier and Mr. Dryden advised the fruit-growers to try and help themselves in addition to seeking Government aid. They should also try and educate public opinion in favor of the measures they desired.

---A cable has been received at Ottawa from the War Office asking that arrangements be made for the purchase of 3,000 tons of hay per month so long as the war shall continue. The hay will be carried to South Africa from St. John in steamers to be supplied by the Imperial Government.



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ESTABLISHED 1800.



IAYLOR BROTHERS

Varnish Manufacturers.

Office and Warehouse :

12 and 14, JAMES STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, ENG.

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.

-In reply to an inquiry we state that, during this century the population of England and Wales has increased over three-fold, that of Scotland has doubled, while that of Ireland has decreased about one-sixth. The United Kingdom has a population of 41 millions. The population of England proper has gained very largely by movements from Scotland and Ireland.

-Encouraged largely by necessity industrial expansion has been forging ahead at a rapid rate within the past decade. Records are being broken on all sides and achievements surpassed with such security that the improvement even of to-day is not certain to be recognized a twelvemonth hence, except in the light of something that did very well for its own day. A Vancouver, B.C., letter states that Mr. Robertson, proprietor of the patent lumber rafts, celebrated in Nova Scotia and the Pacific Coast, writes from Japan, that he proposes towing a lumber raft containing twenty million of feet from British Columbia to the Orient.

-Our Uxbridge, Ont., correspondent writes: --Mr. Bronscombe, who formerly did business in his own name in Uxbridge, and has for some years past done business as a company, in which his two brothers-in-law, one Miller and one Jenkins, were joined, recently admitted a Mr. Croxall, who, it is understood, put in a couple of thousand dollars. It is now rumoured that another gentleman is about to join the company, and put in \$5,000.--W. A. Brody, who assigned some time ago, is again in possession, his stock having been purchased at 62 cents in the dollar, and is still going on under the old name. His wife is now thought to own the business.

-The expectations of a repetition of last season's shortage of freight accommodation are already having an effect. Many shops are preparing for increased outputs while wharf and yard accommodation are being overhauled at many points to meet growing demands. An Ottawa letter states that the Canada Atlantic Railway car shops, which were closed for some time on account of the searcity of iron, will be re-opened in about two weeks. Four hundred men will be employed, and five or six freight cars a day, up to July 1, turned out, by which time it is expected about 700 cars will be completed. These are needed for grain, the supply last year falling short or the demand. No new locomotives or passenger coaches will be added to the rolling stock of the road this year, the present equipment in that department being commensurate with requirements.

—The creditors of Rowsell & Hutchison, printers and publishers, Toronto, whose assignment was recently noted, met in that city on the 8th inst. A statement of the condition of the estate was read, showing liabilities of \$22,000 and nominal assets of about \$18,000. The inspectors were instructed to wind up the estate or to make any disposition of it which would best secure to the creditors a reasonable dividend upon the amount of their claim. The creditors are mostly Canadian houses.

-Work has been commenced by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the long contemplated improvement of the company's freight handling facilities at Owen Sound, Ont. The present car shed and freight storage depots and dockage, will be rearranged and new shedding added. The cost of the work will total \$30,000.



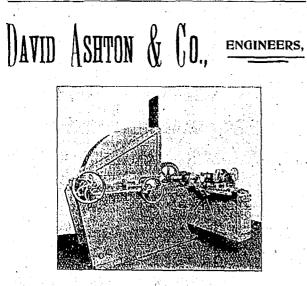


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-At the Hudson's Bay January sales beaver advanced 15 per cent.; American rabbit, 10 per cent., musquash declined 5 per cent.

-All over Spain snow has fallen recently to such an ex-"Our Lady of the tent as to be yards deep in some places. Snows" is a title to which Spain is quite welcome. Heavy falls of snow are no such curiosity in that country as is being represented. It has a climate of extreme temperatures and great variations in a small area, being cut up into sections by ridges of terraced mountains that bisect the country from west to cast in almost parallel lines. The development of Spain has been and is seriously hampered, in every respect, by geographical conditions.

-Inquiry comes from Dublin for the names of Canadian exporters of railway die square sleepers.-The services of a commission agent in Tangier are offered to Canadian firms desiring business relations in that quarter .-- An engineering company ask if there is a good market in Canada for oil engines as they are desirous of introducing one which is simple, effective and cheaper than those at present in general use. They require the services of a good firm to act as agents .- An inquiry has been received for names of lumber merchants who can guarantee supplies of birch in fairly straight, round logs, four to eight feet in length, and eighteen inches and upwards diameter. The wood is required for cutting vencers, and quotations must be at a very low figure .-- A Paris house ask to be placed in touch with large exporters from Canada of spruce wood and yellow pine .-- A metal and mineral broker at Swansea wishes to correspond with firms in the Dominion desiring representation in that city. He is prepared to accept agencies for goods, suitable to the local market, and is in a position to place minerals and look after sellers' interest in weighing and sampling.



Speciality :- File & Saw Manufacturing Machinery. AZTEC WORKS, NEEPSEND. SHEFFIELD, ENG.

-The importance given Cape Breton County, N.S., through the large industrial enterprises now being established is not being lost sight of by the local press. A recent issue of the Summerside "Journal" thus encourages its readers: "In the great and rapid growth of Sydney lies a golden opporunity for the farmers of Prince Edward Island. Let it be theirs to supply the people of Sydney and other growing towns of Cape Breton and eastern Nova Scotia and Newfoundland with farm produce of all kinds, with dressed meats and poultry, with dairy and orchard products, and with everything that their farms can produce that they can place on the market at paying figures. Let them increase their acreage of crops, and the extent of their herds, let them improve their methods of farming, and let them place all they have to dispose of on the market in what may be termed the manufactured shape, that is, in the most concentrated form, such as meat, poultry, eggs, cheese, butter and fruit. There will be a demand for all they can produce, and with increased steamship accommodation between Charlottetown, Summerside and other island ports, and the town above named, these products can be placed on the market promptly, m good merchantable shape, and at paying figures. These are matetrs that our people would do well to consider seriously, and if they took advantage, in the most practical manner, of the great opportunities opened to them by the vast development of the iron and coal industries of Cape Breton, eastern Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, no more grumbling about hard times would be heard in Prince Edward Island."

-A striking feature of the hardware trade situation in English centres to-day, judging from what we hear from leading wholesale men, says an English paper, is that the wholesale men are having a good time of it. Orders are plentiful; payments are prompt; grumblers are comparatively If only the retail men could stop the iniquitous long few. credit system and get paid as promptly as they have to pay wholesalers and manufacturers, they too would be having The less there is of the credit system and the a boom. more there is of the cash payment practice the better.

-Binder twine is not likely to be lower this year, even if the Philippine ports are opened, as the stocks of fibre on hand at Manilla have been all bought with a view to corner the market.

FRANCIS BAGLEY,

.... MANUFACTURER OF

Ribbons, Belts, Hat Bands, Ties, Etc.

EARL'S COURT.

Agent in TORONTO & MONTREAL, COVENTRY, Eng.

F.A. TURNER.

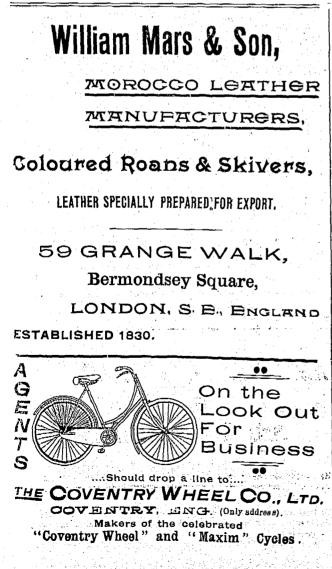
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-An effort is being made by some Ontario tanners to have the Government levy restrictions, to some extent, on the exportation of tan bark, giving them the first call on the product of the province. Of late years a great deal of bark has been sent out of this country.

—A few years ago the territory of the Transvaal gold fields was worthless and used only for pasturage. Gold was discovered there in 1883, and the first year \$50,000 was taken out. In 1888 the amount taken out was \$5,000,000; in 1889, \$10,000,000; in 1892, over \$20,000,000; in 1895, over \$40,000,-000, and for the last two years, \$55,000,000 a year. The mines cannot be worked except by the most costly machinery, which has all been placed there by Uitlanders, who have provided the whole of the capital and skill needed for developing the mines. All the Boers have done has been to draw taxes from the miners, from which the revenue was derived for carrying on war against England. Those gold mines will play a very useful part in settling the war bill.



Industrial expansion has taken a firm hold in the Maritime Provines which bid fair to lead the coming season's race for record-establishing supremacy for the closing year of the century. A prominent citizen of Sydney, N.S., on a recent visit to Montreal stated that the Dominion Coal Co. would, in all probability, send a round million tons of coal to the St. Lawrence during the coming season. He added that Upper Canadians would hardly realize the wonderful development that has taken place in Cape Breton since President Whitney's company began work at Sydney. In 1893 they shipped 800,000 tons, and at no season up to the summer of 1899 did the output exceed more than 1,000,000 tons. This year the output will be far ahead of any previous season, for during the month of January, which is the smallest month in the year for coal shipments, the company put out 100,000 tons. The demand from the ports of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and Sorel, will be close on to a million tons, while the Maritime Provinces will take half a million; 850,00 tons will go to the United States, some 600,000 going to Everett, Mass., alone. In September the big steel works at Sydney will begin to take coal, and their requirements will be one million tons. The estimated output for 1900 will therefore be 3,500,000 tons, which will tax the Dominon Coal Company's productive power to the utmost, even including the pits now being opened. The large shaft which is being sunk will be used exclusively for the supply of coal to the Dominion Steel Works. , It may also be stated that the fleet of steamers engaged in the Cape Breton and St. Lawrence coal trade, will be largely increased during the coming summer.

-The Dominion immigration office anticipate the handling of a large section of Finn setters for the Canadian Northwest in April. Advices from the professor of the Toronto University, Dominion commissioner during negotiations with the Doukhobor immigrants in 1899, states that between three and four hundred Finlanders with their wives and families will arrive here with the opening of the spring season, the purpose being to take up land in the Canadian Northwest. Political and social persecution under Russian regime has caused the exodus from Finland.

-The Longueuil council has decided not to grant a bonus to a shoe factory proposed to be established there.

-Mr. A. Macnider, of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed director of the Royal Trust Co., in place of the late Mr. W. W. Ogilvie.





-The Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings 1st to 7th February, 1900, \$381,942; 1809, \$374,225; increase, \$7,717. Chicago and Grand Trunk carnings omitted.

-Lines of automobile 'busses will be ran ere long in the streets of New York, Boston, and Mexico. In New York these 'busses will run on 5th Avenue. It will be the first of its kind on this continent. The vehicles will be seen in other eities probably before this year is out.

-The following are among recent inquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London: A West of England firm make inquiries respecting the export of tallow and grease from the Dominion, and ask for the names of shipping houses.-Inquiry is made for the names of importers of gauge glasses and glass tubes of every description for the Canadian market.-The sole agencies in France for leading manufacturers and exporters who desire to be represented in that country are desired by a gentleman who offers good references.

-As a result of extended negotiations an amalgamation of a number of woollen mills in Outario has been effected. The mills interested are those at Hespeler, Waterloo, Lambton, Markham and Carlton Place. A charter will be issued to the new company by the provincial government. The main object of uniting is to reduce working expenses, thereby enabling the company to better compete for trade, and largely increase the output. The new company is capitalized at \$2,000,000, of which \$500,000 is paid up. The mills and machinery were valued on a cash basis, the owners taking paid-up stock for the full price of their mills. Mr. W. R. Brock is President of the company. The provisional directors are: Messrs. T. Eaton, Toronto; A. W. Brodic, Hespeler; John F. Morley, Waterloo; George F. Benson, Montreal, and R. Millichamp, Toronto. Instead of a manager for each mill, as is now the case, there will be but one who will be appointed at the first meeting. A central selling agency will be established in Toronto.

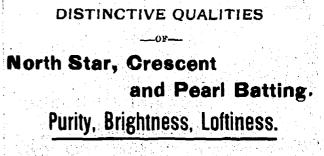
Our Oak Leather is Tanned and Curried in the good old way and made into Belting, with the accumulative experience of 43 years. "Extra" Brand.



-The satisfactory service introduced through improved radial electric railways has paved the way for many ideas which might otherwise have remained hidden. Owing to the comparatively level country adjacent to Toronto, there are movements being planned for an extension of this system which will tap various towns and villages, virtually bringing all much nearer the large purchasing centre, and making suburbs of places now quite remote. At a recent meeting of the City Council, in reply to a letter from the chairman of the Works Committee, suggesting the extension of the Toronto railway system as radial railways throughout the province within a radius of 50 to 100 miles of the city by extending its eastern line to Oswego and thence to Rice Lake; the northern route from Little York to Lake Simcoe, making connection at Beaverton, the extension of the western route to Oakville, and north-west of same, and another line to some north-western point, for the concentration of trade at St. Lawrence market, the president, Mr. William Mackenzie, wrote that the company would be pleased to meet the committee at any time with the object of discussing a proposition in regard to this matter that would be both acceptable and beneficial to the city, and one that the city would assist to a successful issue. It was without doubt a matter of great importance to the citizens of Toronto that an efficient radial railway service should be secured without delay. The company was anxious to meet the city in every reasonable way.

-At a meeting of the Shire Horse Breeders' Association, held in Toronto recently, the president reported, on good authority, that there was a scarcity of good horses in England on account of the war, and Canadians had a good opportunity to send stock to that market and build up a permanent trade.

-Much damage was done through swollen streams at Simcoe and Port Stanley, Ont., last week: Bridges were washed away and vessels carried from their moorings. Such early freshets are unusual.



No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow filings of short staple. Not even in lowest grades. Three grades—Three prices and far the peet for the price.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE



The losses for the year 1899 in the United States and Canada, as compiled by the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin," from daily records, amount to \$136,773,-200, as against \$119,650,500 during 1898, and \$110,319,650 during 1897. To this appalling aggregate February contributed \$18,469,000, and was decidedly the most fiery month of the year. Standing next in point of destructiveness is December, in which the fire losses were \$13,260,650, as against \$12,712,100 in the corresponding month of 1898, and \$11,328,-650, in the corresponding month of 1897. Heavy burdens have been laid on the shoulders of the fire underwriters. The fire waste in the United States alone during 1899 is estimated at \$119,696,000, as against \$102,999,000 during the preceding year.

-Theophile Beland & Co., dry goods, Quebec, has assigned. The assets amount to \$57,000, including stock valued at \$44,000, and book debts \$\$,500. Liabilities are \$39,173. The principal creditors are: Quebec-Thibaudeau Freres & Cic., \$10,000; Banque Nationale, \$2,119; Ed. Matte, \$1,500; Quebec Bank, \$1,300; W. McLimont & Son, \$621; Dame Jos. Darveau, \$697. Montreal-Fitzgibbon, Schafheithen & Co., \$5,350; Gault Bros. & Co., \$1,775; Win. Agnew & Co., \$1,446; Thos. May & Co., \$1,356; Caverhill & Kissock, \$1,058; Herman II. Wolff & Co., \$852; James Johnston & Co., \$790; Mark Fisher, Sons & Co., \$602; Banque Jacques Cartier, \$\$19; Banque du Peuple, \$816. Mr. George Lefaivre has been named provisional guardian, and the meeting of creditors is fixed for the A compromise was effected by T. Beland last 22nd inst. spring, at 50 cents in the dollar, spread over two years, but the composition was apparently not met. He has been in business many years. In '94 he became involved through indorsing the Quebec lumber firm of Beland & Martineau, compromising then at 75 cents in the dollar, spread over 18 months.

Sstallished 1842. Thomas Otley & Sons, Mannfacturers of all kinds of Electro-Plated, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Meadow Works, ENGLAND. SHEFFIELD,



SPECIALITY : ENGLISH GOODS.

-In August, '96, Leblanc & Frere, began a small mill at

-The retail shoe house of Alfred McCaughan, Montreal,

St. Jovite, Que,, subsequently operating a small sash and

and the shoe manufacturing house of A. McCaughan & Co.,

have been taken possession of by the assignee. There is but

little capital involved in either case.-A. F. Leblanc, Mont-

real, for the past few months doing a small trade in men's

-An explosion attributable to the ignition of gas beneath the road pavement, through the fusion of faulty electric ca-

bles recently occurred in Manchester. A deafening report

startled the thousands of mercantile men assembled in the

Royal Exchange, and drew thousands of other people to a

spot outside the building, where about twenty yards of

door factory. The assignee has now possession.

furnishings, has assigned.



-The general merchandise firm of McKinnon & Co., Parry Sound, Ont., recently offering a compromise, has since assigned. The liabilities are about \$6,000.

-A Cobourg, Ont., hotelkeeper, Blake Crawford, has assigned. He owes \$1,973, and shows assets of about \$500. He was formerly at Port Hope.

-A Ballantine & Son, general dealers, Neepawa, Man., previously reported, have since assigned.—C. H. Mouat & Co., men's furnishings, Vancouver, B.C., has assigned. The firm is understood to be composed of Chas. H. Mouat and George Cottrell, who began in the fall of '98.

--Failure to give notice of the existence of a mortgage on property insured, when required by the terms of the policy, is not waived by the insurer's knowledge of a mortgage subsequently given on the property to secure money with which to pay a mortgage existing at the time the policy was issued.

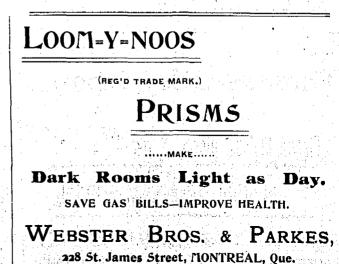
-The supreme court at Lincoln, Neb., U.S., recently rendered a decision denying that an accident insurance company is liable under a policy on the life of an expressman k.lled by a robber. The accident company claimed that the shooting was intentional, in which event the policy provided that it was void. The court said that no robber takes life except to save himself from bodily harm.

-A provision of a fire policy requiring notice to be given of any mortgage on the property insured is obligatory, and renders the policy void when not complied with. Where insured fail to give notice of the existence of a mortgage on the property insured as required by the terms of the policy, the fact that such mortgage was paid before loss was incurred does not alter the legal effect of the breach of the requirement.

The following notice has been issued by Mr. R. S. White, Collector of Customs, at this port: "Upon the opening of navigation season of 1900 importers will be required to attach bills of lading, or duplicates thereof, to duplicate wharfage tickets, the bills of lading to be retained forty-eight hours, after which time they will be returned, upon application at the office of the Harbour Commissioners; and in default so to do, bills of lading and duplicate wharfage tickets will have to be produced at the Harbour Commissioners' office, so that the tickets may be certified as being correct before payment will be received at the Custom House."

-Commenting on the decision of the Illinois State Supreme Court, that of last resort, sustaining the rights of owners of dpartment stores against the ordinances of the eity of Chicago, a Democratic paper of that city says: "The decision is based on first principles. A man has a natural right and a right under the Constitution to enjoy his property and to dispose of it in his discretion. This right is subject to police regulations for the protection of the public. A man cannot use his property nor dispose of it in a way to injure the general health, the morals of the community, or the safety of individuals. The police power of the city and State is confined in its exercise to the protection of the public health, morals and safety. Beyond this line all interference with individuals and individual rights violates the Constitution, which was ordained for all. The public are not injured if meat, vegetables, liquor and dry goods are sold in the same store." The Baltimore "Underwriter" asks: "Does not the same 'first principles' apply with equal force to the sale of indemnity by insurance corporations?" The sober second thought will bring all buying and selling to the same right.

-A settlement at 35 cents in the dollar has been secured by W. P. Nelles, who had been until recently a grocer at Woodstock.



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GROCERY NOTES.

A private London circular of the 2nd inst., treating of Colonial dairy products on the English market says: Butter.-The unsettled state of the weather continues, and farmers are greatly in want of a spell of dry and bright days. Occasional small showers fall in different parts of the country, but genuine old-fashioned wintry weather is nowhere visi-The demand for Australian and New Zealand butter ble. this week has not been quite so brisk as last, and the volume of business is certainly less. This is due in the main to some large buyers who took advantage of the low values which existed last week and made more than their usual weekly purchases. This slight slackening in the demand is only temporary, but it militates against the advance of 2s The future of the mardemanded by some of the agents. ket, however, is very hopeful. The imports of Australian and New Zealand butter during February will average over 16,000 boxes a week less than in January. This enormous falling off in the supply must affect the demand and bring more briskness along with higher prices, for there is no prospect of the supply being augmented from any other Prices during the present week have been somesource. what irregular; some agents apparently are not strong holders, but nearly all are asking for an advance of 2s. "Choicest" is making 98s to 100s, and "Finest" 92s to 96s. These prices are 4s cwt. less than last year at this time. The remarkably small range in prices between "Fine" and "Choicest" brands of butter still continues and destroys all sense of real value, although it must be admitted the range is wider than it was.

