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The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.			
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.			
Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000,00 Reserved Fund, - 6,000,000,00 Undivided Profits, - 1,160,954,19			
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.			
BOARD OF DIRFCTORS:			
 Rt. Hon. Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President, Ion. Geo. A. Drummond, Vice-President, A. T. Paterson, Esq. Sir Wm. O. Macdonald, James Ross, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq., K. F. Gault, Esq. E. GLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. W. Taylor, Asst. Insp. James Aird, Sec. BRANCHES IN CANADA: 			
MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager.			
"West End Branch, St. Catherine St. "Seigneurs St. Branch, "Beigneurs St. Branch,			
 Point St. Charles Branch. Almonte, Ont. Perth. Ont. Amherst. N. S. Belleville, "Picteboro, "Halifaz, N.S. Brantford, "Picton, "Sydney, N.S. Brantford, "Stratford, "Calgary, Alta, Chatham, "Stratford, "Lethbridge, Alta, Conwall, "St. Mary's, "Regina, Ass'a. Descronto, "Yonge st. br. Greenwood, B.C. Goderich, "Walhceburg, "New Westmins-Hull, Que., Chatham, N.B. ter, B.C. Kingston, "Moncton, N.B. Vancouver, B.C. 			
Almonte, Ont. Perth, Ont. Amherst, N. S.			
Brantford, "Picton, "Sviney, N.S.			
Brockville, ", Sarnia, " Calgary, Alta,			
Chatham, " Stratford, " Lethbridge, Alta.			
Cornwall, "St. Mary's, "Regina, Ass'a.			
Ft William (Vonge at br Greenwood B C			
Goderich. "Wallaceburg." Nelson, B.C.			
Guelph, " Montreal, Que. New Denver, B.C.			
Hamilton, " Quebec, " New Westmins-			
Hull, Que., Chatham, N.B. ter, B.C.			
Lindsay, "Moneton, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.			
London, "St. John, N.B. Vernon, "			
Ottawa, "Victoria, "			
IN NEWFOUNDLAND:			
St. John's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal.			
IN GREAT BRITAIN:			
London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.			

London Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E Alex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

BANKERS IN CHEAT BRITAIN: London—The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank. "The National Provincial Bank of England Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Seotland—The British Linen Company Bank and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

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

Montreal, 31st October, 1899.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

Paid-up Capital - - - - + 22,000,000

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President. WM. 11. BEATTY, Esq., - Vice-President.

Henry Cawthra, Esq., Geo. J. Cook, Esq., Robt. Reford, Esq., Charles Stuart, Esq., William George Gooderham, Esq.

DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager, Joseph Henderson, - Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Toronto, Brockville, "King St. W. Br.Cobourg Montreal Collingwood, "Pt. St. Charles Gananoque, Barrie, London

Petrolia, Port Hope, Stayner, St. Catharines. Rossland, B.C.

BANKERS:

. London, Eng .- The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York—The National Bank of Commerce, Chicage—First National Bank, Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick— Bank of British North Ameria.

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THE BANK OF BRITISH	
NORTH AMERICA.	
Established in 1886.	
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.	
Paid-up Capital,	r .
Paid-up Capital,	
London Office, & Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.	۵.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:	
John James Cater. H. J. B. Kendall.	
Gasnard Farrer. J. J. Kingsford.	
Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,	
J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Gaspat Farrer, Henry R. Farrer, Richard H. Clyn, Secretary, A. G. Wallis.	
Secretary, A. G. Wallis.	
Head Onice in Canada - St. James st., Montrea	1.
H. STIKEMAN, General Manager.	
J. ELMSLY, Inspector.	
BRANCHES IN CANADA:	
London, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Ashcroft, B. O	•
Brantford, Sydney, C.B. Atlin,	
Brantford, Sydney, C.B. Atlin, Hamilton, St. John, N.B. Bennett, Toronto, Fredericton, Greenwood,	
Toronto, Fredericton, Greenwood,	
Kingston, Yukon District, Victoria,	
Alterna Winning Man Baseland	
Monto, Fredericion, Greenwood, Kingston, Yukon District, Victoria, Midland, Dawson City, Vancouver, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Man. Rossland, Montreal, Que. Brandon, Kaslo,	
Quebec, Trail, Sub-Ag'	72
DRAFTS ON DAWSON CITY, KLONDYKE, CA	N
NOW BE OBTAINED AT ANY OF THE BANK	
BRANCHES.	
Agents in the United States:	

Agents in the United States: New York, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and J. C. Vicha, Agents. San Francisco. (120 Sansome Street). H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents. London Bankers-The Fank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand -Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. Golonial Bank of New Zealand, India, China and Japan-Churtered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China: Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Co-Ionial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

237 Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK

THE MOLLSONS BANK Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: We Molson Macherson, President. S. H. Ewing, Yereident. S. H. Ewing, S. M. Finley, Herry Archolald, J. P. Cleghorn, H. Markland Molson. F. WOLFERSTAN THIOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches: W. H. Draper, Inspector. H. Jockwood, W. W. L. Chipman, Assi. Inspectors. BRANCHES Winston, Ont Medord, Ont, St. Thomas, Ont, Chesterville, W. Morrishur, Assi. Inspector. Grack, Montreal, P.Q. Sorel, P.Q. Brockville, W. Morrishurg, Ont, Toronto, Ont, Chesterville, Ont, Ouese, P.Q. Brockville, W. Morrishurg, Ont, Toronto, J. Chesterville, Oue, Ouese, P.Q. Brockville, W. Morrishurg, Ont, Toronto, M. Chesterville, Oue, Ouese, P.Q. Brockville, W. Morrishurg, Ont, Toronto, M. Chesterville, Oue, Ouese, P.Q. Brockville, W. Morrishurg, Ont, Toronto, J. Chesterville, Oue, Ouese, P.Q. Brockville, W. Guesse, M. Valleyfield, Que, Erster, P. Port Arthur, Wancouver, B.O. (Hamilton, Ont, Revelstoke Victoriaville, Q. Hamilton, Ont, Station, B.O. Waterloo, Ont, Kingsville, "Ridgetown, Ont, Winnipeg, Man, Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch. ACENTS IN CANDA. Tritish Columbia-Bank of New Brunswick. Mew Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Mew Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Mew Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Mew Granda. Manitoba and North-West-Imperial Bank of Canada. Mew Brunswick-Bank of Commerce, Dominion Rat, Immerial Bank of Canada. Prite Con Lid. Menchemater Bank of Canada. Prite Con Lid. Mither Chengelina Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Immerial Bank of Canada. Prite Con Lid. Granda, Mark, Idd. The Chaplin-Milne-Granda, Mather J. Bank, M. (Jang, Bank, M. Minterpol-Chengelina Stational Bank; Silofor, France, Part's Bank, Idd.; The Chaplin-Milne-Granda, Mather J. Bank of Jiverpoot. Limited. Corteant, Hamburg-Hesse, Newman & Co. Hurner Consensate National Bank; First Na-tional Bank; Fhildelphia Astional Bank; Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BUAKD OF DIRECTORS: Thos. E. Kenny, President, M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith. Henry G. Bauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C., 11on. David MacKeea.

HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S. E. L. Pease, General Manager (Office of the Gen-eral Manager, Montreal); W. D. Torrance, Sec. and Supt. of Branches; W. F. Brock, D. M. Stewart, Inspectors.

Montreal, Westmount. Nanaimo, B.O. Nelson, B.C. Newcastle, N.B. Ottawa, Ont. Pictou, N.S. Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Rossland, B.C. Sackwille, N.B. St. John S. Nfd. Shubenacadie, N.S. St. John S. Nfd. Summerside, P.E.I. Sydney, N.S. Vancouver, B.S. Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. Antigonish, N.S. Atlin, B.C. Antigonish, N.S. Atlin, B.C. Bathurst, N.B. Bennett, B.O. Bridgewater, N.S. Charlottotown, P.E.I. Dorchester, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Grand Forks, B.C. Guysboro, N.S. Halifax, N.S. Kingston, N.B. Louisburg, C.B. Lunenburg, N.S. Maitland, N.S. Monton, N.B. Montreal, Que.

Agencies in Havana, Cuba; New York, N.Y.; and Republic, Washington.

CORRESPONDENTS:

New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, Na-tional Shawmut Bank. San Francisco, First Na-tional Bank. Chicago, America National Bank. Spokane, Exchange Nutional Bank. Seattle, First National Bank. China and Japan, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Great Britain, Bank of Scotland. France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and dratts is-sued at current rates.

ST.	STEPHEN'S BANK.
	Incorporated 1836.
	St. Stenhen N R

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Capital,	· · ·	•••	••	••.		••	\$200,000
Reserve,	••	••	••	••	••	••	45,000
	H. T(••	Pre	siden	t.
J.	F. GR	ANT,	••	••	Ca	bier.	

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

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

CE CANADA. HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized Capital Subscribed Capital Subscribed Reserve \$1,000,000 500,000 \$85,000 118,000

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

THE ONTARIO BANK.

 Capital Paid-up
 \$1,000,000

 Reserve Fund,
 110,000

 Profit and Loss Account
 40,800

Front and Loss Account - . . . 40,300
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. DIRECTORS:
G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., - President. Donald Mackay, Esq., - Vice-President.
A. S. Irving, Esq., Hon. J. C. Aikins,
D. Ullyot. Esq., J. Hallam, R. D. Perry, Esq.
C. McGILL, General Manager. BRANCHES: Montreel

Bowmanville, Newmarket, Buckingham, Q. Ottawa, 5 Cornwall, Peterboro', Y Fort William, Port Arthur.	Toronto: cott & Welling ton streets, 20 Queen st. W. onge & Rich- mond streets, weed,
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AGENTS. London, Eng.-Part's Bank, (Ltd.). France and Europe-Credit Lyonnais. New York-The Fourth National Bank and the Agents of the Bank of Montreal. Bostom-Kliot National Bank.

Peterboro',

The Chartered	THE CA
	Банка.
THE CANAD	IAN
BANK OF CO	MMERCE
HEAD OFFICE, -	TORONTO.
Paid-up Capital, Best.	- \$6,000,000 - 1,000,000
DIRECTO	RS:
HON, GEO. A. COX	- President.
ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq.	, • Vice-President.
Jas. Crathern, Esq., W. John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C Leggat, Esq., J. W.	B. Hamilton, Esq., ., LL.D., Matthew Flavelle, Esq.
B. E. WALKER, Ge	neral Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't A. H. Ireland, Inspector an	a Supt. of Branches.
Branches of the Ba	
Ayr Ontario:	
Barrie Dundas Ott Belleville Dunnville Par	
Berlin Fort FrancesPan	khill Toronto
Blenheim Galt Pet	erboro Toronto Jc.
Brantford Goderich Por	tPerry Walkerton
Cayuga Guelph St.	Jath'rin's Walkerville
	nia Waterloo
	Ste. M'rie Windsor forth Woodstock
Dresden Orangeville Sea	
Quebec: Manitoba:	British Columbia: tlin Fort Steele
	ranbrook. Greenwood
	ernie, Vancouver
In the United	

New Orleans. Skagway, Alaska New York

In the Onlease. Skagway, Alaska Bankers in Groat Britain: The Bank of Scotland - London.
 Correspondents: India, China and Japan-The Unarterea Bis of India, Anstralia & China. Germany, The Deutsche Bt. France-Lazard Preres & Cie, Paris; Beigum-J. Matthien & Fila.
 Brinseels; Holland-Disconto Mastechappil; Aus-tralia & New Zealand-The Union Bis. of Ante-tralia & New Zealand-The Union Bis. of Ante-tralia & New Zealand-The Union Bis. of Ante-tralia & New Zealand-The Union Bis. of Ante-tralia, Limited; South Africa-Bank of Africa, Limited; Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited; South America-London and Brazilian Bank, 1dd.; Britian Bank of South America., Limited; Mexico-Banco as Londres y Mexico; Bermuda-The Bis. of Bermuda, Hamilton; West Indise-Bank of Brova Scotla, Kingston, Jamacla; Colonial Bank and Branches; British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia; San Fracisson-Bank of British Columbia; San Fracisson-Bank of British Columbia; New York-The Am. Ex. National Bank; Chicago-The North-Weetern Nt'l Bank.

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Traders	Bank o	f Canada	
(Incompose)	ted by Act of Pari	llament 8851	Ł
			Ł
Anthorized Cap	itai,	\$1,000,000	Ł
Capital Paid-U			Ľ
Reserve Fund,	Board of Directo		L
	Board of Directo	178:	1
C. D. Wa	rren, Esq.	President,	ŧ.
John Dry	nan Eeq. Vi	ce-President.	Ł
W. J. THOMAS.	Eso. C. KLC	EFFER, Esq. M.P.	ł.
J. H. BEATTY, I	Eso	Guelph.	Ł
of Thorold.	GEO E	. TUCKETT, ESQ.,	L
		Hamilton.	L
Head Of	Hee -	Toronto.	Ł
H. S. STRATH	V	General Manager.	L
J. A. M. ALL		Inspector.	Ł
0. A. BL. ALDA	BRANCHES:	II Inspector	L
Arthur, Ont.,	Ingersoll,	Sarnia,	L
Ayimer,	Leamington,	Strathroy,	L
Drayton,	Newcastle,	St. Mary's,	L
Dutton,	North Bay,	Sturgeon Falls,	L
Elmira,	Orillis,	Sudbary,	L
Glencoe,	Port Hope,	Tilsonburg,	L
Ouelph,	Ridgetown	Windsor.	L
Hamilton,	Borowa		Ł
Indianous	BANKERS		Ł
- ·	Illa Matianal Da	nlt of Contland	1

Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland, New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

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

F. X. ST. CHARLES,	R. BICKERDIKE.
President.	M.P.P. Vice-Pres.
Chs. Chaput. Hon.J. D. Ro	lland. J. A. Vaillancourt
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,	
C. A. GIROUX,	A colatopt Manager
O.E. DORAIS	Inchestor
TIAN OF	Manda and

C. A. GINOUX, Assistant Manager O. E. DORAIS Hard Office, Montreal. BRANCHES-Jollette, P.Q.; Loniseville, P.Q.; Que-bec, Sorel, P.Q.; Sherhrocke, P.Q.; Three Rivers, P.Q.; Valleyfield, P.Q.; Vankleek Hill, Ont.; Win-niper, Man.; Montreal, 1393 St. Catherine St. E., 1755 St. Catherine St. C., 2204 Notre Dame St. W. Connesrommers-London, Eng. - The Clydes-duetrial et Commercial, Comptoir National d'Ecompte, de Paris. Paris, France - Credit Lyonnais, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Comp-tor National d'Ecompte de Paris, Société Géné-rale. Brussels, Belgium - Crédit Lyonnais. Vienna, Austria-Banque Imperiale-Royale Priv. des Pays Autrichiens. Berlin, Germany-Deutsche Bank, New York-National City Bank, National, Park Bank, Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Meesers, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and M. M. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Mer-chants' National Live Stock Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Collections made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all paris of the world. Interest on Deposits allowed in Savings Department.

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The Chartered Banks.				
BANK	OF HAN	ITLTON.		
		\$1,500,000 1,000,00J HAMILTON,		
CAPITAL pain up	******* ********			
RESERVE FUND.		1,000,000		
HEAD OF 1	LCE - 1	HAMILTON, }		
	Directors :			
JOHN STUART		 President 		
A, G, RAMSA	7 , · · ·	 Vice-President 		
John Pre	octor, Ge	o Roach,		
Wm. Gl	octor, Ge bson, M.r. A.	T. Wood, M.P.		
	. B. Lee, loron	ito.)		
J. TURNBULL	Cashier.			
• •	H. S. STEVEN.	Assistant Cashier.		
Berlin,	AGENCIES. Hamiota, Man.	Palmerston,		
Blyth.	Jarvis.	Plum Coulee, M.		
Brandon, Man.	Jarvis, Listowel,	Port Elgin,		
Carman, Man.	Lucknow	Simcoe,		
Chesley.	Lucknow Manitou, Man Milton.	Southampton,		
Delhi.	Milton.	Toronto,		
Georgetown.	Mordon Man	Vancouver, B.C.		
Grimeny.	Niagara Falls,	Wingham.		
Hamilton, E.En	d Orangeville.	Winkler, Man.		
" Barton St	. Owen Sound.	Winnipeg, Man.		
Briligh Corr	esnondents : - No	stional Provincial		
Bank of Englan	d [Ltd] London			

Bank of England [Ltd.] London. American Correspondents -- New York-Fourth National Bk. and Hanover National Bk. Boe-ton-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. Detrolt-Detroit National Bank. Kansas City-National Bank of Commerce. St. Louis-National Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que.

WM. FARWELL, General Manager. Branches-Bedford, Coatlook, Cowanaville, Granby, Huntingdon, Magog, Ormstown, Rich-mond, Stanstend, St. Hyacinthe, Waterloo, Grand Forks, B.C.

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

THE DOMINION BANK

THE DOMINION BANK Capital, \$1,500,000 | Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 DIRECTORS: Hon, SIR, FRANK SMITH President. E. B. OSLER Vice-President. Wm. Ince, Timothy Eaton, W. R. Brock, A. W. Auetin. Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Colourg, Guelph, Hunteville, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Sea-forth. Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Gueen St. W. cor, Eather: Dundae St., cor. Queen; Spadina Are, cor, College St.; Sherbourne St., or. Queen; Market Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sts; Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of E-rope bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Burope. China, Japan and the West Indies. T. G. BROU(4H, Gen. Manager.

The Standard Bank of Canada

Haserve Fund - 600.000 *HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.* DIRECTORS. W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. W. F. Allan, Fred. Wyld. T. R. Wood. A. J. Somerville

T. R. WUUU.		T'O' DOWOTANIO
	Jas. Scott.	
	AGENCIES.	 • 11
Ailes Craig,	Campbellford,	Harriston,
Bowmanville,	Cannington,	Kingston,
Brantford,	Chatham,	Markham,
Bradford,	Colborne,	Parkdale, Toronto
Brighton.	Durham,	Picton,
Brussels,	Forest,	Stouffville.
	BANKERS.	

New York—Importers and Traders National Bank, Montreal—Can. Bank of Commerce. London, England—National Bank of Scotland, All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-respondence solicited. (4EU. P. REID, General Manager.



BANK OF OTTAWA. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA. Capital subscribed Gapital paid up CHARLES MAGEE GEORGE HAY, Esq. Vice-President, GEORGE HAY, Esq. Vice-President, GEORGE HAY, Esq. Vice-President, Un. Geo, Bryeon, Jr., M.L C., Alex, Fraser, John Mather, David Macharen, D. Murphy, George Hay. Charles Magee. Branchos.—Aleximdria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Dauphin, M., Hawkes-hury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lachute, Lanark, Mat. Hawks, Rideau St., Ottawa ; Rat Portage, Ren-frew, Smith's Falle, Toronto, Vankleek IIII, Out.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, Que.; Hull, Que. GEO, BUKN, General Manager.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Capital Pald-up \$2,000,000 Rest 450,000
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC
Board of Directors.
ANDREW THOMSON, Esq. President. JAMES KING, Esq., M.P.P. Vice-President. D.C. Thomson, Req. E. J. Hale, Esq.
JAMES KING, ESQ., M.P.P. Vice-President.
D.C. Thomson, Req. E. J. Hale, Esq. Ed. Giroux, Esq. Hon, John Sbarples,
D.C. Thomson, Req. E. J. Hale, Esq. Rd. Giroux, Esq. Hon, John Sbarples, Wm. Price, Esq. Gen. Managar
E. E. Webb, Gen. Manager J. G. Billett. Inspector F. W. S. Crispo, Asst. Inspector
E. E. Webb, Gen. Manager J. G. Billett. Inspector
F. W. S. Crispo, Aest. Inspector
Branches:
Alexandria first Indian IId as an a titud in
Alexandria, Ont. Indian Hd, N. W.T. Pincher Creek, Bolsseovain, Man. Killarney, Man. N. W.T.
Calgary, N.W.T. Lethbridge, N.W.T Quebec, One.
Carberry, Man. Macleod, N.W.T. do St. Louis St.
Carleton Place, O. Manitou, Man. Regina, N.W.T.
Carinan, Man. Merrickville, Ont Shelbarne, Ont.
Deloraine, Man. Monadoes Man. Smith's Falle, O.
Glenboro, Man. Montreal, One Toronto Ont
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Hamiota, Man. Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Wawanesa, Man
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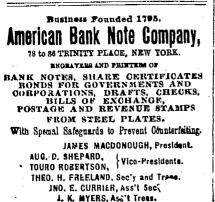
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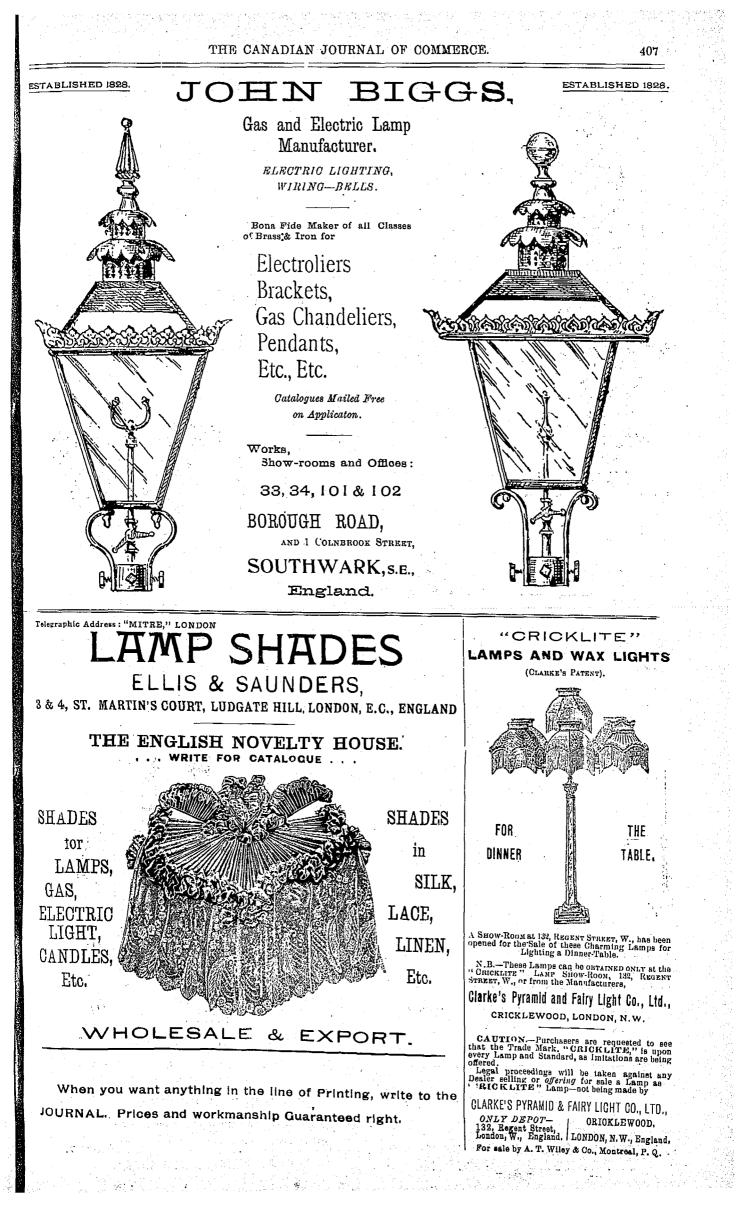
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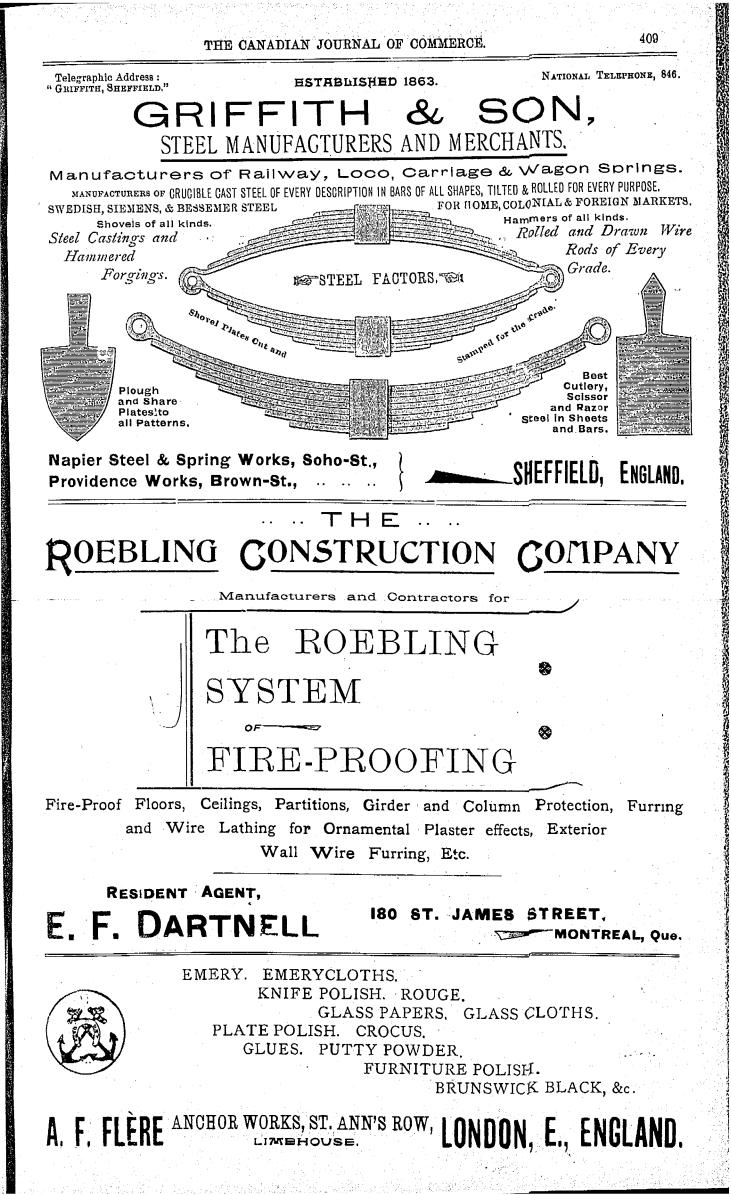


