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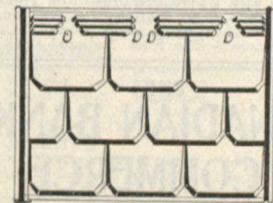
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Are Always They are more economically durable and quicker to apply than any others, fitting accurately—and therefore most easily laid.

Reliable They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of climates, invariably proving **Fire, Lightning, Rust and Weather Proof.**

If you're building, make sure of satisfaction by ordering EASTLAKES for the roof—fullest information if you write.

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HARDWARE,

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Iron and Steel,

**Wrought Iron
PIPE and
FITTINGS.**

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**FENSOM'S
ELEVATORS**

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Elevators**

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MOST OF THE
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BUILDINGS

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ONE
GRADE
THE
BEST**

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TORONTO DUKE STREET.**

METAL SHINGLES FLAT ROOFING
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SIDING CEILINGS



CORNICES FINIALS

WINDOW AND DOOR CAPS
SKYLIGHTS VENTILATORS
PIPE AND TROUGHING

SHEET METAL PUMPS, ETC.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817.
 Incorporated by Act of Parliament
 Capital all Paid-up, \$12,000,000 00
 Reserve Fund 7,000,000 00
 Undivided Profits. 764,703 91

HEAD OFFICE:
MONTREAL

Board of Directors:
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 Belleville
 Brantford
 Brockville
 Chatham
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 Deseronto
 Fort William
 Goderich
 Guelph
 Hamilton
 Kingston
 Lindsay

Ontario—Con.
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 Ottawa
 Perth
 Peterboro
 Picton
 Sarnia
 Stratford
 St. Mary's
 Toronto
 Yonge St. Br.
 Wallaceburg

Quebec
 Montreal
 " West End Br.
 " Seigneurs St.
 " Pt. St. Charles
 Quebec

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 Winnipeg, Man.
 Calgary, Alberta
 Lethbridge, Alta.
 Regina, Ass'a.

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 Fredericton, N. B.
 Moncton, N. B.
 St. John, N. B.
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 Glace Bay, N. S.
 Halifax, N. S.
 Sydney, N. S.

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 Nelson
 New Denver
 New Westminster
 Rossland
 Vancouver
 Vernon
 Victoria

NEWFOUNDLAND—St. John's, Nfld.—Bank of Montreal.
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 ALEXANDER LANG, Manager.
 IN THE UNITED STATES—New York—R. Y. Hebben and J. M. Greata, agents, 59 Wall St.
 Chicago—Bank of Montreal, J. W. DeC. O'Grady, Manager.
 BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—London—The Bank of England. The Union Bank of
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 England. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Scotland—The British Linen
 Company Bank and Branches.
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 chants' National Bank. J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo—The Marine Bank, Buffalo,
 San Francisco—The First National Bank. The Anglo-Californian Bank.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE,
TORONTO
 Paid-up Capital, \$8,000,000
 Rest..... 2,000,000

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 Cayuga Guelph Sarnia Walkerville
 Chatham Hamilton Sault Ste. Marie Waterloo
 Collingwood London Seaforth Windsor
 Orangeville Woodstock

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 Yukon District
 Dawson White Horse

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 Atlin Greenwood New Westminster
 Cranbrook Kamloops Nelson Sandon
 Fernie Nanaimo Rossland Vancouver
 Victoria

In Great Britain,
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 New York, San Francisco, Cal. Portland, Ore. Seattle, Wash. Skagway, Alaska.
 Bankers in Great Britain—The Bank of Scotland, London; Lloyds Bank,
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 Brazilian Bank. INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia
 and China. SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited; Bank of Africa,
 Limited. AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia, Limited; Bank of
 Australasia. HONOLULU—First National Bank of Hawaii; Bishop & Co.

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Capital Paid-up.... \$6,000,000
 Rest 2,600,000

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MONTREAL.

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 Kingston Leamington London Lucan Markdale Midway Mitchell Napanee
 Oakville Ottawa Owen Sound Parkdale Perth Toronto Walkerton Watford Westport Windsor
 Stratford St. Thomas Tara Tilbury

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 East End Branch, do. St. Lawrence St. Branch; Quebec, Shawville, Sherbrooke St.
 Cunegeonde (Montreal), St. Jerome, St. Johns, St. Saverien (de Quebec)

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 Neepawa, Portage La Prairie, Souris, Wetaskiwin, Winnipeg.

IN UNITED STATES—New York Agency, 63 and 65 Wall St. T. E. Merrett, Acting Agent.

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BANKERS IN UNITED STATES—New York, American Exchange National Bank; Boston, Merchants' National Bank; Chicago Agents, Northern Trusts Co.; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Francisco, Anglo-Californian Bank.

NEWFOUNDLAND—Merchants Bank of Halifax.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
 A general banking business transacted.
 Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital Paid-up, \$2,500,000
 Reserve Fund... \$2,050,000

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MONTREAL
 Incorporated by Act of
 Parliament, 1855.

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 JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.
 A. D. DURNFORD, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches.
 W. H. DRAPER, Inspector. H. LOCKWOOD and W. W. L. CHIPMAN, Ass't Insp's

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 Aylmer, Ont. Knowlton, Que. Owen Sound, Ont.
 Brockville, Ont. London, Ont. Port Arthur, Ont.
 Calgary, N.W.T. Meaford, Ont. Quebec, Que.
 Clinton, Ont. Montreal, Que. Revelstoke St'n, BC
 Chesterville, Ont. " St. Catherine Ridgeway, Ont.
 Exeter, Ont. " [St. Branch] Simcoe, Ont.
 Fraserville, Que. Mar. & Harbor Br. Smith's Falls, Ont.
 Hamilton, Ont. Jacques Cartier Sq. Sorel, P.Q.
 Hensall, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.
 Norwich, Ont.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Quebec—Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario—Dominion Bank. Imperial Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Co., Bank of Yarmouth. Prince Edward Island—Merchants' Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank. British Columbia—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Manitoba and Northwest—Imperial Bank of Canada. Newfoundland—Bk. of Nova Scotia, St. John's. Yukon Territory, Dawson City—Bank of British North America.

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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

LONDON OFFICE,
 5 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Paid-up Capital..... £1,000,000 Sterling
 Reserve Fund..... 350,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
 J. H. Brodie. Richard H. Glyn. Geo. D. Whatman.
 John James Cater. E. A. Hoare. Frederic Lubbock.
 Gaspard Farrer. H. J. B. Kendall. Henry R. Farrer.
 A. G. WALLIS, Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James Street, Montreal
 H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELSMLEY, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:
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 Brantford. Montreal. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C.
 Hamilton. Quebec. Brandon, Man. Victoria, B.C.
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 Kingston. Halifax, N.S. Kaslo, B.C.

Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches

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 San Francisco—124 Sansome Street—H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents
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 Foreign Agents—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—National Bank of Scotland Limited, and branches. Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, and branches. National Bank Limited, and branches. Australia—Union Bank of Australia, Limited. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Limited. India, China and Japan—Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

THE DOMINION BANK

Capital (paid-up)... \$2,440,000
 Reserve Fund..... 2,440,000

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TORONTO

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 W. Ince W. R. Brock, M.P. A. W. Austin Timothy Eaton J. J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P.

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 Belleville Guelph Montreal Oshawa Whitby
 Brampton Huntville, Ont. Nanapanee Seaforth Winnipeg
 Cobourg Lindsay Orillia Uxbridge " North End
 Gravenhurst

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THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid-up.... \$1,000,000
 Reserve Fund..... 750,000

HEAD OFFICE,
TORONTO

DIRECTORS
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 W. F. Allen Fred Wyld A. J. Somerville T. R. Wood Jas. Scott

AGENCIES
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 Bowmanville Brussels Colborne Kingston Picton
 Bradford Campbellford Durham Markham Richmond Hill
 Brantford Cannington Forest Stouffville

BANKERS
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 LONDON, ENGLAND—National Bank of Scotland.
 All banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited.
 GEO. F. REID, General Manager

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855
 Head Office, Toronto, Can.

Capital \$2,000,000
 Rest 2,000,000

DIRECTORS

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 Henry Cawthra Robert Reford
 WILLIAM HENRY BEATTY, Vice-President
 Geo. J. Cook Charles Stuart
 William George Gooderham
 DUNCAN COULSON, General Manager
 JOSEPH HENDERSON, Inspector

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 Collingwood Peterboro Rossland, B.C.
 Barrie Gannaquo St. Catharines
 Brockville London Petrolia Stayner
 Copper Cliff, Ont. London East Wallaceburg

Bankers:

London, England—The London City and Midland Bank, Limited.
 New York—National Bank of Commerce.
 Chicago—First National Bank.
Collections made on the best terms and remitted for on day of payment.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital \$2,500,000.00
 Rest 1,850,000.00

DIRECTORS

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 T. R. Merritt, Vice-President
 William Ramsay
 Robert Jaffray
 T. Sutherland Stayner
 Elias Rogers Wm. Hendrie

HEAD OFFICE,

D. R. Wilkie, General Manager

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 Ingersoll Niagara Falls Rat Portage St. Catharines Welland
 Listowel Ottawa St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Woodstock
 Brandon, Man. Edmonton, Alta. Prince Albert, Sask. Revelstoke, B.C.
 Calgary, Alta. Nelson, B.C. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C.
 Golden, B.C. Portage La Prairie, Man. Strathcona, Alta.

AGENTS—London, Eng.—Lloyds Bank, Limited. New York—Bank of Montreal.
 Bank of America. South Africa—Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

The ROYAL Bank of Canada

Head Office, HALIFAX, N.S.

Capital Paid-up... \$2,000,000
 Reserve Fund... 1,700,000

Directors. Thomas E. Kenney, Esq., President; Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Vice-President; Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq., Hon. David Mackeen.
 General Manager, Edson L. Pease. Sec'y and Superintendent of Branches, W. B. Torrance, Inspector, W. F. Brock, Halifax.

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Nova Scotia—Halifax, Antigonish, Bridgewater, Guysboro, Londonderry, Louisburg, C.B. Lunenburg, Maitland, Pictou, Port Hawkesbury, Shubenacadie, Sydney, Truro, Weymouth, New Brunswick—St. John, Bathurst, Dorchester, Fredericton, Kingston, Moncton, Newcastle, Sackville, Woodstock. P.E. Island—Charlottetown, Summerside. Quebec—Montreal, Montreal, West End, Montreal, Westmount. Ontario—Ottawa. British Columbia—Grand Forks, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Victoria, Vancouver, Vancouver (East End). Newfoundland—St. John's. Cuba—Havana. United States—New York (16 Exchange Place), S. H. Voorhees, Agent; Republic, Washington State.

Correspondents

Great Britain—Bank of Scotland. France—Credit Lyonnais. Germany—Deutsche Bank. Spain—Credit Lyonnais. China and Japan—Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. New York—Chase National Bank. Boston—National Shawmut Bank. Chicago—Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. San Francisco—First National Bank.

THE QUEBEC BANK

Founded 1818. Incorp'd 1822.

Head Office, Quebec

Capital Authorized... \$3,000,000
 Capital Paid-up 2,500,000
 Rest 700,000

Board of Directors:

John Breaker, Esq., President
 John T. Ross, Esq., Vice-President
 F. Billingsley C. F. Smith

Branches

Quebec, St. Peter St. Ottawa, Ont. Thorold, Ont.
 " Upper Town Thetford Mines, Que. St. George, Beauce, Que.
 " St. Roch Toronto, Ont. Victoriaville, Que.
 Montreal, St. James St. Three Rivers, Que. St. Henry, Que.
 " St. Catherine E. Pembroke, Ont. Shawenigan Falls, P.Q.

AGENTS—London, England, Bank of Scotland. New York, U.S.A., Agents Bank of British North America, Hanover National Bank. Boston, National Bank of the Republic.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: OTTAWA, Can.

Capital \$2,000,000
 Rest 1,665,000

Directors

CHARLES MAGEE, President. GEORGE HAY, Vice-President
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Branches—In Ontario—Alexandria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Cobden, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mattawa; Ottawa—Wellington Street, Bank Street, Rideau Street, Somerset Street; Parry Sound, Pembroke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Toronto, Vankelee Hill, Winchester. In Quebec—Granby, Hull, Lachute, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls. In Manitoba—Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Capital Paid-up... \$2,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund... 2,600,000.00

Incorporated 1832.

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N. S.

Directors:

John Y. Payzant, President
 Chas. Archibald, Vice-President
 R. L. Borden. G. S. Campbell
 J. W. Allison. Hector McInnes.

General Office, - - - - - TORONTO, ONT.

H. C. McLeod, Gen. Man. D. Waters, Chief Inspector Geo. Sanderson, Inspector

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 In Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, Pugwash, Westville, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick—Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussex, Woodstock. In P. E. I.—Charlottetown and Summerside. In Quebec—Montreal and Winnipeg. In Ontario—Almonte, Arnprior, Berlin, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba—Winnipeg. In Newfoundland—St. John's and Harbor Grace. In West Indies—Kingston, Jamaica. In United States—Boston, Mass.; Calais, Maine; Chicago Ill.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC

Capital Paid-up, \$2,000,000
 Rest, - - - - - 550,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Andrew Thomson, Esq., President
 Hon. John Sharples, Vice-Pres.

D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq. Wm. Price, Esq. Wm. Shaw, Esq.
 E. E. WEBB, General Manager. J. G. BILLET, Inspector.
 F. W. S. CRISPO, Assistant Inspector.

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 Carberry, Man. Holland, Man. Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Souris, Man.
 Carleton Place, Ont. Indian Head, N.W.T. Morden, Man. Virten, Man.
 Carman, Man. Killarney, Man. Neepawa, Man. Wawanesa, Man.
 Crystal City, Man. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Norwood, Ont. Warton, Ont.
 Deloraine, Man. MacLeod, N.W.T. Pincher Creek, N.W.T. Winchester, Ont.
 Edmonton, N.W.T. Manitou, Man. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
 Glenboro, Man. Merrickville, Ont. St. Lewis St. Yorkton, N.W.T.
 Gretna, Man. Melita, Man.

Foreign Agents:

LONDON—Parr's Bank, Limited. NEW YORK—National Park Bank. BOSTON—National Bank of the Republic. MINNEAPOLIS—National Bank of Commerce. ST. PAUL—St. Paul National Bank. GREAT FALLS, MONTANA—First National Bank. CHICAGO, ILL. Commercial National Bank. BUFFALO, N.Y.—City National Bank. DETROIT—First National Bank.

THE ONTARIO BANK

Head Office, TORONTO

Capital Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid-up, - 1,383,530.00
 Rest, - - - - - 350,000.00
 Profit and Loss Acct., 16,996.04

DIRECTORS

G. R. R. COCKBURN, Esq., President DONALD MACKAY, Esq., Vice-President
 Hon. J. C. Aikins R. D. Perry, Esq. A. S. Irving, Esq. Hon. R. Harcourt R. Grass, Esq.
 CHARLES MCGILL, General Manager

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Alliston Cornwall Lindsay Newmarket Port Arthur
 Aurora Fort William Montreal Ottawa Sudbury
 Bowmanville Kingston Mount Forest Peterboro Tweed
 Buckingham, Que.

Toronto—Scott & Wellington Sts. Cor. Queen & Portland Sts. Yonge & Richmond Sts

AGENTS

London, Eng.—Parr's Bank, Limited. France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. New York—Fourth National Bank and the Agents Bank of Montreal. Boston—Eliot National Bank.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885.

Head Office, TORONTO

Capital paid up... \$1,344,420
 Rest 250,000

H. S. STRATHY, General Manager
 J. A. M. ALLEY, Inspector

Board of Directors

C. D. WARREN, Esq., President JOHN DRYNAN, Esq., Vice-President
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 W. J. Sheppard, Esq., Waubesa

Branches

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 Aylmer Grand Valley Orillia St. Mary's
 Burlington Guelph Port Hope Sudbury
 Drayton Hamilton Sturgeon Falls Sault Ste. Marie
 Dutton Ingersoll Ridgeway Tilsonburg
 Elmira Leamington Newcastle Sarnia Windsor

Bankers—Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange National Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Capital (all paid-up)... \$1,935,750
 Reserve Fund... 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

Board of Directors—

JOHN STUART, President
 A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President
 John Proctor George Roach
 Hon. A. T. Wood
 A. B. Lee (Toronto)
 William Gibson

J. TURNBULL, Cashier

H. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashier

Agencies

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 Berlin Georgetown Listowel Orangeville Simcoe
 Blyth Hamilton Lucknow Owen Sound Southampton
 Brandon, Man. Barton St. Manitou, Man. Palmerston Toronto
 Carman, Man. East End Milton Plum Coulee, Man. Vancouver, B.C.
 Chesley Grimsby Mitchell Port Elgin Wingham
 Delhi Gorrie Morden, Man. Port Rowan Winkler, Man.
 Dundas Hamiota, Man. Correspondents Winnipeg, Man.

British—National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, London. American—Fourth National Bank, Hanover National Bank, New York. International Trust Co., Boston. Marine Bank, Buffalo. Continental National Bank, Chicago. Detroit National Bank, Detroit. National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City. National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, N.E.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1864

A. F. RANDOLPH, President J. W. SPURDEN, Cashier
Foreign Agents
 London—Union Bank of London. New York—Fourth National Bank. Boston—Eliot National Bank. Montreal—Union Bank of Lower Canada.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1825.

HEAD OFFICE:

Edinburgh

LIMITED
 Capital Subscribed... £5,000,000
 Paid-up 1,000,000
 Uncalled 4,000,000
 Reserve Fund 1,000,000

THOMAS HECTOR SMITH, General Manager GEORGE B. HART, Secretary

London Office—37 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
 JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager THOMAS NESS, Assistant Manager

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also transacted.

THE ADVANTAGES

of an investment in our Stock, over the ordinary loan, are that you relieve yourself of the care and worry of looking after insurance, rents or repairs, and taxes upon mortgaged property, and collecting your interest, looking up title, etc., all of which are attended to by the Company, in connection with our loans, in a systematic manner and under competent legal advice. Did you ever look at an investment in our Stock in this way before? Shares \$100 each. The issue is limited. Think it over, and write us for particulars.

THE STANDARD LOAN COMPANY TORONTO

ALEX. SUTHERLAND, D.D. President W. S. DINNICK Manager

The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation, Toronto Street, Toronto—

receives Deposits from Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms, and will be glad to meet or correspond with any who contemplate opening accounts.

Its Debentures are approved by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of Ontario as an investment for Trust Funds.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA Head Office, OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Authorized \$1,000,000 00
 Capital Subscribed 500,000 00
 Capital Paid-up 401,000 00
 Rest 134,000 00

Board of Directors
 JOHN COWAN, Esq., President REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President
 W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allen, Esq. J. A. Gibson, Esq.
 Robert McIntosh M.D. Thomas Paterson, Esq. Cashier

T. H. McMILLAN
 Branches—Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby, Pickering, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Port Perry, Tavistock, Ont.
 Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made.
 Correspondents in New York and in Canada—The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, Eng.—The Royal Bank of Scotland.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.

Incorporated 1872.
 Capital Paid-up \$600,000 Reserve Fund \$475,000

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.
 H. N. WALLACE Cashier

DIRECTORS
 ROBIE UNIACKE, President C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President
 W. N. Wickwire John MacNab W. J. G. Thomson

BRANCHES—Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Lockeport, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parraboro, Springhill, Shelburne, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John.
 CORRESPONDENTS—Dominion of Canada: Molsons Bank and branches. New York: Fourth National Bank. Boston: Suffolk National Bank. London, England: Parr's Bank Limited.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

Established 1850.
 Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000 Capital paid up, \$1,742,535 Reserve Fund, \$1,050,000

Board of Directors
 R. W. HENKER, President. HON. M. H. COCHRANE, Vice-President.
 Israel Wood J. N. Galer N. W. Thomas G. Stevens
 C. H. Kathan H. B. Brown, K.C. J. S. Mitchell
 Head Office—Shorbrooke, Que. WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

Branches—Province of Quebec: Montreal, Waterloo, Cowansville, Rock Island, Coaticook, Richmond, Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford, Magog, St. Hyacinthe, Ormstown. Province of B. C.: Grand Forks, Phoenix.
 Agents in Canada—Bank of Montreal and Branches. Agents in London, Eng.—National Bank of Scotland. Agents in Boston—National Exchange Bank. Agents in New York—National Park Bank.
 Collections made at all accessible points and remitted.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX

Paid-up Capital \$700,000 Reserve Fund \$260,000

Board of Directors:
 PATRICK O'MULLIN, President GEORGE R. HART, Vice-President
 J. J. Stewart, W. H. Webb, Hon. G. J. Troop, D. R. Clarke, Cashier.