The extraordinary large supply of Australasian butter that has characterized the past month is prominently conspicuous from the following figures, which show the imports from Australasia during the months of January and February since the year 1895. February, 1900, is estimated from cable advices:—

	1895 cwts.		1897 cwts.	1898 cwts.	1899 cwts.	1900 ew ts.
January February						
Difference	2,765	10,809	15,957	2,166	22,646	33,769

The Official Quotation for Danish Butter has been lowered The markets in the North of England this week 3 kroner. were affected similarly to that in London owing to retailers having increased their purchases during the previous week. Demand, however, must soon again resume its normal condition. An examination of the position of Danish and that class of butter shows that supplies are not increasing, but, if anything, there is a contrary movement. The import of butter into the United Kingdom from all sources for the last six weeks is 8,000 cwts. below the corresponding period last year, while the total imports of Danish, Swedish, Finnish, and Norwegian butter for the month ending January 27th was 4,000 cwts. less than the imports for the month ending December 30th. These figures show that there are no indications of the deficiency of 16,000 hoxes a week being made up from the Scandinavian source. The home supply will certainly not increase, and though values have fallen in America by 2d. per lb., prices are still too high to make shipping to this country profitable. In Canada the home demand will take all the butter produced until the spring season commences. From France, Holland, Belgium, and Germany we may expect less butter coming during this month than for February, 1899. Looking at the whole statistical situation there appears to be no likelihood of a reduction in values for some time to come, but, on the contrary, a good prospect for higher prices .- Cheese .- The demand continues slow for Canadian, but this often occurs at this Indeed, it looks as if we were in the season of the year. hollow of the wave, but there are signs that the crest is not so far off as some pessimistic people think. New Zealand finds a good market at last week's prices. Quotations for Canadian choicest, 60s to 61s; finest, 59s to 59s. Same week '99, choicest, 51s to 52s; finest, 47s to 48s. U.S. grades 2s. cheaper all round.

-The U. S. Customs officer at Sarnia, Ont., has been suspended by the Washington authorities for his indiscretion in having publicly expressed his pro-Boer sympathies and speaking disrespectfully of the Queen.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1900.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROGRESS.

Our Grand Forks, B.C., correspondent writes: The citizens of Grand Forks have again taken the initiative in agitating for railway competition in the Boundary country. The Kettle River Railway Bill, providing for such relief, will come before the Dominion Parliament this session. The Canadian applicants purpose co-operating in the event of their success with an American railway, which will extend from a point on the Columbia River in Washington up the water grade of the Kettle River Valley to Cascade, B.C., on the international boundary line. At a meeting of the Grand Forks board of trade held on the 2nd inst., the following strong resolution moved by W. B. Davey, seconded by Frank Sears, was unanimously adopted.

"That, whereas, the Boundary Country is entitled to railway competition the same as any other portion of Canada, and whereas the people of the Boundary Country are unanimously in favour of the Kettle River Railway, and whereas, owing to the formation of the country the relationship between the United States and Canada, along the international boundary line here for 150 miles, is very close, and, whereas, a large amount of American capital is invested here, and a great many Americans are residing here, and have or are becoming British subjects, and a railway to the south would largely help to bring in American capital and American people, and, whereas, it has been declared by such eminent smelting men as Messrs. Heinze, D. C. Corbin, Mr. Breen, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Austin, and Mr. Knutting, that the Kettle River Valley is the most conomical place to smelt the ores of British Columbia and Washington State, and will eventually employ thousands of men at high wages, and, whereas, no bonus is asked for this charter, we believe it should be granted, as a matter of course, by Parliament.

Whereas, the duty is quite sufficient to keep American goods out, and over 90 per cent. of the goods and merchandise consumed in this section are to-day bought in Canada. Be it resolved, that we heartily endorse the application for the Kettle River Railway, and request and instruct that a representative for this board appear before the Railway Committee as representing the people of this city, and urge upon the Railway Committee and the Government to grant the said charter, and we further instruct the secretary to send a copy of this resolution to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. A. G. Blair, and Hewitt Bostock, M.P., and request their hearty co-operation in support of this Bill."





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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES : For Management, "UNPARALIZED," LONDON. For Visitors, "Erminitas," London.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE



but it was claimed that the robe was. However that may be, the cocked hat and the sword worn on the occasion were a decided innovation on our democratic customs and habits. His Worship's remarks in regard to the war and our contingents were admirably expressed. They were in good taste and reflect the opinion of all classes of people in this Dominion with the exception of a small class of cranks whose opinions carry no weight.

The Mayor's claim, that, owing to his push, the harbour question is practically settled, is to a certain extent well founded. No doubt he helped materially to bring mat-But for him. probably, the Conners' synters to a crisis. dicate could not have been engineered through in its present shape. Whether for good or evil, there it is, and we can only trust that it will be for good. It is well understood that the Mayor's political existence depends on the extension of the harbour works in the east end. The claim he now makes is, that owing to the recent changes in legislation - the Federal Government has practically taken over the eastern extension of the harbour which is to be carried out in the interests of the Dominion. As a matter of course the benefit from this remains to be seen. So far the proprietors in that section of the city have not. much comfort from the outlook, but perhaps it may yet be made apparent.

The Mayor in his inaugural speaks about a number of matters of importance, that the citizens are well acquaint-He mentions among others his intention of ed with. again endeavouring to enlarge the city boundaries, so as to take in the whole Island of Montreal. This trenches on a very vital point in our municipal affairs. There can be no doubt that it would be well if the boundaries municipal of the city of Montextended, under proper and fair real were conditions, so as to embrace, under a uniform government the various municipalities that so adjoin it, that the ordinary passer-by cannot distinguish the border line, so closely are they conjoined. The reason for their early annexation to the city proper, in so far as regards the general interest, is very apparent. As far as these outside municipalities are concerned, they are acting in the main on the principle of spending all the money possible, while they are independent and when the time comes the city of Montreal will have to assume the debt. Another objectionable feature of the present condition of things, in this respect, is that the various municipalities are offering bonuses and exemptions from taxation to manufacturers seeking for help to establish themselves in their boundaries. So far as the present city of Montreal is concerned, this is a crying evil and injustice if, in the near future, its taxpayers have to assume responsibility for the short-sighted acts of the presently outlying municipalities, whose self acknowledged destiny is annexation to the city.

The annexation of the whole Island to the city, as one vast municipality, can only be looked upon as visionary at the present time. The present city could not afford to adopt such an extension under the same conditions that the latest extensions were made. It is unreasonable to imagine that the absorption of small municipalities in the past-with their disproportionate populations and revenues, but equal representation with the larger wards in the City Council can be continued without injustice being perpetrated. It may be admitted that the extension of the city limits is desirable on many grounds, but it should be based on sound principles and fairness. We have only to look at the experience of our neighbouring city of Toronto, which only a few years ago extended its borders to such an extent that in order to show a larger civic population it became involved in unnecessary municipal financial difficulties, from which it has not yet fully recovered, although there they have a system of local taxation, in a measure, for local improvements which we have not in Montreal.

The most forcible example of the costliness of the municipal extension of a city's limits is that of the greater New York. The ambition to show a civic population second only to that of London led, under popular excitement, to the absorption of all the municipalities on both sides of the East River and of Staten Island. 'The result, of course, was to give the greater city the second place in the world's most populous cities. An elaborate article in the New York "Herald," a few days ago, proves that the advantages obtained from the showing of so large a population have been gained at an enormous cost to the older, and very much more important city as it was before the annexation of the other parts.,

The large debts of the smaller municipalities have been assumed by the greater city, while the running expenses have for this year been increased \$17,000,000 over the combined running expenses of all the municipalities now centred in one. The consequence has been that not only has the annual rate of taxation in the older city been increased, but the valuation on real estate, on which that taxation is based, has been raised to a degree that has caused a feeling of dissatisfaction among proprietors in the older portion of the city, who do not relish the idea of having to pay for the reality as they did when the anticipation of the expected advantages to arise from being a part of the second greatest city of the world was first put before them.

From all this it is not to be inferred that there is nothing to be said in favour of extending the limits of the city of Montreal. On the contrary, a judicious extension on fair and equitable terms would, in various ways, be benecial to all concerned. To ensure this a reasonable representation of interests must be considered. It is simply absurd that the various small municipalities surrounding the city at present can be brought in on the same expensive terms as were some of those admitted within the last few years.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Canada has a great interest in the proposed construction of a canal across the isthmus of Panama. It would . open a sea route between this and other Canadian ports in the east, and those on the Pacific coast, which can hardly be said to exist owing to the long detour around Cape Horn. It would also afford an opening for any of our vessels desirous of passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific en route to Australasia and the Orient. New opportunities always create business which can profit by them. It is, therefore, no argument against the proposed canal being of value to Canadian trade to allege, that no existing trade calls for this facility of passage by sea between the two oceans. The canal would bring the West Indies within easy reach of British Columbia; it would also give that Province a more economical sea route to Great Britain. In these new conditions are the possibilities for the expansion of Canadian trade.

The advantages of this route to this country and to Great Britain have, however, been greatly reduced in value by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which doubtless is owing the changed attitude towards and intentions of the Old Country in regard to, a canal across the isthmus.

At the time the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was negotiated there was a prospect of a canal being built by Great Britain, or coming under British control. The work was then beyond the financial means of the United States. American statesmen played the dog-in-manger role. The States could not construct the line, even if they acquired the requisite territory, not an acre of which they possessed, but they were jealous of its being built, operated. or controlled by Great Britain. They claimed that the entire coast of the isthmus of Panama was, practically, an extension of the coast line of the United States, as was expressed in a diplomatic letter by Secretary Freyling-The correspondence between the two governhausen. ments before and after the treaty was signed, is tedious reading. The American diplomatists seemed to have no conception of Great Britain having any right to guard its colonial interests in the West Indies, and in adjacent territories. Had Great Britain built a canal and erected fortifications at its mouths, an extension of British power on this side the Atlantic would have been the result. On the other hand, had an isthmian canal been allowed to be built and fortified by the States, it might, and in all probability would have been a perpetual menace to the adjacent colonies of Great Britain, as well as those of other European powers. Jamaica might have been seized as was Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty created a dead-lock, as, by its provisions, neither country could construct an isthmian canal without the conditions it would bring into existence being approved by the other power. Had an isthmian canal been built, fortified, and exclusively controlled by either nation it would have been a chronic danger to the peace of the world. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty prevented this. The curb it put on the United States was, and is yet regarded, as a violation of the Monroe doctrine. This famous theory, for it was never anything more, seems capable of standing any amount of violations without its superstitious worshippers having their reverence for this political fetich disturbed. But the Monroe doctrine is like a child's rag doll, the more dilapidated it becomes, the more the sawdust is knocked out of it, the more affectionately it is hugged. The new treaty relating to the Nicaraguan canal is a demonstration of the wisdom of the Bulwer Clayton treaty, it is indeed its complete diplomatic apology and justification. American jingoes oppose the new treaty as contrary to the Monroe doctrine because it extends equal privileges in the use of the proposed canal to European nations, whereas, they contend, the States ought to have built and exclusively controlled this work. This, however, could not be done while the Clayton-Bulwer treaty remained in force.

The terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, briefly stated, are: 1st. The canal is to be an absolutely free water course open equally to all nations; 2nd. 1t must never be blockaded, nor used for any hostile purposes; 3rd. War vessels must not remain in the canal beyond the time necessary to revictual in cases of necessity; 4th. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials, except needed by some accident; 5th. The above provisions shall apply to waters within three miles of either end, and a war ship of one belligerent shall not leave the canal within 24 hours of the departure of a vessel of the other belligerent; 6th. No belligerent act shall be committed calculated to injure the canal or its plant; 7th. No forts shall be built commanding the canal or adjacent waters; but the United States may keep a force along the canal sufficient for police purposes. All which provisions are on the same lines as the agreement by which the neutrality of the Suez Canal is guaranteed by the European Powers.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

It is a deplorable illustration of the utter disregard for national honour prevailing among certain sections of the American people, that already, one prominent newspaper has spoken contemptuously of any agreement, like the above, being capable of binding the States when their interests suggest the desirability of the treaty being violated. It only tickles the ears of the basest element in the population to see "paper stipulations" sneered at, for every honourable mind revolts at the idea of a formal, written agreement, private or international, being wilfully broken to gratify the dishonest purposes of one of the parties by whom it was signed. It is significant, it is indeed explanatory, that the papers which foreshadow and justify in advance the canal treaty being broken by the States, are those which side with the Boers in the present war. The Boers make war a necessity by the same contempt for "paper stipulations" that is being expressed by some of their American sympathisers. The stipulations of the canal treaty will, however, be honourably observed The new treaty is a triumph for by the United States. The Nicaraguan canal will enthe diplomacy of peace. large the world's transportation facilities. Its construction by the United States as a free water course between the Atlantic and Pacific will add greatly to the financial prestige of that country. By removing an old-time source of irritation between Great Britain and America it will leave both powers more free to develop their commerce undisturbd by the jealousies and suspicions which have existed for half a century.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The 14th annual meeting of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Co., was held at Toronto on 24th inst. The report, of which a synopsis appears in this issue, gives a highly gratifying statement of the company's operations in the past year. The record of 1899 is pointed to with greater pride than any previous one. It may well be, for it is certainly replete with data evidencing a highly prosperous year, and the attainment by the company of a position of great strength and promise.

The net premium income was \$215,755, and the receipts for interest on investments, \$27,212, making the total income \$242,967. This exceeds the income of 1898 by \$30,268, that is, the income receipts in 1899 exceeded those of 1898 by 14.25 per cent., which is a large advance to be made in one year. The company accepted 2,238 applications for \$2,711,250, of insurance. This also is a considerable step forward, being \$794,500 in excess of the new business secured in 1898, the percentage of increase last year being 41.50 per cent. The company in this respect made a record which places it in a very prominent position as a progressive institution. The death claims were \$38,542, towards which the interest on investments contributed over 70 per cent., leaving only \$11,330 of these inevitable claims to be paid out of the premium in-The death claims amounted to less than 16 per come. cent. of the company's income. The ratio of death losses was remarkably low.

The company claims an unequalled record for favorable mortality in the Temperance section. This is a much debated question in life assurance, but we not only accept the statement of the Managing Director, Mr. Sutherland, that the mortality of the Temperance section is

lower than in the General, but we see good reasons for it being so. It is not by the mere abstinence from alcoholic beverages that the mortality is lowered, though, in some cases, this has a good effect. But, a man who deliberately adopts a temperance diet has had his attention drawn to the laws of health. He has made the preservation of his health a study, a matter for care. Altogether apart from mere abstinence, such an one is more likely to do the things helpful to health, and to leave undone the things harmful to health, than a person who goes drifting along in a conventional way, without giving the care of his health any special thought. From these conditions we may naturally expect the Temperance policyholders to be more regardful of their health in all respects than those in the General section.

This company again boasts of having no arrears of interest, no money locked up in real estate, and no property acquired by foreclosure. The boast is fully justified, as those features indicate unusually prudent managementespecially in a Toronto company, a city where real estate to-day, within a few minutes of the Post Office, is on sale for one-third its cost, and 25 per cent, less than it was mortgaged for before the boom set in. To have such a clear record for its investments is a feather in the cap of the Managing Director, and he does well to feel proud of it. The company has now \$9,436,800 insurance in force, under 5,289 policies. Its assets are valued at \$749,505, which is an increase of \$127,291 over those held in 1898. The Temperance and General is in such a position as to attract those who desire life assurance under conditions that obviate all risk of its finances being manipulated to enrich a few stockholders at the sacrifice of the policyholders.

TANNERS AND BARK.

The tanners of Ontario have induced the Ontario Government to prohibit the exportation of hemlock tan bark produced on Crown Lands in that Province. This policy is an extension of that adopted in regard to saw logs, the object in both cases being to give protection and stimulus to native industries. The policy adopted in the States renders this a necessity to the tanning industry in this country. The hemlock forests across the line are being acquired by American tanners in order to ensure a future supply. To preserve the forests from being depleted, the tanners are taking their supplies of hemlock bark from Canada. By this, two purposes are effected, the Canadian tanners' supply is diminished and in time will be run out. Were that to occur our tanners would be entirely dependent upon supplies from the States, and their chance of obtaining any would be very slim. The scheme is indeed one designed to starve out the Canadian tanners. The spokesman of the deputation which interviewed the Ontario Government stated that the tanning trade of Ontario was increasing to a large extent. Preferential trade with Great Britain was declared to have improved the business, and local consumption had been enlarged. "A related matter was the market existing in England for hemlock leather. At present, owing to the heavy export of cattle from this continent to the Mother Land, hides were cheaper in London than Toronto. Consequently a trade had spring up in re-imported hides, which were shipped to Canada to be tanned and sold again in England. As a result the tanning industry was growing very fast. A large tannery had been established in Sault Ste. Marie, to be supplied from the Georgian Bay region, and throughout the province the tanners were beginning to depend on the supply of hemlock from Crown lands, owing to the exhaustion of hemlock, in the settled districts of the province." The tanners had "a friend at Court" as the Ontario Commissioner of Crown Lands is engaged in the business. The exports of leather goods from the States to Canada in the four months ending 31st October last were in excess of previous years, they were as follows:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Sole leather	\$ 71,623	\$ 31,609	\$ 74,106
Other leathers	264,911	236,707	205,759
Bots and shoes	161,966	137,173	84,906

It is evident, therefore, that both tanners and manufacturers of boots and shoes need to bestir themselves to protect their trade from such active competition as the above returns indicate. To keep our supply of hemlock tan bark from becoming exhausted by the drain to the States is a highly proper policy.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO CO.

The annual meeting of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., will be held to-day. A copy of the Report and Statement has been given out to the shareholders. - The receipts last year were \$\$28,323 as compared with \$728,-944 in 1898, an increase in earnings of \$99,379. The operating expenses were \$674,627, an increase of \$83,690. The fixed charges were reduced by \$1,013. These changes left the net profit of 1899 as \$128,730, against \$112,027 in 1898, an advance of \$16,703. The two semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. each absorbed \$104,400, leaving \$24,330 as a surplus. Reference is made to the company having received power to raise its capital to \$5,000,000, also to bonds for \$20,440 having been withdrawn and cancelled last year, making a total to date of \$75,920 out of the original issue of \$571,833. The balance outstanding is now \$490,073. The company's assets now amount to \$2,616,814. The success of its Tadousac hotel has encouraged the directors to construct a very handsome one at Murray Bay, which is nearing completion. The Richelieu & Ontario Company is entering upon an enlarged sphere of enterprise, which we trust will be highly profitable.

UNSOUND TRADE COMPARISONS.

The practice of comparing one thing with another, to show their respective ratios of development or retrogression, often leads to results being deduced that are misleading. A creeper will add yards to its stature, as it were, in a few weeks while an oak tree remains almost stationary in respect of height from year to year. If the rate of growth of the two is compared, and the comparison made a proof their relative strength, the plant that will last only for a summer will be proved stronger than the tree that has been growing for a century, and will thrive for several more.

In comparing the respective rates of the growth of manufacturing in Germany, and Great Britain, a similarly false conclusion is drawn. British trade has been growing steadily for generations. For a very long pe-

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riod the manufacturers of Great Britain had a monopoly of their several industries, as they have to day in excellence of quality. The wealth of the old land excited the ambition of other countries to rival its trade. Within quite recent years there have been industries established in the States, in Germany, France, Russia, and elsewhere, by which Great Britain was deprived of a certain amount of her foreign trade. When other countries were entering upon an cra of manufacturing they necessarily made. in one sense, far greater strides than Great Britain. Suppose, for instance, one of these countries started an industry in competition with England, and, in the first year, did a trade of \$10,000; then, next year, one of \$100,000. That would be an increase in one year of 1,000 per cent. Now, suppose England in the same year only added 5 per cent. to the same industry. In any leading line of British manufacture the 5 per cent. increase would amount to \$5,000,000 a year, which is a 50 times greater amount than the total industry of the other country which had increased 1,000 per cent.

When the industrial products of a country have reached such prodigious proportions as those of Great Britain an increase of a mere fractional percentage is very large. Take, for instance, the exports of the old land for last year, which were about \$1,630,000,000, an increase of \$167,000,000, or nearly 12 per cent. over 1898. One per cent. of that figure is \$16,300,000, and half of one per cent. \$8,150,000. We have recently seen the exports of another country compared with those of Great Britain on the percentage system. That country was credited with having made an increase of 15 per cent., which seems a large ratio, but on looking at the figures we find that this 15 per cent. only amounted to \$7,200,-000, which, on English exports, would be a million dollars less than one half of one per cent. Yet the conclusion was drawn that, as the newer country had increased its exports in 1899 by 15 per cent. and Great Britain by only 12 per cent., therefore the Old Country had been beaten in the manufacturing race of last year. We repeat these figures, the Old Country made a gain of about \$167,000,000, last year, while the country which is said to have beaten England in the struggle, made a gain of only \$7,200,000. Manifestly a comparison based wholly on percentages may lead to very misleading conclusions.