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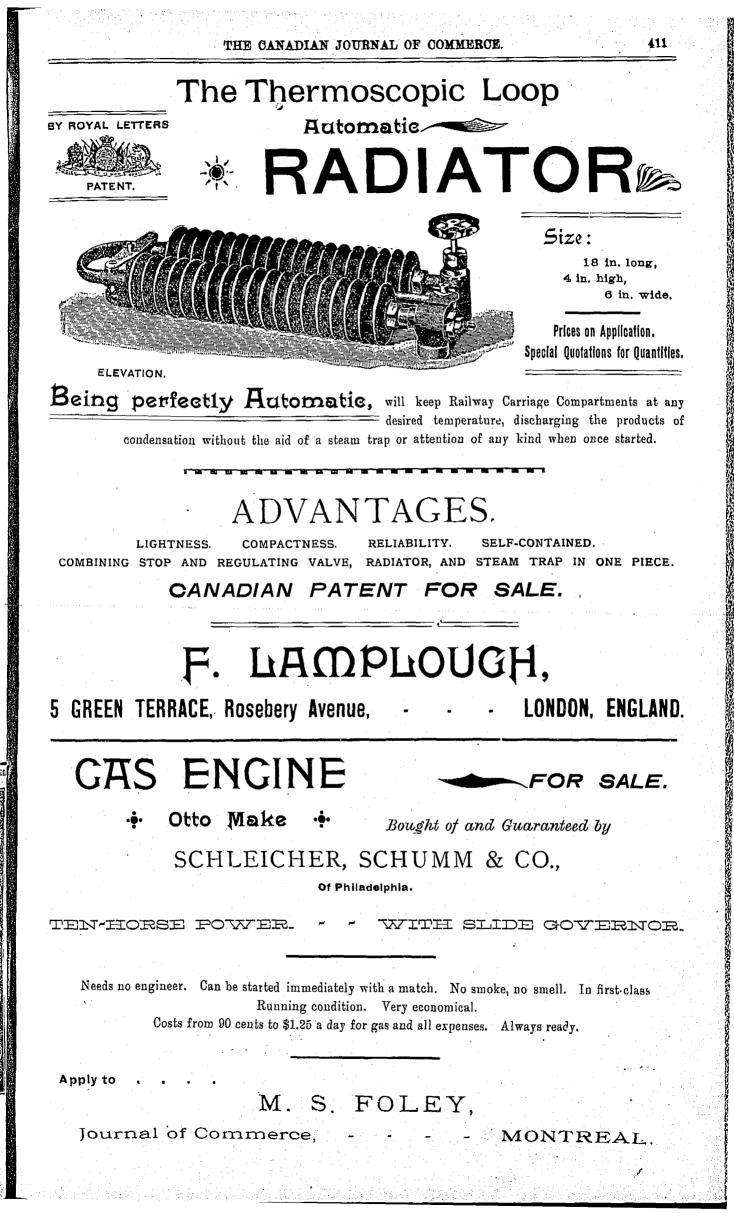
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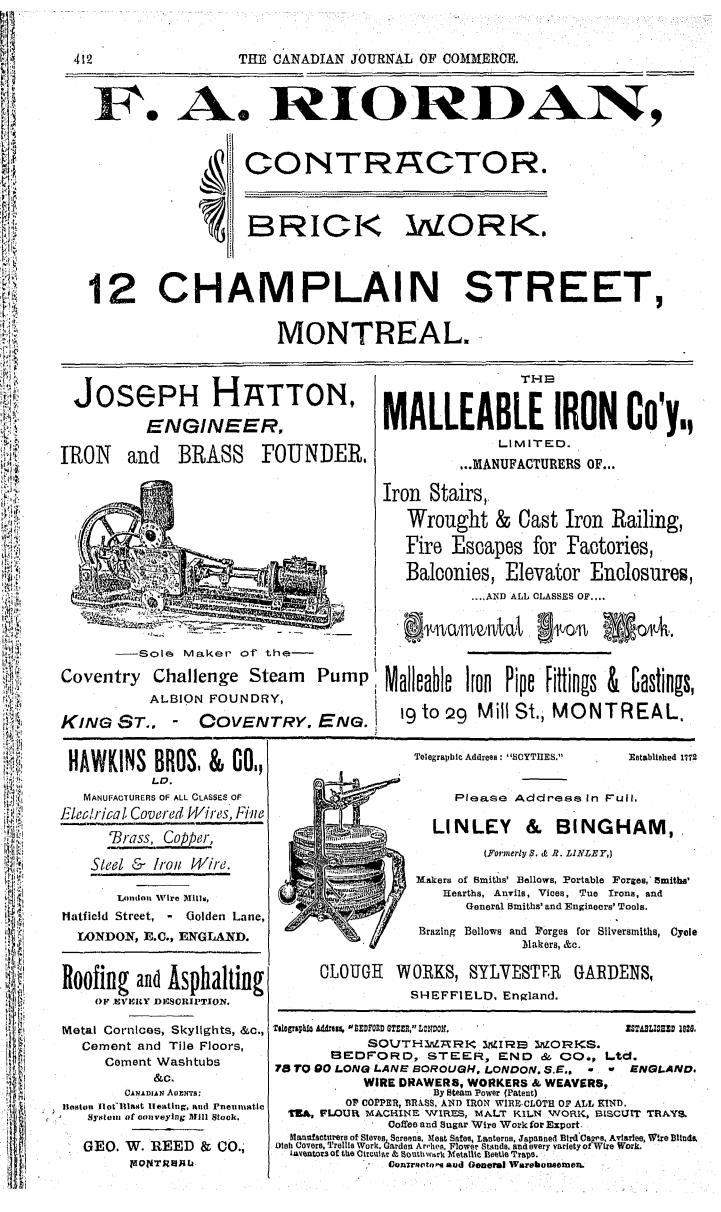


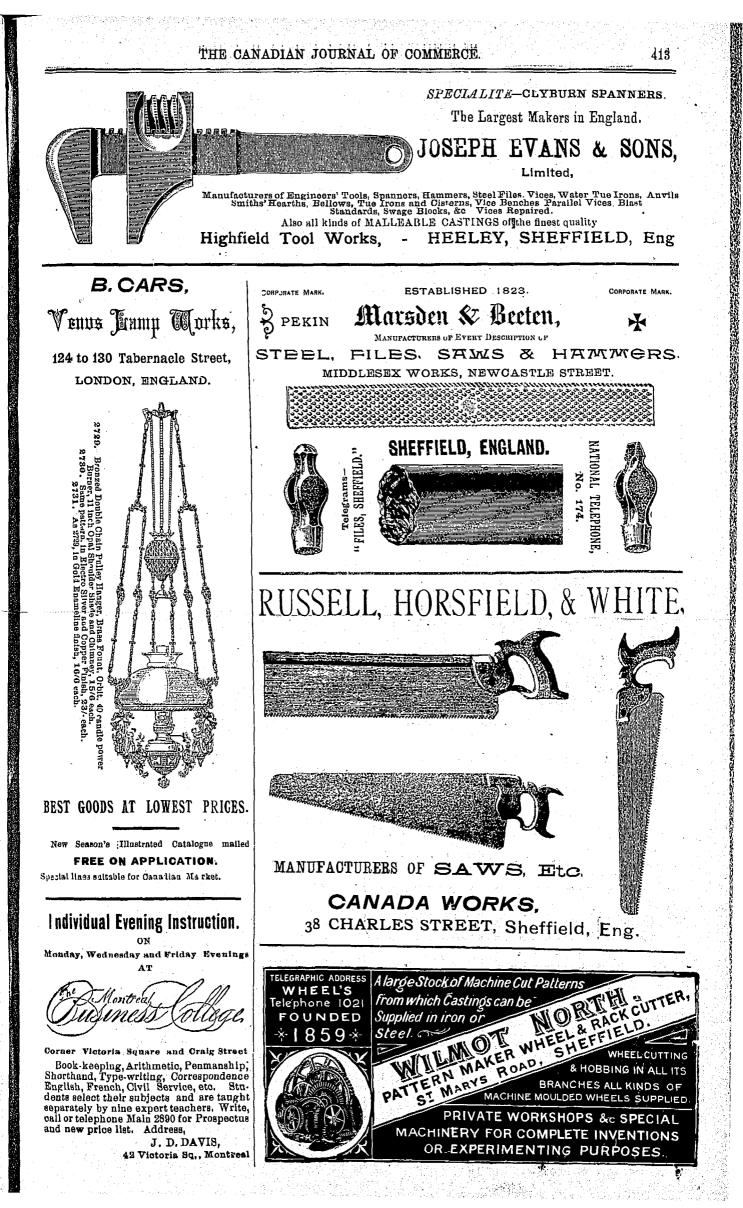
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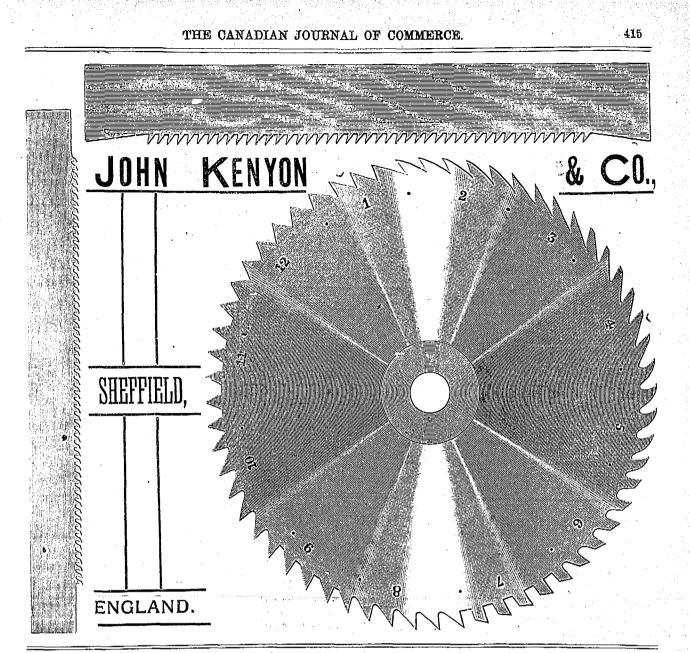












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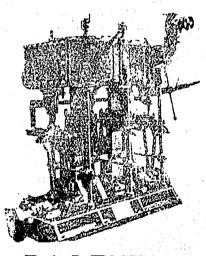
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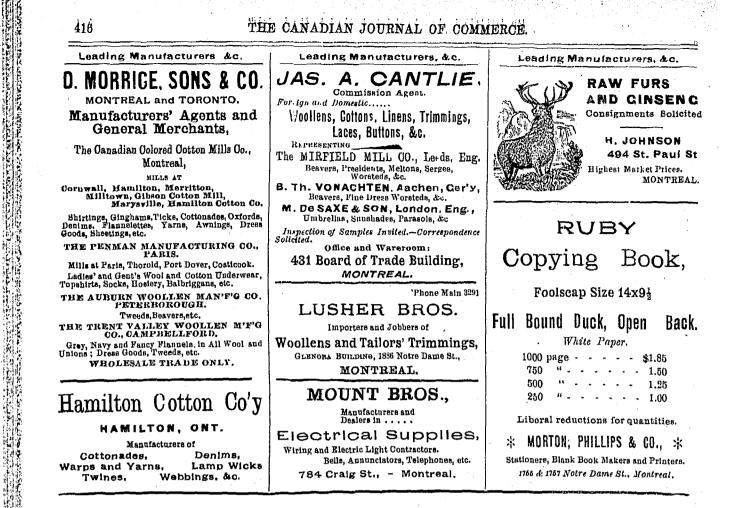


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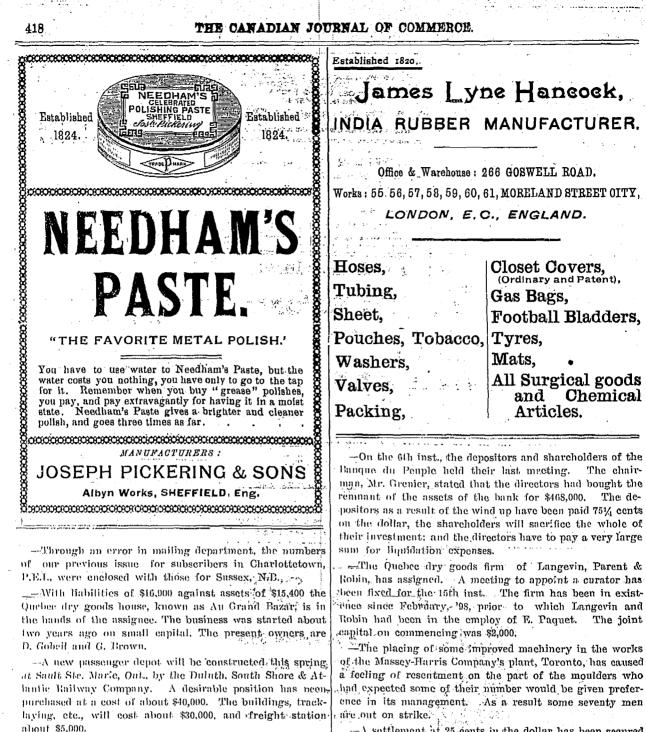
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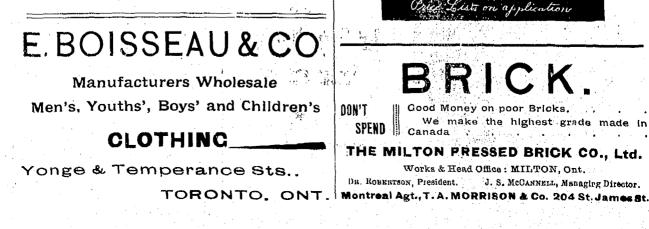
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-The annual meeting of the Owen Sound, Ont, Board of Trade was held on 2nd inst. Mr. John Harrison was elected president. Mr. C. Eaton, vice-president, and Mr. W. B. Stephens, secretary-treasurer. The secretary's statistical report showed Owen Sound to have made good progress during the past year.

-The dry goods firm of Wm. Grant & Sons, Brantford, Ont., has been obliged to call a meeting of creditors. The firm is composed of Wm. Grant and his sons David, J. D. and A. Grant. The father began business away back in In '79 he compromised at 75 cents in the dollar, and 56. in March, '96, he got rid of existing obligations by paying one-half. This on debts of \$\$\$,000. He subsequently admitted his three sons.



-- A settlement at 25 cents in the dollar has been secured by L. G. Froment, general merchant, Joliette, Que., already referred to as in difficulties.

-Application for incorporation will be made by the Canada Asphalt Paving Company, Montreal. Capital, \$50,000.

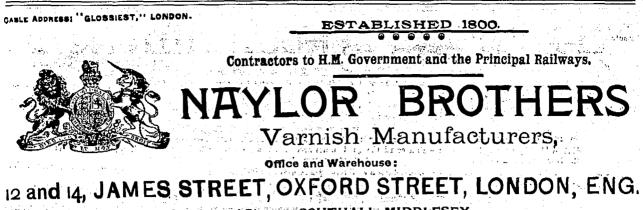
od Money on poor Bricks.

Works & Head Office : MILTON, Ont.

Canada

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Works and Stores : SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX.

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

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

-The Bank of Ottawa has opened a branch at Smith's Falls, Ont.

-Malaga advices report a strong market for Jordan shelled almonds, with light offerings. Prices, while unchanged, are expected to advance.

-There is much activity in the C.P.R. Hochelaga shops at present, due to the rush of orders to turn out engines for that company's rapidly increasing business. The working staff is engaged night and day in building new and refitting old engines.

—It is stated that in anticipation of large shipments of wool from Ontario to New England, the Grand Trunk Railway, jointly with the Boston and Maine, Central Vermont, and Fitchburg railways, have issued a reduced rate of 56% per 100 lbs., in sacks or bales, in minimum lots of 10,000 lbs. The rate is from Toronto or Hamilton, to Providence, R.I., via St. John's, Que., and Worcester, Mass. The old rate was 64c.

-Judgment was rendered in this city on the 5th inst., in the case of Gagnon et al vs Morin. This was an action taken by the curators to the insolvent estate of Joseph R. Cote, earrying on business under the name of the Montreal Novelty Company. The plaintiffs alleged that defendant had received from Cote after the present demand of assignment had been made, the sum of \$150, being a preferential payment to the detriment of the mass of the creditors, and they asked that Morin be condemned to refund this sum. The Court maintained the action for the full amount elaimed. —It is rumored in Quebec that a single grain elevator will not constitute the full endeavors of its enterprising citizens. While the inhabitants of other cities have been conjecturing individual profits and fearing some one else might possibly be put in a position to make a dollar out of the elevator system, that had been hanging fire for years, and would still tremble in its first stages lest anyone besides those belonging to the city should, in the slightest manner, benefit thereby, Quebec has been silently arranging in a modern, business-like manner for the necessities of the growing times. It is stated the Quebec Harbor Commissioners will lease the C.P.R. grain elevator and enlarge and adapt it to loading from barges and canal boats as well as from railway cars.

-Some of our Southern contemporaries need a geography, &c., as they are talking about the occupancy of Natal by British troops being an "invasion." This recalls the stale joke about the Dutch having taken Holland. Our troops, unfortunately, are still on British territory, and when they enter the Transvaal that also will be so, in quick order

-The retail dry goods firm of J. N. Brossard & Co., Montreal, has assigned. Miss Brossard is the sole owner since the opening in October, 1897. The business had been managed by J. N. Brossard, at one time of Brossard & Brien, who failed in '95.

-An offer of 20 cents in the dollar has been made by Robt. McKibbon, shoes, Cobden, Ont., already noted. He owes \$900 with assets of \$450.





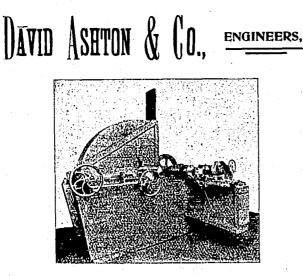
-The customs returns at Hamilton, Ont., for January, amounted to \$66,046.19, as compared with \$40,452.98, for January, 1899; increase, \$19,993.21.

-The Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company have secured temporary head offices nearly opposite their present quarters where the plant will be situated while their new building will be crected.

-The Canadian Pacific Railway land sales for the month of January are nearly double those of the corresponding month last year. The returns for the month give the following figures: In January, 1900, 31,486 acres of land were sold for \$100,858; in January, 1899, 14,718 acres were sold for \$45,411.

--Our Teeswater, Ont., correspondent writes: Waldo & Co, are giving up business. It is understood that V. R. Waldo and family will join his brother in North Dakota in mercantile business .-- W. Davis & Co., boots and shoes, have leased the Waldo store. It is understood they are going to add groceries to their present stock. The Waldos have continuously kept a general store in the one site in Teeswater for thirty years and now the oldest business place here.

-The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Trust Company, was held at the offices, 109 St. James street, in this city on the 6th inst. The directors elected were: Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Hon. George A. Drummond, R. B. Angus, E. S. Clouston, A. F. Gault, E. B. Greenshields, C. M. Hays, C. R. Hosmer, Sir W. C. Macdonald, A. Nacnider, H. V. Meredith, A. T. Paterson, James Ross, T. G. Shaughnessy and Sir W. C. Van Horne. Mr. Hugh Robertson was appointed manager. At a subsequent meeting of directors Lord Strathcona was appointed president, and the Hon. Geo. A. Drummond vice-president of the company.



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

-Our Lunenburg, N.S., correspondent writes: Fredk. B. Faulkner, who started a hotel here in May, 1899, with a bar attachment, contrary to the Nova Scotia "Liquor License Act, 1895," has closed up his business and departed in search of a more favorable field. The hotel business was not a success, and the bar, while it did considerable business for a time, rendered its proprietor subject to several fines, which recently became so numerous as to result in closing him up.-The ratepayers held two public meetings recently to discuss waterworks and sewerage. Lunenburg has a population of about 4,000. Its waterworks are owned by a private company, and it is the only town in Nova Scotia, perhaps in Canada, with water mains beneath the surface of its streets, and no hydrants for fire protection. The ratepayers voted down propositions to buy the waterworks at \$50,000, and also voted down a general scheme of sewerage. There is, however, a growing feeling in favor of both schemes.

-Letters of incorporation have been granied to the Artesian Ice Company of Toronto, Limited. The share capital of the new venture is placed at one million dollars. The provisional directors are: Messrs. J. R. Barber, M.P.P., of Georgetown; S. F. McKinnon, Dr. Geo. Sterling Ryerson, and John Flett, of Toronto; and John J. Long, of Collingwood. The company proposes to equip a factory for the manufacture of ice, with a capacity of over 100 per day, and to provide refrigerator and cold storage accommodation.

-Letters patent have been issued to the Loynachan-Seriver Company (Limited), Montreal, capital, \$100,000, for the purpose of acquiring the business of Loynachan and Wilson, and Hibbert and Arthur, and of carrying on a general commission business.

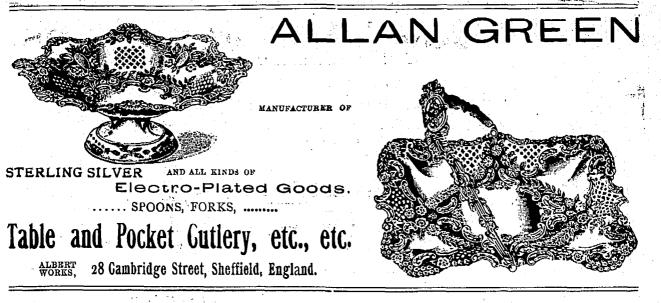
-The Canadian Inland Transportation Company gives notive of application to Parliament for amendments to charter authorizing an increase of capital, a change of the head office of the company, and permitting the companyto acquire stock in other companies.

In an effort to stop the existing plague in Honolulu, a block in the Chinese quarter was burned, but the flames got beyond control and rendered 7,000 people homeless.

-It is reported 3,000 more tons of Canadian hay has been ordered for South Africa.



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



—A Toronto baker and confectioner, Jonathan Tasker, has assigned. He has been in business about 12 years. He sunk a large sum in improvements which appears to have drained the bulk of his resources.

-It is possible that the lobster, which is known as the scavenger of the sea, has a heavy contract of that nature at present for he is found near the surface in but a very limited way. Where New York wholesalers formerly shipped 1,000 pounds a day one-tenth of that amount is now considered a fair average.

--Cable advices from London make the available stock of Persian dates there on February 1st, 57,000 boxes. In addition to this there are some 51,000 boxes in warehouse belonging to English distributers, which will be used by the home trade. The situation is considered favorable to holders, as the stock of 69,000 boxes in warehouse at this time a year ago proved to be too small for the demand and prices gradually advanced from 16s 6d on February 1 to 20s at the beginning of the summer. The present London quotation is 14s 6d.

-The Newfoundland coast has been visited severely and often of late by disastrous wind storms, which have occasioned much loss of life and property. A St. John's dispatch of the 4th inst., states that another tornado swept the coast last Monday night. Lark Harbor was devastated, and twenty houses were blown down, including the customs station and the residence of the customs officers. All families took refuge in their cellars. A French lobster factory, one of the largest on the coast, with all its contents, boat and fishing gear, was demolished, being blown to pieces. Three schooners were driven ashore and dismasted.

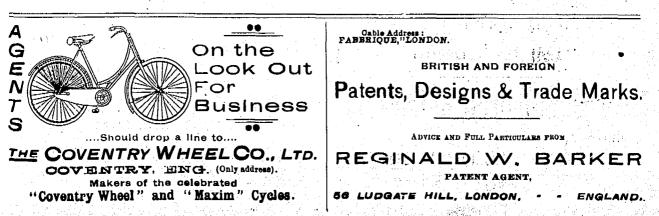
-The amount of live stock exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1899, is estimated at 2,384,428, as compared with 2,-277,274 for the previous year.

		1898.
Cattle	772,720	809,766
Sheep	875,418	\$38,943
Swine	687,,712	583,265
Goats	3,188	3,769
Horses	42,074	39,199
Mules or Jennets	158	30
Asses	3,059	2,032

-The many new or enlarged enterprises along the Georgian Bay, Ont., district in which capital is being freely placed bears testimony to the solidity of the North, particularly when water power and water accommodations are added to untold mineral wealth beneath and abundant timber limits on the surface. A well-known capitalist and vessel owner of Collingwood, Ont., who visited Montreal this week, speaking of the prospects in that vicinity stated that the reaction in Ontario has been felt no where so much as along the Georgian Bay south shore. At present the prospects of Collingwood's advancement during the present year from a commercial standpoint were exceedingly bright. The same conditions prevail at Midland, where the Drummond syndicate smelter and blast furnace are situated, an enterprise of great importance, and at Meaford, Owen Sound and all through the district. The opinion was freely expressed that the district in question will, in the next decade, far surpass all other Ontario points in the matter of industrial and commercial develop-Even now numbers of skilled mechanics and lament. borers are taking up a residence at Collingwood, where employment at good wages is easily obtainable. With the erection of the several plants at Collingwood to be commenced in the spring, the town will require a large quota of artisans of every class. Much faith is shown by the people of Collingwood in the air line route from Georgian Bay ports to the seaboard by either of the several plans proposed. The French River proposition would undoubtedly be of great benefit to a comparatively new country. It would require an enormous outlay and owing to elimatic conditions the French River-Lake Nipissing canal system would be late in opening and compelled to close early in the fall, in comparison with the older established waterways to the south, but these are difficulties of minor consequence.