Head Office, HALIFAX, N.S.

Agencies—North End Branch—Halifax, Edmunston, N.B., Wolfville, N.S., Woodstock, N.B., Lunenburg, N.S., Shediac, N.B., Port Hood, C.B., Fraserville, Que., Canso, N.S., Levis, P.Q., Lake Megantic, P.Q., Cookshire, P.Q., Quebec, P.Q., Hartland, N.B., Danville, P.Q., Grand Falls, N.B., Mahone Bay, N.S., Mabou, C.B., St. Raymond, P.Q., Grand Mere, P.Q.
 Bankers—The Union Bk. of London, London, G.B.; The Bank of New York, New York; New England National Bank, Boston; Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

BANK OF YARMOUTH NOVA SCOTIA

T. W. JOHNS, Cashier
 H. G. FABISH, Assistant Cashier

Directors:
 John Lovitt, Pres. S. A. Crowell, Vice-Pres.
 H. Cann Augustus Cann J. Leslie Lovitt

CORRESPONDENTS AT
 Halifax—The Royal Bank of Canada.
 St. John—The Bank of Montreal.
 Montreal—The Bank of Montreal and Molsons Bank.
 New York—The National Citizens Bank.
 Boston—The Eliot National Bank.
 Philadelphia—Consolidation National Bank.
 London, G. B.—The Union Bank of London.

Prompt attention to Collections.

THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY

President - HON. A. T. WOOD,
 Vice-President - ALEXANDER TURNER, Esq

Capital Subscribed \$1,500,000 00
 Capital Paid-up 1,100,000 01
 Reserve & Surplus Funds 356,752 19

DEBENTURES ISSUED FOR 1, 2 OR 3 YEARS

Interest payable half-yearly at the highest current rates. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.
 Head Office—King St., Hamilton
 C. FERRIE, Treasurer

LONDON & CANADIAN LOAN & AGENCY CO.

Limited.
 GEO. R. R. COCKBURN, President.
 THOMAS LONG, Vice-President.

Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000
 Rest 210,000

MONEY TO LEND
 on Bonds, Stocks, Life Insurance Policies and Mortgages.
 Rates on application
 V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager,
 103 Bay Street, Toronto.

The RELIANCE Loan and Savings Co. of Ontario

84 King St. East, Toronto
 President, HON. JOHN DRYDEN
 Vice-President, JAMES GUNN, Esq.
 Manager, JOHN BLACKLOOK.
 Secretary, H. WADDINGTON.

Progress of the Company

	Total Assets	Earnings
1st year	\$40,751 79	\$1,105 71
2nd "	255,334 91	9,500 48
3rd "	488,423 28	28,155 93
4th "	757,274 40	49,133 80
5th "	944,316 03	66,637 85

By an order of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council dated July 10, 1901, the Company is authorized to issue PERMANENT STOCK in shares of \$10.00 each. These shares are now offered for subscription at a premium of 10 per cent.

THE DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY

MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,
 LONDON, CANADA

Capital Subscribed \$1,000,000 00
 Total Assets, 31st Dec., 1900.. 2,272,980 88

T. H. PURDOM, Esq., K.C., President.
 NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

Head Office, QUEBEC
 Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000
 Rest 275,000
 Undivided Profits \$54,738.91

Board of Directors:
 R. AUDETTE, Esq., Pres. A. B. DUPUIS, Esq., Vice-Pres.
 Hon. Judge Chauveau N. Rioux, Esq. N. Fortier, Esq.
 V. Chateaufort, Esq. J. B. Laliberte, Esq.
 P. LAFRANCE, Manager N. LAVOIE, Inspector

Branches:
 Quebec, St. John Suburb Sherbrooke, P.Q.
 " St. Roch. St. Francois N.E. Beauce
 Montreal Ste. Marie, Beauce
 Roberval, Lake St. John Chicoutimi
 Ottawa, Ont. St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
 Joliette, Que. St. John's, P.Q.
 Rimouski, Que. Murray Bay, P.Q.
 Fraserville, P.Q. Montmagny, P.Q.
 St. Casimir, P.Q.

Agents:
 England—The National Bank of Scotland, London.
 France—Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 United States—The National Bank of the Republic, New York; Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston.
 Prompt attention given to collections.

INCORPORATED 1836

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK

Capital \$200,000 Reserve \$45,000
 W. H. TODD, President F. GRANT, Cashier

Agents—London, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York, Bank of New York, B.N.A. Boston, Globe National Bank. Montreal, Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B., Bank of Montreal.
 Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Huron and Erie

Loan and Savings Company

London, Ont.

Capital Subscribed	-\$3,000,000
Capital Paid-up	1,400,000
Reserve Fund	890,000

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

Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling.

Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company. Interest allowed on Deposits.

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

The Home Savings and Loan Company,

LIMITED.

Office No. 78 Church St. Toronto

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	-\$2,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,000,000

Deposits received and interest at current rates allowed. Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reasonable and convenient terms.

Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks.

JAMES MASON, Manager.

THE

Toronto Mortgage Company

Office, No. 13 Toronto St.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED	-\$1,445,870 00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	724,540 00
RESERVE FUND	250,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS	2,558,493 40

President,

ANDREW J. SOMERVILLE, Esq.

Vice-President,

WM. MORTIMER CLARK, K.C., W.S.

Debentures Issued in currency or sterling.

Savings Bank Deposits received, and interest allowed.

Money Loaned on Real Estate on favorable terms.

WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager

The Ontario Loan and Savings Company

Oshawa, Ontario

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... .. \$300,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	... .. 300,000
CONTINGENT	... .. 25,000
RESERVE FUND	... .. 75,000
DEPOSITS AND CAN. DEBENTURES	... .. 523,751

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures. Deposits received and interest allowed.

W. F. COWAN, President.
W. F. ALLAN, Vice-President.

T. H. McMILLAN, Sec-Treas.

THE CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL Investment Company, Limited

HEAD OFFICE, 23 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... .. \$2,008,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	... .. 1,004,000
RENT	... .. 350,000
ASSETS	... .. 4,271,240

DIRECTORS:

John Lang Blaikie, Esq., President.

John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Vice-President

A. E. Creelman, K.C., Hon. Senator Gowan, LL.D., C.M.G., J. K. Osborne, J. S. Playfair, N. Silverthorn, John Stuart, Frank Turner, C.E., Hon. James Young.

Money lent on Real Estate. Debentures Issued.

EDWARD SAUNDERS, Manager

Imperial Loan & Investment Co. of Canada,

Imperial Buildings, 32 and 34 Adelaide Street East TORONTO, ONT.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	-\$1,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL	732,724.00
RESERVED FUNDS	173,425.00

President—James Thorburn, M.D.
Vice-President—Ald. Daniel Lamb.
General Manager—E. H. Kertland.

Manager of the Manitoba Branch—Hon. J. N. Kirchoffer, Brandon. Agents for Scotland—Messrs. Torrie, Brodie & MacLagan, Edinburgh.

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

NEW ENTERPRISES.

A by-law was passed in Owen Sound on the 10th inst. to grant exemption from taxation for ten years, and free water for sanitary purposes, to the Sun Portland Cement Company, Limited. The company has large marl deposits at McNab Lake, about eight miles from town. This new concern will make the fourth large cement factory in or near Owen Sound.

It was mentioned in these columns a short while since that, as a result of the legislation prohibiting the export of logs into the United States, the Saginaw Lumber Co. had decided to move their mill to Ontario. Now we hear that the Cleveland Lumber Co., which owns timber limits in Foster township, north of Georgian Bay, is building a large mill in Sarnia.

THE representative of an English syndicate is reported to be looking over the ground in New Brunswick with a view to establishing a large paper factory with a capacity of at least 200 tons per day. They want 1,000 square miles of timber limits with convenient access to a good water power.

On Saturday last, a by-law to loan \$5,000 to the Bissell Manufacturing Company was submitted to the rate-payers of Elora, and carried by 189 for to 1 against. The company intends to take possession of the mill formerly occupied by the Dominion Brussels Carpet Company, and make the Bissell disk harrow and steel land rollers.

Mercantile Summary.

A DEMAND of assignment has been made upon J. F. Desmarais, a tailor at St. John's, Que., against whom several suits had previously appeared. He was previously a clerk in Sherbrooke, Que., and only opened shop in 1899. He is said, nevertheless, to owe some \$12,000, and to show assets of only \$3,000 to \$4,000.—J. A. Duchesneau, in the same line of business at Knowlton, Que., is also reported insolvent. He failed before in 1897, when a compromise was arranged at 60 cents.

F. C. Fader, a harnessmaker, at Shubenacadie, N.S., has assigned. His liabilities are small, but he shows no assets except a few poor book accounts.—A small tailoring business has been done by D. M. Bower, at Stellarton, N.S., since last summer, evidently with poor results, as he has now made an assignment.

A COUPLE more failures are reported from Sydney, N.S. Bowman Bros., came thither from St. John, N.B., last fall, and started up in the crockery line. Their assignment is now noted, liabilities being placed at \$3,500, with assets of \$2,700.—Another short-lived concern is Ripley & Morris, who started in the grocery line only a few months ago. Ripley is now reported an absentee, and the premises are closed.

THE . . . Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

Corner King and Victoria Streets, Toronto

HON. GEO. A. COX, President.

Capital	- - \$2,500,000.00
Invested Funds	- \$6,187,412.71

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

3 1/2% Interest allowed on deposits, repayable on demand.

4% Interest allowed on debentures repayable on 60 days' notice.

Government and Municipal Securities bought and sold. Money to loan at lowest current rates on choice security.

E. R. WOOD, Man. Director. F. W. BAILLIE, Ass. Manager

The ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO. Of London, Canada.

Subscribed Capital	-\$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	1,200,000
Reserve Fund	535,000
Total Assets	3,562,841
Total Liabilities	1,785,232

Debentures issued for 3 or 5 years. Debentures and interest can be collected at any agency of Molsons Bank without charge.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, Ontario, 1901

5%

Debentures

For a limited time we will issue debentures bearing 5% interest payable half-yearly.

The Dominion Permanent Loan Company

12 King Street West

HON. J. R. STRATTON, President.
F. M. HOLLAND, General Manager.

The TRUST & LOAN CO. OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1851

Subscribed Capital	-\$7,300,000
Paid-up Capital	1,581,666
Reserve Fund	870,307

HEAD OFFICE: 7 Great Winchester St., London, Eng.

OFFICES IN CANADA: Toronto Street, TORONTO
St. James Street, MONTREAL
Portage Ave., WINNIPEG

Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security of improved farms and productive city property.

R. D. MACDONNELL } Commissioners
L. EDYE }

The Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association

Head Office, 70 King St. East, TORONTO

Capital subscribed	-\$400,000
Capital Paid-up	128,000

Money loaned on improved freehold at low rates. Liberal terms of repayment.

JOHN HILLOCK, President. JOHN FIRSBROOK, Vice-President.
A. J. PATTISON, MANAGER

JOHN STARK & CO.
STOCK BROKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

Orders promptly executed on the Stock Exchanges of Toronto, Montreal, New York and London.
Stocks bought and sold for cash, or on margin.

Phone, Main 880. 26 Toronto St., TORONTO

FERGUSON & BLAIKIE,
(Toronto Stock Exchange)

Stocks, Bonds, Investments
Correspondence Invited.
23 Toronto St., TORONTO

OSLER & HAMMOND

Stock Brokers and Financial Agents.
18 King St. West, TORONTO

Dealers in Government, Municipal, Railway, Car Trust and miscellaneous Debentures. Stocks on London, Eng., New York, Montreal and Toronto Exchanges bought and sold on commission.

R. Wilson-Smith, Meldrum & Co.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE **Brokers**

Standard Chambers; 151 St. James Street, Montreal

MEMBERS OF MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds listed on the Montreal, London, New York and Toronto Stock Exchanges promptly executed.

A. E. Ames & Co.

BANKERS and BROKERS

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BUY AND SELL HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.

A. E. AMES, } Members Toronto Stock
E. D. FRASER, } Exchange.

Execute orders for securities on the Stock Exchanges of Toronto, Montreal, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and London, England

Receive deposits subject to cheque—allow interest on deposits and credit balances.

Transact a general financial business.

WILTON C. EDDIS, F.C.A.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Office, 23 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

Office Telephone 204.
House Telephone 4628.

Special attention paid to Manufacturers' Accounts and Audits.

JAMES C. MACKINTOSH
Banker and Broker.

166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

Dealer in Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Municipal Corporation Securities a specialty.

Inquiries respecting investments freely answered.

Edwards & Hart-Smith
GEO. EDWARDS, F.C.A. A. HART-SMITH.
Chartered Accountants

Office—Bank of Commerce Building,
5 King West, Toronto

Telephone 1163.

Mercantile Summary.

MISS EMMA TRACEY, doing a millinery business at Coaticooke, Que., has found it necessary to assign.

PRIOR to 1898, J. L. Hou.d, of Gently, Que., was a farmer. He then started a small general business, but a reported lack of sobriety, coupled with a lack of experience, has brought about the result usual in such cases, and he has now assigned.

It is now asserted that the London & Port Burwell Electric Road will assuredly be built. The Aymer Express says: "The last and final difficulty is removed that could throw any doubt on the construction of the electric road to Port Burwell and London, and now the undertaking is as sure to go through, as it is possible to be sure of anything in this world. Every municipality along the route has signed the necessary agreement, the last being completed on the 15th.

CLEMENT CHAPELLE, formerly in business at St. Stanislas, Que., for ten years with a good record, moved to valley-field in the spring of 1899. He there put up a large block of buildings, which seems to have absorbed all his active means, and made him hard up ever since. Of late some suits have appeared against him, and he has now consented to assign.

We have seen a copy of the Trustees' report in the matter of the Estate of Smith & Duck (John M. Duck), grocers, of Windsor, Ont., insolvents. The liabilities were \$3,492 to some 70 persons in a dozen places, mainly, Windsor, Detroit, London, Hamilton, and Toronto. By the showing of the first and final dividend sheet, the estate has been economically administered, which is not so generally the case in insolvent estates, as it should be. The stock was sold at 60 cents in the dollar, the fixtures at 55 cents, and \$931 was collected from book debts. Altogether the receipts were \$2,693, and the disbursements \$598, out of which \$363 was privileged. Trustees' fees were \$135. The sum left for dividend to creditors was \$2,095, which suffices to pay 60 cents in the dollar on the obligations. James F. Smyth and George Bartlet were the trustees. Under the circumstances, 60 per cent. is a pretty good dividend to be realized on the estate.

ACCORDING to the New Glasgow Chronicle, the Nova Scotia Iron and Coal Company has bonded an immense property in the Strait of Belle Isle, near Labrador for \$200,000. They have a sixty days' option, and their expert is now looking over the land. The present holder of the property is Mr. Sheldon. It comprises about two hundred acres, and is said to contain an immense body of high grade ore. Should the company close the deal, they are to pay Mr. Sheldon \$20,000 a year until the \$200,000 is paid. They are also to pay him royalty on all ore taken out over a certain amount.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

Office and Safe Deposit Vaults.

59 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Capital, \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund \$250,000

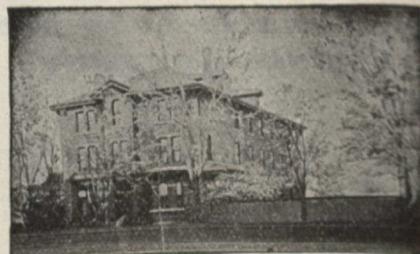
President: JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D.
Vice-Presidents: HON. S. C. WOOD, W. H. BEATTY, Esq.
J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director.
A. D. LANGMUIR, Assistant Manager.
JAMES DAVEY, Secretary.

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Receiver, Committee of Lunatic, Guardian, Liquidator, Assignee, etc.
Deposit Safes to Rent. All sizes and at reasonable prices. Parcels received for safe custody.
Bonds and other valuables Guaranteed and Insured Against Loss.
Solicitors bringing Estate, Administrations, etc., to the Corporation are continued in the professional care of the same.
For further information see the Corporation's Manual.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY

LONDON, ONTARIO
Paid-up Capital \$630,200
Reserve Fund 192,000
Assets 2,252,188

Directors: Messrs D. Regan, Pres., W. J. Reid, Vice-Pres.
Thos. McCormick, T. Beattie, T. H. Smallman.
Money advanced on improved farms and productive city and town properties, on favorable terms.
Mortgages purchased.
Deposits received. Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling.
C. P. BUTLER, Manager.



"Glen Mawr" MISS VEALS' SCHOOL
651 SPADINA AVE.
TORONTO.
Art, Music,
Matriculation & General English Course
EARNEST, PROGRESSIVE, THOROUGH.

MAKE YOUR WILL

Many people who have properties to dispose of postpone the duty of making a will until it is too late. Have you made your will? We will forward to any address in Canada will forms free for the asking.

THE Trusts & Guarantee Co.

LIMITED
CAPITAL \$2,000,000
Office and Safe Deposit Vaults—14 King Street West, TORONTO.
HON. J. R. STRATTON, President.
T. P. COFFEE, Manager.

Debentures

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

Stocks. New York, Montreal, and Toronto Stock purchased for Cash or on margin and carried at the lowest rates of interest.

H. O'HARA & CO.

No. 30, TORONTO STREET

Members of the Firm—H. O'Hara, H. R. O'Hara, W. J. O'Hara.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange—H. R. O'Hara, W. J. O'Hara.

J. F. RUTTAN

REAL ESTATE, INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE.
PORT ARTHUR & FORT WILLIAM.
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ESTABLISHED 1857.

JENKINS & HARDY

Assignees, Accountants, ESTATE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

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466 Temple Building, Montreal.

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TELEPHONE 2754

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Stock and Grain Broker

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Correspondence solicited.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

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HIGH GRADE
INVESTMENT
SECURITIES

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT ON APPLICATION.
TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

—ISSUE—

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available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM KERR & CO.

When writing to advertisers please mention this journal

Mercantile Summary

THE cotton mill premises of Wm. Parks & Son, Limited, are advertised in the St. John papers to be sold at public auction on 15th October.

THE Pullman car porters are asking for an increase in wages on the ground that "tips" have fallen off almost one-half. Let us hope for the time when the other half of the tips shall cease.

MR. R. H. COLEMAN, of the Canada Company, has been appointed junior commissioner to fill the position vacated by the appointment of Alfred Willson as senior commissioner, succeeding the late Senator Allan.

THE secretary of the Bell Telephone gives notice that the company will receive tenders for \$200,000 of its 5 per cent. debentures, to be delivered on the 1st October. These debentures are payable on the 1st April, 1925. Interest payable half-yearly on the 1st of April and 1st of October.

ST. JOHN'S, Que., is to pronounce upon a proposed by-law to provide for a loan of \$40,000 to pay for fire station appliances and town hall, and also to provide for the floating debt which now amounts to \$15,000. It is very doubtful if the sum is adequate to provide fire protection which the town needs.

A Dainty piece of literature is the invitation, on fancy paper, deckle-edged, issued by the Gurney Foundry Company, to be "At Home" at the offices of the company, 500 King street, West during the Toronto Industrial Fair, August 26th to 7th September, and at the London offices of the company, 382 Richmond street, during the Western Fair, September 5th to 14th.

ELECTRICAL industries are making much progress in Argentina, especially in Buenos Ayres. There are several factories which turn out switch-boards, and even small dynamos. The imports of electrical supplies imported during 1900 were 648 dynamos, value in gold, \$80,025; "electrical material" to the value of \$341,034; insulated wire and cable, \$511,709; incandescent lamps, \$101,112; telephone material, \$20,143; telegraph material, \$36,993. Germany, Belgium, England, France and the United States furnish the most of this; Holland and Italy a small portion.

THE first trip over the Midland Railway line from Windsor to Shubenacadie, N.S., has been made. The roadbed of the line was found to be in good condition—the last twenty miles of it being excellently so, the train running over this part at the rate of forty miles an hour. One thing along the line especially noted were the piles of lumber and deals, at nearly every station. Mr. McMullen has two mills on the line, and at one station alone he has about 100 carloads of lumber ready for shipment. It has been arranged that an accommodation train will be placed on the line, leaving South Maitland for Windsor in the morning, and returning in the afternoon.

TO THE TRADE

GALVANIZING

Of all descriptions done in addition to our extensive Windmill, Pump and Water Material lines. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
LIMITED
Atlantic Ave., Toronto, Ont.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

—Offices—
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59 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

D. E. Thomson, K.C. George Bell
David Henderson John B. Holden
W. N. Tilley.

LINDSEY & WADSWORTH

Barristers, Solicitors, Notary, &c

Freehold Loan Building, Corner
Adelaide and Victoria Streets,
Suite 77 and 78.