One of the many marvellous features about British trade is, its continuous, expansion, although such formidable rivals have arisen as the United States and Germany. One would naturally have expected their development of manufacturing industries to have very seriously decreased the trade of Great Britain, as they are now making classes of goods at home on a large scale, that, at one time, they procured from British mills and factories. But, despite such restrictions of certain markets, and despite the competitive efforts of new rivals, the output of manufactured goods is now enormously in excess of the production at any previous period. It was stated publicly in this city before a large audience a few days ago, that Great Britain was in decadence as a manufacturing country. Such a statement ought not to have been made, as there is not only an entire absence of supporting evidence, but absolute proof that the statement is not true. The official returns state that, in every line of manufactured goods the British exports last year were very largely in excess of those in 1898, as were also the imports of raw materials.

THE STINSON'S BANK STATEMENT.

A meeting of the depositors of Stinson's bank, Hamilton, was held in that city on the 12th inst. A statement was made by a Chicago agent of the proprietor. The liabilities were stated to be \$250,000, to provide for which there is nothing except real estate in the western citics of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Superior. The Chicago property is worthless, being heavily encumbered. The Hamilton property, assessed for \$64,100, is morigaged for \$55,-350, so there is little, or nothing in that. The American agent was unable to explain the absence of Mr. Stinson, and his statement was regarded as most unsatisfactory. A proposal was made by him that three trustees be appointed to take over the American real estate and handle it for the benefit of the bank's creditors, two to be Hamilton men and one an American. As the estate to be handled consists chiefly of 5,667 acres of farm lands, a large portion of which is under mortgage and 2,440 acres are now involved in litigation with the American Government, the prospect of such assets being realized is a very remote one. The farm lands of the Western States are in little request, our own prairie lands having become more attractive to settlers.

The liquidation of an estate of this class is a most difficult and costly operation if conducted in detail. Before those 5,667 acres of land were fully paid for, the costs of administration, waste of interest, taxes, &c., would cat up a large portion of their estimated value. When a complete schedule has been furnished of these properties they should be offered for sale en bloc, or in a few parcels. Their actual market value could then be ascertained. They ought to be legally assigned to the creditors, who might allow a portion of their claims to remain secured by mortgages from buyers. If, however, the plan is adopted of trying to sell those lands in lots of the ordinary farm area, the result will be highly unsatisfactory. There would be several hundred purchasers to be dealt with, very few indeed of whom would pay cash, and very few would expect, or be able, to pay off the mortgage when due. A very large number of mortgages are held in Canada on western farms that have gone on being renewed for, in many cases, over twenty years, and their ultimate liquidation is as remote as ever. Our advice to the Hamilton depositors of Stinson's bank is this, first, secure legal possession of the properties on which you have now only a moral lien; 2nd, make every possible effort to realize upon them, as prolonged delay will almost certainly leave you in a worse position; 3rd, secure at once the advice of two or more thoroughly competent real estate experts, who have knowledge of the localities where the real estate in It is most lamentable that a bank question is situated. that at one time stood deservedly high in public favour, should have drifted into such a scandal.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The above new company held its annual meeting at Toronto on 7th inst. The President, Sir Oliver Mowat, being absent, the chair was taken by Mr. J. W. Flavelle, Vice-President. The report showed the new policies issued last year to have been 1,442 for \$3,717,500, the addition to the total number in force was, however, only \$2,-973,500. The premium income was \$317,757, and \$27,-406 was received for interest, &c. The ratio of expenses to premium income was stated to be less than in 1898, which is always the case in early years of a company, as the cost of a staff, offices, literature, &c., have to be in-

curred while business is in course of acquisition. The reserves, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. valuation, amounted to 441,112; other liabilities, 7,556, which left 451,775 as surplus on policyholders account, the gross assets being 930,443. A very lengthy address by the President on the statement of the company, making comparisons with previous ones and with those of other companies, was read. The Hnble. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and Hnble. S. C. Wood, also addressed the meeting, the latter commending the company for having from its inception placed its liabilities on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis. Sir Oliver Mowat was re-elected Presidents.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

The declaration on the 12th of a dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a surprise to all interested. The continuously large earnings had led to general anticipations of an advance in the dividend rate, which was expected to be 21 per cent. When two per cent. was declared last year it was thought less than justified by the traffic returns and prospects. The directors evened matters up by fixing the rate so as to make it five per cent. for the year. A considerable number of shares were bought in anticipation of the dividend being raised to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the result being an advance to 98 and 988, at which prices (3,675 shares changed hands on the day the dividend was declared. In London the stock went over par. There has been a further advance since the higher rate was known, and if the earnings continue to keep up to the figures prevailing now for a length of time, there is every probability of Pacific stock going and keeping higher than ever before.

BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF OBSERVATION.

No retail merchant is quite aware to what extent he can shove business unless he visits the great centres of distributton, and studies the details connected therewith. It requires time, often direct interest through position, to become thoroughly familiar with the inner workings of these establishments, and the manner in which they are forced along. The merchant constantly engaged in the conduct of his store, in the average town or small city, observes through the advertisements of the large city concerns that they are making heavy bids for trade, but often considers his business or location unsuitable for such efforts and dismisses them with a single thought. Yet after a time some local dealer is noticed adapting his business to such methods and only then is the matter considered in its more serious aspect.

No business will run itself and continue successful. The young man who quits a subordinate position as clerk, manager, buyer, etc., and opens up for himself is commended or referred to on all sides for his exertions. He knows he has a business to establish and, probably, for the first time in his life, astonishes himself as well as his friends with the amount of tireless energy he brings into action. There is a simple reason for this. He knows he had to accomplish something and he did so merely through determination. Once trade is fairly established how many keep up this determination? Not more than one in ten. Should trade show a falling off exertion is, in nearly all such cases, again renewed, but such renewals of energy may be likened to the renewal of a promissory note, each attempt is fraught with less confidence, with

more par for the results, and no man who ever went into battle with fear accomplished as much as he who had full confidence.

An instance of how the success of large establishments depends on the separate department managers, was shown in the conduct of a department in the retail branch of one of the leading stores in Chicago a few years ago; a store, the retognized head of which is worth, by recently published ligures, \$75,000,000. Among the departments was one devoted to antique household furnishings, rare designs of past centuries, a recognized centre for the acquiring of exclusive articles of mysterious worth. The department was after a time found to be falling behind. The general manager thought it It was not paying. should pay. A new manager was finally put in charge. He had ample experience but he did not make it successful. A third was given a chance, still the department was a losing one for the house. A fourth man took hold of the department conditionally. He said: "I understand you have a certain number of feet floor space here which is not paying. I'll guarantee to make it pay, but it is to be reckoned from the yearly transactions. The first will pay, the second will pay better." He was given charge. His first act was to cut the price of every article in the department exactly in half. He advertised this. He kept up the half-price sale until the stock got too low to command attention. The general manager, meantime, was observing large sales from that quarter but terrible losses, and at first concluded things were going from bad to The next move on the part of the new manager worstwas 10 send the few remaining pieces of his stock into the basement bargain department. Then he refilled his space with an altogether different stock, which he set about advertising and got his department on a paying He worked assiduously to make up for his heavy basis liquidating losses, and so successful were his efforts that his first year showed a good average monthly profit. His salary was voluntarily increased as a result. Had this man undertook to make the original line pay he would But observation told him it could not be have failed. made pay, and he proceeded on that acquirement without even consulting his employers.

If a certain It is well to know what others are doing. brand of flour is marked out at a cut price and a competifor marks the same brand a trifle lower, the sooner the higher priced man takes in his sign or lowers the price on it the better. It is only through observation full knowledge of trade opportunities can be gained. A man may be ever so original, yet he sees each week, if he should be of an observing mind, ideas and attractions being brought out, of which he never had a thought. It is the untiring energy and observation shown by some merchauts which have placed them in the foremost rank. They keep up the activity displayed on the first opening day and find that nature rewards the constant seeker after ideas with a keener intellect whereby he can more quickly discern the wisdom of certain plans, or the ultimate folly of carrying others into execution.

Were there no direct opposition not one in fifty of the new ideas, now generally adopted, would be in use. Under active opposition, as it now exists, who brings out the new ideas and plans whereby increased sales are effected? Is it the dealer who is content after many years of business to see his children seek in foreign lands for the position which energy and tireless effort on the part of the set or members might have made for them at home, in expanding trade as they grew to assist in its economical ex-

pansion; or is it not rather the merchant who takes advantage of every suggestion conceived in an active mind for furthering trade, never content, but ever reaching out, disposing at any price of slow stock and replacing with new goods that help to brighten his shelves and to advertise his place of business.

THE WAR AND THE MINISTER OF WAR.

The acute disappointment felt in Great Britain over the results of the war has, very naturally, excited very stringent criticisms of those officials who are held responsible for the checks and misfortunes that have befallen our troops in South Africa. In this matter a distinction should be drawn-which is rarely done-between criticising the tactics of the Generals in the field, and the general policy of the Government in regard to the army. It is presumptuous for laymen who are thousands of miles distant from the seat of war to dogmatise about what tactics should, or should not, be adopted by the Generals in command of troops at the seat of action. But, it is well within the competence of those who for years have been in close contact with public affairs, and well also within their legitimate sphere, to express their judgment in regard to the fitness of any particular statesman for the office of Minister of War.

We Canadians, for instance, had Lord Lansdowne under daily observation for five years, as a political governor, and as one eminent in private life. Of his abilities, his energy, his prescience, his strength, his adaptability for such a position as Minister of War, we are well able to form an intelligent opinion, more so, indeed, than those to whom he is only known from his record in the Old Country. When peace prevails, when optimistic ideas as to its continuance are the note of the time, a Minister of War need not to have any special gifts of administration to keep the machinery running. But, when a cloud is on the horizon; when trouble is threatening; when grave contingencies are looming; a Minister of War who is lacking in prescience, in the statesmanlike imagination which sees the fruit in the seed, who keeps in the rut of routine, is a terrible menace to the prestige of the services he has under control. A nation needs a wholly different class of man to the one who meets a grave crisis with the exclamation, "Who'd have thought it?" It is the duty of a statesman to think a danger may come, he shows he is a statesman by being prepared.

It is glaring, that war with the Boers was coming, their preparations were well known, yet the War Minister gave no sign of being conscious of the breakers ahead, he let the vessel drift on as though all was well, and every contingency provided for. When the Boers were found to be importing the equipment only needed for an immense army when engaged in war, the War Minister should have insisted upon explanations being given, as such preparations by the Boers had no possible object except an attack on a British Colony. For every threatening gun of the Boers there ought to have been placed a defensive British gun. The advance upon Natal would never have occurred had the Minister of War had the foresight, the energy, the stern firmness requisite for the efficient discharge of his responsibilities. It is infantile to say, that such preparations by Great Britain for the defence of her South African possessions would have provoked war with the Boers. Is a man not to put locks and bolts on his doors lest he provoke an attack by burglars? Had Lord

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Palmerston been Minister of War he would have made Mr. Kruger explain his war preparations. Failing a satisfactory reply he would have put Natal in a state to resist invasion, and sent enough troops to overawe the threatening Boers.

Our contemporary, "The Spectator," in a recent issue, gives its reasons "for thinking that Lord Lansdowne has shown himself unable to take a proper grasp of military affairs, and therefore a person of insufficient energy and vigour to be at the head of the War Office at a moment of great strain." The main reason for this verdict is thus stated, "Lord Lansdowne has been Minister of War for nearly five years. During that time he has not given England an Army which by any possibility can be called an efficient fighting machine." We fully agree with our contemporary in holding that a Minister of War ought not to regard himself as a mere figurehead, or a sort of official phonograph for repeating what his subordinates The "Spectator" says: "He should say to have said. himself, 'I have experts to advise me, on them I must lean in matters of detail, but, it is my supreme duty to see that they do not become petrified by habit or dulled by prejudice, and to use my own reason and my own common sense to correct their judgments." Three years ago there was a great outcry for more artillery and more mounted troops, the very things so grievously deficient in the present war. Lord Lansdowne paid no attention, he refused to sanction these arms of the service being strengthened. After the war had commenced he was offered Basuto ponies at \$75 each, but he declined to sanction their purchase, as the war was to be an infantry affair! A far-seeing Minister of War would have bought those ponies to provide for the chance of their being needed-as they have been and yet are. Then his apathy over the Yeomanry was deplorable, as it has been in other matters

Lord Lansdowne, indeed, has shown an utter inability to rise to the responsibilities of his position. It is certainly high time that a statesman having some of Bismarck's "blood and iron" in his make-up should be Great Britain's Minister of War. At all times the duties of this office demand different qualifications to those possessed by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

THE WAR EAGLE FLUTTER.

The mining enterprise known as, "War Eagle," has caused quite as much excitement in stock exchange circles as does the hovering of one of those birds over a hen-yard. The War Eagle mine is at Rossland, B.C., where it has been so very successfully worked that the shares of the company owning it run up to high figures. Some days ago the managers found it desirable to stop working, in order, it is stated, to make changes found to be desirable in the machinery. By some loop-hole, not yet discovered, intelligence of this action leaked out before the Stock Exchange at Toronto and this city were notified. In these days when the most confidential correspondence passes through the hand of a typewriter, and other officials, there is no great mystery in a matter of this kind becoming known to outsiders. We are not sure, as some seem to be, that it was the duty of the mine managers to formally notify the Stock Exchange of their intention to close the mine for a time. When bank directors have. decided upon some step that will affect the price of its shares it is not usual to give the Stock Exchange notice thereof before the shareholders, and through them the

public are advised. But even the secrets of a bank board meeting sometimes leak out.

The Stock Exchange, however, was in great dudgeon at the delay in giving formal notice that the War Eagle was about to be, or was closed. The president of the War Eagle Co. received a sharp letter of remonstrance, to which he gave a calm reply, which was regarded as "unsatisfactory." He repudiates the insinuation that the move was made for speculative purposes. There seems to us to have been a lack of appreciation of the fact, that all mines, at any moment, are liable to be closed. This is a chronic contingency that those who deal in mining stock need to keep more in mind than seems usual. Promises based upon the expectancy of a mine being kept constantly, uninterruptedly at work, are certain to be broken, sooner or later. This is one of the dangers of speculating in mining shares which, of all others, are the worst basis for time bargains, or loans. This class of business has been much overdone in Canada. It has been too much encouraged by those who, at least, ought to know how risky are mining ventures. The War Eagle incident will prove a most useful lesson to speculators, as well as be a caution to those who share in the gains of this class of business.

UNITY OF ENGLAND ON THE WAR QUESTION.

There have been three demonstrations of popular sentiment England regarding the present war of remarkable significance as evidences of the unity prevailing amongst the people of the old country in regard to that question: At York, Northampton, and Southampton, there have been outbursts of feeling and opinion in support of the Government, although their political tone, generally, is adverse to a Conservative policy. Each of these places is typical of the three main divisions of the English people, apart from the strictly aristocratic class. As to the latter division nothing need be said in this connection, as the nobility and landed gentry in no previous war ever had so many representatives at the front.

York is the oldest city in England, it was the metropolis of Maxima Cæsariensis, the central stronghold of the military power of Rome in Britain, and the first royal city after the Romans departed. Its history has given a character to its people, York is English to the backbone. Politically, it is uncertain, as a spirit of independence. prevails among the electors which is very annoying to party managers, but its inclination is towards liberalism. At the last election but one, a Conservative won, by a very small majority, about a round dozen. A few days ago there was an election which turned upon the war, when York gave a majority of 1,420 to the war candidate. That verdict voiced the judgment and fellings of the English middle classes. Northampton is also a very old town, its people are also English to the core. It is the seat of the boot and shoe industry of England. The artisans of this trade control its politics, and they are out and out radicals. They sent Mr. Broadhurst to Parliament, and after him Mr. Labouchere, the radical-aris-Mr. Labouchere has condemned the war. In tocrat. his paper, "Truth," he insulted the army by ridiculing "Tommy Atkins." A few days ago Mr. Labouchere, M.P., was refused a hearing at Northampton and was assaulted by a crowd of his constituents to mark their indignation at his unpatriotic utterances. That scene was also demonstration of the judgments and feelings of the English working, or artisan classes. Southampton is a very modern seaport, it is a city of commerce. Its representative was Sir Edward Clarke, a strong Liberal. He has condemned the war, his constituents therefore demanded He has complied by taking the usual his resignation. course when an English M.P. wishes to retire. That voices the judgment and sentiment of the commercial Thus we have in the recent declasses in England. monstrations made at York, Northampton, and Southampton, the combined verdict in support of the war, of the three classes in England who make up the vast bulk of the population of the old country.

MPORTS OF BRITISH METAL GOODS.

The increased importation into Canada last year of metal goods exported from Great Britain is manifest from the following British returns; the sterling amounts being converted into currency at par:

-		-		
Imports British	goods.	1899.	1898.	Inc. 1898.
Tin plates		\$1,247,500	\$ \$43,110	\$ 404,390
Tin block		129,600	\$2,295	47,305
Steel		787,460	244,210	543,250
Railway iron		764,940	45,968	718,972
Cast & wrought	•• •• ••	338,900	134,010	204,590
Galvanized	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	347,486	325,840	21,646
Hoop and Sheet	**	558,258	317,960	240,295
Pig	• • • • •	191,840	55,020	136,820
Bar	··	170,280	52,384	117,896
Old	··	42,000	21,600	20,400
Cutlery		268,970	256.800	12,170
Hardware		108,410	107,820	590
Lead		224,270	180,450	43,820
Cement	•• •• ••	192,850	127,430	65,420
Totals		\$5,372,764	\$2,794,897	\$2,577,867

There can be no doubt the increases shown in above table arose to a considerable extent from the working of The total increase in 1899, it the preferential tariff. will be noted, was over 90 per cent. in excess of 1898. This was a demonstration of the expansive capacity of the Canadian market for British goods. An equal enlargement would occur with other lines of British manufactures, were vigorous efforts made to place goods before Canadian buyers. The British producer has hitherto gone too much on the assumption that his wares are too well known and too highly appreciated to need anything being done to keep them before the market. This old-time system will not do in these days. Business to-day is not an automatic machine, it needs a perpetual supply of motive power. In other words, "push" is now required to make trade "go." Retailers will not go hunting around to find a supply house, they expect to be called upon in person, or by a well placed advertisement, by manufacturers and merchants, and they expect also that the goods offered shall be adapted for the local trade. Canada is a market which will repay a considerable amount of cultivation.

TRAFFIC OF STE. MARIE CANALS.

The official report and statistics of the freight passing through the American and Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie, as given out by the United States engineers' office show a marked increase of the season of 1899 over preceding year. The total freight traffic of 25,255,810 net tons shows an increase of 4,021,146 tons, or 19 per cent. over 1898; the total number of passengers was 49,082, an increase of 5,656, or 13 per cent. The open season of

navigation covered a period of 7 months and 25 days, during which time the average monthly freight traffic was 3,-224,146 tons.

The American canal passed 22,252,139 freight tons, being an increase of 4,067,988 net tons over the year 1898, or 22 per cent.; the number of passengers was 33,664, an increase of 6,106, or 22 per cent., as compared with the preceding year. The Canadian canal passed 3,003,671 freight tons, which was a decrease of 46,842 net tons, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the number of passengers was 15,418, a decrease of 450, or 3 per cent.

Of the total freight traffic the American canal passed 88 per cent., and 69 per cent. of the total number of pasgers; the Canadian canal 12 per cent. and 31 per cent. respectively. The total vessel passages through both canals amounted to 20,255, as against 17,761 for the year 1898, an increase of 2,494, or 14 per cent.; the total lockages numbered 10,999, which is 1,466 more than in 1898, or an increase of 15 per cent. The United States canal was opened May 2, and closed December 18, making a season of 231 days. The Canadian canal opened April 26 and closed December 20, with a season of 239 days.

The total estimated value of the freight passing through St. Mary's falls canal, Michigan, and Sault Ste. Marie canal, Ontario, is \$2\$1,364,750, averaging a value per ton of \$11.14, as compared with \$10.98 for the preceding year. The total cost of carrying this freight through the canals was \$21,959.707, a cost of \$1.05 per ton per mile, as against 97 cents for 1898.

The canal postoffice handled 97,378 pieces of mail during the season, consisting of 86,097 letters, 5,039 postals, 5,775 newspapers and 467 parcels. In addition to this, 877 pieces were returned to city postoffice after being held for 30 days, and 1,372 pieces were forwarded to new addresses. This shows an increase over the previous year of 16,849 pieces.

ENGLISH BANK RESERVES.

The President of a London bank has recently given his views in regard to the relation between high rates of interest, a bank's reserve, and the profits it makes. His remarks, generally, have a close bearing upon banking in Canada. In one respect, however, there is a striking difference between the treatment of its Rest, or Reserve, by a bank in England, and what is customary in this country. This difference has long been under consideration by British bankers, with the result that, as the "Economist" informs us. "The English joint stock banks have resolved that in future they will keep larger cash reserves, and have also decided not to adopt the suggestion so frequently made that they should combine to keep those reserves elsewhere than at the Bank of England." The latter part of the resolution is out of harmony with the former.