—"The Flaneur," who writes so brightly in the "Mail and Empire," last week quoted at length our article giving a Canadian financier's views and experiences of affairs in the Transvaal, without acknowledgment. The information in it was given to this journal exclusively. An oversight, no doubt.

-An offer of 45 cents in the dollar, cash, or 50 cents on time has been referred to the creditors of E. Constantine & Fils, dry goods, Quebec, already referred to as having assigned.





--The Grand Trunk Railway earnings 22nd to 31st January, 1900, were \$567,506, as against \$525,969 for same period of 1899, an increase of \$41,537. Chicago and Grand Trunk earnings omitted.

-The general merchandise firm of Stevenson & Clare, Neepawa, Man., has assigned. The firm succeeded to the business of Reid & Co., in the fall of '97. An extension was granted last July, but this did not altogether settle matters and the firm sold out last December.

-A meeting of creditors has been called by J. J. Lanigan, dry goods and clothing, Woodstock, Ont. He was originally a traveller for Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., Montreal, and in the fall of '98 became associated with W. C. Learoid, under the style of Learoid & Lanigan. The firm dissolved early in '99, since which time the latter has been alone. The house commanded a large trade.

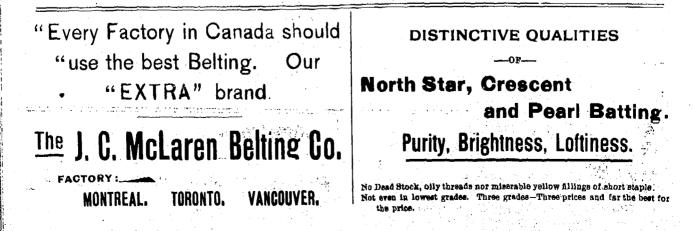
--At a recent meeting of the Cheese and Butter Makat Ingersoll, ers Association, held Ont. the following officers were elected : - President, Mr. °т. B. Millar; Vice-President, G. H. Barr, Sebringville; Direetors, Geo. Goodhand, Milverton; John Brodie, Mapleton; E. Agar, Brownsville; T. E. Nimmo, Ripley, Jas. Morrison, Stratford; W. A. Edgar, Ingersoll; W. W. Brown, Attereliffe. Inspectors, John Brodie and Jas. Morrison; Dairy Superintendent, W. W. arris, Brussels; Secretary-Treasurer, John Brodie, Mapleton.

-An offer of 35 cents in the dollar has been considered by the ereditors of Isaac G. Phelan, general merchandise, Springhill, N.S., already referred to as in difficulties. The principal creditors are: Smith Bros., \$1,256; Gault Bros. & Co., \$1,046; Broek & Patton, \$366; D. McCall & Co., \$202; A. B. Boak & Co., \$210; London House, \$978; Manchester, Robertson & Allison, \$350; Blanchard, Bently & Co., \$506; Wm. Commings & Son, \$221, and Thibandean Bros. & Co., \$617. The assets are estimated at \$7,591 and liabilities, \$7,157.

-At a meeting held in the board room of the Imperial Life Assurance Co., Toronto, this week, the Life Underwriters' Association of Ontario came into existence. The attendance of life insurance men from the city was very representative. Mr. Robert Lovell occupied the chair. The chief business was the adoption of the constitution and bylaws and the election of officers. The latter resulted as follows: President, Robert Lovell, North American; First Vice-President, W. H. Orr, Aetna; Second Vice-President, Colin C. Harbottle, London & Lancashire; Secretary !- Treasurer, W. H. Holland, Insurance Agency Corporation; Executive Committee, George Mills, Ontario Mutual; W. O. Washburn, Metropolitan; George A. Hanson, Manufacturers'; A. W. Murton, Canada Life; Frank Qua, Federal. The object of the association is to promote good-will and harmony among the various companies, and particularly among their representatives. It is thought that the large number of insurance men in the Province will by this means be brought into closer connection with each other, and that from both the business and the social standpoint much good will accrue. The association starts with a membership of 25, which promises to be rapidly increased.

-A St. John's, Nild., letter states that in deference to the desire of the British Cabinet the Newfoundland Legislature will meet in special session on the 15th inst., to renew the Anglo-French modus vivendi representing the treaty shore. The session will probably occupy but one day, as the country is unanimous in supporting such a proposal. The regular session of the Legislature for general business will be convened about the middle of April.

-The Ottawa and Rainy River Railway Company gives notice of application to Parliament for an extension of the line in which it may complete that part of its line extending westerly eighty miles from the point of the junction of the line of the said company with the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway towards Rainy River.





-A Halifax, N.S., letter states that the steamer Turret Age has been libelled for fifty thousand dollars for sinking the steamer Lloyd S. Porter in the St. Lawrence last fall.

--The Inland Revenue returns at the port of London, Out, for the month of January were \$31,140,55; an increase over January, 99, of \$1,688.12. The customs returns for January were \$66,785.85, against \$63,144.51 in January, '99, an increase of \$3,641.34.

-A Hamilton letter states that the deal whereby the Galt, Hespeler & Preston Electric Railway passes into the hands of a combination in which Mr. John Patterson is the leading-figure has practically been closed. It is said there will be nothing further heard of the Galt-Hamilton electric road during the present year.

-The customs collections at the port of Toronto for January, amounted to \$516,453, as compared with \$404,500 for December, 1899, and \$425,020 for January, 1899. The increase over last January is \$91,433. For the seven months of the present fiscal year the total collections amount to \$3,134,209, as against \$2,775,512 for the same period of the previous fiscal year, an increase of \$358,697.

-Notice is given of application by the Montfort and Gatineau Colonization Railway Company for an act amending its act of incorporation and authorizing it to extend its line of railway from the Great Northern Railway, near St. Canut, in the county of Two Mountains, Que., to some point on the Union Jacques Cartier Railway, in the county of Jacques Cartier, near Montreal, passing through the counties of Two Mountains, Laval and Jacques Cartier, and connecting with the Unian Jacques Cartier Railway...



to acquire land, build and operate blast furnaces, steel plants, rolling mills, bridge and construction shops, acquire operate mines, deal in iron ores, build and own vessels, etc. The operations of the company are to be carried on at Welland, Ont.; Hull, Que., and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada. —The Royal Commissioners to investigate the financial

affairs of the Province of Manitoba are: Messrs. C. A. Kennedy, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Winnipeg; Cameron Bartlett, Manager of the Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, and George H. Halse, accountant, Brandon.

-The customs returns at the port of London, Ont., for January, 1900, amounted to \$66,785.85, as against \$63,144.51 in 1890, showing a net increase of \$3,641.34 for the month.

-The new Toronto directory places the population of that city at over 250,000.



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



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Atra man

Telegraphic Address--" PRECEDENCE, LONDON."

-Late advices from London and Spain report Malaga raisins at prices much above the parity of the market here.

-1t is stated that Maine corn packers have, in some instances, made contracts on 1900 pack, at 80c for buyer's and 85c for packer's label, though the regular quotation is 85c and 90c.

-The Chemainus & Northwestern Railway bill, looking to the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanamo Road to the north end of Vancouver Island, has passed the Railway Committee of the British Columbia Legislature.

-In the matter of A. R. Kerr & Co., dry goods, Hamilton, recently suspended, the assets have been sold to Mrs. A. R. Kerr at a rate on the dollar sufficient to pay creditors 75 per cent. of their claims. The settlement was spread over 12 months. The assets were estimated at \$48,000, with habilities somewhat over \$42,000.

-The bank established in connection with the Dufferin school, Toronto, by the Victor Savings Association, says the "Mail and Empire," has now been in operation for about a month, deposits having been received on four successive Mondays. As a result, about 600 of the pupils have become depositors, and have the sum of \$410.20, to their credit in the ledgers of the association.

-The Dawson branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was not destroyed by the recent fire, as has been intimated from some quarters. The only loss sustained was in the burning of a small office in the centre of the town which had been kept for the convenience of customers.

-The customs returns for the port of Toronto show that the free imports for January amounted to \$994,446, made up as follows: Products of the mine, \$90,054; products of the forest, \$14,530; animals and products, \$450,169; agricultural products, \$49,234; manufactures, \$204,508; miscellancous, \$185,951. In January, 1899, the imports of free goods amounted to \$799,850, showing an increase for this year of \$194,596. The total exports for January, 1900, were valued at \$879,469, made up as follows: Forest products, minerals and fish, \$12,714; animals and products, \$532,909; agricultural products, \$133,350; manufactures, \$193,439; miscellancous, \$7,057. The exports during January, '99, were valued at \$820,666, showing an increase for this year of \$58,803.

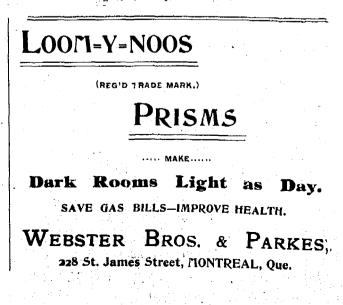
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91 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C. England. Bone Goods with Sea Side Views.

-The annual meetings of the Hamilton, Ont., Radial Railway, Hamilton Street Railway, and Hamilton and Dundas Railway, three corporations controlled by the Cataract Power Company, were held in Hamilton on the 5th inst. The following officers were elected: Radial Railway Company-John Patterson, president; Hon. J. M. Gibson, vicepresident; J. Moodie, treasurer; J. A. Kammerer, Toronto, John Dickenson, M.P.P., Allan B. Forbes, Edward B. Smith, Chicago, other directors; J. D. Cherrier, secretary. --- Hamilton Street Railway Company---Hon. J. M. Gibson, president; John Dickenson, vice-president; John Patterson, secretary; John Moodie, treasurer; J. A. Kammerer, Allan B. Forbes, Edward B. Smith, other directors .-- Hamilton and Dundas Railway Company-John Dickenson, president; J. A. Kammerer, vice-president; J. Patterson, secretary; John Moodie, treasurer; Hon. J. M. Gibson, Allan B. Forbes, Edward B. Smith, other directors.

-Notice is given of application to Parliament for a charter for a company to construct, equip, and operate a railway from Horseshoe Bay ,in the district of Nanaimo, B.C., to the head of Alberni Canal. The Nipissing and James Bay Railway Company will apply to Parliament for an extension of time for the completion of the several portions of the road.



GROCERY NOTES.

A private London circular of 26th ult., treating of the butter and cheese situation, says: The market for Austral-. an and New Zealand butter is difficult to understand, specially as regards values. As far as can be ascertained, the prices at which agents are selling vary very consider-Some sellers appear to be very nervous and are ably. ready to believe that values will fall considerably, but the majority consider that there is more probability of a rise in the near future. (During the present week "Choicest" grades of butter have been sold from 95s to 98s, and "Finest" from 90s to 92s. The large arrival of butter in the Qmrah, occurring simultaneously with that of the Wakanui and Damascus might have caused a collapse if these vessels could have been discharged as rapidly as formerly, but owing to the great scarcity of labour at the docks, discharge is proceeding so slowly that the butter is in de-. mand as soon as landed. Next week the only vessel to arrive is the Victoria with 21,500 boxes aboard, so that every day makes the market more secure. For the first time since the trade began the arrivals of Australian and New Zealand butter exceed the combined arrivals of Danish, Swedish, Finnish, Russian and Norwegian, and thus Australasian butter dominates the situation. The amount of Australian and New Zealand butter imported during January will exceed that of the five varieties named by nearly It is this new and overwhelming posia thousand tons. tion of the Australasian butter market that makes it so difficult to understand. The large supplies that nearly everybody expected would cause a collapse have not done so, because the total imports of the United Kingdom are less than last year, and it is largely because this feature was not taken into consideration that the erroneous opinion prevailed. The last weekly steamer this season bringing Australian butter is the Himalaya, which will leave Melbourne on 13th February. After that date, only outside steamers will be available, and owing to the disorganisation of freight by the war, it is very probable that arrivals will be somewhat irregular. The competition of Australian and New Zealand butter is making itself felt even in Denmark. "The Copenhagen "Butter News" of 19th January says: The present price is moderate for this time of the year, in fact the farmers grumble of its being too low, considering the high prices ruling for the different feeding stuffs, and that the hay crop was exceedingly short of fodder long before the grazing period commences. In fact, it is a very great question, which is at present eagerly discussed between the farmers of this country, if, with the prices now ruling for butter, it is not a losing concern to make it. The Copenhagen Official Quotation remains unchanged with a very firm market in Denmark. In this country prices have risen from 2s to 4s per cwt., and with a further slight advance, which is expected next week, buyers on the basis of the Official Quotation will be making a good profit. Cheese.-Buyers appear very loth to do business at 60s, though there s a good demand for cheese at about 56s, of which the stock is very small. New Zealand cheese is making 57s to 59s. Choicest Canadian 60s to 61s: same week, 1899, 50s to 51s.

TROUBLE ABOUT MAKING SHOES.

Owing to a triffing disagreement over the supplying of tacks in the shoe factory of Messis Lunici & Co. Maisonneuve, Que, some sixty hands have quit work. The owners are not inclined to concede the employee's demands on account of the stock now manufacturing having been sold at the prices existing last fall, since which time findings have considerably advanced. It is hoped the matter will be adjusted, as the trouble affects many other workmen who cannot well afford to be idle in winter.

-The Montreal police may have some difficulty in preventing a recurrence of such daring burglaries as were commitled in the heart of the city within the past week. These men are not amateurs, driven to desperate measures through hunger, but have proven to be well skilled in the profession. Such hold-ups became so numerous and deadly in Chicago two years ago that the captain of police recommended all store employees to carry fire arms, and shoot to kill in ease of such attempts at robbery.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY STH, 1900.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

That the dairy interests of the Dominion are being well taken care of is evident from the well-attended meetings held from time to time by those interested, and the sound propositions brought forth for the preservation of quality and prevention of defect. The natural advantage possessed by Canada in the manufacture of the arguest grade of cheese and butter is worth much in the placing of our products on foreign markets. When to this is added all the knowledge that can be gained through intercourse with the best makers throughout the several sections of the country, application is all that should be desired in producing the highest grades.

At a meeting in Ingersoll, Ont., last week a committee appointed to consider an amalgamation proposal and submit a report, presented the following, which was adopted: "We, the committee appointed by the Cheese and Butter Makers' Association, heg to recommend that the Cheese and Butter Makers' Association amalgamate with the Butter and Cheese Association of Western Ontario, on the following terms: That we have four sessions devoted to cheese and butter makers; that we have an equal representation on the Board of Directors, and that at least two new members be appointed on the board each year; that our winter dairy be carried on; that our cheese and butter makers' agreement he sustained by the association. We would also recommend that instead of the present system of inspection and instruction the following plan be adopted, namely, to employ competent men to visit factories and conduct fermentations or curd tests, to ascertain the conditions of the milk from the different patrons supplying the same, and if found necessary to visit any who may be sending faulty milk and if possible to find out the cause of their milk not being in proper condition, and to give the patrons instructions as to the best method of taking care of their milk. That they act as inspectors of factories and plants and surroundings, and report on the conditions of the same to the directors of the said factories. We would further recommend that, if possible, the expense be borne by the association. We would also recommend that our President, Mr. T. B. Millar, he a member of the board of the amalga-mated associations." A committee from this association will meet a committee from the other association to consummate the above amalgamation.



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to provide outlets for these vast hoards.

too familiar to be recited here.

At the same time there were many millions of gold and silver money locked up in private houses all over the

country. An outburst of company promotion took place

The story is

England, up to then,

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



had never had a public debt, like Holland and other continental nations. On the 20th January, 1692, a bill was passed in both Houses authorising a Ioan of \$5,000,000 to be secured by certain taxes being mortgaged for that purpose. The original rate of interest was 10 per cent. up to 1700, after then, 7 per cent. The debt went on growing, owing to foreign wars, although some statesmen and hosts of "pamphleteers, historians, and orators" pronounced the country was ruined when the English debt was \$400,000,000. Every Flume and Adam Smith were under this delusion.

England, however, went on enlarging her commerce, estabishing her supremacy, and accumulating wealth. In 1757 the various parts of the nation's debt were consolidated, the interest being fixed at 3 per cent. So marvellous was the parallel between increases of debt and enlargement of wealth, the theory was broached that prosperity was caused by the debt! The "Consolidated Debt," gave rise to the words, phrase "Consols." A certificate for a certain amount of the loan became known as it is to-day, as a "Consol" certificate, which, unless recently changed in form, is a very antiquated document, in style of coarse paper, oldfashioned typography and phraseology. The following shows the price at which Consols were quoted on the several dates below:

•	Jany.	July.	Septr.
1889	: 99	981/1	97%
1896	107%	113 7-16	112 1-16
1898	112 11-16	1111/2	109 15-16
1899		106 9-16	$105 \ 11-16$
1900			

Up to 1888 the interest on Consols was 3 per cent., it was then reduced to 23, at which it now stands. In 1775 the national debt amounted to \$634,200,000. In 1792 it had risen to \$1,198,310,000. In 1815, when peace was declared after 40 years of war, the debt was \$4,305,- 195,000, on which the annual charge was \$163,226,000. In 1854 the debt was reduced to \$3,845,000,000. Then the Crimean war raised it to \$4,040,500,000. Since 1857 there have been gradual reductions, so that the amount now stands at about \$2,994,800,000. If we compare the wealth of Great Britain in 1815 with what it now is, the present debt is a very small affair in comparison with its amount in 1815, in proprotion to the national resources of the two periods.

One reason for the advance in Consols some years ago was the entrance of the Government into the market as a buyer, the funds accumulating in the Government savings bank being invested in these securities, although they yielded less than the interest paid on deposits-a wasteful business. Another reason was their being so much in demand for trust investments. Both these causes have since been moderated, as the Government is not so flush of money as it was some time ago, and other outlets have been opened for trust money. Consols are regarded as the index finger of the financial barometer. In an absolute sense their value never varies, as it is absurd to question their safety. But, relatively to the supply of money and the demand for investments, Consols move up and down in price. Happy is the man who has a quiver, or safe, full of them.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The result of the municipal elections in Montreal, which were completed on the 1st inst., should, on the whole, be satisfactory to the citizens. There has been a veritable upheaval of public opinion which expressed itself clearly against the past mismanagement of our civic affiars. Many of the chief manipulators of the mismanagement have been relegated to private life

where they will have an opportunity to reflect on the folly of thinking that the taxpayers would condone the course that brought about the lamentable condition of our municipal affairs during the last few years.

Out of the 20 elections by acclamation 15 of the old aldermen were elected and five new men were so chosen.

All of the five are pledged to promote the best interests of the city and help along the reform movement which the majority of the aldernen, included in the 15 mentioned above, advocated. Fourteen seats were contested for which nine of the old aldermen were candidates and, strange to say, eight out of the nine were defeated by new men all pledged to reformate. Most of the defeated aldernen were strenuous upholders of the old 'regime, the exception being Ald. Gagnon. He is replaced by a former alderman who is said to be a reliable man who will support prudent and progressive administration of the eity's affairs.

In no previous election for aldermen has there ever been so large a proportion of new members. The introduction of 18 new men into a Council composed of 34 members will be certain to cause radical changes in the methods that have for so long prevailed in the city's business management. That this change has been made possible is owing to the important, fact that all sections of the city helped to bring it about. It is an agreeable fact to know that, in this election, political party lines were, for the time being, completely obliterated, and the race and religious cries of the past were almost entirely set aside with the hopeful result we have mentioned. A great deal of the expected benefit from this remarkable upheaval of public opinion will depend upon the wisdom and discretion with which the changes that will be proposed are handled. There is such a thing as impetuous impulse without discretion that indicates only a desire for self-glorification. That is not what the citizens want. The successful alderman in the long run is the one who exercises a legitimate influence among his fellow-members but does not ostentatiously obtrude his own personality in every issue, some of which may be debateable, as even an alderman is not necessarily infallible.

Most of the new members are pledged to promote a system of better government, the procise defails of which are yet to come. From what we know of them individually there is every reason to believe that most of them will endeavour to live up to their pre-clection promises. Everything will depend upon how Important questions are dealt with, at the outset, by the older members. Human nature is sometimes represented as weak, and an assumption of superior wisdom and knowledge by some one or other, may very possibly bring about an unexpeeted result by antagonising men who consider themselves intelligent and able to form their own opinions but who dislike anything that has the appearance of die-There is every reason for believing the malation. jority of the new Council will work harmoniously and that before the next civic elections, the citizens will, under the operation of the new charter, with its restrictions, have a secure financial position, clean and wellkept streets, and all the necessary adjuncts that will enable them to claim that they live in one of the most progressive and best governed eities, in this or any other country.

The city is to be congratulated on the result of the uprising to lift the city's affairs out of the stough of despond to which it had been brought by years of reckless mismanagement. The electors seem at last to have realised that the difference between bad and good civic government means more to every man, woman and child in the city than does the working out of either Federal or provincial governmental affairs. The next two years -which is the time of life for the City Council-the doings of the aldermen will be watched and scrutinised by a larger number of citizens than usual. Their doings will be an object lesson and what is learned will bear fruit in the future. : It will be another year yet before the full benefit from the new charter will be realised from a financial standpoint. After then all should be plain sailing. But, even this year, if only ordinary care and restraint is exercised the city will be able to make an appearace that will be presentable to the strangers who may visit us and at the same time enjoyable by our own citizens, which has not been the case for the last four years.

THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

The 16th annual meeting of the above prosperous institution was held in Peterborough on the 24th ult. The President, the Huble. Senator Cox, was in the chair. The Report and Statement, published in full on a later page, will be found worthy of attention. The net profits of 1899 are given as \$111,822, which is close upon 8.95 per cent. on the paid-up capital of \$1,250,000. Out of this sum four quarterly dividends of 14 per cent. have been paid; \$25,000 transferred to Reserve Fund; and \$11,822 added to Contingent Fund. These two funds aggregate \$416,445, which equals one-third of the paid-up capital.

The financial statement of the Central Canada shows the bulk of its business to be somewhat different to the general run of loan companies. Its available resources for business are: Deposits, \$1,193,151; debentures, \$3,-376,980; capital and reserve funds, \$1,685,195; which, with a few accounts due for \$747, aggregate, \$6,256,074. This large sum has been utilized by making loans on real estate to extent of \$1,500,048, and advances on stocks and bonds, \$2,079,124, making the total amount loaned \$3,579,173, which absorbed 78.36 per cent. of the funds The disposal obtained from deposits and debentures. made of the balance of those funds, \$990,958, and of the capital and reserve funds, \$1,685,195, making a total of \$2,676,153, was as follows: \$2,462,224, invested in bonds, stocks, and debentures, \$73,185 in real estate, leaving a balance of \$140,744, which is represented by \$134,629 cas.. in hand, and the rest by a few accounts due to the company.

This analysis shows the Central Canada Loan and Savings Co. to be occupying an exceptionally strong position. By calling in its loans on securities and selling those that it owns outright, which could be done with ease in a few days, the company might pay off all its deposits and debentures without touching the cash on hand. Such a financial position is practically impregnable. The company stands four square to the world with ample resources at its immediate command to pay off every public creditor. Its shareholders have good, solid real estate security and cash on hand exceeding their paid-up stock to extent of \$457,862. Such an exhibit speaks so much for the prudence, the skill, the sagacity of the management as to be its own best eulogy. The president and founder, Senator Cox, and Mr. E. R. Wood,

428

managing director, may be pardoned indulging in selfcongratulations at so gratifying a result of their labours.

NATIONALITY CLAIMS.

The recent mayoralty election threw up to the surface a question that might well be left to sink out of sight. There is said to have been an understanding arrived at in this city that each nationality shall be alternately represented by the Mayor. Who were the parties to this international treaty; when it was signed; and what nationalities it embraced have never been disclosed. It is not even known where the contracting parties met, whether it was in the little corner parlour of this saloon or that. This is most deplorable, as we ought to have had a marble slab placed on the historic building, like the one that fixes the spot where Maisonneuve killed the Indian chief. But, alas! our historic records will be searched in vain for the circumstances attendant upon this international treaty.

There are flippant-minded citizens who are so lightheaded as not to see that the Mayor of a great metropolitan city is elected to represent the special features and interests of his ancestral nationality. They hold, in perverseness, that a Mayor is Mayor of the city, not of his own race or forebears, consequently that a Mayor's duty is to ignore all mere sectional interests and devote himself to the work of maintaining the good government of the entire community, as well as representing it with be-The "understanding," of which so coming dignity. much has been made, seems to have been far too restricted in its scope. To give each nationality and creed common justice there ought to have been a schedule attached to the mayoralty treaty, stating the order in which the several races should be represented in the Mayor's chair. It should have been formally settled when the turn came for the French, Scotch, Irish, English, Welsh, German, Dutch, Scandinavjan, Israelite. citizens would see their representative placed in the chair of Chief Magistrate of this city. An addendum could have been placed to it, as an afterthought, stating when the chance came in for a native Canadian, also one explaining under what circumstances and restrictions the city might be allowed to elect a mayor solely because of his high talent, eminent character, and special fitness for the dig-Of course, the latter privilege would have had to nity. be most carefully guarded, lest the citizens so far forgot themselves as to elect a Mayor without due regard to his nationality.

The nationality Mayoralty scheme, if properly carried out, could be made to lend a picturesqueness to the Council Chamber that it sadly lacks. The Scotch Mayor ought to be required to wear kilts and other paraphernalia of his clan; the French one to be attired in a costume a la Louis Quatorze, or a republican hero; the Englishman in either the blue paint of an ancient Briton or in a suit and top-boots after the style of the typical John Bull; the Irishman would have his choice of the theatrical wardrobe kept in stock for skating masquerades and representations of Irish plays; as the Welshman, as such, has no costume, the difficulty could be got over by requiring the Mayor to carry a harp in his hand when officiating and his wife and daughters and maidservants to wear peaked top-hats, such as are still seen in the Principality. The nationality idea is manifestly

open to development on the lines of artistic effects in the Council chamber. I will to det Seriously—though it is difficult to treat the alleged

race and creed understanding with gravity-this great city with its population of 300,000 citizens, is altogether too big a place for its government to be controlled by such a petty, such an irrelevant idea as, that each nationality must be specially represented in the Mayor's chair in turn. We are all here civically, as Montrealers, and nationally, as Canadians. As citizens, it is the common duty of all, as it is their interest-for duty and interest are correlated-to promote the progress, the welfare, the good government of the city. As Canadians it is our duty to subordinate the prejudices and the feelings of ancestral nationality to the paramount claims arising from present conditions, which imperatively demand that we select our representative rulers and governors because of their fitness, not their race.

