NETARY IM DE REVI

**NSURANCE CHRONICLE.** \$2 A YEAR 10C. PER SINGLE COPY TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1903.

Wood-Working Machinery.

37th Year. -- No. 12

The line of wood working Machines made by the The Goldie & McCulloch made by the The Goldle & McCullocn Co., Limited, Galt, is in great demand. This firm builds an extensive range suitable for almost any kind of wood-working establishments. The machines are all very heavy and made to stand hard and continuous work. Send for Catalog. Address

The Goldie & McCulloch Co. Limited, GALT, Ont., Can.

We Make- Wheelock Engines, Ideal High Speed Engines, Gas and Gasoline Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Water Wheels, Flour Mill Machinery, Oat-meal Mill Machinery, Wolf Gyrators, Emery Choppers, Wood Working Machinery, Shingle Machinery, Heading and Stave Machinery, Wood Rim Split Pulleys, Iron Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Friction Clutch Couplings, Friction Clutch Pulleys, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors.

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Agencies,-Ottawa, Ont.' Washington, D. C.



# THE MOLSONS BANK.

# 96th DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the

## First Day of October next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House, in this City, on MONDAY, the 19th OCTOBER next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

JAMES ELLIOT,

General Manager.



# Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches. AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, Etc.

Capital (paid-up) .. \$2,980,000 THE DOMINION Rest and Undivided Profits ..... \$3,330,000 HEAD OFFICE. DIRECTORS E. B. OSLER, M.P. President WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President W. Ince W. R. Brock, M.P. A. W. Austin Timothy Eaton J. J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P. Belleville, Ont. BRANCHES Boissevain, Man. Gravenhurst, Ont. London, Ont. Oshawa, Ont. Whitby, Ont. Brampton, Ont. Gravenhurst, Ont. London, Ont. Oshawa, Ont. Windham, Ont. Brampton, Ont. Grenfell, Assa Madoc. Seaforth, Ont. Wingham, Ont. Brandon, Man. Guelph, Ont. Montreal, Que. Selfitk, Man. Winnipeg, Man Cobourg, Ont. Huntsville, Ont. Napance, Ont. Stanstead, P.Q. "North End Deloraine, Man. Lindsay, Ont. Orillia, Ont. Uxbridge, Ont. ToRÓSTO-Bloor Street, cor. King and Jarvis Streets, Queen Street, cor. Esther Street, Sherbourne Street, cor. Queen, Spadina Avenue, cor College. City Hall Branch. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britian and Europe bought and sold. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britian and Furope bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available at all points in Europe, China and Japan. T. G. BROUGH, General Manager. TORONTO Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament) \$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up ....\$1,000,000 Reserve Fund..... 925,000

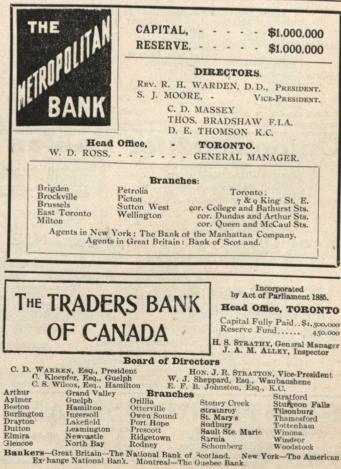
DIRECTORS W. F. Cowan, I resident FRED, WYLD, Vice-Presipent W. F. Allen A. J. Somerville T. R. Wood W. R. Johnston W. Francis

Harr ston Kingston Parkdale (Toronto) Parkhill Lucan Markham Orono

Pictoa Richmond Hill Stouffville Toronto (Bay St. Br.) Temple Ridg. Welling on.



Capital Paid-up, \$2,855,970 Reserve Funds, - 2,984,394 Head Office, Halifax, N.S. Board of the second sec



HEAD OFFICE, HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC Capital Authorized, \$3,000,000 Capital Subscribed, 2,500,000 Capital Paid-up, - 2,484,980 Rest - 1,000,000 QUEBEC

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Established 1865.

355







CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED			 	\$300,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP			 	300,000
CONTINGENT			 	25,000
RESERVE FUND			 	75,000
DEPOSITS AND CAN.	DEBENT	URES	 	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

R. Wilson-Smith, Meldrum & Go. STOCK AND 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

OIL—SMELTER—MINES—TIMBER

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Sound Investments paying from 8 to 12 per cent. guaranteed. Information free on request.

JAMES C. MACKINTOSH Banker and Broker.

166 Hollis St., Halifar, N. S.

Dealer in Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Municipal Corporation Securities a specialty. Inquiries respecting investments freely answered.

The Accident & Guarantee Company Of Canada. — Montreal. Capital Authorized - - - \$1,000,000 00 Capital Subscribed - - - 250,000 00 38,583 00 AGENTS WANTED In every unre District in resented

G. I. GODDARD, - - Managing Director.

# The Canadian Pacific Railway Company

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The twenty-second 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 seventh day of October next, at the principal office of the Company at Montreal, at twelve oclock noon. The Common Stock Transfer Books will close in Montreal, New York and London, at three p.m., on Tuesday, 1st September. The Preference Stock Books will also close at three p.m., on Tuesday, 1st September. All books will be re-opened on Thursday, 8th October. By order of the Board. CHARLES DEINKWATER Secretary

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, 10th August, 1903.

# The Canadian Pacific Railway Company

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. Z ontre al, 10th August, 1903.

#### Mercantile Summary.

WE are informed that the Good Roads Machinery Co., of Hamilton, has recently sent two of its No. 5 stone crushers to Montreal. One of these went to a contractor, while the other was bought by the city. This firm sends machinery all over Canada, and are all the time laving plans for the bringing of product up to date in every respect.

THE Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railroad companies give notice that they intend to increase the rates for grain storage in their lake-front terminal elevators to the following: Elevating, including fifteen days' storage and insurance against loss by fire, per bushel, 3/4c.; storage for each succeeding thirty days and insurance against loss by fire, per bushel, 3/4c. This the grain men consider extortionate, and they will do their best to obtain a reconsideration.

It is interesting to learn that the assets of the British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Company have now increased to \$950,000. That company has made, we are told, over three hundred loans, amounting to over \$300,000, since the 1st of April of the present year, all of them on choice first mortgage securities at 81/2 per cent. per annum interest. The demand for loans indeed is so great that the company is continually refusing first class loans, as it is found impossible to finance all the applications which come to hand. The income for the months of June, July and August, the company tells us, was over \$185,000.

THE GREAT WEST

PERMANENT LOAN AND

SAVINGS CO.,

274 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

**Permanent Preference Stock** of the par value of One Hundred Dollars per Share is being rapidly sub-scribed for at a 20 per cent. premium. This stock bears Five per Cent per annum, paid half-yearly. It also par-ticipates in the profits in excess of said five per cent. Profits paid yearly.

Five per Cent. Full-paid Stock (is an excellent vestment), withdrawable in three years.



# MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS

Investors are finding it increasingly difficult to secure satisfactory Mort-gages on Real Estate. The Corpora-tion has unusual facilities for obtaining choice Mortgage Loans and is prepared to receive sums of \$500 and upwards for investment in

## **GUARANTEED MORTGAGES**

on the undertaking of the Corporation to repay principal with interest at FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The security offered by this mode of investment, consisting as it does of— (1) The Mortgage Deed upon which the (1) The mongage been upon which the advance is made, and (2) the Guarantee of the Corporation with a Paid-up Capital and Reserve aggregating \$1,290,000, afford ample assurance of the safety of the fund.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Cor. Yonge & Colborne Streets, Toronto.

# AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & INAN COMPANY

LONDON,	ONTARIO
Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund Assets	1 222,000 00
Director	s:

W. J. Reid, Pres. Thomas McCormick, Vice-Pres. T. Beattie. T. H. Smallman. M. Masuret. 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.

## THE DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY

MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING.

LONDON, -CANADA

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

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



14 King Street West, - Toronto



Molson's Bank Building, 228 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG, Manitoba. Powers of Attorney to be issued to John H. Menzies, F.C.A. (Can.)

# J. F. RUTTAN REAL ESTATE, INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE. PORT ARTHUR & FORT WILLIAM. Post Office Address—PORT ARTHUR, ONT. H. McLaren & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS & BROKERS GENTS FOR—The Dominion Radiator Co The Metallic Roofing Co. Att Emery Wheel Company, Limited, Hamilton, Canada. 706 Craig St., MONTREAL EDWARD F. SMITH, STOCK AND BOND BROKER Metropole Building, Halifax N S

Metropole Building, - Halifax, N. S. Stocks bought and sold on all Exchanges. Bank stocks, and Municipal and other good Debentures dealt in. Correspondence invited.

## Mercantile Summary

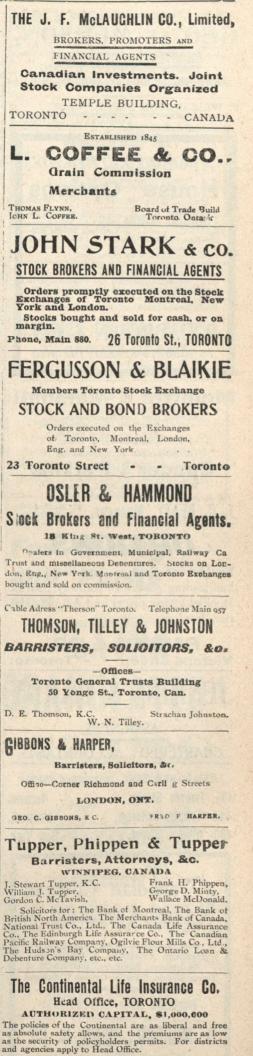
THE Canada-Atlantic Transit Company, of Chicago and Depot Harbor, Ont., which now runs four large steel freighters between those points, is contemplating the addition of two new vessels for passenger service, also the building of a large hotel at Depot Harbor.

It seems that hematite, or bog iron, the supposed absence of which has ac.ed in the past as a deterrent to the establishing of steel works in Bri.ish Columbia, does after all exist there. Analyses have been made of ore found some little way back in the vicinity of Quatsino Sound, and they show that it is actually true hematite. Magnetite exists also in abundance.

THE Toronto Railway Company's receipts for the month of August amounted to \$193,669, or \$27,314 (over 16 per cent.) more than in the same month last year. The city's percentage is \$23,240. Some time ago Mr. W. E. Backus, of Minneapolis, agreed to develop half of the water power on the Canadian side of Fort Francis. The arrangement fell through, however, whereupon other companies endeavored to obtain for themselves the privileges which had been given the former. A conference of those interested including representatives of the Ontario Government, has now been held, and Mr. Backus and his confederates have agreed to go ahead with the work without further delay.

CERTAIN it is, and many years of careful experience are back of the statement, that hay fever and kindred annoying and troublesome summer affections, distressing to so many thousands all over the country, recurring as regularly as July and August, are absolutely unknown in the "Highlands of Ontario." Thousands of people go to Muskoka, Georgian Bay or the Lake of Bays every year for nothing else but to avoid hay fever, and find perfect immunity from the ailment, and many by going there regularly for a period of a few years are said to be permanently cured. Hay fever booklet can be had free for the asking by applying to J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Union Station, Toronto.

THE Canadian Association of Opticians held a two days' convention and a banquet in Toronto last week, and listened to several interesting papers. The following officers were elected for the current term: Prof. S. Grant, Montreal, president; Mr. E. A. Lewis, Toronto, first vice-president; Mr. W. H. Kearney, Renfrew, second vice-president; Mr. A. C. Skinner, Sherbrooke, Que., third vice-president; Mr. W. C. Forbes, S. Thomas, fourth vice-president; Mr. Alex. Moffatt, Brantford, secretarytreasurer; Executive Committee, Messrs. W. G. Maybee, St. Catharines; Alexander Roy, Belleville; E. Culverhouse, Toronto; T. N. Brown, Toronto; H. L. Batting, Toronto, and F. E. Luke, Toronto; Membership Committee. Messrs. E. Culverhouse, H. J. Geiger, W. L. HON. JOHN DRYDEN, President. GEO. B. WOODS, Manager. CHAS. H. FULLER, Secretary. Batting and F. E. Luke, all of Toronto.





MORRICE, SONS & CO

MONTREAL & TORONTO

D.

#### Mercantile Summary.

THE American Seeding Machine Co., Cleveland, O., has been authorized to do business in Ontario, with a capital of \$200,000.

ALFRED H. Post & Co., which firm acts as forwarding agents for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, with offices at 6-10 Bridge Street, New York, have just opened an office at 308 Congress Street, Boston.

CHRISTIE BROS. & Co.'s trunk and casket factory at Amherst, N.S. has been destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy, as there was an unusually heavy stock of lost their tools. It is estimated at between \$30,000 and \$40,000, with insurance of \$15,000.

ON Thursday of last week the two grand stands and the bar at Hanlan's Point, Toronto Island, were completely destroyed by fire at a loss of about \$15,000. The larger grand stand was insured for \$3,000 and the bar and contents for \$1,500.

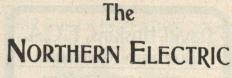
Two new development companies have recently been organized in Ontario: the New Ontario Farm and Town Sites Syndicate Limited, Toronto, capital \$300,000; and the Vera Mining Co., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, capital \$1,000,000.

THE output for the Crow's Nest collieries for the week ending Sept. 11th was 16,258 tons; Coal Creek, 6,219 tons; Michel, 5,891; Morrissey, 4,148; total, 16,258. Average daily output, 3,251 tons. All the collieries were idle on Labor Day. Total output same week last year, 8,231 tons. Average daily output same week last year, 1,371 tons.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of The Manufacturers' Manual of Tariff Information, published by Colin C. McPhee, Montreal. It contains the customs tariffs in full of Canada, the United States, Germany, France and Belgium. Not only this, but it has a very complete comparative index showing, opposite each article, the page in the book in which the particular duty applying to it in each country is set forth. There is also an interesting chapter giving many "industrial reasons for a revision in the Canadian tariff," but this is an argumentative subject into which we need not go at the present moment.

THE Lake Nipissing and French River district is, owing to the wild, rugged grandeur of its scenery, the health-giving properties of the atmosphere, the primeval wildness of the surroundings and the splendid fishing and hunting grounds, attracting thousands of sportsmen who do not care for the gaieties of the modern summer resorts, but prefer the untrodden forests and the pleasures to be derived from out-door life. Black bass, maskinonge and pickerel fishing unexcelled. Handsome illustrated publications sent free upon application to Mr. J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto.





AND

# Manufacturing Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

# **Electrical Apparatus**

and

# Supplies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Special attention to

all classes of

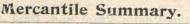
# METAL WORK

OFFICE, Bell Telephone Building, Notre Dame St. FACTORY, 371 Aqueduct St.

MONTREAL



Are the Standard of Purity and Excellence.



WM. PETER'S flour mill at Carman, Man., together with the Northern Elevator Co.'s property, has been destroyed by fire. Loss on mill \$18,000, insurance \$10,000; loss on elevator, which contained no grain, \$5,000.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company is about to start a new steamship service to Antwerp. Vessels are to run bi-monthly in the winter to St. John, N.B., and tri-monthly in summer to Montreal and Quebec.

P. H. Ross, long in business as a grocer at Lunenburg, N.S., is reported to have assigned. Four years ago he was in embarrassed shape, and then compromised at 25 cents on the dollar, but seems never to have picked up much since.