TORONTO.

G. S. LINDSEY, K.C. W. RIDOUT WADSWORTH

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Mercantile Summary.

KENT & TURCOTTE, of Montreal, are curators of the estate of Joseph Fisher, merchant, of Quebec and Beauce. Arthur Barsalou, Henry Saxe, J. Vineberg and Hyman are inspectors.

ON Monday of last week, the Erieau post office mail bag was stolen from the L. E. & D. R. R., and all the mail matter carried off. The bag was found lying near the track entirely empty. It had been cut open and the contents taken

AN old land-mark was destroyed in Sarnia on Saturday last in the Major grist mill, operated by James Parks. At the same fire, J. S. Loughead's store-house for hubs and bent goods, adjoining, was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$40,000; partially insured. Parks had no insurance.

THE last of the dividend announcements of the English railway companies was made known to-day, says the Glasgow Herald of 9th August, namely, that of the Great Western, which pays for the last half-year at the rate of 2¼ per cent., as compared with 3½ a year ago, while the amount carried forward is fully £13,000 less.

THE canneries of the Pacific Coast are now dependent for their inside labor on the Chinese, says the "Province," and the Japs do a large part of the fishing. The suggestion is made among the cannerymen to bring out Icelanders, or crofters from the west coast of Scotland, who have been used to fishing all their lives, and who would make their homes here, and replace the Mongols.

MESSRS. W. J. Poupore, Ottawa; Theodore Nadeau, New York; J. A. Rafter, Montreal; J. C. Malone, Three Rivers; E. P. Ronayne, and J. C. McRae, Montreal; Jacques Bureau and F. S. Tourigny, Three Rivers; and M. J. Morrison, Montreal, are incorporated under the name of the Diamond Lighting Company; capital, \$500,000. The location is not mentioned in the Gazette.

THE American inventor, Thomas A. Edison, has been visiting Sudbury to investigate for himself the capacities of that district in furnishing copper and nickel for electrical and manufacturing purposes. It is now discovered that he is half a Scotchman, for his mother was an Elliott, from Scotland. The people of Sudbury presented him with an address and a serenade.

THE statement is made in the Vancouver News-Advertiser that over \$4,330,000 has been shipped from the Yukon and Atlin gold fields, via Skagway, since the opening of navigation this year. The total known shipments by this route, up to July 31, exceeded the four million dollar mark, as above stated. In addition to this, some very heavy gold shipments have been made via St. Michael. Most of the treasure came out consigned to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, although there were several large shipments by private individuals.

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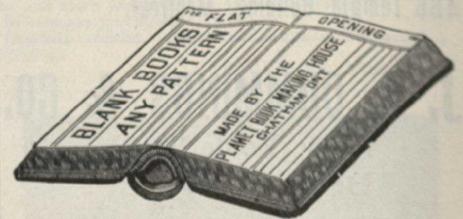
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MR. MULOCK, the Canadian Postmaster-General, who reached home from Australia last Sunday, speaking of the Pacific cable, said that the negotiations had progressed satisfactorily, and the cable was now under contract to be in working order by December 31st, 1902.

THE Regina Fair, which opened on 13th inst., was honored by the presence of the Licut.-Governor of the Territories. The address presented to his Honor on the occasion declared the expectation of 10,000,000 bushels of grain from the Regina district this year. Reference was made also to the subject of tree culture on the plains, which is making considerable strides. Animals from outside the Territories were shown this year at this fair for the first time. Some swine were shown, but no sheep. Dairy produce was scarce, but the horticultural display excellent.

ACCORDING to the Canada Gazette, the following are the parties composing the direction of the Franco-Canadian Steam Navigation Company, of Canada, which seeks incorporation with a capital of one million dollars. This is the line subsidized last session, of which Mr. Clergue is at the head. Other directors are: Messrs. Hon. Robert Mackay, Hon. A. A. Thibaudeau, Hon. L. M. Jones, Toronto; E. V. Douglas, Philadelphia; J. R. Booth, George E. Drummond, Wm. E. Blumhart, Henry Miles and L. E. Geoffrion.

MRS. ANNIE GILBERT, who carried on a small fancy goods business in Brantford for a number of years, has assigned for the second time. In 1897 she had been able to induce her creditors to write 75 per cent. off their claims.—After working as a jeweller for six years and saving \$300, George Fairgrieve opened a shop in Galt about two years ago. Being pressed by creditors he was obliged last October to mortgage his stock for \$1,600. This has been foreclosed and eight years of labor gone with but little, if anything, but experience.

FROM Victoria advices of 12th inst., we learn that a meeting was held on that day by the creditors of the Green-Worlock private bank estate. Half a dozen applications were made for the position of trustee of the estate, and the different applicants offered to do all the work for a commission, which ranged from 3 to 5 per cent., on the receipts. The creditors preferred H. MacKenzie Cleland, barrister who was backed up by the special committee. The vote was 209 to 95 in favor of the committee's report. It was ordered that Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, the solicitors for the creditors, be instructed to apply to the court for a change of trustees, as requested by the creditors, and Ald. John Kinsman was named to act as the petitioner. The motion also appointed a new advisory committee, as follows: Messrs. Kinsman, Coigdarippe, E. C. Baker, Shakespeare and John Taylor. It was suggested that Mr. Beaven resign, but this that gentleman is not disposed to do.

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We have received the following New Tools for immediate delivery.

- 2 14-inch Swing x 6 foot bed Engine Lathes.
- 2 14-inch " x 8 foot " " "
- 1 17-inch " x 6 foot " " "
- 1 24-inch " x 12 foot " " "
- 1 24-inch " x 16 foot " " "
- 1 36-inch " x 16 foot " " "
- 1 24-inch x 36 inch x 10 foot bed. Gap. Engine Lathe.
- 2 24-inch x 40-inch x 20 foot " " "
- 1 36-inch x 60-inch x 16 foot " " "
- 1 72-inch Face Lathe, with two rests.
- 24-inch x 24-inch x 64 foot bed Iron Planers.
- 1 20-inch Triple geared Iron shaper.

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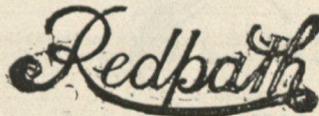
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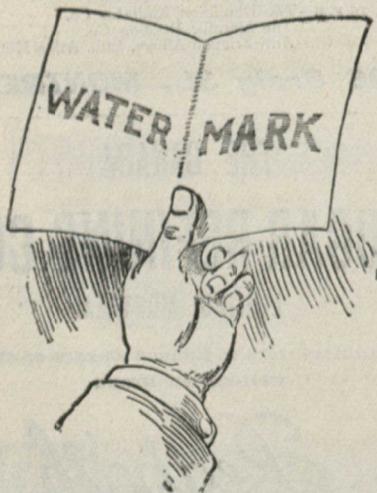
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Mercantile Summary.

THE Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co., of this city, is about to open a branch in Montreal. Premises containing three floors and a basement have been taken at 357 and 359 St. James St., and are being fitted up with modern conveniences. Mr. R. H. Greene, a prominent representative of the company, has spent some days in Montreal supervising the arrangements. The company is changing its warehouse in Toronto, having taken the spacious premises forming the south-west corner of Bay and Front streets, which are being remodelled to accommodate the company's increasing business.

AN offer of compromise was recently made by S. L. Teskey, boot and shoe dealer, at Ottawa, at the rate of 25 cents on the dollar, but the proposition was not favorably considered, and his assignment is now reported, with liabilities of about \$7,000. He has long been in business, but was unsuccessful before in 1894, and has since been more or less dependent on the support of a Montreal house. The assignment is also noted of Blewder & McNaughton, of the same city, who have been occupied on contracts for bridges, etc., on the Canada-Atlantic and Parry Sound railways for some years past. They appear to have been in cramped shaped for the last couple of years.—Mills Bros., hatters, Ottawa, have put their affairs into the hands of the assignee. The business is of old establishment, and was formerly carried on by W. H. Mills, who proved unsuccessful, and latterly his son, S. G. Mills, is understood to have figured as the proprietor. A proposition that creditors should accept 25 per cent. of their claims was made a week or so ago.

THE week's failures in Montreal have been of unimportant character. J. E. Casgrain, a newly fledged young doctor, who started a drug store the past spring, without capital, has consented to assign on demand.—J. A. Gravel & Co., a small firm of second-hand dealers, have failed, owing \$600 to \$700.—On demand, an assignment has been made by P. Bougie, hotel-keeper. He previously carried on a jobbing cigar business, unsuccessfully, in his wife's name.—A. A. Brodeur, tobacconist, reported recently as failed, is offering 10 cents on the dollar.—W. J. Wilson, a dealer in law books, against whom several recent suits have appeared, has made an assignment of his assets.—Mrs. M. Foley, who has carried on a ladies' underwear business for the past 28 years, and who has always been well regarded, is now compromising at 15 cents, cash.—F. X. Vezina & Frere, hay and grain dealers, have assigned, with small local liabilities.—Antoine Viau, doing a small furniture business in the St. Henry suburbs for some ten years, has agreed to assign on the demand of the Knechtel Furniture Co.

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“As representative of Messrs. W. Balchin & Co. of London, Sydney (N.S.W.) and Fremantle, (W.A.), I purpose being in Toronto about 15th August, and in Ottawa and Montreal a fortnight later seeking agencies. Highest references respecting the firm and myself from Mr. Larke, Canadian Commissioner, and others.

Correspondence may be addressed
c/o Monetary Times to 15th August.

CHAS. E. McCLURE

It is stated that not a vacant store can be had in Granby, Que. But Mr. A. C. Savage is to build a handsome block of six stores in the town, seeing that the demand for accommodation is pressing.

LAST week we stated that J. C. Jones, dry goods dealer in this city, had called a meeting of his creditors. We now learn that being unable to make a satisfactory arrangement with them he has assigned.

UNCLE SAM had 997,735 pensioners on his army and navy pension bureau on 30 June last, and the amount paid them during the fiscal year was \$67,687,233, a decrease of \$1,790,000 from the roll of 1899-1900.

WE have seen a hanger, issued by the Canada Paper Co., which is ingenious and useful for offices. The company will be pleased to forward one to any book-keeper or office manager, who will address a post card to the company in Montreal or Toronto.

At a fire on Saturday night last, in the Canadian Rubber Company's works, Montreal, damage was done to the extent of \$5,000. Ferdinand Paquet, caretaker; Alphonse Pepin, and a woman relative, who were on the premises, were taken out of the building badly burned, and died at the hospital next day.

LENNOXVILLE council has passed a by-law providing for the consolidation of its debt and the issue of \$22,000 in debentures to be paid at the rate of \$500 yearly. At present there are \$12,000 in bonds maturing in January, 1902, besides a floating debt of \$10,000. The ratepayers are to vote on the by-law on the 28th inst.

THE Chatham, New Brunswick, World says: “The Sulphate Fibre Company's mill, with the timber limits belonging to it, is in the market, awaiting a purchaser. The bondholders, who are now in possession, will not run it, and if a purchaser be not obtained, it will be closed. This would be a great blow to Chatham, and something should be done to avert the danger.”

THERE are always human hogs, who will take advantage of other people's necessities. Some such were among the so-called farm hands, who went west this month. The Winnipeg Telegram, of 15th inst., tells the story thus: “The complaints made by some of the recently arrived harvest hands, that they were unable to secure situations, has caused some comment, and the charges made have been frequently contradicted. One prominent gentleman said to a Telegram reporter: ‘I went out as far as Treherne with the heavy train on which were a large party of these laborers. At every station along the route there were farmers ready and willing to hire the men, but as the arrivals had made up their minds to get \$60 per month or nothing, and at that price there was nothing doing. I heard many offers of from \$35 to \$50 per month, but these were promptly declined. The men nearly all went on westward to the end of their tickets.’”

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MEAFORD—Grey County. C. H. JAY & COY,
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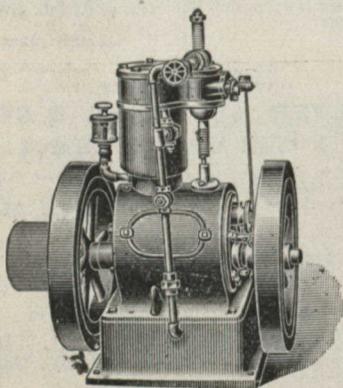
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LINDSAY, ONT.

W. H. LINDSAY came from Glasgow, Scotland, to the town of Milton, Ont., in 1864, and for some time travelled for a wholesale house in Hamilton. Being tired of this he opened a general store in Milton in 1872, with limited capital, but for some years did well, and his statement for September, 1899, showed a surplus of \$6,300. Since that time he has had very strong competition, and had to ask for several renewals. He has at last assigned.

An assignment has been made by J. E. Cullen, implement agent, at Peterboro, who had formerly been farming. About eighteen months ago he took over the business of Henry Owens. At that time his interest in two farms amounted to about \$3,000. In November last he was obliged to mortgage his assets, showing that it did not take long to lose the greater part of his estate by an ill-advised venture into the not evergreen field of commerce.

For many years the Webber Brothers were employees in the large dry goods store of A. R. Kerr & Co., in Hamilton. Not content with their position and prospects, something over three years ago they started business on their own account, and for some time apparently prospered, but during the last year their trade was not satisfactory. Then in March last they moved into new premises, but this evidently did not improve their position, for they have assigned. They claim to have a stock of \$18,000, and liabilities just half this sum.

THE effect of the Ontario statute requiring pine logs cut in the province to be manufactured into lumber in the province is shown in a transaction described in a despatch of Tuesday last from Windsor. A real estate dealer in that place has agreed to sell twenty-eight acres of land on the river front below Sandwich on the Detroit river. The purchaser is the Saginaw Lumber Company, of Saginaw, Mich. It is the intention of the company to erect a large lumber mill on the property. The machinery will be removed from Saginaw this fall and placed in position for the work of cutting the logs next spring.

A TELEGRAM from Winnipeg, under date Monday last, says that it is learned from official sources that the Manitoba Government crop report for August, which will be out in a day or two, will give the following estimate of yield—for the principal grain crops:

Grain	Acres.	Total yield, Bush.
Wheat	2,011,835	48,857,255
Oats	689,950	40,206,775
Barley	191,009	6,433,919

Total grain crop 85,497,949

This estimate is based upon crop reports of the department during the past ten days. These figures mean an average of 24.28 bushels of wheat per acre; 43.78 bushels oats, and 33.68 bushels barley. All will join in the hope that these generous figures may be realized.

declaration is made under such circumstances, as to show clearly that the insolvent either cannot or does not intend to carry out the contract, then it is open to the solvent contractor to rescind the contract. Therefore, to entitle the one party to rescind, the other party must not only have declared himself to be insolvent, but it must also be the actual fact that he is insolvent, or that he does not intend to carry out his part of the contract. The following were the facts of the present case:

The plaintiffs, Logie & Company, carried on business at Dundee. The defendants were merchants in London. By contracts dated respectively June 26th and 27th, 1900, Logie & Co. sold to the defendants two parcels of jute of 1,000 bales each, cost, freight, and insurance, to be shipped from Calcutta to Dundee. The contracts were to be construed according to the laws of England, and were deemed to be performed there; payment was to be made in London within twenty-four hours of the reporting of the steamers, no exchange for bill of lading, freight,

release and policy of insurance. It appeared that for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be paid in exchange for the documents under such conditions as these, it is the practice to assume that the bales will be of a certain usual average weight, and upon that weight to calculate the amount at the contract price. The contracts contained clauses by which, if the jute turned out to be in an unmerchantable condition, an allowance was to be made to the buyers, as also if the goods turned out to be of a quality inferior to that represented; and if such allowance amounted to more than 15s. per ton, the buyers were to be entitled if they chose to invoice the goods back to the sellers at 5s. a ton above the then market value of jute of the quality contracted for."

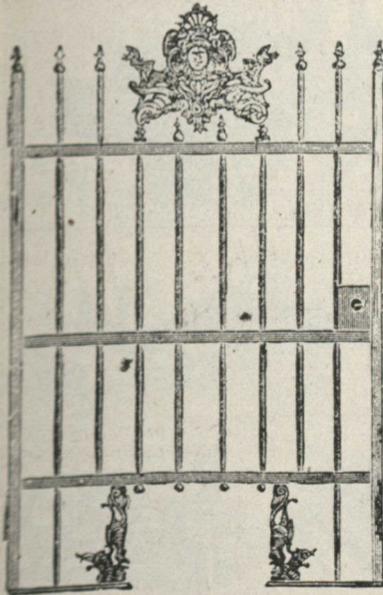
On October 30th, 1900, the firm of Logie & Co. issued a circular announcing that they had stopped payment, and on November 6th, by a deed executed in Scotland, they assigned the whole of their estate to the plaintiff, whose name is Mess, for the benefit of their creditors. The assignment included all contracts, and in terms authorized Mess, the assignee, to adopt them and carry them out. Meanwhile the price of jute had fallen heavily, making the contracts increase in value to the insolvents. They therefore sent several notices to the defendants of the shipment of various parcels of jute to implement the contracts. The defendants, however, remained silent and nothing was heard from them until November 26th, when they wrote, as follows: "Owing to the insolvency of your firm, we consider our contracts with you cancelled, and we are therefore sorry to be obliged to refuse acceptance of any declarations made against the same." On November 27th, Mess tendered the shipping documents for a large part of the goods, and asked the defendants for payment in accordance with the usual customs. He also on the same day answered their letter of November 26th, insisting that the defendants were bound to perform their contracts, and added: "I guarantee you that all the contracts will be implemented and that all claims for short weight (if any), quality, and condition will be paid by us." On the defendants persisting in carrying out their contracts, this action was brought to recover damages for the refusal to accept and pay for two parcels of jute.

It was held that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the damages asked, on the ground that a mere declaration of insolvency by one party does not entitle the other party to the contract to rescind it. The notice of insolvency above did not specify that the plaintiffs had no intention of carrying out their contracts or were not able to do so—in fact all the circumstances actually pointed to intention and ability on the part of the plaintiffs to perform the contracts. Therefore, it was not competent to the defendants to refuse to accept and pay for the goods, and they were held liable in damages.

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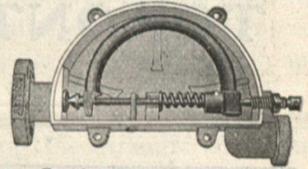


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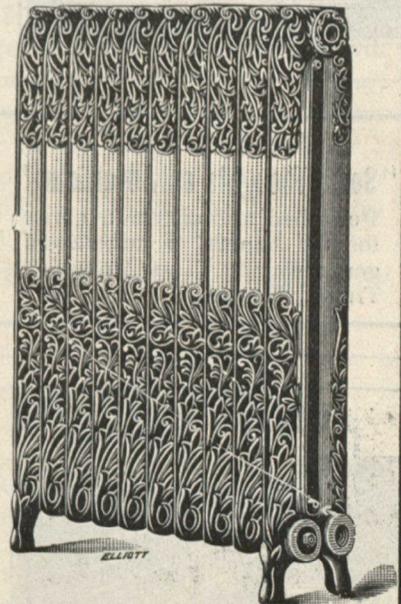
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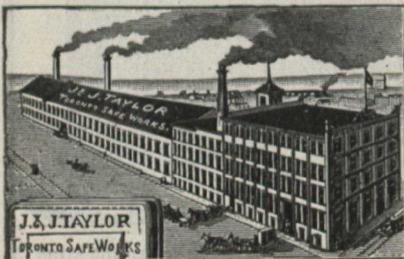
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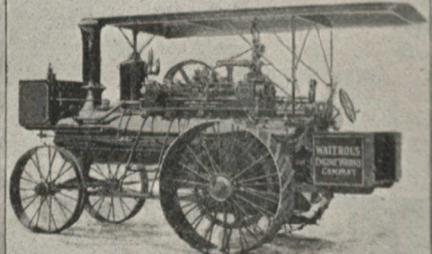


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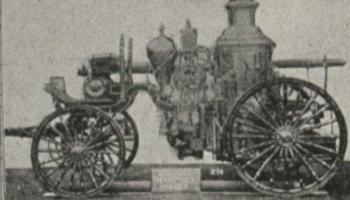


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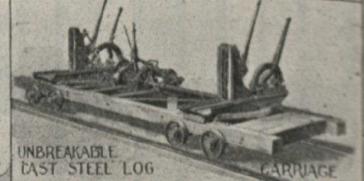


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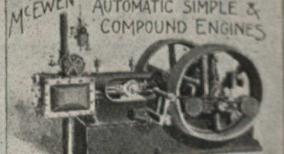
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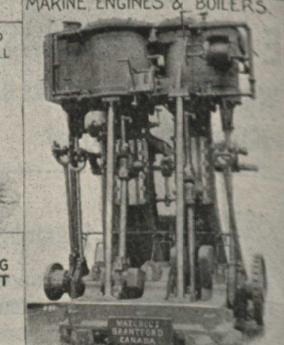
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TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1901.