A PLAN TO SECURE DEPOSITORS.

An esteemed Ilalifax correspondent favours us with a communication in which a plan is outlined for securing bank depositors from loss. Suggestions relating to banking affairs are just now timely. Before a suggestion can have any value it by no means follows that it must emanate from a person who has a practical knowledge of banking. Outsiders who are brought into daily contact with banking affairs, have opportunities of observing how the banking system works which are not as well known to bank managers. Railway travellers and consignors of freight are known to have made very valuable. suggestions in regard to railway management. Sir Robert Peel, to whom is mainly due the present banking and currency system in England was not a practical banker, nor has the author of one of the most valuable treatises ever published on banking, had any experience. An engine driver may be perfect in his craft yet wholly unacquainted with the mechanical principles underlying the construction of the machine he controls. He may, indeed, usually is, as much a machine himself as his engine. If then any ideas occur to persons outside banking offices which they deem likely to have value in considering the Bank Act they should first weigh them well over and then not hesitate to publish their suggestions. Out of even a bushel of such chaff it would be strange if not one good grain were found. There must be a number of lawyers in Canada, who, by conducting litigation on behalf of, or against banks, have learnt wherein present banking laws are faulty. Business men also have discovered weak points in the law and in banking practice as controlled by the Act. Now is their opportunity to give our bankers and legislators the benefit of their experience.

As regards the suggestion made by our correspondent, whose letter is in this issue, we regard it as excellent in intention, but not as practicable as he supposes. He puts his idea thus: "Let each bank deposit with the Dominion Government, at interest, an amount equal to 10 per cent. of their deposits, to be held, like the present circulation fund for securing the deposits in all the chartered banks." The amount of such deposit security fund, according to present state of the banks would be \$27,324,000. On this sum he would have the Government pay the banks $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, by which ar-

rangement they would sacrifice the difference between $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and whatever rate they would be paying to depositors. On the deposits payable after notice the loss on the ratio which would be placed with the Government would probably amount to \$170,000 a year. The banks would kick very vigorously before they allowed their profits to be sacrificed to this extent, and any Finance Minister who tried to effect such a policy would find he was on the top of a Spion Kop from which position the raking fire of all the banks in Canada would compel him to retreat. But, the question arises as to the willingness of the Government to take charge of so enormous a deposit. What could they do with \$27,000,-000 of money so placed in their hands. With all due respect to our political rulers and governors we venture to doubt their capacity of handling such a vast fund in the public interest. They might use it to liquidate an equal portion of the public debt. But, judging by past experience, we believe the money would be spent by any government that secured such a windfall for purposes that would never be thought of if they had to rely upon the usual sources of supply. The effect of placing 10 per cent. of all their deposits in the custody of the Goverument would be to most seriously cripple the resources of the banks for providing the necessary accommodation to the mercantile community. Our correspondent says, "The banks might invest part of their 'Reserve Funds' in this way instead of in bonds and it would then cost them probably less than 1 have allowed." We fail to grasp the meaning of this. The banks already have more than 10 per cent. of their deposits invested in bonds, &c., which are practically a reserve fund, as they are immediately available for meeting any special call for money by depositors. Those securities yield a small profit over and above what has to be paid for interest on deposits, so that we see no reason for changing the system of holding large reserves of assets in securities that are promptly convertible into eash. As to the double liability clause being abolished because of the proposed placing of 10 per cent. of all bank deposits with the Government, we cannot support it. The double liability now practically adds nearly 65 millions of dollars to the assets of the banks. To abolish this resource for the sake of \$27,243,000 to be held by the Government seems objectless. If 25 per cent. of the buyers of bank stock do not know about their double liability, as our correspondent affirms is the case, it is time they learnt. Such ignorance, however, only shows how very rarely the double liability clause has been enforced in Canada. То abolish this safeguard to a bank's creditors would do the banks injury, as it would weaken the confidence of depositors. We fully agree with our correspondent that, "the public should be protected as much as possible consistent with not hampering the banking facilities of the country." "This protection they have at present within and up to that limitation. The present banking facilities of Canada are the sources of its mercantile activities, to disturb or to restrict them would do far more injury to the public welfare than could be compensated for by locking up 10 per cent. of bank deposits to protect the rest.

WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The 17th annual meeting of the policyholders in the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co., was held at Waterloo on 20th ult. The President, Mr. George Randall,

was in the chair. On a later page in this issue will be found the Report and Financial Statement in full. The Waterloo has acquired the confidence of property holders in the district where it chiefly operates by prudent management and prompt settlement of all established elaims. The report refers to the surprisingly small number of fires in the past year that were of doubtful origin, in which cases the settlement is apt to be unsatisfactory to the underwriters, whatever it may be to the insured, which is a different matter. Apart from incendiarism, there must be a certain proportion of fires of which the origin is obscure. Farm properties are especially liable to injury by fires difficult to explain. Other conditions being equal, a mutual company, like the Waterloo, is less exposed to claims of this class, as the realisation of the interests of neighbours being involved in a fire tends to promote greater precaution being taken to avoid fire risks. The policyholder in a mutual fire insurance company is, to some extent, a trustee for all the other members, so that his carelessness in exposing property to fire risks is a breach of trust. А mutual policyholder's imprudence, in this respect, is apt to be observed by his neighbours, who, from mere self-interest, will drop a word of warning, or advice where needed. The sense of there being a mutuality of interest amongst policy holders must be admitted to have a wholesome influence in reducing fire risks. It is probably owing to this that the Waterloo Mutual had so surprisingly few fires last year of doubtful origin. The year was a disastrous one to fire insurance companies everywhere. There seem to be epidemic periods in this business, the causes of which are a mystery. The Waterloo Mutual might well be regarded as outside the range of such causes of fires as are generally speculated upon, but in 1899, it shared, to a moderate extent, in the Its losses less re-insurance were general experience. \$115,277 against \$102,113 in previous year. Towards meeting this increase its receipts were \$1,424 in excess The cost of commissions and agents' bonuses of 1898. Other exwas less than in previous year by \$3,897. penses, for adjusting losses, &c., were reduced \$138. Both reductions indicate economy in management. The balance of assets over liabilities at close of 1899 were \$238,160, as compared with \$220,649 at end of 1898, so that, although losses were larger than usual, the company made a substantial gain in financial strength by its operations last year. The report makes a kindly reference to the memory of the late secretary, whose death The policyholders present occurred a few months ago. at the meeting tendered thanks and congratulations to President Randall, and Mr. Frank Haight, the manager.

CANADA AND THE IMPERIAL IDEA.

We are not disposed to criticize the remarkable speech made by the Hnble. Mr. Tarte at Toronto, for he was evidently laboring under great excitement, which is apt to make the tongue run too freely. He went to face an Ontario, a British audience, under the impression that, in doing so, he was performing an act of almost audacious courage, going, as it were, to fight the beasts at Ephesus. Day in and day out a certain newspaper had been declaring that the British in Ontario are bent upon exterminating their fellow-citizens of French origin, or enslaving them, or doing something dreadful, of the Fee-Fi-Fo-Fum order, which made the very hairs of its readers stand on end. Hence such curious remarks by Mr. Tarte to a gathering of British Liberals, "I suppose you will grant me freedom of speech," and, "We French-Canadians are just as good as you are." It is auditors must have been amazed at such remarks, for no one had ever heard of a proposal to deny freedom of speech to any class of Canadians, nor had any doubt been heard expressed about the equality in goodness of French with British. The speech had no doubt been carefully prepared or, after being greeted with the Marseillaise, Mr. Tarte would have learnt from this that the Ontario people had no wish to deny him free speech, or to disparage his goodness in comparison with their own.

Considering the political conditions of Canada and the avowed mission of Mr. Tarte to establish solidarity between all classes of Canadians, it was singularly ill-timed to greet him with the Marseillaise, which is not, as the Toronto press said, "The national anthem of France," but is the anthem of revolution. For merely whistling the air of that hymn on the streets of Paris a few years ago, an English youth was put under arrest, although it is well known to have been taken by its reputed author from a sacred composition. The Marseillaise is associated with barricades, insurrection, sanguinary civil strife. To greet, then, a political pacificator, a constitutional loyalist, a Canadian Minister of the Crown like Mr. Tarte, with the hysterical strains so dear to Red Republicans was remarkably mal-a-propos. Let that pass, as it must only have greatly amused the person it was intended to honour.

Mr. Tarte went to the extreme of loyalty by avowing that he wished to see Canadians represented in the Imperial Council. He said: "I believe that I will not die before 1 see the Prime Minister of this colony sitting at the Imperial Board side by side with the Prime Minister of England. I am not prepared to lay out a scheme but I ask if it would not be a proper thing to see Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Prime Minister of the Australian Confederation representing those great colonies in the Imperial Council? I would be prepared to stump the Province of Quebec on that ground to-morrow. The Province of Quebec is not disloyal, the Province of Quebec is British." Mr. Tarte went on to say: "The French-Canadians wish to enjoy the full privileges of British citizenship."

We have heard of this longing before, but, up-to-date, no one has ever defined wherein the people of Canada are denied the privileges of British citizenship. They have absolute political freedom, they have a national Parliament, and a Parliament for each province. Those, we submit, are rather too greedy who wish not only to govern Canada, but to govern also the British isles. If Canadians claim a right to have representatives in the Parliament at Westminster, surely the people of the United Kingdom have an equal right to have representatives in the Parliament at Ottawa? We should be proud to see Mr. Laurier sitting cheek by jowl with British M.P.'s in the House of Commons, as he would be a very distinguished figure in that assembly. But. if Mr. Laurier goes to Westminster, as Mr. Tarte predicts he will, he ought to see that, at least, his equal is sent from England to the House of Commons, Ottawa. Mr. Tarte will never see Canadian members sitting in the British Parliament. If he does not understand why this is impossible, he should "stump" the old country where he would soon discover what is the insuperable

obstacle. Such a change as this implies would require a constitutional revolution that would do violence to the very instincts of the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

The plan of obtaining goods on the hire-purchase system, is carried on very extensively in this country. In this city there are thousands of houses wherein the furnuture, or a piano, is being paid for by weekly or month-Pianos to a very large extent are obiy instalments. tained under the hire-purchase system. Speaking in general terms, the person to whom goods are derivered by a retailer on this plan agrees to hire them and pay so much at fixed periods until the total payments have reached a certain amount, when the goods become the property of the hirer. Under the arrangement to self goods outright to be paid for by instalments it was found that the trader who had sold the goods on these terms was hable to have parted with all title to them for a trifling "cash down" consideration, and consequently had no lien on the articles. This led to endless frauds, as buyers had goods delivered on which they had only paid a small percentage, and then sent them to an auction room, or sold them privately, in order to secure a cash advance on the original payment to the trader. His recourse was a suit for debt which seldom had a satisfactory result.

To obviate this risk the plan was adopted of leasing goods, by which the trader was understood to retain the title in them until they were fully paid for. There is, however, a chink in this armor through which many a trader has received a damaging thrust from a fraudulent customer. When goods are only leased, or hired, the receiver of them stands in a position analogous to that of a tenant, who has no share in the title of the property he occupies. But, if goods are obtained under a lease which contains a clause by which the lessee is bound to buy them, by which he is in fact, the absolute purchaser, payment being agreed to be made by periodic instalmentss, then, according to English law, he secures an interest in the title of such property by virtue of which he can sell such goods.

A case is given in The Hardware Trade Journal. A furniture dealer supplied goods on the hire-purchase system. His customer sold the goods after paying a few instalments. Litigation followed and the Court of Queen's Bench decided, that as the hirer had "agreed to buy," he therefore could sell the goods and give a good title to them, and the original trader was debarred from recovering possession of his property as a lessor. Then a test case was tried to discover the legal bearing of the distinction between an agreement which imposes an obligation to buy, and one in which there is merely an "option" to buy. . The Court of Appeal decided that an agreement to buy connotes or implies an agreement to sell, and since the trader had bound himself to sell, the hirer could be said to have agreed to buy, as he held an option to do so at his discretion. The position of traders who had adopted the system of leasing or hiring goods and giving their customer an option to purchase, was made so dangerous by this judgment that an appeal was made to the Judicial Committee of the House of They unanimously refused to accept the theory Lords. that an "option" to buy involved an "agreement" to do

The test the Lords applied was, Had the hirer exso. pressly bound himself to buy? The inferential argument, based on an option having been given, was repudiated by the highest court in the Empire, whose judgment was to this effect, an agreement to hire does not involve an obligation to pay the full value of the goods. This gives the right to return the goods at any period, although the rate at which they were hired was based on the trader's supposition that the goods were practically sold.

Our valued London contemporary points out, what is of great interest here, that in the case of some goods it is imprudent for traders to use an ordinary optional agreement. A piano, for instance, or a bicycle, or carpet, a highly finished article of furniture, are each depreciated in value very seriously, usually as much as one-half, by becoming "second-hand." Obviously to hire such an article for a small "cash down" payment is to run the risk of its being returned and a loss being made on it when ultimately sold. A substantial deposit ought to be made by the hirer of goods of this class to cover the above risk. Those who hire articles on the instalment plan would do well to consider the decision of the House of Lords and avoid becoming entangled by putting an interpretation upon an "option to buy" agreement which it has been declared does not involve any obligation to do The suggestion is made, that the life of a hirer of S0. good should be insured in favour of the trader. This is worth considering by both parties. We have heard of the life of a mortgagee being insured in favour of As, in both cases, the policy would be the mortgagor. in favour of one who had a clear "insurable interest" in the life it covered, such a form of collateral security is open to wide extension.

THE STINSON'S BANK FAILURE.

Stinson's bank has stood well with the people of Hamilton and district for half a century. It was probably the leading private bank in Canada. It was founded in 1847 by the late Thomas Stinson, from whom it came into possession of his son James, who was a resident of Chicago, and understood to have become wealthy by real estate operations in that city. How far the funds of the bank at Hamilton had been utilized in his Chicago business is not known.

There were rumours affoat some months ago calculated to disturb the confidence of depositors in this bank. At the close of last year the manager withdrew. The teller was offered the position. He declined all responsibility until made fully aware of the bank's assets. This information was promised but delayed. On the 3rd inst., a notice was posted on the bank's door announcing its suspension, "owing to the prolonged depression of the real estate market in the Western tSates." This notice breaks the record as a banking curiosity, for what the real estate market in Chicago has to do with the assets of a bank in Hamilton is, or rather ought to be, incomprehensible. In a banking sense the two things have no more natural connection than the phases of the moon have with the money market. It is stated that the depositors will be paid in full. For the solvency of a private bank in Canada to have been to any extent made contingent upon the condition of real estate values in the Western States of America is a very lamentable business. We caution our American contemporaries against

speaking of this incident as a reflection upon the banking system of Canada, as has been done. " Private banks cannot be properly regarded as included in the banking system of this country, as they are not recognised as such in any form of banking legislation. The Bank Act of Canada reads: "Every person, firm or company assuming or using the title 'bank,' 'banking company,' 'banking house,' 'banking association,' or 'banking institution,' without adding to the said designation the words 'not incorporated,' or without being authorized so to do by this Act, or some other Act in force in that behalf, is guilty of misdemeanour and shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$1,000." The collapse of Stinson's Bank, Hamilton, will, we trust, inflict no losses upon the traders in that eity or district, directly or indirectly." -1nthe Bank of Hamilton and the branches of other banks they have institutions in whom the most implicit confidence may be placed.

THE GAS QUESTION.

All consumers of gas in every city and town on this continent will watch with interest what is going on in the city of New York with regard of this, at present, prime necessity of urban life. The people of that, in this respect, favoured city, have for nearly a year been paying only 65 cents down to 50 cents per 1,000 feet for gas and no charge for meters. It should be said, by the way, that a charge for meters has not at any time been made there, or perhaps in any other place than in This condition of the gas question in New Montreal. York was brought about by a quarrel between the great gas companies which led to a cutting of prices. At the time the cutting of prices to the figures quoted above the legal limit was fixed at \$1.10 per 1,000 feet. Under the operation of the State law regulating the price of gas in New York, it was reduced to \$1.05 per 1,000 feet on the 1st January last, and on the 1st January next the price cannot exceed \$1 per 1,000 feet.

In the meantime we learn that although the troubles between the different companies have been about settled the inhabitants in that favoured city are enjoying the privilege of gas at 65 cents. The reason for this as given It is felt that the citizens will no longer is peculiar. submit to the unnecessarily high charges for this article of general household consumption. The State Legislature is now in session and it is feared by the companies that if the present legal charge is enforced legislation will be introduced to still further reduce the legal limit of the price that may be charged by gas companies.

All this is of interest to gas consumers in this and other cities in Canada. Consumers here, under the present monopoly, are obliged to pay \$1.20 per 1,000 feet and the obnoxious charge for meters. In Toronto the charge is only 90 cents per 1,000 feet and the people are persistent in agitating for a reduction. In some parts of Massachusetts, not so favourable for the production of cheap gas as is Montreal, the Gas Commissioners of the State will not allow a charge of more than S0 cents per 1,000 feet to be made by the gas companies. In view of all that is going on the gas consumers of this good city are justified in asking why a large reduction in the price they are called upon to pay is not voluntarily made by the gas company which controls the supply. l'anne the sector

BANK MANAGERS AS PUBLIC AUDITORS.

Commissioners have been appointed to investigate and report upon the financial affairs of the Province of Manitoba. Two of them are bank managers. While the capability and honour of bank officials will render their report eminently trustworthy, it is very questionable whether it is desirable for the manager of a bank to occupy the position of auditor of a Provincial Government's accounts. We defended the appointment of Mr. B. E. Walker, General Manager of the Bank of Commerce, as one of the investigation committee to examine the accounts of the Ontario Government, because his personal probity had been most unjustifiably assailed. The very fact of such an attack having been made on so eminent a bank manager by the leader of one political party shows how undesirable it is to expose one in such a position to the bitterness of partisan criticism. Ever afterwards such an officer will be regarded with prejudice. and he will be fortunate indeed if he is not drawn into a most disagreeable political controversy. However independent, however able may be his audit report. he is certain to be attacked by and to become obnoxious to the party against whom he decides, for in reality, a bank manager is such cases is called on to assist one party or to damage the other. Now that there are a number of professional accountants in Canada, of wide experience, tested expertness and high character, it would be wiser to commit to them the task of investigating official accounts, as their verdict would command universal confidence, and bankers would be kept out of the arena of political controversy.

THE LAST WHEAT CROP.

In treating of the distribution of the wheat crop of 1899, the New York "Journal of Commerce" states the yield to have been officially stated as 675,000,000 bushels, which exceeds any previous production. The Cincinnati "Price Current" has published a table of wheat crops as officially stated, and gives in a footnote the amount the official statement is short of the facts according to the best judgment of the trade. The series of corrections began with 30,000,000 bushels in 1890, and for some time stopped with 45,000,000 in 1897. Now 35,000,000 has been added to the official figures for 1898, raising the figures for that year to 710,000,000, nearly 100,000,000 bushels more than in 1891, the largest previous crop recorded.

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This addition requires some readjustment of the estimates of distribution; or, reversing this, the ascertained and estimated distribution requires this addition of 35,-000,000 bushels to the crop figures. Of the elements of distribution the one known definitely is the export, and the export of the fiscal year 1899 surprised the world by exceeding that of 1898, which was very large on account of the deficient crops in Europe. The amount required for seed can be pretty closely estimated: in the days of hand sowing it was a bushel and a half; in these days of drills it is a bushel and a quarter. In a recently published magazine article the amount required for seed was set down as 70,000,000 bushels, but that is more than a bushel and a half an acre and is palpably to high. On last year's average a bushel and a quarter to the acre would be 55,740,625 bushels. The fight has waxed hot over the per capita consumption; the most common estimate is four and a half bushels, with the suggestion that this is decreasing with the improvement

of milling which gets more flour out of wheat. But 4:2-3 bushels must be assumed to dispose of a crop of 710,000,000 bushels. On the figures of the "Price Current," then, the supply and distribution must be taken about as follows:

Supply	Surplus brought forward July 1, 1898 40,000,00 Crop	0
	Supply	

The "Price Current" brings it computation down to January 1, 1899 and 1900, and remarks that the supply at the end of this year will allow of a surplus of 170,000,-000 bushels over all domestic requirements for the next six months, and allowing 50,000,000 for unavailable reserves, 120,000,000 bushels would be available for export instead of 95,000,000 last year. The visible supplies reported by "Bradstreet's" were close to 50,000,000 July 1 last and 21,000,000 the year before. Combining these with the figures of old wheat bought over, already given, the wheat in farmers' hands must have been 19,-000,000 bushels July 1, 1898, and 80,000,000 bushels July 1, 1899.

INADEQUATE SALARIES.

A youth verging on manhood is in custody in a western city charged with appropriating part of a sum of money in his care to his own use. He occupied the position of receiving teller in a bank. He had been promoted at an unusually early age to this office for ability and good conduct, shown during several years as a junior clerk. As a receiving teller he had large sums of cash passing hourly through his hands. For discharging his highly responsible duties he was paid a salary of \$5 weekly! For that sum, in the city where he lived, he would be only able to obtain respectable lodging and board. He, however, lived with his mother, whom he helped to maintain. He had no expensive habits, being of a home-staying, quiet disposition. The pinch of poverty and debt was felt in his home, his mother being a widow who had been overwhelmed by domestic disasters. To relieve his mother he had been tempted into crime. Of course poverty and domestic troubles are no excuse for wrong-But was it fair, was it business-like even, to doing. put a clerk in such a position of temptation as that of a bank teller and pay him only \$5 a week? . A clerk at his age, on the eve of manhood, is necessarily thrown into association with his elders whose ordinary expenditures are treble or more those of his salary. A young man in such an office need to have the moral courage of a St. Anthony to stand firm against the demands of justifiable conventionalities in dress, and other matters of a social nature. The manager of the bank which paid its receiving teller only \$5 per week is being sharply and deservedly censured by the local public who lay upon him the responsibility of his clerk's ruin.

WOMAN ON THE STOCK EXCHANCE.

The old saying. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," we have always regarded as having a special reference to the Stock Exchange. The "new woman" movement has, however, destroyed the special appropriateness of this saying. In New York there is, or was a short time ago, a well known female operator. We have heard whispers of there being two or three of the angelic sex who take a shy now and again at a speculation on the local 'Change. We have seen a female in a lion's cage, so there is nothing incredible in one entering the den of bulls and bears.

The London "Economist" speaks of excitement being caused in the Stock Exchange of the metropolis by the posting up of the names of two ladies who have been indulging in reckless speculation in the Kaffir market. From the statement before us these English ladies went on the plan, "Heads I win, tails you lose." They took what gains were made, but respectfully declined to cover their losses. The brokers were in a double dilemma. Their gallantry forbade harsh measures against ladies, and had they sued and got judgment there was no separate estate to be levied upon. To garnishee pin money is not practicable, and a husband is not bound to find money for his wife to speculate with, beyond chances at a bargain counter. The brokers who were employed by these ladies have lost heavily, one indeed is ruined. Serve him right is our verdict, though we are at one with the demand for the punishment of women who were so dishonest and cruel. There is a loud outcry for some means being found to prevent married women from speculating recklessly on 'Change, who have no intention to act honestly. One of these ladies, strange to say, is said to have been "a bull of Rand mines, on which the differences against her amounted to \$3,500." Recent operations in the South African market, "have been a gamble pure and simple, in which business instinct and knowledge have no more play than they have at a roulette table."

That some women are born gamblers is notorious, we have heard a whisper too how, in card playing, they are not angelically free from guile. Brokers are not such innocents as to be believers in the absolute immaculateness of ladies in matters of money. The demand for legislation to protect brokers from the wiles of lady clients, and ladies from themselves, as well as families from gambling wives and sisters, will never be met. Our London contemporary considers it a real danger for women to have their gambling propensities given a sphere on the Stock Exchange. Members of the London Stock Exchange are prohibited from opening speculative accounts with clerks, so, it is claimed, they should be from doing so with married women. The rule would be sound enough in principle, but it would be evaded easily. The knowledge by a broker that a married woman client can saddle her losses on him with impunity should be sufficient to check the practice of ladies operating on We doubt this being a new female eccentri-'Change. city, as it would not be difficult to find cases recorded of women having gambled in stocks generations ago. as they certainly did on a large scale during the railway mania when Hudson was king of the realm of speculation.

Meetings, Reports. &c.

THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of The Central Canada Loan and Savings Company was held on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1900.

The President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, having taken the chair, Mr. E. R. Wood, Managing Director, was requested to act as Secretary to the meeting.

The Secretary then read the Sixteenth Annual Report and accompanying Financial Statement as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders their 16th Annual Report, with statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1899, together with Profit and Loss Account for the year ending on that day.

The net profits for the year, \$111,822.72, have enabled the Directors to pay four quarterly dividends of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each, equal to 6 per cent. for the year and amounting to \$75,000; to transfer \$25,000 to the Reserve Fund, increasing same to \$385,000, and, in addition, to add \$11,822.72 to the Contingent Fund, which latter amount has been more than sufficient to meet all losses sustained during the year.

By reference to the credit side of the Balance Sheet it will be observed that the aggregate of Deposits and Debentures has increased during the year by \$327,526.34, a very satisfactory gain, while the debit side will show a judicious division of the Company's investments as between (a) Loans on Real Estate, (b) Leans on the Collateral Security of Bonds and Stocks, and (c) Securities owned by the Company, all of which are well secured.