THE output of the Rossland, B.C., mines for the week ending the 12th inst. was 8,970 tons, divided as follows: Le Roi, 5,220 tons; Centre Star, 1,710; War Eagle, 1,380; Le Roi No. 2, 220; Jumbo Spitz, 60; I. X. L., milled, 50. Total for the year up to date, 267,827 tons.

MR. J. M. BELL, who has just returned from Kesagami Lake, about fifty miles south-east of Moose Factory, reports that he discovered along the lake shore large quantities of lignite or fine, highly-carbonized peat, occurring in the shape of cliffs from twelve to sixteen feet in height. The deposit, he says, runs for several miles.

THE net earnings for the Sao Paulo Tramway Company for the first six months of this year were \$436,949 as against \$326,786 for the same period of 1902. It is satisfactory to note, too, that operating expenses showed a very substantial decrease, being in the aggregate smaller by 9 per cent. in spite of the great growth of earnings. The net earnings for the half-year, after providing for payment of bond interest, are equal to 81/4 per cent. on the total capital stock.

ONE of the most prominent country failures of recent years in the Province of Quebec is that of Pagnuelo & Frere, of St. Hyacinthe, who have assigned upon the demand of Viau & Frere, manufacturing confectioners. The firm has been in existence some thirty years, and lias done a large and profitable business as jobbers and retailers of groceries and liquors, as well as being interested in the Yamaska House, the leading hotel of the place. Unfortunately they were induced some few years ago to invest quite largely in the Red Bluff Mining Company, of Colorado, and kept on putting further capital from time to time into that concern hoping to save their original investment, with the result that the profits of years have thus been swallowed up, and their assignment followed. Their merchandise liabilities are said to be comparatively small, but they owe heavily to their bankers, some \$55,000, it is said, as well as to friends, the total liabilities aggregating about \$125,000, as near as can be at present estimated, with assets of about \$30,000.



361

of the size made and used in New York and Paris and put up in 50 and 100 b. boxes.



An arrangement has been made by Abraham Lepage, dealing in groceries and liquors, Rimouski, Que. He was established in business about four years ago by his father-in-law, the business being apparently carried on for a part of the time in his wife's name.



# **High Crade** Paper

makes a pleasant impression. You think more of a man and his business when you receive from him neat and good

# Commercial Stationery

All the folks you do business with have the same feeling about you and your business. It pays to use high class stationery.

Ask your stationer for the unrivalled "BOND" Papers manufactured by

The Barber & Ellis Co. LIMITED Manufacturing and Wholesale Stationers. to 49 Bay Street. Toronto.



per cent. on the ordinary shares of the Company for the year ended June 30th, 1903, has been declared, half payable October 15th, to shareholders of record of September 30th. Also that an interim dividend of TWO per cent. on the

preferred shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30th has been declared, payable October 15th, to shareholders of record of September 30th. The transfer books for both classes of shares will be

closed on and from the first to the fifth of October, both days inclusive. By order of the Directors

HENRY RITCHIE. New Glasgow, N. S., Sept. 10th, 1903. Cashier.

# \$225,000.00 Debentures

# Town of Edmonton, N.W.T.

Sealed offers will be received by the under-signed up to noon on Wednesday, the 23rd December, 1903, for certain blocks of Deben-tures aggregating \$225,000 00, interest 4 per cent., payable yearly, (\$170,000 @ 40 years and \$55,000 @ 20 years), denominations to suit purchasers. Full particulars of Debentures and Muni-cipal Statistics can be obtained from the Office of this publication, or from

of this publication, or from

GEO. J. KINNAIRD, Secretary-Treasurer, Town of Edmonton, Alberta, N.W.T., Canada

#### **Debentures** for Sale.

#### TOWN OF HAWKESBURY.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Debentures," will be received up to 8 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 1st day of October, 1903, for the purchase of the following debentures, issued by the Corporation of the Town of Hawkesbury, for the installa-tion and construction of a waterworks and sewerage system in said Town, viz.: \$100,000.0 sewerage system in said Town, viz.: \$100,000.0 for the installation of waterworks, bearing interest at 4 per cent., payable in 30 years in equal annual instalments of \$5,78302; \$53,000.00 for the construction of a sewerage system, bearing interest at 4 per cent., payable in 30 years, in equal annual instalments of \$3,665.00. Debentures dated October 1st. 1903. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars, address,

DENIS DOYLE, Town Clerk, Hawkesbury, Ont.

# Tenders for Debentures.

## Town of Pictou, N. S.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until twelve o'clock noon, on Friday, the 16th October next, for the purchase of Fourteen Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars Town of Pictou Electric Light Debentures.

Debentures will be issued under authority of Chap. 109 of the Acts of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, 1903, and redeemable in thirty years from the date thereof. They will bear interest at the rate of Four per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, at the Town Office, Pictou.

Denomination :- Fourteen of One Thousand Dollars each, and one of Seven Hundred Dollars.

Purchaser to deliver debentures free of charges to the Town of Pictou.

By order of the Town Council.

FRED. MACKARACHER, Town Clerk.



Bank, Office or Factory

WN BR THE

MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL STATIONERS 51-53 Wellington Street West, Toronte.

THE BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA
Consulting Engineers.
Head Office, - Toronto
JOHN L. BLAIKIE, President. E. W. RATHBUN, Vice-President. GEO. C. ROBB, Chief Engineer. H. N. ROBERTS, Secretary.
INSPECTORS
F. W. DONALDSON, A. E. EDKINS, O. P. ST. JOHN, GEO. FOWLER, A. P. ROBB
OLAF. E. GRANBERG, Chief Inspector, Quebec, MONTREAL. A. M. BONNYMAN, Inspector, - Amherst, N. S.

# BANKERS

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

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

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

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

H. H. MILLER, Hanover

## JOHN RUTHERFORD,

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Lands valued and sold; Notices served; Fire, Life and Plate Glass Insurance; several factory and mill sites in good locations to dispose of. Loans effected Best of references.

# The Grenfell Investment Co.

GRENFELL, N.W.T.

A General Banking and Financial Business transacted. Special attention given to collections on Neudorf, Hyde, Tiree, Mariahilf and Pheasant Forks. JAS. YOUNG-THOMSON, MGR.



## Mercantile Summary.

FROM Halifax, N.S., we learn of the assignment of J. K. Munnis, an old-time clothier of that city. He has been in business there some thirty-five years, but with varying success. In 1887 he was reported as compromising at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, and again in 1893 at a larger rate. His present liabilities are put at \$18,000.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway has secured a ninety-nine year lease of the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway, to come into operation as soon as the road is completed. It runs from Burkton on the C.P.R. to Lindsay and then north to Bobcaygeon, a distance of forty miles. At the annual meeting held a few days ago Mr. W. T. C. Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, was elected president, and Thomas Stewart, of Lindsay, secretary.

W. D. HAMILTON, who is proprietor of the International Hotel, at Sault Ste. Marie, has been compelled to make an assignment owing to "poor travel." It is a significant fact that but a few weeks ago we reported in these columns the failure of Sault Ste. Marie's other large hotel, the Algonquin, due to the same cause. Both were \$3 per day houses. In the same place, Cook & Co., general storekeepers, have recently assigned.

RECENT compromises among traders in Quebec Province have been proposed or arranged as follows: Eugene Galarneau, grocer and dealer in hardware, Pont Rouge, is offering 40 cents, namely, 25 cents cash and 15 cents at three months on liabilities of \$6,531. In the matter of M. Goldenburg, clothing, etc., Grande Mere, lately insolvent, an offer of 30 cents on the dollar is made to creditors by his father—J. E. Caron grocer, Hull, offers 40 cents on liabilities of about \$600.

LUDGER LACOMBE began storekeeping at St. Victor de Tring, Que., about a years ago, buying out L. Doyon & Co. He had been a farmer, and realized a moderate amount from the sale of his farm and stock, but was entirely without business training, apparently not possessing even ordinary natural ability. Complaints have been heard from time to time as to his neglect of correspondence with regard to his engagements, and a demand of assignment has now been made upon him by the Gault Bros. Co.

IN January, 1900, the Toronto File Co. succeeded to the business of Bertram & Co. One of the firm had been in the employ of the predecessors for six years. The other partner was, and is still, employed by the Nordheimer Piano Co. They had very little means of their own, and to make the purchase borrowed from the Bank of Toronto \$2,000, which institution to secure themselves took a chattel mortgage. The business not proving a success, the bank has foreclosed on the mortgage, and is now in possession.



THE directors of the Providence mine, in the Boundary district of British Columbia, have declared a dividend at the rate of 52c. per share. A few days ago it is reported that a valuable gold strike was made on the 175-foot level.



For the latest news of bath room appliances and plumbing equipment. Our "Morrison Low Down Combination" for the bath room is very much in advance of anything in Canada.

It is silent, sanitary, safe and satisfactory. Send for our plumbing catalogue to-day.

# The James Morrison Brass Manfg. Co., Limited: Toronto, - - Ontario



#### LIFE COMPANY FUNDS AND EXPENSES.

Editor The Monetary Times: Sir,—In a recent issue of The Monetary Times there appeared an advertisement which read as follows:

J. J. W. Deuchar, F.F.A., F.L.A., General Manager and Actuary of the Norwich Union Life Assurance Company, speaking of investments, says:

"It may serve to indicate the great importance of obtaining a good return on the investments if it is realiz-



ed that one per cent. of increased interest on the funds of a company will, on the average, have as great an effect as a saving in expenditure equal to 10 per cent. on the premium income, while, if an office could count on realizing 5 per cent. interest in place of 3, it might reduce its premium some 30 per cent., or double its bonuses."

Mr. Deuchar does not name The Great West Life, but the above statement exactly describes the happy position of its policy-holders.

As a life insurance agent who takes some interest in the business, I have taken the trouble to verify the statement made in this advertisement, and as it is to my mind most important to the welfare of life insurance as a business that the public should be protected from wild, reckless or untrue statements which in the ordinary course of events they are unable as a general thing to verify or disprove, I take this opportunity of laying before your readers a few figures from the Government report for last year, from which they can judge for themselves as to how much faith it would be wise for them to place in the advertisement of the Canadian company referred to.

First of all it will be noticed that the eminent actuary referred to, Mr. J. J. W. Deuchar, of the Norwich Union Life Assurance Company, makes the statement that an increase of one per cent. on the funds of a company will, on the average, have as great an effect as a saving in expenditure of 10 per cent. on the premium income, Now, I find by reference to the Annual Insurance Digest for last year, published at the Post Magazine office, London, England, that the total funds of the Norwich Union Assurance Company at the 31st December, 1901, amounted to £4,622,746, one per upon which would amount to cent.

What we have done

During the 11 months ending June 1, we placed

345 of our students with

representative business houses. Graduates of this School occupy some

of the choicest positions of trust on the conti-

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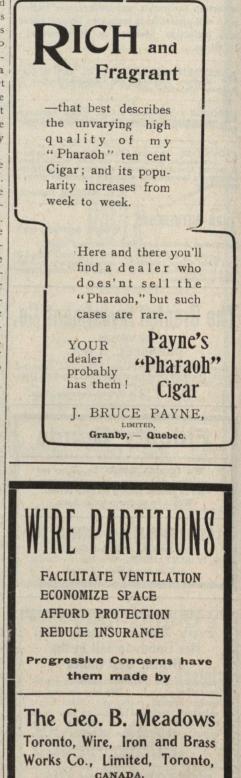
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the year 1902, exclusive of annuities, amounted to  $\pounds465.353$ , 10 per cent. upon which would be  $\pounds46,535$ , showing that Mr. Deuchar's figures as regards his own company were very nearly correct. However, out of curiosity I have applied the same test to that well-known



the Shorthand Departm Canada Business College Chatham, Ont. the Susmess I risequire the services of a stenographer or best business houses for years with competing help! As we e served these people. ve us a trial at your next vacancy. Hundreds of earnest honest capable rethis preparatio Our position an excellent opportunity of disting and the chaff. The Helet the chaff take care of ston nend the cha

Scottish Mutual Company, the "Scot- amounted to £1,064,390. It can easily be tish Widows' Fund," and in this case I find that the company's funds at the same time amounted to £16,258,085, one per cent. of which would give £162,580. Their total premium income, exclusive of annuities, during the year 1902

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**MURRAY'S INTEREST TABLES** Revised Edition. Price \$10.00 Showing interest on all sums from \$1.00 to \$10.000 for 1 day to 368, from 21 to 8 per cent. at 1/2 per cent. rates. . B. W. MURRAY, Accountant's Office, Supreme Court of Ontario, - TORONTO,

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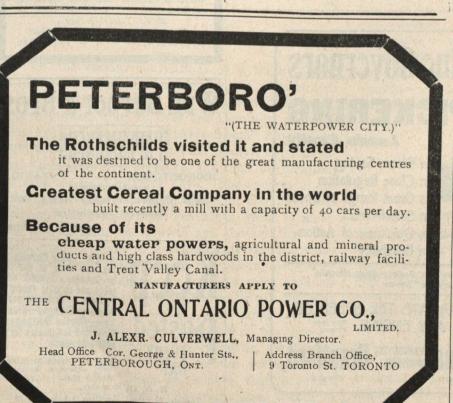
Applications will be considered from insurance agents and others of good business position and connections, and, if not personal. should contain full particulars. which will be treated as confidential. Address,

ALFRED WRIGHT, Manager, Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 9th, 1903.

seen in their case a gain of one per cent. in interest would have amounted to approximately 15 per cent. on the premium income

These examples will suffice to show that Mr. Deuchar's statement as applied to old-established companies is perfectly correct. Now, I would call your attention to the fact that in the advertisement referred to we are told that the same statement exactly describes the position of the Great West Life. There is nothing left to be inferred by the reader. The statement is made in bold, black type, and I presume that no one can doubt but that it appears under the full authority of the management. Let us see how it agrees with the figures given in the manager's sworn report to the Insurance Department. I find by referring to page 86 of the Abstract for 1902 that the total assets of the Great West Life amounted to \$1,536,837, one per cent. of which would give the sum of \$15,368. Again, on page 91 I find that the net premium income of the Great West Life, exclusive of the sums received for annuities, amounted to \$485,628, 10 per cent. of which would give us the sum of \$48,562, or something over three times the amount that would be gained by an increase of one per cent. on the total funds; in other words, a gain of one cent upon every dollar of funds owned by the Great West Life during the year 1902 would have been equivalent to the saving of a fraction over three per cent. of the premium income.

If these figures are incorrect, I stand open to correction; if they are correct, it appears to me that they convict the management of the Great West Life of either wilfully attempting to mislead the public as to the standing of their company, or of most inexcusable negligence in not taking the trouble to verify the

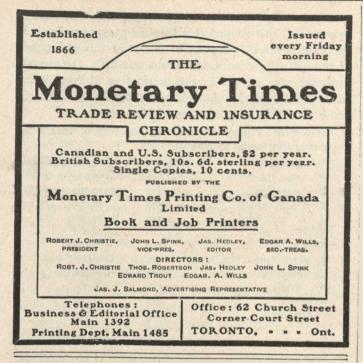


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Correspondence Invited.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1903.

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# THE MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

Of the various conventions of a business kind which have lately been held in Toronto, none exceeds in importance or perhaps even in interest the gathering this week from all over the Dominion of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Something like 300 out of a total membership exceeding 1,200, were in attendance, and their deliberations covered a period of three days. The address of the retiring president, Mr. C. E. Birge, of Hamilton, was delivered yesterday. That gentleman, while illustrating by statistics the growth and activity that prevails, made a point in asserting that manufacturers have done their share towards the existing prosperity of the country by creating a market for the products of the farm. The preference given to British goods by the Canadian Government has been supported, as a rule, by the manufacturers, although it has been a thorn in the side of some of our industries. Still more, they suffer from the abuse of the preference by German and other firms which have their products shipped to Great Britain and transhipped thence to Canada to take unfair advantage of the preference.

