## -Insurance Chronicle.

Vol. XXXV-No. 10. TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1901.


THE PACKARD ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED
or st. Oatharines, ont.

MAKERS OF


Lamps and Transformers

Sole Agents for

## SCHEEFFER METERS,



## The <br> "Modern Shoe Factory"

Is being enlarged
to meet the growing demand for the

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { J. \& T. BELL } \\
& \text { and. }{ }^{\text {H. }} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Fine Footwear

## 



W
E shall be pleased to have you inspect our exhibit in the Main Building at Toronto Exhibition. It is the finest example of Architectural Sheet Metal Work ever shown in Canada.

## The Metal/ic Roofing Con in <br> Cor. King \& Dufferin Sts., Toronto

## RICE LEWIS \& SON LIMITED.

Arthur B. Lee, President. Burdett Lee

Wholesale \& Retail

## Shelf and

 Heavy
## HARDWARE,

. . BAR . .
Iron and Steel,

## Wrought Iron PIPE and FITTINGS.

TORONTO, = Ontario.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

morated by Act of Parliament Capital all Paid-up, $812,000,00000$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Res erve Fund } \ldots 1 . . & 7,000,00000 \\ \text { Undivided Profits. } & 764,70391\end{array}$

Head Office: MONTREAL
Board of Directors:
Rt. Hon. Lord STRATHCONA AND Mount Roval, G.C.M.G., President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Edw. B. Greenshields, Esq.
R. B. Angus, Esq. Air William C. Macdonald.
A. F. Gant, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq. James Ross, Esq. A. MacNIDER, Chicf Inspector and Supt. of Branches. W. S. Clouston, Insp. of Branch Returns. F. W. TAylor, Ass't Insp. Jas. Aird, Sec,
BRANCHES IN CANADA. Montreal-H. V. Meredith, Mand

| Ontario | Ontario-Con. | Quebec | Manitoba \& N W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Almonte | London | Montreal | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Belleville | Ottawa | " West End Br. | Calgary, Alberta |
| Brantford | Perth | ". Seigneurs St. | Lethbridge, Alta. |
| Brockville | Peterboro | " Pt. St. Charles | Regina, Ass'a. |
| Chatham | Picton | Quebec | British Col. |
| Cornwall | Stratford | Lower Prov. | Greenwood |
| Deseronto William | St. Mary | Thatham, N. B. | Nelson |
| Goderich | Toronto | Mrencton, $\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{B}$. | New Denver |
| Guelph | W" Yonge St. Br. | St. John, N.B. | Now Westminster |
| Gamilton | Wallaceburg | Amherst, N.S. | Voseland |
| Lindsay |  | Glace Bay | Vernon |
|  |  | Sydney, N.S. | Victoria |

Newfoundland-St. John's, Nfld.-Bank of Montreal.
Great Britain-London-Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E
In the United States-New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, agents, 59 Wall St, Bankers in Great Britain-London-The Bank of England. The Union Bank of London. The London and Westminster Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Scotland-The British Line
Company Bank and Branches.
BaNKERE IN TuF UNITED STATEs-New York-The National City Bank. The Bank of
New York, N.B.A. National Bank of Commerce in New York. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank, J. B. Moors \& Co. Buffalo-The Marine Eank, Buffalo
Head Office,

## CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

 TORONTOPaid-up Capital, 88,000,000 Rest.............. 2,000,000 DIRECTORS : Robert Kilgour, Esq., Vice-President. John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D. D. L. J. W. Flavelle, Esq.
B. E. WALKER, General Manager Eq, J. H. Kingman, Esq, Asst. General Manager H. Ireland, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches

## Ayr <br> Barrie Belleville <br> Belleville Berlin Blenheim Blenheim Brantford Cayuga Chatham Chatham Collingwood


 New York, San Francisco, Cal, Portland, Ore. Seatle, Wash, Skagway, Alaska,
Bankers in Great Britain-The Bank of Scotland, London; Lloyds Bank, Limited; Smith, Payne \&Rmiths, London. $C$ ARTS ABROAD:

France-Credit Iyonnais, Paris; Messrs. Lazard, Freres \& Cie.. Paris. GermanyDeutsche Bank. Holiand- Disconto Maatschappij, Rottedam. Bexarum-Messrs. J.
Matthieu \& Fils, Brussels. Mexico-Banco de Londres y Mexico. West Indies-Eank of Nova Scotia, Kingston, Jamaica; Colonial Bank and Branches. BERMUDA- Bank of
Bermuda, Hamilton. SoUTH AMERICA-British Bank of South America; Iondon and Bermuda, Hamilton. Sovth America-British Bank of South America; London and
Brazilian Fank. INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN-The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. South AFFECA-Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, Bank of Africa, Australasia. HoNoLuLv-First National Bank of Hawaii ; Bishop \& Co,

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

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

## Head Office,

 MONTREAL.Board of Directors :



## The Molsons Bank

## 92nd DIVIDEND

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of Four per cent., and a Bonus of One per cent. upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank, in Montreal, and at the branches, on and after the

First day of October next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 3oth September, both days inclusive.

## The Annual General Meeting

of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on Monday, the 21st of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

> By order of the Board,

## Bank of British North America

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that an Interim Dividend, free from Income Tax, for the half year ended 3 oth June last, of 30 shillings per share, being at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IER ANNUM, will be paid on the

## Fourth Day of October Next

to the Proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies. The dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the Fourth day of October next, to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfer can be made between the 2oth inst. and the 4 th prox., as the books must be closed during that period. By order of the Court.

No. 5 Gracechurch Street,
A. G. WALLIS

September 3rd, igor.

## THE DOMINION BANK

Head Office,
TORONTE
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Belleville } & \text { Guelph } & \text { Montral } \\ \text { Brampton } & \text { Huntsville, Ont. Napanee } & \text { Oshawa } \\ \text { Seaforth } & \text { Whitby }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Belleville } & \text { Guelph } \\ \text { Brampton } & \text { Huntsville, Ont. Napanee } & \text { Neaforth } & \text { Nhitby } \\ \text { Cobourg } & \text { Lindsay } & \text { Orillia } & \text { Sravenhurst } \\ \text { Uxbridge } & \text { Winnipeg } & \text { North Enat }\end{array}$ Toronto-Dundas Street, cor. Queen. Market, cor. King and Jarvis Streets. Oures
Street, cor. Esther Street. Sherbourne Street, cor. Queen. Spadina Avenue, cor, Collees
Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great, Britain and Furope bought reet, cor. Esther Street, Sherbourne Street, cor, Queen. Spadina Avenue, cor, Coltiees
Drafts on all parss of the United States, Great Britain and Europe bought and sold, Letters of Credit issued available at all points in Europe, China and Japan.
T. G. BROUGH. General Manarer.


Capital Paid-up Reserve Furld.

## Head Office,

TORONTO


NEW YORE-Importerg' and Traders' National Bank.
NexTREAL-Canadian Bank of Comerce
ICXION, EXGLANI-National Fank of Scotland.
All lankirg lusiness In mptly atteaded to. Concfcrdfrie pelicited,
GEO. P. REII, Generai Concepcrdfrce pelicited.
GEO. P. REII, General Manager

## THE BANK OF TORONTO

Head Office, Toronto, Can.

## DIRECTORS

 Duncan Coulson, General Manager Jooseph Henderson, Inspector

| Branches |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| Montreal <br> " Pt, St. Charles | Port Hope <br> Rossiand, B.C <br> St. Catharines <br> Seterboro |
| Stayner |  |
| Petrolia | Wallaceburg |

Bankers
Iondon, England-The London City and Midland Bank, Limited.
Collections made on the best terms and remitted for on day of payment.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE,

## D. R. Wikie, General Manager BRANCHES

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Eseex } & \text { Hamilton } & \text { Montreal } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Port Colborne }\end{array} \text { St. Catharines }\end{array}$

 Aoestre-London, Eng-- Lloyds Bank Limited. New York-Bank of Montreal.

## The ROYAL

Head Office,
HALIFAX,

## caum rame Bank of Canada

Directors. Thomas E. Kenney, Esq., President.; Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Vice-PreHon. David Mackeen. W. B. Torrance, Halifax. Inspector, W. F. Brock, Halifax.
Branches and Agencies of the Bank

Nova Scotia-Halifax, Antisctou, Port Hawkesbury, Shubenacadiderry, Louisburg, C.B. Lunenburg, Maitland, Pictou, Port Hawkesbury, Shubenacadie, Sydney, Truro,
Wejmouth. New Brunswick-St. John, Bathurst, Dorchester, Fredericton, Kingston,
Moncton, Newcastle, Sackville, Woodstock. P.E. Island-Charlottetown, Summerside. Guebec-Montreal, Montreal, West End, Montreal, Westmount, Ontario-Ottawa. British (Fast End). Newfoundland-St. John's. Cuba-Havana. United States-New York
16 Exchange Place), S. H. Voorhees, Agent; Republic, Washington State. Correspondents
Conden
Great Britain-Bank of Scotland. France-Credit Lyonnais, Germany-Deutsche Bank. Aorporation. New York-Chase National Bank. Boston-National Shawmut Bank. Chicago- Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. San Francisco-First National Bank.

## THE QUEBEC BANK

Founded 1818 . Incorp'd 182
Head Office, Quebee Capital Authorized... $\$_{3,000,000}$
Capital Paid-up.....
$2,500,000$

## Board of Directors :

John Breakey, Esq., President F. Billingsley
Ianager

## Thorold, Ont.

 St. George, Beauce, Que. Victoriaville, Que,St. Henry, Que. St. Henry, Que.
Shawenegan Falls, P.Q. W York, U.S.A., Agents Bank of

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

Directors
Charles Magee, President. George Hay, Vice-President Geo. Bryson Alex. Fraser John Mather David Maclaren Denis Murphy Geo. Burn, General Manager. D. M. Finnie, Ottawa Manager
Branches-In Ontario-Alexandria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Wellington Street. Bank Street, Rideau Street, Somerset Street; Parry Otawa Pembroke. Rat Portage, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Toronto, Vankleek Hill, Win-Manitoba-Dauphin, Portage la Prairie. Winnipeg.

## BANK OF <br> NOVA SCOTIA

Capital Paid-up, $\quad: \quad \$ 2,000,000,00$
Reserve Fund,
$2,600,000.00$ Incorporated 1832.
Head Office, Halifax, N. S. Directors:
John Y. Payzant, President
Chas. Arohibald, Vice-President
R. L. Borden. G. S. Campbell.
 In Nova Scotia-Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Dartmouth Digby, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, $\begin{gathered}\text { Westville, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, }\end{gathered}$ Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussex,
Wodstock. In P. E. I.-Charlottetonn and Sunmerside. In Quebec-Montreal and Fafpebiac. In Ontario-Almonte, Arnprior, Berin, Ottawa, Inoronto, In ManitobaJomaica. In Cnited Statef-Eoston, Mass.: Calais, Maine; Chicago Ill.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEO
Capital Paid-up, $82,000,000$
Rest,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Andrew Thomson, Esq., President Hon. John Sharples, Vice-Pres,
D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq. Wm. Price, Esq. Wm. Shaw, Fsq. E. E. Webb, General Manager. F. J. G. BrLertr, Inspector.


| Minnedosa, Man. | Regina, N.W.T. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Montreal, Que | Shelburne, O |
| Moosomin, N.W.T. | Smith's Falls, |
| Moose Jaw, N. W.T. | Souris, Man. |
| Morden, Man. | Toronto, Ont. |
| Neepawa, Man, | Virden, Man. |
| Norwood, Ont. | Wawanesa, Ma |
| N.W.T. | Wiarton, Ont, Winchester, On |
| bec, Que. St, Lewis St, | Winnipeg, Man. Yorkton |

LoxDon-Parr's Bank, Limited. New York-National Park Bank. Boston-
National Bank of the Republic. MINEEAPOLIS-National Bank of Commerce, St, PAUL -St. Panl National Bank, Great Falls, Montana-First National Bank. Chisagi First National Bank

## THE ONTARIO BANK

Head Office, TORONTO Capital Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00 Capital Paid-up, : $\quad 1,383,530.00$ Rest,
Profit and Loss Aict.,
350,000.00
$16,996.04$

DIRECTORS G. R. R. Cockburn, Esg., President Donald Mackay, Ese., Vice-President
Hon. J. C. Aikins R. D. Perry, Esq. A. S. Irving, Esg. Hon. R. Harcourt R. Grass, Esq Charles McGitl, P. Irving, Esq. Hon. R. Harc
Oheneral Manager


The TRADERS BANK OF CANADA
C. D. Warren, Esq., President Board of Directors Drynan, Esq., Vice-President C. Kloepfer, Esq., M.P., Guelph J. H. Beatty, Esq., Thorold HN, Hon. J., R. Stratton


| J. Turnbull, Cashier |  |  | H. S. Steven, Assistant |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| amsville Dundalk Jarvis, Ont. ${ }^{\text {Agencies }}$ Niagara Falls |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berlin | Georgetown | Listowel | Niagara Falls Orangeville |  |  |  |
| Blyth | Hamilton | Lucknow | Owen Sound |  |  |  |
| Brandon, Man. | Barton St | Manitou, Man. | Palmerston |  |  |  |
| arman, Man. | imshy End | Milton | Plum Coulee, | Man. |  |  |
| Delhi | Grimie |  | Port Elgin |  |  |  |
| Dundas | Hamiota, Man. | Correspo | Port |  |  |  |
| Dritish-National Provincial Cank of Englandents Limited, |  |  | Limited, Lon |  |  |  |
| National Bank, Hanover National Bank, New York. International Trust Con-, Bourth |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK

## FREDERICTON Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1864 N

## Foreign Agents

London-Union Bank of London. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston
-Eliot National Bank. Montreal-Union Bank of Lower Canada.

## The NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter nd Act of Parliament.

Established 1825 .

## Head Office

## Edinburgh



Thomas Hector Smith, General Manager George B. HArt, Secretary James London Office-37 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application.
acted.

## Real Estate 

is the basis of all security, hence The Standard Loan Company cannot become insolvent because its assets consist entirely of first-class mortgages upon real estate worth double the amount loaneri. Theredouble the amount loaner. There-
fore, for safety and profit combined fore, for safety and profit combined
our Permanent Stock certainly presents the
"Ideal Investment."


Standard Loan Co.
Alex. Sutherland, D.D., President. W. S. Dinnick, Manager.

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

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

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

## The Western Bank of Canada. DIVIDEND No. 38.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half per sent, has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank for cent. has been dectar, being at the rate of Seven per cent per annum, and the current same will be due and payable on and atter TUESDAY, 1st Day that the samer, 1901, The Transfer Books will be of October, 1901, at the Omis. closed from the 15 th to the 30 th of September. By order of the Board.
T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier Oshawa, August 24th, igor.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.
Incorporated 1872 8600,000 Reserve Fund

8475,000
Capital Paid-up HEAD OFFICE, HALIEAX, N,S
H. N. Wallace

Robis Uniacke, President DIRECTORS John MacNab W. J. G Thomson Eanning, Lockepgrt, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Springhill, Shel-
 Fourth National Bank. Boston: Suffolk National Bank, London, England: Parr's Bank Limited.