The object of the English banks in keeping larger cash reserves themselves, is to place them in a position of greater independence of the Bank of England, and of the money market. Many of the provincial banks, as regards their stock of cash, live literally from hand to mouth. They hold only just sufficient cash to keep their doors open. The extent to which their stocks are allowed to be depleted every week would hardly be credited in Canada. It is not all uncommon for a country bank to close on Saturday with gold, silver and Bank of England notes run down to a sum stated by hundreds of pounds. They go on doing this because on Monday there is always a large inflow of cash from traders with whom the money paid out in wages has been spent. On Thursday or Friday the extent of cash is noted and the amount likely to be called for to pay wages next day. If a further supply is needed an officer is sent to the nearest branch of the Bank of England, with bills for discount, or a cheque, if the bank has a deposit balance there, and with the proceeds the calls for cash at the end of the week As the bills so discounted, as a rule, have to are met. be at a shorter date than they are drawn for and are converted into cash some time after being originally discounted, a bank pursuing this policy is apt, at times, to have a higher rate charged for the re-discount than it has Even if no more is paid for re-discount than received. it has received the business to that extent is done at a loss, as there is no margin left for office expenses. Even if a bank has to send Bank of England notes to one of its branches to be changed into gold and silver, which is quite a common proceeding with country banks, there is expense involved and a risk, which seems never considered, though great inconvenience has been caused by an accident to the train conveying such messenger.

Were all the English provincial joint stock banks to increase their average stock of gold, so as to obviate the necessity for such constant supplies from the Bank of England, the Bank would be relieved from the drain. It then would be better able to keep its "proportion of reserve to liabilities" more steadily at such a figure as would keep the rate of interest freer from fluctuation. There would be a home, or, as said in the States, an "interior" reserve of gold which would render the Bank less dependent upon foreign supplies. The currency system of England has this disadvantage. When trade is active, artisans fully employed, and traders taking large counter receipts, there is a large expansion of Bank of England note issues which require a proportionate increase in the Bank's gold reserves. At the same time there is a much greater demand for gold for ordinary business purposes and the stock of gold in private purses and store tills is enormously enlarged. So that, under the present system, in England, prosperity tends to lower the Bank's strength by creating conditions that necessarily lower its proportion of gold reserves to liabilities. When the country needs more Bank notes it also needs and retains more gold, so, as business expands there is a restriction of the resource on which the banks are accustomed to rely, and the anomaly arises of, a dearth of money when trade is most in need of it. The remedy for this condition is an enlarged holding of cash reserves by the provincial banks, and the country bank note circulation being given greater freedom, on a plan similar to that which works so well in Canada.

THE TRUE HEROES OF THE WAR.

A contemporary says: "The Boers are the heroes of the war." Their heroism is not evident. They have done no single act of conspicuous bravery, but many of the rankest, basest cowardice, such as drawing our men by a flag of true and then shooting them. That is not the conduct of heroes. The Boers sneak behind boulders; they are sheltered by trenches; they are practically within enormously strong fortifications; they have male no sorties, such as the Russians did so heroically at Sebastopol; and they seem to be scared out of their wits when near bayonets, or when discovered outside their sheltering fastnesses. The only heroes of the war are the British soldiers who have rushed across zones of the deadliest fire; climbed precipitous rocks in the face of the enemy; and, in the noblest sense, have shown magnificent heroism by bravery never surpassed.

Meetings, Reports, &c.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF N. A.

Synopsis of Fourteenth Annual Report, read at the Annual Meeting, held at the Company's offices at Toronto, January 24th, 1900:—

It has been the pleasure of most of those who are now on the Directorate of your Company to meet its shareholders and policy-holders to render an account of their stewardship year by year, for many years, but it has never been our good fortune on any previous occasion to be able to point to a record of which we had so much reason to be proud as we have of the record of the past year. It is therefore with particular pleasure that we submit for your consideration our Fourteenth Annual Report.

RECEIPTS.—Our premium income, after paying \$1,882.34 for re-insurances, was \$215,755.57, and our interest income was \$27,212.20. These last two items amount to \$242,967.77, which was an increase over the corresponding items for the previous year of \$30,268.10.

. PAYMENTS.—Our payments to policy-holders were as follows:—For death claims, \$38,542.58; endowments, surplus surrender values, and annuities, \$15,620.08. To shareholders we paid \$3,000 as dividends on Guarantee Fund.

Our ratio of death losses was again remarkably low, and we believe we are still justified in claiming an unequalled record for favourable mortality in our Temperance section. Our experience with regard to the two sections corresponds exactly with the comparative record and experience made by every company throughout the world that has classified its risks similarly, i.e., we have had a favourable mortality in our general section, and a much more favourable record in our Temperance section.

ASSETS.—We closed the year 1599, as we had closed each of the five years preceding, without a dollar of interest due and unpaid, without having ever owned a dollar's worth of real estate, either on account of compromise of a debt, foreclosure of a mortgage or purchase. We know of no similar record made by any other company anywhere.

Maintaining the same high ground we had always taken, our assets, at the close of the year were \$794,505.66, which was an increase of \$127,291.44 over the previous year.

LIABILITIES.—Our liabilities on the standard of valuation in use by us were in the aggregate \$691,143.29, and consisted of the following items, viz.: Re-insurance reserve and claims awaiting proof. \$687,369; sundries, including allotted surplus unpaid, \$3,774.29.

NEW BUSINESS.—Although our business taken in 1899 was, as in previous years, mainly derived from Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, we made considerable progress towards establishing ourselves in the Western Provinces and Territories.

During 1899 we received and considered 2,399 applications for \$2,964,336 of insurance, and accepted 2,238 applications for \$2,711,250 of insurance.

TOTAL BUSINESS.—Our total insurance in force at the close of the year was \$9,436,800 under 8,239 policies on 7,672 lives distributed as follows:—

In the Temperance Section, \$7,268,537 under 6,595 policies. In the General Section, \$2,168,263 under 1,694 policies.

Our gains in insurance during the year were \$1,193,900 in the Temperance Section under 1,075 policies and \$258,535 in the General Section under 185 policies. Our total gains were \$1,452,441 of insurance under 1,263 policies on 1,117 lives.

	1898.	1899.
Total income		\$ 242,967
Insurance accepted	1,916,750	2,711,250
Number of policies in force		and the second

1.

GEO. W. ROSS,

OSS, H. SUTHERLAND, President. Managing-Director.

The report was unanimously adopted and the former Board of Directors re-elected.

HAMILTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Hamilton correspondent writes:—Am pleased to be able to report a rapid improvement in real estate here, much property changing hands at higher figures than for many years.—The new bicycle works of the National Cycle Co. have commenced operations; the company complain of the scarcity of skilled mechanics, many will have to come from outside places. Re Macdonald Brothers, Petrolia, and Sarnia, a meeting of the creditors of this firm was held in this city on the 6th inst. The following statement was presented: Assets—Men's furnishings, \$6,907; clothing, \$4,414; fixtures, \$450; hook debts, \$1,194—\$12,965. Liabilities—W. E. Sanford Company, \$6,884; Robinson, Little & Co., \$1,339; Williams, Green & Rome, \$621. John Marshall & Co., \$585; Glover & Brais, \$536; Gault Brothers, \$528; John Calder & Co., \$345; about forty other creditors aggregating, \$2,018; total, \$12,860, leaving a nominal surplus of \$104.

The Sauford Company's claim was \$104 more than the statement showed and there are in addition preferential and wages claims amounting to about \$200, calculated up to the 15th, inst., which would wipe out the surplus, and leave a nominal shortage of several hundred dollars. The senior member of the firm had a margin in some real estate at Arkona which is now held by the Sanford Company, who also hold a lien agreement on the clothing supplied by them. We may say that the account was opened on this basis in August, 1896, and all goods supplied had the name of the Sanford Company attached thereto and the agreement was signed and entered into at the time the account was opened. It was decided to accept the offer made by the debtors to pay the general creditors sixty cents in the dollar and the Sanford Company eighty cents in the dollar, they to reserve any surplus that they may derive from the margin in the Payments will be made in 12 monthly Arkona real estate. instalments without interest, commencing with the first of April next, and in addition to the waiver or suspension of the lien agreement, Mrs. A. D. MacDonald will give a mortgage on the Petrolia residence. This residence was purchased with the proceeds of the residence which belonged to her in Arkona and which was bought with moneys left to her by a relative. Any creditor under \$100 may elect to take fifty cents cash payable on the 1st of April.

The firm of MacDonald Brothers enjoy a good reputation and the present trouble has been brought about by the removal of the refineries from Petrolia to Sarnia and if the composition is accepted it is intended to concentrate the business at Sarnia where the prospects look very promising. The creditors present at the meeting seemed anxious to give the firm a fresh start.

MERCHANTS COTTON CO.

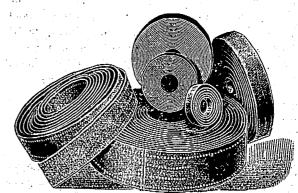
The annual meeting of the above company was held in this city on 13th inst., when a highly satisfactory report was presented. In 1883 the mill employed from 300 to 350 hands, it now employs nearly 1,400. When started there were 600 looms, now 2,200 are operated. During this period the mill has paid 21% million dollars in wages, used over 100,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal, and nearly 90,000 bales of cotton. The fourth mill built by this company, is being erected, with a capacity of about 30,000 spindles, which will employ a large The mill will be used largely for the number of hands. manufacture of yarns and various kinds of buck cloths. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. A. Ayer, president; Jas. Crathern, vice-presidnt: R. B. Augus, J. P. Cleghorn, Jonathan Hodgson, Robert Mackay, W. G. Cheney, directors; Alfred-Hawksworth, manager; and W. S. Barker, secretary.

AMERICAN COMPETITION IN HARDWARE.

A Sheffield correspondent of the "Hardware Trade Journal" writes: "So far as Canada is concerned, the fact is that American competition is now practically at an end there. The Americans are themselves so busy, they can do no more than meet their own demands, and scarcely cover that. A friend of mine who manufactures cutlery and other wares on this side for sale in the States, tells me that he is almost afraid to open his letters in the morning, lest there should be fresh orders from his American managers which he cannot get done, and fresh complaints about goods not being delivered in time. A year or two ago the Americans were promising to come over and capture the European market. Their own That enterprise is postponed for the present. market occupies all their time. In hardware, for example, although the McKinley Tariff literally throttled trade, so great was the pressure for the States, that in December the business was almost doubled. Looking at the official returns for the year, it seems a big advance when one reads of business having risen from £20,741 in 1898 to £39,598 in 1899; but a glance at the value in 1897-just before the high dutics were imposed-shows a business amounting to £154,-He may take it, therefore, that, when the "boom" 463. drops, and the States can supply themselves, the hardware trade wil get still more severely attenuated. For the moment both the Canadians and the Australians are buying more freely in the British market. A similar remark applies to cutlery and even more acutely to steel."

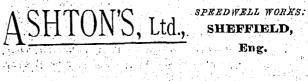


Leather Belting For all Purposes.

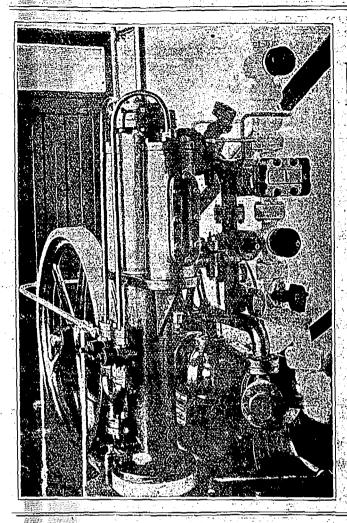


We have exceptional manufacturing facilities and export argely to many parts of the world; where our belting is in high favor. If Dealers will tell us the class of Belt desired, we will quote

competitive prices, give good value and prompt delivery.







NEW PULP WOOD RATES.

A circular issued by the Grand Trunk Railway Company anounces that the special rates on pulp wood out of Canada to points in the United States has been withdrawn and the regular tariff, at a much higher rate, has gone into effect. This has been done, it is said, to encourage the manufacturers of pulp and paper in Canada. The low rates on pulp wood to and from local points will continue the same as before. This move, is believed by U.S. dealers to denote the early shutting off of American pulp mills from the Canadian raw material supply.

The president of a New York paper company controlling a daily output of 125 tons, when asked what effect on the price of paper the promulgation of the new freight rates would have, said that a rise in the price of paper was in-"The motive of Canadians in abolishing special evitable. rates on pulp shipments," he said, "can be traced to a determination to force the paper manufacturers of this country to draw on their own supplies. If such an object were accomplished, Canada would be in a position to charge an export duty on paper in retaliation for some of the import duties now charged by us for entries of lumber and other commodities." Asked why the manufacturers of this; country were forced to look to Canada for pulp he said: "The restrictions placed on American forests are partially accountable for the use of Canadian spruce, but besides this, that country has furnished wood at times cheaper than it could be bought here. There is no way of telling how much of an increase the abolition of special rates will cause, it may reach a dollar a cord."

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Ontario.-W. Laidlow, general store, Durham, succeeded by Ireland & Co.; Geo. Dean, general store, Kingsmill, succeeded by F. L. Wagner; J. Jackson, general store, Leamington, succeeded by Barrington & Secord; W. Bristow, hardware, Rodney, stock sold to Mistele; D. J. McDermott, shoes, Kingston, commencing business; R. Sharpe, general store, REFRIGERATING MACHINERY P. Schou's Patent] on the Ammonite Compression System, for **Cold Storage Purposes**, MOST ECONOMICAL IN WORKING. MOST ECONOMICAL IN WORKING Over 250 Plants Running In all parts of the World. -----FOR PARTICULARS AND ESTIMATES APPLY TO The • North-Pole • Ice • and • Refrigerating • Co., latd., B QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, Westminster, S. W.; LONDON, Eng.

Ice-Making and

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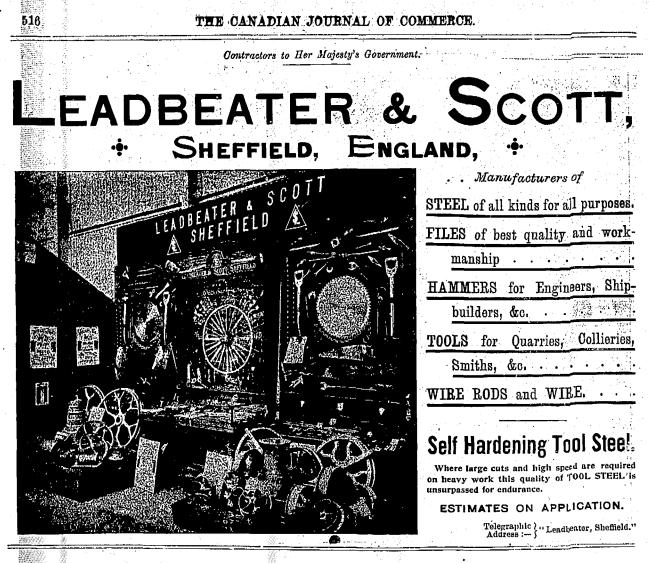
Lobo, sold out to G. Dean; E. R. Mogg, grocer, &c., West Lorne, succeeded by J. Kiefer; V. Vorsan, general store, Deemerton, moving to Teeswater; J. P. Clarke, general store, Exeter, advertises stock for sale; H. Snider, wagons, Fergisonvale, advertises business for sale; Jones & Son, gro., Niagara Falls, South, have sold out.

Quebec. C. R. Westgate & Co., gro., &c., Montreal, copartnership registered; J. A. Langlais Fils, booksellers, Quebec, dissolved; J. E. Roy, drugs, Quebec, offering business for sale; Morrison Bros., elo., Huntingdon, are giving up business here; Roberge & Landry, general store, Thetford Mines, intend removing to Shawenegan Falls; N. Quintin, general store, Iberville, commenced business; N. Hamel, gro., Quebec, partnership registered; Roberge & Roberge, general store, Stanford, commencing business; D. Phaneuf, tailor, St. Cesaire, removing to Montreal; W. L. Hogg & Co., brokers, Montreal, dissolved; L. Huot & Co., gro., Quebec, co-partnership registered. New Brunswick. J. B. Snowball, lumber, Chatham, succeeded by the J. B. Snowball Lumber Co., Ltd.; Lindow & Graham, gro., Woodstock, dissolved-J. Graham continues; J. D. Dickinson & Sons, tanners, Woodstock, dissolved-C. D. Dickinson withdraws; D. Sullivan, general store and lumber, Renous Bridge, branch store at Red Bank burned.

British Columbia, J. H. Goodeve, drugs, &c., Grand Forks, sold out to Grand Forks Drug Co.; Yale Columbia Lumber Co., Greenwood, starting a mill at Long Lake; H. S. Wallace, stationery, &c., Rossland, advertises business for sale; Holland Bros., gro., Kamloops, succeeded by W. R. Rourke; A. York & Co., butchers, Slocan City, dissolved; A. York continuing alone.

Manitoba & N.W.T.-Elgin Elevator Co., Ltd., Elgin, incorporation granted; McG:rr & Hinton, general store, Emerson; dissolved, Hinton & Co., continue; J. W. Fullbrook, hardware and harness; Stonewall, sold harness business to J. Stinson; J. Ehman, gro., Regina, burned out; J. Denoon, butcher, Griswold, sold out to A. Speers; C. Heibert, grist mill; Holland, succeeded by T. Robertson; James & Davis, confec., Lethbridge, giving up business.

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RECENT FIRES.

Peterboro, Ont., Feb. 7th .- The Paterson tanuery, occupied by J. W. Brightman & Co., dealers in hides and wool, destroyed. Loss on contents about \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000 .---Quebec, 8th .-- Residence of a Mr. Gagne, at Cabano, destroy-The four inmates were burned to death .-- Winnipeg, ed. Sth .-- Clare Bros., branch store warehouse damaged. Loss about \$1,000; fully insured. - Brantford, Ont., 12th.-The Slingsby Manf'g Co.'s woollen mill damaged. Fully insured. -Dunnville, Ont., 13th.-Monk Reform Press office damaged. Loss, \$1,000; insured in London, Mutual. Loss on building covered by insurance in the Western.-Belleville, Ont., 13th. -James Smith's dwelling destroyed. Loss, \$1,500; insured. Tweed, Ont., 13th .- T. Meraw's residence destroyed, with contents .- Milton, Ont., 14th .- The Milton Cordovan Tannery badly damaged. Loss about \$2,000; insured in Norwich Union for \$1,000.

---Winnipeg is installing a civic electric lighting plant.

-Mr. W. T. Booth, of the New York Life Insurance Co. of New York, was in the city this week in order to increase the amount held by the Canadian trustees, under the Insurance Act, by some \$210,000, which indicates a large increase of Canadian business.

-The annual meeting of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company in this city, on 14th inst., resulted in the election of officers and directorate: President, Mr. R. Cowans; vice-president, Hon. G. A. Drummond; general manager, Mr. J. R. Cowans; directors-Messrs. D. Morrice, E. S. Clouston, W. J. Crossen, E. McDougall, W. J. Morrice; secretary, H. R. Drummond.

-The annual meting of the Williams Manufacturing Co. of Montreal, took place on the 14th inst. The president, Mr. G. M. Kinghorn, was in the chair. The annual report was of a satisfactory nature. The election of officers and directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mr. G. M. Kinghorn; vice-president, Hon. Smith M. Weed; managing director, Mr. C. W. Davis; board of directors, Messrs. William Yuile, Bartlett McLennan, Francis Mc-Lennan, Hon. George Y. Weed.

-The Pittsburg Board of Underwriters has decided that rubber hose attachments to gas stoves in business houses is an addition to fire risk, and accordingly charges an extra 25 cents per \$100 of insurance where policyholders refuse to make metallic pipe connections. It is thought that several recent fires originated through the use of gum hose, and inspectors are making their investigations as to the gas-stove attachments in Pittsburg and Allegheny.

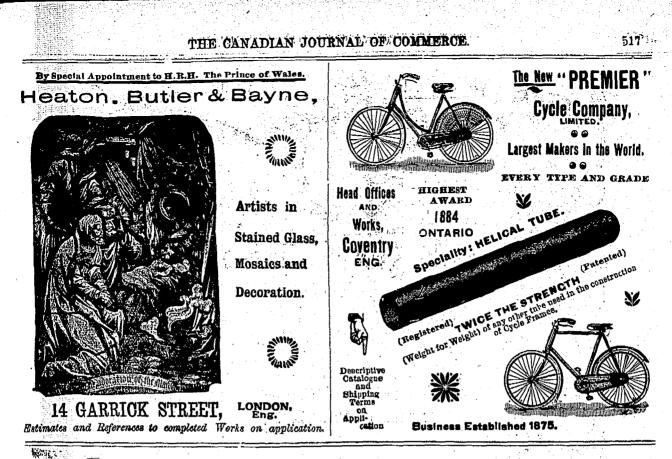
-At the annual meeting of the Lachine Rapids Co., recently held the net revenue last year was stated to have been \$164,-\$34, the operating expenses, \$72,798, leaving a balance of \$107,377. From this \$35,702 was taken as interest on bonds and \$2,457 for bad debts, which left, \$69,128 as net profit. Two dividends of 4 per cent. cach, took \$45,559, thus \$20,270 was available for transfer to contingent fund and credit of profit and loss. The directors were re-elected: Messrs. G. B. Burland, President; Alexander Fraser, Vice-President; Peter Lyall, E. Kirk Greene, R. Wilson-Smith, S. Carsley and W. McLea Walbank, managing director.