Respectfuly submitted,

GEO. A. COX, President.

Financial Statement for the Year Ending 31st Dec., 1899.

Assets. Loans on Real Estate Security \$1,500,048.60 Loans on Collateral Security of Stocks and Bonds. 2,079,124.86 -\$3.579.173.46Bonds, Stocks and Debentures owned\$2,462,224.83 Cash on hand and in Banks.. 134,629.95 Real Estate 73.185.54 \$2.670.040.32 Sundry Accounts due to Company. 6,860.80 \$6,256,074.58 Liabilities. To the Public: Deposits with Accrued Interest \$1,193,151.48 Currency Debentures 1,673,115.00 " Sterling Debentures 1,703,865.27 \$4,570,131.75 Sundry Accounts due by Company 746.92 To the Shareholders: Capital Stock Subscribed\$2,500,000,00 Upon which has been paid \$1,250,000.00 Reserve Fund, 31st December, 1898 360,000.00 Add from profits of year 25,000.00 -\$ 385.000.00 Contingent Fund, 31st December, 1898 30,341.92 Add from profits of year 11.822.72 \$42,164.64 Less losses sustained 10,718.73 31,445.91 Dividend No. 43, due 3rd 18,750.00 January, 1900.. .. . \$1,685,195.91 \$6,256,074.58 Profit and Loss Account. CR. Gross Earnings for year\$ 321,882.59 DR.

- Interest on Deposits, Currency and Sterling De-
- bentures and Bank Balances. \$ 171,575.32 Expenses in connection with and Commission paid on Money Borrowed and Loaned . . . 5,369.89

33,114.66

General Expenses, including Cost of Management, Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Officers' Salaries, Inspection, Tax on Dividend, Rent, Postage, Advertising, etc.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,

Balance, being net profits for year\$ 111,822.72

Disposed of as follows:			
Quarterly Dividends, Nos. 40, 41, 42,			
and 43	75,000.00	~	
Transferred to Reserve Fund	25,000.00		
Transferred to Contingent Fund	11,822.72		
_		111,82	2.72

\$ 321,882.59

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said: "It is now fifteen years since I had the pleasure of moving the adoption of the first Annual Report of this Company. In glancing over that Report I find that it contained the following figures:—

(Abstract of Financial Standing 1884).

1.	Subscribed Capital	\$300,000.00
2.	Paid-up Capital	250,101.74
3.	Reserve Fund	2,968.74
4.	Deposits and Debentures	266,747.63
5.	Total Assets	526,080.38

In the Sixteenth Annual Report, now presented for your approval, you will observe that the corresponding figures are as follows:

(Abstract of Financial Standing 1899).

1.	Subscribed Capital	\$2,500,000.00
2.	Paid-up Capital	1,250,000.00
3.	Reserve Fund	385,000.00
4.	Deposits and Debentures	4,570,131.75
5,	Total Asseits	6,256,074.58

The growth of the Company's Assets from \$526,080.38, at the end of its first year, to \$6,256,074.58 at the close of the sixteenth year of its existence, represents an average annual increase in Assets of \$381,999.61, which, I venture to hope, will be considered by the shareholders as substantial progress. It will be observed that during the same period the paid-up Capital of the Company has been increased from \$250,101.74, to \$1,250,000.00, while, in addition to the payment of a 6 per cent. dividend, from the day the Company began business to the 31st December, 1899, a Reserve Fund of \$385,000.00 has been built up, which amounts to 32 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

Coming down to the business for the year 1899:—It will be seen that the Company has shared in the general prosperity that has prevailed throughout the country: the net earnings (being the largest in the history of the Company) amount to \$111,822.72, or 8.94 per cent. on the paid-up capiial of \$1,250,000.00. This sum has been disposed of by the payment of a 6 per cent. dividend on the paid-up capital. amounting to \$75,000.00; the transfer to Reserve Fund of an amount equal to 2 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, \$25,-000.00; and the transfer of the balance, .94 per cent., to Contingent Fund, \$11,822.72. This latter amount has been more than sufficient to meet the losses sustained during the year, thus showing a clear earning of over 8 per cent. on the Company's paid-up capital.

The amount at credit of depositors and debenture-holders has increased during the year by \$327,526.34, while the total Assets have been increased by \$353,887,17.

Messrs. Finlayson & Auld, of Glasgow, Scotland, who have so successfully represented the Company since its inception in Great Britain, continue to conduct the Company's business with satisfaction.

The Officers and Staff have discharged the duties devolving upon them during the year in a most satisfactory manner.

I now have pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report. The resolution was then seconded by Mr. F. C. Taylor. of Lindsay, and carried.

Mr. A. P. Poussette, Q.C., of Peterborough, made a careful analysis of the balance sheet, and after complimenting the management on the present position of the Company. moved a vote of thanks to the Officers and Staff, which was seconded by Mr. James Ferguson, of Peterborough. and earried.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Senator: VicePresidents, Fred. G. Cox, Managing Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company, Toronto; E. R. Wood (Managing Director), Toronto. Richard Hall, Messrs. Richard Hall & Son, Peterborough, Ont.; Sir Thos. W. Taylor, Toronto; J. W. Flavelle, Managing Director The Wm. Davies Co., Limited, President National Trust Company, Toronto; Robert Jaffray, President The Globe Printing Co., Director Imperial Bank, Toronto; Wm. Mackenzie, President Toronto Railway Co., Toronto; Chester D. Massey, Treasurer Massey-Harris Co., Toronto; J. J. Kenny, Vice-President Western and British America Assurance Companies, Toronto; A. A. Cox, Peterborough; Rev. John Potts, D.D., Treas. Victoria University, Toronto; A. E. Ames, of Messrs. A. E. Ames & Co., 1st Vice-President Toronto Board of Trade, Toronto; Frederick C. Taylor, Mayor, Lindsay; J. H. Housser, Assistant Secretary Massey-Harris Co., Toronto.

WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

The 37th annual meeting of the policyholders of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held in the board room of the Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., on Saturday, January 20th. Quite a large number of policyholders were present.

The president, Mr. George Randall, took the chair, and Mr. Frank Haight, the manager, acted as secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The directors' report and the several financial statements were then read by the manager as follows:

Report.

Your directors beg to submit the thirty-seventh annual statement of the business of the company, comprising receipts and expenditures for the past year, and the balance sheet showing assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1899.

The total number of policies, new and renewed, for the year. was 13,673, covering at risk the sum of \$14,247,850. The total number of policies in force on December 31st was 28,969, covering at risk \$29,907,064. The receipts from all sources were \$207,388.36, and the expenditures \$195,731.31, leaving a balance of \$11,657.05, and after providing for unpaid losses estimated at \$16,939.11, and re-insurance fund of \$109,908.40, leaves a balance over all liabilities of \$12,-304.90. These results speak for themselves, and we leave them for your consideration.

The retiring directors this year are James Livingston. Thomas Gowdy, and George Diebel.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE RANDALL, President.

Financial Statement.

Balance on hand, as per statement, 31st De., 1898.\$125,612 14 Receipts

iteccipts.		
Premiums and instalments	.\$202,281	66
luterest and transfer fees	3,871	70
Rent	. 935	00
Profit and Joss	. 300	00 .

-\$207,388 36

\$333.00	0 50
Expenditures.	
Losses occurring in 1899 \$128,370 14	
Less re-insurance 13,092 87	, n
\$115.27	7 27
Salaries and directors' fees \$ 10,17	7 88
Rebates, cancellations and re-insurance 29,54	5 64
Commissions and agents' bonuses 31,35	8 48
Adjusting losses, travelling expenses, postage,	
books and stationery, printing and advertis-	11 A.
ing and law costs 5,65	5 29
Miscellancous disbursements 3,710	6 75
Balance 137,269	9 19
	·
Assets.	0 50
Real estate and building account \$ 16,150) 41
Mortgages 41.600	
Debentures	1 1 1 A A

Unpaid instalments	1,452	32
Agents' balances and bills receivable	13,264	17 8
Office furniture and Goad's plans	6,322	50
Molson's Bank (current account), cash in office	20,148	67
Accrued interest	1,973	31
Undertakings (less instalments paid thereon)	225,855	46
$\left\{ \left\{ \left\{ 1, \dots, n_{n} \right\} \right\} : \left\{ \left\{ 1, \dots, n_{n} \right\} \right\} \right\} \in \left\{ 1, \dots, n_{n} \right\} \in \left\{ 1, \dots, n_{n} \right\} \in \left\{ 1, \dots, n_{n} \right\} \right\}$	<u>.</u>	,
1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	365,097	96
Liabilities.	i e po	
Losses unadjusted, computed at	\$ 16,939	11

Losses (madji	isted	, con	puted	at	•• ••	•• ••	\$ 16,939	11
Re-insu	ance	fund	•••	• •• ••			•• ••	. 109,998	40
			•			• •			••
								\$126,937	ð1
Balance								\$238,160	45
								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•

\$365,097 96

Auditors' Neport.

To the President, Directors and Members of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Gentlemen,—We beg to report that we have examined the Books of Account of your company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, and that we find the same correct.

We submit herewith statements of the past year's business, of the assets and liabilities of the company, and of the securities held by your company for its investments.

J. M. SCULLY, C. A. BENJ. DEVITT, Auditors.

The president, in moving the adoption of the report, said: That in meeting the policyholders of the company assembled, in annual meeting again, he felt no small degree of pleasure, and especially so as the result of the company's operations for the year showed material progress. The volume of increase of business, though not large, has been highly satisfactory, and the fire loss, though heavy, has left a fair margin, yet not in proportion to the liability involved. Contrary to experience of the past the number of the fires and amount involved where the origin of the fire was doubtful and from this cause settlement unsatisfactory, was surprisingly small. A kindly reference was made, in memory of the late secretary of the company, Mr. C. M. Taylor, who quietly passed away, after a busy and useful life, during the year. Mr. Shuh, vice-president, with complimentary referonce to the business of the year, seconded the adoption of the report.

Moved by James Livingston, and seconded by Thomas Gowdy, that George Moore and J. M. Muir, be scrutineers for receiving ballots for the election of directors. Their report is as follows:

To the members of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: Gentlemen,-We beg to report that Messrs. James Livingston, Thomas Gowdy, and Geo. Diebel are unanimously elected directors of the company for the current term.

J. M. MUIR,

GEO. MOORE,

Scrutineers.

Moved by George Moore, seconded by J. M. Muir, that Mr. J. M. Scully, C.A., and Mr. Benj. Devitt be appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the president, directors, officers and agents of the company.

Board Room, Waterloo, Jan. 20th, 1900.

At a meeting of the board of directors held immediately after the annual meeting, Mr. George Randall and Mr. John Shuh were unanimously re-elected president and vice-president.

The following are the directors of the company for the present year: George Randall, president; John Shuh, vicepresident; James Livingston, M.P.; Thos. Gowdy, Simon Snyder, John T. Wideman, John Allehin, William Snider, P. E. Shantz, Allan Bowman and George Diebel.

Correspondence.

A PLAN TO SECURE DEPOSITS.

Editor Journal of Commerce:

Dear Sir,-As the time for the revision of the "Bank Act" is approaching, might I venture to make a suggestion for the consideration of the "powers that be"-if it is impracticable at all events it can do no harm. It is that a fund be organized on the lines of the "Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," for the purpose of guaranteeing the deposits of the public in the chartered banks. Of course any change of this sort would probably cost the public more than the banks ,but it would mean the absolute security of their deposits. My idea would be something as follows: Let each bank deposit with the Dominion Government (at interest) an amount equal to, say, 10 per cent. of their deposits, to be held (like the present circulation fund) for the securing of the deposits in all the chartered banks. The cost, considering the gain, would be very small, for example, the Bank of Montreal would deposit in round numbers 10 per cent. of \$62,0000,000, i.e., \$6,200,000, which appears an enormous amount, but as they would get 21/2 per cent. on this the actual cost to the bank would be (the difference between 21/2 per cent, and the rate paid the depositor, say, 31/2 per cent.), one per cent., or \$62,000. Surely a small amount, when one considers the gain, and the fact that a bank with \$12,000,000 capital is allowed to hold some \$62,000,000 of the people's money. (I take the stand that banks, while being private corporations, should be and are distinctly under the control of the Government, and that the public should be protected as much as possible consistent with not hampering the banking facilities of the country).

Th amount raised in this manner would aggregate (taking total amount of deposits in the chartered banks as \$340,000,000), \$34,000,000. It appears to me that the banks might invest part of their "Reserve Funds" in this way instead of in bonds, &c., and it would then cost them probably less than I have allowed.

In conclusion, I would say that as I am not an experienced banker, it is more than probable that my suggestion is impracticable. I can see a great many difficulties in the way myself, but think that they could be overcome by those whose experience has fitted them to deal with such matters.



Laundry Machinery Manufacturer, 2 & 2a, Northampton Square, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND Collar, Cuff and Shirt, Bosom Ironing Machines, SPECIALTY

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery

(P. SCHOU'S PATENT) ON THE AMMONIA COMPRESSION SYSTEM, FOR

COLD STORAGE PURPOSES.

Most Economical in Working.

OVER 250 PLANTS RUNNING . . IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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

With a fund like this the double liability clause could well be abolished; in securing the depositors in this manner a trap has inadvertently been laid perhaps for investors, as I am sure not 25 per cent. of those who buy paid-up bank stock ever dream of such a thing as double liability.' It is anomalous too that some banks should have a double liability attached to their shares, and others doing, perhaps, a larger business, should be free from it. However, to return to "our muttons," the creation of a fund such as suggested would give us what to-day we are without, i.e., what would amount practically to a national bank or a good substitute for one, and would give our Canadian banks a standing unequalled anywhere in the world. T.

Halifax, January 30th, 1900.

CANADIAN FRUIT PROSPECTS.

Every endeavor made to encourage the growth and shipment of Canadian fruit should receive the best encouragement, for this young and rapidly-advancing industry is capable of much greater achievement than its promoters at present discern. No apples are sought by those in distant lands, who have once tried them at their best, with such relish as Canadian grown. This preference can be accorded to all varieties of fruit grown in the Dominion, but this industry, in its varied forms, must be better advertised in order to become speedily known. Nova Scotia, as an appleproducing province, is justly proud of her achievements, and is taking advantage of every occasion to further the knowledge to the outside world that she can furnish apples of the highest possible degree of worth.

The president of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, in a recent annual address, said in part, as follows:— "The past two years have been most profitable to the Nova Scotia fruit grower from the fact that we have had fair erops of superior apples and obtained the highest prices in the history of the trade, owing to a scarcity in the world's apple erop. This year our apple erop will exceed 400,000 barrels, and as most of these have been sold at from \$2 to \$3 per barrel, the net proceeds may be fairly estimated at over one million dollars." Some estimate may be formed of the inimense profit of this business this year from the fact that several growers have accepted or refused from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for this year's crop of apples, and many orchards have paid this year 25 per cent. on a valuation of \$1,000 per acre. This is owing to the fact that Nova Scotia was the only apple producing country that had 90 per cent. of an average crop. The others ranging from ... per cent. to 20 per cent. and all together averaging less than 50 per cent.

"Our plum erop has this year yielded about 60,000 baskets (10 pdunds) with average sales of 30 cents per basket. Our eranberry crop reached over 1,000 barrels. Pears and small fruits were a fair crop, and sold at remunerative prices. Strawberries about 300,000 baskets. Our fruit trees have this year been unusually free from insect pests and fungus dseases, and the dreaded San Jose scale, is so far not known to exist in Nova Scotia."

The Canadian Government has passed the following act respecting a uniform barrel:

"All apples packed in Canada for sale by the barrel shall be packed either in cylindrical veneer barrels having an inside diameter of eighteen inches and one-third, and twentyseven inches from head to head inside measure, or in good and strong barrels of seasoned wood twenty-seven inches between heads, inside measure, and having a head diameter of seventeen inches and a middle diameter of nineteen inches and such last named barrels shall be sufficiently hooped, with a lining hoop between the chimes, the whole well secured with nails.

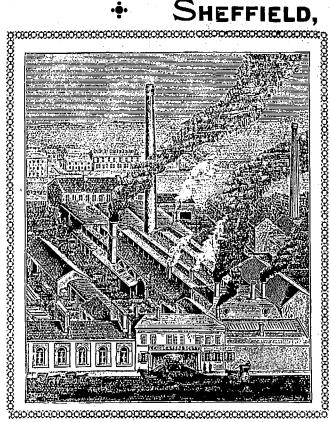
"Every person who offers or exposes for sale, or who packs for exportation, apples by the barrel, otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five cents for each barrel of apples so offered or exposed for sale or packed."

Regarding the execessive freight rates on fruit, he said: "After a careful consideration of this subject I am fully of that opinion that as this trade develops the only profitable means of transport will be by small fruit steamers from the Eay of Fundy ports, much the same as oranges are exported from the Mediterranean and bananas from the West Indies, and with loading ports at Annapolis, Kingsport, Horton and Hantsport, and a pier now being provided at the mouth of the Cornwallis River, fruit growers can find foreign markets without the aid of any subsidized monopolist

Contractors to Her Majesty's Government.

SHEFFIELD,

LEADBEATER &



Manufacturers of .

ENGLAND,

SCOTT,

STEEL of all kinds for all purposes . . . FILES of best quality and workmanship HAMMERS for Engineers, Shipbuilders, &c. TOOLS for Quarries, Collieries, Smiths, &c. WIRE RODS and WIRE.

Self Hardening TOOL STEEL.

Where large cuts and high speed are required on heavy work this quality of TOOL STEEL is unsurpassed for endurance.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic Address :- " Leadbeater, Sheffield,"

lines at about half the freight now paid. Within the next five or ten years we must provide for an export of over one million barrels annually, and the steamship company which secures this business from the Bay of Fundy ports at half the present cost will have one of the most profitable exporttrades from this continent. It is now certain that steamers can be loaded once a week in Minas Basin, from waggons direct from the orchards, and it only requires the united effort of fruit-growers to secure this at once."

SEA GRASS FOR UPHOLSTERING.

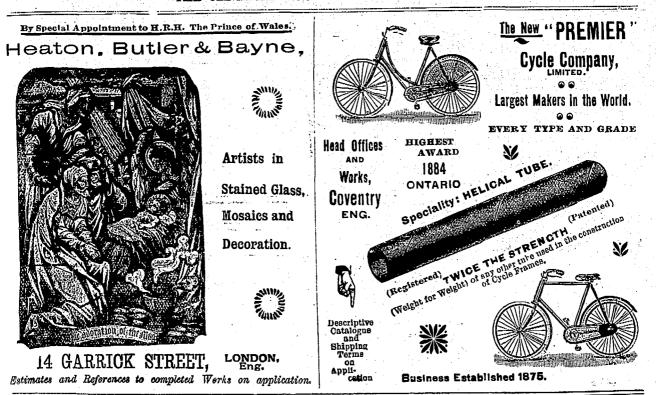
Many of Canada's young but growing industries are insufficiently known beyond their manufacturing localities and limited markets. The wider knowledge gained through advertising is too often neglected, and doubtless, in this way an occasional industry, which would otherwise become favored through knowledge of its existence and capacity, has had but a struggling existence or brief career. A recent issue of the "Textile Mercury" speaking of Canadian sea grass for upholstering purposes, says: Sea grass is a long, thin grass that grows on the protected flats of the Lower St. Lawrence River, along the south shore of the counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure, in the province of Quebee, and on the cast shore of the province of New Brunswick. The grass grows from 2 to 4 feet long at Isle Verte and Rimouski. At these places the bottom is hard, and teams can drive anywhere on the flats. The flats at Gaspe, Bonaventure, and New Brunswick are generally soft, and the grass grows from 5 to 12 feet long. Geese and ducks as they migrate stop to feed on this grass. Geese commence to arrive in March and leave about May 10th for the breeding grounds farther north, returning in September, The a outarde(wild goose grass). These flats are very extengrass is known as herbe a bernige (brant grass, and herbe sive in places. At Isle Verte over 1,000 tons of grass are cut and 400 tons can be cut at Rimouski. Islands protect the flats from heavy seas. The grass is mown with scythes. It takes a very large area to dry much of it, and it shrinks rapidly in the sun, 100 lb. of the green grass making only about 12 lb. of the dry. If dried quickly with the salt in, it becomes very brittle. To season it well requires from three to four weeks. After it becomes dry showers are needed to take the salt out. The dew will accomplish this, but it takes longer. Experience and care are necessary to cure it properly and render it entirely free from salt. When properly dried the grass is strong, elastic and curly, giving it its value for upholstery. It is largely used by carriage The amount of the yield in 1898 was as folmanufacturers. lows: Isle Verte, St. Eloi, and Cacouna, 1,120 tons; Rimouski, 163 tons; Seven Islands, 55; Paspebiac district, 45, and New Brunswick, 90 tons; total, 1,473 tons. About 10 per cent was used in Canada, and the remainder went to the United States. It is expected when the sea grass becomes b. tter known it will be more popular. It is clean, healthy, elastic, durable, light and cheap.

"IN THE THICKEST OF THE SLAIN."

Mr. W. C. McIntyre (McIntyre, Son & Co.), of this city, has a letter, dated Christmas Day at Estcourt, from Mr. Walter Ellis, now connected with the 1,200 strong Ambulance Corps in South Africa. Mr. Ellis, who is well known to the dry goods trade in Montreal, by occasional visits for his firm, Michau & Co., of London and Paris, gives a gruesome description of the field after the battle of Colenso, and of some of the general hardships of the campaign. Sleeping under the canopy of Heaven (without tents), covered with waterproof coverlets, and glad to get water sometimes at the cost of a shilling a bottle, are mentioned as common features of the campaign, but the men withal keep sound and vigorous and full of fight.

RECENT FIRES.

Tilbury, Ont., Feb. 1st .- Fire in W. L. Stewart's billiard hall, in the post office block, totally destroyed the Post Office, G.N.W. Telegraph office, Wrighton's butcher shop, and badly damaged A. Cassidy's harness shop .-- Antler,



Man., 1st. - Summers' general store destroyed .- Owen Sound, Ont., 2nd .- Hand-in-Hand Clothing Store damaged. Loss about \$1,000; fully insured in Sun Company .-- Montreal, 4th.-M. Feron's undertaking establishment damaged. Loss about \$1,000.-Toronto, 4th.-Damage to Brown Furniture Company's premises and stock, about \$5,000. Fully insured .-- Victoria, B.C .-- Report of Dawson, Alaska, recent tire places total loss at \$500,000. Saloons and hotels were argely represented .--- Three Rivers, Que., 4th .-- Market build ing, valued at \$20,000, burned, with contents of stalls and hucksters' stores. Insurance, \$9,000 .- Goderich, Ont., 4th. \$25,000. Operations will be temporarily delayed. Insured. -Prescott, Ont., 4th.-Glasgow Bros., dry goods stock damaged by smoke and water. Fully insured.-London, Ont., tth.-E. Beltz' hat and fur stock slightly damaged.-Ottawa, Ont., 4th.-Smith's general store and three residences, at Gatineau Point, burned. Total loss about \$4,000; store partially insured. - Hamilton, 6th.-E. A. Carpenter & Co.'s hardware store badly injured. The stock, valued at \$17,000, almost complete loss. The insurance on the stock is about the same amount, distributed in several companies. The building, owned by the G. F. Glass Company, damage, \$6,-000, fully covered by insurance. Companies interested are Equity and Norwich Union, for \$4,000 each, and the Lancashire, Caledonia, North America and Atlas for \$2,000 each. The Catedonia is also interested in loss on building .-- Quebee, 7th.-Block owned by W. McWiliams, confectioner, badly damaged. Building was occupied by Mr. Williams' branch confectionery, the Misses O'Neil, milinery store, and the Misses McMillan, fancy goods. The upper part was occupied by two families. Top floors occupied by Mrs. Valin, boarding house. Mr. McMillan had an insurance of \$4,000 on building in the Royal and \$800 in the Quebec, on stock. The Misses O'Neill \$800 on millinery and household effects, valued at \$1,500. Mrs. Valin is insured in the Queen for \$600. The Misses McMillan's loss is \$800 ,on which there is no insurance.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Ontario.—M. Pelletier, grocer, Norman, retiring from business; J. A. McNanghton, grocer, Seaforth, quit business here; D. McKellar, dry goods, Strathroy, stock sold to R. Roome; Layman & Wigle, general store, Merlin, sold out to Widdis & Ncal; J. Henderson, hotel, Aylmer, sold out; A. L. Orvis, general store, Dyment, advertises business for sale; J. Stinson, banker, Hamilton, suspended payment; W. Coxall, general store Colborne sold out to R. Coxall.

Quebec.-J. Boisclair, grocer, Acton Vale, commenced business; E. Comtois, grocer, Longueuil, commenced busi-

ness; T. Narbonne, grocer, Longueuil, commenced business; A. Robitaille, mfr. vinegar, St. Johns, commencing business; Bernard & Baron, cartwrights, St. Flavien, co-partnership registered; Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd., Granby, drying house destroyed by fire; Jas. Rutherford & Co., whol. tea and coffees, Montreal, commencing business; Vanier & Berthiaume, grocers, Montreal, commencing business; Cameron & Palmer, general store, Bedford, commencing business; Lamy & Desaulniers, dry goods, Montreal, dissolved.