THE SITUATION.

It is gratifying to see for once the Irish members of the House of Commons standing up for the privileges of that body. On complaint that they had been libelled, *en masse*, the defendants were brought to the bar and severely reprimanded. Seeing that this was a quasi judicial proceeding, it might have been in better taste, if the accusers, being also judges, had refrained from jeering the delinquents. But in this they were at liberty to follow their own instincts. The great point is that the Home Rulers have upheld in their own persons the privileges of the House of Commons; the proceeding has strengthened the authority of the Commons, which the Home Rulers are most frequently found defying. They have strengthened an old weapon, chiefly required in exercise against their own delinquencies. Their eagerness to humiliate two press delinquents at their bar blinded them to the effect of their action in strengthening the authority of the House, and thus a happy result has been achieved incidentally, when the only object was to humiliate the editor and the manager of the London Globe.

Several actions have been begun against the Government to obtain a refund of royalties paid on gold by miners in the Yukon, in the spring of 1898. The royalty itself is attacked as unconstitutional and illegal. This allegation seems to rest on the assumption that the Orders-in-Council were not, as required, laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the session. This is a purely technical point; it will scarcely be contended that the miners remained ignorant for any great length of time of the Orders-in-Council. The tax is impugned on the ground that Parliament alone can impose a tax. Within a few years, similar objection was taken to certain American legislation, which authorized the President to proclaim certain taxes; but it failed. When Parliament authorizes a tax to be levied, it in effect sanctions the tax, and the form of doing it can scarcely form a loop-hole through which

to escape payment. The claimants go so far as to assert that Parliament cannot authorize the Governor-in-Council to levy any tax. John Hampden, of historic fame, is brought upon the scene, with the anti-ship money Act in his hand; but the theatrical display will scarcely avail to cause a return of the royalties paid. We should conjecture from this singular bit of pleading that the historical reading of the eminent counsel for the suppliants is somewhat limited. The Government in defence alleges that the grants to the miners were issued by the Gold Commissioner in excess of his authority, but this point will not likely be pushed to its legitimate consequence. One point made by the Government is that the miners having voluntarily paid the royalty cannot now recover it back from the Government. The Government does not deign to notice the claim that the royalty is unconstitutional and illegal, probably considering it of no account.

If the project of crossing the Atlantic by steam in four and a half days, between New York and Bantry Bay, Ireland, ever be realized, the hope of establishing a fast line on the St. Lawrence, with any chance of competing in speed, may as well be abandoned, for competition would become out of the question. Since the projectors of the Grand Trunk selected Portland as the Atlantic port of the line, a great revolution in feeling has taken place in Canada, simply because every place on the coast wants to be the Atlantic port, if it can be; if not, an Atlantic port. The commerce of the country, as a whole, has been subordinated to the local rivalry of the ports; and the far-inland port of Montreal makes a great bid of a peculiar kind to become the national port of Canada, in the East. This new line, according to one account, will consist of six large steamers, of which two will be detailed to the Canada trade, with either Sydney or Halifax for the Canadian port. If purely commercial considerations were to rule, the best port as far as it could be ascertained, would be selected; but when the line promoters apply at Ottawa for a subsidy, as they inevitably will, the region of politics will be entered and the rivalry of the ports will revive in all its vigor and unreason.

As a result of the arrangement that has been made with the Government of Newfoundland, Mr Reid is at liberty to put his great interests in the province under a company, of which the capital is put at \$25,000,000. Mr. Reid, as is seemly, will be president of the company, which, it is said, will be organized by the 1st September.

The proposed changes in the German tariff are exceedingly unpopular in Germany. And no wonder. Hitherto the nation has made special efforts to develop her manufactures, and has met great success in so doing. But she is hard pressed, in this line, by old and new rivals; and she has no margin to justify putting her artizans on dear food, made so for the benefit of another class. Her two great rivals, England and the United States, have cheap food, which one grows and the other imports. This new tariff will be death to Germany's manufactures, and the prospect causes consternation. With the development which Socialism has reached in Germany, the new tariff, if enacted and put into force, may cause a general break-up.

The City of Winnipeg has practically abolished Separate Schools, and made provision for the children who attended them in the Public Schools. A certain proportion of Roman Catholic teachers will be employed, as previously provided for, but no distinctive garb is to be worn by them. There is a vague rumor that the change meets the views of the Ottawa Premier, but whether he has been consulted by the local Premier, who has been to the Federal Capital, was not even known when this rumor was started. The Separate School question no one has yet been able wholly to settle. The present arrangement is opposed by many advocates of Separate Schools; and while such schools exist, they create opposition from the majority of the population of the province.

THE CANADIAN CENSUS.

The result of the census of Canada is disappointing to those who expected to find a large increase of the population in the Dominion. The rate of increase is less than it was in the previous decade. We must congratulate the province of Quebec on its virility, while Ontario lags behind. The respective birth-rates in the two provinces goes far to account for the different results; it will no longer be possible to put down Ontario deficiencies to defects of birth registration; another cause must be sought. It is well to remember how many of her sons and daughters Ontario has sent to Manitoba and the North-West these five or ten years past. As a result of whatever causes, we are falling relatively behind Quebec, at the rate of 30,000 in the decade. It has been stated that Ontario will, under the constitution, lose a proportion of its parliamentary representation, because of Quebec's relative increase, which means a loss of political significance and power. But as against this apprehension may be placed the resolution No. 1, of Parliament, which formed the basis of the Confederation Act. This reads: "No reduction shall be made in the number of members returned by any section unless its population shall have decreased relatively to the population of the whole union, to the extent of 5 per centum." The principle of representation, to which she appealed, for the application of which she clamored for years, now tells against her. She must abide by the rule which she was herself the means of enforcing, and she can find no remedy in retracing her steps. Ontario has become somewhat too much malthusian, in the German sense, when they act as interpreters only. Everywhere, with the single exception of Kingston, the urban population shows an increase. If the students were not counted in that city, the theory is that they were counted elsewhere. Besides students, we must assume, were everywhere dealt with on the same rule. The greatest danger of mistakes lay in the possibility of counting members of families who have left the country; and it will be very difficult to show whether, or to what extent, this has been done.

Quebec will make no gain of numerical strength in the House of Commons, the number of 65 being for her the standard. Manitoba and British Columbia will between them gain that number. The other losses will be felt in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The North-West Territories will gain

two seats. As compared with all the other provinces, Quebec retains the same relative proportion of representation. It was wisely provided by the Fathers of Confederation, that Quebec should have an unalterable pivot number, round which the other changes in the relative representation in the other provinces should revolve, so that, in theory, she neither gains nor loses, but maintains the proportion originally assigned to her. The other provinces, taken separately, gain or lose, according to their relative increase or decrease of population.

It is not too much to say that the results of the census of 1901, as far as population is concerned, are generally disappointing. It was the general expectation that the Dominion would show six million, or at least five and a half, of inhabitants. But the bulletin No. 1, of the census returns, issued last Friday, shows the total population of Canada to be 5,338,883, as against 4,833,239 in 1891, an increase of 505,644, in the decade. This bulletin gives the census by families or households, occupied dwellings and population as taken on the last day of March, 1901, and compared with the census of 5th April, 1891. The number of families this year is 1,043,294; in 1891, the number was 921,643. The number of dwellings has increased from 877,586 to 1,006,625.

By numbers and percentages, the population of the principal city municipalities is given as follows:

	1891.	1901	Inc.	Per cent.
Montreal	220,181	266,826	46,645	21.18
Toronto	181,220	207,971	26,751	14.7
Quebec	64,090	68,834	5,744	9.1
Ottawa	44,154	59,902	15,748	35.6
Hamilton	48,980	52,550	3,570	7.3
Winnipeg	25,639	42,336	16,697	64.9
Halifax	38,495	40,788	2,292	5.9
St. John	39,179	40,711	1,532	3.9
London	31,977	37,983	5,906	19.0
Victoria	16,841	20,821	3,980	26.6
Kingston	19,263	18,043	*1,220	6.3
Vancouver	13,709	26,196	12,387	91.1
Brantford	12,753	16,631	3,878	30.4
Hull	11,264	13,988	2,724	15.3
Charlottetown	11,373	12,080	607	6.1
Valleyfield	5,515	11,055	5,540	100.4
Sherbrooke	10,097	11,765	1,668	16.5
Sydney	2,427	9,908	7,481	308.2
Moncton	5,165	9,026	3,861	74.7

*Decrease.

This is a most disappointing showing for Montreal, which city and her suburbs, everyone who knows her believes to possess 300,000 inhabitants, if not more. There may be an explanation later. Toronto people are disappointed, too, for her municipal census makes out that she has about 220,000 people, instead of 207,000. Ottawa and London, Hamilton and Brantford, have no cause of complaint, all of them showing a good rate of increase. Winnipeg, and Vancouver have done well. The increase of Moncton is remarkable, especially when contrasted with the lesser growth of Halifax and St. John. Calgary shows a good increase, from 3,876 to 4,684, and Brandon a better, rising from 3,778 to 5,738.

The increase of the various provinces is indicated in the following table, both actual figures and percentages being given:

	1891.	1901.	Increase.	Per cent.
British Columbia	89,175	190,000	91,827	93.5
Manitoba	152,506	246,464	83,858	61.3
New Brunswick	321,263	331,093	9,830	3.6
Nova Scotia	450,396	457,116	8,720	1.9
Ontario	2,114,326	2,167,978	53,657	2.5
P. E. Island	109,078	103,258	*5,820	5.3
Quebec	1,488,535	1,620,974	132,439	8.9
The Territories	66,799	145,000	78,201	117
Unorganized Territory	32,168	75,000	42,832	133.1

*P. E. Island loses 5,820.

There are other places, whose progress deserves notice. In Ontario, Peterboro, for instance, whose growth has been from 9,717 to 11,224; Windsor, from 10,322 to 12,154; Guelph from 10,539 to 11,496; Berlin from 7,425 to 9,747; Sarnia from 6,693 to 8,176; Owen Sound from 7,497 to 8,777. Stratford, St. Thomas and St. Catharines all show a respectable rate of progress. Many of these, notably Peterboro and Berlin, have grown in population because of their increasing manufacturing importance. In other provinces, Sydney's coal and iron boom of course accounts for its quadrupled number of residents. The growth of Winnipeg and Vancouver is something to be proud of. Ottawa and Brantford make good showing, as also Victoria and London, but Quebec city might have been expected to show a larger gain than nine per cent., which is barely more than that of the province at large.

The following table will show the growth in population of some of the leading towns in Quebec province:

	1891.	1901.	Increase.
Joliet	3,372	4,220	848
Shawenigan	1,320	3,810	2,490
St. Jerome	2,868	3,619	751
Frazerville	4,175	4,569	394
Magog	2,100	3,516	1,416
Granby	1,710	3,773	2,063
St. Hyacinthe	7,016	9,210	2,194
Windsor Mills	1,591	2,149	558
Sorel	6,677	7,057	380
Nicolet	1,932	2,225	293
Farnham	2,822	3,114	292
Maisonneuve	1,226	3,958	2,732
Chicoutimi	2,275	3,826	1,551

The growth of Magog and Granby is attributable to manufacturers in their midst, and the paper pulp industries at Chicoutimi and Shawinigan account for the increase of their population. Maisonneuve is a new and active suburb of Montreal. Valleyfield, "the cotton town," shows a very remarkable rate of growth, having more than doubled in ten years.

QUEBEC PROVINCE FINANCE.

We have received from the capital of the province a statement of receipts and disbursements of the province of Quebec for the year ended 30th June, 1901, as published in the official Gazette. What may be termed the regular receipts were \$4,566,391, as compared with \$4,451,578 in the preceding year, and \$4,177,656 in 1898-99. As against these, the regular expenditure for this year is put down at \$4,519,317 (leaving a surplus of \$47,000), as compared with \$4,433,385 in the previous year, and \$4,364,686 in

1898-99. There are additional sums put down as received from trust funds and proceeds of inscribed stock, also expenditures on debt conversion and on railway subsidy account, but we need not complicate matters with these, which amount to some \$200,000 each way.

In looking at the items, which make up the revenue of Quebec, the main item is usually the subsidy received by the province from the Dominion. This is ordinarily about \$1,278,000, though last year it was a little more. Receipts from lands, forests and fisheries show an increase of \$420,000 over the \$1,043,000 from this source in the preceding year. Crown land sales, especially pulp-wood forests, account doubtless for much of this. More was raised from hotel and shop licenses, and more from the direct taxes, so strenuously disliked, on commercial corporations, but less from succession dues. The item of \$300,117, interest on price of Q. M. & O. Railway sold, does not vary. But we observe that the revenue from reformatory schools and from insane asylums has increased.

The large items of expenditure are, of course, first interest on the provincial debt, which is practically the same as in the previous year, a million and a half. An aggregate of \$1,048,017 has been paid out for legislation, civil government, and the administration of justice, each of the items mentioned exceeding that of the preceding year. The sum of \$50,000 has been added to the expense of public instruction during the year, still there were probably good reasons for this, as doubtless there were for a like increase in outgo for mines and colonization purposes. General progress demands and justifies these outlays. Lunatic asylums cost as much as before, but as we have said, there is an offset in increased receipts from these institutions.

A statement of the funded debt of Quebec and her temporary loans accompanies the above statement. The funded debt is \$35,007,898, off which must come \$10,074,453, the amount of the sinking fund invested, leaving the net debt \$24,933,444. This differs but the merest trifle from the \$25,022,381 of twelve months ago; and it is to the credit of the holders of the provincial purse strings that a stop has been put to the disturbing increases of some previous years. The temporary loans, etc., amount this year to \$1,138,974, which is only some \$90,000 more than in 1900.

Receipts and expenditures, province of Quebec, for the year ended with June, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

Dominion of Canada	\$1,278,987
Lands, forests and fisheries	1,465,003
Mines	6,000
Administration of justice, building and jury fund, law stamps, fees, etc.	249,182
Licenses—Hotel, shops, etc.	661,968
Duties on successions	163,511
Maintenance of Insane	71,338
Reformatory and industrial schools	23,595
Quebec Official Gazette	16,635
Legislation	14,084
Registration stamps	64,445
Interest on price of Q. M. & O. Railway	300,117
Interest on loans and deposits	10,557
Minor revenues	26,480
Railway subsidies tax	320

\$4,566,391

EXPENDITURE.

Public debt	\$1,549,275
Legislation	235,596
Civil government	278,397
Administration of justice	534,114
Police	26,296
Inspection of public offices	9,500
Public instruction	427,589
Literary and scientific institutions	1,000
Arts and manufacturers	13,000
Public works and building: ordinary, \$123,390; extraor- dinary, \$24,165	147,555
Agriculture	199,217
Lands, forests and fisheries	138,425
Colonization and mines	189,390
Immigration	4,249
Charities	44,570
Lunatic asylums	345,000
Reformatories and industrial schools	60,000
Micellaneous services	199,688
Registrars' salaries and contingencies	35,000
Quebec Official Gazette	13,000
Night schools	24,000
Provincial Board of Health	14,500
Various small outlays	29,939
	\$4,519,217

FARM HANDS DISAPPOINTED.

Most unseemly stories come from Winnipeg, Brandon, Moosejaw, and other points in our North-West, to the effect that of the thousands of men who have gone from other provinces to Manitoba and the Territories to help in the harvesting of this year's grain, there are from tens to hundreds stranded at different places and unable to find work. Lack of sense on the part of some of these passengers, and lack of system on the part of those who should have directed and controlled them, have led to this state of things. Men were offered farm work at good wages in Eastern Manitoba, we are told, but refused it, and pressed on westward in their curiosity to see more of the country. For these one need have little sympathy—they had their chance and did not take it. But to distribute 14,000 or 17,000 men from Winnipeg to Regina, and from Turtle Mountain to Prince Albert, is a job requiring some systematic effort. And this appears to have been lacking in a great degree. Government machinery should have stepped in to aid the railways in so large a task; should have ascertained beforehand how many hands could be placed in certain districts, and distributed them accordingly. It is a very disappointing way of advertising the West to carry people one or two thousand miles only to find themselves without work or money to buy food. If in their sanguine vaporings about "a sixty to eighty million bushel crop," some Western folk have induced more hands to visit them than can find work, harm will have been done by the needless embitterment of many who might have made good settlers.

UNCHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A man in Toronto, who professes to be a faith-curist, treated a little boy the other day, who had diphtheria, by praying over him. The boy died, and

the faith-curist is having an anxious time answering the questions of the Crown Attorney. It is not long since a death occurred in Port Hope because a mother would not take reasonable measures to combat a deadly disease, preferring to rely upon the "absent prayer treatment" of a faith-cure fakir. Out upon such miscalled Christian Science. No wonder the Editor of "Health" says: "People who deliberately deny themselves aids to longevity, do not deserve to enjoy insurance against death. Life insurance companies exclude from the category 'insurable' all persons engaged in hazardous occupations. They refuse to take risks on miners, handlers of explosives, and workers among dynamos and live wires. Why should they insure men who blindly reject medical science and entrust their physical welfare to spiritual fanatics?"

Since the above was written, a coroner's jury has pronounced upon the case. They find that the boy, Roy Lewis, died from diphtheria, that his father "showed culpable criminal negligence in not providing medical assistance, medicine, nursing and comforts, and that Richard Perry, Christian Science demonstrator, was an accessory after the fact, inasmuch as he undertook to advise and treat a dangerous and contagious disease he admitted he was totally ignorant of." So far so good. But the verdict goes farther, and properly sets forth that the teaching of the sect known as Christian Science, as brought out in the evidence, is a danger to the community, and the jury would recommend that the law should make it a criminal offence for a demonstrator of this peculiar sect to attend or treat a case which is not being attended by a duly qualified medical practitioner.

We have now the statement by the Crown Attorney, Mr. H. H. Dewart, that, as a result of the verdict, action is very likely to be taken against the father of the deceased, and the Christian Science demonstrator interested in the case. We are glad to hear it, and trust that such fanatics as play with human life as these "Christian Scientists" do, may be restrained from their folly by the strong arm of the law.

It is difficult, in view of a decision by C. J. Falconbridge in 1895, to reach and punish the demonstrator in a case of this kind. The judge then held that the Christian Science operator, or healer, was not liable for manslaughter in having used, unsuccessfully, his process of "absent" or "present" prayer. But a more recent judgment is likely to prove a deterrent to persons who cast behind them tested remedies for contagious or other dangerous diseases. It was held last year in England, we are told, that a father, whose child had died under the so-called treatment of one of these empirics—who consider all disease mental and would presumably attempt to cure a broken leg by prayer—was prosecuted for not having sought proper medical assistance, and found guilty of manslaughter. There are fathers, and it seems even mothers, who are so besotted with this Mary Baker Eddy craze, that they will look on and see their offspring languish and die from pneumonia, diphtheria or typhoid, and yet think they are doing their duty if they ask some travelling tinker to pray over or for the sick child. It is time that such child-murder were prevented. And especially, it is time that faith curists were prevented by legal means from spreading contagious diseases. If our law is not competent to achieve these results, it should be made so.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

A manufacturer in Montreal writes to ask that we shall print a list of metric weights and measures. He says: "If you would print something of the sort, that we could cut out of your paper, and paste on a piece of cardboard for reference, it would be very handy. We sometimes want to know what a hectolitre is equal to, or the exact area of a hectare. You might do a service to quite a number by doing this." We have repeatedly done something of this kind already, but are quite willing to do it again. The list we give below is taken from the August number of the American Consular Reports, which are responsible for the spelling:

METRIC WEIGHTS.

- Milligram (1-1,000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
- Centigram (1-100 gram) equal 0.1543 grain.
- Decigram (1-10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
- Gram equals 15.432 grains.
- Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
- Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
- Kilogram (1000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
- Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
- Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
- Millier or tonnea—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURES.

- Milliliter (1-1,000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
- Centiliter (1-100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
- Deciliter (1-10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
- Liter equals 0.908 quart.
- Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
- Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
- Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1,308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURES.

- Milliliter (1-1,000 liter) equals 0.0388 fluid ounce.
- Centiliter (1-100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
- Deciliter (1-10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
- Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
- Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6418 gallons.
- Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
- Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.18 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

- Millimeter (1-1,000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
- Centimeter (1-100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
- Decimeter (1-10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
- Meter equals 39.37 inches.
- Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
- Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch
- Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
- Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURES.