LEGAL RECORD.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sume 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 items do not necessarily affect the credit 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.

rebruary 8. Brudenell Tp.—W. Haryett vs W. Corrigan, \$390; Morrisburg—W. Eager vs Molson's Bank, \$2,840; Toronto—W. A. Murray & Co. vs W. G. M. Watson, \$593;Sarah



Dolar vs P. Murphy, \$1,350;A. W. Carscallen exr vs F. S. Wallbridge et al exrs, \$313;J. Maguire vs H. A. and Gertrude M. Yeomans, \$1,597.

February 10. Algoma-Williams Machine Co. vs C. Stewart, \$1,300; Burritt's Rapids-Mickleborough, Muldrew & Co. vs D. O. Allport et al,\$30S; Deseronto-J. McCrea vs Rathbun Co., \$2,706; Elice-Mary A. Cawston vs T. Litt et al, \$450; Gravenhurst -T. Baker vs R. G. Suttaby, \$1,000; Mariposa-W. Mulock vs J. & J. F. Dix, \$5,501; Niagara Falls-Birkbeck Inv. & S. Co. vs. Catherine Jepson, \$2,326; Oxford-J. C. Brennan vs J. McVey, \$950; Port Colborne-Augustine & Son vs Carrie Ryan, \$311; St. Catherines-W. D. Beardmore et al vs Mary J. Robins et al, \$1,082; St. Mary's-G. Anderson vs H. Anderson, \$300; Isabella A. Moore vs H. Anderson, \$300; Henrietta Williams vs H. Anderson, \$300 Charlotte J. Robinson vs H. Anderson, \$300; F. Anderson vs H. Anderson, \$300; Saltfeet -W. K. Secord vs Priscilla and J. Carpenter, \$369; Seaforth -W. Cudmore sr., vs G. Stewart et al, \$524; Toronto-R. Swan vs Curtis & Rowe, \$375; S. Small vs A. W. Dingman, \$1,000; R. Kilgour vs F. G. Miller et al, \$8,351; Canadian Mining and Inv. Co. vs S. 11. Wheeler, \$343; Chaudiere Machine and Foundry Co. vs Canada Atlantic Ry. Co., Ltd., \$10,000;J. N. Young vs Dominion Construction Co., \$4,382.

February 13.

Ameliasburgh Tp.-E. Eagle vs C. R. Dade, \$741; Belleville-Margt. Lazier vs T. J. Parker exr, \$9,460; Etobicoke Tp .-- Toronto General Hospital vs Rebecca Pearson, \$500;

Guelph-Charlotte M. Scarff et al exrs vs W. H. Millman, \$1,960; Hamilton- J. Russell vs Leitch & Turnbull, \$654; Lucknow-J. A. Harris vs K. B. Campbell, \$302; McNab Tp. -J. M. Walker vs J. Wilson, \$543; Mount Albert-O. S. Briggs et al vs S. C. and E. A. McKeown, \$547; Nepean Tp .-- C. Monaghan vs Wm. Little, sr., and jr., \$1,000; Ottawa-Pembroke Lumber Co. vs G. M. Mason, \$\$24; Toronto-British American Assee. Co. vs F. D. Benjamin exr, \$366; M. Redden vs W. E. Galley, \$1,336; Canada Per. L. & S. Co. vs Mary Higgins, \$577; Trenton-F. Carpenter vs A. & D. Gilmour, \$1,122; Kryg, Austria-W. J. Bradley exr vs W. H. McGarvey, \$1,076.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA & N. W .T. February 13.

Souris-J. T. Cook, \$2,260; Winnipeg - W. F. Lee, \$1,004.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

February 8.

Berlin-Wilhelmina Striebing agt P. Sangell, \$2,076.

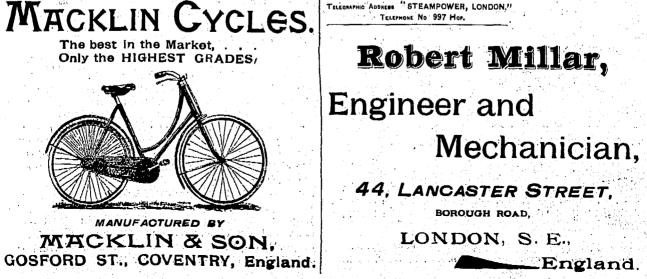
February 10.

Belleville-Wyld, Grasett & Darling agt Patterson Co., \$1,-197; Charlottenburgh Tp. - J. Dingwall vs Margt. Rayside, exrx, \$2,709; Stratford-D. Stewart vs T. Tobin, \$1,580; Toronto-G. T. Evans agt L. O. P. Genereux, \$866; Ann Edwards agt London Street Ry. Co., 51,509; Buffalo, N. Y.-O'Keefe Brewery Co. agt J. Oliver et al, \$787.

February 13.

Otawa-W. Eager agt J. Filion et al, \$1,182; Saltfeet Tp .--

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "STEAMPOWER, LONDON."





W. K. Secord agt Priscilla and J. Carpenter, \$396. JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

February S.

Montreal-Dme. E. Laurent et vir agt J. Carriere, \$745; A. Hochar et al agt J. Jepparoy, \$184.

February 10.

Montreal—Banque Nationale agt J. Baxter, \$253; Telfer Ruthven Co. agt P. J. Dumont et al, \$1,558; H. Frowde agt F. E. Grafton, \$281; A. Hochar et al agt J. Jepparoy, \$184; W. M. Eglauch et al agt J. E. O. Labadie, \$2,488; Dme. W. M Eglauch et al agt J. E. O. Labadie, \$2,493; A. Lachapelle agt J. A. Laughran, \$621; A. Depatie et al agt M. Laughman, \$294; J. T. Lyons agt H. H. Lyons, \$380; J. W. Pilcher agt J. E. McLain, \$186; Credit Foncier agt Hon. J. McShane, \$42,-170; Bank of B.N.A. agt S. M. Sylvestre, \$525; Troy Laundry Machine Co., agt J. T. Woodall et al, \$181; St. Louis—Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co. agt R. Wiseman, \$5,233.

F ebruary 13.

Longucuil—H. W. Garth et al agt L. Bedard, \$564; Montreal—O. Beaudin agt A. Demers, \$495; Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co. agt Est. of J. Lidstone, \$313; G. De Serres agt J. A. S. Frappier et al, \$321; C. Beaudreau agt Hamilton & McDonnell, \$300; S. Watts et al agt T. Kinsella, \$424; L. De Lagrave agt Mme. H. Sabourinfi \$2,121; H. W. Garth et al agt L. H. Tache, \$208; Dme. M. A. Wilkinson agt W. B. Wilkinson, \$497; G. W. Badgley agt J. B. Williamson, \$520; Varennes—Lucie Trudeau agt L. Choquette, \$625.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

February 8.

Wapella-Tudge Bros., \$361.

1 E

February 13.

Moose Jaw-G. Perry, \$351; Winnipeg-W. J. Smith & Co., \$1,075; W. J. Smith Co., \$634.

EXECUTIONS QUEBEC.

February 8.

Montreal—T. C. Collins agt J. Douglas, \$373; Montreal— R. Lafontaine agt I. Gagnon, \$225; Dme. A. Prevost et vir agt A. Prevost, \$3,406; Stc. Cunegonde—A. Quentin agt I. Petit, \$572; St. Louis—Conf. Life Assn. agt I. Charbonneau, \$12,026.

> February 13. /cal-H. Lecuyer agt J. Deguire, \$293; W. R. Darling

et al agt N. Leclerc, \$253; S. Bethune esql agt Dme. L. J. Osborne et vir, \$1,587.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES - ONTARIO

February 8.

Aurora—Daville Tanning Co., Ltd., to Ontario Bank, \$7,082; Edwardsburg Tp.—J. Farmer to T. McDonald, \$866; Ottawa —Cote & Co. to A. A. Allan, \$4,535; C. G. Culbert to A. Lumsden, \$5,598; Owen Sound—N. A. Bebee to G. S. Kilbourn & Co., \$670; Ripley—G. H. Mooney to R. Hanley, \$642; St. Catharines—Winnifred McCarty to Taylor & Bate, \$2,168; St. Catharines—T. Sweet to Bank of Hamilton, \$1,440; Sarnia— E. P. Westell to W. C. Dillon, \$700; Toronto—Ellen Melbourne to Dominion Brew. Co., \$3,149; Woodstock—P. Farrell and wife to W. Grey, \$1,360.

February 10.

Allenford--R. H. Murray to Maggie R. Murray, \$700; Cobourg-H. J. Snelgrove et ux to D. P. Hoskin, \$637; Cumberland Tp.-H. Gehan et al to H. Robertson, \$1,200; Franklin Tp.-J. A. Dale to Hanna & Hutcheson Bros., \$1,000: Hamilton-Catherine Woolley to D. McCall & Co., \$1,284; London-A. P. and P. H. Bartlett to C. T. Pearce, \$563; Ottawa-Mary Bambrick to J. Doyle, \$1,003; H. R. Cluff to D. F. Masson exr, \$2,800; J. F. Rowan to L. C. Mitchell, \$1,300; Sombra Tp.-S. and Eliza Templeton to S. T. Martin, \$1,478; Sophiasburgh-Sarah E. and A. Delong to Canada Perm. L. & S. Co., \$824; Toronto-C. Smith and E. Courts to H. R. White, \$635; Walkerton-C. and Mrs. S. Reichenbac to J. Wingfelder, \$800.

February 13.

Gananoque-J. M. Campbell et al to B. M. Britton, \$7,500; Ingersoll-T. A. Bellamy to Celesta J. Bellamy, \$2,259; T. A. Bellamy to Celesta J. Bellamy, \$2,215; Kingston-T. Crate to Kingston Real Est. Co., \$21,875; J. E. Hutchinson to J. S. Henderson, \$616; J. Friendship to I. Wood et al, \$1,437; Dovey. Brothers to Kenny, Lindsay Davis 'Co.. Standard Sta Medonte-J. Ball to Sawyer & Massey, \$961; Rat Portage-E. A. Chapman to J. Hose, \$700; Tilsonburg-Waller & Me-Intosh to McKellar & Dallas, \$1,590; Toronto-Eclipse Oil Co., to S. Merrill, \$1,219; T. Ryan to Cosgrave Brew. Co., \$2.-524; F. W. Unitt & Co. to J. Robertson Co., \$2,614; Windsor-J. J. White to F. H. Macpherson, \$1,030.

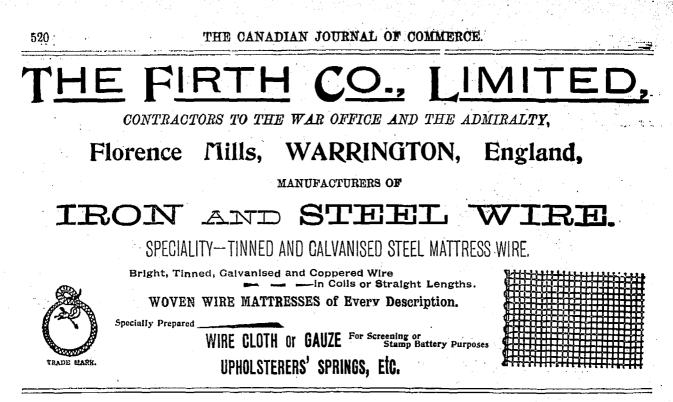


pointed by the Hamilton Board of Ilealth. —A London, Eng., despatch states

-A London, Eng., despatch states that the Canadian wheat exports to Britain showed a heavy expansion last month. Wheat and wheat flour increased £123,000 sterling when compared with January, 1899. Other increases were: Cattle, £33,000; oats, £23,000; bacon, £38,000; hams, £4,-000; cheese, £4,000; eggs, £2,000; fish, £5,000; hewn wood, £6,000; sawn wood, £12,000. The decreases included: Maize, £28,000; butter, £4,000 pulpwood, £2,000. The British manufactured goods sent to Canada show substantial increases, as follows:— Cotton piece goods, £9,000; jute piece goods, £4,000; silks, £4,000; apparels, £4,000; woollens, £12,000; eurpets, £12,000; unwrought steel, £18,000; tin plates, £9,000. Haberdashery decreased, £2,000.

-At a meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association on the 5th inst., the committee gave attention to the subjects remitted to it by the annual meeting, viz., (1) the improvement of the ship channel with a view to procuring a reduction of the ocean marine insurance rates; (2) the reduction of the floating elevator charges, and the system of weighing of the grain in floating and other terminal elevators. With regard to the first of these, it was decided to heartily co-operate in joint representations which are presently to be made by the several organizations interested in the matter. As to the reduction of the floating elevator charges, the president was empowered to appoint a deputation of grain shippers and representatives steamship companies to interview the Montreal Elevating Company with respect to the desired reductions. In the matter of shortages on export grain, it was de-





icded to request the council of the Board of Trade to put into operation clauses 2, 50 and 51 Vic., chap. 37, which provides that whenever the council of the Board of Trade has passed a bylaw, every weigher employed in connection with a grain elevator within that district shall be compelled to be licensed by the said council, which is empowered to examine all such weighers. Mr. R. W. Oliver called attention to certain grievances suffered by the flour trade, and the committee ordered that representations be made to the proper authorities, with a view to their amelioration. In the matter of the invitation to be represented at the fourth congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, to be held in London, in June next, it was decided to definitely accept the invitation, but to leave the apointment of delegates thereto until nearer the date of the meeting.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES

-At Sarnia, Ont., David Gray & Co., shoes, have assigned.

—At Vankleek Hill, Ont., Mrs. J. V. Montpeillier, who has been doing a small millinery business since May, '90, has assigned.

-An offer of 50 cents in the dollar, spread over 9 months, is made by Alfred McCaughan, retail shoes, Montreal, elsewhere noted. -An offer of 60c, spread over twelve months, is now made by the Quebec dry gods firm of Delage & Gauvreau, previously noted. Liabilities are \$33,-600 and assets \$26,000.

-The Wiarton Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Wiarton, Ont., has assigned. The company was incorporated May, '97, with an authorized capital of \$20,000 in \$25 shares, mostly local.

-J. Grosboillot, contractor, Delorimier, Que., has assigned. His liabilitits are \$6,500, on which his wife has a dower claim for \$3,000.-J. J. A. Robitaille, grocer, Quebec, has assigned.

-An offer of 60 cents in the dollar, spread over 12 months, the last se cured, is being made by C. P. Chagnon, dry goods, Montreal. He shows assets of \$15,600 against liabilities of \$15,000. Several creditors have accepted. He began in August, 90.

-G. Sheppard, a small confectioner at Selkirk, Man., has assigned. At Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., A. E. Irdale & Co., has assigned. Mrs. A. E. Iredale is understood to be the owner. Her husband assigned in March, '96, when she purchased the stock.

-At Joliette, Que., Maxim Coutu, dry goods, has assigned. He began only last summer, on what was thought to be moderate capital, but was lacking in experience.-C. J. Trudel & Co., hotel, Grand Mere, Que., assigned. Mrs. C. J. Trudel, is the sole owner.

-W. J. O'Malley & Co., wholesale millinery, Montreal, have filed consent to assign. W. J. O'Malley, who is the sole owner, was formerly manager here for the Toronto house of Messrs. D. McCall & Co. He afterwards became a member of the firm of Blackley, O'Malley & Co., who dissolved in August, '98, the latter retiring. Mr. O'Malley started the present business in the fall of '98, when Thos. Kinsella registered as sole owner. In October last Kinsella retired, since which time Mr. O'Malley has continued the business.

-A meeting of creditors of D. M. Walker & Co., dry goods, St. Catharines, Ont., will be held on the 22nd inst. The firm has assigned. David M. Walker is the sole owner. He was formerly of Thompson & Walker, who started ten years ago. They dissolvin April, '92, the latter continuing alone. In July, '94, he got a settlement at 65 cents in the dollar, spread over 12 months. He then showed assets of nearly \$20,000, and liabilities of \$15,000. Last February, he again compromised at 75 cents in the dollar, when he showed a surplus of some \$11,000.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, 15th Feby., 1900. .

The news to-day from the seat of war, if confirmed, will have a boomeffect on the money market. It is not wise to shout before getting out of the wood, but the successful advance of General French seems like a gleam of daylight indicating, at least, the direction to be taken towards the open country. The arm-chair pessimists who have been very demonstrative of late with their Cassandra predictions, will, we trust, find something better to do than belittling the imperial power. The event of the week in stocks has been the declaration of a 3 per cent. dividend by Pa-



..... Uontractors to the War Office and The Admiralty

m. Smith & Son

Square, Oval, Centre, Hexagon Wires, &c., &c. Patent Steel Rope, Plough, Hawser Wires, etc. Best Round Cast Steel Wire POR TWIST

Bicycle Saddle Spring Wire, Ohain Wire, Wire for Bicycle Spokes and Balls, Brass and Steel Pinion Wire, Wire for Machine Needles and Bars,

MILD CAST STREL WIRE OF EVERY DESOBIPTION.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Dallam Wire Works. Warrington, England.

Telegraphic and Cable Addresses --- SMITHS." WARRINGTON.

closing temporarily, as is the common

Padre Needles 10 cents. /arsity, 5 cents. The Bestk-->CIGARS⊱ that money, skill, and nearly half a century's experience can Made and Guaranteed by S. DAVIS & SONS, MONTREAL, Que.

cific instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$, as anticipated. The sale yesterday on the local 'Change of 2,200 shares at 99 $\frac{3}{2}$, 825 at 99 $\frac{1}{4}$, shows that large quantities had been held for a rise, and by those who took what are called "profits." Later in the day the price sagged somewhat, sales of 350 having been made at from 99 to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. Doubtless those who bought Pacific Doubtless those who bought Pacific two months ago and sold this week made money. War news may knock this and other stocks up and down, but their real value as investments de-

pends on earning capacity. A number of mines have followed War Eagle by

produce.

Fl

Easily broken to convenient Size. Patented, August 15th, 1899.

practice of these enterprises. It was said long ago, it is a saying in Eng-land, that, "A mine needs a rest, just like a horse." The Richelieu & Ont. Co.'s statement for last year shows an increase of gross receipts of \$99,378 over 1598, with only a small addition in expenses. This improvement was no news as intimations had been pub-lished of heavier receipts. From the company building a splendid new hotel at Murray Bay it is evident that great-er efforts will be made to secure tour-ist traffic down the river. The direc-tors of the Merchants of Halifax, the Royal Bank of Canada of the future, Royal Bank of Gunada of the future, formally resolved to increase its capi-tal one million, as previously intimat-ed. Another painful incident in con-nection with the Bank Ville Marie oc-curred this week when the directors were arrested for conspiracy. It is open to question whether enough has not been done to vindicate the law and to munish offenders in this case. No not been done to vindicate the law and to punish offenders in this case. No-tices will be found in our news col-umns of the reports of a number of companies, all of which show very sat-isfactory returns. for past year. Money in London is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. Discount rates for 3 months bills $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{7}{6}$. In New York call money is at 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$, and trade paper 4 to 5. Consols 100%. Local rates remain as last week. While the war lasts, how-ever, changes may occur any moment. Dom. Coal, bnds 2000

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Feb. 15th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:-

BANKS.	Shares. Sold.	Hlghest.	Lowest	Averag same dat Last Yes
Bank of Montreal	8	257 ½	255	250
Ontario Bank	. 1	124 ½	124 ½	

Molsons Bank	40	1903		
" new rights		6		
Merchants Bank.	- 80 -	160	160	
Can. Bk. of Com.	10	145	145	
Hochelaga	5	135	135	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Can. Pacific1		100	97	901
Duluth S.S. & At.	300	53%	51/4	4
Dul. S.S. & At. Pf.	225	15	143/	10%
Comm. Cable	150	-1 70	169	198
1 win City	500	64%	62 1/2	
War Eagle xd	26350	180		843
Montreal Teleg	6	172		
Mont. & London.		29	27	
Rich. & Ont		114		
M. S. R		297		3021/2
Virtue Co8		70	51 1	2
Montreal Gas Co.		194		21234
Bell Telephone.		180	180	
Royal Electric			194	
Toronto Ry. Co		10/32	1003	114%
		104%	102%	114%
Republic xd1	01000		80	128
Halifax Ry	00	97		
Payne	21820	_107/4	103	410
Can. Col. Cotton C				75
Can Col'd Co bda	4000	==100°	100	

Brazilian exchange for the week ending Feb. 14, is as follows :

1835

103

1111

105

Dom. Cot. Mills ...

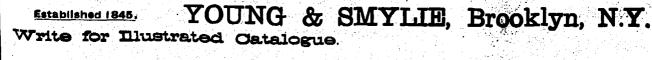
Feb. "	9 10	•••••••	7	29-32đ 29-32đ
44 44	12 18 14	••••••	7	7-8d
MON	TREAL O	Clearings.		
ing fe	or week Er b. 15, 1900 bonding	nd . 13,716,977	1,	867,087
Week (of 1899 " 1898 " 1897		2,	873,661 221,200 517,886

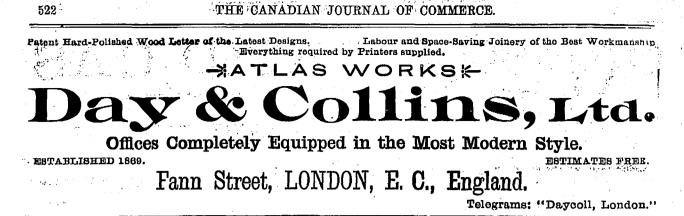
A Striking and desirable Novelty. Packed 80 Sticks to Box.