LEGAL RECORD.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sume of \$300 and upwards (Montreal, from \$175 and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale (for sums of \$550 and upwards), as taken from the public records. It will be understood that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defence may exist in cases of writs, etc.:

WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

February 1. Ameliasburg—G. C. Biggar vs R. J. Dempsey, \$1,090; Ashphodel Tp.—J. A. Johnson vs Mrs. Anna O'Keefe, \$833; Bathurst Tp.—J. Joynt vs R. G. Bowins, \$455; Dinorwie—Bella Washburn vs James Muirhead, \$2,982; Hamilton—Mary Fairweather vs Wm. Heinhold & Son, \$329; Napanee—Rathbun Co. vs Van Luven & Co., \$445; Petrolia—E. A. Hodgins vs Alex. Clark et al, \$5,000; Toronto Junction—E. A. Hodgins vs Alex. Clark et al, \$5,000; Toronto Junction—E. A. Gwynne vs Hannah Linton et al, \$9,078; Townsend Tp.—E. Grace vs M. W. and Eliza V. Martin, \$399;D. Patterson, as trustee, vs L'aterson Co., \$1,936; Buifalo, N.Y.—G. J. Ashworth vs O. R. Sprague, \$590; Niagara Falls, N.Y.—G. Calcott vs Joseph Shickluna et al, \$915.

February 3.

439

Belleville—Wyld, Graset and Darling vs Patterson Co., \$1,-197; Hamilton—J. Slater vs J. M. Burns, \$1,000; Harriet S. Sanford et al exrs vs J. D. Evans et al, \$1,689; Synod of Dioese of Niagara vs J. M. Lottridge and C. S. Scott, \$26,266; Lucknow—Stine Peterson, admr., vs Canadian Packing Co., \$302; Mount Forest—Ontario Bank vs L. Madigan. \$11,152; Nissouri E.—Margt. Brown et al vs J. Oliver, \$1,000; Toronto—Gold Medal Furniture Co. vs F. G. Clark, \$350; York County L. & S. Co. vs Thos. Donaldson et al, \$487; W. J. Millican vs L. D. Martin, \$470; R. H. R. Munro vs Wm. Smith, et al, \$854; Canada Per. L. & S. Co. vs Elizth. Squirrel, \$584; M. Gooderham vs Toronto General Trusts Corp'n.



exrs, \$6,269; A. Breckin vs Jas. Wingfield, \$500; Buffalo, N. Y.-T. D. Bell vs F. and M. Phillips, \$1,157; Rossland, B.C.-Empire L. and S. Co. vs R. B. and M. McArthur, \$1,194. February 6.

Bowmanville-Scottish American Inv. Co. vs J. & R. Brewer and T. Boswell, Toronto, \$29,454; Bowmanville--Gordon & Sampson vs J. & R. Brewer, \$7,674; Colchester N. Tp .- A. Major jr., vs A. A. Scott, \$2,000; Dunnville-Canada Carriage Co. vs E. F. Benson, \$696; Fort William-J. King Co. vs C. O. Self, \$1,237; Hamilton-G. Parke vs J. Kent, \$697; Lancaster Tp .- J. Neddau vs A. J. Scafe and A. Emil, \$2,801; Pembroke-T. Murray et al vs Wm. and T. H. Moffat, \$650; Rochester Tp .-- W. Buehler vs J. McIntyre, sr., \$2,000; St. Joseph-T. Gremille vs N. M. and J. Cantin, \$516; Toronto-J. Watson vs American Fire Insee Co., \$1,000; Canada Perm. L. & S. Co. vs S. Cox, \$1,435; Myers & Co. vs F. Frost Co., Ltd., \$300; H. Moody vs J. M. Kennedy, \$3,989; R. Cureston vs C. Powell, \$2,000; O. D. Sheppard vs R. Leadley, \$554; Quebee-N. C. Sparks vs A. Charlebois and E. C. Marie, \$6,240; Walkerville-H. M. Pellatt vs Globe Furniture Co., Ltd., \$500; Zorra W.-G. Innes vs R. Sullivan et al, \$1,865; F. Devlin vs Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn., \$2,000.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

February 6.

Gainsboro-Darnes & Syer, \$551; Winnipeg-Manitoba Produce and Com'n Co., \$627.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

February 6.

Slocan City-O. M. Gething and R. G. Henderson, \$500. JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

February 1.

Carleton Place—C. Melntosh agt D. Dowling, \$436; Cotborne Tp.—Mary Rowden agt Wm. Morish, \$344; Grimsby— W. B. Bayley & Co. agt B. R. Nelles, \$391; London—R. E. Suttaby agt Thos. Baker, \$672; Toronto—American Branch Indian Tea Co. agt Social Ceylon Tea Co., et al, \$514.

February 3. Hamilton-II. Anderson agt R. and Elizth. Heatherington, \$5,140; Ottawa-H. W. Shepherd agt W. J. Campbell, \$590; St. Catharines-T. and L. Harrison agt T. Riley, \$506; Marine City, Mich.-Commercial and Sav. Bank of St. Clair agt A. Anderson, \$496. February 6.

London-Merchants Bank of Canada agt J. D. LeBel et al,

\$411; Wisconsin W.W. agt W. Mann & Co., \$791; Toronto-G. C. McKindsey agt Dancy Bros., \$502; T. Alison agt W. Mc-Hean, \$5,978; J. C. Collard agt F. W. Unitt, \$9,347; M. Cronan agt Whitworth & Restall, \$650; Winona-J. F. Wood agt Friscilla and J. Carpenter, \$450;D. Paterson, as trustee, agt Paterson Co., \$1,036.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

February 1.

lle Bizard--Soeurs de la Cong. N. Dame agt P. Boileau et al, \$2,365; Montreal-Dme. M. L. Flante et vir agt T. Bienvenue, \$200; Corporation of College St. Marie agt T. Buzzell, \$780; R. Lafontaine agt I. Gagnon, \$192; F. J. Bisaillon agt Mrs. S. R. Fage, \$225; St. Tite-E. Lafrance agt L. P. Marchand, \$333; Westmount-J. S. Mitchell agt F. H. Sleeper, \$309.

February 3.

Montreal-Le Credit Lyonnais agt Banque du Peuple, \$4,-514; Dme. E. Ledoux agt C. Ledoux, \$440; Confederation Life Assee. Co. agt M. Phelan, \$299; Dme. J. Robb agt R. Summerhayes, \$264.

February 6. Montreal—Furness, Whithy & Co. agt W. Clark, \$874; H. Paquet agt F. A. Jackson, \$647; A. S. Martineau agt Mrs. D. Leonard, \$290; Dme. G. M. Hollis agt A. Sabiston, \$2,885.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED—NEW BRUNSWICK. February 1.

St. Louis-Urbain Babineau, \$5,034; Sussex-C. H. Fairweather, \$1,105.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

February 3.

Hartney-Hopkins & Pack, \$1,518.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

February 3.

Golden-F. Lavin, \$829; New Westminster-Jos. Qui, \$467; T. J. Trapp and T. J. Trapp & Co., \$29,316; Port Hammond --R. L. Codd, \$556.

February 6. Vancouver-Blanchfield & Co., \$1,825; W. H. Brown, \$900.

February 1. Montreal—J. J. Grenshields et al agt A. W. Atwater, \$7,-700; Banque du Peuple agt Bay Chaleur By. Co. et al, \$300; Dme. V. Chartrand agt E. Morin, \$210; Credit Foncier agt James Poel et al, \$230; St. Henri—City of St. Henri agt Jos. Jacob, \$354.



Coggins & Delaney, grocers, Montreal, assigned. A small affair.
Defour & Smith, restaurant keepers, Grand Forks, B.C., have assigned.
At Kingston, Ont., J. W. Sinclair, men's furnishings, has assigned. A small affair. small affair.

J. A. Grant, grocer, Cornwall, Ont., igned. He owes \$1,100 and has as-s of \$1,000. Meeting of creditors on assigned. sets of \$1,000. 10th inst.

-J. A. Cantin, dry goods, Quebec, has assigned. He owes \$16,000. He begun in March, '95, with about \$1,000 capital.

-At Laprairie, Que., the firm of J. E. Michaud & Co., dry goods and shoes, has assigned. Liabilities are estimat-ed at about \$5,000. The firm has been in existence since April, '99.

Que., his widow has offered 25 cents in the dollar. Creditors want 50 to settle. Liabilities are \$12,600 and assets \$10,000.

-I. Rosenstein, general store, Grand River, Que., is offering 35 cents in the dollar, 20 cash, balance 2 months. Debts \$12,000, assets nominally same.—J. B. E. Pageau, small dry goods store; Ottawa, assigned.—S. J. Edmonson, shoes, Ot-tawa, assigned.

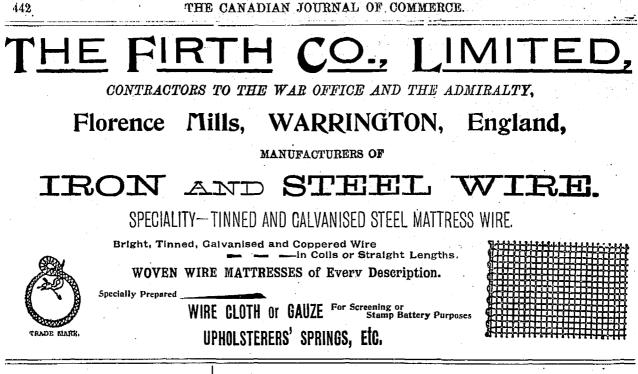
-The hat and cup manufacturing firm of Lusher and Backman, Montreal, has asigned. Liabilities \$4,500. The has asigned. Liabilities \$4,500. The business was only started last Novem-ber, A meeting to appoint a curator will be held on the 13th inst.—B. B. Lusher, tailor, Montreal, associated to some extent with Lusher and Backman, has assigned. Tablitte at a form has assigned. Liabilities, \$4,700. He ary, '99, for a few months, previously, of laudolph & Lusher.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, 8th Feb., 1900.

Montreal, Thursday, 8th Feb., 1900. The dead-lock caused by the war con-tinues. "No news is good news" is an old saw, this view is generally accepted. The Banque du Peuple has had its last meeting. The funeral was very pri-vate, as became the obsequies of a malefactor. The Trade and Navigation returns for 1899 give the total foreign trade of Canada for last year at \$319, 500,000, which is 15 millions in excess of 1898. The Bank Jacques Cartier proposes to change its name to Provin-cial Bank of Canada. This will leave only two banks in this city with French names, and only 4 in the Dominion.





The new treaty between the United States and Great Britain relating to the Nicaraguan canal through the isthmus of l'anama, is an event of prime importance. It will remove one of the sources of possible friction between the two countries. The canal is to be neutral, free to all nations, and not open to attack by belligerents in time of war, nor is it to be used at any time, nor in any way for war purposes. There has been a sensational time this week over the famous War Eagle mines and shares. These latter have been regarded as beyond all doubt a solid security; for ought we know, or most others know, this is a correct view. But this week the stock has been dropping mult the bottom seemed to be disappearing, as did the margins of speculators who have lost henvily on War Eagle. Rumours are alloat of crookedness in manipulating the market, but we must say, that those who suspect Mr. George Gooderham in this connection do not know him. Consols have gone up to 101 1-16] The Bank of England holds a stronger reserve than for a length of time, and, barring bad news from Africa, the financial situation in London will probably soon become easy enough to cause the rate to be put down to 3½ per cent. Tast year there was a total subscription to new computies in England of \$665,000,000, and in last five years a total of \$3,490,000,-000, yet some pessimists are wondering how England can stand the drain of the war! She will do so, "without turning a hair," so to speak. Pacific has been selling from 96 to 97; Montreal Street, 292% and 293; Toronto St., 102%; Richelien, 113½ to 114; but the War Eagle excitement dominated the market. Although New York operators had decided to ignore the war,





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



the text of the resolution, which, like too many official documents, is very loosely expressed. Local rates remainunchanged.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Feb. 8th,

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



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2..... 7 25-32d

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

for this kind bring the price up to 20c

to 21c. The difficulty experienced by

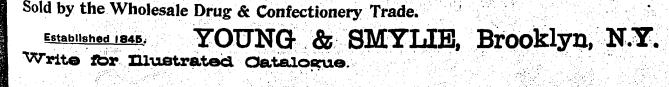
bakers in getting supplies suitable for

their requirements draws more atten-

443

Voung & Smylie's Corrugated Stick Licorice.

If your druggist offers you CORRUGATED Stick Licorice, you know it is all right,-it is the Old, Reliable Y & S Brand. Manufactured solely by the undersigned who are makers of the Manhattan Wafers in Pliable Licorice and the Acme Licorice Pellets, &c.





tion to the better grades, and this condition will be felt more or less for some time.

CHEESE.—In this market there has been but little movement of late. Holders are firm and prices are a shade higher. Choicest quality colored checse is scarce and what transactions have been occurring this week have been on the basis of outside prices. It has been said that a shade over 12c, has been paid in some instances for small lots. White is more plentiful and has not shown any features of firmness beyond our previous reports.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, BARKS, ETC.---Nitrate of soda is very firm in sympathy with higher prices abroad. Coeaine is down 50 cents an ounce for C.P. crystals as referred to in last week's report. The price of cocaune had advanced so rapidly and steadily that it reached a figure which to holders of any quantity was no longer considered safe. Optum has shown slight decline, while safetyic acid and refined camphor have advanced. Carbolic acid is higher under existing war conditions. Oil of cloves is very firm._Wahoo bark is also very firm at the recent advance.

EGGS.—The condition of the egg market has shown further weakness. Cold weather has had a tendency to harden prices, but there appears to be a perceptible falling off in consumption, which reacts. Strictly fresh have accordingly declined and are in plentiful supply at 20c to 22c. Old stock is duil and difficult to move. The range being from 12 to 16 cents. Limed and refrigerator stock have been giving such good satisfication to retailers lately that sales of these grades have increased to the neglect of the high priced. Canadian fowl in this respect appears to be possessed of qualities which have a redeeming influence on their production.

Fish, Oystens, Ero, — The market is experiencing the life that is usual before the Lenten season. Prices keep

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steady. Good salt herring continue scarce and higher prices are looked for. The steady cold weather permits, of a good trade in fresh fish. Quotations are: No. 1 Labrador herrings, \$5 to \$5.50; No. 1 Nova Scotia herrings, \$5 per barrel; Labrador salmon, \$13 per barrel; B.C. salmon, \$13; No. 2 mackerel, \$15.50; No. 1 green cod, \$5; No. 2 green cod, \$3,75 to \$4; No. 1 green haddock, \$3.85 to \$4. Dried codfish, \$4.75 per L12 lbs.; dtressed or skinless codtish, \$4.50, and boneless codfish, 5½ eto 6c per lb.; haddles, 6c per lb.; bloaters, 90c per box; smoked herrings, medium, 12c. Loch Fyne herrings, \$1.05 kcg. Fresh fish — Haddock and cod, 3¼ eto 3½ e; steak cod, 4e; white fish, 7½ e; dore; and pickerel, 6e; pike, ½ e; salmon, 10e; haltbut, 10e; fresh herrings, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per 100; smelts, 4½ e to 6c per lb.; and tommycods, \$1.30 to \$1.40 per barrel.

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL. — The flour movement is steady, a good trade bring done at previous prices. Feed again rules very scarce, a rise of \$1 per ton baving taken place for both bran and shorts within the week. We quote

81. 28, 25, TABERNACLE STREET,

London, England.

bran at \$14,50 bulk, and shorts \$16 to \$16.50. It is known that light stocks of feed exist throughout the country and the expectation of a late spring will likely keep high prices ruling. Hay is firm at quoted prices. Quotations are : Flour—Winter wheat, patents, \$3.80 to \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.60 and in bags, \$1.65; Manitoba patents, \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Manitoba bran, bulk, \$13.50; shorts, \$15; mouille, \$19 to \$20 per ton; oatmeal, \$3.50 to \$3.60; and \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bag; baled hay —No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$9; clover and mixed, \$7 to \$7.25; best timothy hay in bulk, is held at \$8 to \$8.50 per load, averaging 1,500 lbs.

GAME, FOWL, ETC.—Prices in these have been well sustained under a steady demand. Turkeys are worth Sc to 11c per 1b., as to quality; geese, 6c to Sc lb.; ducks, 9c to 10c lb.; chickens, Sc to 10c lb.; fowls, 6c to 7c lb.

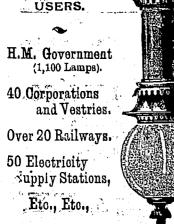
GREEN FRUITS, Etc.—The local trade are still experiencing the dull weeks in the fruit trade which only vanish with the advent of the early foreign products.—Apples are steady in price.

Horne Bros.

Etc., Etc.

Lewis's.







The market is about clear of the defective stocks which have kept prices at a cut rate for months, and good stock is now able to command regular figures. Bananas are scarce and very dear, which admits of little satisfaction in handling. 'Quotations are: California navel oranges, \$3.00 to \$3,50; seedlings, \$2,25 to \$2.75. Valencia oranges, 420's, \$4.25 to \$4.501 large sizes, \$5.50 to \$6; 714's, \$5.50; Florida oranges, \$2 a box; lemons, \$2.35 to \$3; bananas, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bunch in cases; pineapples, 25c to 35c each; tomatoes, \$3.50 per crate; grape fruit, \$5.50 per box; tangerines, \$5 per ½ box. Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.25 for No. 2's and \$3.50 a bbl. for No. 1. Cocoanuts, \$3.50 per 100; Spanish onions, crates, 75c; California celery, \$5.75 to \$6.00 crate.

GROCERIES.—The sugar market has undergone no change since last report. Prices steady at \$4.50 for granulated. Under orders from the officials of the American Sugar Refining Company the Spreckel's refinery at Philadelphia, U.S., has closed, throwing out of employment 1,000 men. It was announced at McCahan's refinery, which is a rival of the American Sugar Refining Company, that the plant would be temporarily closed within a few days. Nearly 2.000 men are employed at the latter place. There is no change in molasses. Valencia raisins are very scarce and stock offering is extremely poor, 7½ is the quoted price. Malaga loose muscatels are in better favor, the slight difference in price not being sufficient when the quality is considered. The latter are worth S to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents lb. There is a good demand for prunes. Small size Californias are very scarce and dearer. Quotations are: 80-90s, $6\frac{1}{2}c$; 70-S0s. 7c: 60-70s, $7\frac{1}{2}c$; 50-60s, 8c; 40-50 size, $3\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. Payments are good and few failures are heard of.

HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market has not shown much irregularity, prices, generally, remaining steady. The expectation on the part of some, who held off purchases, that a reaction to lower values would be introduced about February 1st, has not been realised in the slightest degree, on the contrary there are still shown advances on certain goods. The only changes occurring during thepast week have been in sheet zinc, which has been advanced to \$7 to \$7.50; L. & F. tin to 34c; strip tin to 35c and tire bolts changed to 60 p.c. Wholesale houses express much faith in the retail situation for the present year being most favorable for heavy profits.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Prices of green hides have been reduced 1c per 1b. all round, as anticipated in our last report. The poor "grubby" condition of arrivals at this season is accountable for the drop. Trade is quiet. Quotations are 9, 8 and 7 cents 1b. for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Lambskins are sieady at 90c. Calfskins 9c to 11c lb. Horse hides No. 1, \$2, and No. 2, \$1.50. The U.S. markets exhibit little animation, buyers being slow to"purchase and inclined to await developments.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—The market for leather is extremely quict. 'Manufacturers, in anticipation of advances secured heavy stocks earlier and pressent requirements are but small. Some dissatisfaction exists among employees in a factory in a neighboring municipality, many having quit work, but the trouble is only local and will likely be soon adjusted. Shoe manufacturers are busy with spring orders and report the field promising for a most satisfactory season's trade. Few failures are occurring, retailers in general being prosperous under the existing condition of the country. Factories are constantly striving to turn out better fitting shoes and this gradual accomplishment causes the shoe to wear longer and give better satisfaction, a condition under which the retailer is sure to thrive.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. — There is shown a very firm tone in mixed paints owing to further advances in raw material. Linsced oils are again higher, having scored a 2 cent advance during the week. Raw is now quoted at 66 cents per gallon and boiled at 60c. New quotations for varnish are given in prices current. The U.S. markets for linsced oils are very firm owing to the high price of raw material:





今——1900——傍 Manufactured FRANK H. PARKYN, LTD. "Olympie" Cycle Works, - - GRANVILLE STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

PROVISIONS.—Steady cold weather has assisted the movement in dressed hogs, and prices are a shade higher. Light average are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6 per 100 lbs., and heavy at \$5 to \$5.50 as to size and condition. Smoked meats hold steady in price with a better movement. Quotations are as follows: Canadian short cut mess pork, \$14 to \$14.50; short cut back, \$13.50 to \$14; and heavy long cut mess, \$18.50 to \$14; per barrel; pure Canadian lard,in pails, 7% to 7% eper lb.; and compound refined, at 6c to 6% eper lb. Hams, 10c to 11% cand bacon 11c to 11% per lb. hides are unchanged, but a drop of 1c per lb. is looked for in a few days.

RAW FURS.—At the recent London sales the following Canadian furs were quoted: Raccoon—Northern and western, same as last March; south-western, 10 per cent. lower.—Muskrat. — Spring, 15 per cent. higher than last January, 1899; winter, 5 per cent. higher; autumn and western, 10 per cent. lower: black, 12½ per cent. lower.— Skunk.—20 per cent. higher than last March.—Mink. — Eastern and Halifax, same as last March; northern, 15 per cent. higher than March; western and south-western, 25 pe cent. higher.— Marten.—Same as March.—Fox—Silver 100 per cent. higher; red, 75 per cent. higher.—Bear. — Black, same as last March.—Uolt.—70 per cent. higher than last March.—Cabrador and dark, 20 per cent. lower than March.— Lynx. — 100 per cent. higher than March.—Badger — Same as March.— Beaver—Contrary to law, to buy or sell this skin in Canada. Prices of these will b given in next issue.

WOOL.—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—The wool situation is unchanged. There are many inquiries here but they do not all lead to purchases. It is doubtful, however, if prices will relax. Some 60,000 bales were withdrawn at the recent London sales. The next series will open on March 6th. This will bring buyers for fall requirements and as there is no doubt of the shortage of wool it is expected to resolve simply into the question of who is going to get it. The situation, therefore, is one of strength and confidence. Quotations here are unchanged. 'A London dispatch of the 3rd inst., states that the arrivals of wool for the second series of auction sales amount to 88,117 bales. including 30,000 forwarded direct. The imports of wool during the week were: New South Wales,240 bales; Melbourne, 554: South Australia, 130; West Australia, 166; New Zealand, 3,265; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 673; Singapore, 1,650; elsewhere, 676.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

'Toronto, Feb. 8th, 1900. General trade is fairly active, wholesale dealers reporting an increase as compared with the corresponding period last year. Prices of general merchandise continue to rule very firm, and manufacturers of cottons and woollens have advanced prices of goods to be delivered for the fall trade. Payments this month have been good. Hardware and groceries fairly active, with advance in sugars. Uides dull and demand for leather fair. Money is casier with call loans 5½ to 6 per cont., and prime paper discounted at 6 to 6½ per cent. Stocks generally strong, but in some cases weaker, especially mining issues. Latest sales: Dominion Bank 266½, Imperial Bank 209, Nova Scotia 223, Montreal 261, C.P.R. 97, Western Assurance 160, Toronto Ry 103, Twin City 64, Carter-Crume 102¼, London and Canadiau Loan 51, War Eagle 160, Payne 95½.

Bagie 100, Faylie 55%. Butter, &c.--Receipts of butter limited, and prices firm. Choice dairy tub 19e to 20e, and medium 16e to 18c. Large rolls 18e to 19e. Greamery firm at 22e to 22½ c for tub and at 23e to 24e for rolls. Cheese steady at 12e to 12½ c. Eggs 15e to 16e per dozen for limed in





Repaired Equal to New or Bought for Cash

3s. Od. each Re-Lining with Canvas, · 6s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. New Rubber (any pattern)

(According to quality and weight.)

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

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

A Variety of SECOND-HAND COVERS, any size [equal to new] in stock, 10/6 each.

[Of the Best Workmanship and Material.]

Full Particulars of the

IMPERIAL TYRE & RUBBER CO., Ltd.,

BROOKE STREET,

HOLBORN, LONDON, E C., Eng.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

447

case lots and 22c to 23c for new-laid.

Dressed Hogs.—The market is very rm with offerings light. Selections firm with offerings light. Selections in car lots \$5.35 to \$5.40, and mixed packers, \$5.20 to \$5.25.

Flour and Grain.—Flour quiet and prices steady. Straight rollers for ex-port \$2.60 in sacks and \$2.80 to \$2.85 in barrels west for ordinary brands. Manitoba patents \$3.80 to \$4.00, and strong bakers, \$3.50 to \$3.60. Bran scarce and higher at \$15 to \$16 and shorts \$17 to \$17.50 west. Oatmeal 32.25 in bags and 33.35 in barrels. Wheat quiet and steady, with white and red quoted west at $65\frac{1}{2}$ e to $60\frac{1}{2}$ c and here at 70c. Goose wheat 69c to 70e low freights. No. 1 Manitoba hard 70e, grinding in transit, and 74e to $74\frac{1}{2}c$ Owen Sound and Midland. Bar-ley is firm; No. 1 is quoted at 41c west and t42c east; No. 2 is 40c west. Oats 27c to $27\frac{1}{2}c$ cast for white and $26\frac{1}{2}c$ Flour and Grain .- Flour quiet and and at 42c east; No. 2 is 40c west. Oats 27c to 271/2c cast for white and 261/2c west; mixed 251/2c west. Peas, 60c west, and 61c east. Rye, 491/2c to 50c west and 501/2c to 51 east. Buckwheat 48c west and 49c east. Corn steady at 391/2c to 40c on track for Canadian and 41c to 411/2c for American.

Grocerics-Trade is fairly active, with good demand for teas, coffees and sugars. The latter are solling at \$4.58 to \$4.63 for granulated and at \$3.83 to \$4.28 for yellows. Canned goods are firm.