## BANK OF YARMOUTH THE HAMLLTON PROVIIDENT AND

 NOVA SCOTIA
## T. W. Jonns, H. G. FARISH,

Directors:
John Lovitt, Pres. S. A. Crowell, Vice-Pres. CORRESPONDENTS AT
Halitax-The Royal Bank of Canada.
St. John-The Bank of Montreal. Montreal-The Bank of Montreal and Mo
New York-The Eliot National Bank.
Philadelphia-Consolidation National Bank.
London, G. B.-The Union Bank of London.
Prompt attention to Collections.
The RELIANCE Lan and s. fintificitio
84 King St. East, Toronto
President, HON. JOHN DRYDEN
Vice-President, JAMES GUNN, Esq. Mice-President, JAMES GUNN,
Manager, JOHN BLACKLOOK.
Progress of the Company


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

## ncorporated <br> 1836

## ST. STEPHEN'S BANK

St. Stephen's N. $\mathbf{B}$.

Head Office-King St., Hamilton
C, FERRIE, Treasurer

SAVINGS \& INVESTMENT SOCiETY Masonic Temple Building, LONDON, $\qquad$ CANADA

Capital Subscribed ........... $\$ 1,000,00000$ Total Assets, 3 1st Dec., 1900.. 2,272,980 88
T. H. PURDOM, Esq., K.C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

LONDON \& CANADIAN
LOAN \& AGENCY CO.
Limited.
Geo. R. R. Cockburn, President Subscribed Capital ...................\$1,000,000
 on Bonds, Stocks, Life Insurance Policies and Mortgages. Rates on application
V. B. WADSWORTH

103 Bay Street, Toronto
LA BANQUE NATIONALE
Head Office, - QUEBEC Paid-up Capital
Rest Board of Directors: R. Audertre, Esq., Pres. A. B. Dupuis, Esq., Vice-Pres,
Hon. Judge Chauveau N. Rioux, Esq. N. Fortier, Esq.

$$
\mathbf{P} .
$$

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Fraserville, P.Q. } & \text { Murray Bay, P.Q } \\ \text { St. Casimer, P.Q. } & \text { Montmagny, P.Q. }\end{array}$
England-The National Bank of Scotland, London France-Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. York; Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston. New

## Huron and Erie Loan and Savings

London, Ont. Company

Capital Subscribed
Capital Paid-up
Reserve Fund $83,000,000$
$1,400,000$ $1,400,000$
890.000

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on
Drable terms.
Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling.
Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parlimment to invest in the Debentures of this Company. Interest allowed on Deposits.
J. W. LITTLEE,
G. A. SOMERVILLLE, Manage

The Home Savings and Lcan Company,

Limited.
Office No. 78 Church St. Toronto
Authorized Capital $\qquad$ ...................... $\$_{2}$, $\$ 2,500,000$ Subscribed Capital. $\qquad$ ....................... 2,000,000 Deposits received and interest at current rates allowed-
Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reason and convenient terms. Rank and other Stocks.

JAMES MASON, Manager.

## THE

Toronto Mortgage Company

$$
\text { Office, No. } 13 \text { Toronto St. }
$$


$31,445,86000$
724,540
00
250,000 00
558,493
2,558,493 40
ANDREW J. President,
WM. MORTIMER OLARK, K.C., W.S.
Debentures Issued in currency or sterling.
Savings Bank Deposits received, and interest allowed. Money Loaned on Real Estate on favorable terms.

WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager

## The Ontario Loan and Savings Company <br> Oshawa, Ontario

| Capital Subscribed | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\$ 300,000$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Capital Paid-up | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 300,000 |
| Contingent | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25,000 |
| Resrrve Fund | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 75,000 |
| Debosits and Can. Debentures | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 523,751 |  |  |  |

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of
Real Entate and Municipal Debentures.
W. F. Cowas, President.
T. H. McMILLAN, Sec-Treas.

The Canada Lanoed ano Natonal Investment Company, Limited

Head Office, 23 Toronto St., Toronto.
Captral Subscribed
Capital Paid-up
Rest
$1,004,000$
350,000
350,000
$4,271,240$
John Lang Blaikie, Esq., President.
John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Vice-President A. R. Creelman, K.C., Hon. Senator Gowan, LL. D., C.M.G., Stuart, Frank Turner, C.E., Hon. James Young. Money lent on Real Estate. Debentures Issued.

EDWARD SAUNDERS, Manager
Imperial Loan \& Investment Co. of Canada,
Imperial Buildings, 32 and 34 Adelaide Street East TORONTO, ONT.
Authorized Capital
$81,000,000,00$
$732,724.00$
Paid-up Capital
President-James Thorburn, M.D.
Vice-President-Atd. Daniel Lamb
Vice-Pral Manager--E. H Kertland.
of the Manitoba Branch-Hon. J. N. Kirchhoffer,
Manager of the Mants for Scotland-Messrs. Torrie, Brodie \&
Maclagan, Eainburgh.
Money adv

## Mercantile Summary.

The report of the British Post Office for the last fiscal year shows that while the total revenue was $£ 15,995,470$, and the total expenditure, $£ 10,064,903$, leaving a surplus of $f 5,930,000$, the telegraph department showed a deficit of $£ 652,104$ sterling, or say $\$ 3,260,000$. This is not encouraging for those who want to see our Government conduct all Canadian telegraphs.
It looks as if Quebec would have a very considerable export grain business next year. We are told that the Leyland I.ine will run four grain-carrying steamers to that port instead of two. The Great Northern Railway, familiarly known as the Booth road, from Parry Sound, on Lake Huron, to the river Ottawa, has carried something like 1,200 , 000 bushels of grain eastward since 15 th May, and the terminal facilities at both ends will have to be enlarged.
In 1894, George C. Kilpatrick removed from Dundas to Simcoe, where he opened a boot and shoe store, in partnership with one, Spittel, but afterwards the latter retired from the firm. It is quite evident that Mr. Kilpatrick made no money, whatever he may have spent, for in November, 1896, he was obliged to assign with liabilities of $\$ 1,790$, and nominal assets half this sum. After this he went to British Columbia, where he was unsuccessful in a tobacco store. In May, 1900, he again opened in the old stand with a general stock, under cover of his wife's name, but this, too, proves a failure and an assignment is made.

An Ottawa telegram to the Montreal Star, professing to be adequately informed in the premises, states that out of 25 ,000,000 acres originally granted to the C.P.R., about $9,000,000$ acres have been patented up to date. "This makes about hali the actual grant, as some $6,800,000$ acres were returned to the Government in part payment of the $\$ 30,000,000$ advanced to the C.P.R." A large area of the lands patented extends along the main line, but there is also an extensive tract in Northern Alberta. In addition to the lands referred to, about $1,100,000$ acres have been patented to the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, and 45,000 acres to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Following is a list of new companies, lately organized throughout Canada, that have received Government charters, or have been granted supplementary Letters Patent. The object of the company, amount of capital stock, location of principal office, and names of incorporators are given, so far as obtainable, and whether the charter has been granted uy Prcvincial or Dominion Governments:

The Owen Sound Canning Co., Limited, is incorporated with a capital of

## THE ...tral Ganada <br> LOAN \& SAVIIGS COMPANY

Comer King and Victoria Strets, Toronto

HON. GEO, A. COX, President.

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

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

$3 \frac{1}{2} \% \quad$ Interest allowed on deposits, repayable on 4\% $\begin{aligned} & \text { Interest allowed } \\ & 60 \text { days } \\ & \text { notice. }\end{aligned}$
\% 60 days notice. Government anil Municipal Securities bought and sold. Money to Ir an at lowest current rates on
choice security.
E. R. WOOD,

Man. Director.
BAILLIE,
Ass. Manage

The ONTARIO LOAN \& DEBENTURE CO. Of London, Ganada.


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

London, Ontario, 1901 WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
$\square$
5\%

## Debentures

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

## The Dominion Permanent Loan Company

## 12 King Street West

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

## The TRUST \& LOAN CO. OF CANADA

Established 1851

Subscribed Capital
$87,300,000$
Paid-up Capital
1,581,666
Reserve Fund
$1,581,606$
870,307
head Office: 7 Great Winchester St., London, Eng.
Offices in CANada: $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Toronto Street, TORONTO } \\ \text { St. James Street, MONTREA } \\ \text { Portare Ave WiNi }\end{array}\right.$
Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security mproved farms and productive city property.
R. R. D. MVYEDDONNELL

The Ganadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association

Head Office, 70 King St. East, TORONTO

| Capital ubscribed . . . . . $\quad \$ 400,000$ |
| :--- |
| Capital Paid-up . . |
| 128,000 |

Money loaned on improved frechold at low rates. Liberal erms of repayment.
JOHN HILLOCK.
President
JOHN FIRSTBKOUK.
Vice President

JOHN STARK \& co.
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$\$ 40,000$; the head office to be at the townplot of Brooke, (Brook Holm Post Office), near Owen Sound; the object is to can and pack meat, vegetables, poultry, milk, etc., and the provisional directors are William A. D. Graham, Harold M. S. Graham, and William J. Graham.

A charter is granted to John Mann, Fred. Mann, Frank Wilson, James Horne Miller and James Stoutt Millan, coal dealers, and Jean Thompson Gibson, married woman, all of Brantford, to acquire the businesses done by John Mann \& Sons; by the Gibson Coal Company; by Frank Wilson, and by Miller \& Millan, and to acquire any other business or businesses of a like or similar character; the corporate name of the company to be the Brantford Coal Company, Limited; capital, $\$ 50,000$.
The Grimsby Manufacturing Co., Limited, takes over the Grout foundry business, in Grimsby. The capital is $\$ 40,000$, and the provisional directors are James Doran, Adolphus G. Pettit, Jonathan A Pettit, Kenneth Nelles Grout, and Wil liam Beamer Calder.
The North Shore Powder Co., Limited, with a capital of $\$ 40,000$, is chartered with the head office at Port Arthur. The previsional directors of the company are Herbert Shear, Harold A. Wiley and Franklin S. Wiley.
The clothing business in this city of Coppley, Noyes \& Randall has been incorporated under the above name, with a capital of $\$ 150,000$, and the head office will be in Hamilton. The provisional directors of the company are to be Geo. Charles Coppley, Edward Finch Noyes, James Randall, Richard Allan Lucas, and James Mason Young.
The John Calder \& Company, Limited, is incorporated with a capital of $\$ 50,000$, to manufacture and deal in clothing; the head office of the company to be at Hamilton, and the provisional directors are Arthur Horsfall, Alexandre Langlois, John Calder, William Southam and John Milne.
The Ottawa Milling Company, Limited, has received an Ontario charter. It is to deal in grain and to make flour and meal. Capital, $\$ 40,000$; provisional directors, Patrick Armstrong, Edward Fitzpatrick, John Cunningham, John Nichol and Archer Bayly; head office, Ottawa.
Charters have been granted incorpor ating the brush and broom manufacturing business of Boeckh Bros. \& Co., in this city; the Wm. Cane \& Sons Mfg. Co., of Newmarket, and the Londron Brush Co., owned by Thomas Bryan, under the name of the United Factories Linited, with a capital of $\$ 1,500,000$, with read office here; the provisional directors to be Emil Carl Boeckh, Alex. W. Wills and Samuel Weylie McKeown.
The Canboro Natural Gas Co., Limited, with a capital of $\$ 12,000$ in the village of Canboro, the provisional directors of the company to be James N. Paget, Newton A. Teeft, James Allan, John Mower, James W. Swayze and James P. McLaren.

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Manual. For further information see the Corporation's

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[^0]
## Mercantile Summary

The Paris Casket Co's. works at Paris have been destroyed by fire.
The coke ovens at Sydney Mines are about completed. They are at present using some 300 tons of coal per day.
IT is stated that the shipbuilding firm of Armstrong, Whitworth \& Co., of Newcastle, are considering the feasibility of building a ship yard in Canada.
THE work of surveying on the route of the Cape Breton Extension Railway from Hawkes. bury to St. Peter's has been completed and contracts are shortly to be awarded.
Mr. A. M. Forbes, who is on a visit in this country, from Kobe, Japan, looks favorably upon a fast line between Europe and China and Japan by way of Canada.
In the matter of the liquidation of the Maritime Sulphite Company. Ltd., Mr. Warren C. Winslow, St, John, has been appointed receiver for the province of New Brunswick. The head office of the company is in Hamilton, but their chief place of business is in Chatham, N.B. and some doubt exists as to whether the wind ing up order should be made in Ontario or in New Brunswick.
For the past nineteen years Wm. McPherson has been a wellknown merchant, with a good share of trade at Williamstown, Ont. For the past year or so rumors had been heard from time to time to the effect that his business was not receiving all the attention it used to get, but the general public was hardly prepared to hear of his assignment now announced.
About four years ago A. Dumesnil, of Cascades Point, Que., made up his mind that a farmer's occupation was too laborious for a man like him, and with a capital of $\$ 1,200$ he embarked in general storekeeping. He was never credited with being very energetic, and lacking business experience, the usual ultimate result in cases such as his was not unexpected. For some time past he has been reported as dilatory in payments, and his assignment is now announced.
From St. Prime, in the remote section of the Saguenay district, there is reported the failure of J. H. Cummings, general storekeeper and fur trader. He was long employed with the Hudson Bay Company, but left them to start in business for himself a dozen years ago. He is reported to have done well for a time, but got into expanded shape, and in 1897 is said to have got an extension of time on liabilities of some $\$ 8,000$. Since then his business has apparently declined, partly it is feared, through lack of proper attention.
The assignment on demand is noted of Brown Bros., butchers, Montreal, under which style Dame Rose Hoffman carried on business as curatrix for her husband, George S. Brown, who is interdicted. They have had the leading up-town meat trade for some years, getting big prices from Montreal's upper ten, and having an elaborate establishment, where the epicure could always secure the choicest delicacies in flesh, sea and river food, vegetables, fruit etc., in and out of season, provided his purse was long enough. But lavish crediting and unmethodical business ways have wrought their undoing. For the past is months there has been a steady record of suits and judgments against them, and on demand of a former partner an assignment has now been made. It is calculated that the liabilities will be not far from $\$ 50,000$, a considerable proportion of this amount being a mortgage indebtedness on their valuable premises.

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## Mercantile Summary.

M. A. Mclean, a small general trader, at Springhill, in the Lake Megantic District, is reported insolvent, owing \$2,537.
Two timber berths were sold at the Crown Land Office at Fredericton, on the 28 th ult., which brought a high price. One at Lower Trout Brook, Magaguadavic River, $2 \frac{3}{4}$ square miles, was sold to F. H. Todd \& Sons, at \$300 per mile.
The Everett-Moore syndicate has bought the Windsor Electric Railway property and the Ontario government franchise of the electric line from Windsor to Leamington, via Amherstburg and Harrow. The price paid for the property was $\$ 391,000$.
Messrs. A. F. Gault, S. H. Ewing, Samuel Finley and T. Hanson Brothers, of Montreal, have bought the Pontiac \& Pacific Junction Railway, the Ottawa, Northern \& Western Railway, the Hull Electric Railway, and the interprovincial bridge over the Ottawa River at the City of Ottawa. The three railways and the bridge will in future be under one management, under the name of the Ottawa, Northern \& Western Railway Company. The purchase price of the Pontiac \& Pacific Junction Railway was $\$ 3,000,000$, that of the Hull Electric Railway $\$ 1,000,000$, and that of the interprovincial bridge $\$ 1,000,000$; in all $\$ 5,000,000$. The powers granted under these charters are very extensive, the new syndicate now having authority to construct a railroad from Ottawa to James Bay and to Sault Ste. Marie by way of Pembroke.