Young & Smylie's Corrugated Stick Licorice.

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.

Sold by the Wholesale Drug & Confectionery Trade.





MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 15th, 1900.

A review of the past week in wholesale and manufacturing circles reveals intile beyond the regular. The first nanof February seldom admits of notable commercial events beyond the filling of orders for immediate wants, and this cannot materially change the markets. Dairy produce holds firm in view of the finited trade now doing. Leather is practically resting, while shoe manufacturers are working on spring orders with stock formerly setected. Hardware is steady, holding all previous advances, with good orders for April delivery coming forward. Dry goods aremoving freely for the new season. Reports are that the first three months of the present year will far eclipse anything known to the trade. Quite a few Eastern failures within the past two weeks have told on the profits of some houses but in most instances these did not come as a surprise but rather as the dark side of questionable accounts. Groceries are uneventful. A good trade is being done with no important failures. Collections, in the aggregate, are much ahead of last year.

BUTTER.—The market during the past week has slightly improved under considerably lighter arrivals and small offerings to the trade. Choicest fall creamery is now quoted at 23 to 23½c, with linest winter makes steady at 21 to 22½c. Dairy finest, 20 to 21c, medium to good, 1Se to 19½c. Rolls continue in light supply and are much wanted. Prices rule from 20e to 21c. Much interest is being manifested in dairy centres throughout the Dominion in making for the coming season a large addition to the quantity of butter exported to Great Britain. This movement is being worked from the right standpoint: that of improvement in quality.

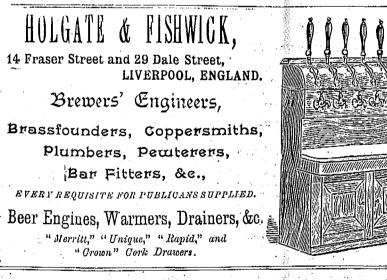
CHEESE.—In this market there has been more inquiry and values have emerged from the mysterious haze of som weeks, showing the highest point of the season. Choicest colored stock is now held at 12 to 12% cents, with choicest white 11% to 12 cents.

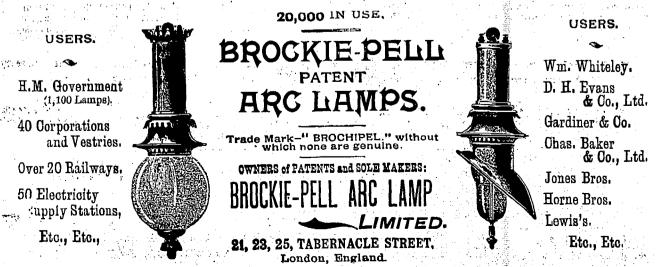
DRUGS, CHEMIGALS, BARKS, ETC.-The prohibited situation of carbolic acid is not without considerable interest to the Canadian trade. Following is the treatment of cases of exception, under the Queen's proclamation on January 11: Officers of the department are directed to make it known among shippers, and others concerned at the respective ports, and to note for their own guidance, that the board in communication with the Lords of the Treasury and the Home Office, are dealing with applications for exemption from the strict letter of the Queen's proclamation against the exportation or removal coastwise within the United Kingdom, of pierie acid, carbolic acid, and other articles as specified in the proclamation. Any questions of this sort that may come before collectors or other officers in charge of ports are therefore to be promptly submitted for consideration with such full particlars as it may be possible to collect as to the exact description, destination, intended uses, etc., of the particular consignment for which exemption may be sought. It should also be stated whether the consignment is a special one, or whether it arises in the ordinary course of the business of the shippers, and, if intended for the Government of any foreign State or any British possession abroad, any corroborative evidence that may be forthcoming on that point should also be put in. It is confidently expected that a modification will be made whereby supplies for medicinal purposes may be admitted into the colonies. Cocaine holds steady at the decline noted in last report, the result of competition among manufacturers, but it is expected to again advance. Citric acid is higher abroad.

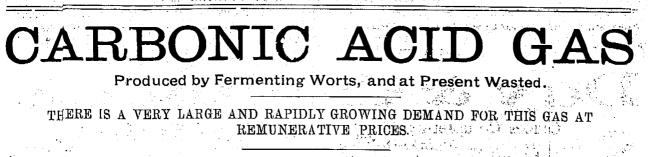
acid is higher abroau. EGGS.—The condition of the egg market has been inclined to dulness on account of mild weather which has brought about greatly increased receipts. Prices have dropped for first grade, which are now coming dangrously close to those mysterbols quality eggs which, to many dealers, require better names for appreciated introduction. For strictly fresh, 19 to 29c is now paid, with held stock slow in movement at 12 to 16c. Limed eggs scem to meet with more favour and are being subject to more request at 14c to 15c.

FISH, OYSTERS, ETC. - The market

HIIII







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.,

16 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

is inclined to briskness and would invite good trade but for the changeable weather. Lenten supplies are being sought and business may be termed good. The trade in fish scems to be inclining to small lots and frequent purchases, in common with most all other lines of late years. Business in this way can scarcely be gauged from appearances. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 Labrador herrings, \$5 per barrel; Labrador salmon, \$13 per barrel; B.C. salmon, \$13; No. 2 mackerel, \$15.50; No. 1 green cod, \$5; No. 2 green cod, \$3,75 to \$4; No. 1 green had dock, \$3.85 to \$4. Dried codfish, \$4.75 per 112 lbs; dressed or skinless codlish, \$4.50, and boneless codfish, 5½c to 6c per lb.; haddies, 6c per lb.; bloaters, 90c per box; smoked herrings, \$1.05 keg. Fresh fish — Haddock and cod, 3¼c to 3¼c; steak cod, 4c; white fish, 7½c; dore, and pickerel, 6c; pike, ½c; salmon, 10c; halibut, 10c; fresh herrings, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per 100; smelts, 4½c to 6c per lb.; and tommycods, \$1.30 to \$1.40 per barrel.

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL. — The flour situation remains steady except that owing to broken roads through the country, trade inland has fallen away. There is an easier feeling in rolled oats and prices have declined 5 to 10 cents per brl. Feed maintains the strong position assumed earlier in the month and a good trade is doing. Hay is very firm owing to war supplies being likely to greatly lessen the available stock. The quotations are as follows: — Flour-Winter wheat, patents, \$3.60 to \$3.00; straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.60 and in bags, \$1.65; Manitoba patents, \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Manitoba bran, bulk, \$13.50; shorts, \$15; mouille, \$19 to \$20 per ton; oatmeal, \$3.40 to \$3.50; and \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bag; baled hay --No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$9; clover and mixed, \$7 to \$7.25; best timothy hay in bulk, is held at \$8 to \$8.50 per load, averaging 1,500 lbs.

GAME, FOWL, ETC.—Prices in these lines are hard to maintain owing to the numerous breaks in the weather which have the double effect of minimizing trade and injuring stock. Prices are easier with frozen stock difficult to sell. Quotations are: Turkeys, Sc to 11c; geese, Ge to 7c; ducks, 7c to 9c; chickens, 7c to 10c; and fowls, 5c to 7c lb. GREEN FRUITS, Etc.—Lemons continue low in price. Oranges are high and as a consequence difficult to sell

GREEN FRUITS, Etc.—Lemons continue low in price. Oranges are high and, as a consequence, difficult to sell. The same applies to bananas, grocers and fruit dealers being reluctant to deal in these summer luxuries at high prices, while ice and snow prevail. Apples are slow in movement, and many of them questionable in quality. Quotations are California navel oranges,\$3 to \$3.50; scedlings, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Valencia oranges, 420's, \$4.25 to \$4.50! large sizes, \$5.50 to \$6; 714's, \$5.50; Florida oranges, \$5 a box; lemons, \$2.35 to \$3; bananas,\$2.50 to \$3.25 per bunch in cases; pincapples, 25c to 35c each; tomatoes, \$3.50 per crate; grape fruit, \$5.50 per box; tangerines, \$5 per ½ box. Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.25 for No. 2's and \$3.50 a bbl. for No. 1. Cocoanuts, \$3.50 per 100; Spanish onions, crates, 75c; California celery, \$5.75 to \$6.00 crate.

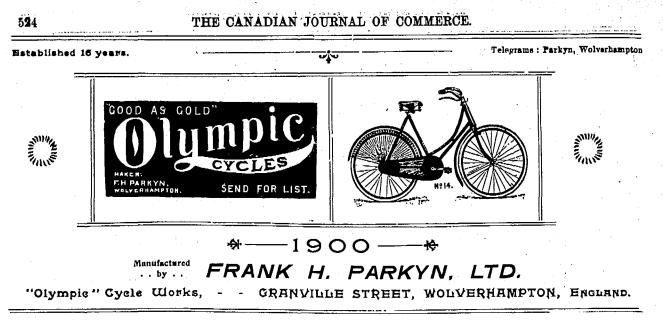
GROCERIES.—The sugar market has shown no change since last report. There is a better movement, as stocks throughout interior points had got down to a low level. Teas are moving in small lots with prices held firm all round. There is no change in molasses. Raisins are selling in a limited way. Malaga loose muscatels are about the only cheap and good stock available. Brooms were again advanced recently as will be noticed in Prices Current. Beans are also \$1.70 to \$1.75, and best hand-picked \$1.75 to \$1.85 per bushel. This is a high price for beans, but there has been a serious shortage of the last crop in the Western States, and supplies are being brought from here. The old crop is all out of the market. The quality of present stock is exceptionally good, though limited in quantity. Some poor qualities of evaporated apples came on the market recently and low quotations have been made which has unsettled prices all round.

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thed prices all round. HARDWARE AND METALS.—The mar, ket is extremely steady as regards prices. The only change on the list during the past week has been an advance in terne plates to \$8.75 per box. Orders for April 1st delivery and those to go later by boat are coming in freely, but little of a hesitating character being noticed. In the London market pig tin advanced £1 5s per ton this week. Copper also snowed a slight advance. The U.S. markets are featureless as to any change in prices. In the Glasgow market on the 14th the price of Scotch pig iron warrants closed at 05s and Middleboro at 09s. From Pittsburg it is learned that the longtalked-of combination of the steel sheet mills of the country was formed at a meeting there on the 14th, twenty-five concerns out of 29 being represented! The capital stock was fixed at \$52,000, 000, of which \$26,000,000 will be preferred, carrying seven per cent. dividend, and \$26,000,000 common. Ten millions of the preferred wil be treasury stock and the entire \$26,000,000 of common stock will be placed in a New York bank for a year. None of the stock will be put on the market, the





mill owners taking it all. The name of the new combine will probably the American Sheet Steel Co.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- Prices of green hides remain steady at last week's de-cline. Arrivals are limited and qual-ity is poor. Tallow keps steady in price with a dull market.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—The market for leather has been practically lifeless as regards new business. In compari-son with the the same period a year ago transactions show a heavy falling off. Values are steady. Shoe manu-facturers are fairly busy and show signs of faith in the coming season as likely to bring good business all round. Failures are few and unimportant. Re-Failures are few and unimportant. Re-tailers express more satisfaction in do-ing business, thir customers, they as-sert, being much improved in disposi-tion, which is generally accompanied by more spending money. Better shoes at better prices and profits assist this change, as they also assist the dealer. This condition is natural as following a period of depression which induced a period of depression which induced many to look for lower priced shoes and from which they never got satis-faction. The U. S. leather markets faction. The U. S. leather markets show no change beyond a fair demand.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. - There PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. — There is no change in glass. Turpentine has advanced another 3c per gallon, fol-lowing the repeated advances of late. Heavy English demand is largely res-ponsible. Castor Oil is higher as not-ed in Prices Current. Cod liver oil is slightly easier. Lard oil is firm at the advance. Rosins are also firm in sym-pathy with the rise in producing cenpathy with the rise in producing cen-tres. Higher prices are announced for caustic soda, bleaching powder and sal

soda, figures are given on another page. PROVISIONS. — Offerings of dressed hogs are light and the market shows a stronger tone. Prices have slightly ad-vanced since last report and light aver-age can now be disposed of at \$5.75 to age can now be disposed of at \$5.75 to \$6; heavy stock, \$5.25 to \$5.50, as to quality. Cured meats are steady with a better demand of late since prices have lowered. Quotations are:— Canadian short cut mess pork, \$14 to \$14.50; short cut back, \$13.50 to \$14; and heavy long cut mess, \$13.50 to \$14 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails. 71/4c to 73/4c per lb.; and compound re-fined, at 6c to 61/4c per lb. Hams, 10c to 111/2c and bacon 11c to 111/4c per lb. hides are unchanged, but a drop of 1c per lb. is looked for in a few days. per lb. is looked for in a few days.

RAW FURS.—At the Hudson's Bay January fur sales, beaver advanced 15 per cent. and American rabbit 10 per cent. but musquash was 5 per cent. down. The quantities compared as follows: follows:

1899.	1900.
34,470	42,248
691.527	756,910
	18,372

Skunk is higher also south-south-west coon is lower. Canadian is unchanged. Following are prices chimpers from the country: Beaver south-west coon is lower. Canadian is unchanged. Following are prices to shippers from the country: Beaver (prohibited)—Strictly prime large,\$4.-50; small, \$2.25. Bear—Black, No. 1 large, \$15; No. 1 medium, \$10; No. 1 small, \$7,50. Fisher.—No. 1 dark, \$7.50; No. 1 brown, \$6; No. 1 pale, \$5. Fox —Red, large, No. 1, \$3.75; medium No. 1, \$3.50; small No. 1, \$3.25; cross fox, No. 1 dark, \$12; fair, \$9; pale, \$5. Sil-ver, No. 1 skin, as to colour, when prime \$75 to \$200.—Lynx,—No. 1 large, \$4 No. 1 medium, \$3. Martin—No. 1, \$5 to \$3, according to colour. Mink,— Large dark No. 1, \$3; medium, \$2.50; small, \$3. Muskrat.—Medium, winter, 10c; heavy winter, 13c. Otter.—East-ern and Labrador, No. 1 largedark, \$15; western large dark, \$10. Raceoon—No. 1 large, dark, \$1.25; No. 1 small, 60c. Skunk.—No. 1 black, 90c to \$1.50; short stripe, 60c to 75c. Wolverine.—Dark, \$5; brown, \$4.

WOOL.—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—The wool market here is shown as in a hesitating mood. Some little business is being done for actual requirements, but it remains for the necessity for win-ter stock needs to cause manufactur-ers to huy. This will shortly be here the next Colonial sales begin March 6th, and it is expected the bulk of or-ders will be postponed till then. Canadian wools are advancing, 24% cents was asked for pulled on this market this week. This wool is worth 24c to 26c; fleece, 20c to 21c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph).

Toronto, Feb. 15, 1900.

Wholesale trade continues good. Travellers are sending in orders for good-sized parcels, and report prospects en-couraging. Prices of dry goods are firm, with tendency still upwards for both foreign and domestic goods. The millinery houses are making great proboth foreign and domestic goods. The millinery houses are making great pre-parations for a heavy business next month. Payments generally are good. In groceries there is a satisfactory trade, with prices firm. Hardware and metals in fair demand at firm prices. Money easier on call at 5½ per cent. and prime discounts 6 per cent. Speculation fairly active, with tone of market firm. Latest sales:--Bank of Commerce 146. Dominion Bank of Commerce 146, Dominion 265%, Imperial 209, Standard 198, C.P. R. 957%, Cable 169½, Toronto Ry. 104, Richelieu 114, Gen. Electric 180, Lon-don Electric 115.

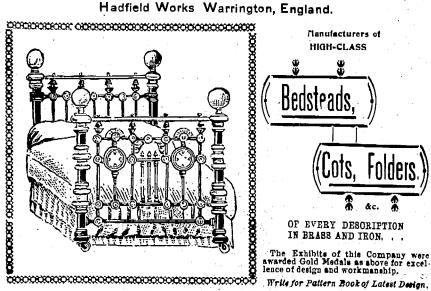
Butter, &c .-- The butter market is The best dairy tub sells at 196 to 20c, and medium 16c to 18c. Large rolls 18c to 20c. Creamery firm at and medium 16c to 18c. Large rolls 18c to 20c. Creamery firm at 22c to 23c for tub and at 23c to 24c for rolls. Cheese steady at 12½ Eggs, 13c to 15c per dozen for limed in case lots.

Dressed Hogs.—The demand is good and prices firm. Car lots of selections bring \$5.60 to \$5.75 and mixed \$5.35 to \$5.45.

Gold Medals :-- Warrington, 1898- Manchester, 1-98. Auckland (New Zealand), 1899.

... The Mersey Bedstead Co., Ltd.,

Hadfield Works Warrington, England.





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

3s. Od. cach · 6s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

(According to quality and weight.)

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED. PROMPT DELIVERY.

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.,

BROOKE STREET. 27

HOLBORN, LONDON, E. C., Eng.

Flour and Grain.—Flour quiet and firm. Straight rollers in barrels for export at \$2.80 to \$3, the latter for export at \$2.80 to \$3, the latter for choice brands. Manitoba patents \$3.80 to \$4.00, and strong bakers, \$3.50 to \$3.60. Bran scarce and firm at \$15 to \$16 and shorts \$17 to \$17.50 west. Oat-meal \$3.25 in bags and \$3.35 in barrels. Wheat quiet and steady, with white and red quoted west at 65½ c to 66½ c and here at 70c. Goose wheat 69c to 70c low freights. No. 1 Manitoba hard 79½ c, grinding in transit, and 79c North Bay. Barley is firm; No. 1 is quoted at 42c west and at 44c east: No. 2 is 41c west. Oats 27c to 271/c east for white and 261/2 c west; mixed 251/2 west. Peas 61c to 611/2 c west, and 62c east. Ryc, 501/2 c west, and 511/2 c east. Buckwheat 48c west and 49c east. Corn steady at 40c to 401/2 c on track for Ca-

Buckwheat 48c west and 49c east. Corn steady at 40c to 40½ c on track for Ca-nadian and 42c for American. Groceries.—Trade is fair. Granulat-ed sugars. \$4.55 to \$4.63 and yellows \$3.83 to \$4.48. Valencia raisins, lay-ers, .7½ c to 8c. Provincial currants 4½ c to 5c. Filiatras, 5c to 5½ c. Cof-fees firm; Rio Green. 9c to 14c; Mocha, 23c to 25c. Canned goods firm: toma-toes. St to \$1.10: pease. \$9c to \$1.10:

23e to 25c. Canned goods nrm: toma-toes, \$1 to \$1.10; pease, \$0c to \$1.10; corn. \$1.10 to \$1.15. Teas firm, with good demand for medium grades. Hardware and Metals.—Improved de-mand for spring delivery. Glass is 5 to 10 per cent. higher. The metal market is firm Galvanized sheets 10c market is firm. Galvanized sheets 10c to 15c per case higher. Pig tin a cent higher at 34c. Zinc firmer. Var-nishes, 10 to 20 per cent. advance. Lin-seed oil a cent higher.

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seed oil a cent higher. Hides and Skins.—The hide market is dull. No. 1 green, 9%c. and No. 2 ouoted at 8%c. Cured. 10c to 10%c. Calfskins, 10c to 11c for No. 1 and 9c for No. 2. Shenskins, \$1.10 to \$1.20. Live Stock.—The cattle market is quiet and prices unchanged. Choice

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Dividends for the half-year ended 31st December, 1899, have been declared as follows:---On the Preference Stock two per cent. On the Common Stock three per cent. Warrauts for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 2nd April, to Shareholders of record, at the closing of the books in New York and London respectively. The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Monday, 2nd April, to Shareholders of record, at the closing of the books at the Company's London Offire, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The Common Stock Transfer books will close in London at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, 2th February, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 9th March. All books will close at 3 p.m., on Darba Street, Dooks will close at 3 p.m., on on Thuesday, Feb. 27th. All books will be reopened on Thursday, 5th April. By order of the Board.

April.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, 12th February, 1900.