Hardware and Metals.-Trade is fair

Hardware and Metals.—Irade is fair with prices generally firm. Hides and Skins. — Hides dull and prices easy. No. 1 green, 9½c, and No. 2 quoted at 8½c. Cured, 10c to 10½c. Calfskins, 10c to 11c for No. 1 and 9c for No. 2. Sheepskins, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

Live Stock.—The cattle market rules rm. Choice shippers, 4% c to 5c per b. and medium 4% c. Butchers bring firm. firm. Choice shippers, 4% to be per 1b., and medium 4%c. Butchers bring 4c to 4%c per lb. for prime, 3%c for medium and 3c for inferior. Sheep, 3c to 3%c and lambs 4%c to 5c per lb. Hogs firmer at 4%c lb. for choice ba-con and 4%c to 4%c for heavy and light for light fat.

Provisions .- Cured meats in demand, with mess pork selling at \$14 to \$14.50 and short cut at \$15 to \$15.50. Bacon, 6% c to 7c for long clear in car lots and 71% c in small lots. Rolls, Sc to 8% c. and 74% in small 1018. Kolis, se to 5% c. Smoked hams, 101% to 11% c. Lard, firm at 6% to 7% c. according to pack-age. Dried apples 5% to 6% c. Po-tatoes, 40c per bag in carloads. Hops, 15c to 17c. Beans, hand-picked, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Wool.—Offerings are limited, with fleece quoted at 19c to 20c, and un-washed at 11c. Pulled supers, 19c to washed at 11c. 30c and extras 22c.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Val'e,	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up,	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends,	Per Cent. Price Feb. 8 (Bid)	Cash valu+ per 5
British North An Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor Dominion Bastern Townships Halifax Banking Co Itamilton	241 50 40 50 50 20 100	4,866,655 6,000,000 5,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,499,600	4,\$66,666 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,482,200 2,344,925	400.000	874 8 93 872 872 872	Apl. Oc June De May Jan Jul Feb. Au June De June De	2 144 105 2661/2 156 158 186	144 00 42 00 183 25 73 00 79 00 186 10 152 00
Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartler, Merchants' Can Morchants' Hallfax Molsons Montreal New Branewick. Nova Scotta	200 30 100 100	2,441,900 5,000,000 2,000,000 2,423,100 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,760,900	500,000 6,000,000 1,985,070 2,180,645 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,760,900	2,600,000 1,700,'00 1,625,000 6,000,000 150,000 700,000	3 3½ 8½ 4&1 5 8 6 4½	June De June De June De Feb Au Oct pri June De May No Jan Jul Feb. Aug	208 c 160 c 160 c 180 f 188 c 262 v 90 y 800 , 221	2(8 00 1(0 00 185 00 91 • 0 524 00 27 (0 800 00 21 00 127 00
Untarlo	100 100 50 100 100 50	1,000,000 1,994,900 180,000 2,600,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 931,800 500,000 2,000,000	1,731,080 180,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 920,420 500,000 2,000,000	1,408,510 140,000 700,000 45,000 600,000 1,800,000 1,800,000 250,000 450,000	4 00 1 4 3 254 4 5 3	June De June De June De April Oc June De June De Mch Sej June De	c 190 250 c 125 t t 105 c 238 c 111 t 128 c	190 CG 375 GU 125 GO 195 OU 238 GU 111 C 61 GO
Agri, Sav, and Loan Co Beil Telephone Co Brit, Gan, Loan & Iov. Co Brit, Mortg, Loan Go Can, Colored Cot, Mille Co Can, Loan & Mai'l Inv'kCo Can. Perm, Loan and Sav	50 100 100 100 100 100 50 50	500,000 630,550 3,158,000 1,937,990 450,000 2,700,000 2,008,990 5,000,000 750,000 2,500,000	629,544 3,168,0°(398,48 816,50 2,700,00 1,004,00 2,600,00	4 160,000 910,000 1 120,000 4 100,000 0 350,000 0 1,200,000 0 220,000 0 355,000) 8 49/8 33/1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 2 3 4 3 4	Jan Jul July Oct Jan Jul June De Jan Jul	y y 179 y 95 70 y 85 y 125 c 112	179 CO 95 UU 70 OU 85 CO 85 CO 85 CO 55 UO 34 CO
Central Can. Loan J Daw. Co. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Cotton Mills Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan. Home Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Erie Loan & Sav.Ci. Importal Loan and Inv. Co.	50 100 100 100 100 50 100	1,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 3,221,500 1,500,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 840,000 700,000	0 934,20 0 1,000,00 0 3,000,00 0 1,319,10 0 1,100,00 0 1,100,00 0 1,400,00 0 720,64 0 658,09	0 10,000 0	2 % 1 % 0 8 8 8 0 8 %	July De Jan • Mar * June De Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju	180 92 95 19 109 19 140 19 176 19 95 19 112	137 L0 65 00 92 L0 85 00 1 9 L0 14 L0 88 00 95 00 112 00
Lond, & Can. Loar and Ag London Loan Co Lond, and Ont, Inv. Co Manitoba & North-W. La C Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co	50 50 100 100 40 40 50 100	5,000,00 679,70 2,750,00 1,500,00 2,000,00 2,500,00 5,000,00	0 700,00 0 661,85 0 659,00 0 2,000,00 0 2,997,91 0 5,000,00 0 2,997,91 0 5,000,00 0 393,600,00	0 81,00 0 160,00 0 51,00 0 834,24 0 800,00	0 8 0 3 1 0 2 5 5 1 7 2 4 0 4	Feb. * Mch. * Feb A	ly 108 ly 85 ly 46 i7134 ct 1921/2 2921/2 1471/2 ug 125	26 0.) 54 C0 85 06 46 00 65 70 77 00 292 t0 147 50 185 00
Mentreal Loan and Mortg. Ont, Indus, Loan and Mortg. Ont, Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Deb. Co Real Est, Loan Co Richelteu and Ont, Nav. Co The Royal Electric Co Toronto Electric Light Co.	25 100 50 50 100 100 100	466,80 2,000,00 578,54 1,850,00 1,500,00 500,00 6,000,00	0 5 314,88 0 5 314,88 0 5 1,200,00 0 5 600,00 0 5 373,75 0 1,350,00 0 1,5500,00 0 1,5500,00 0 6,000,00	36 150,00 150,00 40,00 10 40,00 20 50,00 20 50,00 20 50,00 20 20,00 20 20,00 20 20,00	0 3% 0	Mch S Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan, * Jan, * Jan, *	ep 140 ly iy 121 ly 26 ly 61 114 196 <u>%</u> 135 103	35 L0 60 50 13 00 30 50 114 00 196 75 135 00 103 00
Toronto Street Rajlway Union Loan and Say. Co Western Can., Loagh and Say Western Loan & Trust Co. Windsor Hotel,	50 50	1,095,4	00 099,0	00 770,0	00 8	1 J1	1 y 40 1 y 105 9ec 98 105	20 00 52 50 49 00 105 00

· Paying quarterly dividends.

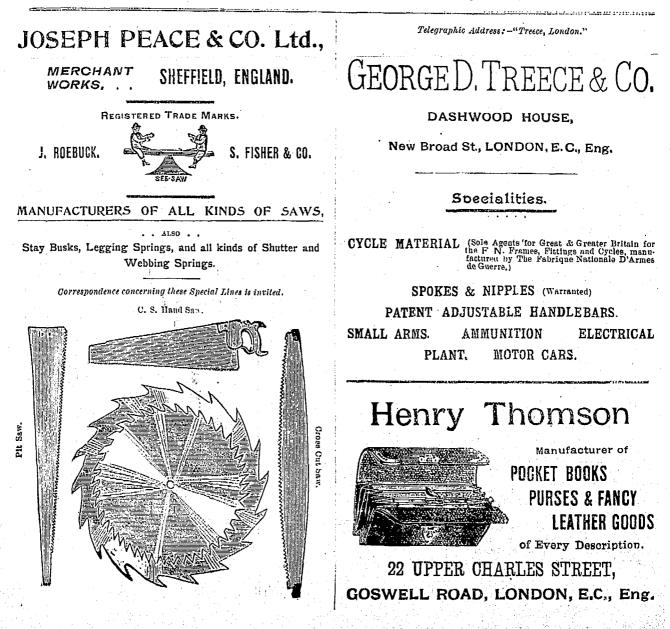


PERFECT LIGHTING.

We often hear the statement that electric light don't cost much. Thirty dollars a year represents \$600 capitalized at 5 per cent. There are very few places where the use of Luxfer Prisms will not save at least fifty dollars a year. Very few where Luxfer Prisms will not save in artificial light per year 10 per cent. of their own cost, Why not use them? They save an average of 25 per cent. Do they not pay?

THE ROYAL PALACE HOTEL. Facing Kensington Palace Gardens. Hyde Park, London, England, stands the Royal Palace Hotel. In magnificence of exterior, splendour of internal equipments, and richness of decoration,

this mansion-like edifice may fairly claim to rival any of its class in the world. The location is especially attractive, being in a very healthy district and surrounded by residential buildings, of the highest class. It is near the Albert Hall; South Kensington Museum, Indian Museum, and Imperial Institute. At the same time it is only a moderate distance from all the attractions of the city, while free from its noise, dirt, distractions, and impure air. It combines the comfort, the style, the service, the distinction of a palatial country mansion with all the advantages of a London hotel. A new suite of rooms has been added which are styled the "New Empress Rooms." These afford the finest accommodation in London for balls, banquets, bazaars, concerts, and gatherings on too large a scale for a private house. While these have their charms and uses, the ordinary visitor to the metropolis will look rather for perfect service at the table, thorough comfort in bedrooms, and those personal attentions that render hotel life so attractive, when provided as they are so admirably at the Royal Palace establishment, where everything is found that ministers to the pleasure of guests. We have been struck by the moderate rates charged at this magnificent hostelry. We recommend those intending to visit London to make this house their home while in the metropolis, being assured that the pleasure of their trip will be greatly enhanced by their experiences at Kensington Royal Palace Hotel.



FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA DURING 1899:

÷4]3 Q: (Full information as 10,1899, huginess for the remaining Companies is not available for the moment but will be published as soon as returns come in.)

•	RATIO OF LOSSE, PAID TO PREMIUM RECEIPTS.									• *	18:0.				
COMPANIES.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	· 1896 ·	1837	1895	PREMIUM INCOME.	Losses Incurred.	LOSS RATIO.
CAN. COMPANIES.				,				1					↓ 1 max		
British America Quebec Victoria Montreal.	62.4 73.3	10,7 65,9	61.4 71,0	67.6 14.7	75.2 67.3	St.1 73.5	.51.4 79.0	67.5 733	.62,6 .59,5	57.5 67.5	.59.6 117.5	52.8 46.7	851,265.32 * 75,151,96	169,291.85 11,299.67	45.19
Western BRIT. COMPANIES.	50.9	51,5	46,5	46.8	65.2	10,0	64,4	65.2	65.1	57.5	73.8	49.4	503,575.00	261,870.00	51.92
Allisnce. Atlas. Colledonian. Commercial Union Gwirdian Impertal. Lancashire Law Union & Cr'wn Liv, & Lon. & Glo Lon. and Lanca/ London. National. N. Brit, Mer. Norwich Jnion. Phœnix of London Roval. Norwich Jnion. Phœnix of London Roval. Scot. Union & Nat. Sun Fire. Union	74,5 45,8 45,6 65,4 63,4 7,2,5 65,3 71,9 51,1 59,1 55,1 55,6	7-2,0 65,0 50,8 51,9 40,1 49,2 50,3 34,8 37,7 58,4 55,4 55,3 45,9 54,3 53,8 	(6,9 67.3 57.5 59.5 52.3 37.2 26.3 33.3 33.3 45.6 65.0 9 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 42.5 39.8	11.7 70.8 47.6 75.3 47.9 53.8 61.5 44.7 12.6 67.6 55.9 70.5 58.7 48.2 53.8 33.5 	77.8 83.5 57.5 57.5 55.6 44.4 71.0 57.9 41.5 36.8 49.4 91.8 72.9 67.7 61.7 65.8 61.7 42.7	43.0 57.5 52.0 52.0 60.1 55.9 60.1 55.9 60.1 55.9 60.1 55.9 60.1 55.9 60.1 55.9 60.1 55.9 60.1 55.9 60.1 60.1 60.1 60.1 60.1 60.1 60.1 60.1	S7.4 78.6 19.5 55.5 84.5 55.5 84.5 69.2 97.6 77.6 83.9 97.6 70.5 64.1 83.5 84.1 83.5 84.1 83.5 84.1 83.5 84.1 83.5 84.1 83.5 84.1 83.5 84.1 83.5 84.5 84.5 84.5 84.5 84.5 84.5 84.5 84	93.7 57.1 69.4 62.7 57.5 57.5 57.5 57.5 63.3 63.3 63.3 63.3 70.5 57.1 55.5 57.1 55.5 57.1 55.5 57.1 56.5 57.1 62.3 63.3 70.8 65.2 65.2 65.2 61.0	73.3 56.0 59.6 75.4 58.6 59.5 91.1 90.5 99.1 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5	68.5 59.0 62.5 61.39 60.1 57.5 60.1 45.6 57.3 57.3 59.0 45.3 59.0 45.3 57.7 43.3 63.3 55.6 55.9 83.5	53.5 61.1 62.95 72.55 56.96 72.8 71.6 72.8 72.8 72.8 72.8 61.1 77.19 55.96 61.1 77.19 55.74 53.74 53.74 53.74 42.52 53.74 42.52 42.52 43.75 43.75 43.75 43.75 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53.74 43.75 53	63.6 97.6 55.8 56.7 49.9 105.4 119.2 56.8 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.8 97	157,626,82 110,158,03 + 202,745,38 349,613,92 345,036,00 279,926,72 + 330,999,49 ** 37,163,03 1 361,706,96 * 207,306,00 1 27,40,04 + 227,40,04 + 227,40,04 + 227,40,04 + 227,40,04 + 225,505,03 150,158,00 449,000,33 255,230,27 252,174,00 § 507,333,51 613,333,00 151,875,00 151,875,90	$\begin{array}{c} 82,119.45\\ 90.414.0\\ 102,748.00\\ 231,1e6.84\\ 175,35.40\\ 184,075.30\\ 184,075.30\\ 184,071.20\\ 97,344.70\\ 95,230.10\\ 35,573.00\\ 95,230.10\\ 35,230.10\\ 35,230.10\\ 36,237.70\\ 103,757.30\\ 103,750\\ 1$	70.85
Etna. Connecticut Haytford. Notth America. Phenix of Brook Phœnix of Hart. Queen of America.	55.00 64.56 51.46 144.65	£6.7 54.7 45.6 37.8	42.6 24.1 44.9 4.6)	67.8 37 6 81.7 44.8 37.6 20.8	55.6 36.7 72.3 45.7 54.9 56.6 18.7	75.5 45.4 51.3 56.6 \$2.9 79.9 79.5	63.4 62.1 70.2 65.0 70.8 96.4 63.0	56.8 41.5 65.3 70.7 69.9 75 67.1	78.8 76.3 75.6 62.4 95.3 71.2 66.9	47.6 52.1 50.8 67.6 61.9 72.9 59.4	67.2 75.0 60.9 84.0 54:7 80.6 56.8	61.4 98.3 68.S 79.8 64.3 85.0 41.2	175,643,42 57,215.09 120,000.00 77,257.73 100,165,71 206,660.00	103,455.48 3,459.89 51,500.00 44,459.4 90,658.98 164,865.00	L7.52 58.01
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RECAPITULATION.

Averag	e1\$87	70.9
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For period from April 1 to December 31 1899.

- b) period non april 1 to December 31, 1899.
 c) For period from May 15 to December 31, total expenses were \$27,553.97.
 c) For period from May 15 to December 31, total expenses were \$27,553.97.
 c) Figures estimate 1 subject to correction.
 Loses actually incurred, not cash 1 aid out.
 Expenses for the year were \$102,3:5 total expension of the period of the

Melbourne, 1881, Highest Award. Sydney, 1879, Tighest Award. Melbourne, 1989, Highest Award. Adelaide, 1881, only Gold Medal. Christchurch, 1832 Gold Medal. Crystal Palace, 1881, Highest Award. Capetown, 1817, Silver Medal. Port Elizabeth, 1885, First Order of Merit for Excellence Adelaide, 1889, Highest Award. 5

Telegraphic Address :- "LA PLATA, SHEFFIELD."



LA PLATA WORKS, MALIN BRIDCE, SHEFFIELD, England. B. & B. LTD, have purchased the old-established business of Burgon & Wilkinson (Late W. WILKINSON), Suring Works, Grimesthorp, manufacturers of Sheep and Garden Shears, Hammers, Scissors, Farriers' Knives, etc., and are currying on the manufacture of these at their La Plata Works. WORKS, MALIN BRIDCE, SHEFFIELD, England.

Produced by Fermenting Worts, and at Present Wasted.

THERE IS A VERY LARGE AND RAPIDLY GROWING DEMAND FOR THIS GAS AT REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

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

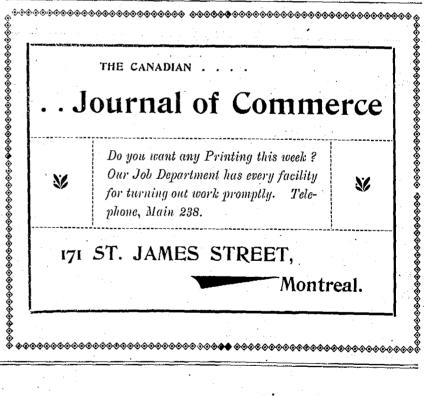
FULL PARTICULARS AS TO PLANT AND METHOD OF WORKING PATENT SYSTEM MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

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

-A tendency to form combines is apparently being developed in the Japan cotton industry. According to a native paper, the Asahi, Merji, and Temma cotton spinning companies are to be amalgamated soon; the combined capital, however, is to be reduced in this case, it is said, from 2,106,680 yen, the present aggregate, to 1,500,000 yen.

-Influential citizens of Guelph, Ont., are endeavoring to have that eity choisen as the permanent point for the annual mid-winter exhibition of the Ontario Fat Stock Society. Guelph possesses many advantages in that respect besides the fact that Wellington County is recognised throughout the Dominion for the excellence of its live stock.

-The following trade enquiries were received at the Ganadian Government offices in London this week. Replies from Ganada are invited: By an importing firm for names of reliable shippers of Ganadian fruit pulp.—A party desiring to import wood powder in quantities of 5,000 to 10,000 tons per annum wishes to communicate with Ganadian producers.—A wholesale brush manufacturer has been asked to supply a quantity of Canadian made brushes and wishes to be referred to a London agent who could submit prices.—Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian section Imperial Institute, has had the following enquiries and invites replies: A northern firm of importers wishes to hear of Canadian manufacturers of gig spokes, wheels and hickory hammer shafts. — A Glasgow firm points out opening for Canadian nuts and bolts, and asks for names of manufacturers American manufacturers are finding a market here for same.—An Irish firm can contract for 50,000 sets spruce box boards cut to dimensions for manufacture of patent butter boxes.—A Midland manufacturer of anchors and chains is prepared to appoint a resident Canadian agent.—A Welsh firm wants immediate quotations for 150,000 spruce and white wood boxes cut to dimensions: Tops and bottoms, 18 in. x 11 in.; sides, 18 x 9; ends, 19 x 9. Quotations c.i.f., London. Delivery before 31st May. Cash less 2½ per cent. against B.L. and insurance. policy.







THE RIVERSIDE COLD STORAGE AND ICE COMPANY, LTD., LIVERPOOL.

Refrigerating plant manufactured and supplied by J. & E. HALI "Limited. (Patent Carbonic Anhydride System.) CAPACITY, 1,000,000 cubic feet of cold storage. 50 TONS OF ICE MADE PER DAY.

These machines are extremely simple. Use a material having no noxious or poisonous fumes. Being fitted with a safety valve, no neglect or ignorance can cause an accident.

OVER100 MACHINES SUPPLIED FOR DAIRIES IN ENGLAND AND COLONIES.

Fruit Cold Storage a speciality.

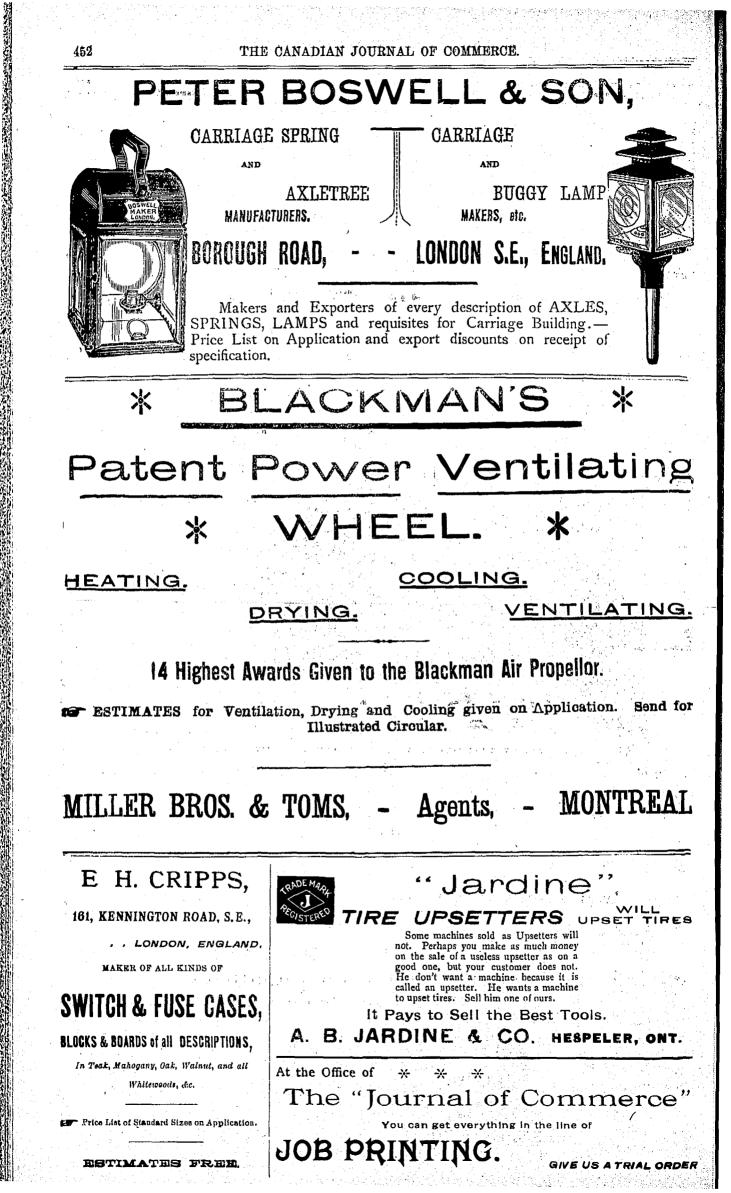
J 🎂 E. HALL'S

Refrigerating Machines Supplied to

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

J. & E. HALL, Limited, 23 St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E. C., Eng.,

DARTFORD IRON WORKS, KENT. Eng.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1900.

Name of Article	•3. <i>•</i> •	Wholessie		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Split Batts or Bale KIP Pebbled or Buff Bale Glazed Buff Button, Machine Glazed Buff Button, "" Pollah Calf, "" Same Calf, Bale, Cong on "" Tan Russla Calf, I "" Trench Pat, Calf o "" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	r Butt. Goody " McKa ale. Cong or r Enamel Lee	0 90 1 10 0 80 0 90 1 10 1 20 0 95 1 00 1 20 1 50 1 00 1 20 1 30 1 75 1 10 1 25 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 9 175, 9 200 full 2 42 2 50 Womens. Misses. 0 75 S0 0 65 0 70 9 0 1 00 0 80 0 90 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00 1 25 1 60 1 15 1 25 1 00 1 15 1 25 1 00 0 90 1 20 1 25 1 50 1 15 1 25 1 60 1 15 1 50 2 00 1 20 1 50 1 60 1 10 0 90 1 00 1 25 1 60 1 15 1 25 1 60 2 00 1 20 1 25 1 50 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 50 1 50 2 00 1 20 1 50 1	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 471 \\ 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 1 & 70 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 1 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & $	Brooms. Good Luck 24 stg. Var. Han. Rose 4 varn. hand heavy Paney 4 " " medium Thistle 4 " " " Map Leaf A 4 stgs. " B 4 " stained Shamrock A 4 "tyarn ban " B 4 " stained Daisy A stgs varn handle " B 3 " stained " Tulip No. 1 stgs " " Curling 4 " Curling 4 " Curling 4 " S str. hamboo handle Drugs & Cherricals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloes, Capte Borax, xtls Born, Potass Camphor. Ref Rings " Refoz.ck. Citrac Magnesia lb Cocaine Hyd. (oz) Coream Fatts	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 Heavy Chemicals. Bieachine Powder. Bine Vitrioi. Brimatine. Ganatic Soda 60	6 2 2 2 1 2 0 0 2 2 1 2 0 0 2 2 1 2 0 0 2 2 2 1 2 0 0 2 2 1 2 0 0 2 2 1 2 0 0 2 1 2 0 2 2 1 2 0 0 2 0 2
Name of Article. Canned Coods. Lobeters. Sardines. X. Canadian Sardines Mackerel Jalmon (Clams, 1-b tins, per doz. Oysters " "Comatoes, Ss. per doz. Peaches, 2-lb. yellow. "Salb. Bartlett Fears, 2-lb. tins, per doz. Strawberries 28. Mageberries 28. Cooceberries Pres 2 28. Gooceberries Pres 2 28. Gradges, 2-lb. tins, p. do. Gond, 21b. tins. Pana, 2-lb tine. String Beans	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Name of Article. Corn Beef 1-lb "2-lbs "4-lbs "6-lbs "14-lbs "14-lbs "2-lb "14-lbs "14-lbs "2-lb "2-lb "2-lb "14-lbs "2-lb "2-lb "14-lbs "2-lb "2-lb "14-lbs "2-lb "2-lb "15 Deviled Tong's. K lb." Ham, K-lb. Turkey, K-lb. Soups, lbs Sli ed Bacon, K lb. "11b. "Ham, 1lb.	W holesale Ca. Amr. 1 20 1 45 230 2 62 0 00 5 12 7 0.3 8 65 7 0.3 8 65 14 50 19 00 8 00 3 45 600 6 89 0 00 12 50 0 00 12 50 0 00 13 75 0 93 0 0 95 1 85 1 80 1 95 1 16 1 90 0 0 1 3 75 0 95 1 85 1 80 1 95 1 16 1 90 0 00 3 00	Bpeom Salts Glycerine Gum Arabic per Ib	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Green "large Draft " Large dry Gaspe per quil Salmon, brie Lak, Salmon, brie Lak, Salmon, (tierces) "Boneless Flab "Cod Finnan Haddles N. S. Salt Herrings, I. halt-barrels Salt Lawe Trout, half-brie Flour. Wintor Whest patents Manitoba patents Strong Bakere Strong Bakere Ontmeal, bri Con meal, bag Bran Manitobs, bulk Bran Ontario bulk Shorts	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., Limiteo, MONTREAL. Manufacturers of REFINED SUGARS of the well-known

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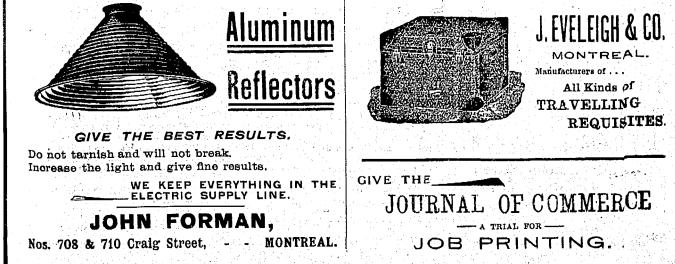
the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Late Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes. "CROWN " GRANULATED, "CREAM" SUGARS, (not dried) YELLOW SUGARS of all grades and Standards. SYRUPS of all grades in bris. and half bris. y. SOLE MAKERS of high class Syrup in tins, 2 lb, and 8 lb. each. Special Brand, the finest which can be made. EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality.