- Centare (1 square meter) equals 1.550 square inches.
- Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
- Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acre.

ONTARIO BUREAU OF MINES REPORT.

An interesting volume is that which has been issued for 1900 by the Bureau of Mines for this province. It gives, besides, some notes on the output of the metalliferous mines and works of the province for the first three months of the present year, which show as a rule, an increase over the figures for the same period of 1900. We remark here a valuable paper by Professor Coleman, on the Vermillion River placers at page 151, and papers by Prof. W. G. Miller on the iron ores of the Nipissing district (illustrated), and by

W. G. Bain on the iron belt of Lake Nepigon. It is agreeable to observe continued improvement in the typographical appearance of the report, and in its illustrations. Fronting the title page is a colored illustration of a sample of jaspilite from Kokoko Lake in the Tamagami country.

Following are the main items of the mineral production of Ontario for the year 1900, taken from the full page summary on page 11. The total value for the year is \$9,298,624:

Salt	66,588 tons	\$ 324,477
Building stone		650,342
Natural gas		392,823
Cement	432,154 bbls.	698,015
Brick, common	240,430,000	1,379,590
Brick, other	14,171,600	141,369
Pottery and pipe		288,084
Gypsum and products ...	1,095 tons	18,050
Graphite	1,802 tons	27,030
Mica	643 tons	91,750
Iron ore	90,302 tons	111,805
Pig iron	62,386 tons	936,066
Steel	2,819 tons	46,380
Nickel	3,540 tons	756,626
Copper	3,364 tons	319,681
Silver	160,612 ozs.	96,367
Gold	18,767 ozs.	297,861
Petroleum	23,381,783 gals.	
Petroleum products of... ..		1,869,045

Over 10,900 persons were engaged in winning these metal and mineral products, and the wages they received aggregated \$3,366,601, an excess of fifteen per cent. in wages and ten per cent. in number of workmen over 1899. The value of the whole output was \$881,000 greater.

After an introduction, reciting the circumstances under which he succeeded Mr. Archibald Blue, as director, and some description of the personnel and machinery of the Bureau, Mr. Gibson gives in some fifty pages under the heading "Statistics for 1900," many valuable particulars as to the various industries. Cement-making, which is growing greatly, and the import lessening; natural gas, the Essex and Welland fields; calcium carbide; the growth of the iron industry; mining schools in Ontario; work with the diamond drill. Referring to the table, which we have partially quoted he says: "There has been continuous, if not rapid, expansion in the value of the mineral production of the province during the last three years; and there is reason to believe that the rate of increase will be maintained, if not accelerated during 1901, since a number of important enterprises which have hitherto been in the development stage will no doubt contribute to the production of the present year. Further inspection will also reveal the fact that the mineral products of Ontario are increasing in variety as well as in bulk and value. In last year's report, the remark was made that during the eight years, 1892 to 1899, paving brick, sewer pipe, carbide of calcium, graphite, talc, arsenic, iron ore, pig iron, and zinc had been introduced as new products of the mineral industry. The statistics for 1900 add three substances to this list, namely, corundum, felspar and steel."

In accounting for the decline in gold production from 27,594 ounces, worth \$424,568, in the year 1899, to 18,767 ounces, worth \$297,861, last year, the director explains that the mills of the Golden Star, the Olive, and other mines ran for only a portion of the year, and he adds:

"The western gold fields have no doubt been the scene of much mismanagement and waste of money in ill-directed efforts at mining, and it cannot be denied that among the companies which have been formed there are those which have devoted more of their energies to the sale of stock than to the work of sinking on their veins. Some have spent their funds in attempts to find paying ore in barren country rock; some on promising locations have reached the end of their money in the early stages of development and have been obliged to stop with an unproven and unsaleable mine on their hands because unable to obtain more capital to go on with; while others have committed the evergreen blunder of putting up expensive mills and plants before demonstrating the continuity and richness of their deposits."

If some scores of gold-mining directors all over Ontario would paste these two sentences in their hats and occasionally read them aloud to their shareholders and to any intending investors who would listen, both money and heart-break might be saved. It is to be remembered that the gold ores of Western Ontario are not high in grade, but for the most part they are free milling, and the veins are of good size. There is abundance of wood, water and good labor; and mining, when conducted with skill and prudence, can reasonably look for an abundant reward.

ONTARIO LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association was held a week ago in Toronto when those present decided unanimously to take immediate action regarding the regulation of the cut for next season. It was pointed out in a resolution introduced by Mr. Dymont, of Barrie, seconded by Mr. G. Beck of Penetanguishene, that in view of the increase in the cost of stumpage, the difficulty of providing suitable labor, and the uncertainty of the demand for the manufactured product, the members of the Lumbermen's Association are of the opinion that it is very desirable to decrease the quantity of logs to be taken out next season. Those present at the meeting agreed to curtail their operations, and advised all interested to adopt this course, so as to conserve the timber holdings of the province.

A discussion ensued, in which the view prevailed that as timber is a perishable commodity it would be shortsighted policy on the part of those engaged in lumbering to take out any more logs than would properly supply the demand. In view of the cost of carrying on the business, it was felt that prevailing prices should be maintained in order to insure a fair margin of profit to operators. The meeting agreed that the condition of the market does not warrant any reduction on the present scale of prices, and that this was especially the case as regards high grade tick lumber. The lumbermen think they are being "squeezed" by the Fire Underwriters' Association, who have put up rates very considerably. So they propose taking joint action, either in forming a new insurance company by associating themselves with other manufacturers, and so dividing the risk, or by joining on favorable terms some existing insurance company.

BEEET SUGAR BOOMING.

Canada consumes over 250 million pounds of sugar in a year, and Hamilton capitalists think she should grow some of it besides the maple sugar. So they propose to help in forming a company to erect a sugar-beet factory at Walkerton, in the County of Bruce. Mr. P. Heffernan of that place is authority for the statement that contracts have already been let by the Walkerton Provincial Beet Sugar Co., Limited, for the growing of 2,500 acres of beets next year, and that Walkerton is going to give the factory free water. The contracts entered into with the farmers are, it is said, at the rate of \$4 a ton, which is 50 cents a ton lower than is paid in Michigan, and with a bounty of half a cent a pound from the Government and machinery allowed in free of duty, Mr. Heffernan has convinced some Hamilton capitalists that it is a good thing.

From London we hear lively accounts of the factory which is to be located at that city for making beet root sugar. The London Sugar Refining Co. has been chartered, and parties from Michigan are promoting it. The story goes that the American gentlemen interested have had large experience from producing sugar from beet roots in the States and are largely interested in the refinery already established at Wallaceburg. It was their original intention to put their capital into two refineries in Wisconsin, but beet sugar refineries in the United

States are beginning to feel severely the pressure of the Sugar Trust, and these capitalists did not care to risk any more of their money in the industry there until the result of the fight between the beet sugar men and the trust is known.

It is said in a press despatch that \$200,000 has been invested already in the London refinery, Mr. John A. Moody, who is in charge of the stock lists, receiving \$50,000 from a Detroit gentleman within the last day or two. The local refinery is to have a capacity of 1,000 tons a day, (that of the Walkerton one being 500) and will give employment to upwards of 300 hands for ten or eleven months in the year, the company purposing to cultivate on its own account several hundred acres of beets. The government expert, Prof. Shuttleworth has been meeting the Americans from Cairo, Mich.

We learn from the Amherstburg Echo that "Major" B. H. Rothwell is promoting a company to erect a sugar beet factory at Sandwich. Already, it is said, two capitalists have agreed to invest \$50,000 each in the enterprise. The names of these capitalists are not given. The Sandwich factory is to have a capacity of six hundred tons a day, which will involve the expenditure of \$350,000 annually for beets, and the employment of between 6,000 and 7,000 acres to grow them. At least this is what the promoter says. If any county can grow sugar beets successfully, Essex should be well able to do so, for she grows sorghum, grapes, peaches, tobacco, a variety of small fruits and all the cereals, Indian corn in particular, with marked success.

CANNED FOOD AND ITS DANGERS.

It may be remembered that some time ago the Canadian Department of Inland Revenue sent out a circular to some 4,348 medical men in the Dominion, asking whether any cases of illness, apparently attributable to the use of tinned goods, had come under their notice within recent years. Out of the number mentioned, only 1,318 replied. Why the remaining three thousand disregarded such an enquiry, we are left to conjecture. However, of the number, less than a third, who did reply, 1,059 answered in the negative and 254 in the affirmative. We are told that from Ontario physicians came 112 affirmative and 466 negative replies, and from Quebec 66 affirmatives and 22 negatives. Only one in three or four, therefore, has found that tinned food caused illness. But the conclusion reached from the replies sent in is that the number of cases of disease apparently attributable to the use of tinned goods would average about 138 per annum in Canada. It appears that fifteen cases terminated fatally. From a close analysis, the department finds there is nothing in the canned salmon trade to justify newspaper strictures which were brought to its notice.

Thus far, the Department does not seem to have explained the character of the goods or the nature of the circumstances which led to these fifteen deaths, whether they were fish, fruits, vegetables or meat. We shall have this information, doubtless, when the blue book is published. Meanwhile we observe that the following recommendations are made by the Ottawa authorities in the interest of the public health:

"Imported canned goods should also be subjected to inspection. Vessels of glass or earthenware should be used instead of tins or cans. The date of filling and the name of the factory and its proprietors should be stamped on the tin itself. Purchasers should use up the contents of cans within 24 hours after opening. The sale of canned goods should be prohibited after a certain lapse of time from the date of their manufacture. The periods suggested vary from six months to two years. Canned goods should be kept in cold storage and never stored on grocers' shelves or exposed to the sun's rays or any high temperature. Such treatment of canned goods should be prohibited by law."

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The present is not usually an active period in the dairy trade. There is in both Montreal and Toronto a fair movement and a steady feeling in butter, choice being in steady request; but as to cheese there is little export enquiry and the market droops. Shipments of butter from Montreal for the present navigable season have been 40,000 packages greater than in the previous similar period and last week alone there were 26,066 packages exported, an unusually large quantity. Advices from Britain up to 9th August say that the grass crops there in first week of August were 20 per cent. in condition below any of five years last past at that date. This state of things has proved favorable to foreign butter, the imports of which for five weeks have been from 8,000 to 32,000 hundredweights per week in advance of similar July and August weeks of last year. The import for the week of August 3rd was 81,219 cwt., as against 67,021. Weddell's circular of 9th August says:—

"Notwithstanding the holiday character of the week there is more business passing in Canadian Butter than there was last week, and prices have been raised about 4/-, so that "Fancy" Canadian Cream-

eries are now 106/-; "Choicest," 102/- @ 104/-; and "Finest," 98/- @ 100/-. The arrival last week, owing to difficulty of securing freight, was only 4,551 cwt., about half of the previous week."

Cheese shows reduced exports, the quantity shipped from Montreal last week being some 20,000 boxes less than like week last year, while the total shipments are 345,000 boxes less. But it is not only Canadian cheese that is lessened in export. The total which went into the United Kingdom in five weeks ended 3rd August was 376,944 cwts. and in 1900 it was 447,896 cwts. Holland and the United States were the only considerable shippers except Canada. The circular says: "The demand for Canadian cheese is very good for a holiday week, and best quality is selling at 49/- @ 50/- on the spot. There are c. i. f. offers from 45/6 @ 50/- according to quality, the lower prices of course refer to cheese that cannot be called 'cool'."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The feeling in Newfoundland with respect to union with Canada is more favorable to confederation than perhaps ever before. And the more industrial and commercial activity is developed in the Island the more this feeling will be likely to increase. We learn from the "Western Star," published Bay of Islands, that there are over 700 men working at Bell Island iron mine, viz., 500 with the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., and over 200 with the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. It appears now that the Bett's Cove copper mine will soon be in active work. During last winter, a tunnel was driven 325 feet, and a concentrating plant of 100 tons per day capacity has been erected. It is over fifteen years since the mine was worked. During its ten years of operation, up to 1886, about \$3,000,000 worth of ore was shipped. Under the new process, with the consequent saving of smelting and freight charges, it is probable that the output will be vastly more remunerative. The same journal says that it is expected that the enormous iron and nickel mines in Labrador, now being developed by an American syndicate, will prove the powerful mining feature of Canada during the next four years.

Says the Harbor Grace Standard: "The acceptance of Confederation now is merely the question of a few years. The more quickly the better, as soon as we can secure suitable terms." And the St. John Telegram adds: "There has been a strong confederate feeling on the west coast of the island for several years past, and we believe it is more pronounced at the present time than ever before."

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN NOVA SCOTIA.

An important transaction of last week in eastern Nova Scotia shows that American capitalists still have their eyes upon that favored province, and are satisfied to develop it with their means. A group of New York capitalists reached Halifax on the 16th inst. to make a purchase of wood lands in Guysboro county. Their names are W. R. Williams, Henry Patton and F. G. Smith. The property they have bought consists of the valuable lumber lands on the St. Mary's River, Guysboro Co., formerly owned by the Nova Scotia Lumber Company. The property comprises about 75,000 acres, and it is understood that the price paid was in the vicinity of \$150,000. The land is thickly wooded with spruce and birch, and the logs are driven down the St. Mary's to Sherbrooke, on Indian Harbor, where the company has a mill. It is no disadvantage, but a decided helper to the value of the property that the proposed N. S. Eastern railway will run through a portion of it. The operations of the new company are likely to be on a larger scale than those of the old, and it is stated that Mr. Harry J. Crowe, of Ridgetown, is to be the manager for them of a company presently to be organized.

A PROMINENT ACTUARY.

Having visited Montreal from New York, and thence reached Toronto on his way to New South Wales, Mr. Ralph Price Hardy, F.I.A., a distinguished man in his particular field, took pains to observe how life insurance was carried on in Canada.

Mr. Hardy, who is accompanied by his son, was the recipient of attention from various Canadian actuaries and others during his stay in Toronto. He was entertained at luncheon at the Toronto Club by Mr. F. Sanderson, actuary of the Canada Life; Mr. T. Bradshaw, actuary of the Imperial Life, and Col. W. C. Macdonald, actuary of the Confederation Life. Their guest is an ex-president of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, and is chairman of the Joint Committee

of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland, which has had in hand for several years, the compiling of a new mortality table, embracing about one million lives.

Mr. Hardy is now on his way to Sydney, to advise a life insurance company there regarding its business and affairs. He goes through Chicago and San Francisco. While in Toronto he was driven around the city by an old friend, Mr. Wm. McCabe, Managing Director of the North American Life Assurance Company, accompanied by Mr. Goldman, Secretary of the same Company, both members of the Institute of Actuaries. He expressed astonishment, we are told, at the great progress Canada had made in her manufacturing industries, and was agreeably surprised at her progress in education. Mr. Hardy has in a former year acted as adviser to the Quebec Government in connection with the consolidation and refunding of her debt.

AMALGAMATION OF FIRE OFFICES.

Several enquiries have been made of us as to the truth of the story circulated in Montreal and Toronto last week, about the buying up of the Atlas Insurance Company by the Phoenix, of London. In reply we may say that we read a statement to this effect in a New York paper ten or twelve days ago, but as the story was corrected next day in the journal in which it appeared, and as we could obtain in Canada no confirmation of its likelihood, we declined to print it.

This week stories are flying about to the effect that the Imperial Fire Insurance Company is being amalgamated with the Alliance. But we cannot get any corroboration of this from an authentic source and prefer to await some definite statement. However, there have been some amalgamations and some retirements from the fire insurance field, and it need not surprise any one should there be more, since the business in this country and the States has ceased to be remunerative. But if the good old English Companies who have been standbys for years, or any considerable number of them should decide to leave Canada, there would be mourning among our manufacturers and merchants.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE.

The following were among the inquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the High Commissioner's office in London during the week ending 9th August, 1901:

The names of reliable furniture manufacturers in Canada are asked for by a West of England firm, who also have branches in South Africa. An agent at Amsterdam working chiefly in the dried fruit business, desires to obtain the agency a good Canadian house shipping evaporated apples, etc.

The addresses of school book publishers in Canada are asked for. The proprietors of a wood-working factory in New Brunswick at present turning out doors, windows, and other similar goods, desire to get into communication with English houses importing box wood. Another Ontario correspondent asks for the names of a few firms in England who are open to import baled hay from Canada this season. A Vancouver firm of manufacturers desire to take up the agency for the province of British Columbia of biscuit machinery makers.

FALL FAIRS.

The following are among the principal fairs whose dates have been arranged for this Autumn:

Industrial Fair, Toronto.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 7
Eastern, Sherbrooke	Aug. 31-Sept. 7
Western Fair, London	Sept. 5-14
Kingston, Kingston.....	Sept. 9-13
Hamilton Fair, Hamilton.....	Sept. 10-12
Nova Scotia, Halifax	Sept. 14-21
Central Canada, Ottawa.....	Sept. 14-22
Guelph Central, Guelph.....	Sept. 17-19
Peterboro' Central, Peterboro	Sept. 24-26
Lindsay Fair.....	Sept. 26-28
Peninsular, Chatham	Oct. 8-10
Woodbridge, Woodbridge	Oct. 16-17

—The new issues of capital in the United Kingdom thus far in the present year, are the largest for several years. According to the London Economist there had been offered for subscription to 9th August this year £130,998,332, which is £2,700,000 more than last year at same date, and from £10,000,000 to £20,000,000 more than any of the three preceding years.

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

Retailer, Winnipeg, asks the following question: "I am a retail merchant here, carrying a large stock, larger than several wholesale firms in the city. Because I am not a wholesaler I do not get the benefit of the coinsurance clause rebate, viz., 10 per cent. off the fire insurance rates. Is it fair that there should be such discrimination on the part of the insurance companies, and don't you think it is a short sighted policy on their part as well?" [We reply that we have no knowledge of the existence of such discrimination. No distinction between wholesale and retail merchant is made, we are told, by the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters. Whoever insures up to the co-insurance figure gets his rebate. In Montreal it is not different. If you feel that you are discriminated against we advise you to make complaint to the secretary in Winnipeg of the local Board.]

Subscriber, Brandon, Manitoba.—Replying to yours of 9th inst., as to rates of interest to be earned by investors at present prices of bank shares. Taking the prices on the enclosed sheet, and calculating the rate of interest expressed by the premium one has to pay for the stock, you will find that Bank of Montreal at 252 will yield an investor rather less than 4 per cent.; Royal Bank (formerly Merchants Bank of Halifax) at 175 per share exactly 4; The Merchants Bank of Canada at 151 about 4½; Canadian Bank of Commerce at 156, say 4.51; Dominion Bank at 238, say 4.20 per cent.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

The Volunteer Firemen's Association of Ontario held its annual convention in St. Catharines on the 6th inst. One of the chief questions discussed was the means to be taken to secure legislation to compel fire insurance companies doing business within a municipality to pay a certain percentage for the maintenance of the fire department of such place.

The Egale Velocipede Works, of Frankfort, Germany, has built an automobile for fire departments, which will be exhibited at the Berlin exposition for fire-extinguishing and life-saving apparatus. The automobile carries four men, has a speed of about 11 miles an hour, and will be used to render first aid in case of fires.

The Municipal Council of Waterville, in the province of Quebec, is securing estimates and making investigations looking to the construction of a system of water works and sewerage, and a by-law has been passed by the council of Magog, Quec., authorizing the raising of a loan of \$40,000 to provide for fire appliances: a fire station and water works, as well as to apply to the floating debt. Thus gradually towns are awakening to the necessity of proper fire-fighting appliances. But after these are provided the difficulty usually is to get the municipal officers to keep them in constant order.

Under the heading "Unclean and Dangerous," a London journal, the Review, prints the following: "It seems to be taken from a New York paper, but is equally fitted for the latitude of Chicago, or indeed any American or Canadian city. Danger from spittings is a real danger. "How can a house be 'anti-tubercular' when the ladies, obeying the dictates of 'fashion,' wear long sweeping dresses and heavily-founced under-skirts, with which they sweep up all the expectation on footpaths, platforms, steps and public walks, rub it about their heels and retain part in their garment; go home with it in a dry state, take off the begrimed clothes in their bedrooms, give them a shake, scattering germs broadcast, and then go to sleep in the room?"