Comparing our trade with the United States with our trade with Britain, and alluding to the efforts now being made across the Line 45, to work up reciprocity with Canada, Mr. Birge tersely says: "Thanks to Providence and our own integrity, we have learned to stand alone;" and we can get along without those reciprocal relations with the United States which we long sought in vain.

He then makes a plea for tariff revision, and gives reasons therefor. He looks forward to a period when times will not be so good as now on either side of the Lakes, and when this country may be made a slaughter market by the larger country to the south unless we protect our normal manufactures. What he says, too, about competition among Canadian factories and the necessity for factory-government and for ascertaining the cost of goods turned out, is well worthy of careful heed.

At the reception on Wednesday evening in the Legislative Buildings, the Premier of Ontario sounded some notes of agreeable sound to lovers of Canadian autonomy and to believers in Canadian progress. "We must stand together," he said, "province to province. What benefits one should benefit all. The prosperity of Canada does not depend wholly on the agriculturist. Agriculture is one of the great props of our prosperity, but if we send our raw material abroad to be made into the finished article we are pumping the life-blood out of our country." The best judges of what is best for the country should be the Canadian people. How to attain that best is the problem of to-day. Strive to excel as manufacturers, said Mr. Ross, There is room for you at home, for we still import a hundred million worth of goods; there must be room for you abroad, for of Canada's total exports only five per cent. goes to countries outside the British Empire and the United States. Finally, said the Premier, touching the Chamberlain proposals: "We don't know what John Bull is going to do. We believe he'll do the kindly thing with Canada, but he sometimes hesitates before he makes a step forward. We could whisper in his ear that he might give us a preference; we could whisper in his ear that he might send us some of his millions of surplus population. Anything he can do for Canada would be a good investment, as there is no part of his dominions more loyal than Canada."

#### THE COTTON GOODS SITUATION.

A certain degree of unsettledness has developed in the cotton goods market. Last week representatives of three of the leading cotton manufacturing companies met together in Montreal, and, after considering the situation, two came to the conclusion that they would be justified in raising prices of several staple articles by from ½ to ½c. per yard, and cotton blankets by 5c. per pair, or at the rate of about 7½ per cent. It may be explained that it is the custom to make prices in the cotton trade on a basis of the average price of the raw material, and as at the time the proposal was made, raw cotton of the kind required could hardly be obtained under 13c., while the basis upon which the new proposed prices were actually made was 12c., it was thought that these would be fully warranted. A third party at the meeting however, objected to this course, on the ground that the trade would not stand any further lift in prices, and on the same day that the wholesalers were notified of the new advanced schedule, this company sent out a circular advising delay in purchasing cotton goods, there being in its opinion, a likelihood of declines in the raw material which would justify a waiting policy.

This action is looked upon by a considerable section of the trade as certainly not warranted by the circumstances. It is understood that none of the concerns interested has over-much raw cotton in hand, and that the one which is advising the waiting policy has less even than the others. Should "futures" show a marked decline, the wisdom of its course will have been verified, but if they do not, the position of that company will be distinctly awkward. And, in spite of recent marked fluctuations in raw cotton, it is still far from sure that any real continued drop in values will come about in the near future. Only last Monday there was a rise of several points.

One thing is certain however, namely, that the bearish circular of the cotton mill in question has brought about a degree of uncertainty, only too easily made use of by prospective buyers, who like to seize upon such points, even when they are not wisely taken. We would suppose, however, that the dry goods trade, as a general rule, will find that the actual demand throughout the country will be too great to allow them to rest with unstocked shelves, in the belief of a barely possible decline in prices in the indefinite future. For the chance of a still further upward move is equally tangible, to say the least.

#### CANADIAN WESTERN GRAIN.

The secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Mr. C. N. Bell, sends us under date 8th September, some figures and data respecting the receipts of grain at Winnipeg which are of more than usual interest. He prefaces them with the remarks which "I think that but few of our own people follow: fully realize the volume of grain that is exported from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The data relating to the grain inspected in this city during the grain fiscal year ending 30th August, 1903, has been compiled and a reference to it reveals the fact that Winnipeg receipts of wheat for the past year greatly exceed those of Chicago or of Duluth-Superior." He then appends figures to show that more wheat of the crop of 1902 was marketed than in either of the United States cities named. Thus:

Winsing	Bushels.
Winnipeg, wheat	. 51,833,000
Duluth-Superior, wheat	. 42,406,923
Chicago, wheat	• 37,940,953

Mr. Bell's letter goes on: "It will now be in order, so far as relates to the grain arrivals at least, to abandon the trite saying that 'Winnipeg will some day be a second Chicago,' for Chicago makes a poor showing as compared with this great wheat handling centre." The items of different grades of wheat which go to make up this remarkable total of 51,833,000 bushels are next given. It is well to notice at this point that of the quantity mentioned about one-fifth, (10,540,000 bushels) was grown in the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, and four-fifths (41,293,-000 bushels) in the province of Manitoba.

Statement of grain inspected of the crop of 1902, from September 1st, 1902, to August, 1903:

Wheat-	Cars.	Bushels.	Per cent.
No. One hard	21,757	21,757,000	42
One northern		14,432,000	28
Two northern		6,378,000	12
Three northern	6,359	6,359,000	12
Number four		1,718,000	
Feed	322	322,000	Participation and
Rejected one	420	420,000	
Rejected two	266	1 266,000	
No grade	116	116,000	6
Rejected		41,000	provident in the
Condemned	24	24,000	yeleo X
Total	51,833	51,833,000	100

Of oats, the quantity inspected was 3,054,000 bushels. About thirteen cars graded Extra No. I, while of No. I there was 1,300,500 bushels; of No. 2 white, 1,407.000 bushels; No. 3 white, 160.500 bushels; the remainder being 2 mixed, feed, rejected or no grade.

The total of barley inspected was 565,200 bushels, of which four cars was No. 2; 42,000 bushels No. 3 extra, 264,000 bushels No. 3; about 180 cars "feed," and a small quantity no grade or rejected.

Of flax, about ninety per cent., or say 574,000 bushels, graded No. 1; 68,000 bushels No. 2, and 13,-000 rejected.

Only one-tenth of the oats was grown in the Territories, namely, 268,500 bushels, while Manitoba produced 2,785,500 bushels. The Province also grew all the barley except 3,600 bushels.

The grain yield for all our Canadian prairie country is thus summed up: Grown in Manitoba, 45,182,-100 bushels; grown in the Territories, 10,935,100; total 56,117,200 bushels. This was inspected as under:

On the Canadian Pacific Railway:

	Cars.
For Fort William	32,650
For Winnipeg	7,601
For all rail, east	2,218
For Duluth via G. N. R	2
For Duluth via Soo line	269
For Minneapolis via Soo Line	20
For Minneapolis via G. N. R	/40
For Vancouver	202
	(s <u>oppings</u> )
Total	43,333

On the Canadian Northern Railway:

1000		Cars.
For	Port Arthur	9,755
For	Duluth	1.310
For	Minneapolis	514
For	Seattle	93
To	otal	11,672

Of this total of 55,005 cars, it is worth noting, only 2,519 cars or something like  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was bound for American ports or cities. The great bulk, say 42,405 cars, was destined for Fort William and Port Arthur, the two Canadian ports on Lake Superior.

#### PRAIRIE CROP PROSPECTS.

A day or two after our last report about the crop was printed there came news of one of those sudden drops of temperature to which parts of our prairie country are subject. There were storms of wind and cold rain over many of the Northwestern States of the Union, doing great damage. Manitoba also suffered from rain and snow. Much apprehension. was felt lest the very large proportion of grain uncut or yet in stack should be irretrievably injured. Later information helped to dispel these fears. Damage has been done, but it is not extensive damage. Our customary Winnipeg despatch of Thursday noon says this week: The latest news from the country concerning the crops is somewhat reassuring after the reports of great damage which it was feared the storm of last Saturday and Sunday had entailed. The latest advices tend to relieve anxiety, for they are generally hopeful and indicate a minimum of damage. Threshing will be greatly delayed generally, but the favorable weather which has prevailed since the storm should prove the saving of the country.

## PROMISING TOO MUCH.

Some enquiries have come to us about the responsibility of companies professing to offer humble homes to thrifty persons on extraordinarily easy terms. And the enquiries we have made about the methods of one or two such companies did not convince us that they were to be commended. They promised too much, in the first place, and their contracts were too complicated to be understood or conformed to by the class the companies profess to benefit.

We now learn that the Ontario Registrar of Loan Companies has received complaints from this Province and from British Columbia, respecting the operation in both provinces of a company calling itself the Dominion Co-operative Home-Building Association. It began business, it seems, in British Columbia, but came east and opened an office in the Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto. The Registrar, having determined that the company in question was breaking the law, had a case laid in the police-court on Monday last. The Magistrate convicted the company of carrying on business under a title calculated to "deceive and mislead" the public. In registering the conviction, Col. Denison spoke very plainly as to the misleading character of the company's literature and other professions to the public:

"Here on your prospectus you have," he said, "the words, 'Dominion Co-operative Home Building Association, registered partnership. Officers: W. J. Holden, president; G. R. Holden, first vice-president; A. J. Lawrence, second vice-president; A. E. Fawcett, secretary; H. H. Jones, treasurer; general manager, H. H. Jones; accountant, A. E. Fawcett; supervisor, G. R. Holden; organizer eastern division, A. J. Lawrence.' You admit there are now only three of you in the company, that you have no capital, and that you have only an ordinary partnership. Now what is the meaning of those high-sounding names and that organization if it is not to impress the people that you are some big, strong institution, if it is not to 'deceive and mislead the people' in contravention of this Act?"

The company's defence is that it is not guilty of any violation of the Ontario Loan Corporations Act, which requires that there shall be an authorized capital of \$300,000 with at least \$30,000 actually paid up. This concern, it is contended, not being a company but a partnership of three individuals, can do the business they are doing, namely, not lending on real estate, but receiving money from persons who wish to buy real estate at some future time. And an appeal from the magistrate's decision is to be taken to the Divisional Court. The lawyer for the Co-operative Home-Building Association admitted that it had no capital, and that it neither borrowed nor lent money on real estate. The concern claimed, however, to proceed on the lines of the "Rochdale Co-operative Co., of England,' a society doing business under the "Industrial and Providence Societies' Act," of 1893, which made them an incorporated body, required to make returns in a form prescribed by the act, and compelled to have their accounts audited by an auditor authorized by the Government. Here is a sketch of the plan upon which the company proceeded:

It would receive payments of \$2.50 per month per \$1,000, and of this sum forty cents went to expenses, ten cents to reserve fund and \$2 to the home fund. After twenty-four months the "contract holder," which the holder of a certificate was called, was to receive a loan of \$1,000 to buy a home with, or a home was to be bought for him when histurn on the waiting list arrived. During the period he would have paid into the concern \$60, and while they promised to pay interest at 6 per cent. on this money the holder of a certificate had, when the twenty-four payments were made, \$8.56 less than he had paid in. If, however, for any reason the subscriber failed to make his payments the money was not returned, except after twenty-four months, and under certain conditions.

This scheme, however it may look in a prospectus and however attractive it may sound to a laborer or a poor widow, does not commend itself to the business mind as a desirable or secure one for anybody but the people who are handling the money and conducting the company.

Objection was taken by the prosecution, we observe, to the association using a name so closely resembling the old Dominion Building and Loan Association, which was better known than the new concern. There was a second charge made against the concern, namely, that of carrying on a loan and share business, and failing to register properly at the Ontario Legislative buildings, as the law requires such companies to do. This charge is meanwhile allowed to stand over. It is alleged that this concern operated as far back as February without registering at all, in August it was registered with four names as a partnership. Since that date the partnership has, we are informed, been dissolved and a new one registered with three names.

Of the other concerns which are offering to relieve persons "from paying rent or interest," we have received a booklet of the Canadian Co-operative<sup>4</sup> Alliance, head office, London, but there is nothing on or in the booklet to tell who the persons are that desire to have members pay an enrollment fee of \$4 to them and then pay so much a month. Then there is the Estates, Limited, whose home-office is in Toronto. Its contract is a most voluminous affair, requiring sixteen sections and 84 lines to express all its provisions. We are not furnished with any names in this case either. As a broad general advice we would say pay no money into any such concern without learning who the men are that manage it.

#### A STRAIGHT "COUNTER."

In a controversy, profanity is not permissible; calling of names is no argument; slang is in bad taste. But a man must have some outlet for his just indignation when his sense of fairness is outraged. And such a vent has been found by Mr. Joseph Brown, general manager of the Bell Organ & Piano Company, of Guelph, in a letter to the secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union of that city, dated 5th September. Some days or weeks ago, Mr. Brown deemed it necessary to reduce the wages of some carvers on the cases of organs and pianos, by reason of the fact that the fashions to-day call for a less ornate exterior than used to be deemed necessary. Plainer goods are, in fact being called for. Because of this action taken, affecting some carvers in the factory, the Union raised a row, and questioned the right of an employer to arrange his own affairs. Mr. Brown replies in Anglo-Saxon language as follows:

Sir,—I am pleased to learn from yours of yesterday that what the Woodworkers' Union now desire is a "fair and just settlement." I interpret this to mean as high a wage for the men out on strike as the Woodworkers' Union can possibly screw out of me.

This is now the second time that your union have put a pistol to my head. The first time I gave my workers concessions, partly because I was in sympathy with the half-holiday movement. These concessions, as my workers know, aggregate about \$200 per week, or close upon \$10,000 per annum. Now, when I find it necessary, in order to minimize the loss on some organs, to make a reduction in the wages of 25 of the men, your union steps in and practically says, you will give these men a wage higher than the proposed reduced rates; a much higher wage than can be got for the same class of work in Guelph; a much higher wage than the class of work they do is worth, or else we shall wreck your business, or try to do so. That is just in plain English tantamount to what you said in your letter to me of 31st August, and now, after the manner of Mr. Pecksniff, you say you only want justice ! Permit me to tell you that your union does not know what justice means. At any rate you do not act as if you did. Had you done so, you would have ordered the men back to work long before now.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have said above that the first time your Union put the pistol to my head they drew from me about \$10,000 per annum. You have a second time called upon me to stand and deliver, but I think you will find you have drawn a blank this time.

\*

\*

\*

It has been my endeavor all along to act justly. I have never had any idea or intention of acting otherwise, and I trust I will continue to do so, the aggravating methods of the Woodworkers' Union notwithstanding.

I have never asked any of my employees to accept a less wage than is being paid in Guelph for similar work. On the contrary, I have exceeded justice and stretched the point to generosity by paying in the past and I am still doing in certain cases, a higher wage than is current in Guelph for a similar class of work.

Then Mr. Brown goes into particulars, proving that he has paid his men more than they could earn elsewhere, and as much, certainly, as he could afford. He advises them, indeed, to accept the \$2 a day he offers, and closes with the following plain-speaking:

I take this opportunity to inform the strikers that I have been so disgusted with their action and the action of your Union that I have decided, as far as I possibly can, to cease making the styles of organs that do not pay. Accordingly, when we do resume operations in the organ factory, fewer men will be required. Out of the 25 strikers I regret to inform you that I can only find employment for sixteen of them. If any sixteen of these men desire to work at the rate of wages above offered they will be good enough to call on Mr. Laughlin, the superintendent, and arrange with him as to the work that is to be done for these wages.