The town of Meaford had a joyful day last week, the cause of which was the arrival of the steamer "Spokane" with a cargo of 97,500 bushels of wheat and 40,500 bushels of oats, consigned by the Armour Co., Chicago. The rejoicings took the shape of a banquet in honor of the captain of the vessel and the contractors of the elevator, which has a capacity of 700,000 bushels. The Federal Government has dredged a channel twenty feet deep to the elevator dock, and it is expected that a similar cargo will be unloaded each week. Meaford lies at the present terminus of the Grand Trunk railway on the Georgian Bay, and the elevator will be used in handling export business via the Grand Trunk line. The "Spokane" will be taken off the Duluth-Port Huron route, and it and another steamer will ply between Chicago and Meaford for the rest of the season. Meaford harbor is easy of access, and the outlook of the town is at present a very hopeful one.
A FEW minor failures in Montreal are reported as follows:-J. H. Savvie, formerly a street car conductor, started a grocery in the spring of 1900 . He has put on the brakes and made an assignment. A. Riendeau, doing a small machine repair and foundry business in the east end, has assigned. Joseph Charlebois, builder, met his creditors last week, and arranged for an extension of time on liabilities of about $\$ 8,000$. He shows a fair surplus in real property. W. J. Wilson, dealer in law books, whose failure we have noted, offers 25 cents on the dollar. For the past ten years, G. Hebert has been manufacturing threshing machines in a small way at Nicolet. A blacksmith by trade, he has always been spoken of as a hardworking respectable man, but evidently got beyond his little capital. Last year he was joined by a brother, who had realized a little means from the sale of a farm, with which some of the business debts were liquidated, but the relief was not effectual, and the firm has now assigned on demand.

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[^1]
## Mercantile Summarv.

## The Miami Farmers' Elevator Company

 have declared a dividend of 20 per cent.A new bridge is to be built by the British Columbia Government across the Fraser river at Cheniney Creek.
J. H, Gignac's sawmill in Quebec was on ist inst. destroyed by fire. Loss $\$ 7,000$, fully covered by insurance.
Howard Richardson, the well known prospector, has made a rich discovery of gold on the western slope of the Seal Harbour Ravine.
The customs revenue at Toronto in August was $\$ 586,488$, an increase of $\$ 33.751$ over August, 1900. A large part of the increase was in dry goods.
Mrs. J. W. Gould, who since her husband's death has continued a general store in Gooderham Village, near Irondale, Ont., has assigned to J. P. Cummings, Lindsay.
G. J. Leblanc's and A. Gratton's general stores and the Bayview Hotel at Buctouche have been destroyed by fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin.
A syndicate composed mostly of Pittsburgers has, under the name of the American Laundry Machinery Manfg. Co., succeeded in effecting a combination of 96 per cent. of the laundry machinery manufacturing plants of the United States. It will have a capitalization of $\$ 16,500,000$.
It is stated in Calais, Maine, that plans are being perfected to form a company to purchase the timber lands and water privileges owned by H. F. Todd \& Sons of St. Stephen, and to build a pulp mill with a daily capacity of 100 tons at Sprague's Falls, and a paper mill probably at Union Falls
In a heavy storm last week the barns in East Nissouri, near Thamesford, owned by John Horseman and occupied by Mr. Pettit, were struck by lightning and destroyed. The entire season's crop, together with implements, was in the barn. Another barn, owned by Mr. C. Collins, in Puslinch, was destroyed by the same cause.
A despatch from St. Andrews, N.B., says that the Dominion cruiser "Curlew" arrived recently with seven Canadian fishing boats seized seining on the spawning grounds off the southern end of Grand Manan. The boats and gear were confiscated pending orders from Ottawa. Killing fish with dynamite is thought to have prompted the seizure.

The Nova Scotia town of Amherst is to have a new incorporated industry - "Christie Brothers and Company, (Limited)," who propose to make coffins and caskets of wood or metal, undertakers' supplies and trunks, bags, valises, cases, grips, carriages and woodwork. Capital, $\$ 100,000$. The names of the applicants are: Geo. W. Christie, Chas. Christie, J. Alex. Christie, Joseph C. Harlow, J. Frederick Christie, manufacturers, all of Amherst. A despatch from Vancouver says that the Morgan-Hill interests have sent a letter of credit for two million dollars for expense in connection with the projected railway front to South Westminster terminus of the Great Northern to Dawson Road. It will be controlled by the Great Northern. The President and promoter, John Hendry, who is also president of the Hastings Sawmill, says the road will be built into Westminster from Vancouver at once. Hastings mill site will be used as the terminal on Vancouver harbour, thus giving the Great Northern a terminal in Vancouver.

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## Mercantile Summary.

Ir is stated that the Great Northern Railway of America is to have a terminus in Vancouver. Its present terminus is at South Westminster.
The Republic Consolidated Gold Mining Company propose to issue $\$ 300,000$ bonds, s cured by a first mortgage on its property, to 1 quidate $\$ 170,000$ unpaid debts.
Last week Winnipeg was visited by the worst hail storm in the menory of the oldest inhabit a its. The storm, howeve:, was entirely local in its destructiveness and did no damage out side of the city.
It appears that for years, in violation of the towing regulations, United States tug boats have been towing Canadian sardine boats to Eastport, Maine, and back to the Canadian weirs along the coast, without reporting at Customs. Under this arrangement, sardines caught in Canadian waters have been admitted into the United States free of duty, as the product of United States fisheries. The boats towed to Eastport are built in the United States, but in many cases they are als? given a Canadian register, thus practically sailing under two flags. This extraordinary state of affairs is being reported to the Ottawa Government by Chief Inspector Jones.
The twelfth annual report of the I.C.R. Employees' Relief and Insurance Association shows the total receipts of the year to have bsen $\$ 66, \Sigma 44$. and the total expenditures $\$ 65,265$. A surplus exists in each of the three funds, the Sick, the Accident and the Temporary Employees' Accident. Ten members of the Temporary Employees' Accident Fund were accidentally killed during the year. The death claims paid in these cases amounted to $\$ 2,500$ Fifty regular members died during the year, eight of these deaths being due to accidents and forty-two to natural causes. The total amount paid for death indemnity was $\$ 20,250$, an increase of $\$ 6,500$ over the amount paid last year on the same account.
The sub-committee appointed by Toronto city council to look into the condition of the western cattle market have reported in favor of enlarging and improving it at a cost of $\$ 25.834$, and have recommended that $\$ 10,000$ of this sum be used at once to commence the work. The report finds that there is not enough room in the old market, that there is a want of general cleanliness, office buildings dilapidated and dirty, and facilities for loading and unloading cattle inadequate The committee recommends buying land adjoining the northeast side of the market, and the building of a large and up todate tie-up shed. There will be accommodation for six cars of stock and 200 sheep more than at present.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company will commence to make steel at their Sydney works about the first of January. The two furnaces are now producing four hundred and seventyfive tons of pig iron a day. The company is shipping the iron as fast as it can be produced to customers throughout Canada and Great Britain. There are now two hundred coke ovens in operation and the output is six hundred tons per day. The company has four boats at present carr! ing ore from Wabana, and two steamers carrying pig iron to Great Britain Another steamer carries eight hundred tons of limestone a day. There are now fifteen hundred hands employed at the works and many more are expected. Sydney has all the air of a busy, thriving lit.le place, with a big future before it.

## Debentures.

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## TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

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

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

CHAS. E. McClure

## Mercantile Summary.

Mr. R. J. Frecheville has been elected director of the Le Roi Mining Co. in place of Mr. Whittaker Wright. A settlement of the Rossland strike is looked for shortly.
The mortgagees have foreclosed on two mines in Greenwood, B.C. They are the Quebec Copper Co., Standard Copper Co. and The Standard Pyritic Smelting Co.
The eighth annual session of the Toronto College of Embalming took place this week. The whole of the session was taken up with practical work, no business meetings being
held held.
The assets of J. W. Pearce, tobacconist in Hamilton, have been mortgaged, and the mortgage has been foreclosed. Unsecured creditors need not expect any dividend. He is now out of business.

Mr. A.T. Holmes, Canadian Immigration Agent in Indiana, is in Ottawa, where, it is stated, he is negotiating for the establishment of a big glass factory in Canada. The site has not yet been decided upon.
Councilman Brydon of Rat Portage is now endeavoring to connect the former town with the villages of Keewatin and Norman by an electric railway. This is said to be preliminary to a further union in the dim future.

The fifth annual banquet of the Saddlery Hardware and Leather Travellers' Association was held on the 4 th inst. in Toronto. President D. Greig presided, and about 50 were present, including a number of the harness makers.
A sudden summons came on Tuesday last to Mr. D. A. McKellar, manager of the Forest branch of the Standard Bank. That gentleman while completing arrangements to go away for his annual vacation, suddenly fell over in his chair, dead.

An extension of six months' time is wanted by A. Dupuis, dry goods dealer at Windsor. He offers to pay interest but does not propose any sureties. He owes about $\$ 7,000$ and has $\$ 11,500$ nominal assets Of this sum $\$ 2500$ is in the shape of real estate.

The White Pass and Yukon Railway Company, Limited, held a mteting in London last month and decided to pay a dividend of 25 per cent. This is in addition to the one of 5 per cent. declared last March, and makes a dividend for the year of 30 per cent.

The by-Law providing for the amalgamation of Grand Forks and Columbia, B.C., was carried in both towns, the total majority being 107. The property owners also decided that the name of the future united cities will be " Miner," in honor of S. H. Miner, of Granby, Que.
At a meeting of shareholders of the Golden Star Mining Company, held on the 4 th,, a resolution was unanimously adopted authorizing the directors to make three calls of 1 cent each per share to carry on further work in the mine. At present there is 3 cents a share unpaid. The first call is made payable on Oct. 15.
Hamilton Smellie, general storekeeper at Hepworth, Ont., got into difficulty and assigned in Feb., 1898 , owing about $\$ 6,000$. His stock was then purchased by his wife at 39 per cent. discount. Then they traded under the style of Smellie \& Co. Just two years ago they moved to Southampton, but this did not improve their business and now another assignment is found necessary.

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## BANKERS

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

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WORD comes from Winnipeg that on the C.P.R. lines on Monday last, there were 92,190 bushols of new wheat delivered. The highest price obtained was 60 cents per bushel at Winkler, where 5,000 bushels were sold at that figure. The lowest price was 55 cents, and the average $57 \frac{3}{4}$. Rain has interfered to some extent with threshing operations.
Mr. Wm. Whyte has just returned from Siberia, in which country he has been investigating trade possibilities with a view to the establishment of a C.P.R. line of steamers between British Columbia and Vladivostock connecting winh the trans-Siberian railroad. He will shortly pres nt his report, which is looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

The Executive Committee of the Harness Makers' Association held a meeting in Toronto on the 4 th. Among other matters interesting to the trade it was decided to divide the province into three sections, and to appoint representatives to watch the interests of the trade in eash. The eastern section will be in charge of Mayor Kelly of Uxbridge, the western section in charge of Wm. Broderick of Mitchell, and the northern section will be ooked after by W. W. Kinsey of Bracebridge.
Monday last was the opening day of the Eastern Township's Fair at Sherbrooke, Que. This has been a good fair for nearly twenty years, but the present display is said to exceed all previous displays. The main building is filled to its utmost capacity, and the horticultural department for which a large new building was provided, is most interesting. Some of the best horse raisers and cattle breeders in Canada are in the Eastern Townships and on the Island of Montreal, and they are well represented on this occasion. There is a capital dairy display, and a dog-show, too.

## A MONTREAL LETTER

The good and evil come together in the civic history of this city. It is just announced today (Weines fay) that the contract for th : new harbor elevator in Montreal has been awarded to Mr Jamieson, which is a goo 1 hearing, for there is none more clever and reliable in that line of construction. He is a man that knows as metal men of this city used to say, every foot of lumber and every pound of nails and sheet of covering required for any given size of elevator, almost without calculating it. And there are none more honest than he in carrying out his contracts. Now he needs to figure on different material from the old reliable wooden elevators, but he will doubtless do it no less efficiently: We are all pleased, therefore.
Then on the other hand we have the news of the awarding of cuntract for lighting this city for five years from 1934 to the Royal Electric Co.-or rather to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co, into which the Royal has been merged. This is bad-at least it has been awarded on a bad principle-and it just goes to show what an outrage would have been per petrated on the city had the Royai had its own way, as of yore, seeing their tender a couple of months ago was at $\$ 95.00$ per light: and their minions in the city council have and carried a resolution offering the contract to the Royal at $: 60.00$ per light, doubtless by inspiration of the Company that it "would by accepted if thus offered. The public still think there must be a big margin of profit in pro ducing electricity even at the present proparently low figure ; seeing another compaty with eminent and responsible members tendered at ten per cent. lower, with several time the distance from which to carry the current

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and probably their intentions were not entirely philanthropic, when they quoted such a price. The Witness calls the transaction, the offering of the contract to the Royal, "A Public Dishonor."
Respecting the plumbago deposits in Labelle, of which you wrote, I will send your German correspondent to-morrow the opinion of the man in Montreal pointed out to me as best able to describe them. He is not in town to-day. But were not these deposits, or some of them, purchased, or an option got upon them, by Osler \& Hammond, of your city? I heard so
Montreal, 4 th September, Igor.
$\qquad$ Extenso.
A BALTIMORE CIRCULAR.
Messrs. Thos. H. White \& Co., Baltimore, Md., say in their circular of 3rd September that ammoniates during August were dull; buyers showing no interest at producers' prices. Notwithstanding the fact that Western producers wisely refrained from pushing the sale of their products, prices at the close of the month show a decline throughout the list. The fish catch continues large and is freely offered on basis of $\$ 2.15$ to $\$ 2.20$, and ro Baltimore and Norfolk. We quote:-Crushed Tankage, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ and $15 \%$ now $\$ 20.50-21.00$; Crushed Tankage, $10 \%$ and $10 \%$ now $\$$ I9.00-19.50; Concentrated Tankage, \$1. 85 -1. 90 per unit ; Ground Blood, $\$ 1.95-1.97 \frac{1}{2}$; Hoof Meal, \$1.85-1.90 per ton f.o.b., Chicago Crushed Tankage, $9 \%$ and $20 \%$ now $\$ 2.20$ and $10-2.30$ and 10 per ton c.a.f., Baltimore.
Foreign Sulphate of Ammonia for prompt shipment, $\$ 2,70-2.72 \frac{1}{2}$ c.i.f. Baltimore and New York futures from September to January, $\$ 2.80$ to $\$ 2.82 \frac{1}{2}$. Domestic, $\$ 2.75$ f.o.b., Everett.