NAME.	Par Val'e,	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up,	Rest.	Div. laot 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends,	Per Cent. Price Feb. 15 (Bid)	Cash value per S
British North Am Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor	243 50 40	4,866,666	4,866,666 6,000,0% 3! 0,000	1,469,09 0 1,000,000 99,000	21 35%	Apl. Oc June Des		144 00
Dominion Eastern Townships	50 50	500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	1,500,000 1,500,000	1 500,000 850,000	•3 3½	May Jan July	267	42 00 188 50 78 00
Halifax Banking Co Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier	20 100 100 100 25	500,000 1,500 000 1 499,600 2,441,900 500,000	500,000 1,500,000 1,453,200 2,344,925 500,000	400,000 1,000,000 565,000 1,521,203	3½ 4 3½ 1 & 1 3	Feb. Aug Jane Dec June Dec June Dec June Dec	186 152 208	79 00 186 00 152 00 208 00
Merchants' Can Merchants' Halifax Molsons Montreal.	100 100 50 200	6,000,000 2,000,000 2,423,100 12,000,000	6,000,000 1,985,070 2,180,645 12,000,009	2,600,000 1,707,00 1,625,000 6,000,000	3½ 8% 1&1 5	June Dec Feb Aug Oct Apri June Dec	160 180 188 262	1F0 00 188 00 91 00 524 00
- Nationale New Brunswick Nova Scotta. Ontario Ottawa. People's of N. B	80 100 100 100 100	1,200,000 500,000 1,760,900 1,000,000 1,994,900	1,200,000 500,000 1,760,000 1,000,000 1,781,050	150,000 700,000 2,162,576 110,000 1,408,310	6 4½ 27 1&1	May Nov Jan July Feb. Aug Jane Dec Jane Dec	800 221 127 190	27 00 300 00 321 00 127 00 190 00
People's of N. B Qaebec St. Stephen's Standard Toronto	150 100 100 50 100	180,003 2,500,000 200,000 £1,000,000	180,000 2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	140,000 700,000 45,000 600,000 1,800,000	4 21/1 4	June Dec April Oc April Oc	2.30 125 195	375 00 125 00 195 00
Traders Union (Halifax) Union of Canada Western	100 50 100 100	2,000,000 921,800 500,000 2,000,000 500,000	920,420 500,000 2,000,000 385,239	70,000 250,000 450,040 118,000	3 3 5½ 3½	June Dec June Dec Mch Sep June Dec Apl Cor	111 123	235 00 111 (0 61 00-
ri, Sav. and Loan Co 11 Telephone Co 1t. Can. Loan & Inv. Co	50 100 100 100	530,000 3,168,000 1,937,900 450,000	629,544 8,168,000 898,481 816,504	160,000		Jan July Jan July Jan July	1771/2 95	177 r.o 95 00
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nd. & Can, Loan and Ag. Indon Loan Co Ind. and Ont, Inv. Co	50 50 100 100	5,000,000 679,700 2,750,000 1,500,000	661,850 559,000 375,000	81,000 160,000 51,000	4 854	Ach Sej Jan, Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul	108 85 46	26 00 54 00 85 00 46 00
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ontreal Loan and Mortg it. Indus. Loan and Inv it. Loan and Deb. Co ople's Loan and Dep. Co.	25 100 50 50	500,000 465,500 *2,000,000 600,000	600,000 500,000 314,386 1,200,000 600,000 378,720	1	3% 3% 3%	Mch Se Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul	140 121 26	85 00 60 50 18 00
bal Est. Loan Co chelieu and Ont. Nav.Co. le Royal Electric Co pronto Electric Light Co pronto Street Railway	40 100 100 100	575,540 1,850,000 1,500,000 500,000 6 000,000	1,350,000 1,500,000	250,000 252,862 20,000	23	Jan Jul Jan. • Jan. • Jan. •	61 113½ 193 135 103½	80 50 118 50 193 00 185 00
estern Loan and Sav. Co estern Can. Loan and Sav. estern Loan & Trust Co indsor Hotel	100 50 50 50	6,000,000 1,095,400 3,000,000 2,201,200	6,000,600 699,03, 1,500,000 £61,791	200,000	3 8 3½	-Jul Jul	y 40 y 105	103 50 20 00 52 50 49 00 105 00
	<u> </u>	• Payin	g qnarterly	dividenda	 	l	 	

STOCKS AND BUNDS.

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shippers, 4% c to 5c per lb., and me-dium, 4% c. Butchers bring 4c to 4% c per, lb. for prime, 3% c for medium, 3c for inferior. Sheep, 3c to 3% c, and lambs 5c to 5% c per lb. Hogs, firmer at 5c per lb., for choice bacon and 4% c to 4% c for heavy and light fat. Provisions.—Trade quiet and prices firm. Mess pork is selling at \$14 to \$14.50 and short cut at \$15 to \$15.50. \$14.50 and short cut at \$15 to \$15.50. Iacon, 7c to 7% c for long clear in ear lots and 7% c for long clear in ear lots and 7% c to 7% c, according to package. Dried apples, 6c to 6% c. Po-tatocs, 40e per bag in carloads. Itops, 15c to 16c. Beans, hand-picked, \$1.85 to \$2.00 per bashel. Wool.—Trade is quiet, with offerings limited. Fleece is 19e to 20c, and unwashed, 11e. Pulled supers, 19e to 20e1 And extras, 22e to 22% c.

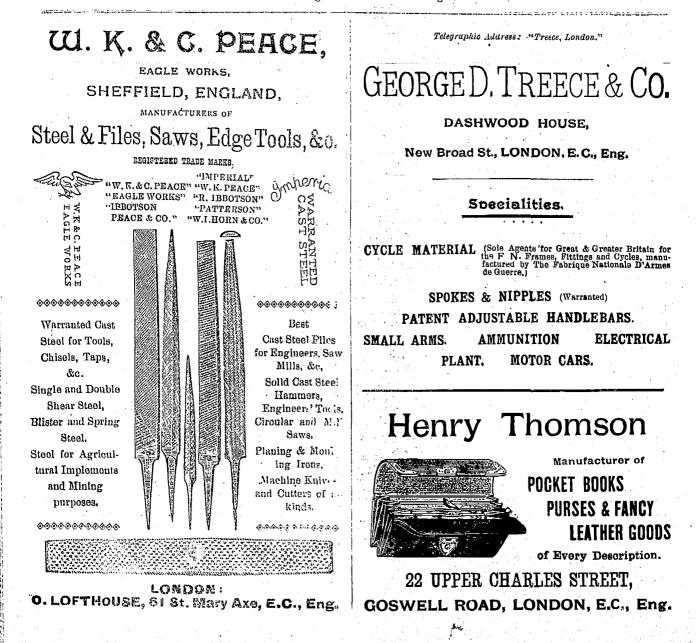
DO YOU REQUIRE GLASSES?

How many men in Montral wear glasses? How many not wearing them? How many of these would not require to use them if they did not have to work under artificial light? Did any one say that Luxfer Prisms pay? Is their any building material pays as well or works so much benefit? Have you understood what they will do for for you—you — in your own office?

AN IMPROVED CRICKET BALL.

Messrs. Abel & Lane, cricket bat and ball manufacturers, London, England, have introduced an improved cricket ball which has been received in Eng-. land with universal favour. It is used in nearly every important ground and by every university team in England. The ball is guaranteed to wear longer

than any ordinary one. It has a coat-ing of rubber in the cover which preing of rubber in the cover which pre-vents the ball jarring when struck or caught. When the ball made by Messrs. Abel & Lane is exclusively used the bats will last twice as long. This ele-ment of flexibility is greatly appre-ciated as it not only preserves bats, but keeps the hands from being as much worn as they are by continuous batting with an old style ball. The firm's "Guvnor" bat is another leader; it has no rival. for everything that goes it has no rival, for everything that goes to constitute a first-class bat. Mr. Robert Abel uses it in all his matches, and his famous record of "357, not out" last season was made off the "Guvnor" bat. Dealers in cricketing goods will make a serious mistake if they neglect to keep up with the times. By having a stock of these unrivalled bats and balls, they will become popular with cricketers.



FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA DURING 1899.

(Full information as to 1893 business for the remaining Companies is not available for the moment, but will be published as soon as returns come in.)

			RAT	IO OF I	OSSES	PAID T	O PRE	MIUM F	ECEIP	rs.		1.		1899.	
COMPANIES.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1898	1894	1895	1896	15-7	1898	PREMIUM INCOME.	Losses Incurres.	LOSS RATIO,
CAN. COMPANIES.						·			· -						
British America Quebec Victoria-Montreal.	$\substack{62.4\\72.3}$	70.7 65.9	61.4 71.0	67.6 44.7	75.2 67.3	\$6.1 73.5	71.4 79.0	67.5 73 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 62.6 \\ 59.5 \end{array} $	57.5 67.5	59.6 117.5	52.8 46.7	851.265.82° * 75 151,96	169,291.85 11,299.67	48.19 15.04
Western Brit. Companies.	50.9	51.5	46.5	46.8	65.¥	10.0	64.4	66.2	65,1	67.5	78.8	49,4	503,575.00	261,870.00	51.92
Alliance Atlas	74.5 45.8 45.6 	62.0 65.0 50.5 51.9 40.1 49.2 50.8 51.9 40.1 53.1 56.7 53.1 55.3 46.9 54.3 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 55.7 56.7 54.7 53.8 53.8 53.8 53.8 55.3 56.7 54.7 57.8 57.8	56.9 67.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 52.3 33.3 43.6 65.0 50.9 40.0 44.6 21.1 43.6 21.1 43.6 21.1 43.6 21.1 43.6 21.1 43.6 21.1 4.60	71.7 70.8 75.3 47.8 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 55.7 44.7 53.8 55.7 55.7 55.7 55.7 55.7 55.7 55.7 55	77.8 83.5 57.5 85.6 44.4 71.0 57.9 41.5 36.5 49.4 81.3 72.9 57.9 61.1 88.3 61.7 55.6 86.7 72.3 45.7 55.6 85.7 55.6 85.7 55.6 85.7 55.6 85.7 55.6 85.7 55.6 85.7 55.6 85.7 55.6 85.7 55.6 85.7 55.6 85.7 57.9 57.9 57.9 57.9 57.9 57.9 57.9 5	40.0 57.7 52.8 52.0 46.2 55.8 45.9 55.8 45.9 55.8 45.9 55.6 55.6 55.6 55.6 55.6 55.6 55.6 5	87.4 76.6 73.4 69.6 55.5 84.8 75.6 75.6 99.2 99.2.9 99.2.9 99.2.9 77.6 87.7 70.5 63.8 75.1 63.8 75.1 63.8 75.1 63.0 68.0 88.4 62.0 68.0 88.4 70.2.9 65.0 88.4 70.2.9 65.0 88.4 70.2.9 65.0 88.0 88.4 70.2.9 65.0 88.0 88.0 88.0 88.0 88.0 88.0 88.0 8	93.7 57.1 69.4 75.7 57.5 57.5 57.5 57.5 57.5 56.9 63.8 63.8 63.8 55.8 56.8 70.5 56.8 70.5 56.8 70.5 56.3 68.2 69.4 61.0 55.3 70.7 9 75.1 69.4 75.3 75.3 75.5 75.3 75.5 75.5 75.5 75.5	73.3 55.0 59.9 70.5 89.5 90.8 70.7 80.1 70.7 80.5 80.5 90.8 70.7 80.5 80.5 90.8 70.7 80.5 70.7 80.5 70.7 80.5 70.6 80.5 70.6 80.5 70.7 70.5 70.6 70.5 70.7 70.7 70.5	$\begin{array}{c} 68.5\\ 59.0\\ 62.8\\ 61.9\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 57.3\\ 69.1\\ 45.6\\ 257.3\\ 69.2\\ 57.3\\ 69.2\\ 57.3\\ 69.2\\ 57.3\\ 69.2\\ 57.4\\ 83.3\\ 65.6\\ 53.6\\ 55.6$	53.5 53.5 61.1 62.9 72.5 56.9 71.6 72.5 49.3 78.0 78.5 51.1 77.1.6 78.5 51.1 55.9 63.4 52.9 53.4 53.4 53.2 43.7 67.2 67.2 60.9 84.0 75.0 60.9 84.0 54.5 55.0 54.5 55.9 55.0 55.9 55.0 55.0 55.0 55.0 55.0 55.0 55.0 55.0 55.0 55.0 55.5	63.6 97.6 83.5 55.8 56.2 49.9 60.5 109.4 2 56.5 57.2 63.2 95.5 57.2 67.6 67.6 67.0 5 67.6 67.0 5 67.6 67.0 5 67.5 6 7 6 7 6 7 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8	$\begin{array}{c} 187,626 & 82\\ 1 & 0.1^{1,42}, 0.1\\ 2 & 2,745, 39\\ 3 & 4,613 & 92\\ 3 & 5,035,\\ 279,226,72\\ + 33,999, 49\\ - 379,236,72\\ + 33,999, 49\\ + 8 & 7,630, 1\\ 351,705,95\\ + 27,40,30\\ 2 & 29,650, 0\\ 1 & 27,40,30\\ 2 & 29,650, 0\\ 1 & 27,40,30\\ 2 & 29,650, 0\\ 1 & 27,40,30\\ - 20,335,51\\ - 20,335,51\\ - 20,335,50\\ - 20,355,50\\ - 20,355$	$\begin{array}{c} 82,119,48\\ 90,494 < 0\\ 102,748,00\\ 102,748,00\\ 103,748,00\\ 104,075,50\\ 104,075,50\\ 104,075,50\\ 104,075,50\\ 104,075,50\\ 105,753,001\\ 105,753,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,573,000\\ 107,000\\ $	70.85 56.51 60.60 63.22 42.93 57.52 53.01
Queen of America.					10.1		00.0	01.1	00,9	59,4	00.0	41.2	306,660.00	164,865.03	58.16
	A vora		RECAP	ITULAI	1.000	887	70.9			* For p	eriod fro	m April	1 to Decembe	r 31,	-

Average. 1899 1839. or period from May 15 to December 81, total expanses were \$27,555.07. osces actually incurred—not cash paid out. Figures estimated subject to correction. Loss actually incurred, not cash taid out. ixpenses for the year were \$102,3*8 83. ubject to correction hereafter. fet premiums received, less reinsurances in licensed companies and returned pre-minms. Net losses actually incurred during the year. do do do do 50. 62.(64. 74. 68.4 71.2 59.0 65.7 65.1 do do do do do do ----

Telegraphic Address : "LA PLATA, SHEFFIELD." Thirteen Highest Awards. For Sheep Shears never beaten. ORIGINAL INVENTORS AND гне PATENTEES OF -1 E Ł And the first firm who successfully manufactured them by machinery. (Patent dated, Feb. 2/65), MARKS. REGISTERED Send for PATENT 9A. A В В our Price Lists CORPORATE before Buying else-HIND'S PERFORATED SHANK, 11 where. WE MANUFACTURE MORE Sheep Shears THAN ALL THE OTHER MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD COMBINED, AND ARE MANUFAC TURERS OF -THE-SHEEP-SHEARING MACHINE BURGON

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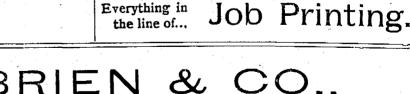
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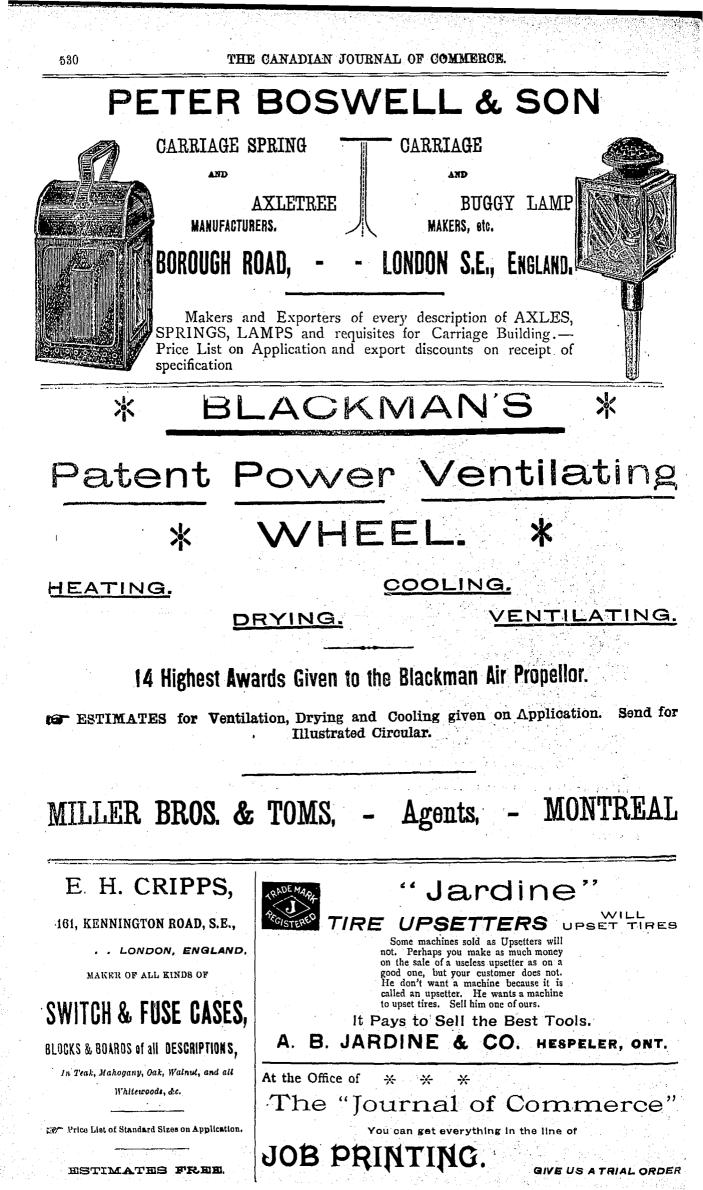
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H. M. Admiralty; H. M. War Department; H. M. Inland Revenue; H. M. Ordnance Department; H. M. Niger Coast Protectorate; London County Council; American, Russian, French, Japanese and Chilian Admiralties. The South Australian, Queensland, Victorian, Western Australian Governments; the three Government Hospital Ships at the Cape, and the Red Cross Society's-"Princess of Wales."

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DARTFORD IRON WORKS, KENT. Eng.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1900.

					<u></u> , `,
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brogane or Cohourgs	0 90 1 10 0 80 0 90 0 70 0 75 1 10 1 20 0 95 1 00 0 80 0 85 1 20 1 50 1 00 1 20 0 90 1 00 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 30 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 1 10 30 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 1 10 30 3 17 5, 2 00 fnll 2 42 2 50 Wormens. Misses. Childs. 0 75 80 0 65 0 70 0 474 0 50 0 90 1 00 0 90 1 00 0 70 0 75 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00 0 70 0 75 1 25 1 60 1 15 1 25 0 90 1 00 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00 0 70 0 75 1 25 1 60 1 15 1 25 0 90 1 00 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00 0 70 0 75 1 25 1 60 1 15 1 25 0 90 1 00 1 15 1 35 1 00 1 15 0 85 0 95 1 50 2 00 1 20 1 50 1 00 1 10 east Welt	Curling 4 " Warehouse 4 heavy E. 3 str. hamboo handle Drugs & Chemicais Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloes, Cape Borax, xtls.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heavy Chemicals. Biseching Powder Bine Vitriol. Brimstone. Canstic Soda 60 " " 70 Soda Ach Soda Bicarb Soda Bicarb Soda Bicarb Soda Bicarb Soda Bicarb Soda Bicarb Soda Bicarb Soda Concentrated " Concentrated Dyestuffs. Archil. con Cutch Ex. Logwood Chip Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Gambler Sumac Fish.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
" Tan Russia Calf, Bals, Cong or	Butt, Goodyear Welt	Brom. Potses Camphor. Ref. Rings "Ref oz.ck Citrate Magnesia lb. Cocaine Hyd. (oz) Copperss, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar Bysom Salts	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 70 & 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 65 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 45 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 45 \\ 6 & 00 & 6 & 50 \\ 0 & 75 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 25 \\ 1 & 50 & 1 & 75 \\ \end{smallmatrix} $	Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrings, N.F Nova Scotia Mackerel No. 1. palla. " " V barrel. Green Cod, No.1 Green " harne	5 25 5 59 0 00 0 00 5 25 5 60 0 00 3 65 0 00 8 25 5 0 5 25 5 25 5 50
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Coods. \$ c. \$ c. Lobaters	Name of Article. Wholesele Corn Beef 1-lb 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0	Glycerine Gum Arabic per Ib	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 2 "	$ \begin{array}{c} (110) 17 \ 0.0 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 13 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.0 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.5 \ 10 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.6 \ 0.6 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.6 \ 0.6 \ 0.6 \ 0.6 \\ 0 \ 0.6$

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LINE FARM FUK SALE, FOR SALE, in Canada (about 5 miles West of Niagara Falls) in the Garden of the Dominion, that First-class Grain, Pasture and Fruit Farm known as "BEEGHLANDS." situated immediately East of the town of Thoroid, and 4 miles from St. Catharines, in the Province of Ontario ; about ; mile from P.O. Market, Railway Stations, Churches, Schools, &c., containing about 90 acres fertile loam clay ; Fishing Stream of Water and Rail-way through the place ; Partridge Grove at lower end ; Barns, Stabies and other Outhouses, shi for 5,500. Or will sell without large Stone House and part of Orchard. Grove and Lawn, eay 6 geres. The Goubic Stone Lodge House, at the North gate is ample for ordinary family. E-sy terms of nayment. The place is well adqueed for, and pro-duces Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hay, Cl. ver, Applea, Grapes, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Strawberties, and other small fruits, nearly all of the finest quality. Or will Lease Farm, Lodge and Outbuildings (the latter somewhat out of repair), with privilege of buying. No waste land. Thoroid and St. Catharlines have a connecting electric tram service running through the manufac turing town of Merritton. The steam raitway ser-vice to the Falls has been replaced by an electric railway recently. Adress the owner, M. S. FoLET, Editor and Pro-prietor of the *Journal of Commerce*, Montreal, Canada.