## THE WESTERN UNION OF FIRE UNDER-WRITERS.

It must be taken as an undoubted compliment to Canada, and an especial honor done to J. J. Kenny, vicepresident of the only two Canadian fire insurance companies that belong to the association, that so important a body as the Western Union of Fire Underwriters of the United States held their meeting this year in Toronto. Hitherto the meeting has always been held in some American city. The body which assembled here this week, convening on Wednesday, is probably the most influential association of fire insurance in America. The men are for the most part general managers or department managers of leading companies, representing all states west of Ohio, and as far as the Rockies. They came from practically all over the Union, from Atlanta to Cincinnati, from New York to Chicago. The chairman of the convention is Mr. Blackwelder, who is president of the Union.

In his annual address, the president pointed out that the nominally 25 per cent. increase of rates imposed by the Underwriters in America last year had not proved at all so severe as many policy-holders complained. For example he pointed out that the figures furnished by Mr. Beath, the president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, showed that this advance actually produced an average increase of nine cents, or about 8 7-10 per cent. The advance applied mainly to long-considered under-rated classes. Besides this, any improvement made in risks was recognized in the shape of reduced rates, so that this increase has simply turned the underwriting account from one of unbroken loss, for a period extending over five years, to one of small profit for 1902. In fact, it only places the rates about 4 per cent. higher than in 1894.

Much progress has been made during the last six months, says Mr. Blackwelder, in improving and systematizing certain features of the fire insurance business. Carefully prepared schedules have been applied and ratings have been perfected. This, he hoped, was the beginning of a permanent and effective system, not subject to sudden changes. What is desired by the public in this and other directions is stability and order. It is far from likely, then, he argued, that reasonable business men would take offence at some increase in rates of premiums which for ten years indicate only so small an underwriting profit, as less than one-half of one per cent.

Every possible attention has been shown the visitors by the Toronto underwriters and their friends. They were taken to see golf, polo, bowls on the green (at the Island), rowing, canoeing; they were driven about the city to the hunt club, and to the kennels; they were taken at I p.m., yesterday, out on Lake Ontario for luncheon on board the steamer "Kingston." And this last is the reason why writing at 3 p.m., Thursday, we cannot give the names of the new officers of the Western Union, who are to be elected when the banqueters return from the placid bosom of Lake Ontario.

#### THE FIRE WASTE.

It is usual to expect light fire losses in the month of August, because statistics show August to be one of the months of the year in which the fewest fires occur. And this year the August fire loss in the United States and Canada has about maintained its recorded average, being \$8,428,000, as compared with \$8,334,000 in August, 1901, and \$7,425,000 in August, 1902. We copy below the tabulation of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, which shows the losses for the first eight months of the years 1901, 1902, and 1903:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
January	\$16,574,950	\$15,032,800	\$13,166,350
February .	13,992,000	21,010,500	16,090,800
March	15,036,250	12,056,600	9,907,650
April	11,352,800	13,894,600	13,549,300
May	22,380,150	14,866,000	16,366,800
June	9,590,000	10,245,350	14,684,350
July	15,740,000	10,028,000	12,838,600
August	8,334,000	7,425,550	8,428,350
	Charles and		1 - 2
Totals	\$113,000,150	\$104,559,400	\$105,032,200
			and the second of

The eight months of the present year already passed have not been very severe upon the Underwriters, compared with some preceding years. For example, in eight months of 1900 the burnings destroyed property worth \$127,206,250, which was twenty-two millions more than this year this far. Happily, Canada does not appear in the list of biggest fires of last August; Cincinnati, Boston, Louisville, Chicago, have that prominence. There were only twenty-one fires exceeding a destructiveness of \$100,-000 each.

## FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ACTUARIES.

It was no ordinary gathering of gentlemen who were assembled in New York for a week to consider life assurance affairs. It was a congress of scientific men from all over the world to compare and discuss actuarial work and method. And it is not easy to exaggerate the importance of such men's deliberations. It was the fourth convention of the Institute of Actuaries. To the men who brought so large a representation of this gathering over to Canada, enabling them to see something of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, we should feel thankful. But a brief notice appeared in our pages last week of the advent of these gentlemen, and to the names of those mentioned as composing the Canadian Entertainment Committee, should be added that of Mr. J. F. Junkin. We now supplement what we said last week of this event with a fuller list of the dignitaries present.

David Carment, F.I.A., F.F.A., of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney; Samuel Loewenberg, editor Austrian Review, Vienna; Fritz Bauer, Austrian Phoenix Life, Vienna; Chas. Chutz, secretary Assicurazioni Generali, Trieste; Omer Lepreux, delegate of the Government, Brussels; Amedee Begault, vice-president, A.A.A., Belge, Brussels; Charles Buls, LL.D., Brussels; Florimond Halkar, Brussels; Charles Lembourg, assistant actuary, Compagnie Belge d'Assurance; M. Tardit, delegate of the French Government, Paris; Jean Bosler, delegate Institute French Actuaries, Paris; H. Duplaix, L.S.M., actuary d'Assurance Generales; Leon Masse, actuary, la compagnie Le Soleil; Adolphe Davidson, B.Sc., Cor. Mem. I.A., Fr., Paris; Dr. Eicken-Addenhausen, and H. Broecker, delegates, the German Government, Berlin; H. Grunwald, delegate Ger. Soc. Ins. Science, Cologne; Arthur Gunckel, same society, Elberfeld; Corneille Landre, Holland Inst. Act., Amsterdam; J. F. Westerberg, manager First Life Assurance Co., Rotterdam; Dr. James Raffman, actuary, First Hungarian General Assurance Co., Budapesth; Prof. G. Bottini, Milan; M. M. Johannessen, A.I.A., Bergen, Norway; A. Palmstrom, actuary, "Brage," Christiania, Norway; Fred. Rosselet, actuary, Swiss Federal Bureau of Assurances, Berne, Switzerland; Sven Palme, Government delegate, Stockholm; Fritz Trefzer, Government delegate, Berne.

The remainder of the list consists of men perhaps better known to the general reader of insurance literature in Canada or the States, namely, the English, Scotch and American actuaries of companies known in our midst. Besides such a galaxy as those we named last week, Schooling, Hughes, Hardy, Carment, Wiggins, there were H. W. Manly, F.I.A.; A. F. Burridge, F.I.A.; George King, F.I.A., F.F.A.; Ernest Woods, F.I.A.; John B. Tennant, F.I.A.; James D. Watson, F.I.A., London; N. B. Gunn, president of the Faculty in Scotland, Glasgow; James Chatham, F.F.A., F.I.A., of Edinburgh; Geo. C. Stenhouse, F.F.A.; Wm. A. Sim, F.I.A.; Arthur R. Barrand, F.I.A., London; Joseph Burn, F.I.A., London; L. M. Cathles, Edinburgh; James Chisholm, F.I.A.; A. G. Donald, F.F.A.; Alex. Latta, F.F.A., Birmingham; James Meikle, F.I.A., and Wm. Young, F.F.A., Edinburgh; F. T. Neilson, F.I.A., London; Miles Alexander Dawson, New York.

It would not be, perhaps, delicate, to repeat the expressions of satisfaction and good-will which fell from the lips of many of these gentlemen regarding what they saw of Canada. But the fact is indisputable that while to many of the European gentlemen this was a first visit to this Continent, and to still more of them a first visit to Canada, they were impressed with the restful character of Toronto's residential quarter, and greatly admired the prosperous solidity of Montreal. It is certain that these already well informed people have added to their knowledge by their brief visit to the Dominion.

#### THE PRICE OF MANITOBA WHEAT.

Many people are talking of "dollar wheat" as among the probabilities of this season. Their opinion is based upon the undisputed scarcity of last year's wheat, of which there is certainly less in hand than is normal for this period of the year; upon the possibility of, all told, a comparatively light crop in the West of America, in addition to a considerable shortage in the British and some of the Continental crops; and upon the fact that farmers in many localities are showing a tendency to follow the example of their industrial contemporaries and are forming associations to help each other in standing out for higher prices. Already it is announced that in Minneapolis the other day wheat reached the price of a little over \$1 per bushel, and several of the large flour mills have closed down owing to inability to get enough to keep them running. Still more recently millers gave as high as \$1.05 in Toronto. But these should not be allowed to pose as illustrations of the true situation; the causes being local and practically, so far as the whole country is concerned, of a fictitious character. Since then the market in Chicago has become at times easier, in spite of spasmodic attempts to keep the price going upward.

While no doubt a good deal can be said to favor the possibility of higher prices as, for instance, the fact that the past few years of prosperity should better enable the farmers to hold their wheat back this year if they wish to do so, we do not think there is much probability of \$1 per bushel being reached. The reason upon which the pleasing assumption is based, the present shortage, is not in our opinion a very good one, for it is a thing which happens to some extent every year, though it is true that the consumption, up to date, of the previous year's crop has this year been more than usually complete. The farmers just now are very busy; they have no time to make arrangements for moving their wheat; when they do, the shortage will very rapidly become less. At the same time, the indications point to the probability that farmers' receipts for their wheat crop this year, though the latter be considerably less than that of 1902, will be nearly on an equality with it owing to higher prices realized. But this may easily happen and yet dollar wheat, that is, a dollar per bushel for the producer, be still some way off.

# OUR SAINT JOHN LETTER.

The death last week of Mr. John H. Parks removed esteemed and worthy citizen of St. John and the an pioneer cotton manufacturer of Canada. Mr. Parks started life as a civil engineer, and in 1861 formed a partnership with his father, the late Mr. William Parks, and an elder brother. As representative of William Parks & Sons he went to England, purchased spinning machinery, and installed it in a mill built for the purpose. The yarns manufactured here had an immense sale, and during the progress of the American war the business boomed. For many years the Messrs. Parks practically controlled the business, and they built a second mill, but later came reverses, and recently the property passed into the hands of a local syndicate, who are now managing the two mills with success. Mr. Parks was a good citizen, taking an interest in all matters that were for the public good. For many years he held the position of president of the Provincial Rifle Association. One of the sons of the deceased, a graduate of Kingston Military College, who went to South Africa with the Mounted Rifles, remained there, now holding an important position in the railway service under Sir Percy Girouard.

The building boom in St. John continues, and every few days there is news of some new property purchase for the erection of modern buildings. Much of the development is taking place in the vicinity of the railway station, a section now largely occupied by small wooden houses. Quite a number of these are being demolished to make room for new buildings, and when work now under way is completed this section will be greatly improved. In one block three immense buildings are now being put up, the Estabrooks Tea House, Canadian Drug Company, office and store, both of five stories, and a six story store and warehouse for John O'Regan, wholesale liquor merchant. Almost across the street from these the new office and power house of the Street Railway is building, while within a stone's throw is the Carnegie Library. These five buildings will represent an expenditure of fully \$250,000.

The Young Men's Christian Association completed a few days ago the purchase of the historic Chipman lots, adjoining the new library. They will tear down the house used by the present King when he visited St. John, and on the site will erect an \$80,000 building. Plans are being considered, and there will not be any unnecessary delay about getting to work.

The city council at a special meeting this morning granted the Dunn Pork Packing Company a twenty-one year rental of five acres of land in Fairville, just outside the city limits. On the site the Hon. A. T. Dunn and his associates will build a pork packing factory to take the place of that destroyed by the Musquash fire. The site is a desirable one, and the new factory will be of a much more modern type than that recently destroyed.

Another important action taken by the city to-day was the final passage of the agreement under which Mr. George Robertson and his associates in the Imperial Dry Dock Company are to build a dry dock in the Carleton millpond. The passage of the agreement will enable Mr. Robertson to get on with the work he has so long stuck manfully to, and he expects to put out a call for tenders in a very short time, and to have work commenced before the snow flies. The dock is to be about 700 feet long. Mr. Robertson will get a Dominion Government subsidy of 3 per cent. on the cost for twenty years, a provincial subsidy of \$5,000 a year for forty years, and a city subsidy of \$2,500 a year for forty years, as well as a free site from the city. It is believed that he will not have any difficulty in floating the bonds under these guarantees; in fact, there is a report that the Bank of Montreal is willing to advance the money necessary, about \$1,000,000.

The St. John Street Railway Company recently began an extension of its line through Lancaster and Carleton, on the western side of the harbor. The line is now completed through Lancaster to the city boundary—Carleton being a portion of the city, but the work has been stopped there pending an agreement with the city of the terms under which the railway can run down Rodney wharf to the ferry landing. This matter will likely be satisfactorily settled in a few days, and then the work will be rushed along, as the street railway company are anxious to have cars running to the steamboat terminals before the winter trade begins.

The New Brunswick Southern Railway Company has been granted leave to lay its tracks along Union Street, Carleton, and down Dunn's Wharf, so called. The company will abandon its present track down South Rodney wharf, which has been let go into decay, as it is likely to be torn down to make room for further deep water berths.

The city of St. John and the Government of New Brunswick united in welcoming here a number of the Chamber of Commerce delegates from all over the Empire. They were given a very cordial welcome, and spent a pleasant three days in the Province, seeing much of the country and gathering valuable information about trade and other matters. An equally cordial welcome awaits any of the other delegates who may come this way.

Saint John, N.B., 15th Sept., 1903.

#### THE HAMILTON EXHIBITION.

Hamilton, Ontario, is an ambitious city, and the things she aspires to do she usually carries through with success. The "Made-in-Canada" Exhibition, which has been going on there this week, and which was brought about largely through the instrumentality of Mrs. P. D. Crerar and the ladies of the Hamilton Chapter of Daughters of the Empire, was no exception to this rule, and the idea seems to have met with a heartily "crowded" response. It opened on Monday, with many prominent men in attendance, including His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Premier Ross, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Mayor Morden, Mr. C. A. Birge, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and others. One interesting feature of the Fair was the drill hall, which was converted in a wonderfully pleasing manner into an old English street, with about forty windows, each of which displayed the products of one particular factory. As in all cases these factories were located in Canada, the credit to the country was emphasized. The list of exhibitors includes the following names:

The Cowan Company, Toronto; John McPherson Company, Hamilton; Hamilton Cotton Company, Hamilton; Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, Toronto; Galt Knitting Company, Galt; Harriss & Co., Rockwood; T. Upton & Co., Hamilton; Slater Shoe Company, Montreal; Tolton & McKay, Toronto; Meakins & Sons, Hamilton; Bovril Company, Toronto; Caldwell-Boyd Company, Lanark; Chadwick Bros., Hamilton; Canadian Packing Company, London; C. Turnbull & Co., Galt; Crompton Corset Company, Toronto; Penman Manufacturing Company, Paris; the Tuckett Company. Hamilton; D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton; Hamilton Coffee and Spice Company, Hamilton; R. Soper & Co., Hamilton; Iron Ox Remedy company, Walkerville; Dominion Corset Manufacturing Company, Quebec; Grafton & Co., Dundas; E. W. Gillett Company, Quebec; Grafton & Co., Dundas; E. W. Gillett Company, Toronto; Watson Manufacturing Company, Paris; Corticelli Silk Company, Toronto; Toronto Carpet Company, Toronto; Colonial Bleaching and Printing Company, Montreal; Holt, Renfrew & Co., Quebec; furs, Cumming & Sellers, Toronto; Model Bakery Company, Toronto; St. Charles Condensing Company, Ingersoll; Gowans, Kent & Co., Toronto; Brown & Wigle, Kingsville, woollens; A. & R. Clarke, Toronto, leather.