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures of Canadian clearing houses for the week ended with Thursday, August 22nd 1901, compared with those of the previous week:

CLEARINGS.	August 22nd, 1901.	August 15th, 1901
Montreal.....	\$15,756,763	\$16,899,251
Toronto.....	11,093,219	10,403,600
Winnipeg.....	2,332,602	1,714,563
Halifax.....	1,753,448	1,604,617
Hamilton.....	743,762	773,025
St. John.....	881,352	890,387
Vancouver.....	998,936	1,095,536
Victoria.....	519,080	524,583
Quebec.....	1,177,019	1,186,016
	\$35,256,181	\$35,092,578

Aggregate balances, this week, \$6,233,651 last week, \$5,258,138;

FOR DRY GOODS DEALERS.

There is a firm market in the eastern States for prints, with indigo blues $\frac{1}{4}$ cent higher.

Fur, seal, astrakhan, sable and mink all are used on French paletots. They are put on in both wide and narrow bands.

European buyers say that this fall is going to be a strong velvet season. In millinery, almost all hats are velvet over there.

Export of domestic cotton goods from New York this year, up to 17th August, were of the value of \$7,349,671. This compares but poorly with the \$10,307,338 of same period last year, and the \$10,257,051 of same period 1899. South America and the West Indies took most of last week's exports.

A material much in vogue in Paris for the coming season, says Etoile, is "peau de soie," soft and lustrous. The paletots made of it are sometimes plain, but oftener embroidered. Chenille is greatly used for this purpose as being the most showy. Silk embroidery is also used in bold designs. Lace is employed on the more elaborate ones.

Mr. A.A. Ayer having resigned the presidency of the Merchants' Cotton Company, at a meeting of the directors of that company held on Monday last. Mr. James Crathern was elected president, and Mr. W. G. Cheney vice-president. An executive committee was formed, consisting of the president and vice-president, with Mr. Ayer as chairman.

In white goods, news from the old country says there is an excellent outlook. Lace effects are going to be very much in vogue. All kinds of patterns are in request. Simple little geometrical designs are called for as well as the fancier and much more elaborate effects. Tuckings again promise to be good for next season. For dresses, waists and other forms of attire they are strongly in demand. Ecrú-colored goods are going to have a great vogue next spring and have been very extensively ordered.

A New York fashion writer comments on the remarkably developed habit of the golf and the summer seaside girl, who rolls up her sleeves and browns her arms without stint and who does not hesitate to display an amount of turned-in shirt collar and bare arms that are startling, if not always enchanting. And he deduces from it a moral for the dry goods man, namely: short sleeves for next spring and summer's dresses, as a new fashion, probably. He thinks it means also that sleeves must be cut on shirt waists and out-of-door garments in such a manner that will admit of this rolled-up, free-arm fashion.

An American linen manufacturer has made recently a wonderful tablecloth, whose design represents the British Empire. In the centre of the cloth the sun, with its rays extending to all parts of the world, gives an excellent suggestion of the magnitude of the Empire. In one of the corner panels the United Kingdom is represented by the watchful and dignified King of the Forest. In the second corner Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania are represented by a group of kangaroos, while the third corner is occupied by a typical group of South African ostriches. On the ribbon attached to this tableau are the names of the newly acquired colonies—the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal. The fourth corner is given to Canada and Newfoundland, which are symbolised by a river scene, in which the elk and beaver appear.

As to the market and prospect for American silk fabrics the Dry Goods Economist says: Black taffeta silks, in widths especially adapted for manufacturers' use, are scarce and prices are firm. Peau de soies occupy a strong position and fancies are in fair request. The belief is general that the season will open with silks a favorite fabric. Silk grenadines of both plain, woven and printed, but especially the woven and printed effects are going to grow exceedingly in favor during the next season's production. The sheer and transparent fabrics are going to be extremely important in silk department work. These woven gauzes and grenadines are being artistically printed, and in this way very remarkable effects comparatively new are being brought into the market. These fabrics will have a much wider vogue than even their friends expect. A change is due in dress construction and filmy soft fabrics will be in the ascendency.

Investigation is being made at the port of New York into alleged irregularities in the importation of Kaiki Japanese silks. They have been brought in at absurdly low valuations.

Says the New York Journal of commerce of Tuesday last: "The woolen goods industry shows a noteworthy improvement, stocks of cotton goods in the hands of jobbers and retailers are not believed to be heavy, and in the dry goods trade here the prospects for fall business are considered good."

—We are informed that the Dominion Bank is opening a branch at Stanstead, Que., in the premises formerly occupied by the Eastern Townships Bank. It will be under the management of Mr. S. L. Jones, formerly manager of the North East branch at Winnipeg.

—The attendance at the Glasgow Exhibition of 1901 has been nearly double that of the similar affair in the same city in 1888. In the latter year there were 2,664,218 attendances, yielding £52,129 in the first eighty-five days; in the present year the number of paid admissions was 5,051,253, yielding £73,444. In May, this year, 1,757,341 persons attended; in June, 1,470,559; in July, 1,472,377, and in August for seven days the admissions averaged 59,000, yielding £1,055 per day.

—There is a project of establishing a pork-packing establishment at Petrolea, and the people of that town and neighborhood have been asked to subscribe for the purpose. Some 400 of them have done so, and their names appear in the "Topic" of August 14th. A charter is to be obtained, and the premises are intended to be ready to pack hogs next winter. We trust the good people of Croton, Florence, Dresden, Petrolea, Dawn Mills and elsewhere, may not be disappointed in the outcome of their investment, but it seems to us that we are getting too many pork-packing concerns in Ontario.

—Word comes from Montreal of the death on Tuesday last of Mr. Hector Mackenzie, senior partner of the wholesale dry goods house of J. G. Mackenzie & Co., of that city. The deceased gentleman was born in Montreal in 1843, and in early life became connected with his father's firm, of which, in 1881, he took the senior place. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Merchants Bank of Canada, and at times a director of the Montreal Trust and Deposit Company, the Montreal Gas Company, the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, the Street Railway Company, the Montreal Telegraph Company

—The appalling news comes from the Alaskan coast that the steamer "Islander," with 178 persons on board, struck an ice floe in a fog near the mouth of the Lynn Canal, and sank in sixteen minutes. Many were drowned, how many cannot yet be told. One statement says 40, another estimate makes the number nearly double this. The report says that the captain of the steamer is among the dead. It is better so, for none can envy his reflections had he lived to recall the dreadful scene, and to reflect that his running full speed in a dense fog was the cause of such death and disaster. We are told that the "Islander" had seven water-tight compartments; if this is true, how came it that they would not sustain her for more than a quarter of an hour?

—In the August issue of the British Columbia Mining Record we find the following editorial item about the Hall Mines Co., at Nelson: "The announcement that the Hall mines have resumed the shipment and treatment of ore from the Silver King mine will be greeted with heartfelt satisfaction. Those at present in control of the property have earned the greatest amount of credit for the manner in which they have stuck to it and have retrieved earlier errors. The character of the present management is such that we do not doubt that shipments have been resumed only when the mine is in a position to maintain a steady regular output. Nothing can have a better result upon the credit of the province in London than the gradual rehabilitation of this property and consequent increase in the value of its shares. It is a demonstration of the fact that whatever financial loss and disaster have occurred in the past, their cause has not lain in the poverty of the mines of British Columbia."

—The eminent English medical authority, Dr. Gowers, said in the course of a recent lecture that the values of the best remedies in the shape of drugs that are now in use in medicine were discovered by chance. Doctors smile, he says, at the popular herbal remedies, but it is to these that we owe the majority of our most useful drugs. "We disinfect our rooms with burning sulphur—so did men before the time of Homer. We purge sometimes with rhubarb, when some after

astriugent influence is desired—so did the old Arabians for the same special reason. The value of castor oil was familiar to the natives of the East and the West Indies long before a physician from Antigua made it known in Europe 150 years ago. Aloes was employed in the same way long before the time of Pliny. The use of mercury in syphilis seems to go back to the time of the crusades. Podophyllum as a purgative we owe to the Indians of North America, and finally, it was by accident that the local anesthetic influence of cocaine was discovered.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

Advices from the American Pacific coast on the 20th report that a continued firm feeling is noted all along the line in new crop apricots and peaches.

A special despatch from Los Angeles, California, to the N. Y. Bulletin says: The Rivera Walnut Association estimates the walnut crop at 150 cars, of 20,000 pounds each.

According to private mail advices from Holland, the total catch of herrings for the season to date numbers 87,264 barrels, compared with 35,5122 barrels for the corresponding period last year.

The first shipment of layer figs of the new crop, it is stated, were made from Smyrna on Saturday, and are due to arrive in the New York market about Sept. 15 next. They are said to be of good quality.

On Tuesday last the Ogilvie Milling Company at Winnipeg received its first car of new wheat, of this year's crop. It came from Dominion City, and is described as a very fine sample of No. 1 hard.

Sales of new crop Oregon prunes are reported by a New York exchange on the basis of 6c for 30s, 5¼ for 40s and 4¾c for 50s in 25-lb boxes f. o. b. the coast. Business amounting to eight carloads is said to have been done on this basis.

Ontario canners are fearing they will be put to serious inconvenience owing to the steel strike in the United States. Already there is a great shortage of tin plate of which to make cans. Glass jars can be substituted to some extent, but these are out of the question in many cases.

Word comes from London respecting the market for dried apples that: "Of American apple rings the crop is reported exceedingly short, say, 15 per cent. below the normal rate of production, and one of the smallest since 1890. Contracts for October-November shipment are now being made at 43s c. f. and i., which is nearly equal to 45s per cwt. landed here."

On Tuesday last, the price of refined sugar was reduced by all New York refiners 10 cents per hundred pounds, making the quotation of granulated 5¼ cents a pound, compared with 5.35c previously. The cut was due to the easier tone of raw sugars, which have been working lower for two weeks. Centrifugals, however, were unchanged at 4 cents.

There is a heavy run of salmon on the Fraser River this year. It was not unexpected by the canners, who, believing in the saying (or the superstition) that every fourth year the fish come in profusion, have engaged several vessels to take cargo from Puget Sound to Britain, where last year they only chartered five. This year's charters are at 38s 9d to 41s 3d to Liverpool, and at 42s to London.

Regarding salmon, mail advices from Liverpool state: "The turnover on the market is much larger, and it is more evident that country stocks have been depleted. The lower prices are inducing fresh buying on an extended scale. Reports are at hand of the close of the fishing in several districts with a pack estimated at only half of last year, while against this the Fraser River and Puget Sound pack are reported to be larger than last year. Salmon is now at the poor man's price, and a large consumption should result."

"Higher Education" is a fad with some people, who would have the humblest of our boys and girls filled to the chin with all the 'ologies, and taught algebra and hygienic philosophy before they have learned to spell or write English. They may take warning by a Vassar girl, "highly cultivated," who got married and went to house-keeping. On the first visit to her grocer's she ordered 10 kilogrammes of paralyzed sugar, three 2 litre cans of condensed milk, a pound of desecrated codfish, and a moderate sized paper receptacle full of the freshest salt. Then she raised the back of her skirt with her right hand and left the shop airily.

BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

The United States Consul at Victoria states that a surveying party has located the landing site of the British Pacific telegraph cable (which is to connect the Dominion of Canada with the Australian Confederation), on Kelp Bay, near Banfield Creek, seven miles from the entrance to Barclay Sound, and something over 100 miles from Victoria. The location is described as admirably adapted for the purpose—a good harbor, 12 fathoms of water close to the shore, so that vessels of 10,000 tons can find safe anchorage. The harbor is landlocked, and has a bottom of ooze that it is said will furnish good protection for the wire.

Work has already begun in England on the cable. It is to be 5,834.5 miles in length, the longest yet constructed, and will be transported and laid in one ship, which is now being specially built for the purpose. The cable will run from Vancouver Island to Fanning Island, a distance of 3,337 miles, before a landing is effected; thence to the Fiji Islands, thence to Norfolk Island and thence to Queensland.

The first instalment of cable, including the sections from Queensland to Norfolk, Fiji, and Fanning Islands, is expected to leave England in January, 1902. The second and longest portion is to leave in August, 1902, come direct to Vancouver Island, and be laid from Barclay Sound to Fanning Island. According to the contract, the whole cable is to be laid and working by January 1st, 1903. Unforeseen disaster excepted, those engaged in the work believe this great enterprise, which will cost \$10,000,000, will be completed at the date promised.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS AND LIFE INSURANCE.

The Christian Scientists in England are a sect to laugh at rather than to take seriously. It is different in America, where they are sufficiently numerous to be at least a nuisance. Amidst the maze of indefinite assumptions and incomprehensible dogmas on which their faith is built, there is at least one point which is fairly positive, and that is their rejection of the assistance of medical science in the treatment of disease. So far as the individuals are concerned, this might well be a matter of indifference to the rest of the world. The law, of course, must be called in to protect children and help other helpless persons, but there seems no reason why adults should be prevented from suffering the penalties exacted by their religion—unless, indeed, we adjudge them all insane—in which case the law again would intervene for their protection. But when we leave the individual, and remember that a large number of Christian Scientists, although cutting themselves adrift from the advantages given by modern knowledge, continue to claim the benefits of modern co-operation, new problems arise.

Just now the question which has arisen is in regard to life assurance. The stability of any life assurance company depends, among other things, upon its customers continuing to be drawn from the same class of people—that is, from among people of at least as long an average duration of life, as those from whose lives its tables were calculated. But in mutual offices something else besides stability has to be considered. One of the advantages of mutual offices is that if the assured live on an average longer than it was calculated that they would do, and if there-

fore the business becomes very successful a certain portion, if not all, of this extra profit comes back to them in the form of bonus, and no one doubts that the amount of bonus distributed is one of the great attractions which draws people to certain offices. These bonuses depend to a large extent upon a careful selection of lives. Everyone sees for example that a mutual office which has the greater proportion of its clients engaged in long-lived professions, such as the church, can offer to accept a smaller annual premium than could be accepted by an office which accepted a large number, say of publicans, at its ordinary rates; and the subscribers to a long-lived mutual office have good cause for complaint if its managers take to accepting a lot of shabby lives at the same rate as they are paying.

Here comes in the Christian Scientist, for unless we are to admit that physicians are charlatans and that medicine has no efficacy in the treatment of disease, it is obvious that any sect which deliberately rejects such a means of prolonging the life of its members, as is offered by medical treatment in case of illness must, as far as life assurance is concerned, consist of risky lives. Hence the trouble. People in America, when choosing an office, are beginning to ask which offices accept Christian Scientists at ordinary rates, feeling sure that any large introduction of such an element of weakness among the assured must tell upon the profits as years go on. This certainly is a view which requires careful consideration.—The Hospital, England.

TO RENT

Corner Store, Kerby House, Brantford. Snap for live Druggist, Stationer, &c. Rent low.

Peter Wood, BRANTFORD

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

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

On the Preference Stock two per cent.

On the Common Stock two and a half per cent.

Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 1st October to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in Montreal, New York and London respectively.

The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Tuesday, 1st October, to Shareholder of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Common Stock Transfer books will close in London at 3 p.m. on Friday, 23rd August, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 6th of September. The Preference Stock books will close at 3 p.m. on Monday, 2nd September.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, 3rd October. By order of the Board.

Montreal, 12th August, 1901. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of business generally, will be held on

WEDNESDAY, the Second Day of OCTOBER

next, at the principal office of the Company at Montreal at twelve o'clock noon.

The meeting will be made special for the purpose of considering, and if deemed advisable, of adopting a resolution authorizing the issue of bonds of the Company under the authority of the Dominion Act, 52 Victoria, Chapter 73, to an amount not exceeding four hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling to aid in the acquisition of steam vessels and their equipment, and for securing such issue according to the provisions of the said Act.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will close in London at 3 p.m., on Friday 23rd August, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 6th September.

The Preference Stock Books will close at 3 p.m. on Monday, 2nd September. All books will be re-opened on Thursday, 3rd October.

By order of the Board.

Montreal, 12th Aug., 1901. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

FOUNDED 1825.

Law Union & Crown
INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

Total Cash Assets Exceed **\$22,000,000**

Fire risks accepted on almost every description of insurable property.

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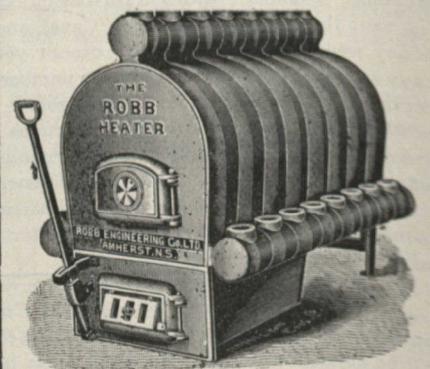
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F. H. GOOCH, Toronto Agent.

Agents wanted throughout Canada.

AGENTS WANTED By IRA B. THAYER,
Chief Agent for Ontario.
TRAVELERS INSURANCE Co., Hartford, Conn.,
Office LAWLOR BUILDING, Toronto, Ontario.

No reliable Company in the world issues more attractive policies than **The Travelers Insurance Company**, or at lower rates. Their Life and Accident Policies are plain, simple contracts easily understood, and backed by a Paid-up Capital of \$1,000,000, Assets, \$30,861,030.06, Excess Security to Policy-holders, \$4,543,126.81, and adding still farther to the security, the Company has deposited in Canada \$1,589,970.51, which is held as a special deposit for Canadian Policy-holders. This Company has enjoyed nearly forty years of uninterrupted success as an Old Line Company. Some very valuable territory is still open in Ontario to reliable agents, who prefer to sell guaranteed contracts instead of "estimates and guesses."

More Heat
with . . .
Less Fuel

A Customer Says:

"The Robb Heater I have used for the past two years has given good satisfaction.

It requires less attention, uses less fuel and gives more heat than any other hot water heater I have ever used."

Robb Engineering Co.

Limited

AMHERST, N.S.

THE Wm. Gray & Sons Co., Limited, of Chatham, will build six carriages for the use of the Duke and Duchess of York, in their trip through the North-West.

—A well-known dry goods merchant of Detroit, Michigan, W. H. Elliott, died the other day, and his estate has been proved at \$232,472. Mr. Elliott was a Canadian, born in Essex county, and educated in Amherstburg. He was but little more than 60 years of age.

WITH vessels built in England and owned in Nova Scotia paying 20 to 25 per cent. annual profit, there must be a good field for a thoroughly equipped ship-building yard in the province. So says the Hants Journal, which adds: "Let there be no delay in formulating the opinions of experienced shipbuilding men. We have such men right here in this country, who will show their faith in such an enterprise by investing capital in any reliable company where the interests of all are safe-guarded—men who have invested capital in steel shipbuilding with the most satisfactory results."

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 21st, 1901.

Ashes.—The market is still lifeless; there has been no export demand. Receipts are very light at this season. We quote first pots at about \$4.25; seconds, \$3.80; pearls, \$6.50 to \$7, dealers exacting latter figure for small jobbing parcels.

Cements and Firebricks.—Business cannot be called active, but a couple of big sales, aggregating about 10,000 barrels, half of which was American cement, have been put through within the past fortnight or so, and general business is a little better. Receipts for week ending to-day are small, being 1,120 barrels of Belgian and German cement, and 68,000 firebricks. We quote: Belgian cement, \$1.70 to \$1.95; German, \$2.30 to \$2.50; English, \$2.25 to \$2.35; American, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Canadian, Beaver brand, \$1.90; Star, \$2.20; Silicas, \$2.10; firebricks, \$16 to \$22.

Dairy Products.—The cheese market continues rather dull and drooping, due to the apparent indifference of British buyers, and quotations are easy at 9 3/4 to 9 1/2 c. for Western; Eastern Township, 9 3/4 to 9 1/2 c., and 9 to 9 1/4 c. for Quebec, figures which are from 1/4 to 1/2 c. below last year's prices at this date. Exports last week were 65,823 boxes, figures about 20,000 boxes less than for same week a year ago, and the total shortage on the season is 345,000 boxes. The shipments of butter last week were unusually large, amounting to 26,066 packages, and the gain over last year's figures at date is about 40,000 packages. The market in this line is fairly steady at 20 1/2 to 21 c. for fine creamery; seconds, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 c.

Dry Goods.—The wholesale warehouses are all pretty busy with the despatch of fall goods, a goodly proportion of which have now gone forward, and travellers

THE Ontario Accident and Lloyds Plate Glass

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Issue Specially Attractive Policies covering Accident and Sickness Combined, Employers', Elevator, General and Public Liability, Plate Glass.

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Metropolitan Life

Insurance Co. of New York

"The Leading Industrial Company of America."

Is Represented in all the Principal Cities of the United States and in Canada.

THE METROPOLITAN is one of the oldest Life Insurance Companies in the United States. Has been doing business for over thirty years.

THE METROPOLITAN has Assets of over 62 Millions of Dollars. Liabilities of 53 Millions, and a Surplus of over 8 Millions.