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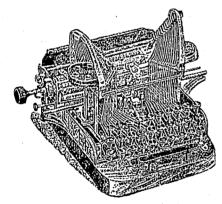
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MON	TREAL WHOLESAL	E PRICE	S CURRENT_THUR	RSDAY, FI	EB. 15, 1900.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholessle*	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm Products.	051 053	Crain New No. 1 Hard, Ft. Will No. 1 Northern do 2 " Oats. In store	0 00 0 633	Molaeses (Barbados) Porto Rico Evaporated Apples, New. do do Old. Raisins:		Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " "Italian Prel—Citron Orange Lemon,	S c. S c. 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 06 0 10 0 13 0 14 0 16 0 11 0 18 0 10 0 12
Vestern " Joot to choice Freeh Rolls. JuEzes: Jhoicest, col'd Vhite.		Barley, maiting "feed, alloat Pease, per \$0 hbs, in store Rye, in store Groceries	0 50 0 00 0 00 0 45 0 70 0 71 0 00 0 58	Sultanas	1 50 1 75 2 20 2 80 2 75 0 00	<i>Uhocolate</i> Vanills, yel. wrap. 24 x ½ lt do Chamois do do do Pink do do do Blue do do	0 24 0 36 0 48 0 49 0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66
Coos: Select new hills, efrigerator amed all, fresh	0 19 0 20 0 19 0 18 0 18 0 15 0 14 0 15	Tea, (HfChest & Cad.). Japan, com. to med., b. "good med. to fine. "choicest" fancy	0 15 0 16 0 17 0 19 0 221 0 25 0 26 0 36	Valencia	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 ip. Van. Green do do o do Lilac do do uo do Bronze do do do do White do do Unsweet'd blue prem do Starch:	0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66 0 65 0 74 0 73 0 83 0 38 0 45
	0 14 0 15 0 14 0 14j 0 12j 0 19 0 28 0 35 0 31 0 00 0 18 0 26	Pingsney med to good. in fine to finest	0 20 0 46 0 22 0 25 0 25 0 85 0 14 0 16 0 19 0 23 0 28 0 42	Vostizzas,	0 074 0 08 0 064 0 084 0 05 0 10 0 15 0 25 0 05 0 06 0 25 0 35 0 184 0 14	Can. Lanndry Silver Gloss Beneon's Prep. Corn "Sat. Chr. label No. 1 Wh. blue 48 lb Vinegar: less 10 p.e. dls.	000000
log Phonyors : Bacon, smoked, per B '', '' Carvassed Pork Ga.s.c. per bbl. do mess Dresed Hogs, 100 lbs Lard, per B Gan pure,	0 10 0 11 0 00 0 000 00 00 15 00 00 00 15 50 00 00 15 50 0 00 15 50	Indian. Darjeelings. Ceylon. Coffees, Mocha (green)-		S. S. Tarragona Walnuts	0 00° 0 08; 0 18 0 14 ⁴ 0 10 0 11 0 09; 0 12; 0 90 1 20 ⁵ C 15 0 100 0 50 1 00 0 608 0 15	Imp Trip Cote D'or Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. X Pure Malt. Cider Z.	0 28 00 0 23 00 0 25 00 0 20 00 0 17 00 0 45 00 0 17 00
"Com. Refined EXDS : Jlover, red, per 1b Jlover, per b rimothy, (Can'n) per beh '' Western Flax 56 lbs	. 0 06 0 07 . 0 07 0 07 0 11 . 0 07 0 14 . 2 00 2 35 1 50 2 10	Maracaibo Jamaica Rio Plantation Ceylon Chicory Canadian do	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	African " unbl. " Pimento	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 07 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 65 & 0 & 70 \end{array} $	"XXX. Soap: Best Laundry" "Common Matches: Telegraph" "Telephone" "Parlor, 200's" do 100's" "Tiger	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 05 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 02_{1} & 0 & 0\\ 3 & 70 & 3 & 9\\ 8 & 55 & 3 & 7\\ 1 & 50 & 1 & 6\\ 1 & 70 & 1 & 9\end{array}$
Fall Rye	0 75 0 90 0 12 0 14	Br Ground, in bris German gran'd Ex Ground, in bris " " in brs Powdered, in bris boxes	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 00 & 5 & 30 \\ 0 & 00 & 4 & 85 \\ 0 & 00 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 00 & 5 & 10 \\ \end{array}$	 <i>i</i> 1 lb <i>i</i> <i>ii</i> 1 lb <i>ii</i> <i>ii i ii</i> <i>ii ii ii</i> <i>ii ii ii</i> <i>ii ii ii</i> <i>iii ii iii</i> <i>iii iii</i> <i>iii iii</i> <i>iii iii</i> <i>iii iii</i> <i>iii iii</i> <i>iii iiii</i> <i>iiii</i> <i>iiii</i> <i>iiii</i> <i>iiii</i> <i>iiii</i> <i>iiii</i> <i>iiiiiiiiiiiii</i> <i>iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii</i>	0 22 0 24 0 00 3 15 0 00 8 25 4 75 5 25 4 00 4 25 5 00 5 25 b 8 75 7 75	Washboards: Washboards: Royal Lily do Rose Globe Improved Globe	1 60 0 8 1 65 0 1 65 0 1 65 0 1 80 0
Beeswax do. Bost hand picked Sugar Maple Syrup Maplein tins	170 175 185 175 185 009 010	ii ii half brla, ii ii 100-lb bxs ii ii 50-lb bxs,	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 5 & 20 \\ 0 & 00 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 00 & 5 & 20 \end{array}$	Tapioca, Pearl	1 75 0 00		10000



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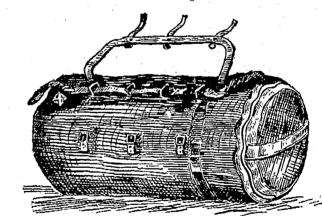
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WHOLESALE			

1999 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	MONT	REAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THU	RSDAY, F	EB. 15, 1900.	
Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale,
Hardware-Continued. CUT NAL SCHEDULE. Base Price, per Keg, carlote Extres-Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 50d and 70d Nalls. Cut and Fence Nails- 16 and 20d Hot Cut, per 100 lbs 8 and 9 d	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Galvanized Staples— 170 lb. box, 1½ to 121 Bright, 1½ to 121 Galvanized Jron.: Queen's Head, or equal} gauge 28 Common bar Jron, per 100 lbs. Car lots do 26 gauge Bar Jron, per 100 lbs. Car lots Ord. Crown, base	4 35 0 00 3 75 0 00 4 75 5 00 4 75 5 00 4 75 5 00 4 75 5 00 4 4 65 2 50 2 50 base 3 60 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 75 0 00 0 00 2 0 0 00 3 20 4 50 0 00 0 00 3 20 4 50 3 50 3 50 3 90 5 50 3 90 3 65 3 60 3 00 base 3 65 5 75 0 000 3 00 3 00 base 3 40 0 00 0 000	Metal Scrap No.1 Wrought Iron No.1 Machiner Stove	0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Tallow, cake	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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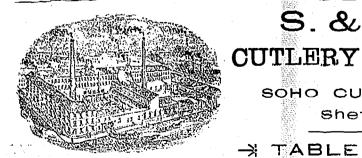
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1900.									
Name of Article Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Spl Cheese Salt p bag2001b Turk's Island per bush	1 . 1	Capstan Cigsrettes, 10s. 50s. Gold Fiake, 10s. 50s Three Castles, 10s. 50s Gold Tip, 50s. 100s Gerth's Smoking, per lb Wool.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 15 0 75 0 15 0 75 0 20 1 00 1 25 2 50 0 00 1 60	Ports- Tarragona Sandeman Warter & May sPorts gal. Sherries-Pen stin Wisdom & Warter's Sher-	2 00 5 50			
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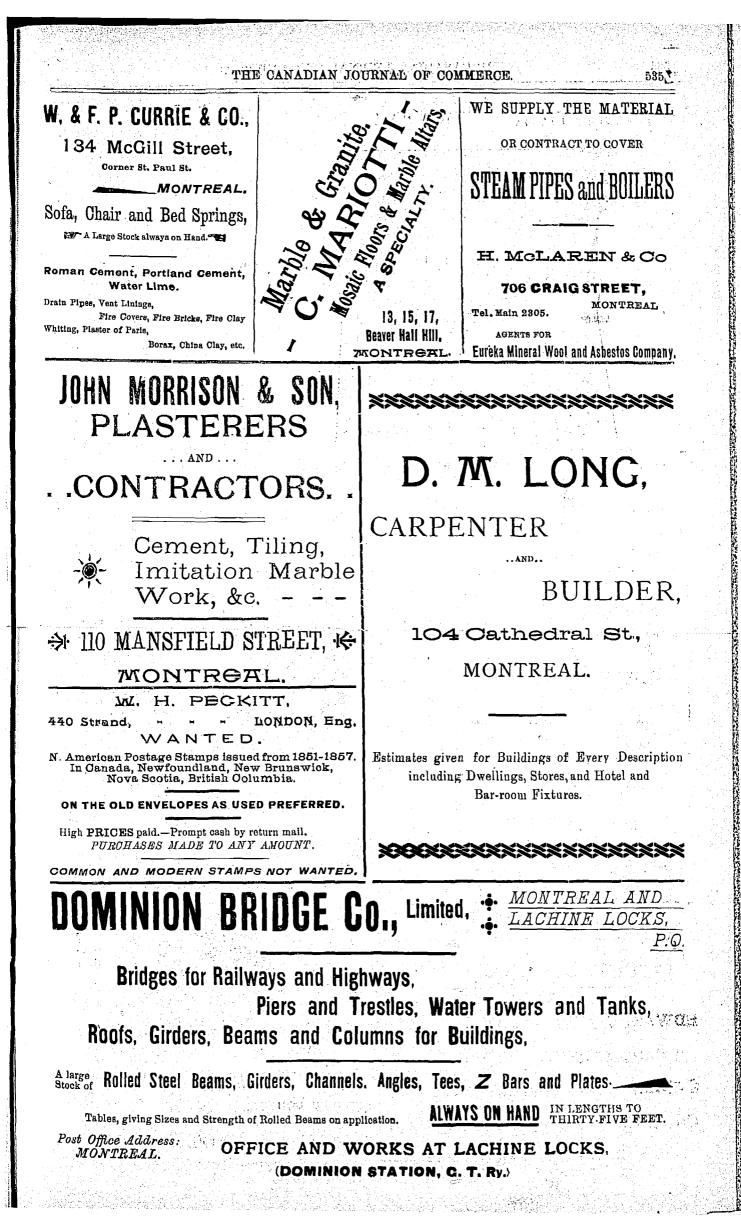
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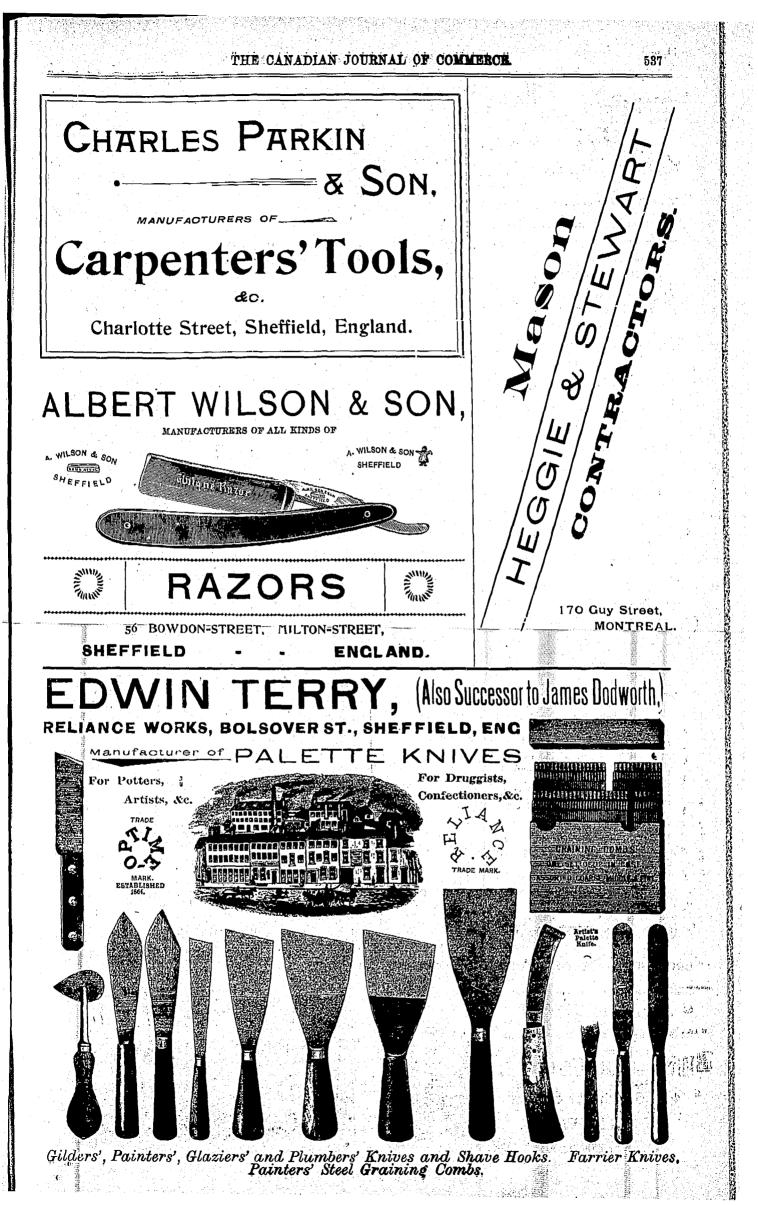
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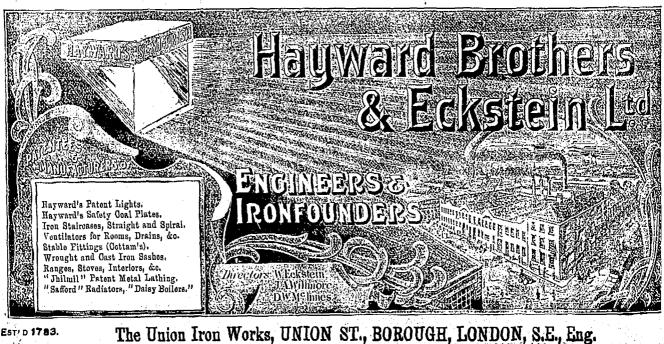
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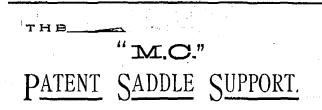
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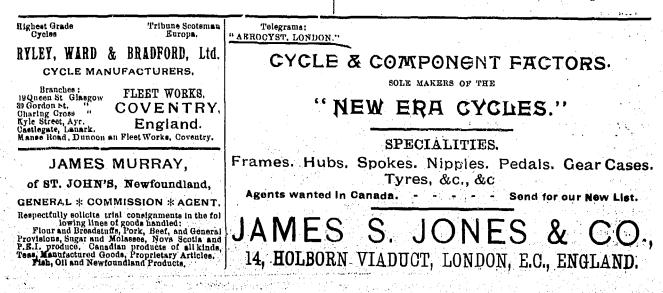
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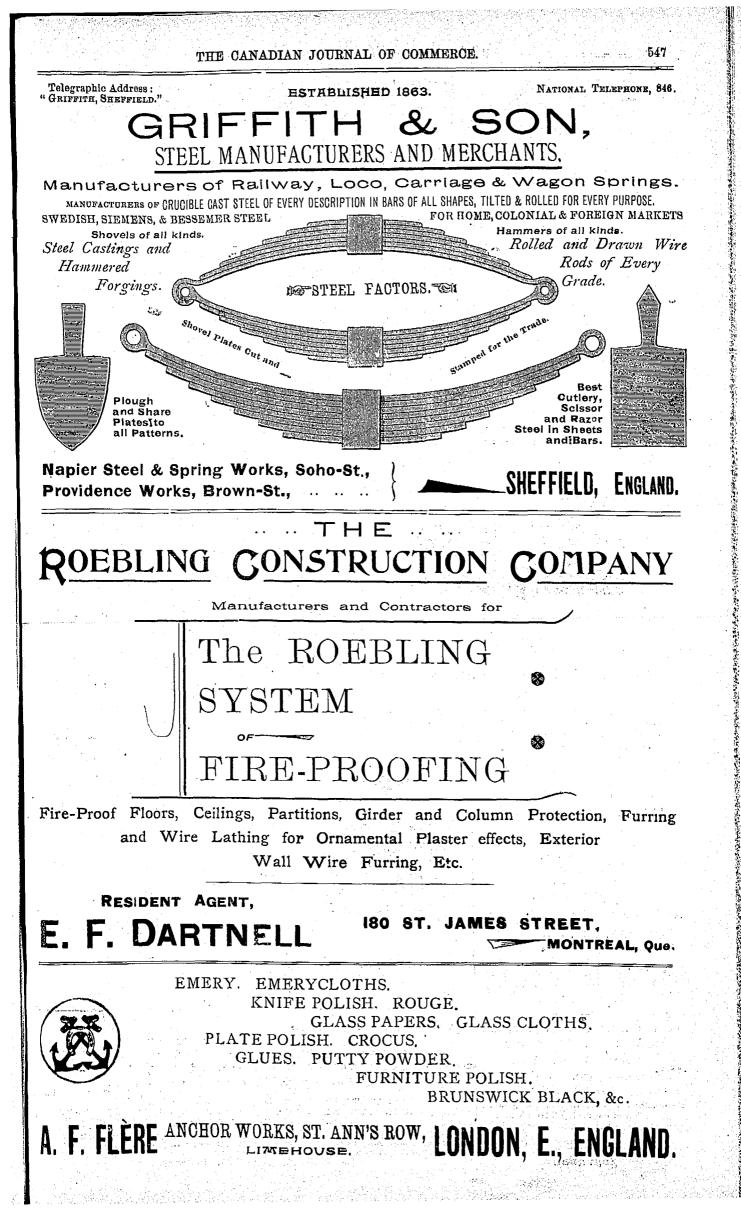
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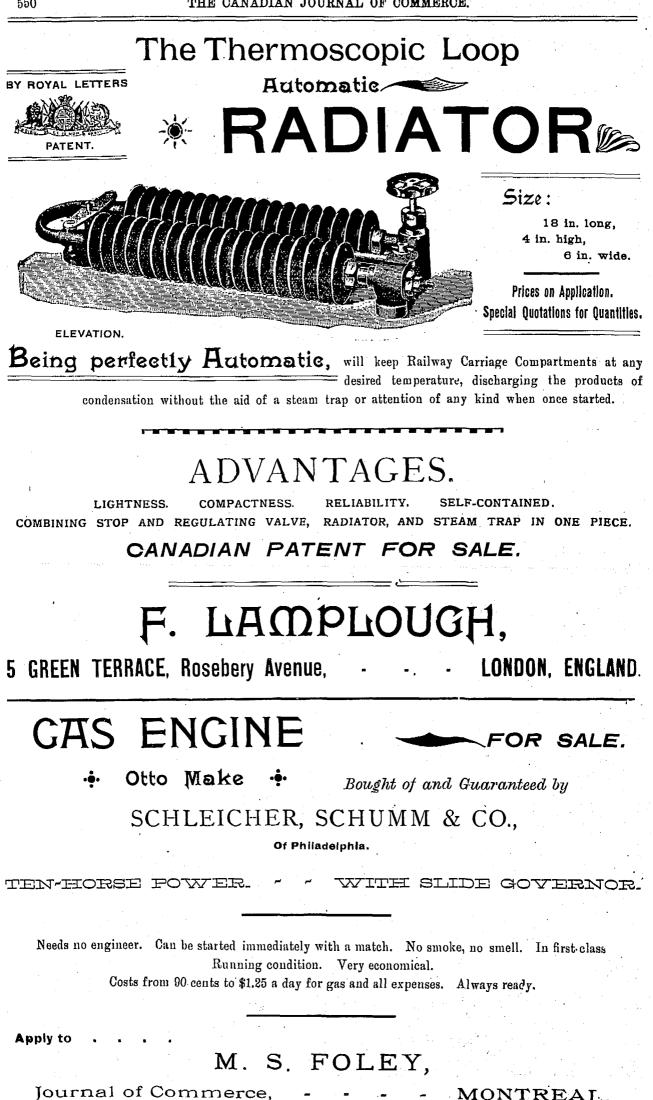
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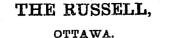












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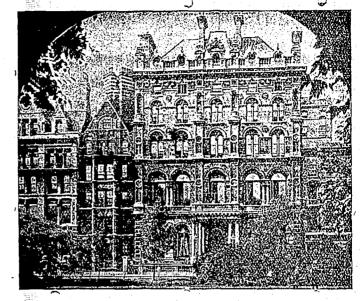
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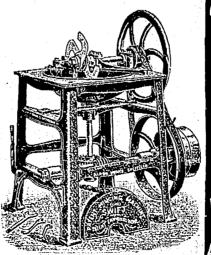
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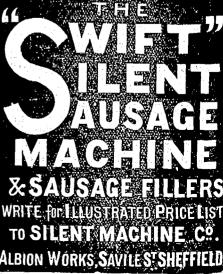
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