## VANCOUVER'S PROGRESS.

What one hears of the rapid growth of cities in the far West, whether in the United States or in Canada, is apt to make him sceptical as to the facts of the case. But to any one who has seen Tacoma or Seattle, Vancouver or Winnipeg, it will soon be apparent that circumstances and forces which we in the sedater East are unacquainted with, develop these Western towns and cities in a really marvellous way.

The city of Vancouver is progressing very rapidly at present. It is generally expected, says a recent letter to The Monetary Times, that the increase of population for the year will amount to about five thousand; and the value of buildings erected during the year is expected to exceed the record of any past year. Business in almost all lines appears to be in a healthy condition, and a great deal of building is going on, railway stations, department stores, and the like. We learn that the British Columbia Permanent Loan & Savings Company has recently purchased for the sum of \$27,000, a lot on the corner of Hastings and Abbott streets, Vancouver, 66 feet by 132 feet. On this they purpose erecting a big office building; part of the ground floor to be occupied by the company and also by "The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company," which is controlled by the same officers and directors. It is described as one of the best business corners of the city, being "as central as the corner of King and Yonge streets in Toronto." The big Woodward departmental store building is now being erected on the opposite corner. The new terminal station of the Great Northern Railway will be within about two blocks from this point. All street-car lines converge there or near there.

# SOME ASPECTS OF STOCK GAMBLING.

Stock gambling is really the only form that is eminently respectable. Here the doctor can work shoulder to shoulder with the preacher, the elder, the churchwarden, the class-leader, the widow and orphan, or the fellow who has the widow and orphan's money. We understand that the preacher is more scientific in his methods than the innocent doctor, and becomes therefore the shrewder speculator; he knows more about selling short. We learn from experts that in stock margin gambling it is more satisfactory to sell what you haven't got than to buy what you don't get.

Of course, in the long run, the large dealers capture the pots. They then become great philanthropists, pillars of churches, and by common consent occupy the highest seats in the synagogue. Occasionally, however, even the top notchers come to grief, but strong influences come to their rescue. The press loudly proclaim that they are men of undoubted integrity. The banks help them in various ways and assume an "attitude" that has a "reassuring effect." In troublous times things sometimes become unhinged, but gradually "stability" comes. This is well explained in a certain instance in one of the leading papers as follows: "The cause making for stability is the fact that many weak holders have been wiped out, and their places taken by strong interests, fully able to protect themselves." The devil may take care of the small holders; the press, the banks and the people in high places don't bother much about them.—Exchange.

#### MANUFACTURERS' EXCURSION.

The excursion of the Manufacturers' Association, all rail by special train from Toronto to the Pacific coast, promises to be one of the most delightful of recent years. Somewhere between 160 and 175 persons, members and their wives, are booked for the trip, which starts on Saturday, 19th September, at noon, and ends on Saturday, 10th October. The route pursued will be the main line of the C.P.R. going west, with detours to Strathcona and other northern points. Returning from Victoria and Vancouver, the Crow's Nest route will be taken, enabling the visitors to see the famous Kootenay mining country, and coming east parts of southern Manitoba off the main line, also traversing a part of the C.N.R. to Fort Francis and Port Arthur. An official of the C.P.R. will accompany the party. Mr. C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg, than whom no one is better informed about the great West, having watched its growth for many years, will be one of the guests; and the secretaries of the Association and its branches will be, as they always are on such occasions, the smiling servants as well as the willing monitors of the family-like party.

#### ROUTE OF THE TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

Some enquiries made of us concerning the subject of Mr. Culverwell's letter from Peterboro, of September 1st, on this subject, resulted in our requesting that gentleman to give us some more detailed information as to the route of the canal. This he has done in the following paper: The line of the canal leaves the town of Midland, on Matchedash Bay, a natural harbor on Georgian Bay-the route either passing across the country a distance of twelve miles, or following the Severn river to Lake Couchiching, passing the town of Orillia on through into Lake Simcoe, and leaving on its left the town of Barrie, with a population of 5,000,-both of these lakes being navigable. The route of canal then leaves Lake Simcoe near Beaverton, following the valley of Talbot River, then is raised by a hydraulic liftlock (now almost finished) some fifty feet and strikes across the country for five miles to Balsam Lake, which is the summit level, the Cameron Lake, passing the town of Fenelon Falls at its end, and into the Fenelon River, which carries it into Lake Scugog, leaving on its right the thriving town of Lindsay, which has a population of 7,000. It next enters Pigeon Lake, after passing through Bobcaygeon, the home of "Brother Smiff," of the "Bobcaygeon Independent,"then on through Buckhorn Lake, dropping down Buckhorn Falls, on through Deer Bay and Lovesick Lake, where it reaches the magnificent Burleigh Falls, which have a drop of 28 feet. The route then follows the beautiful Stony Lake and goes onward into Clear Lake, thence through Katchawanooka Lake, arriving at Lakefield, (after passing through a 70-mile stretch of lakes). The line then passes down the Otonabee River to Peterborough and its suburb Ashburnham, which have a population together of nearly 15,000. The canal here drops by a hydraulic lift-lock down into Little Lake, and follows the beautiful Otonabee River with a navigable stretch of 18 miles into Rice Lake. From Rice Lake the route will either cut across the isthmus 12 miles to Port Hope, which has a population of 5,000 and a harbor on the eastern end of Lake Ontario; or will follow the Trent River route (which will be used in portions only) which would be canalized, while on the other stretches of the Trent River the canal would be diverted across country. In the one case above Healy Falls where the route would leave the river above the falls and enter again at Crow Bay, (one mile below) where it is proposed to place another liftlock, the enginers in a survey several years ago reporting the lay of the land as most favorable for such a structureand after leaving Crow Bay the route would cut across

country for a distance of 11 miles, with a drop of 166 feet. Then would follow another stretch of river to be canalized, arriving at last at Trenton.

# THE STEEL AND COAL COMPANIES.

Though the plan is still subject to the approval of the shareholders of both companies, the following will give an approximately accurate idea of the understanding which, after an immense amount of discussion and consideration, has been arrived at by the directors of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, and the Dominion Coal Company. The coal company is to pay to the steel company \$2,635,000; is to assume the current liabilities for wages, supplies, etc., of the coal department of the steel company's business; and is to receive the benefit of the current cash assets of the business, consisting of accounts receivable, coal on hand and in transit stores. These assets are believed to be thoroughly good value, and should realize, after payment of current liabilities, something like \$1,500,000. It may be taken, therefore, that the coal company pays the steel company about \$1,135,000 for the surrender of the lease and breaking of the contract for supplying coal. It is hoped to put the steel company's finances on a better footing by the release of its capital, and by placing at its disposal the proceeds of the second mortgage bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000, whereby it will be enabled to complete the needed finishing mills and washing plant. A new contract for coal will be arranged on practically the same basis as to price as under the old lease. The steel company, however, will make concessions whereby the coal supply will be limited to a plant such as that at present in existence or in contemplation, and whereby at the end of four years slack coal may be supplied instead of run-of-mine, where equally suitable. It is expected that with this new agreement in force, the problem of the managers of the steel company will be a simpler one than heretofore. They will be able to devote their entire efforts to the economical operation of the steel plant, with nothing but its expenses and fixed charges to provide for.

#### FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Depositor, Toronto.—So far as we know, the telegram from Ottawa, September 15th, to which you refer, is quite astray. There is in our opinion no likelihood of a general advance in the rate of interest to be paid on deposits by Canadian banks. To take such a step would be to violate an arrangement long ago made by the banks with the Government.

A despatch which comes by Canadian associated press cable, and is dated London, yesterday, describes a meeting of the council of Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. At that meeting, out of 89 members representative of trade districts, replying to questions put by letter, 58 said that preferential trade would favor the products of manufacturers in the United Kingdom, and would enable them to sell goods more largely to the colonies. Ten members stated that the preference conferred no benefit, two declared that they did not suffer from foreign competition in the colonial markets. The remainder of the replies contained no expression of opinion on preferential tariffs.

#### INSURANCE ITEMS.

An interesting insurance case has just been settled in Cape Town. The Supreme Court has decided that the death of a rebel while engaged in fighting His Majesty's troops, does not invalidate his life insurance policy.

Mr. Geo. E. Gates, of the head office of the Canada Life has been transferred to the Hamilton branch of that company, where he has been appointed accountant. He was presented the other day, by his friends at head office, with a gold watch, suitably inscribed. The Winnipeg Free Press had the following last week as an item of local news: A sorter employed at the postoffice was discovered by a friend the other evening in his "diggings" looking very rueful indeed. "I'm in a frightful hole," he said. "I went to see two doctors yesterday and got a medical certificate from each. One was a certificate of health for a life insurance company, and the other was a certificate of illness to send to the chief with my petition for a week's leave of absence." "I've often done that myself," said his friend; "what's the matter?" "Matter? Why, I mixed the certificate of ill health, and the chief has my certificate of good health."

We do not know what the Mystic Region is yet, but Mr. Spawn, of Brandt Lakes, South Dakota, has been suing the Bankers' Union Life Assurance Company, of Omaha, on a policy on the life of his late wife. He says he presented proofs of death, and was told that the policy had been transferred to the Mystic Region, as to which he remarks that if this was done it was without his knowledge. As the lady is unfortunately dead there is opening for discussion here. What, and where is, the Mystic Region ? If Mr. Spawn will explain we shall be glad. At the same time it may be one of those mysterious orders which are only to be found in the western and southern states of America, such as the Knights of the Mysterious Cave or the Rulers of the Southern Cross, et hoc genus omnes. Even the more serious orders, such as the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias, are objects of mild criticism, not to say derision, but we think the Mystic Region comes right on top .- London Review.

#### TRINIDAD PRICES.

According to last reports to hand, the Port of Spain markets for breadstuffs were well stocked with recent arrivals, although prices kept steady. There was a fair demand for all grades of flour, and all grades of both bakers' and extra quality were gradually improving in sympathy with late advices from this continent. Cornmeal was scarce, and recent landings brought \$4.25 to \$4.40. For porkstuffs the enquiry was light, and prices were easier. The stocks of family beef already in hand were in excess of actual requirements, and no advance was likely until these should have been disposed of. Cheese, both Canadian and American, were in over supply. Oats, corn and oatmeal were firm. No new arrivals of pitch pine had taken place, but American white pine had been coming in regularly. Nova Scotia white pine and spruce were in light supply, and recent small arrivals were being taken up at good prices. Old crop Canadian potatoes landed in poor condition did not bring enough to cover freight, but small lots of new had sold at \$1.50. Consumption of butter continued light. Stocks of codfish had been augmented by recent arrivals. Haddock was selling slowly at \$12, while for pickled fish there was but little enquiry.

#### CANADA'S AMBITION.

Canada is ambitiously inclined toward having, even if she has to pay for it, a shipbuilding industry. It is the opinion of the Liverpool Journal of Commerce that the fine vessels which used to be turned out of the St. Lawrence yards of the sea-bound provinces were in their day ships of which any country might well be proud. Liverpool has harbored hundreds of these craft, and the "blue-noses" were ever welcome to the port, for they were splendid, well-kept ships, and their custom was eagerly sought after by the tradesmen of Liverpool, and was well worth having. Owing to the displacement of wood for the better and more durable steel in ship construction, the ring of the live-oak mallet has practically ceased in the once busy yards of the Nova Scotia mainland and Newfoundland. Fewer ships bearing the Canadian legend on their sterns are to be seen every year, and this will continue until eventually the class of ship now so decorated will be a thing of the past. But before that time arrives Canada will have her steel ships ploughing the main and supplanting

those now rapidly dying out. With the development of the iron and steel industry in the Dominion, the laying of keels, the bending of frames, and the rivetting of shipplates will follow as a natural consequence, for the Maritime Provinces will continue to breed seamen and shipbuilders just as has been the case in the past, and is at the present time. This is a period of transition, but it does not appear that it will be very long before the sounds of the shipyard will again be stirring the air centres suitable for ship construction. It is expected almost daily that the Dominion Government will offer an increased bonus to the firm or company which will establish a competent shipbuilding plant in the country. The amount already offered has not had the effect of inducing builders to lay down a plant, but the movement now afoot to increase the amount on offer to a sum which will enable an enterprising concern to see its way to start will have the desired effect. Nova Scotia is keen on advancing the scheme, and the decision now rests with a Government which certainly has the best interests of industrial Canada at heart, and which cannot be charged with niggardliness in forwarding the Dominion's welfare. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company is undoubtedly in the best position to take the matter up, and negotiations will be commenced with the company immediately it is decided to offer sufficient inducement. Nova Scotia would benefit immensely by the establishment of a large shipyard there, hence the evident anxiety of the local Government to secure the assistance of the Ottawa Government.

#### THE I. O. F. REFUSED.

Comment upon the decision of Mr. Linehan, Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire, was recently made by the Mirror, of Manchester, in that State. It appears that Mr. Linehan refused to renew the license of the Independent Order of Foresters to do business in that State, as a fraternal society. Endorsing this action of Mr. Linchan, the Insurance Press, of New York, has this to say: "We take no stock in the fraternal froth and brotherhood blubber. The sweet words of Oronhyatekha about the fraternal bond are to us only a device to attract the outside. The lodge system, in our estimation, is only an ingenious scheme to impart a 'club atmosphere' to membership. The picturesque ritual is but a side dish-a relish, as it were-to make the taste of assessment insurance more palatable. The Independent Order of Foresters is an assessment association, and the promotion of its affairs does not appear to be without regard for the pride, power and purse of the management. All of which to a certain degree is permissible, provided the management openly declares its purpose and does not pose as toiling solely for the benefit of the 'beloved brethren.' But we do protest against the masquerade of the I. O. F. as a fraternal order when in reality it is operated under a system in poor and incorrect imitation of the principles of regular insurance companies."

#### ANSWERS TO ENQUIRIES.

J. R. F., City.—The statistical items mentioned under the heading "Free Raw Materials" on page 246 of issue August 21 were taken from the Government Blue Book, issued this month by the Customs Department at Ottawa, under date June, 1903, a valuable and timely issue. The complete Blue Book, containing full tables, will not be issued for some months yet.

A. C., Fredericton, asks how far back silver money dates. We may say that, according to Woodward and Cate's Dictionary of Chronology, silver money was first coined at Rome in 269 before Christ. Gold was not coined in Rome until 207 B.C. The first coinage of gold in England was about 1344 Anno Domini; in France it was earlier. Roman coins were in use in Britain until the Saxon kings made small silver coins called Sceattas. What were known as silver pennies were cut in two to form half pennies and into four to form farthings.

# GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

Mr. J. J. Murray, formerly connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is reported to be about to erect a large cold storage warehouse near the C.P.R. station in Winnipeg.

For Canadian cheese in the Old Country, recent advices said there was a good demand without any speculative feature. Spot prices for white were 50 to 51s. per cwt., and 51s. for colored.

The Montreal Grocers' Association has elected officers as follows: President, Mr. Chartrand; first vice-president, E. Limoges; second vice-president, J. Menard; treasurer, Arthur Bastien; hon. secretary, Ald. Turner.

There is a great scarcity of Canadian salt in Ontario. The price now quoted at the mines is 95c. per bushel against foc. formerly, but it is hard to obtain at any time. We understand, however, that the famine is being relieved to some extent by arrivals from the United States, which sell at a reasonable price.