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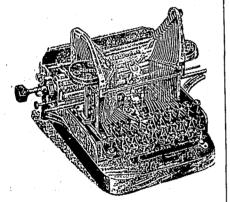
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FOR SALE, in Canada (about 5 miles West) of Niagars Falls) in the Garden of the Dominion, that First-class (irsin, Pasture and Frait Farm known as "BEECHLANDS," sltuated immediately East of the town of Thoroid, and 4) miles from St. Catharines, in the Province of Ontario ; about i mile from P.O. Market, Railway Stations, (hurches, Schools, Ec., containing about 80 acres fertile loam clay ; Fishing Stream of Water and Rail-way: through the place ; Partridge Grove at lower end ; Barns, Stables and other Onthonees, all for \$7,600. Or will sell without large Stone Iloues and part of Orchard. Grove and Lawn, say 6 acres. The Gothe Stone Lodge House, at the North gate is sample for ordinary family. East terms of reament. The place is well adapted for, and proge House, and amily. Easy term adapted for, and Hay, Clovef, Apj ns, Cherries, Quir the negriy a with privilege of buying. No waste land. Theroid and St. Catharites have a connecting electric-trams ervice running through the manufac-turing to the falls has been replaced by an electric railway recently. Address the Journal of Commerce, Montreal, Canada. ne inary ia '- well



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1900.

	MON	TREAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	S CURRENT-THUR	(SDA 1, F)	EB. 8, 1900.	
Name of Articia.	Wholessie	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article	Wholessie
Farm Products. HUTTER: Oct. Cr Winter makes Finest Twp. Dairy Western "Good to choice	021 023 019 020 018 020	Crain New No. 1 Hard, Ft. Will No. 1 Northern do Oats, In stole	0 00 0 68 1 0 00 0 63 1 0 00 0 60 1 00 0 31	Molasses (Barbados) Porto Rico Evaporated Apples, New. do do Old. Raisins: Sultanas	0 00 0 40 0 00 0 09 0 00 0 07 1	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, "Italian Peel-Citron Orange Lemon	S C. S C. 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 08 0 10 0 13 0 14 0 16 0 11 0 13 0 10 0 12
Fresh Rolla CHEEBE: Choicest, col'd White	0 20 0 21 0 113 0 12 0 11, 0 113	Peas. per 60 ibs, In store Rye, In store Crocerles <i>7</i> εω, (HLChest & Cad.)	0 00 0 451 0 681 0 69 0 00 0 58	Loose Musc. Malaga Layers, London Con. Cluster Extra Dessert Royal Bucking'm	1 50 1 75 2 20 2 30 2 75 0 00 3 50 0 00	Chocolats Vanilla, yel. wrap. 24 x 1/2 lb do Chamois do do do Pink do do do Bine do do n. tp. Van. Green do do	0 48 0 48 0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66 0 50 0 58
Eags Select new Culls. Refrigorator Limed. Fall, treph	0 12 0 13 0 13 0 15 0 14 0 14 0 15 0 16	Japan, com. to med., D "good med. to fine "choicest	0 17 0 19 0 221 0 25 0 26 0 36 0 061 0 08	Valencia	0 06 0 071	o do Lilac do do uo do Bronze do do do do White do do Unsweet'd blue prem do Starch:	0 58 0 66 0 65 0 74 0 73 0 83 0 38 0 49
German "	0 14 0 15 0 14 0 14 0 131 0 19 0 28 0 35 0 30 0 00 0 18 0 26	Gunpowder, Moyune Gunpowder, Moyune "good" Pingsuey med to good Oolong	0 30 0 45 0 22 0 25 0 25 0 35 0 14 0 16 0 19 0 28 0 28 0 42	Vostizzas Figs in bags " new layers Sh. Almonds, bzs"	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Can. Laundry Silver Gloss Benson's Prep. Corn "Sat. Chr. label Can. Pure Corn No. 1 Wh. blue 48 lb Vinegar ; less 10 p.c. dis.	000 0071
Hog PhoDucts: Bacon, emoked, per b Ha na, city cured, ' '.' Canvassed Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl do mess Dressed Hogs, 100 lbs	0 10 0 11 0 00 0 00 0 00 15 00	indian	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Walnuts	0 00 0 08, 0 13 0 14 0 10 0 11 6 0 09; 0 12, 8 0 90 1 20 0 15 0 16	Imp Trip Cote D'or Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. XX	0 28 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 17 0 00
Jressed Hogs. 100 lbs Lard, per b Can pure "Com. Refined SzsDs: Olover, red, per 1b	. 0 071 0 09 . 0 06 0 07	Java	0 17 0 18 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 18 0 10 0 15	Nutmegs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Soap: Best Laundry Common	0 17 0 00 0 27 0 00 0 05 0 05 0 02,0 04 3 70 3 90
Alsike, per b Timothy, (Can'n) per beh "Wester Flax 56 lbs Fall Rye	. 0 07 0 14 . 2 00 2 35 n 1 50 2 10 . 1 20 1 40 . 0 75 0 90	Chicory	0 06 0 11 0 00 0 06 0 00 4 50	Mustard, 4 lb 59 jar, Eng i lb i 4 lb jars, Cana. i 1 lb iii	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Telephone Parlor, 200's do 100's Tiger. Sovereign	8 55 3 75 1 50 1 60 1 70 1 80 8 45 3 65
Millet		Germa ⁿ gran ¹ d Ex Ground, in bris """ in bxs Powdered, in bris "boxes "boxes "boxes "Boxis Lamps, in bris	0 00 5 10 0 00 5 10 0 00 5 30 0 00 4 85 0 00 5 10 0 00 5 10	 Rice, C. C. exandard B. Patna. Burmah	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 3 & 25 \\ 4 & 75 & 5 & 25 \\ 4 & 00 & 4 & 25 \\ 5 & 00 & 5 & 25 \\ 15 & 6 & 75 & 7 & 75 \end{array}$	Royal Lily do Rose Globe Improved Globe Hardware.	1 65 0 00 1 65 0 00 1 8.4 0 06
Beeswax Bsans: Med. prime do. Beet hand picked Sugar Maple Syrup Maplein tine	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" " half bris " " 100-lb bxs	0 00 5 20 0 00 5 10 0 00 5 20	Tapioca, Pearl	0 00 0 04	Tin. Block ,L & F, W D Straits	. 000 034 000 000 000 035

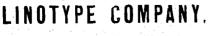


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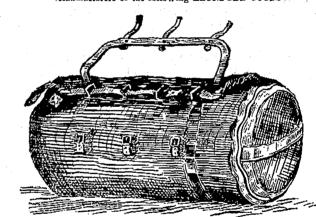


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Rubber Kit Bags, Dumage Bags, Sleeping Bags, Pack Straps, Pack Bags, Pack Saddles, Klondyke Boots, Klondyke Shoes, Been Skin Oil Tanned and Hair Lined Moccasins, Harness, Mexican English and all other kinds of Saddles, Trunks. Valises. Bags. Satchels,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



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ARTHUR KAVANAGH, Manager. J. H. FAIRBANK, Proprietor.

MONT	REAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THUI	RSDAY, F	EB. 8, 1900.	
Name of Article Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Marciware Continued. S c S c Cur NAL SCHEDULS. Sase Price, per Keg, carlots 2 85 0 00 Striss-Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails. Jut and Pence Nails- 6 and 20d Hot Cut, per 100 lbs 0 05 0 00 and 9d " 0 10 0 00 and 9d " 0 00 00 for pribols 1 00 0 00 and Flooring Nails- 0 55 0 00 oto 30d per 100 lbs 0 55 0 00 and 7d " 0 95 0 00 and 7d " 0 95 0 00 and 7d " 0 95 0 00 and 7d " 1 20 0 00 and 8d " 0 95 0 00 and 8d " 0 95 0 00 and 7d " 1 20 0 00 and 8d " 1 20 0 00 and 8d " 0 95 0 00 <	# 10 ¥ 1n ¥ 1n 1in 1 1in 1in	3 75 0 00 4 75 5 00 4 46 465 2 50 base 2 45 0 00 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 85 3 30 3 30 3 30 3 85 3 85	* 16 * 3.16 * 3.16 * 3.16 Base Price carload. Lees than 2d * 2d f * 3d * 3d * * 2d f * 3d *	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 01 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 2 95 0 00 3 70 000 3 70 000 5 000 0 11 3 35 3 45 1 000 0 40 0 4	Tallow. cake	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22 and 24 gnage case lots 26 gnage. Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs; Shot, per 100 lbs. Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	7 00 7 20 7 50 8 00 4 3: 4 50 4 00 4 25 5 10 6 00 7 09 6 00 less 15 p.c.	"No.2 "No.8 Fannere pay 31 extra for sorted, cured & inspect of Clips Lambskine each. Calfskins, No. 1 "No. 2 Horse hides, No. 1 "No. 2	0 00 0 07	Turney G., pot case Turpentine, net Benzine. <i>Petroleum:</i> Gasoline 76 gravity Stove Gasoline. Car Lote Store, 1. p. c. off Crown Acme American W. W.	0 79 0 8 0 24 0 3 0 00 0 2 0 01 0 2 0 16 0 1 0 17 0 1

-Linen goods continue to advance. The upward tendency has been so steady that all lines into which linen enters are being correspondingly raised. From Balymena, Ireland, it is reported that steadily increasing prosperity is still the great characteristic of the linen market. Everything is going on satisfactorily, and business is marked with decided firmness in all branches of the trade, with an apparent upward tendency. There were twenty tons of medium quality flax in the last market, with a large attendance of buyers, and a very active demand. The prices obtained showed an advance of from 3d to 6d. per stone all round. In Belfast the market shows little actual change as regards demand, but prices tend upwards. Current business keeps on a level with production, and the strength of manufacturers and spinners' position is fully sustained. The spinning branch is tolerably brisk, but much more might be done if producers were disposed to book. Warp yarns are appreciably stiffening. The manufacturing end is firm but unchanged. Boiled yarn goods are in moderate request. Cloth for dyeing, hollands and elastics, is selling freely. Handkerchiefs are active, and damasks, towellings, crash, and home-keeping goods generally a trifle better. The home demand for white goods is satisfactory on the whole. The export trade keeps up well.



<u>Wholesale</u> HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS Caverhill's Buildings, St. Peter St.,

Largest and most complete stock of SHELF HARDWARE in the Dominion, MONTREAL

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1900. Mean Name of Article. Name of Article. Wholesale Name of Article. Wholesale Wholesale Name of Article Wholesal \$ c. 0 75 0 75 1 00 2 50 1 60 5 c. 5 c Capstan Cigarettes, 10s, 50s. Gold Flake, 10s, 50s...... Three Castles, 10s, 50s..... Gold Tip, 50s, 10s..... Gerth's Smoking, per lb.... \$ c. 0 15 \$. c. Class. Salt-Continued. S C. Sc. Ports Special Dairy, per bri. 2 00 2 50 quarters 0 45 0 50 Spi Cheese Sait p bag 2001b 1 25 1 50 Turk's Island per bush.... 0 30 0 35 Tarragona... Sandeman Warter & May sPorts gal. Sherrica-Pen artin Wisdom & Warter's Sher-0 00 0 00 0 C0 0 00 2 00 2 10 4 50 4 75 0 15 0 20 26 to 40.... 41 to 50.... 51 to 60.... 1 25 0 00 do. 51 to mo..... Paints, &cc. 1. ead pure by to 100 lb. kgs. do No. 2. do No. 2. do No. 2. White Lead dry...... Yen othan Red Eng's. Yel. Ochre, French. Whiting, ordinary. do. Gilders. do. Gilders. do. Barls, do. Brglish Cement, cask. Fire Bricks per 1000. Fire Clay. Rosin. Content. Stocken Sheet... Wool. **Tobacco**-Cut Smoking. No. 1 Black Chewing, cade No. 2 do Old Chum, in pkg., 10s and 12s. ries.... per gal..... $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 19 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 54 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \end{array}$ 2 00 Fleece do clothing do clothing Tub Wash. Pulled, combing..... do super..... do extra 0 21 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 24 1 60 0 26 0 70 0 80 0 80 0 90 0 50% 0 65% Clarsts-St. Juliens...... Barton & Guestier...... Nat. Johnson & Sons..... J. Calvet & Co...... 0 00 0 82 128. Old Chum, in tine, lbs. and super.... extra Scoured..... 0 00 0 82 0 00 0 95 0 00 0 85 0 00 0 85 0 00 0 83 0 00 0 83 0 00 0 80 do Natai..... Oape, greasy..... do cleaned..... Australian greasy..... scoured Champagnes-Pommery, Fils & Co..... G. H. Mumm....... Perrier. Jouet & Co..... 28 00 30 00 28 00 80 00 28 00 80 00 Brandies-Hennessy ...gal. 7 00 6 50 1 Star..... Coses 12 75 14,00 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 05 Waste. No. 1, White Cotton. Scotch Whiskeys Dewars Scotch extra spec. 12 25 13 00 Spl. Liqueur..... 9 25 10 00 " ?, No. 1, Colored Cotton Jonesti Jornestic Broken Sheet.... French Casks..... do bris..... American White, bris.... Goopers' Glue...... Golden Ochre...... Brunewick Green..... Brench Imperial Green..... Vermillionette..... Gonuine Quicksliver...... No.1 Furnit'e Varn'h, pr.gl 's do do Rrown Japan.... 0 00 0 95 No 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 80 0 66 0 61 0 60 0 61 Gin--do green do do hhds..... 11 80 11 50 5 90 6 00 3 00 8 15 Wines, Liquors, &c. Ale-English.....qts 2 60 2 55 1 621 1 671 Irish Whisky-Porter Dublin Stout...qts do do ..pts
 Geo Roe & Co. 1 star, qts
 9 50 0 00

 do
 do 3 stars, qts
 9 70 10 50

 John Jamleson & Co.....
 9 50 11 50

 Angostura Bitters, per
 9 50 10 50

 case of 2 doz...
 14 50 15 00

 Banagher Irish Whisky, qts
 9 75 10 25

 do
 do do per gal
 4 00 4 25

 Watson's OldIrish, qts, pros.
 7 7 5 8 76
 0 00 0 63 2 40 2 45 0 00 0 70 4 50 4 05 2 20 8 60 8 00 6 00 4 60 4 15 2 30 0 00 8 50 6 50 0 00 0 67 0 00 0 67 0 00 0 67 Rye Whileky gal.2 5.) ins... 0 00 § 1b... 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 50 0 75 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 Canadian Wines

6 50

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Golden Diana, Fine Old Port Niagara Burgundy

Claret Dry Concord

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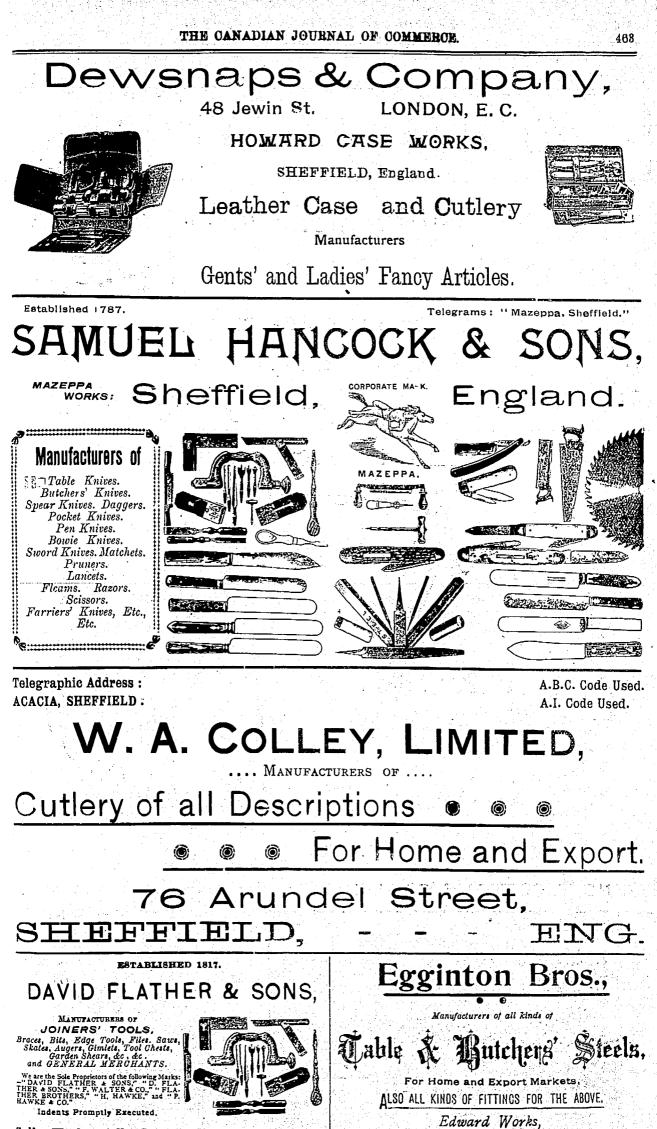


Gilders', Painters', Glaziers' and Plumbers' Knives and Shave Hocks Farrier Knives. Painters' Steel Graining Combs.





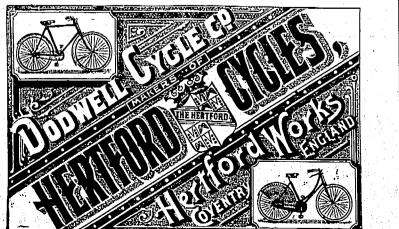




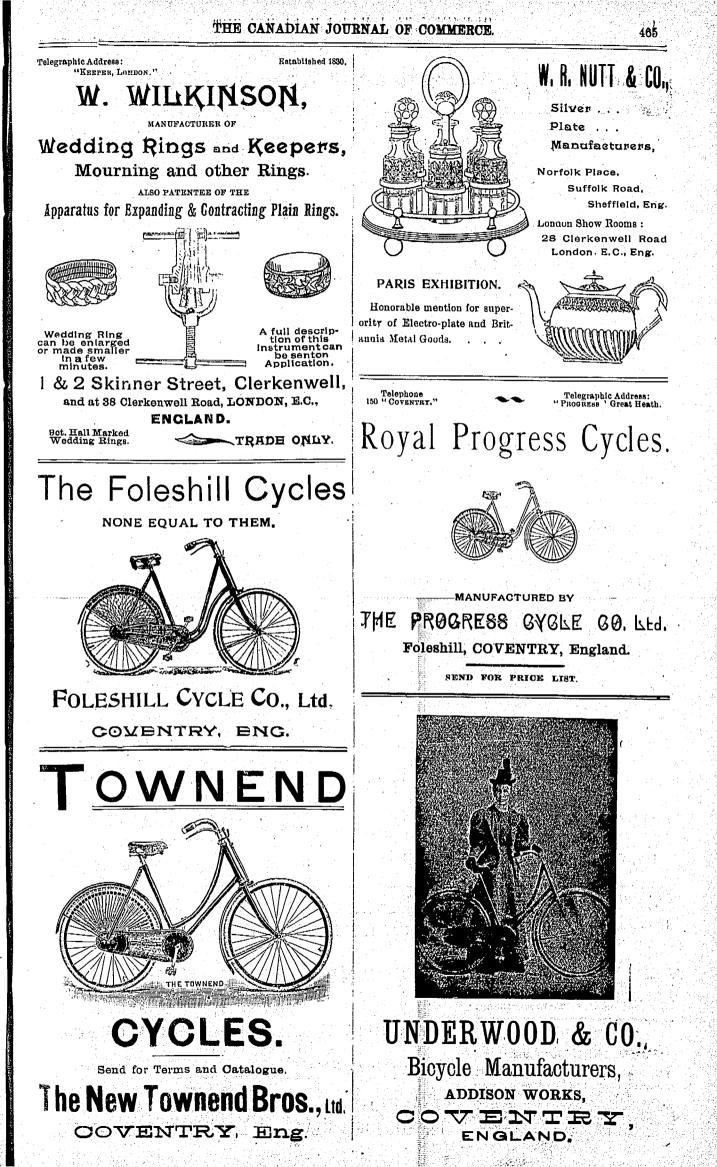
Solly Works, Solly Street, SHEFFIELD, England. | 140 Edward Street,

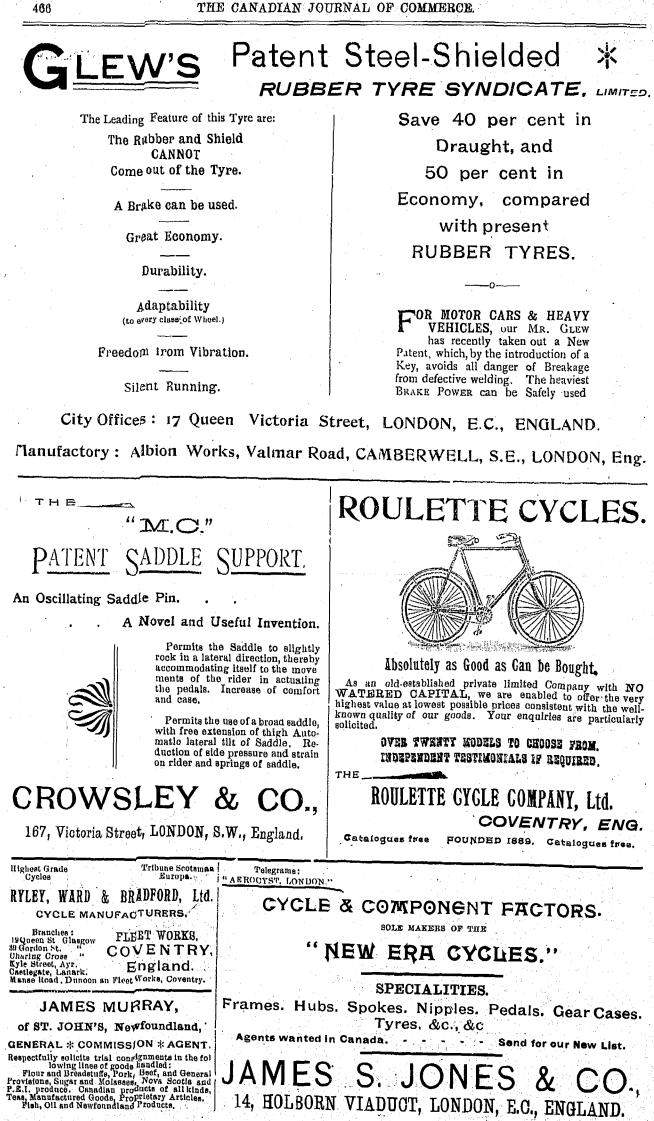
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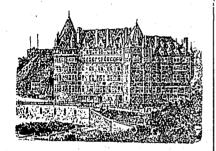
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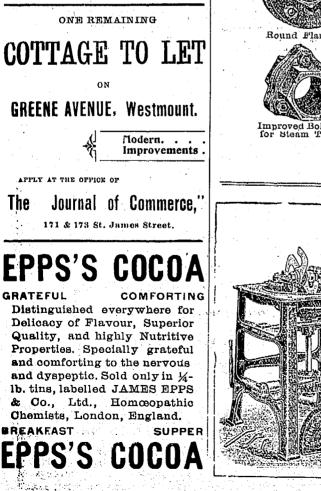


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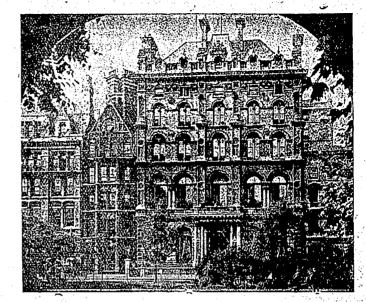
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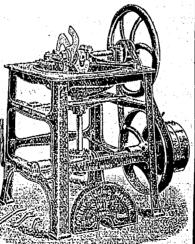


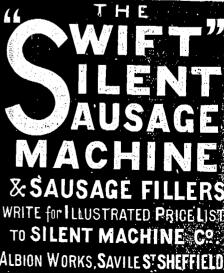
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1,500,000

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tection of Policyholders.'

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