THE METROPOLITAN pays Death Claims, averaging one for every two minutes of each business day of eight hours, and has Five Million Policy-holders.

THE METROPOLITAN offers remunerative employment to any honest, capable, industrious man, who is willing to begin at the bottom and acquire a knowledge of the details of the business. He can by diligent study and practical experience demonstrate his capacity and establish his claim to the highest position in the field in the gift of the Company. It is within his certain reach. The opportunities for merited advancement are unlimited. All needed explanations will be furnished upon application to the Company's Superintendents in any of the principal cities.

BRANCH OFFICES IN CANADA:

- Hamilton, Canada—37 James Street South—W. C. Niles, Supt.
- London, Canada—Room 4, Duffield Block, Dundas and Clarence Streets—Geo. H. Smith, Supt.
- Montreal, Canada—1670 St. Catherines Street—Chas. Stansfield, Supt.
- " " 533 Board of Trade Building, 42 St. Sacramento Street—Henry Briggs, Supt.
- Ottawa, Canada—Metropolitan Life Building, Metcalfe and Queen Streets—Geo. E. C. Thornton, Supt.
- Quebec, Canada—Room 12, People's Building, 125 St. Peter Street—Geo. K. deKappelle, Supt.
- Toronto, Can.—Confederation Life Bldg., Yonge St.—Wm. O. Washburn, Supt.
- " " Lawlor Building, King and Yonge Streets, Rooms 32 and 34—Pierce Keefe & Co.

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FORMERLY THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

[Is noted for Favorable Rates, High Dividends, and Honorable Dealing. It is a Company of policy-holders, by policy-holders, for policy-holders, and a policy in it pays.

DO YOU WISH to leave a Guaranteed CASH INCOME after your death, to your wife, or wife and family, as long as they live?
IF YOU DO invest in one of the CONTINUOUS INSTALMENT POLICIES on the Life, Limited Payment Life, or Endowment Plans, issued by this Company.

AGENCIES—In every City and Town in Canada.

R. MELVIN, President. GEO. WEGENAST, Manager.
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S "Grand Prize" Paris, 1900.
Of Highest Quality; and having Greatest Durability, are therefore **CHEAPEST**.
Nos. with exquisitely Fine Points, for ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, and DRAUGHTSMEN—170, C179, 291, 303, 431, 659, 1000. **PENS**

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Table with multiple columns: Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates. Sections include Breadstuffs, Groceries, Hardware, Canned Fruits, Canned Vegetables, Fish, Meats, Oils, Petroleum, Drugs, Hard Woods, and Sawed Pine Lumber.

FIRE **FOUNDED 1792** **MARINE**

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

OF PHILADELPHIA

Capital, \$3,000,000 Assets, \$9,295,037
 Losses Paid since Organization, \$83,400,354.00.

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 General Agents for Canada,
 18 Corn Exchange Building, MONTREAL, QUE.

Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO

The Unconditional Accumulative Policy issued by this Association is absolutely free from conditions from date of issue.

PAMPHLETS

The Association publishes an interesting set of pamphlets, giving full particulars regarding its different plans of insurance, and will be pleased to send them on application to the Head Office, Toronto, or to any of the Association's Agents.

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 President.

W. C. MACDONALD, J. K. MACDONALD,
 Actuary. Man. Director.

Star Life Assurance Society

LIFE AGENTS. AGENTS. LIVE AGENTS.

Accumulated Funds nearly £5,000,000.

Annual Income $\frac{1}{2}$ of £1,000,000

The old Star Life has the new plans Protected, "Special Endowments" &c.

1843—ESTABLISHED—1843

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ANGLO-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

Full Government Deposit. Insurance accepted at equitable rates.
A. DEAN, Manager.

City Agent—H. G. CHARLESWORTH.
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are still sending in good orders. City retail trade is quiet, but is beginning to show some signs of revival, as the summer saunterers are beginning to get back to town. August is not generally a very brisk month in the way of collections, but collections are well up to the average, and full returns of payments on the 4th show satisfactory results, several representative houses reporting 68 to 69 per cent. of customers' paper met. French fine woolen stuffs are again firmer, with deliveries reported very backward.

Groceries.—The movement is less active, but is reported very fair for August. The sugar refiners report the demand as somewhat disappointing, and buyers have apparently been holding back orders of any size, in the expectation of lower prices, in which they have been justified. Yellows were reduced ten days to cents a cental, and yesterday a further reduction of 10 cents, on both granulated and yellows, was announced, making the present factory price for the former \$4.40, with yellows ranging from \$3.65 to \$4.30. In this connection it is interesting to note that the imports of foreign refined sugars for the last fiscal year amounted to 36 millions pounds, about 12 per cent. of the total Canadian consumption, being figures much larger than generally estimated. Mellasses is steady at 28 to 29c. for Barbadoes, in a jobbing way, and supplies are now all forward, the last two cargoes of the season having been just discharged. Teas are in a little better demand by jobbers, some fair sales of Japans being recently reported. The current market is advancing, owing to reports of rain damage, and cable quotations have advanced about 1s. 6d. since the opening figures. Fine off-stalk Valencias are figured to cost about 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. by first direct steamer, but first shipments, via Liverpool, will be dearer. Brooms have scored a second advance of from 5 to 10c. a dozen, within the last few weeks. Beans, peas and rolled oats are all advancing, and canned pork and beans have been up 10c. a dozen, owing to the strong rise in beans.

Hides.—Receipts are somewhat larger, and business a little more active, but prices are unchanged. We quote dealers as paying 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 1 beef hides, 25 cents for lambskins, and 10 and 8 cents for Nos. 1 and 2 calfskins, respectively.

Leather.—No active buying is reported, and the demand is especially light from Quebec, where boot and shoe manufacturers are reported as very slack. Prices, however, are very firmly held; sole leather is stiff at the late advance, with a pronounced scarcity of plump sorts, and dongolas and fancy leathers continue, it is said, to tend upwards. We quote: Spanish sole, B.A., No. 1, 25 to 26c.; No. 2, B.A., 24 to 25c.; No. 3, B.A., 23 to 24c.; No. 1, ordinary, Spanish, 25c.; No. 2, 23 to 24c.; No. 1 slaughter, 28c.; No. 2, ditto, 25c.; common, 22 to 24c.; Union crop, 20 to 30c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; ditto, heavy, 27 to 30c.; grained, 32 to 35c.; Scotch grained, 30 to 35c.; Western splits, 20 to 22c.; Quebec ditto, 15 to 17c.; juniors, 15 to 17c.; calf-splits, 30 to 35c.; imitation French calfskins, 60 to 70c.; colored calf, American, 25 to 26c.; Canadian, 20 to 22c.; colored pebble cow, 13 to 15c.; russet sheepskins linings, 30 to 40c.; colored sheepskins, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; black, ditto, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; black Indias, 7 to 8c.; harness, 31 to 33c.; buffed cow, 12 to 14c.; extra heavy buff, 15c.; pebble cow, 11 to 13c.; glove-grain, 11 to 12c.; russet and bridle, 35 to 45c.

Metals and Hardware.—The marked scarcity of sheets of all kinds, and the general excitement in that line are the special features of the situation. Ameri-

THE MERCHANTS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE:
 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
 4 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO

Capital & Assets Over \$500,000

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Union Assurance Society of London

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

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

One of the Oldest and Strongest of Fire Offices

Canada Branch: Corner St. James and McGill Sts., Montreal.
T. L. MORRISEY, Manager.
 W. & E. A. BADENACH, Toronto Agents

The Continental Life Insurance Co.

Head Office, TORONTO
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

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

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

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % BONDS

FOR SALE

Insurance Agency Corporation of Ontario, Limited

MAIL BUILDING, TORONTO

W. BARCLAY McMURRICH, K.C., President.
 W. E. H. MASSEY, Vice-President.
 GEO. H. ROBERTS Managing Director.

The **London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada**

Head Office—LONDON, Ont.

Incorporated under Act of the Dominion Government. Full Government Deposit. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN, GEO. GILLIES,
 President. Vice-President.
 H. WADDINGTON, Sec'y and Man. Director.

In Great Britain THE MONETARY TIMES is represented by Mr. W. H. BOFFEY, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Commercial Union

Assurance Co., Limited.
Of LONDON, Eng.

Fire - Life - Marine

Capital & Assets over \$34,000,000

Canadian Branch—Head Office, Montreal.
JAS. MCGREGOR, Manager.
Toronto Office, 49 Wellington Street East.
GEO. R. HARGRAFT,
Gen. Agent for Toronto and Co. of York

Caledonian

INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL

LANSING LEWIS, Manager.
J. G. BORTHWICK, Secretary.

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

Telephone 2309.

Northern Assurance Co.

Of London, Eng.

Canadian Branch, 1730 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
1895

Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$38,355,000;
Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from
interest on Invested Funds, \$5,715,000; deposited with
Dominion Government for Canadian Policy-holders,
\$300,000.

G. E. MOBERLY, E. P. PEARSON, Agen
ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.

The Home Life

ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Head Office, 70 King Street East, Toronto

Capital, \$1,000,000

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN
unrepresented districts.

Correspondence solicited.

President—HON. R. HARCOURT, M.A., K.C.
Managing Director—A. J. PATTISON.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1889.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO

Our Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of
the year's operations the following **Substantial**
increases in the important items shown below:

GROSS ASSETS, \$626,469 92

	An increase of
Premium income.....\$ 106,623 05	\$ 18,358 48
Interest income	13,434 07
Net assets	328,205 98
Reserve	273,414 20
Insurance in force	3,656,913 15

WANTED—General, District and Local Agents.

DAVID FASKEN, President,
EDWIN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

Established 1875. of New York

EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Apply to
WILLIAM S. HODGINS,
Manager for Ontario.
Temple Bldg., Toronto

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

BANKS	Share.	Capital Sub-scribed.	Capital Paid-up	Rest	Divi- dend last 6 Months	CLOSING PRICE	
						HALIFAX, Aug. 20, 1901	Cash val per share
British North America	243	\$4,866,666	\$4,866,666	1,703,333	3%	131½	135½
Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.	40	500,000	350,000	60,000	3	98	101
Halifax Banking Co.	20	600,000	600,000	475,000	3½	162	165
Royal Bank of Canada	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	3½	175	180
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500,000	700,000	6	300	301½
Nova Scotia	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,600,000	4½	230	232
People's Bank of Halifax	20	700,000	700,000	850,000	3	120½	122
People's Bank of N.B.	150	180,000	180,000	155,000	4	.....	.....
St. Stephen's	100	800,000	800,000	45,000	2½	.....	.....
Union Bank, Halifax	50	900,000	900,000	505,000	3½	154	157
Yarmouth	75	300,000	300,000	30,000	2½	98	102
MONTREAL, Aug 20							
Eastern Townships	50	2,000,000	1,742,000	1,050,000	3½	150	.....
Hochelega	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	750,000	3½	135	140
Provincial Bank of Canada	25	873,000	781,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Banque Nationale	30	1,200,000	1,200,000	275,000	3	195	110
Merchants Bank of Canada	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000	3½	152	155
Montreal	100	12,000,000	12,000,000	7,000,000	5	255	260
Molson	50	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,050,000	4½	206	210
Quebec	50	2,500,000	2,500,000	700,000	3	113	.....
Union Bank of Canada	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	550,000	3	103½	.....
TORONTO Aug. 21							
Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	8,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	3½	156½	158
Dominion	50	2,500,000	2,462,271	2,462,271	5	237	238½
Hamilton	100	2,900,000	1,985,750	1,500,000	5	223½	225
Imperial	100	9,500,000	2,500,000	1,350,000	5	232	233
Ontario	100	1,396,000	1,379,000	350,000	2½	125	126
Ottawa	100	1,395,000	1,391,088	1,660,000	4½	200	205
Standard	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	5	230	223
Toronto	100	8,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	5	232½	239
Traders	100	1,350,000	1,341,000	250,000	3	108	109
Western	100	500,000	401,000	134,000	3	.....	.....
LOAN COMPANIES.							
SPECIAL ACT DOM. & ONT.							
Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation	10	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,500,000	3	122	124
UNDER BUILDING SOCIETIES' ACT, 1859							
Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.	50	630,200	630,200	192,000	3	117	119
Toronto Mortgage Co	50	1,120,860	735,000	250,000	2½	86	90
Canadian Savings & Loan Co.	50	750,000	750,000	437,500	3	115	.....
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society	50	1,000,000	934,200	30,000	2	70	72
Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co	50	1,000,000	1,400,000	590,000	4½	180	186
Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc.	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	320,000	3	114	.....
Landed Banking & Loan Co.	100	700,000	700,000	175,000	3	114	.....
London Loan Co. of Canada	50	679,700	679,700	85,500	3	111	.....
Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London ...	50	2,000,000	1,300,000	535,000	3	121	.....
Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa ...	50	300,000	300,000	75,000	3	.....	.....
People's Loan & Deposit Co	50	600,000	600,000	40,000	...	25	35
UNDER PRIVATE ACTS.							
Brit. Can. L. & Inv. Co. Ld., (Dom. Par.)	100	2,000,000	398,481	120,000	.....	50	65
Central Can. Loan and Savings Co.	100	2,500,000	1,350,000	450,000	1½*	134½	138
London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do.	50	1,000,000	877,267	228,000	3	95	.....
Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom. Par.)	100	1,500,000	375,000	61,000	...	68	73
"THE COMPANIES' ACT," 1877-1889.							
Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd.	100	839,850	732,724	173,000	2½	67	75
Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ltd.	100	2,008,000	1,004,000	350,000	3	95	99
Real Estate Loan Co.	40	578,840	373,730	50,000	2	75	.....
ONT. JT. STK. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874.							
British Mortgage Loan Co.	100	450,000	389,214	130,000	3	.....	.....
Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co.	100	373,000	271,993	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Savings and Loan Co.	100	1,000,000	600,000	120,000	3	128	.....

INSURANCE COMPANIES						RAILWAYS.		Par value	London
ENGLISH (Quotations on London Market)								per Sh.	Aug. 19
No. Shares or amt. Stock.	Yearly Divi- dend.	NAME OF COMPANY	Share par value	Amount paid	Last Sale Aug. 10				
250,000	8 ps	Alliance	20	21-5	9½ 9½	Canada Pacific Shares, 3%	\$100	1104	1114
50,000	35	C. Union F. L. & M.	50	5	15½ 16½	C. P. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 6% .....	...	112	114
300,000	25	Guardian F. & L.	10	5	8½ 9½	do. 50 year L. G. Bonds, 3½% .....	...	101	103
60,000	25	Imperial Lim.	30	5	25 26	Grand Trunk Con. stock	100	104	104
136,493	5	Lancashire F. & L.	20	2	3½ 3½	5% perpetual debenture stock .....	...	132	132
35,882	17½	London Ass. Corp.	25	12½	49 50	do. Eq. bonds, 2nd charge 6% .....	...	124	127
10,000	17½	London & Lan. L.	10	2	8 8½	do. First preference,	10	96	97
85,100	24	London & Lan. F.	25	2½	17½ 18	do. Second preference stock .....	...	81	82
245,640	30	Liv. Lon. & Globe ...	Stk.	2	44 45	do. Third preference stock .....	...	342	352
30,000	30	Northern F. & L.	100	10	73 76	Great Western per 6% debenture stock	100	127	130
110,000	34½ ps	North British & Mer	25	6½	36½ 37½	Midland Stg. 1st mtg. bonds, 5%	100	105	107
53,776	35	Phoenix	50	5	38 39	Toronto, Grey & Bruce 4% stg. bonds, 1st mortgage	100	103	103
125,334	63½	Royal Insurance	20	3	48½ 49½				
10,000	.....	Standard Life	50	12	10				
240,000	8/6ps	Sun Fire	10	10	10				
CANADIAN.						SECURITIES.		London Aug. 19	
15,000	7	Brit. Amer. F. & M.	\$50	568	108½	Dominion 5% stock, 1903, of Ry. loan	101	101	101
3,500	8	Canada Life	400	50	25 600	do. 4% do. 1904, 5, 6, 8	100	100	100
10,000	15	Confederation Life	100	10	270 299	do. 4% do. 1910, Ins. stock	104	104	104
7,000	16	Sun Life Ass. Co.	100	15	400 410	do. 3½% to. Ins. stock	101	101	101
5,000	5	Quebec Fire	100	65	.....	Montreal Sterling 5% 1908	101	101	101
2,000	10	Queen City Fire	50	25	250	do. 5% 1874,	101	101	101
50,000	10	Western Assurance	40	20	113½ 115	do. 1879, 5%	101	101	101
DISCOUNT RATES.						City of Toronto Water Works Deb., 1906, 6%		102	102
London Aug. 10						do. do. gen. con. deb. 1920, 5%		103	103
Bank Bills, 3 months			2 7-16				113	113	
do. 6 do			3½				108	108	
Trade Bills, 3 do			24				108	108	
do. 6 do			3½				101	101	
						City of Ottawa, Stg.		97	97
						do. do. 4½% 20 year debts		104	104
						City of Quebec, con.		103	103
						" " sterling deb.		108	108
						" Vancouver,		101	101
						" "		103	103
						City of Winnipeg, dcl		102	102

ECONOMICAL

Fire Ins. Co. of Berlin, Ont.

Cash and Mutual Systems.

Total Net Assets.....\$ 300,089 52
 Amount of Risk.....15,307,774 12
 Government Deposit.....36,300 00

JOHN FENNEL, President.
 GEO. LANG, Vice-President. HUGO KRANZ, Manager

The Canada Accident Assurance Co.

Head Office, MONTREAL.

A Canadian Company for Canadian Business.
 ACCIDENT and PLATE GLASS.

Surplus 50% of Paid-up Capital above all liabilities—
 including Capital Stock.

T. H. HUDSON, Manager. R. WILSON SMITH, President
 Toronto Agts.—Medland & Jones, Mail Bldg.

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

BONDS for the fidelity of employees.
 COMPENSATION for accidental injuries.
 INSURANCE against sickness.

GEO. GOODERHAM, President. J. E. ROBERTS, Gen Manager

Established 1824

The MANCHESTER FIRE Assurance Co.

Head Office—MANCHESTER, ENG.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Manager and Secretary.
 T. D. RICHARDSON, Assistant Manager.

Assets over \$13,000,000

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

City Agents—GEO. JAFFRAY
 J. M. BRIGGS
 JOSEPH LAWSON.

The Dominion Life Assurance Co.

Head Office, WATERLOO, ONT.

Progress in 1900

The 20th Century finds this Company in a splendid position. Security, solidity, progress and equity are our watch-words. We have increased our Subscribed Capital from \$507,500 to \$400,000.
 We have increased our Paid-up Capital from \$64,000 to \$100,000.
 We have placed all our old business on a 4 per cent. Reserve Standard—higher than Government requirements.
 We have increased our Surplus over all Liabilities from \$71,210 to \$55,852.
 All forms of regular sound life and endowment assurance are issued.
 See an one of our Agents or write Head Office for particulars.

THE

Queen City Fire Ins. Co.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

THE

Hand-in-Hand Ins. Co.

FOUNDED 1873.

Fire and Plate Glass

THE

Millers' & Man'rs' Ins. Co.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

The Fire Ins. Exchange Corp'n

INCORPORATED 1886.

Special rates on all risks that come up to our standard.

Head Offices—Queen City Chambers, Toronto
 SCOTT & WALMSLEY,
 Underwriters

can buyers have been in the local market during the past fortnight trying to buy up all available lots of light coke tins, but are said to have been only able to get some small parcels at from \$3.75 to \$4, as dealers are disposed to hold on to their stocks. For standard weight cokes, \$4.50 is now asked for fair lots, and in a small jobbing way as much as \$4.75 is asked, while the English market is very nervous and excited. Of black sheets, 28-gauge, local supplies are practically exhausted, and from \$2.70 to \$2.80 is asked. For Canada plates, 52 sheets to the box, some dealers are now quoting \$2.75, and a leading house has put up Ternes to \$8.20. Tin is easier at 31 to 32c., also lead at \$3.30; copper, 17½ to 17¾c.; spelter, 4½c. for Silesian and American; V.M. a little higher. The discount on lead pipe remains at 30 per cent. off list; iron pipe, \$4.60 to \$4.65 for one-inch. Domestic bar iron is stiffer at \$1.85 to \$1.90, with some difficulty reported in getting orders filled. Nails and wire are unchanged.