Latest reports from London, England, stated that there had been an improvement in the demand for Canadian butter, but not sufficiently so to affect prices. Choicest salted brought 92s. to 94s., and saltless, 96s. to 98s., but several complaints were heard as to the latter becoming mouldy. This is a condition, it is significantly added, in which Australian and New Zealand butters are never found, for they are kept at a much lower temperature than the Canadian.

Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides & Fars, the well-known Canadian cattle dealers, have, we hear, purchased a 200,000 acre ranch in Mexico, upon which they expect to raise a herd of 20,000 breeding cattle. Mexican cattle shipped into Canada have in the past been, often somewhat low grade, but this has been due more to carelessness in management, etc., than to any intrinsic demerit in the southern country for cattle raising, for some recently shipped are reported to be going into the winter in as good condition as native Canadian cattle.

The meat-exportation scheme of Mr. Seddon, Premier of New England, is coming in for a good deal of attention in England, and some abuse. According to his calculations, each depot in the Old Country will, at the end of the third year, reap a profit of no less than 48% per cent. Naturally, the London wholesale meat dealers do not like the scheme, and many of them call it ridiculous, as indeed such an enormous profit appears to be. The retailers, however, seem to look upon the idea with more favor, only they advise Mr. Seddon to direct his attacks not upon themselves, but upon the wholesalers who form a "meat ring" throughout the United Kingdom. They are, themselves, they claim, bound hand and foot, by this "ring."

According to the Cincinnati Price-Current, there is not much change in the quality of hogs offered, the supply being moderate. Total Western packing, 300,000, compared with 335,000 the preceding week, and 290,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 245,000, and two years ago 325,000. From March 1st, the total is 10,505,000, against 9,700,000 a year ago-an increase of 805,-000. The quality is irregular, a portion of the offerings being unsatisfactory. Prices have been advanced, prominent markets at the close averaging \$5.80 per 100 lbs., compared with \$5.60 a week ago, \$5.65 two weeks ago, \$7.45 a year ago, and \$6.45 two years ago. The speculative provision market was more active the past week, and some gain in values was noted. On the closing days of the week under review the most of the advance was obtained. Exports are said to be gradually enlarging. The export movement of products the past week shows a slight gain over the preceding week, and an increase over the corresponding week last year. The tone of the market in general is firmer, and domestic markets are stronger than a week ago.

<sup>-</sup>A branch of the Bank of British North America has been opened at Estevan, N.W.T., under the temporary management of Mr. A. D. Severs.

## DRY GOODS NOTES.

Cotton rope has advanced a little, and the price is now about 15 to 16c. per pound. Window cord is quoted at 26 to 30c., according to quality.

The Montreal Cotton Company has elected Mr. Charles Garth, president, to succeed the late Mr. A. F. Gault. Mr. S. H. Ewing was elected vice-president, and Messrs. Hamilton Gault, and H. Markland Molson, directors.

Prices for wool in the Boston, Mass., market continue very firm, though some of the mills are holding off purchasing in the expectation that lower prices must prevail before long; as a result, there is no speculative purchasing.

The Sea Island cotton crop for 1902-3, is figured at 105,-955 bales, or 22,281 bales more than that of 1901-2. The largest previous crop was in 1896-7, when it was 104,557 bales. All this year's output has already gone into consumption, including a small quantity left over from last year. This year's production is a little off color on account of continued rains, but all grades have a uniformly gool staple.

John Macdonald & Co., Toronto, who are the regular agents for Crum's prints, have secured a lot at a price which will enable them to sell them to the trade at the old price of Ioc. per yard. Owing to the state of the cotton market, the manufacturers are likely to advance the price of such goods at any time, and when the stock of the above house is exhausted it will be unable to supply the goods at present low prices.

The Calico Printers' Association, of Great Britain, find themselves in possession of a surplus of £380,000, after making provision for interest on debentures, and placing £50,-000 on the reserve fund for closed works. This is a new story, for in the year ending December 31st, 1901, there was a shortage of £106,000 on the amount required to pay debenture interest. The profit for the last half-year appears to have amounted to £160,180, a dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was declared.

#### INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

The Manitoulin Portland Cement Co., Windsor, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has secured an Ontario charter. Among the provisional directors are Messrs. T. G. Ellis, of Windsor, and H. G. Field, of Detroit.

Messrs. Givan, Sherry, and Patrick have sold their coal property, at Maccan, N.S., the Jubilee mine, to Walter M. Magee, and a party of Boston capitalists. The mine at present producers between 30 and 40 tons of butiminous coal per day. The new owners will add modern machinery and develop it so as to produce 500 tons per day.

The Concentrated Flake Potato Co., of Janesville, Wis, contemplates putting up a branch at Stratford, Ont. It will put up potatoes for the market in a shape very similar to breakfast foods; the process used being the invention of Mr. Frank Bunyan, formerly of Stratford, and recently manager of the company in Janesville.

-Mr. E. W. Day, of the Employers' Association, recently sent out a circular to all workshops, factories, etc., in which hands were engaged, asking for reliable particulars as to the actual number of hands required by each firm, and the special branch of the business in which they were needed. The replies received indicate that not less than 6,000 work-people are now required to fill actual requirements in Toronto alone.

-Representatives of several of the largest producers' associations in the United States met together in Chicago a few days ago, and decided to form a kind of farmers' union. The idea is to found a monster exchange by which the producers of the country expect to control the markets, build elevators, establish packing houses, organize banks, maintain schools, and improve the highways. The associations are said to be backed by \$100,000,000. —The gentleman chosen to replace the late Senator James O'Brien on the board of the City and District Savings Bank, of Montreal, is Mr. Robert Archer.

—At a meeting of the board of the Molsons' Bank, held in Montreal on Tuesday last, Mr. William Cassils McIntyre was chosen a director of that institution, to replace the late Samuel Finley.

—According to reports of the C.P.R. colonization agents and others, the number of people who have gone into New Ontario and the northern part of Quebec province has been very large of late. They came chiefly from Eastern Canada and Massachusetts, and other eastern states, and settled chiefly in the Labelle district.

—A recent visitor to this country was Mr. W. A. Carlyle, who a few years ago was professor of mining in McGill University, at Montreal, and afterwards connected with the Le Roi mine in Rossland. Since then he has been mineral manager of the famous Rio Tinto copper mines in Southern Spain, at the head of 16,000 men, which have been a phenomenal financial success in recent years.

#### -----

—A deputation from the board of the Bank of Nova Scotia, consisting of Messrs. Charles Archibald, vice-president; G. S. Campbell and J. W. Allison, visited Toronto during the present week. It is understood that they are accompanying Mr. H. C. McLeod, the general manager of the bank, on a trip to the Pacific Coast and return. The bank has branches at Winnipeg, Edmonton and Strathcona, in the prairie country.

—After all that has been said of the increased crowds at the recently closed Dominion Exhibition—and it is marvellous how the attendance continues to increase from year to year at this Toronto Fair—one is naturally anxious to see the figures. The actual atendance this year ranged from 16,000 the first day, to 93,000 on September 7th. The attendance on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week reached 231,000, equal to 77,000 per day. The total of visitors was 540,000. The following table gives returns of last year's attendance in comparison with this year's:

		1903.	
	21,000	Aug. 29	 16,000
	27,000		
	18,000	Sept. I	 26,500
Sept. 4	19,000		
Sept. 5	20,300		
Sept. 6	41,000		
	57,000		
Sept. 9	26,000		
Sept. 10	81,000	Sept. 8	 75.000
Sept. 11	58,000		
	15,000		
all and a	Some time		
Total			
		A ME CONTRACTOR	57,000

#### CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures for Canadian clearing houses for the week ended with Thursday, Sept. 17, 1903, compared with those of the previous week.

CITIES	Sept. 17, 1903	Sept. 10, 1903	
Montreal		\$17,353,759	
Toronto	15,737,228	12,462,726	
Winnipeg	4,576,660	3,850,016	
Halifax	1,771,265	1,487,834	
Hamilton	1,191,136	938,996	100
St. John, N.B	995,720	927.984	
Vancouver	1,462,503	1,228,326	
Victeria	809,542	49 .767	
Quebec	1,689,365	1,727,872	
Ottawa		1,740.152	
London	806,449	705,519	
	\$	\$42,913,951	



Success Tells All.

#### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Aemilius Jarvis & Co., Toronto, in their weekly letter, dated September 11th, say:

The New York market during the past week has been devoid of any material excitement. Trading has been very light, and various reasons are given why this is to be looked for. A comparison of the prices at present existing, both locally and in New York, with those of a year ago, affords material from which can probably be constructed the true reason for the present inactivity. Activity in the market depends for its backbone upon the general public, and the very serious fall in all securities has crippled the public to such an extent that until the average trader retrieves his position and forgets in some measure the hurt he has suffered trading cannot become general. In our own markets the excitement of the week has been furnished from a source which seems to be continually ready to give us some financial acrobatics, namely, the Coals and Steels. It seems unfortunate that any confidence the public retains in the secuities of these companies should be continually shaken by the sharp breaks and rises which are so frequently manipulated.

Henry Clews & Co., New York, in their special of September 12th, say:

Midsummer conditions, which favored inertia, are beginning to show evidence of gradually passing away, hence the stock market is entering a period when increased activity may be reasonably anticipated. Vacations are about over, and the all-important uncertainties regarding the crop and monetary outlook will soon be a matter of history. A good many operators will shortly return reinvigorated, and much less pessimistic than when they left for rest and recu-

peration; and they will also find a better undertone to the market than witnessed for many months past. This change is, of course, due to the fact that the market was severely tested by the great break in July and August, which exposed the weak spots, shifted stocks from weak into stronger hands and forced a more wholesome though painful readjustment to new conditions. Such readjustments invariably drive prices below the normal level and the better class of securities usually suffer severely because they best protect the weak stocks. Unquestionably, therefore, there are a number of good railroad securities which are selling below intrinsic value, even after making full allowance for the differences between conditions now and two years ago

## Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 16, 1903.

Ashes.—There has been no recent weakening of values, nor any increase of offerings. We quote first pots at \$5.80 to \$5.85; seconds, \$5.40 to \$5.50. For pearls it is still difficult to establish a definite quotation, though / probably \$6.50 could be readily realized. Insurance Company of North America

Cements and Firebricks. — Another heavy week is reported in German cements, receipts since last writing being reported at 9,000 bags and 13,580 bbls.; of English cement only 800 bbls. are reported this week; firebricks, 92,500. Prices remain as quoted last week.



877

 FIRE
 Of Philadelphia
 MARINE

 'ash Capital
 \$3,000.000.00

 Total Assets
 10,702,583.61

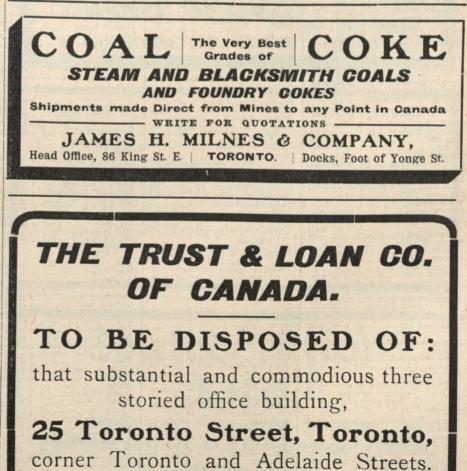
 Surplus to Policy-holders
 4,988,589.05