## AN AMERICAN MERCHANT'S VIEWS.

Marshall Field, the well-known Chicago merchant, was once asked what he considered the essentials of success.
"To yonng men," he replied, "I would first say a young man should carefully consider what his natural business or inclination is-in other words, what he is best adapted for-and get into that vocation with as few changes as possible. Next to the selection of occupation is that of companionship. To every young man I would say, seek at the start to cultivate the acquaintance of those only who have high purposes.
"Economy is one of the most essential elements of success, yet most wretchedly disregarded. The average young man of to-day, when he begins his career, is soon inclined to habits of extravagance. He gets, somehow, imbued with the idea that, irrespective of what he earns, he must indulge in habits corresponding to those of some other young man, simply because he imagines he cannot be manly without. "I would not have young men believe, however, that success consists solely in the acquisition of wealth, far from it--as that idea is too prevalent already. The haste to become rich at the expense of character prevails to an alarming extent, and cannot be too severely denounced.
Mr. The following characteristic letter from Mr . Rudyard Kipling to a friend on the editorial staft of the London Times, enclosing a copy of "The Recessional," has been printed by the New York Times, which gives it on "the very best authority"
by
"Dear -: Inclosed please find my sentiments on things-which I hope are yours. We've been blowing up the Trumpets of the New Moon a little too much for White Men, and its about time we sobered down.

- If you would like it, it's at your serviceon the old conditions, that I can use it if I want it later in book form. The sooner its in print the better. I don't want any proof. Couldn't you run it to-night, so as to end the week
piously? piously?
" If it's not your line, please drop me a wire. Ever yours sincerely,
R. K."

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6,1901

## THE SITUATION.

Mr. Arthur Harvey, in a communication to the daily press, touches on the critical point in census making, when he points out the unfairness of the system of counting absent members of a family, who may be temporarily absent, but who are much more frequently gone for good. From first to last, millions of Canadians have emigrated to other countries; and when there is a political motive for counting the permanent stay-aways, they are pretty certain to be counted. The proper thing to do would be to amend the law, so that all who sleep in a house on a given night would be counted and no other. The object of all fair-minded persons, it is reasonable to assume, is to obtain an accurate enumeration of the population. The argument for adopting the present system, if our recollection be accurate, was that it was in vogue in some other countries, notably France. But what might be suitable to France, in this particular, would not suit equally well in Canada; the French people have the stay-at-home habit much more than the French-Canadians; so that the supposed analogy entirely fails. We must assume that the whole population of Canada, French and English alike, desire to see the work of the decennial census accurately done; but if the foundation be unsound, the superstructure will be wanting in solidity.

When the British Government declined to discriminate in favor of West India produce, and against foreign, it is doubtful whether the critics of that policy foresaw all the consequences of a contrary policy. What is now occurring in Cuba furnishes some hints of the effect which British discrimination faroring West India produce would have had. The Cuban duty on Por to Rican coffee is $\$ 3.40$ per hundred kilos, while Brazil coffee pays \$12.15 What is the result? That Porto Rican coffee is sent to Brazil, and is thence reexported as Porto Rican. Dishonest merchants engage in this traffic; honest. ones call for the equali-
zation of the duties, which is the true remedy. Of course the discrimination is a relic of the old Spanish policy, which must give way under the new order of things. If England had discriminated in favor of West India sugar, an illicit substitution of Cuban for British West India sugar would inevitably have followed. The British Government probably foresaw this; besides, it was not going to limit its markets to purchase in to favor any interest.

When Mr. Kruger announced that the self-styled Transvaal Republic would not issue letters of marque and took credit for having prevented it, he did not necessarily tell the whole truth. If Mr. Walter Welman, the correspondent at the Hague of the Chicago Record-Herald, is well informed, Sir Henry Howard, British Consul at the Hague learned by some by-path that a scheme to issue letters of marque, by proclamatien, was about ready to be launched, he quietly, and without official action, found means to let both Mr. Kruger and the Dutch Government know that the game, if played, would be dangerous; the plot was drcpped at once. The correspondent adds that Kruger and his gang hope to embroil England with some other country, and then to issue the letters of marque. In that case, Mr. Kruger might be demanded from the Dutch Government as a pirate or as having authorized piracy, which act would be under the law of nations.

The reverberation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech, delivered at the opening of the Toronto Exhibition, is still heard. Its phraseology, on one point, has frightened a number of people into silence, and what is worse, where the party journals are concerned, into suppression. Sir Wilfrid, speaking to a Toronto audience, mentioned that with growing age he felt Conservatively inclined; this was not meant in a party sense, but as a constitutional effect of years. Youth calls for change as a result of inexperience; a man in power is willing to remain there; he wants no change; this is true of old and young administrators alike; they are all satisfied with their own well-doing, whether the public be or not. Sir Wilfrid did full justice to the achievements of the Toronto Exhibition, at a time when super-criticism made this a necessary work. A great name could do it most effectually ; and Toronto owes Sir Wilfrid thanks. It is sufficient that the Toronto Exhibition has, in this particular, outrivalled all ccmpetitors, on this continent. The critics of past exhibitions have been unreasonable; absensions have been used as a coercive force, not always with reason. Sir Wilfrid places the achievements of the Toronto Exhibition in the true light, which harsh criticism was beginning to obscure. Perfection has not been reached; there is still something to look forward to. Exhibitors of machines should insist on a real competition, by actual trial on the field or other appropriate sphere. If we select these things merely by the looks, we may find another day that we have made a mistake.

The proposal to substitute an export duty for the royalty on Klondyke gold, is an attempt to secure discrimination in favor of one class of miners and against another. This might not be altogether unfair as between Canadians and foreigners, if such were its
effect; but even so, the policy of such a course would be doubtful. If it were absolutely necessary to the establishment of the Government mint, that fact might go far to justify it; nothing else could. We trust the Gicvernment will hesitate long before it adopts the sinister device of substitution.

## THE MUNICIPAL CONVENTION.

The late municipal convention claims to have represented five provinces; but it could not be expected that at the first session the representation should be full and complete. Such conventions may grow into a recognized power, if regularly continued and reasonably conducted. About the resolutions adopted there will be differences of opinion; and between the different resolutions passed discrimination will be made. That the municipalities can do anything iike endorsing for onf another, so as to make the credit of weak corporations equal to that of the strong, would seem to be a delusion, in the light of the experience obtained from the working of the old Municipal Loan Fund, now no more. The convention did not outstrip public opinion, when it declared for "the extension of the principle of "ownership and control of public uilities." In this connection electric railways were specially mentioned. But care will require to be taken in carrying out the general principle. What a municipality, as such, requires, there can be no good reason why it should not furnish for itself. It may reasonably obtain the coal it needs in its corporate capacity at the pit's mouth; but the buying of coal for sale to individuals is not the same thing, and the convention had the sense to discriminate. Many cities buy their own coal at first hand, but the convention did not approve of tise suggestion that they should enter into the coal business with the view of forcing down prices by competition. Generally speaking, municipalities should have control of their own streets, but there may be some cases to which the rule would not conveniently extend. But exceptions, if admitted, ought to be nearly as rare as apple blossoms in November. The difficulty is not with the future, but with cases, if any, in which legislation has granted outside corporations rights over streets. If, as was stated, power companies have occasionally got too extensive privileges, that was an abuse of the power of legislation, the recurrence of which may reasonably be provided against.

## OUR CEREAL HARVEST

When we last wrote on harvest prospects, it was several weeks earlier than now; the grain was not ripe, and all one had to guide him was estimates based on the conditions up to the 8th August. Now we know something definite about the grain harvest, for most of the Canadian wheat has bcen cut in good condition; and while we may fairly congratulate ourselves that Manitoba will really have from $40,000,000$ to $50,000,000$ bushels of good wheat, and from $30,000,000$ to $40,000,000$ bushels of oats and barley, as the result this year, there is cause for regret that the usual average of $23,000,000$ bushels of wheat for Ontario in the last ten years, shrinks to something like $16,000,000$ bushels. Still, suppose we have in all 56 million
bushels of wheat from these two provinces, and that Canadians need 22 millions of it for food, and two millions for seed, we shall have more than thirty millions of wheat for export. This quantity, while not yielding so much per bushel at probable prices, as some previous years have done, is sufficient to demonstrate the growing agricultural wealth of the country.

If we take the Manitoba official returns for the present year, which are based upon crop statements of the latest date, the indications are that the yield for the principal grain crops will be:

|  | Acres. | Per acre. | Total bush. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Wheat $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | $2,011,835$ | 24.28 | $48,857,255$ |
| Oats $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 689,950 | 43.78 | $30,206,775$ |
| Barley $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 191,009 | 33.68 | $6,433,919$ |

Adding these together, we reach a total grain crop for the year of $85,497,949$ bushels. Taking a period of ten years embracing I891 to 1900, the piesent year's wheat crop is over $20,000,000$ bushels more than the average for that period. It surpasses the highest previous year by more than $19,000,000$ bushels, and is $27,800,000$ bushels over the yield of 1900 .

We must not, in our customary warmth over the wheat yield of the Great West, omit to notice the important crops of oats and barley. The present year's yield of oats in Manitoba, if the Department of Agriculture is well informed, will exceed thirty million bushels, a crop which has rarely been exceeded in the history of the province. It is, indeed, six millions above a ten years' average. Nor is barley a negligible quantity in our estimate of grains. Nearly 200,000 acres have been sown with it in Manitoba, and it has yielded almost thirty-four bushels per acre.

A tabulation of Ontario's estimated field products and their probable value this year, as compared with former years, has been made by the authorities. It is too early to count upon the yield of the present season as a settled matter, but it may be of interest to subjoin the areas and quantities realized in other years, and show how the present year's known areas and prospective yield compares with them. What the officials have done is to take for comparison wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, rye, and hay and clover. These items give a total yield for 1901 of $7,690,296$ tons, compared with $6,508,526$ tons in 1900, and $6,497,498$ tons in 1891-1900 (ten years). The proportion of wheat was in _1901 only 8.60 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 13.97 per cent. in 1900, and 12.50 per cent. in the ten years. To arrive at an estimate of the total value of these grains and grasses, export prices have been taken and applied to the crop of the several years. Of course the prices for this year's arop are guesses. By using the export prices of 1900 for the crop of that year, and the average of $1891-1900$ for the crop of that period, and also for the crop of 1901, they obtain the following results for Ontario:

| Wheat $\stackrel{\text { reor. }}{\text { rem }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1900 . \\ \$ 21,520,150 \end{gathered}$ | Average 1891-1900 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barley … ..... 7 7,410,293 | $\$ 21,520,150$ $8,047,583$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 17,215,432 \\ 6,22 \end{array}$ |
| Oats ...... ..... 27,155,423 | 27,804,936 | $\begin{array}{r} 0,277,536 \\ 26,858 \end{array}$ |
| Peas . .......... $7,436,012$ | 10. $38 \mathrm{I}, 623$ | 26,858,968 |
| Beans . ........ $1,078,487$ | 877,800 | 7,117.117 |
| Rye . . . . . ...... $1,614,016$ | 1,391,004 | 931,054 $1,140,156$ |
| Hay and clover... $40,354,358$ | 25,252.347 | $1,149,156$ $30,074.917$ |
| Total ..... \$101, 005.623 | \$95.275.443 | \$89, |

Eighty million bushels of oats per annum is the yield for the last ten years; and the present year's oat harvest is considered to be pretty near that figure. Canadian barley no longer cuts the figure it used to in American markets for malting purposes: and while prices of this grain have been nearly divided in half since 1890 , the area sown is comparatively small. The crop is now-a-days worth six to eight million dollars. Peas form a large item in our field produce; beans and rye but limited ones. Peas may not realize the aggregate of last year, because the crop is now regarded as likely to be short and the quality in some localities poor. Hay and clover will show good returns this year. They will probably turn out 4,638 ,317 tons, a yield of 1.8 I tons per acre, compared with I. 35 tons the average of ten years, $1891-1900$.

If we subtract from the aggregate value given in the last table, above quoted, the estimates of hay and clover, and take simply the total of the five grains, wheat, oats, barley, peas, and rye, and include beans, we shall find that the aggregate value of these for this year is placed at $\$ 60,651,000$, which is just about the average of the ten preceding years, and nearly ten millions less than in 1900. Hay and clover are usually werth to Ontario thirty million dollars a year; this year, if equal prices prevail, they are likely to be worth forty millions. We are counting our gains early, it is true, but we can afford, thank Providence, to take off a liberal discount and still be rich from the fields.

## FALL MILLINERY OPENINGS.

The verdict is that the fall millinery openings, which began on Monday last, are an unqualified success. Montreal millinery warehouses are well filled, and never before were there such large crowds of milliners and buyers as there have been in Toronto this week. And the special feature is that so many of these have come from long distances. The North-West and Manitoba, as well as the far east, are all well represented in the hosts of ladies, as well as those of the sterner sex, which have been overcrowding the wholesale millinery houses during the last few days.

Judging from what we hear and see in the warerooms the most popular fashion in hats will be a leaning towards the big flat Gainsboro', with black or black and white for the predominant color. The trimming most extensively used during the season now opened is velvet, either plain or with fancy brocaded effects. Fancy materials are also in favor for crowns. Breast effects and large birds are leaders, and there is a strong disposition in color towards black, white and black, and white. Many breasts are pheasant, in all shades of red and brown. For that matter, every imaginable hue is represented. Feather pompons are in high favor and here again the predominance of black and white is noted. The most striking peculiarity in the feather line is their comparative length. As is us"ally to be seen when so much material is used, there is a multiplicity of buckles. Cashmere and cashmere effects have not lost their old-time popularity for trimmings. One very pretty thing shown is a panne velvet, the design on which is a good imitation of hand painting; a very striking design of this nature gives a peacock feather effect. Plenty of fancy ribbons are shown, many of them being twelve inches in width. Spot velvets also are in request. Probably, this fall there will be a more than usually large assortment of hats, the foundation
of which is velvet or felt. Laces are selling quite freely, but the same cannot be said of foliage.

A prominent feature in ladies' hats this season will be the number of those set up ready-to-wear. In other words the "Outing" hat is popular. One striking variety of hat is the "camel-hair," which shows up very well, especially in dress shapes. On the whole, the display of pretty things and the list of novelties for this season may be said to merit the crowds of milliners who assembled to get the first chance at them.

## DR. ORONHYATEKHA SET RIGHT AGAIN.

A few months ago, in preparing our usual annual record of the work of the life insurance societies conducted on the assessment plan, we alluded to the extraordinary falling away of the old members, even in the most progressive of these bodies. We said:

To afford a clearer view of this process, we quote from the Canadian Blue-book some figures respecting business done in Canada by several societies the past year. The large amount of insurance going off their books is most extraordinary;

| $\begin{gathered}\text { Business done in } \\ \text { Canada only. }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Mutual } \\ \text { Reserve. }\end{gathered}$ In force Dec. | Woodmen of the World. \$7,025,500 | Ind. Order Foresters. \$78,591,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New certificates, 1900...... 1,301,300 | 1,205,500 | 7,780,500 |
| Total product ....... $\$ 21,212,567$ | \$8,231,000 | \$86,371,500 |
| Deduct net death claims 1900 262,000 | 38,000 | 620,500 |
| Should be in force........ $\$ 20,950,507$ | \$8,193,000 | \$85,751,000 |
| Actually in force ......... $15,295,500$ | 7,609,500 | 81,671,000 |
| Disappeared during 1900 ...\$ 5,655,067 | \$ 583,500 | \$ 4,080,000 |

We did not remark further as to the $\$ 4,080,000$ that dropped out of the Doctor's home flock. And it will be seen that in proportion to the amount "In force December 3rst, 1899," his falling off is not nearly so latge as that of the other two societies. The I.O.F. loss was less than six per cent., and the Woodmen nearly nine per cent., while the Mutual Reserve loss was nearly thirty per cent. In either case, the loss of good lives was very large, as compared with the two or three per cent. of lapse in the best regular companies in Canada.