Oils, Paints, and Glass.—The usual quarterly meeting of the Lead Grinders' Association was held some days ago, when prices were reduced 25 cents a hundred, though some held this was inadvisable, owing to the high price of oil. Fish oils are dull and easier. Other lines are reported to be unchanged. Quotations are: Single barrels, raw, and boiled linseed oil, respectively, 83 and 86c. per gallon, for one to four barrel lots; 5 to 9 barrels, 82 and 85c.; net, 30 days, or 3 per cent. for four months' terms. Turpentine, one barrel, 55c.; two to four barrels, 54c.; net, 30 days. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod oil, 32 to 35c. per gallon; steam refined seal, 47½ to 50c. per gallon; straw, ditto, 40 to 45c.; Castor oil, 9 to 9½c.; in quantity; tins, 10 to 10½c.; machinery castor oil, 8½ to 9c.; Leads, (chemically pure and first-class brands only), No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$5.25; No. 3, \$5.00; No. 4, \$4.50; dry white lead, 5½ to 6c.; for pure; No. 1, do., 5c.; genuine red, ditto, 5c.; No. 1, red lead, 4½ to 4¾c.; Putty, in bulk, bbls., \$2; bladder putty, in bbls., \$2.20; ditto, in kegs, or boxes, \$2.35; 25-lb. tins, \$2.45; 12½-lb. tins, \$2.75. London washed whiting, 45 to 50c.; Paris white, 75 to 80c.; Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.75; yellow, ochre, \$1.25 to \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$1.75 to \$2; Paris green, in barrels, 16¾c.; 50 and 100-lb. drums, 17½c.; 25-lb ditto, 18c.; in lb. packages, 18½c.; Window glass, \$2.10 per 50 feet for first break; \$2.20 for second break.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 22nd, 1901.

Breadstuffs.—Locally, wheat is quiet at fairly steady prices; there is little or no exporting at present. Old No. 2 white and red is being offered for export at 65 and 66c., middle freights. No 2 goose is quoted at 64 and 65c., middle freight. No. 1, Mnitboa hard, is worth 84½c., g.i.t., and No. 2 hard is fetching 82½ to 83c., g.i.t. For Toronto and the west, prices are from 1 to 2c. lower. There is

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool, August 1st, 13.30 p m

	s.	d.
Wheat, Spring	5	8½
Red Winter	5	8½
No. 1 Cal.	6	3
Corn new	4	6
" old	4	7½
Peas	6	13
Lard	43	3
Pork	68	6
Bacon, heavy	46	0
" light	46	3
Tallow	27	0
cheese, new white	46	6
cheese, new colored	47	6

STRONGER THAN THE BANK OF ENGLAND

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President

The capital of the four great banks of the world is:

Bank of England	\$ 86,047,935
Bank of France	36,500,000
Imperial Bank, Germany	28,560,000
Bank of Russia	25,714,920

Total\$176,822,855

Held in trust for Policy-holders by the Mutual Life, Jan. 1, 1901:
\$325,753,152.51

Total Assets in Canada including deposit as required by law:
\$5,387,954.76

OO

The Mutual Life is the largest, strongest Life Insurance Company in the world

Income, 1900:
\$60,582,802.31

Paid Policy-holders:
\$26,361,863.83

Insurance and annuities in force:
\$1,141,497,888.02

OO

For full particulars regarding any form of policy apply to

THOMAS MERRITT, Mgr.
 31-33 Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, Ont.

WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT.

Total Assets 31st Dec., 1900\$361,361 03
 Policies in Force in Western Ontario over 25,000 00

GEORGE RANDALL, President. WM. SNIDER, Vice-President.
 FRANK HAIGHT, Manager. R. T. ORR, Inspector.

62nd YEAR

THE "GORE"

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, GALT, ONT.

Total Losses Paid.....\$1,932,419 89
 Total Assets 407,233 07
 Cash and Cash Assets ... 230,360 27

Both Cash and Mutual Plans

PRESIDENT, HON. JAMES YOUNG
 VICE-PRESIDENT, A. WARNOCK, Esq.
 Manager, R. S. STRONG, Galt.

OF INTEREST

Every man investing in a Life Policy and every Life Insurance Agent should read the statement of

Interest Earnings of Life Insurance Companies

published by INSURANCE AND FINANCE CHRONICLE of Montreal, of date December 21st, 1900. Reference to that statement will satisfy both buyer and seller that it pays best to do life insurance business with and for

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

According to that statement the average rate of interest earned in 1899 was

By Canadian Companies, 4.52 per cent.
 By British Companies, 3.92 per cent.
 By American Companies, 4.69 per cent.

While **The Great-West Life earned 6.50 per cent.**

A few openings in good districts for good agents. Address Head Office, Winnipeg, or Branch Office in Toronto, Montreal, St. John, N.B., Vancouver, B.C. or Victoria, B.C.

Advertising Business Methods.

**MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALER,
RETAILER, CLERK.**

Would a free sample copy of the publication

AD SENSE

interest you? We can truthfully answer for you "YES."

A postal card will bring it.

To its thousands of occasional readers we will say that this MODERN, FAULTLESS EXPONENT OF ADVERTISING JOURNALISM is published in CHICAGO, at 373 RECORD HERALD BUILDING. Its thousands of regular readers need no information on this point.

The subscription price is 1.00 the year and the PREMIUM OFFERS on the side will be of much interest to you if you have an office or a store.

All sample copies are equipped with the regulation subscription blank.

Every Business Man

in search of valuable up-to-date Ideas
should send for a copy of

Profitable Advertising.

It contains from 80 to 130 pages of original text, profusely illustrated. TEN CENTS for a sample copy. \$2.00 for 20 Months (until the end of 1902). After June, subscription price will be \$2.00 per year. Address

**Profitable Advertising,
Boston, Mass.**

KATE E. GRISWOLD.

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

THE

National Banker

84 & 86 La Salle St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

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

"Short Talks on Advertising"

224 pages 123 illustrations; sent post-paid on receipt of price.
Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents.
Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, \$1.00.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES

Vanderbilt Building, New York.

"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apt sayings, every one of which rings with a true note."

—Geo. P. Rowell.
"Excellent Work."—Buffalo Evening News.
"Interesting and profitable."—Baltimore Herald.
"Lively and Sensible."—Philadelphia Evening Telegram.

"Handsome and clever."—New York Press.
"Should be read twice."—Cleveland World.
"Should be on the desk of every advertiser."—Cleveland Press.

"Best thing we have seen."—Buffalo Express.
"Most practical and helpful."—Minneapolis Journal.
"Every advertiser may read with profit."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Mr. Bates has rendered a service to all progressive business men."—Philadelphia Record.
"Most interesting of all instructive books."—Buffalo Times.

"Full of ideas of value."—Cleveland Leader.
"Nothing humdrum or commonplace."—Buffalo Commercial.

"Full of snappy, commonsense hints."—Boston Advertiser.

"Striking and readable."—Baltimore American.
"Cannot fail to prove interesting."—Pittsburg Press.
"Should be in the hands of every business man."—Philadelphia Ledger.

little doing in barley; No. 2 is quoted at 43c., middle freights, and feed at 40c. Oatmeal is unchanged at \$3.90 to \$4. Flour is quiet. Ninety per cent. (in barrels), \$2.90, and \$2.60 in buyers' bags; straight rollers, in barrels, \$3.25 to \$3.30; Manitoba patents, \$4; strong bakers, \$3.75. Oats are steady at 33½c. asked for new; old are quoted at 35 and 36c. Peas are easy at 68c. for No. 2, middle freights. Buckwheat is nominal. Rye is 48c., middle freights. Bran is worth from \$13 to \$13.50, west; shorts, \$15.50 to \$16, west. Corn is not selling; Canadian, No. 2, is nominally quoted at 52½ to 53½c., west.

Dairy Produce.—Butter, rolls, 17 to 20c. per pound; creamery, 19 to 21c.; tubs, 12 to 15c. per pound. Eggs, case lots, per dozen, 10 to 12½c.; new laid, 12 to 15c. Cheese is worth from 9 to 10½c. per pound.

Dry Goods.—Trade continues of good volume for the time of year, with a very satisfactory outlook in respect to the fall trade. Merchants are well occupied making preparations for the millinery openings. The wholesale houses are receiving unusually large shipments from Europe. Payments for August are reported better than for the corresponding period of last year.

Fruit.—Receipts are steadily increasing; tomatoes are, if anything, too plentiful, and prices are low and unquotable. Lawtonberries are in ample supply, and cheaper. Quotations are liable to vary just now daily, but the following figures are approximate: Canadian, 30 to 50c. a basket; California, \$2.50 to \$3 a box; apples, Canadian, 30 to 40c. a basket; huckleberries, \$1 a basket; cherries, 85c.; black currants, 90c. to \$1; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2 a bunch; peaches, California, Crawfords, \$1.60; Canadian peaches, 40 to 60c. a basket; plums, American, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a case; Canadian, 40 to 75c. a basket; cucumbers, basket, 10 to 15c.; girkins, 35 to 60c. a basket; potatoes, 85c. a bushel, watermelons, 15 to 25c. each; corn, 6 to 8c. a dozen.

Groceries.—Trade is seasonably good. Sugars are steady at the recent decline. Canned goods are scarcer, and advancing in price. Cherries and white beans are also scarce. Quotations for sugars and syrups are as follows: Granulated sugars, delivered in Toronto, \$4.53 to \$4.58; yellows, \$3.83 to \$4.38; cut loaf, \$5.45 to \$5.55; icing, \$5.50; powdered, \$5.25. Syrup—Imperial gallons, medium, 32c.; special bright, 32 to 42c. Molasses—West Indies, barrels, 32 to 45c.; New Orleans, 25 to 30c. for medium.

Hay and Straw.—Hay is worth from \$13 to \$13.50; new hay is worth \$9.50 to \$11 per ton; baled from \$8.50 to \$10 per ton. Straw is worth from \$9.50 to \$10; ditto, baled, \$5 to \$5.50.

Live Stock.—Receipts at the Western cattle yards in Toronto continue large and business is good. Choice export cattle fetch from \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt., with ten to fifteen cents more for fancy stuff; butcher cattle sells at from 3¼ to 4¼c. per pound, for choice; but medium and poor cattle is slow just now. Sheep and lambs are a good sale; export ewes are worth from \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt., and lambs from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Hogs are steady, and wanted at from \$7 to \$7.25 per cwt. for "singers," and from \$6.75 to \$7 for light and fat.

Provisions.—Hog products are firm. Dressed hogs are in small supply and demand. Long clear bacon, in ton and case lots, is quoted at 11 to 11½c.; mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20; ditto, short cut, \$21. Hams are worth from 14 to 14½c.; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c.; backs, 15 to 15½c.; and shoulders, 11 to 11½c. Stocks of lard are light; prices firm; pure, in 50-pound tubs, are quoted at 11¼c.; pails, 11½c., and tierces, 11c.

CANADIAN WOOD IN BRITAIN.

The Liverpool wood circular of Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, dated 1st August, says:

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 35,781 tons register, against 62,407 tons register during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901, has been 252,658, 267,379, and 238,916 tons respectively.

The business of the past month on the whole has shown little improvement, though there is rather a firmer tone for some of the leading articles. The arrivals generally have been considerably less than the corresponding month last year, and the deliveries fair, but there is little change in values to report, and shippers should still act cautiously in consigning.

Canadian Woods.—Waney Pine.—The arrivals have been on a moderate scale, and with a fair demand the deliveries have been satisfactory, stocks are low, and values continue very firm. Square Pine.—There has been a small import, the demand is quiet and stocks sufficient. Red Pine has not been imported; there is little enquiry, and stocks are ample. Oak.—The stock of first quality is small and values are firmer. Elm has again arrived freely; there has been a fair consumption, but stocks are too large; there is little change in value to report. Ash.—Quebec wood has been in limited demand, stock is light and prices steady. Quebec Pine Deals.—The arrivals are considerably less than the corresponding month last year, the deliveries, however, have been unsatisfactory, and the stock is much too heavy, sales are difficult, and values are easier. Red pine deals are dull of sale and prices lower.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—The arrivals during the past month although sufficient, are much less than the corresponding month last year, viz., 17,730 standards, against 29,980 standards; the deliveries have been fairly satisfactory, and values have slightly improved, stocks, however, are ample. Pine deals are in fair request at steady rates.

Birch.—Of logs, the import has been nominal, the deliveries have been fairly satisfactory, stocks are adequate; there has been rather more enquiry for fresh wood, and values are steady. Planks.—The arrivals show a considerable falling off, and although there has been a large consumption stocks are still excessive, and values rule low, in fact, considerably below the cost of import.

Pitch Pine.—The arrivals have been 10 vessels, 14,634 tons, against eight vessels, 12,007 tons, during the like period last year; the import has been heavy, and stocks have increased. Hewn.—The consumption shows a falling off from last month, and the stock on hand is more than sufficient for the probable requirements of the trade for some time to come. Sawn has come forward too freely, and the stock is now excessive; there has been a fair consumption. Deals and Boards.—There has been a good consumption, but the import has been large; stocks have increased; values are lower.

British Columbian and Oregon Pine.—There has been no import and the stock is now reduced to about 4,000 feet; the demand is quiet.

—The steamer, "Sarah," one of the largest on the Yukon, has been seized at Dawson by the authorities on the charge of bringing liquor without a permit. She came from St. Michael. The steamer belongs to the Northern Commercial Company. The liquor was consigned to the Ames Mercantile Company.

A Business Man's Executor

IT is not hard for a man to provide a sufficient amount for the wants, after his death, of those depending on him. It may worry him sometimes, though, as to what his widow would do with the insurance money if it were paid her in one sum.

He may appoint executors, but they are sometimes incapable, sometimes worse.

The Canada Life will act as his executor, will guarantee the payment of his insurance in annual instalments, as he may direct, and will not charge one cent for the service.

Not only that, the Company will allow a good rate of interest on the unpaid instalments.

Every new contract issued by **Canada's Leading Company** contains this privilege. It will pay you to look into it.

Any Agent of the Company will give full explanation and illustrations.

Canada Life Assurance Company

Mr. D. MacLaren, of Barrie, writes:

"Being a firm believer in Life Assurance, I carry policies in the three leading Canadian Companies and one in an American Company, but I have always received larger profits from the

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada than from any other Company.

You will say the same thing if you assure with this "Prosperous and Progressive" Company. Write for literature.

Head Office, - - Montreal.

Robertson Macaulay, President. Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Vice-President.
T. B. Macaulay, F.I.A., Sec'y & Actuary.

THE Federal Life Assurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, CANADA.

Capital and Assets.....	\$2,149,055 92
Surplus to Policy-holders.....	1,026,531 85
Paid to Policy-holders 1900	170,813 58

Most Desirable Policy Contracts.

JAS. H. BEATTY, President. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.
J. K. McCUTCHEON, Sup't of Agencies.

London and Lancashire LIFE

Head Office for Canada:
Company's Bldg., 164 St. James St., MONTREAL

CHAIRMAN CANADIAN BOARD:

The Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

GENERAL MANAGER FOR CANADA:

B. HAL BROWN

The Best
Company for
the ..
Best Risks.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND
TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Business in Force, over \$26,000,000
Total Assets, about - - \$ 3,500,000

Hon. G. W. ROSS,
President
J. F. JUNKIN,
Managing Director

Separate
Classification
for Total
Abstainers.

Western ^{Incorporated 1851} Assurance Co. Fire and Marine

Head Office,

Toronto,
Ont.

Capital	\$2,000,000 00
Assets, over	2,925,000 00
Annual Income	2,994,000 00

Hon. GEORGE A. COX, President.
J. J. KENNY, Vice-Pres. & Managing Director. C. C. FOSTER, Secretary

BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Co'y

Head Office, TORONTO. † FIRE AND MARINE

Capital - - - -	\$1,000,000.00
Total Assets - - - -	\$1,776,606.45
Losses Paid (since organization)	\$19,946,517.73

DIRECTORS:

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-President.

Hon. S. C. Wood. E. W. Cox, Thos. Long. John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D.
Robert Jaffray. Augustus Myers. H. M. Pellatt.

P. H. SIMS, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

REPORT FOR 1899—

Fire Premiums	\$9,337,085
Income Life Branch	5,407,960
Total Revenue	\$14,745,045
Total Assets	\$74,802,040
Canadian Investments	7,607,464

Resident Agents in Toronto:

GOOCH & EVANS
THOMAS DAVIDSON, Managing Director,
MONTREAL

SUN

FOUNDED A.D. 1710

INSURANCE OFFICE FIRE

Head Office, Threadneedle St., London, Eng.
Transacts Fire Business only, and is the oldest purely Fire Office in the world. Surplus over Capital and all Liabilities exceed \$7,000,000.
Canadian Branch—15 Wellington Street East TORONTO, ONT.

H. M. BLACKBURN, Manager
H. F. PETMAN, Inspector
HIGINBOTHAM & LYON, Toronto Agents.
Telephone 488.
Agents Wanted in all Unrepresented Districts.

FOUNDED A. D. 1822.



NATIONAL

Assurance Comp'y
of Ireland

HOME OFFICE, DUBLIN
CANADA BRANCH, MONTREAL

H. M. Lambert
Manager

The London Life Insurance Co.

Head Office, LONDON, ONT

JOHN McCLARY, President
A. O. JEFFERY, O.C., LL.B., D.C.L., Vice-President
Every desirable form of life insurance afforded on a favorable terms as by other first-class companies.
MONEY TO LOAN on Real Estate security at lowest current rates of interest.
Liberal Terms to desirable agents.
JOHN G. RICHTER, Manager

QUEEN

Insurance Co. of America.

GEORGE SIMPSON, Resident Manager
WM. MACKAY, Assistant Manager
MUNTZ & BEATTY, Resident Agent.
Temple Bldg., Bay St., TORONTO. Tel. 2309.
C. S. SCOTT, Resident Agent, HAMILTON, Ont

Standard Life Assurance Co of Edinburgh

Established 1825.

Head Office for Canada: MONTREAL

Invested Funds..... \$48,400,000
Investments in Canada..... 14,930,000
Low rates. Absolute security.
Unconditional policies.
Claims settled immediately on proof of death and No delay.
HUTTON BALFOUR, D. M. McGOWN,
Secretary, Manager
CHAS. HUNTER, Chief Agent Ontario.

Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY

Available Assets..... \$59,952,465
Investments in Canada \$2,150,000

Insurances accepted at lowest Current Rates

JOS. B REED, Agent, 20 Wellington St. East, Toronto
G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent for Dom., Montreal.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1720

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal.
E. A. LILLY, Manager.

Total Funds, - - - \$20,000,000

FIRE RISKS accepted at current rates.
Toronto Agents:
S. Bruce Harman, 19 Wellington Street East.

WELLINGTON MUTUAL Fire Insurance Co.

Established 1840
Business done on the Cash and Premium Note System.
GEORGE SLEEMAN, Esq., President.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq. Secretary.
Head Office, Guelph, Ont.

The Northern Life Assurance Co.

For the Six Months of 1901 shows:

Business Written
35% increase over same period in 1900.
Annual Premiums
45% increase over same period in 1900.
Cash Income
20% increase over same period in 1900.
Expenses
Less than same period in 1900

Assets.....	\$ 3,977,263 83
Reserve Fund	3,362,709 00
Net Surplus	500,192 39
Net Insurance in force	24,883,061 00



Life Insurance Contracts

Issued by the North American Life are on the most approved, up-to-date plans—and, moreover—backed by a company of unexcelled financial strength.

JOHN L. BLAIKIE, President.
L. Goldman, Secretary. Wm. McCabe, Managing Director
North American Life
Head Office—112 to 118 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

THE Royal-Victoria LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000
(Reserves based on Canadian Government Standard)

Business of 1900 increased over 1899 as follows:—

In Interest,	20 p.c.
In Premiums,	42 p.c.
In Total Income,	40 p.c.
In Reserves,	70 p.c.
In Insurance in force,	24 p.c.

The net Death Claims since organization have been under 35 p.c. of the expectation according to the Institute of Actuaries H.M. Table of Mortality.

Deposited with the Canadian Government in First-Class Securities for the protection of Policyholders, over \$100,000.

DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S.,
Good Agents Wanted. Gen. Manager

To be Faithful

To Policyholders and Agents

is the motto of the management of the Union Mutual. To serve all interests impartially. To treat all parties with consistent candor. To issue policies of pronounced liberality. To make all death payments with the utmost promptness. To be fair in all dealings. Honest, capable agents can always have employment with us.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Incorporated 1848. PORTLAND, Maine

FRED. E. RICHARDS, President.
ARTHUR L. BATES, Vice-President.
Address HENRI E. MORIN, Chief Agent for Canada, 151 St. James St., Montreal, Can.

PHENIX

Insurance Company
Of Brooklyn, N.Y.
WOOD & KIRKPATRICK, Agents,
TORONTO