 Losses Paid since Organization, 111,857,073.92

 ROBERT HAMPSON & SON, Gen. Agts. for Canada

 CORN EXCHANGE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

 MEDLAND & JONES, Agts., Mail Bldg., TORONTO



Apply to Commissioner,

# **Toronto Prices Current.**

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.
Breadstuffs.	The second second	GroceriesCon.	\$c. \$c.	HardwareCon	A Martin	No. 12
Manitoba Patent	\$ c. \$ c. 4 45 4 60	Ceylon, Or'ge Pekoes Broken Pekoes	0 35 0 50	GALVANIZED IRON :	\$ c. \$ c.	Canned Fruits. Pineapple-Extra Standard doz \$2 50 2 75
Patent (Winter Wheet)	4 30 0 00	Pekoes	0 24 0 32 0 22 0 24	Gauge 16	4 00 4 25 4 05 4 25	Standard " a ar a re
Oatmeal	2 85 3 00	Pekoe Souchongs Souchongs	0 21 0 25 0 18 0 20		4 25 4 75 4 30 5 25	Raspberries         "         1 50 1 75           Peaches—3 lbs         "         2 25 2 50
Dran per ton	3 50 3 75	Indian Darjeelings Orange Pekoes	0 22 0 55 0 28 0 35	Case lots less 10C 100 lbs WIRE :	+ 5- 5 -5	Pears-2's
Shorts	17 00 18 00 3 80 4 25	Broken Pekoes Pekoes	0 28 0 35 0 20 0 24	Brass. Copper Wire	0 23	Plums—Greengage 2's
GRAIN ground	30 00 32 00			Galvanized Coil chain § in	0 28 3 45 5 00	" Lombards 2's" I OC, I I " Damson, 2's" I 00 I 20
Winter Wheat Spring Wheat	0 75 0 76	Souchong	0 20 0 35	Barbed Wire	4 20	Apples—Gal. Cans
man. Hard, No. To it	0 73 74 0 95 0 96	TOBACCO, Manufactured	0 35 0 65	Iron Pipe, 2 in Screws, flat head	12 55 0 87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Blueberries-2's "
Nort. No. 1 " " No. 2 " " No. 3 "	0 93 0 94 0 90 0 91	American Tobacco Co Derby, 3's,4's,8's, 16's Old Chum, cut, 1/10		" r'u head Boiler tubes, 2 in	0 82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Cherries—White 2's
Barley No. 1 No. 3 Extra	0 85 0 86	Empire Lobacco Co.	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PRO	STEEL : Cast	0 173	Strawberries " I 40 I 60
	0 44 0 45 0 42 0 43	Cur'ncy, 6's, 10's, 10's Empire, 32's, 5's, 10's. Bobs, 5's, 10's McAlpine Tobacco Co	0 42 0 39	Black Diamond Boiler Plate, ‡ in	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 12\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 10 \end{array}$	Canned Vegetables. Beans—2's Wax and Refugee doz 0 85 0 95
Peas	0 00 0 0	Bobs, 5's, 10's McAlpine Tobacco Co	0 39	" " 3/16 in " " & & th'kr	2 10 2 25	Corn-2's, Standard " 0.85 I IC
Rye Corn Canadian	0 50 0 51	Deaver, 98	0 73	Sleigh Shoe	2 10 2 10 2 25	Pumpkins-3's " 0 90 I of
Buckwheat	0 44 0 45 0 38 0 40	B'th Navy,6's, 1502	0 39 0 40	CUT NAILS : 30 to 60 dy	2 45	Fish, Fow!, Meats-Cases. lb tin
Provisions.		Macdonald's Prince of W.,8's, 16's	o 66	16 and 20 dy 10 and 12 dy	2 45	Mackerel per doz \$1 10
Butter, dairy, tubs "Prints	0 142 0 15 0 15 0 162	Napoleon, 8's Brier, 8's	o 68 o 70	8 and 9 dy 6 and 7 dy	2 40	Salmon-Cohoes
Cream ry, boxes "Prints	0 17 0 18 1 0 19 0 20	G.E. Tuckett & SonCo	0 62	4 and 5 dy	····· 2 55 ····· 2 65	"Sockeye" 140 I 60 " 'Anchor' B'd " 140 I 60 144 Lobster-XXX ½'s flat
Cheese		Mahogany, 8's Myrtle Navy, 4's Cut Myrtle, 1/10	0 74	3 dy 2 dy . Wire Nails, basis	····· 2 90 ····· 3 35	Sardines-Alberts, 1's per tin 0 20 0 21
Dried Apples Evaporated Apples	0 05 0 00	Liquor	o 86	Wire Nails, basis Rebate HORSE NAILS : "C"	2 55 0 10	"Sportsmen, 3's, key opn'r " 0 14 0 15 0 132 0 14
Hops, Canadian New Beef, Mess	c 18 0 21 13 00 14 00	Pure Spirit, 65 0, p	in b'd dy pd 1 26 4 80	Monarch	dis 40-10-7½ dis 50-10	* French, ½'s, key opener " 0 21 0 22
Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear	18 00 19 00 0 10 0 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" 50 0. p	I 14 4 37 0 60 2 22	Peerless HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs	dis. $50-7\frac{1}{2}$	" " I'S " 0.20
" Breakf'st smok'd Hams	0 14 0 15	Family Proof Whis- key, 20 u. p	0 66 2 40	CANADA PLATES: all dull Lion 1 pol	2 80	" " 45" " 0 14 0 15 " Canadian, 1's " 0 04 0 04
Rolls		Old Bourbon 20 u. p. Rye and Malt, 25 u. p.	0 66 2 40	Fuil Pol'd	2 90	Chicken-Boneless Avlmer. T's
Picnic Hams Eggs, # doz. new laid	0 10 0 11	Rye Whiskey, 4 y. old	0 62 2 25 0 85 2 60	TIN PLATES IC	3 85	2 dozs per doz 2 35 Duck-Bi's Aylmer, 1 s, 2 doz " 2 25
Beans, per bush	0 13 1 60 1 90	Rye Whiskey, 4 y. old G. and W	1 15 2 90	25 and under dis 10% 26 to 40 "	3 80	Turkey, B'ls Aylmer, 1's, 2 doz
Groceries.		Special 1887	3 00 6 45 5 25 8 70	41 to 50 " 51 to 60 "	4 50	Corned Beef—Clark's, 1's, 2 doz " 1 55 "Clark s, 2's, 1 doz " 2 70 Ox Tongue—Clark's, 1's " 7 50
Java # lb., green	0 24 0 35	Leather.		61 to 70 " ROPE : Manilla basis	5 00	Larks, 28 " 8 25
Porto Rico "	$0 07\frac{1}{2} 0 10$ 0 20 0 24	Spanish Sole, No. 1 "No. 2	29 0 31 0 28 0 29	Sisal Lath yarn	······ 0 14	" Clark's, 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 's" 9 25 Lunch Tongue — " y's y doz " 9 25
Mocha	0 20 0 28	Slaughter, heavy No. 1 light	0 2) 0 31	AXES:	011 011	Clark's, 2½'s "925 Lunch Tongue - "1's, 1 doz "315325 "615625 Chipped Beet
Raisins, Malaga	3 75 6 00	NO. 2 "	0 27	Single Bits Double Bits	6 75 7 00 11 00 12 00	Soup-Clark's, 1's, Ox Tail, 2 d'z" 1 00
" Valencias " Sultana	375600 $008\frac{1}{2}$ $009012\frac{1}{2}$	Harness, heavy light	0 30 0 32 0 28 0 32	Oils.		Fish-Medium scaled Herring. " 0 16 0 17
" California Currants, Filiatra	0 82 0 10 0 00	Upper, No. 1 heavy " light & medium	0 32 0 38 0 39 0 40	Cod Oil, Imp. Gal Palm, # lb	075 120 $006\frac{3}{4} \dots$	Kippered Herring—Domestic " 1 05 1 10
" Patras " Vostizza	0 06 0 06	Kip Skins French "Domestic.	0 75 0 90 0 50 0 60	Ordinary	0 55 0 75	Ales, Etc. White Label \$1 00 0 70
Calif. Apricots	0 07 0 082 0 78 0 13	" Veals Heml'k Calf (30 to 40)	0 60 0 70 0 60 0 80	Linseed, boiled	0 5 0 60 0 54	India Pale
Prunes, 90-100	0 04 <sup>3</sup> 0 05 <sup>1</sup> 0 05 <sup>1</sup> 0 06 <sup>1</sup>	French Calf Splits, # lb	1 15 1 50	Spirits Turpentine Olive, & Imp. gal Seal pale S.R	o 53 o 57 o 80	lubilee
" 50-70		Enamelled Cow, # it	0 20 0 23 0 18 0 23	Seal pale S.R		XXX Porter         0 90 0 60           Half and Half         0 90 0 60
5060 40-50	0 08 0 08	Patent Pebble		Amer'n Family Safety Photogene	0 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 17 0 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	Sawn Pine Lumber, Inspected, B.M.
Tarragona Almonds	0 092 0 10	Grain, upper	0 15 0 17 c 13 0 16	F.O B., Toronto	a start and	CAR OR CARGO LOTS AT MILL. 1 in. pine No. 1, cut up and better \$35 00 40 00
Peanuts, green "roasted	0 07 0 09 0 9 <sup>1</sup> 0 10	Gambier	0 40 0 50 0 061 0 071	Canadian, 5 to to bls	Imp. gal. 0 17 0 18	11 and 2 in No. 1,         "         "         50 00 55 00           11 inch flooring         21 00 26 00         21 00 26 00
Grenoble Walnuts Filberts, Sicily	0 14 0 15	Saddlers Russets Sumac	0 08 0 10 0 05 0 06	Can. Water White Amer. Water White	0 18 0 19	11 inch flooring
Brazils	0 IC 0 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 15	Degras	0 67	Pennoline, Bulk Paints, &c.	0 18	1X10 and 12 dressing 26 00 31 00
Pecans	···· 0 15 0 28 0 30	Hides & Skins. Cows, green, No. 1	80 0 00 0	White Lead, pure		IX10 and 12 mill culls 13 00 14 00
" Almonds	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Steers, 60-90 lbs. No 1	0 co 0 07 0 081	White Lead, dry	5 10 5 35 5 75	r inch dressing and better 26 00 31 00 1 inch siding common
Fine to choice Pale	0 03 0 25	Cured and inspected	0 071	Red Lead, genuine Venetian Red, Bbright	4 50	r inch siding mill culls
IOLASSES: W. I., gal New Orleans	0 30 0 40 0 22 0 50	Calfskins, green	0 07 0 09	Yellow Ochre, French Vermilion, Eng	1 75 1 50 2 25	Lin strips, 4 in, to 6 in, Canadian
Patna, dom. to imp	0 03 <sup>1</sup> 0 04 0 05 <sup>1</sup> 0 06	Sheep & Lamb skins Tallow, rough	0 55 0 02 0 03	varnish, No. I turn	0 95 1 00 0 90 1 00	dressing and better
Japan " " Genuine Hd. Carolina	0 05 0 062	Tallow, caul Tallow, rendered	0 04 0 00 0 04 <sup>3</sup> 0 05 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Varnish, No. 1 Carr Bro. Japan	1 50 1 75 0 60 0 80	XXX Shingles, 16 in 3 00
PICES : Allspice	0 10 0 10 0 18 0 20	Wool.		Whiting ordinary Putty, 11 brl per 100 lbs	0 65 I 00 I 80 2 00	Lath, No. 1
Cloves	0 20 0 30 0 15 0 21	Fleece, combing ord	0 16 0 17 0 17 0 18	Drugs.		Lath, No. 2
Ginger, ground Ginger, root	0 20 0 15 0 30	Pulled, combing	0 16 0 17	Alum lb Blue Vitriol	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2x4, 6, and 8 common         16 00 17 00           2x10 and 12 common         18 00 20 00
Nutmegs	0 35 0 60 1 00 1 10	" extra	0 17 0 19 0 19 0 20	Brimstone Borax.	2 00 2 50	Hard Woods _#M. ft. Car Lots
Pepper, black ground	0 172 0 18	Hardware		Campnor	0 042 0 05 0 75 0 80	Ash white 1st and 2nd1 to 2 in \$28 00 35 00
" white, ground	0 28 0 30	TIN: Ingot	\$ C. C. 31 00 32 00	Carbolic Acid	0 35 0 45 0 09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 10	Birch $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in 35 00 40 00 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 22 00 30 00 1 to 4 in 22 00 30 00
Cut Loaf, 50 s	4 78 4 68 4 68 4 68	COPPER : Ingot Sheet	15 co 21 oo	Caustic Soda Cream Tartarlb	0 032 0 05 0 27 0 30	" square, " 4x4 to 8x8 in. 23 00 25 00
Extra Granulated Acadia	4 13	LEAD : Bar	4 50 5 00	Epsom Salts Extr't Logwood, bulk	1 50 1 75	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	3 98 4 03	Sheet	3 30 3 50 0 05 0 05 <del>1</del>	" hoves	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Basswood $11$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 10 ou 22 ou $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in 20 co 31 out
Cream Bright Coffee No. 3 Yellow	···· 3 88 ···· 3 88	Shot, common Zinc sheet	4 75 5 15 6 00 6 50	Gentian Glycerine, per lb Hellebore	0 10 0 12 0 19 0 22	Butternut, " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 24 00 30 00 to 3 in 25 00 25 00
	3 78	Antimony Solder, hf. & hf	8 00 9 00 0 19 0 21	Hellebore Iodine	0 14 0 16 3 75 4 75 0 28 0 30	Chestnut, I to 2 in 25 00 28 00
TEAS :	3 48	Solder, Standard	0 19 0 24 0 25	Morphia Sul	0 28 0 30 1 60 1 75	2 to 4 in 60 00 00 00
Japan, Yokohama	0 20 0 35	BRASS : Sheet IRON : Hamilton Pig Refined	22 00	Oil Lemon, Super.	4 50 4 75 1 50 1 75	1 to 12 m. 18 00 22 oc.
Japan, Kobe Japan, Siftings & Dust	0 22 0 36 0 09 0 11	Horseshoe	2 85 2 95 2 65	Oxalic Acid Paris Green 1 b pkts	0 10 0 12	"Kock "I to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in 18 00 22 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in 20 00 25 50
Congou, Monings Congou, Foochows	0 13 0 60 0 18 0 50	Hoop Steel Swedish	2 90 4 25	Potass, lodide	0 17 2 75 3 00	Hemlock, " to in 12 00 12 00 Hickory, "
Ye Hyson, Fuchow &	0 20 0 65	Bar, ordinary Lowmoor	I 95 2 05 0 06	Quinine oz. Saltpetre lb.	0 39 0 42 0 07 0 08	Maple, " 1 to 12 in 16 00 18 00
	0 20 0 50	Hoops, coopers	2 90 3 00	Sal Rochelle	0 28 0 30 0 38 0 45	2         to 4         in         20         00         25         00           Oak, Red Plain''         I         to I1/2         in          30         00         32         00
Tienkai, com to cho't	0.00	Dand	2 00			
Tienkai, com to cho't Yg. Hyson, Pingsuev	0 20 0 35 0 18 0 65	Band Tank Plates Boiler Rivets, best	2 90	Soda Ash	0 02 0 03	"White Pl'in" $\begin{array}{c} 2 & \text{to } 4 & \text{in} & 35 & \text{oo } 38 & \text{oo} \\ 1 & \text{to } 1\frac{1}{2} & \text{in} & 25 & \text{oo } 38 & \text{oo} \end{array}$
Tienkai, com to cho't	0 20 0 35 0 18 0 65 0 15 0 30	Tank Plates Boiler Rivets, best Russia Sheet, per lb Imitation		Sulphur Flowers Soda Ash Soda Bicarb, Økeg Tartaric Acid Citric Acid		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Dairy Products .- Last week was again a pretty heavy one for cheese shipments, 107,505 boxes having been taken out by twelve steamships, as against 65,139 boxes for same week of 1902. The total shipments to date aggregate 1,632,356 boxes, some 300,000 boxes ahead of last year's big figures. With the increased output of cheese, butter figures naturally show some shrinkage. Last week's exports were 13,374 packages, as against 32,249 packages for corresponding week a year ago, and for the season the figures are 109,000 packages short of last year's figures at date, namely, 313,070 packages. The cheese market has acquired further firmness since a week ago, and for finest Ontarios from 113/8 to 111/2c. is now the figure, with fine Townships quoting at about 111/4c., and Quebecs at 11 to 111/8c. For butter there is good demand from both local and export buyers, and fancy Townships would range up to 201/4c., with fine Quebec creameries at from 193/4 to 20c., and ordinary ditto at from 19 to 101/2c.

Dry Goods.—The unseasonably warm weather has deferred the retail demand for fall stuffs and wholesale trade is hardly so brisk as a week ago, but a very fair trade is still being done. Payments are reported fair to good, and there is a continued absence of noteworthy failures. Values in all lines are firmly sustained.

Flour. — Owing to the pronounced strength of the wheat market, and the comparatively limited stocks of flour offering, the market has taken a stiff upward movement, prices being advanced by millers generally from 15 to 25c. a bbl., making present quotations for choice patents from \$4.65 to \$4.80 per bbl., and strong bakers' from \$4.35 to \$4.50.

Groceries .- Owing to some slackening in the demand for refined sugars at New York there has been some cutting in prices among the refiners there, with the result that there has also been some decline in the local market, prices having been reduced 10c. a cental on all grades yesterday. This makes the present factory price for standard granulated \$4.10, in barrels, with yellows ranging from \$3.40 to \$3.90; bags, 5 cents less. The demand for molasses is somewhat slow just now, but prices are very firm, some houses quoting 42c. for Barbados in single puncheons. Agents for Denia firms are still cabling orders for Valencia raisins, to be shipped by the Escalona, which vessel was expected to have sailed about the 15th, but she is not yet filled up, and, as the voyage from Gibraltar takes a round three weeks, she will hardly be due here for a month yet. Some 3,000 half boxes of Valencias are to hand by the Pretorian, via Liverpool, and are being jobbed at 71/2c. for fine off-stalk. There is a good volume of business being done in Sultanas, owing to good quality and low prices. Grenoble walnuts are showing gradual decline; filberts and almonds steady. Tea importers report a rather quiet demand, but jobbers are doing a good business with the country, and all prices are steady.

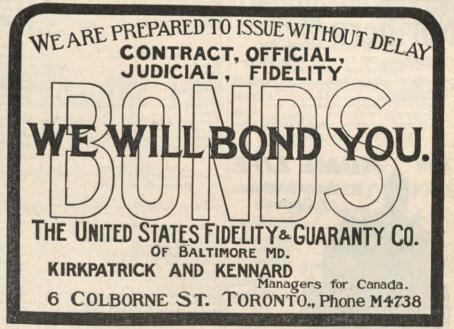
Hides.—No change of any kind is reported. Business in calfskins is now a mere bagatelle. In beef hides there is a fair movement, with dealers buying No. I at 8½ to 9c. Lambskins remain at 55c.

Leather. — Local demand is rather quieter if anything, no large dealings being reported in general lines, but shipments abroad of sole continue fairly liberal, and no changes are no ed in quotations.