But in the July issue of the Forester, the Doctor thinks it a sufficient answer to show that, not in Canada, but in New York, there are two regular life companies which have met with a large loss, of a somewhat similar sort. He instances two American companies, one of them, with a lapse of $\$ 118,661,619$, which is about eleven per cent., and the other with over $\$ 200,000,000$, which is a still greater proportion of the total in force the previous year. And he adds:

We cannot understand what inspiration of fatuity caused the Monetary Times man to go into this sort of thing, as a moment's consideration would convince him that (taking a proportion to the business in force), where the I.O.F. lapses one, the Equitable lapses two. Moreover, we are quite prepared to measure lapses with any of the leading Canadian companies."

For reply, we say, firstly, that our figures related only to business done in Canada; and secondly, that lapses in regular life insurance companies, and falling away of membership in a fraternal socicty, are as widely different things from each other as cheese is from: chalk. They look alike, and that is about all the resemblance.

It is not on record that any life insurance company ever fell away and died on account of excessive death losses, produced by lapses. But in the case of assessment societies, heavy lapses usually follow each increase of the assessments, and therefore mean that the young and healthy lives are getting out, while the old and sickly remain. This is not mere assertion or theory. Proof of it is found in the history of the following associations, of which there is no parallel among regular companies. We give their former large membership and light deaths in contrast with the latest figures available, embracing eleven years, from 1890 to 1900. The first line refers to 1890 , the last to 1900 :

| Chosen Friends, Indianapolis. |  | Knights of Honor, St. Louis, Mo. |  | American Legion of Honor, Bostow. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Membership. | Death Cost <br> per St,000 | Membership. | Death Cost per $\$ 1,000$ | Membershid. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Death Cost } \\ & \text { per } \$_{1}, o o o . \end{aligned}$ |
| 39,492 | \$15.11 | 137,753 | \$13.23 | 62,111 | \$11.80 |
| 39,074 | 14.90 | 135,213 | 14.34 | 62,467 | 12.72 |
| 37,958 | 15.58 | 132,499 | 15.63 | 61,355 | 15.60 |
| 37,644 | 15.53 | 127,023 | 16.30 | 60,544 | 16.40 |
| 37,892 | 17.00 | 123,354 | 17.15 | 56,060 | 16.00 |
| 37,779 | 16.24 | 115,212 | 18.30 | 53,210 | 18.40 |
| 29,57 | 18.78 | 96,633 | 19.30 | 36,028 | 19.00 |
| 26,133 | 19.04 | 89,679 | 23.00 | 21,315 | 26.00 |
| 24,43, | 17.61 | 82,256 | 24.30 | 19,119 | 30.20 |
| 21,928 | 19.61 | 66,863 | 28.40 | 16,894 | 32.00 |
| 20,797 | 20.40 | 59,932 | 28.10 | 11,160 | 40.00 |

The significant circumstance as to these and many other such cases is the contrast between the figures of a dozen years ago, and those of the present time, showing decline in membership and increase in death-cost: Member- Death In-
Names of Societies.
ship. Cost. crease.
Chosen Friends-Was once....... 39,492 and \$15.II Chosen Friends-Is now .......... 20.797 and 20.40 Knights of Honor-Was once....137,753 and 13.23 Knights of Honor-Is now....... 59,932 and 28.10 Am. Legion of Honor-Was once 62, III and 11.80 Am. Legion of Honor-Is now. . 11,160 and 40.00 Bay State Beneficiary-Was once $18,83 i$ and 5.83 Bay State Bencficiary-Is now... None and 14.50 Covenant Mutual-Was once..... 45,322 and 6.50 Covenant Mutual-Is now........ None and 16.17 Mass. Benefit Assn.-Was once. . 51,940 and 8.80 Mass. Benefit Assn.-Is now.... None and 19.60 Southern Tier Masonic-Was once 4,087 and 15.00 Southern Tier Masonic-1s now. 1,758 and 24.00 $60 \%$ United Friends-Was once. ...... 22,503 and 7.74
United Friends-Is now.......... 7,343 and $\cdot 22.50$ $175 \%$
One-half of the above societies have already disappeared into the "has been," and the rest of them are rapidly getting there. All travel by the same road. There is no exception. No side-path to salvation has been discovered though ardently searched for. A few socicties think they have discovered such a "way out," in adopting what they call the "stipulated premium" plan, and others are trying, might and main, to accumılate what they improperly call a "surpius." A few have threwn their assessment ideas to the winds, and are trying to reorganize on the regular reserve basis of the so-called old liners. In the latter case heavy "liens" are being charged up against the certificate, reducing its face value by about one-third, and five per cent. interest has to be, paid on the lien, besides the increased assessment.

This is substantially the way by which the Mutual Reserve Fund, of New York, is trying to prolong its existence. The result is watched with deep interest, nuany authorities believing such a change next to im-
possible. Certainly the Mutual Reserve Fund has proved itself an immense miscarriage in Canada, in the fact that while two years ago it had in force $\$ 29$,398,974 , all it could report in force, December 3 ist, 1900, was $\$ 15,295,500$, having thus lost in two short years certificates for $\$ 14,103,474$, which is close upon onc-half of its entire membership of two years ago. And this in the face of that other fact, viz., that it fell heir to the $\$ 2$, II 7,750 which the Covenant Mutual, of Galesburg, had in force in Canada on December 3ISt, 1899. That Galesburg assessment concern, a few years previously, had $\$ 4,655,125$ on its books in Canada; and the Provincial Provident, of St. Thomas, Ont., had $\$ 13,062,250$ in force in 1895 , but the Mutual Reserve, of New York, now holds all that is left of both Covenant and Provident. In other words, the New York concern had, of its own in Canada at one time, or took in from two other societies, as follows:
The Mutual Reserve Fund in Canada.............. $\$ 35,188,974$ The Covenant Mutual in Canada.................... $4,655,125$ The Provincial Provident Institution............... II,906,450

Total by the three societies.................. $\$ 51,750,549$ All that is left of them, Dec. 31, 1900............... 15,295.500

Amount that has disappeared.................. $\$ 36,455,049$
And the prospect is that there will be little left, niext year, of the fifteen millions, except what is lield by a few uninsurable people. The Mutual Reserve's death list, last year in Canada, was $\$ 262,000$, or nearly $\$ 20$ per $\$ 1,000$, while in 1896 , with $\$ 35,188,974$ in force, it was less than $\$ 10$ per $\$ \mathrm{r}, 000$.

In concluding this indictment of the assessment system, it only remains to be noted that when a healthy certificate holder drops out, he leaves practically nothing behind to help provide for the sickly ones. But in a life insurance company this is different. There is nothing to send healthy lives out, as a rule, and all of those who choose to go out, leave what is called a "stirrender charge" behind, which is large or small, according to the system under which his policy is isened. This protects the company from loss.

## MODERN WEALTH.

The great consolidations of capital, which have been effected during the past few years, have brought prominently forward the expansion of the United States in wealth and prosperity. Indeed, so much attention has been paid to this recent phenomenon in the growth of our southern neighbor, that it has more or less blinded our eyes to the fact that the United States is not the only country in which there has been a wonderful accretion of wealth. Mr. Charles A. Conant, in "The World's Work," points out that other countries have not been much behind the former in the rapidity with which wealth has been accumulating during recent years. The aggregate saving deposits in European banks during the year 1900 he estimates at about nine billion dollars, while in the United States they amounted to about two billion, four hundred million dollars. In Great Britain, in the year 1880, the aggregate deposits in all the banks were two billion, six hundred million dollars, while on June 3oth, 1900 , they amounted to four billion seventy million dollars,
an increase of nearly fifty per cent. in twenty years. In the year 1875, the deposits in the national banks of the United States amounted to something under seven hundred million dollars, while in 1900 they aggregated over two billions and a half. This is a vast increase, though the difference would be better noted had the figures for 1880 been given.

But, as Mr. Conant remarks, during the last twenty-five years vast areas of new territory have been opened up in the United States, an expansion impossible in a small and thickly populated country, such as Great Britain. Apart from this comparison, however, there is the fact to be taken into account that the capital of half of all the new projects launched upon the European money markets is raised in Great Britain. During the year which ended with April 3oth, 1900, not less than 17,752 new companies were floated with British charters, their aggregate capital amounting to eight billion dollars, an increase of over four and a half billion dollars in eleven years. In Germany, the capital invested in companies was nineteen million dollars in 1890 ; which increased to a hundred and thirty million in 1899. In France the expansion was almost as great as in Germany, but the most remarkable industrial development was in Russia and Japan. For the six years ending with 1goo, Russia engaged in new enterprises to the extent of eight hundred and eleven million dollars, while Japan developed her industrial investments from seventy-five million dollars in 1894 to two hundred and eighteen million in 1897. The present wealth of the United Siates Mr. Conant estimates at ninety billion dollars, or nearly $\$ 1,200$ per head of the population, an increase of about $\$ 900$ per capita in fifty years, but this increase of wealth has been almost as great in other countries during the same period. Everything appears to point to a continuance of this piling up of capital, the overfiow of which he believes will go to the development of new countries.

## THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

## the main building.

An alteration in the appearance of the interior is made by the use of drapery to ornament the front of the galleries. And it is a change for the better. Festoons of red and white cloth are relieved against a white background on the fronts of both galleries, and at every post is a decorative shield surmounted by a group of flags. An appearance of greater lightness and cleanness is thus secured, and a desirable uniformity takes the place of former confused appearance of the gallery fronts.

A service has been done by the Grand Trunk Railway, not only to the exhibition, but to many of its patrons who may be looking for the whereabouts of their autumn vacation of 1901, in the furnishing of their photographs of Canadian and American summer scenes. All around the octagon under the dome, and on either side the interior wall at the south entrance, are disposed some scores of these large and beautiful photographic scenes. Muskoka, the Kawartha Lakes, the Georgian Bay, the Thousand Islands, the St. Lawrence, the Green Mountains, the Maine Coast, are all depicted, and the heart of the spectator at once goes pit-a-pat with ecstatic hopes of fishing, bathing, botanizing, kodak-ing or bicycling in these favored haunts. where (according to the pictures)

> "The air is ever balmy,
> And the sky is ever blue."

Fronting the east door-way is a new structure in gray and gold to contain the varied display of Christie, Brown \& Co.'s
celebrated biscuits. A striking display of biscuits and confectionery is made further west by the Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co. A very large space is occupied by the effective display of Cowan's cocoa, chocolate and coffee.

Ingenuity has been shown in arranging the display of textile materials shown by Nisbet \& Auld, manufacturers' agents, at the west end of, the main building. Here are white and cols ored blankets and cloakings from Brown \& Wigle, of Kingsville, the tweeds of the Uxford Company of Nova Scotia, the rugs, dress goods and shawls produced by Kendry \& Co., of Peterboro. Messrs. Nisbet \& Auld are selling agents for all these handsome goods.

In its accustomed place is to be found the exhibit of products of the Pelee Island vineyards, shown by the proprietors, J. S. Hamilton. \& Co., of Brantford. Here are specimens of their well-known dry Catawba, Medoc, Chateau Pelee and St. Augustine wines, the last for sacramental use. Here, too, are their brandy and their brand of native champagne, L'Empereur, coming into greater favor year by year.

There are scveral places in Canada, notably Montreal and Toronto, where stocks of upholstery and furniture are kept which are very attractive to the wealthy or the tastefully well-to-do. One of these places is John Kay, Son \& Co.'s on King street. Their exhibit at the Fair consists of four chambers in the Main Building. The first represents a colonial bedroom, with dainty lilac paper; the next, a Sheraton dining-room, early English; the third, a library in Flemish oak and tapestry; the last, a drawing-room hung with silk brocade and furnished with Chippendale furniture. The appointments of these rooms, the effective use of dark woods, burlap wanscot, rich paper and appropriate carpets render this suite an object-lesson to anyone who desires and can afford to pay for handsome domestic interiors.

The Copeland-Chatterson Company adopted an unusual plan to secure the attention of visitors to their system of accounts, whose utility to business men we have repeatedly mentioned.

Starch, like leather, is a staple commodity. There are no fewer than three exhibits of it on the ground floor of the Main Building. That of the Edwardsburg Starch Co. is cleverly arranged. The walls of a pretty little chalet are formed of toxes of starch, the roof apparently of box-lids. How many thousand boxes are shown we could not count, but there was "Benson's Prepared Corn," familiar these forty years; "Canada Corn," a cheaper brand; silver gloss starch; rice starch, enamel starch and silver-gloss starch in all sizes of packages. This well-known concern has been too favorably known to the Canadian public to need commending.

A large space near the centre is well and strikingly filled with samples of the product of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co. Housewives and cooks are familiar with their flavorings, essences, condiments and other manufactures.

The richly favored county of Essex furnishes two novel exhibitors. One of these displays for the first time, we iselieve, manufactured tobaccos (the leaf grown in Essex), the Consumers' Tobacco Co., limited, of Leamington, and the other, the Girardot Wine Co., of Sandwich, shows native wines.

The beautifully tiled and decorated mantels shown by the Charles Rugers \& Son Co., have drawn deserved attention. So too with the old-style and modern chairs, cabinets and other dainty furniture. There seemed a lack of light to enable passers-by to see these as well as they desired, but this may have been purposely arranged by the artist. No finer furniture is made in Canada than is produced by this house, which makes a specialty of rich and costly furniture.

## MACHINERY HALL.

Not so much noise as usual is heard in Machinery Hall. Apparently there are fewer engines, certainly less shafting, in motion. The e is much electrical display, however, and some novelt'es are presented. We have already mentioned the exhibit of the Canadian General Electric Company, which is this week even more complete than when we saw it last, for the electric cooking apparatis has been added, and the search-light is at work.

A little way along, to the eastward, two McEwen steam engines are working steadily and almost noiselessiy, the smaller at three hundred and the larger at about two hundred revolutions per minute. These are of a type of engine whose great feature is their uniformity of speed, achieved by means of a shaft governor. Another point of excellence is their economy of steam, effected by the directness of the cut-off. So well balanced are they, too, that there is an unexpected absence of vibration, which is ingeniously illustrated by the attendant. These are the only machines shown here this year by the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, but they are enough to demonstrate the skill of this well-known house in choosing good types of machinery.

More conspicuous than usual in this department are the products of Mr. A. W. Spooner, of Port Hope. Or perhaps we should say they are more carefully arranged than usual. "Copperine" is known as a valuable and popular babbitt metal, while "Phenyle" has been before the public for some years as a germicide and insect killer. But the classic learning of Alonzo, or else his taste for a taking word, has led him to adopt "Nicoluminam" as the name of a new product, of the nature of copperine, but less expensive. Why not have called it Nickeluminam ? Is Alonzo Scotch ?

A striking array of products of petroleum occupied the southeast corner. The Uueen City Oil Company there showed a great variety of burning and lubricating oils, of various colors or degrees of transparency. There were greases, too, for cart axles or other axles; waxes, paraffine and other; candles, white, blue and red; and packages of paraffine, which is used for a great variety of purposes, in preserving, washing, ironing, etc. "Cordova" wax and candles is the name of a new composition out of which candles re made.

Goldie McCulloch \& Co. occupy less space this year than is their wont in Machinery Hall, but there is probably a good reasun for this, since we are told their factories in Galt are very busy. One of their newest tools is the 12 -inch molder, which is an ingenious and quick-working tool for cutting a molding on any wooden surface up to twelve inches in width. Another is their self-feeding rip-saw, a laborsaver indeed. They exhibit besides boring machines, planers, choppers and the "Ideal" steam engine, the peculiar qualities of which last we described last year.

A display which attracts a practical man as well as a man with an eye for effective arrangement is that of the James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Co. Here are steam gauges of all sizes and kinds; brass gongs and bells; steam whistles, from the size of three inches to seven feet. We saw one it inches in diameter, which was described to us as the largest ever made in Canada. This company make a full line of locomotive brass work, as well as a large variety of electric. gas and combination fixtures. They are Canadian agents for the Heintz steam saver, and for the well known Hancock inspirator. A very interesting portion of their exhibit consists of earthenware bath and low-down closets, illustrating the fitting-rp and tiling of a bath-room.

## SUCCESS OF THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

It has taken some weeks to ascertain and adjust the financial pros and cons of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, But now that they are adjusted, the result is found to be very satiffactory. The fair of 1001 is pronounced to have been a record-marker in several important particulars. As to attendance, the turnstiles registered 7,000 more than had ever passed through them in exhibition week. This implies an untusual crowd of spectators, certainly. We are told that the total receipts of the association, from all sources, will this year exceed $\$ 50,000$, while there was paid out in prizes more than $\$ 10,0 c o$. When one remembers how many years it needed to get the prize list offered by any Ontario fair up to such a figure as this, he will appreciate the surprising enterprise and force shown by these Winnipeg men.

The Board of Directors found themselves in the spring of the present year burdened with a debt of $\$ 10,000$, incurred because of expenditure for permanent improvements in the shape
of buildings, \&c. But so successful was the exhibition, so well supported were they by both exhibitors and spectators that this debt has been reduced by more than $\$ 5,000$, besides expending $\$ 3,000$ on capital account. And it is to be remembered that his season was not a good one. Money was scarce a_onng Manitobans, as a result of disappointing crops, and the strike of the C.P.R. section hands was a great deterrent of travel. Still for all this, the receipts were the largest on record. A fair test of good management is the skill with which untoward conditions are surmounted. And this test Mr. Heubach and the chairmen of committees withstood, according to the testimony of the president, Mr. F. W. Thompson. Like their confreres of the Toronto Industrial Fair, the Winnipeg directors discover the "absolute necessity" of a new main building. A special committee has the matter in hand.

## CANADIAN PRESS EXCURSION.. <br> (From our own Correspondent.) <br> [Continued.]

Last week's letter left our party just enjoying what was to many of them their first clam bake, which took place on MacLaren's Beach, St. John. I will not occupy the space necessary to give, a full description of this interesting function or of the many funny little incidents which helped to enliven the proceedings. Suffice it to say that a right jolly good time was spent on the Beach, that surf-bathing was indulged in by both the men and the ladies with great enjoyment, and that some capital specches were made, both by guests and hosts. Since that time everything has gone on in the even tenor of its way, if such an epithet will apply to the series of drives and sails and choruses and receptions which have so far attended the onward progress of our party. As was remarked by one, each individual member must have felt something like the Duke of York will be feeling a few weeks hence. One constarit round of gaiety and honor I

On Tuesday, the 27 th, we left by Star Line boat on the St. John River for Fredericton, at which place we arrived early in the afternoon. One of the pleasing features of this boat trip was the presentation of a case of silver knives and forks to Mr. A. G. F. Macdonald, of Alexandria, president of the Canadian Press Association, and of a fine candelabrum to Mr. A. W. Law, secretary-treasurer of The Monetary Times, who has been the managing genius of the whole excursion. A drive around the city and through the pari. accompanied by many of Fredericton's prominent people, gave the western journalists a considerably better idea of that place's attractions than they had before, which was not diminished by the fact that it seemed as though the citizens had turned out en masse to give us a good time. After the drive, Mr. Gibson, the lumber king of this region, placed a special train at our disposal for a little side trip to Marysville, where we inspected the cotton and other mills of that Lusy place, also an interesting old little church. The proceedings in Fredericton were terminated by a reception and dance at the Yacht Club, which, especially to the fair sex of cur party, were highly appreciated. For the following day's trip to Chatham, we were again indebted to the courtesy of Mr . Gibson, who gave us a finely equipped train. It would be difficult to describe in few words the kindness and hospital ity with which the press party was treated on the journey both by Mr . Gibson, the owner of the road, and by Mr . Hoben, the superintendent.

By Thursday the party were in Quebec, a long stretch on the homeward journey. Here we were just as warmly treated as in other parts of our triumphal route. Thanks to the efforts of the local newspaper men, who did everything in their power to make our one day's stay in the old city a pleasant and a memorable one, the government steamer "Lord Stanley" was placed at our disposal for a trip around the harlor to visit the interesting sights, such as the Louise Basin and its gates, ships being loaded from the elevators etc. We also enjoyed a visit to the new bridge being built across the mighty St. Lawrence about five miles from the city. Cood headway is being made, and interest in the work was accentuated by the lucid explanations of Mr. Stewart, the
engineer in charge, who described to us the manner in which some 350 men were at work on the foundations of the buttresses, out of sight beneath our feet. After the exercise required in arriving at and looking over the bridge, the champagne and other refreshments hospitably furnished by Mr. Davies, the contractor, came in very handily in the way of recuperating our tited bodies and flagging spirits.

And now it is Friday, and here we are in regal Montreal with our trip finished. The party have nothing now leit but to break up into units and go to their individual homes. Yes ! they have something left even now; there are reminiscences of one of the most pleasant trips ever carried successfully through an enchanting country, and they will last for years to come. These recollections will all be pleasant ones; they hinge upon the kindness with which everyone has treated us from first to last. Among so many examples, it is hard to particularize, but perhaps, seeing that we spent more time on the I.C.R. special than anywhere else, and that it was to this that the party reierred when they spoke of "going home," it will be around that magnificent train that many of our reminiscences will centre. The resolutions passed today thanking Mr . Tiffin and the other officials of the road meant more than the stereotyped "resolution" usually does, and so did the thanks to several other people who have treated us so well. And the courtesy of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railroad companies in giving the party transportation facilities to this starting point is not forgotten by any means.

And now it is "home, sweet home:" even the attractions of Montreal cannot detain us. May our next excursion be as happy as this one lias been, and may it make is as proud of our country and its citizens.
F. P. W.

Montreal, Aug. 3oth, 1901.

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The following were among the inquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the High Commissioner's office in London during the week ending Aug. 23rd, 1901: En q̧uiry is made for names of firms in Cariada who own mills for cutting fir sleepers and blocks, and are prepared to quote for the delivery of such tiniber f.o.b. shipping port. A London firm requests to be furnished with names of Canadian shippers of baled hay who desire to be represented in England. A firm in Liverpool are also open to buy Canadian hay in I to 500 ton lots as agreed. A correspondent in the South of England asks for names of importers of Canadian bacon and cheese. A Dutch firm are open to represent Canadian exporters of rolled oats, flour and rice meal.

The Imperial Institute, London, has received enquiries as under: A firm of manufacturing chemists asks for names of Canadian shippers of molybdenite. Another enquiry has bean received for the names of Canadian shippers of hay. in Anglo-Australian honse wishes to obtain a few Canadian agencies for Australia in soft goods, etc. Information regarding the copper resources of Canada is desired by persons who might be willing to acquire a well developed property of quality suitable to their requirements. An enquiry has been made for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of chair stock.

## AN OBSERVER IN THE WEST.

Some facts and impressions, the result of a visit to our North West, were contributed to the London Free Press the other day by Mr. John McClary, one of Canada's most experienced manufacturers and most observant business men. What he says about real estate and rentals in Winnipeg and Vancouver is worthy of special attention. We give some extracts:

- Stopping over in Winnipeg for two days, I noticed a great change in that city during the last four or five years, between the period of my former visit. Winnipeg has a population of over 45.000 ; is represented by nearly every important banking institution in the Dominion, and a large percentage of loan societies and insurance companies. Real estate and rentals are very much higher than in our city; best business locations command prices in excess of $\$ 1,000$ per foot for the naked land. All the towns letween Winnipeg and th:

Rocky Mountains have a much improved appearance within the period named; large extensions in agriculture in every direction. It is quite apparent to me that a vast productive country, largely the hope of our great Dominion, is accessible to Winnipeg, capable of building up and. maintaining a very important city.
" Arriving at Vancouver, I find a city seventeen years of age with a population in excess of 25.000 ; there is no destitution apparent; the people appear to be well satisfied with their surroundings and confident of the future. The best business properties here sell at about $\$ 500$ per foot. An ordinary good store in a good locality commands. a rental of $\$_{150}$ per month, while some stores bring as high as $\$ 250$ per month. Dwelling houses command rentals more than double the rentals paid in our city. This place is very dissimilar to Winnipeg : it is not quite so apparent what is to build up and maintain an important city. The agricultural lands are very limited; the shipping interest is important ; the lumber business is extensive and likely to continue for many years. The fishing is an important factor. These, together with the limited jobbing trade with outlying towns, appear to me insufficient to support anything approaching an important city. I think its future must depend much upon mining.
" I broke the Sabbath yesterday by taking an excursion trip some fifteen miles to the mouth of the Fraser River, the seat of the great fishing industry, to witness the starting out of the fishing boats. The law is very strict, compelling every fisherman to discontinue his occupation from six o'clock Saturday night until six o'clock Sunday night to give. the fish one day in the week to enter and proceed up the Fraser River: undisturbed. There is a cannon fired in Vancouver and another at. the mouth of the Fraser River at six o'clock Saturday evening ; this is. a warning to discontinue fishing, and another is fired at six o'clock Sunday night as a warning of liberty to proceed in their occupation. It is one of the sights of the country to see between 4,000 and 5,000 . boats start out to fish at six o'clock Sunday night.
"The run of salmon this season, now at its height, is unusually large ; some boats take as high as 1,500 in a day ; the catch has been. so excessive that it has been impossible for the numerous canneries to. handle them all.'

## "'THE ATTITUDE OF CANADA."

There are some journals and a few statesmen in the United States who are wise enough to perceive that the Dominion of Canada possesses a thrifty and self-reliant population, who are not totally fascinated by the wonderful advance of their gieat neighbor to the south, but are content with the creditable measure of growth and wealth they themselves have achieved. We have already quoted the sensible words of the New York Bulletin of Commerce, addressed to the self-centered politicians and fire-eaters who seem to preponderate at Washington, and who contemptuously neglect the cultivation of Canadian trade, thinking that. as they put it, "Canaday must come to us." Another lesson is read to. such short-sighted people, this time by the Dry Goods Economist, which quotes,, in an article entitled "The Attitude of Canada," the views oi an official of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, conveyed in a letter to that journal, and adds:
"If the attitude of the Canadian people and government towards the question of renewing the commercial relations with the United States which were largely severed some thirty-five years ago, is not, within a short time, clearly understood throughout the United States, it will not be through failure to make the true conditions known. Until recently Americans have lived in a fool's paradise as regards their relations to the Dominion. They have hugged themselves in the idea that Canada needed American merchandise and would buy it, tariff or no tariff, that if reciprocity were to be brought about Canada would be compelled to beg for it and that any treaty of the kind which might be enacted could be so framed as to cause the Dominion to do all the reciprocating.
"The publication of the facts, in which The Dry Goods Economist was among those who took the initiative, should suffice to disnel the d-eam. The Canadians do not need reciprocal trade relations with the United States. They have. by prudence and energy, placed themselves in a a position where they can calmly regard any overtures we may make. In a word, instead of the Dominion being the suitor, it is we who must make the advances: we who m"st be the petitioners. To such a noint has the mistaken rolicy of ruur Government hrought the Republic."

FIRE INSURANCE IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

## Editor of The Monetary Times:

Sir.-In your issue of August 3oth, in commenting on the annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade, held at Chatham, N.B., on 21 st and 22nd August last, you state: " Among the last of the subjects discussed on Wednesday was the vexed one of fire insurance rates in the Maritime Provinces. This was brought upon the carpet by Mr. DeWolf, of Halifax, and thereupon Senator Snowball and W. J. Snowball, of Chatham; Mr. Bently, of Truro; George Watt, of Chatham; Mr. Hanrahan, of Sydney; Mr. Calkin, of Kentville; Mr. Longworth, of Charlottetown, and Mr. Jarvis, of St. John, asked to be allowed to retire while the matter was considered. These gentlemen, being directly or indirectly connected with the insurance business, felt that they could not with propriety debate a resolution on the subject. And so the discussion was put off till Thursday morning, and a contmittee was appointed to draw up a resolution on the subject." And you also remark in seferring to the resolution unanimously passed on the question of fire insurance rates: "Our correspondent reports that this resolution was unanimously carried. We must suppose that the eight gentlemen already reported as having asked to retire while it was being discussed were not present when the vote was taken." Your correspondent evidently was not at the meeting or he would know that the statement of the withdrawal of the gentlemen named (with the exception of Mr. Jarvis), is entirely incorrect. So far from that, many of them spoke strongly in favor of the resolution, and all voted for it. Mr. Jarvis, while not taking part in the discussion or vote, before withdrawing stated, that the Liverpool \& London \& Globe Insurance Co., which he represents, had not expressed to him any dissatifaction with the present rates charged in the Maritime Provinces, and personally expressed his opinion that there twas no reason why general advances in the rates should be made in the Maritime Provinces. Being present, and taking part in the discussion as a delegate from St. John. I can assure you that the feeling of the members was unanimously against raising the rates, and as your statement would convey a contrary impression I would ask you to kindly make the correction in as public a way as possible.
F. O. Allison,

Secrctary, St. John Board of Trade.
St. John, N.B., Sept. 4th, 1901.

## FALL FAIRS.

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

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

## BANKING ITEMS.

We hear from Montreal that Mr. Henri J. Barbeau has resigned his position as general manager of the City and District Savings Bank. At a meeting of the Board he was chosen a director of the institution, filling the vacancy caused by the death of his brother the late Edmond J. Barbeau.