Metals and Hardware.—A continued good volume of business is reported in all lines, and no important changes are noted. The Glasgow market for pig iron continues very firm, but it is anticipated that importations of Scotch iron will show some falling off from this out,

as Canadian furnaces are overtaking the accumulation of orders, and the Hamilton people are reported as seeking orders at \$20 for No. I and \$19.50 for No. 2, net terms delivered. In bars, hoops, etc., there is no change. The strike among the Welsh plate workers is settled, and prices are unaltered. Some business is reported in Terne plates at something under \$6.75 for a fair lot, but in an ordinary jobbing way the above figure is considered low enough. Ingot tin is rather firmer at 31½c. for Straits; copper steady at 14¼c.; lead, \$3.10, and still scarce; spelter firm at \$5.75.

Oils, Paints and Glass.—Turpentine continues to gain in stiffness under reduced output, and there are some who would prophesy that the dollar mark is



J. J. W. Deuchar, F.F.A., F.I.A., General Manager and Actuary of the Norwich Union Life Assurance Company, speaking of investments says:

"It may serve to indicate the great importance of obtaining a good return on the investments, if it is realized that one per cent, of increased interest on the funds of a company will, on the average, have as great an effect as a saving in expenditure equal to 10 per cent. on the premium income, while, if an office could count on realizing 5 per cent, interest in place of 3, it might reduce its premiums some 30 per cent., or double its bonuses."

Mr. Deuchar does not name **THE GREAT-WEST LIFE**; but the above statement exactly describes the happy position of its policy-holders.



Closing Prices HALIFAX,

Sept. 14, 1303

1621 165 100 ....

Montreal. Sept. 16.

120 130 132 142

Toronto Sept. 16. 160 .... 229 231 215 .... 226 228

119 120

119 1191

....

42

77<sup>1</sup> 101 76 105

95

210 124 101 126

\*quarterly for 2 m'hs §annual

t 22 .... t 29 ....

.... 92 (22 (exd.) 92<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 88

87± 99

65 .... 150 .... 50 .... 80 ....

····· 129<del>2</del> 220 250

252 205

300 TH	E MONETARY		TIM	ES			
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Limited.	ION STOCK AND BOND REPORT.						
Fire - Life - Marine Capital & Assets over \$34,000,000	BANKS	Share	Capital Author- ized.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up	Rest	Divi- dend last 6 Months
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	British North America Exchange Bank of Yarmouth. Halifax Banking Co. New Brunswick. Nova Scotia People's Bank of Halifax People's Bank of N.B Bowel Benk of C.B.	\$ 243 70 20 100 100 20 150	280,000 1,000,000 500,000 2,000,000	\$ 4,866,000 280,000 500,000 2,000,000 912,000 180,000	\$ 4,866,000 267,000 600,000 500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 180,000	\$ 1,898,000 50,000 523,000 750,000 3,000,000 379,000 165,000	3/1-1-1-1 3/5-1-1-1 3/6 5 3 4
Caledonian INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH The Oldest Scottish Fire Office. HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL	Royal Bank of Canada St. Stephen's Union Bank, Halifax Yarmouth Merchants Bank of P.E.I.		200,000	2,972,000 200,000 336,000 300,000 325,000	2,8:8,000 200,000 1,303,000 300,000 324,000	2,955,000 45,000 888,000 50,000 222,000	4 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 4
LANSING LEWIS, Manager. J. G. BORTHWICK, Secretary. MUNTZ & BEATTY, Resident Agents Temple Bidg., Bay St., TORONTO Telephone 2309.	Banque St. Jean Banque St. Hyacinthe. Eastern Townships Hochelaga La Banque Nationale. Merchants Bank of Canada. Montreal Montreal	50 100 30	2,000,000 6,000,000	500,000 504,000 2,391,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 6,000,000 13,691,000 2,904,000	265,000 329,000 2,324,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 13,609,000 2,796,000	10,000 75,000 1,318,000 1,150,000 2,900,000 2,900,000 2,250,000	3 32 32 32 32 31 32 31 32 5 42
Northern Of London, Eng.	Provincial Bank of Canada Quebec Union Bank of Canada	25 100 100	1,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	871,000 2,500.000 2 499,000	819,000 2,500,000 2,490,000	nil. 900,000 1,000,000	3 3 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
<ul> <li>Canadian Branch, 1730 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Income and Fund, 1902.</li> <li>Capital and Accumulated Funds,</li></ul>	Canadian Bank of Commerce Dominion Hamilton Impe rial Metropolitan Ontario Ottawa Standard Sovereign Toronto Traders. Western	50 50 100 100 100 100 50 100 100 100	4,000,000 2,500,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	8.700,000 3,000,000 4,190,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 2,4 <sup>8</sup> 9,000 1,300,000 2,928,000 1,670,000	8,700,000 2,991,000 2,987,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 2,435,000 1,000,000 1,299,276 2,818,000 1,596,000	3,000,000 2,991,060 1,722,000 2,650,000 500,000 2,256.000 925,000 324,807 2,918,000	31 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
The HOME LIFE Association of Canada HEAD OFFICE	LOAN COMPANIES. SPECIAL ACT DOM. & ONT. Canada Permanent Mortg e Corporation	100		6,000,000	4,34,000 6,000,000	00,000	(qu'rtly) †And 1% bonus
Home Life Building, Toronto. Capital, \$1,000,000 Reliable Agents	UNDER BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT, 1859 Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Toronto Mortgage Co Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society. Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co Landed Banking & Loan Co. London Loan Co. of Canada. Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa. People's Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa.	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	750,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 700,000 679,700 (not li't'd)	630, 200 1, 120, 860 750,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 1,500,000 700,000 679,700 2,000,000 300,000	630,200 725,000 934,200 1,400,000 1,100,000 1,100,000 700,000 1,200,000	222,000 250,000 285,000 40,000 340,000 195,000 35,500 585,000 (2),000	3 22 3 2 4 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
wanted in unre- presented districts Correspondence solicited	UNDER PRIVATE ACTS. Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld., (Dom. Par.) Central Can. Loan and Savings Co	50 100 100	600,000 2,000,000 5,000,000	600,000 2,000,000 2,500,000	600,000 398,481 1,250,000	40,000 120,000 625,000	
HON. R. HARCOURT, M.A., K.C., - PRESIDENT- A. J. PATTISON, MANAGING-DIRECTOR. MERCHANTS	London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom. Par.) "THE COMPANIES ACT," 1877-1889. Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd.,	50		1,500,000 1,500,000	1,000,000 375,000	210,000 51,000	3
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,	Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ltd. Real Estate Loan Co	100 100 40	1,000,000 2,008,000 1,600,000	839,850 2,008,000 578,840	734,590 1,004,000 373,720	174,000 350,000 50,000	2 <del>3</del> 3 5
Head Office—Confederation Life Building. 4 Richmond Street East, TORONTO,	British Mortgage Loan Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Toronto Savings and Loan Co	100 100 100	1,000,000	450,000 373,000 1,000,000	411,000 271,993 600,000	140,000	3
Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. GEO. H. HEES, President. T. KINNEAR, Vice-Pres- JOHN H. C. DURHAM, General Manager.	MISCELLANEOUS. British America Assurance Co Canada Life. Imperial Lite Western Assurance Co. Canadian Pacific Railway Toronto Railway Twin City Railway. Twin City Railway.	50 400 100 40 100 100 100	1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 80,000,000 7,000,000 20,000,000	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 80,000,000 6,670,000 16,500,000	1,000,000 1,000,000 450,000 2,000,000 80,000,000 6,268,414 15,000,000	15,000 47,800 81,000	31 4 12 3 3 12 * 12 *
Provident Savings Life	Sao Paulo Tramway Commercial Cable Co. Bell Telephone Co Canadian General Electric. Toronto Electric Light Co Northern Navigation Co. Lake Superior Consolidated.	100 100 100 100 100 100	5,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 100,000,000	6,000,000 15,000,000 3,960,000 2,125,000 2,000,000 560,000 73,500,000	6,000,000 13,000,000 3,564,000 2,125,000 2,000,000 560,000 73,000,000	4,421,000 910,000 365,000 	14* 14* 2* 5** 5
Assurance Society	Dominion Iron and Steel Co., common """ preferred Dominion Coal Co common Nova Scotia Steel and Coal, common	100 100 1000 100 100 100	15,000,000 5,000,000 8,000,000 15,000,000 3,000,000 7,500,000	15.000,000 5.000,000 7.926,000 15.000,000 3.000,000 5,000,000	15,000,000 5,000,000 7,926,000 15,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000		31 22  4 21
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Apply to C. T. GILLESPIE.	Canada North West Land, preferred British Columbia Packers Assoc. (A) Dominion Telegraph Co Richelieu & Ontario Navigation. Carter Crume, preferred. Dunlop Tire Co., preferred Consumers Gas Co Niagara Navigation Co W. A. Rogers, preferred	100 100 50 100 100 100 50 100 100	1,000 000 1,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	4.463,000 625,000 1,000,000 3.132,000 725,000 300,000 1,750,000 1,000,000 600,000	4,463,000 625,000 1,000,000 2,505,000 725,000 300,000 1,750,000 605,000	75,000	228 28 11* 3 13* 31 22* 4 11/16‡
Anager for Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Temple Building, Toronto			13-0,000	000,000	600,000	15,000	auarterly

Anager for Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Temple Building, Toronto.



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THE MONETARY TIMES

likely to be reached ere long. The linseed oil market is still in unsatisfactory shape, with sales of raw oil reported as low as 48c. for fair lots. We quote as follows: Single barrels, raw linseed oil, 48 to 49c.; boiled, 51 to 52c., net, 30 days, or 3 per cent. for 4 months' terms. Turpentine, 83 to 85c., single barrels. Olive oil, machinery, 90c. to \$1; cod oil, 35 to 371/2c. per gal.; steam refined seal, 50 to 55c. per gal.; straw do., 45 to 47c.; castor oil, 71/2 to 8c., for machinery; pharmaceutical ditto, 81/2 to 9c.; lead (chemically pure and first-class brands), \$4.85 to \$5; No. 1, \$4.60; No. 2, \$4.40; No. 3, \$4.15; No. 4, \$3.90; dry white lead, 41/2 to 43/4c. for pure; No. 1 ditto, 4 to 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c.; genuine red ditto, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.; No. I red lead, 4c.; putty, in bulk, bbls., \$1.80; bladder putty in barrels, \$1.90; ditto, in kegs or boxes, \$2.40; 23-lb. tins, \$2.55; 121/2-lb. tins, \$2.65; London washed whiting, 40c.; Paris white, 75 cents; Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.25 to \$1.50; spruce ochre. \$1.75 to \$2; Paris green, 14c. in bulk, and 15c. in 1-lb. packages; window glass. per 100 ft., \$3.50 for first break; \$3.70 for second break. and \$4.20 for third break; per 50 feet. \$1.95 for first break; \$2.05 for second break.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

#### Toronto, Sept. 17, 1903.

Dry Goods.—The sorting season is now on in full blast, and reports as to its character are good. Wholesalers are



Griffin & Woodland MANAGERS FOR CANADA. HEAD FFICES: MONTREAL - TORONTO selling both plain and fancy cotton goods at old prices while present stocks last, but as soon as these are exhausted there is no doubt prices will be higher. Prospects for manufacturers' clearing lots are not bright; job lines will be fewer and less important than in former years. Many orders were given by Exhibition visitors—more than in previous years; these are looked upon with great satisfaction, as house orders are naturally the most profitable of all.

Flour and Grain.—Though cables from the Old Country show no particular advance, the flour market is very strong, and Manitoba brands have been steadily rising during the last week. Bran and shorts both keep steady, as does also oameal. Wheat has gone up 2 to 3c. for Manitoba, while Ontario remains unchanged. Barley and oats are 1c. higher. There is little or nothing doing.

Fruits and Vegetables .- Large quantities of fruit have again been in evidence. The warm weather brought about easier conditions, and a good deal had to be rushed out to save quality. Peaches are plentiful, and grapes are becoming so. Canteloupes are plentiful at 25 to 50c. per case. Apples still fetch from 121/2 to 20c. per basket. The English apple market is firm. Other prices may be quoted as follows: Cocoanuts, per sack, \$3.70 to \$4; oranges, late Valencias, \$4.50 to \$5; lemons, Verdelli, \$3 to \$3.50; bananas, 8's, \$1.40 to \$1.75. Ist, \$1.75 to \$2; extras, \$2 to \$2.50; sweet potatoes, \$4.50 per barrel; egg plants, 16 to 20c. per basket; tomatoes, 121/2 to 17c. per basket; celery, 35 to 40c. per dozen; gherkins, 25 to 30c.

Groceries.—The expected decline in sugars has come, and they have declined loc. The movement continues comparatively slow. In other lines of groceries a good trade is passing, but no feature presents itself for particular comment.

Hides, Skins and Leather.—A somewhat better market exists for hides and skins, and there is no accumulation of stocks. Sheepskins have advanced to 55c. As to leather, the prospects are promising for a good fall trade. Prices are firmly held.

Live Stock.—Under the stimulus of a demand fully equal to the moderate receipts trade at the cattle markets this week was active and prices kept steady with no difficulty. Few export cattle offered, and they were mostly of No. 2 grade; but prices kept up. Butchers' cattle were all cleared up, though a slightly easier feeling would be discerned for inferior grades. Stockers and feeders are quiet. Few milch cows offered, but prices kept the same. The demand for calves was brisk.

Povisions. — Choice dairy rolls are scarce and wanted, and good creamery prints sell well to take their place. Ordinary offerings are fair. Cheese is about steady and the market is without feature. The demand for eggs has been good in spite of the hot weather, and the market is good at 16c. for choice fresh laid. Poultry receipts are not large. There is a great scarcity of sa<sup>14</sup> cartly owing to irregular shipments from the west. Not much is doing in hops, nor is much business expected till the new crop begins to move. In smoked meats the trade being carried on is a brisk one.

Wool.—Pulled wools are in good demand from domestic mills' at steady prices, but there is no export enquiry for fleece, and, indeed, dealers claim they have given more for it here than it would fetch in the United States. Cables from London report wool auction sales openings show unchanged prices for merinos and fine crossbreds, while medium and coarser grades show a 5 to 10 per cent. advance.

Hardware.—The only change in prices is in glass, where the dealers have been able to make a slight revision. General trade is very good, and prospects for the fall are flattering. The movement in metals is good. Iron and steel prices are now about normal, and are likely to remain about the same for some time to come. Glasgow advices recently to hand speak of a firm market for pig iron, consumers having been buying more freely again.





# The Mctropolitan Life INSURANCE CO. The Mctropolitan Life OF NEW YORK.

# "The Leading Industrial Company of America."

Is represented in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada

- THE METROPOLITAN is one of the oldest Life Insurance Com-panies in the United States. Has been doing business for over thirty-five years.
- THE METROPOLITAN has Assets of over 89 Millions of Dollars Liabilities of 78 Millions, and a Surplus of over 10 Millions.
- THE METROPOLITAN pays Death Claims, averaging one for every minute and a half of each business day of eight hours, and has nearly Seven Million Policy-holders.
- has nearly Seven Million Policy-holders.
  THE METROPOLITAN offers remunerative employment to any honest, capable, industrious man, who is willing to begin at he 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.

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Quebec, Canada-Metropolitan Building, 39 St. Johns St.-E. J. Payette, Supt, Toronto, Can.-Confederation Bldg., Yonge St.-J. E. Kavanagh, Supt. , Dominion Chambers, 449 Stadina Ave.-Henry Downing, Supt.

London and Lancashire

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Head Office for Canada: Company's Building,

164 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Chairman Canadian Board :

The Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,

General Manager for Canada: B. HAL. BROWN.