The British Government has offered to assume responsibility for the Transvaal loan of 1892 , which amounted to $£ 2,500,000$ sterling. Holders of the bonds are to receive payment of the coupons due ist $^{t}$ July and ist January last on condition of surrendering the coupon due July, 1goo. They must also agree to accept payment of the principal as soon as the Government is prepared to pay it, of which due notice will be given.

Quite a sensational story was wired from Havana, Cuba, last Friday to the Montreal Star. It was to the effect that a man named Vargas some time ago paid a cheque for $\$ 42,000$ into the Royal Bank of Canada to his own credit. That bank sent it in for payment to a Spanish bank, which immediately paid it. This occurred on August

Since that date the Royal Bank of Canada has honoured cheques against the original deposit until only $\$ 14,000$ remained to the credit of Vargas. The Spanish bank now says the drawer of the cheque declares it to be a forgery.

## FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

The British Columbia Government has established a new fish hatchery at Granite Creek on Shuswap Lake.

A Government compilation estimates the yield of apples in Ontario this year at $13,834,224$ bushels, or a little more than $t$ wo bushels to each tree of bearing age. This is less than half of last year's yield. The National Apple Shippers' Association recently estimated the yield of apples for this year in New England at 25 per cent, of a normal crop; other parts of the United States, 45 per cent.; Ontario 35 per cent., and Nova Scotia 75 per cent. The last named province has an exceptionally fine quality of apples this year.

A moderate decrease in the marketing of hogs, as shown by the Western packing returns. is noted by the Cincinnati Price Current. Tae receipts were 370,000 the past week, compared with 380,000 the p eceding week, and 420,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time 11st year the number was 355,000 , and two years ago 290,000. From March I the total is $11,460,000$, against $10,660,000$ a year ago-an increase of 800,000 , or $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The average quality of present marketings is only fair. Prices at the close average about $\$ 6.05$ per roo pounds, against $\$ 5.85$ a week ago, $\$ 5.20$ a year ago and $\$ 4.60$ two years ago.

The stock of wheat in store at Fort William on Saturday, 24th August was 318,683 bushels. Receipts for the week were 38,770 and shipments 17,578 , making the stook on 31st August, 339,875 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were $1,225,000$ bushels. Two years ago they were $1,052,000$ bushels. According to the Com. mercial, stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior points are estimated approximately at $1,212,000$ bushels, compared with $2,390,000$ bushels a year ago, $2,600,000$ bushels t vo years ago, 500,000 bushels three years ago.

Mr. Wurzburg, of Vancouver, is said to be preparing an offer to buy out all the canneries on the Fraser river, and to combine them under one management. Local people do not appear to think that the proposition will materialize.

The Canadian Pacific steamer "Empress of China" arrived at Victoria last week, having 3,014 tons of general cargo, including 14,700 cases of tea, being one of the largest cargces any of these liners has carried. She had 88 saloon and 13 intermediate passengers. No Chinese were brought because of plague at Hong Kong. .

Experts estimate that the American apple crop will be very short this year, ten or twelve million barrels as against $50,000,000$ barrels last year. This fact has already affected the evaporated fruit market, and prime dried apples, which were selling in May last for $6 c$. for November delivery, are now $8 \frac{1}{2}$ to 9 c.

Professor Adami, of Montreal, who was in Europe attending the Tuberculosis Convention, says there is not so much danger in tuberculosis as in the distribution of impure milk. The great thing to be studied in this matter is cleanliness, said Dr. Adami. Canadian cattle are the best in the world, and if farmers would only carry out the simple methods of cleanliness, Canada would quickly get an enviable reputation,

Shipments of dairy products from Montreal last week were smaller of butter and larger of checse than in the corresponding week of last year. The total figures for the season of r901 this far were as follows: Exports of cheese since ist May, 860,667 boxes; as compared with $1,211,648$ boxes in 1900 and $1,097,704$ boxes in 1899. The exports of butter since Ist May were 197,465 packages, as compared with 168,725 packages in the preceding year and 223.193 packages in 1899.

A Vancouver despatch of last Saturday says that no American salmon will be shipped to England from Puget

Sound. The news is most important as it will leave the British market entirely free for British Columbia salmon, and will prevent prices from collapsing below the profit point. Only half the British Columbia pack will be sent to England. The entire pack is expected to be $1,100,000$, the biggest on record. The entire coast pack is placed at $5,000,000$ cases.

To-morrow, the fruit steamer "Escalona" is to leave Greece, and to call at Denia, Spain, to add to her cargo or dried fruit. Denia advices show a steady market for Valencia raisins, while Portuguese figs are low in price. The currant market, our Montreal correspondent advises us, is rather more settled.

## FOR DRY GOODS DEALERS.

Velvet and lace combinations for dinner dresses are the latest addition in New York to the velvet vogue laid out for fall. Nearly all the handsome gowns are cut-out velvet effects with lace inlaid and then appliques of velvet superposed.

Inactivity is the rule in the Zurich silk goods market, and the vacation period is not yet ended. Demand for the English market usually distinguishes the month of August. This year, however, these orders have not yet made their appeararice. Instead, some enquiry has come from London for stock goods at a price. With Paris little business has been done, and the demand for novelties has not yet started.-Dry Goods Economist.

The Boston wool market continues firm. The demand, however, has been mostly from the smaller mills, the large consumers having satisfied their needs for the time being at any rate. Sales for last week, according to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, amounted to $3,800,000$ pounds domestic and 550,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 4,350 ,000 pounds, against $5.192,000$ pounds for the previous week, and $3,299,000$ pounds for the corresponding week of last year. Sales since January ist amount to $163,679,600$ pounds, against $90,056.500$ pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

The condition of the American cotton crop, by advices of 31 st August, is not as good as it was, having deteriorated during the month of August. In Texas, where a big crop was expected, the unfavorable condition at the beginning of August was followed by a disastrous decline, due primatily to drouth, and secondarily to worms and insects. But still the condition to-day in Texas is not only no worse but even a little better than it was a year ago. Cotton conditions improved during August in South Carolina and Florida. In Mississippi the condition is a vast improvement over that of a year ago, and the local reports from Mississippi are as a rule favorable. The condition in North Carolina is better than a year ago. Many of the local reports from Georgia, says The Bulletin, are encouraging.
-We are informed that a branch of the Union Bank of Canada has been opened at Kemptville, Ont., under the management of Mr. O. U. MacMicking.
-The Government of South Australia wishes to secure the services of a Canadian as professor of agriculture. His duties will be to superintend the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, to advise the Government on all points relating to agriculture, to lecture to agriculturists when required. The applicant must be competent to make analysis of soils, and to conduct such scientific and practical experiments as the Government shall consider necessary.
-After having acted as manager of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal for some months, Mr. Albert P. Lesperance was on Tuesday last formally appointed to the managership. This gentleman has been for more than twenty years in the service of the bank, and has gained the experience and shown the qualities which justified the directors in appointing him manager.
-That business is brisk in the United States is shown in the earnings of the railways, which in recent weeks are much above those of last year at the same time. The Financial Chronicle, of New York, shows that railroad earnings have increased 10.02 per cent. for first week in August over those of same week 1900, and 12.13 for the second week of August.
-The gold yield of New South Wales for seven months of this year amounted to 158,687 ozs., valued at $£ 550,651$, as compared with 209,820 ozs., valued at $£ 738,656$ in the corres. ponding period of 1900 . The Queensland gold returns for Ju:y show a yield of 59,700 ozs., while New South Wales for the same month showed 33,018 ozs.
-The new issues of capital in the United Kingdom thus far in the present year, are the largest for several years. According to the London Economist there had been offered for subscription to 9 th August this year $£ 130,998,332$, which is $£^{2}, 700,000$ more than last year at same date, and from $\overline{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{I} 0,-$ 000,000 to $£ 20,000,000$ more than any of the three preceding years.
-A satisfactory piece of news comes from Montreal. J. A. Jamieson of that city, who is building the large elevator at Port Arthur for the Canadian Northern Kailroad has been awarder the contract for the Central elevator in Montreal harbor, the contract price being $\$ 642,000$. We are glad that it is a Canadian who gets the contract. It is necessary to show that we have persons among our own people who have the ability and the willingness to undertake such work. Besides, it is natural that Montrealers have no agreeable recollection of the Conners' Syndicate, who were going to do such wonders in Montreal harbor, but withered away into discredited oblivion-leaving, however, a memento in the shape of a deposit in cash in the hands of "those cautious Scotchmen."
-Trade between this country and Trinidad is holding its own very fairly. According to statistics last to hand from the Agricultural Society of the island, the imports were $\$ 29,380$ in value in rgoo as compared with $\$ 25.534$ in 1899 , and the exports, $\$ 66,246$ and $\$ 62,629$ respectively. Trade between the island and foreign countries, however, did not show up so well, the total trade being $£ 5,184,000$ in 1900 as against $£ \mathrm{I}, 108,000$ in 1899 . Last year Trinidad imported from this country, among others, the following commodities : 2,550 barrels of flour, $£^{28,411}$ sterling worth of potatoes, 20,400 bushels of oats, 13,572 pounds of butter, 21,360 pounds of cheese, 26,594 pounds of preserved meat, $5,167,284$ pounds of fish, $1,740,415$ feet of timber and 19,597 pounds of soap.

## TORONTO STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Business on the local exchange has been very active this week. Prices keep firm with generally an upward tendency, especially Toronto Ry. transactions for the week ending noon yesterday were as follows: Ontario, 7 at 125 $\frac{1}{2}$; Toronto 15 at 224.5 ; Commerce, 87 at $156 \frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$; Dominion, 345 at $238 \frac{1}{2}-93$; Hamilton, 4 at $223-4$; Traders, 50 at 108 ; Nova Scotia, 20 at 232 ; C. P. R., 2,935 at 112 -43 ; Toronto Electric Light at $143 \frac{3}{4}-4 \frac{7}{8}$; General Electric, 670 at $226-\frac{3}{8}$; Com. Cable, 25 at 1813 : Rich. \& Oat., 270 at $118 \frac{3}{8}-\frac{1}{2}$; Toronto Ry., 4,075 at $114 \frac{4}{4}$, 1173 ; Twin City, 9,130 at 102-5 $\frac{1}{8}$;

## CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures of Canadian clearing houses for the veek ended with Thursday, August 29th 1901, compared with those f the previous week :

|  | September ${ }^{\text {sth, }} 1901$. | August 29th, 1901 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal. | \$15,985,923 | 814,667,386 |
| Toronto | 11,204,731 | 10,870,025 |
| Winnipeg | 2,138,060 | 2,184,632 |
| Halitax. | 1,457,580 | 2,478,092 |
| Hamilton | 635,559 | 629,843 |
| St. John | 735,417 | 739,951 |
| Vancouv | 850,126 | 939,925 |
| Queb | 377,060 | 492,623 |
| Que | 1,298,241 | 1,444,542 |
|  | \$ 34,682,697 | \$34,447,019 |

Aggregate balances, this week, $\$ 5,315,580$; last wcek, $\$ 6,345,288$.

## DEAD-AND-ALIVE ENGLISH.

He pulled himself up at the hotel table, tucked his napkin under his chin, picked up the bill of fare, and began to study it intently. Everything was in restaurant French, and he didn't like it.
"Here, waiter," he said, sternly, "there's nothing on this I want."

Ain't there nothin' you would like for din ner, sir?" enquired the waiter, politely
'Have you got any sine qua non?
The waiter gasped.
"No, sir," he replied
Got any bona-fide?"
'N-no, sir.
"Got any semper eadem
No, sir, we haven't
Got any jeu d'esprits ?'
No, sir, not one.
' Got any tempus fugit?"
I reckon not, sir.
'Have you no soirees dansantes?

- No, sir.

The waiter was edging off,
Got any sine die?
' We ain't, sir.'

- Surely you've got some pluribus unum?'

The waiter's face showed some signs of intelligence.

Seems to me I heard of that, sir," and he rushed out to the kitchen only to return emptyhanded.

Maybe you've got some beef and cabbage and a gooseberry tart?

Sure we have, sir," exclaimed the waiter, in a tone of the utmost relief; and he fairly flew out to the kitchen.--Tit-Bits.

## AN HONEST CONFESSION.

One great lack in this city was brought forcibly to our attention recently. We invite tourists and their friends to the city, we encourage the holding of harbor excursions and picnics, and we like to do all we can to make life attractive and pleasant for them while here. Our Sunday schools and our societies all hold picnics, which thousands of our children attend, and the summer season becomes gay and fes:ive. But has it never occurred to council and to citizens how much we need, for the proper handling of these boat excursions and picnics proper wharf facilities. We require most de cidedly a public landing, a whart which can be kept clean and reserved for these and similar purposes. Now we are compelled to take our guests, our strangers, our ladies, and our child guests, our strangers, oure " sniff the scent of salt fish and molasses," as an American correspondent of a Boston paper says, and untortun ately, too, you must come into direct contact with these articles of commerce, which we all like to see pilal tier upon tier-Acadian like to see palifuz.
Recorder, Hal

## CONSULS IN COLONIES.

We have referred to the matter before, but the point is so important that we take this opportunity of drawing attention to it again, namely, the fact that the mother country is the only trading nation without official commercial agents in its colonies. A reference to the map of Australia that we publish with this numb r shows that our rivals are represented by consuls in the Commonwealth Cinada has tha: indefatigable commercial agent, Mr. J. S. Larke, whose admirable reports we frequently notice with pleasure ; the United Kingdom alone has no official representa.ive. Of course alone has no official representa easy to see h w such a state of affairs it is very easy to see $h$ w such a state of allairs
has arisen. The growth of the colonies bas been gradual, and while commercial duties have been grafted on to the consular system, already established in foreign countries, there has been no effort mide to give similar assistance to British trade in British colonie perhaps, even, it has been felt that su.h assistance was not required However that may have , been it is certain that that time has passed. With increasingly vig rous com, etition in our coloni 11 markets, it has be ome urgently necessary that tnere should be retorm in this matter. We suggest to the Colonial Office that the present opportunity is favor ble for the appointment of Commercial Agen s to look after British business interests in all ur aportant colonies and dependencies. - Com ercial Intelligence.

## GOOD ADVICE FOK MERCHANTS

Fire underwriters are very much pleased with the tone of a circular just issued by John T. Hancock \& Sons, wholesale grocers at Dubuque, Iowa. After calling the attention of their customers to the recent fire at Riceville, Iowa, which burned out a number of small merchants, many of whom were uninsured, they say:
this can be obviated if a merchant will only carry full insurance in good, responsible companies, to cover their stock may say 'I have been in business for years and never had a fire.' True, but you may have one next day or next week, and when it comes, if $y$ ou are not insured, your hard-earned savings are gone. Cheap insurance is worth less than none. Do not insure in cheap companies because you can get it at a lower rate, for when the fire comes you may find that they have no money to pay the loss, or you may find that you will have to fight in court for your rights. Carry plenty of insurance, and insure at once. This letter of advice is sent with only the most kindly intentions We hope it will not be misconstrued. We have nu interest in any insurance company, but we have an interest in you, for your interest is. to a certain extent, our interest."

THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL
There is one part of Canada with whose growth the census affords no ground for complaint. It is the island of Montreal. The growth of the city itself has been from 220,181, in 1891, to 266,826 in 1901, an increase of 46,645 . This is 20,000 more than any other city in Canada shows in the same peiod, but it only represents a little more than half of the actual gain made by the greater city which, with its street system and electric railway service, so nearly covers the whole island that its growth and Montreal's are not separable. The island constituencies, aside from a section of Laval, the figures of which are not available, and their population are as follows:

## Hochelaga

1891. 1901. 

## Jacques Cartier

Maisonneuve
St. Ann's division
St. Antoine division.
St. James' division.
St. Lawrence division
St Mary's division
Total ................ 270,467 349,188
The increase here shown is 78,721 , or 13-22 of the entire growth of the province, and nearly one-sixth of that of the whole of Canada. There is one section of the country that has nothing the matter with

## DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

They will shortly celebrate at Bendigo, Victoria, the 50th anniversary of the discovery of gold in Australia by holding a great commemoration exhibition of mining and industrial products. If we take as a starting-point the first known actual discovery of gold in our own province, British Columbia's similar celebration is already overdue, for gold specimens were found on Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands, as far back as 1850 and there was a pocket of gold worked on Moresby Island, in the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1851-52, which realized a sum variously stated as over $\$ 20,000$, and nearly $\$ 75,000$. But the substantial beginning of British Columbia gold mining dates back only to 1858, so that in ail probability 1908 will be taken as the commemorative jubilee year for our province's precious metal industry. It difficult to realize that the commencement of British Columbia's gold mining was almost contemporaneous with that Australia, but it was.-Van. News.
-An old Scotch farmer, being elected a member of the local school board, visited the school, and tested the intelligence of the class by his questions. The first enquiry was: "Noo, boys, can ony o' you tell me what naething is?" After a moment's silence a small boy in a back seat arose and replied: "It's what ye gie me t'other day for haudin' yer horse!"-London Answers.

FOR SALE - Root and Shoe Business in Port good opening. Address Box 229, Port Arthur, Ont.

WANTED $\overline{\text { Winn }}_{\text {For Retail Dry }}^{\text {Goods }}$ Store in a capable young man. He must have highest refer ards character and ability Salary-one hundred dollars a month. Apply to

ARCHIBALD WRIGHT,
P. O. Box 1398 .

Winnipeg. Manitoba

## WANTED

 PARTNER with $\$ 1,000$, in an established general store in one of the best wheat sections in Mantoba; must be well up indry goods and well recommended. Box $3^{67}$, Monetary dry goo
Times.

## The Sun Savings \& Loan Comoany

is selling Stocks and Debentures and taking Deposits ;
these opportunities for investment are unequalled ; re liable agents are wanted. Write for particulars to the Company's address, Toronto.

## TO RENT

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

Peter Wood, BRANTFORD

## Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Dividends for the half-year ended 3oth June, rgor,

## On the Preference Stock two per cent <br> On theCommon Stock two and a half per cent

Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about ist October to Shareholders of record at the closing of tively. The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Tuesday, ist October, to Shareholderf of record at the closing of the bouks at the Company's London Office,
I Queen Victoria Street. I ondon, E.C. The Common Stock Transfer books will close in London at 3 pm . on Friday, ${ }^{23 r d}$ August, and in
Montreal and New York on Friday, 6 th of September The Preference Stock books will close at 3 p.m. on Monday, and September

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, 3rd October,
By order of the Board.
Montreal,
12th August, 1901
CHARLES DRINKWATER,

## Canadian Pacific Railway Company

NOTIIE TO SHAREHOLDERS
The Twentieth Annual Mecting of the Shareholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the
transaction if business generally, will be held
WEDNESDAY, the Second Day of OcTOBER
next, at the principal office of the Company at Montreal
at twelve oclock noon.
The meeting will be made special for the purpose or resolution authorizing the issue of bonds of the Com a pany under the authority of the Dominion Act, 5 Vicioria. Chapter 73, to an amount not exceeding four hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling to aid
in the acquisition of steam vessels and therr equipment in the acquisition of steam vessels and therr equipment, of the shid Act. of the shid Act.
London at 3 p.m. on Friday 23rd. August, and in Montreal a.d New York on Friday, 6th September. in The Preference Stock Books will close at 3 p. . .
Monday, and Sentember. All books will be re-opened on Monday, and Sentember
Thutsday 3rd October
$\begin{array}{r}\text { Thursday } \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { 3rd } \\ \text { By order of the Board. }\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$
Montreal, CHARLES DRINKWATER,


Engraving for
CATALOGUES
CIRCULARS
POSTERS
and
GENIRRAL
ADVERTISING

## Commercial

## MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 4, Igor.
Ashes.-No change of any kind is reported in the market. There have been one or two recent English enquiries for pearls, but no business seems to have developed, and in pots there is very little doing. We quote: First pots, $\$ 4.25$ to $\S_{4.30}$; seconds, about $\$ 3.75$; pearls, $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 6.75$ per cental.

Cements and Firebricks.-Receipts have been small for the week ending today, being only 1,500 brls, of German and Belgian cement, 100 brls. of Englishi, and 17,100 firebricks. A moderate aggregate of business, in small lots, is reported at steady prices. We quote: Belgian cement, $\$ 1.70$ to $\$_{1.95}$; German, $\$ 2.30$ to $\$ 2.50$; English, $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2.35$; American, $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2.50$; Canadian, Beaver brand, \$1.90; Star, \$2.20; Silicas, \$2.10; firebricks, $\$ 16$ to $\$ 22$.
Dairy Produsts - Cheese values continur? to show a tendency to weakness, though no special decline is noted since last report. quotations ranging from 9 c . for ordinary Quebecs to $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for choice Westerns. The exports for last week were 65.760 boxes, being about 3,000 boxes more than the corresponding week of 1900 , but the total shipments for the season thus far are 337,000 boxes behind this date a year ago. Choicest creamery butter is fairly firm at $201 / 2$ to $203 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; seconds, $181 / 2$ to $191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; dairy, 16 to $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Shipments last week were fairly large, aggregating i9,929 packages, as against 5,147 boxes the same week last year.

Dry Goods.-The millinery openings this week have been well attended, the number of visiting buyers being reported quite as large as a year ago, and the voltume of orders placed quite satisfactory. A goodly amount of money has also been received, a considerable proportion of millinery bills coming due to-day. In the dry goods line this is a tairly heavy day, and wholesalers say that as far as can be judged from returns up to this afternoon the percentage of paper met will be a very fair one. Travellers are home in a good many cases to meet visiting buyers, of whom there have been guite a few from far distant points. With the opening of the schools, etc., crty retail trade is showing some improvement.
Groceries.-Refiners report a notable improvement in the demand for sugars during the last few days, a number of very fair orders being booked from jobbers. Prices have not undergone any change during the past fortnight, grantrlated being quoted at $\$ 4.40$, and yellows from $\$ 3.65$ upwards. Molasses is a little firmer, 29c. being the price for either single puncheons or car-lots. There is rather an improved demand for Japan teas, more particularly from Western jobbers. The bulk of second crop teas are now forward, and third crop is shortly due, and are expected to quote at about 13c. Low grade ceylons are rather firmer in London. A cable rerather to-day says the "Escalona" is expected to leave Patras on the 7 th, and pected complete her lading at Denia. The

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currant market is a little more settled, and some fair buying is reported. Denia advices show a steady market for Valencia raisins, futures being quoted at same figures as for present delivery. Portuguese figs are cheap this year, and can be sold by jobbers at about $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$.
Hides.-As anticipated last week calfskins are reduced this week to 9 and $7 c$. per 1 b . for Nos. I and 2 , respectively, but lambskins are advanced another 5 cents, making the present quotation 35 c each. Dealers are buying beef hides on the old terms, namely, $7^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$. per lb . for No. I hides

Leather.-Matters are reported as somewhat improved in the Quebec boot and shoe trade, which has been very dull for some weeks past, énd quite a number of shoe jobbers have been in that city during the last few days placing sample orders for spring goods. This has led
to some little improvement in the deto some little improvement in the de local shoe men are just buying in small lots. Values continue steady, We quote: Spanish sole, B.A., No. i, 25 to 26c.; No. 2, B.A.. 24 to 25 c.; No. 3, B.A., 23 to 24 c .: No. 1, ordinary, Spanish, 25c.; No. 2, 23 to 24c. No. I slaughter, 28 c .; No. 2, ditto, 25c.: common, 22 to 24 c .; Union crop. 20 to $30 c$; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35 c .; ditto, heavy, 27 to 3 cc.; grained, 32 to 35 c .; Scotch grained 30 to 35 c .; Western splits, 20 to 22 c . Quebec ditto, 15 to 17 c .; juniors, 15 to 16 c .: calf-splits, 30 to 35 c .; imitation French calfskins, 60 to $70 c$.; colored calf, American, 25 to 26 c .; Canadian, 20 (i) 22 c .; colored pebble cow, 13 to 15 c .; russet sheepskins linings, 30 to 40 c .; colored sheepskins, $61 / 2$ to $7^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$.; black, ditto, 6 to $6 \mathrm{t} / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; black Indias, 7 to 8 c .; harness, 31 to 33 c .; buffed cow, II to 13 c .; extra heavy buff, 15 c.; pebble cow, 10 to 12c.; glove-grain, io to 12c.; russet and bridle, 35 to 45 c .
Metals and hardware.-Business keeps up well, and nearly all late advances are well held. Ingot tin is a little easier at 3IC. for L. \& F.; and 30c, for Straits: lead a little firmer, owing to the miners strike in British Columbia having affected supplies from that quarter, and the quotation is now $\$ 3.35$; copper, steady at $1737 \mathrm{7c}$.: spelter. $45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Domestic bar iron is firm at $\$ 1.85$ to $\$ 1.90$, and iron pipe at $\$ 4.65$ to $\$ 4.75$; coil chain is reported hard to get from British makers and has been advanced. Boiler plates unchanged \$2.I0. Some dealers who were asking $\$ 8.20$ for Terne plates have brought quotation down to $\$ 8$, which is the general price. Canadas firm at $\$ 2.75$; galvanized Canadas, $\$ 4.35$ for 52 sheets, and $\$ 4.60$ for 60 sheets, latter line being now most in demand. Tinplates and black sheets firm at last quotations.

Oils, Paints and Glass.-Business rules on the quiet side, and comparatively Fittle new is reported with regard to values. Linseed oil is off a point, being reduced a cent since last report. Turpentine inclines a little to easiness. Glass, firm, with local supplies none too large. Quotations are: Single barrels, raw, and boiled linseed oil, respectively, 82 and 85 c. per gallon, for one to four barrel lots; 5 to 9 barrels, 81 and 84 c .; ret, 30 days, or 3 per cent. for four months' terms. Turpentine, one barrel, 55 c .: two to four barrels. 54 c .; net 30 days. Olive oil, machinery. goc.; Cod oil. 32 to 35 c . per gallon; steam refined seal, $47 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ to 50 c . per gallon: straw, ditto, 40 to 45 c .; Castor oil, 9 to $9 \mathrm{~T} / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; in quantity; tins, io to $10^{\mathrm{T}} / 2 \mathrm{c}$ : machinery castor oil, $81 / 2$ to 9 c .; Leads, (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$5.25; No. 3, $\$ 5.00$; No. 4, $\$ 4.50$; dry white

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STOCK AND BOND REPORT.



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The 20th Century fin ds whis Company in a splendid posiworla. We have increased our Subscribed Capital from \$25T (We have increased our Paid-up Capital from $\$ 64,000$ to

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bladder putty, in bbls, $\$ 2$, kegs, or boxes, $\$ 2.35$; 25 -1b $121 / 2-1 \mathrm{~b}$. tins, $\$ 2.75$. London washed whit ing, 45 to 50 c .; Paris white, 75 to 8oc.; Venetian red, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1.75$; yellow ochre, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.50$; spruce ochre, $\$ 1.75$ ts $\$ 2$; Paris green, in barrels, $163 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 50 and $100-\mathrm{lb}$. drums, $17^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$.; $25-\mathrm{lb}$ ditto, 18 c .; in lb . packages, $181 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Window glass, $\$ 2.10$ per 50 feet for first break; $\$ 2.20$ for second break.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1901.
Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.-A fair degree of activity is to be noted in the local drug market, though there are no special features worth recording. In New York there is less activity in general trade, and lecal and mail orders are both small. Peppermint oil is firmer. Last week there was a somewhat unexpected decline in the price of quinine at the Amsterdam sale. Nux vomica is in somewhat sale. Nux von
stronger demand.
Dry Goods.-The large numbers of visitors from the country at present in Toronto are making their influence felt at the wholesale houses, and there has been an extra spurt of activity in business. The millinery openings also, referred to on another page, are a great attraction to outside buyers. Values of staple goods remain firm. A large sorting trade is being done.
Flour and Meal.-Buyers and sellers in the flour business are somewhat apart in their views just now. Buyers do not feel like giving more than $\$ 2.55$ to $\$ 2.571 / 2$ for 90 per cent. patents in buyers' covers at main track points and holders object to part with it at such a figure, so the market is in a waiting position. There is a demand for barrel flour at $\$ 2.87$ per bbl. in the wood, and some little business has been done at $\$ 2.90$.
Fruit.-No complaint is heard as to leck of business in the wholesale fruit warehouses. Berries continue plentiful at moderate prices. Pears are in no great abundance. Grapes, small baskets, 20 to 25c.; large baskets. 35 to 40 c .: Moore's cerly, 50 to 60 c . Peaches, basket. 35 to 45 c . for ordinary, and 60 to 85 c . for yellows. Plums, 30 to 50 c . per basket. Pears, 25 to 40 C.. Apples, 25 to 40 c . per basket, and $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ per barrel. Blue berries, basket, 75 to $90 c$. Lawton berries, 6 to 7 c . Black currants, basket, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.10$. Bananas, 8 's, $\$ \mathrm{r}$ to $\$ \mathrm{tr} 2 \mathrm{o}$; do. I's, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ \mathrm{I} .60$ per bunch. Lemons, box, $\$ 4.00$ to $\$ 4.50$. Oranges. Valencia, \$5. Cucumbers are worth from 9 to $10^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$. a basket; tomatoes from 12 to 14 c . watermelons, 20 to 25 c . each, and mushmelons from $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ to 20 c ., a 12 -quart basket large baskets, from 25 to 50c. each.
Grain.-There is no change in quota tions to be reported this week. Prices, however, are purely nominal. The new crop has scarcely begun to move yet, though there are a few odd lots on the market. The quality of Ontario wheat somewhat poor in some cases. Barley

LIVERPOOL PRICES
Liverpool, September 4th, 12.30 p.m
Wheat. Spring
Red Winte
No. 1 Cal.
Corn new.
Peas ....
Peas
Lard.
Pork ...........
Daco, light..
Tallow
Cheese, new white

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Imperial Bank, G $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}86,047,935 \\ 36,500,000 \\ \hline 2,50,000\end{array}$ Imperial Bank, $28,560,000$
$25,714,920$
Total ........................ $\$_{176,822,855}$
Held in trust for Policy-holders by the Mutual
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Cannot and readable."- Baltimore Anerican. "Should be in the hands of every business man." Philadelphia Ledger
and oats also appear to be a little dam aged.
Groceries.-Business latterly has been quite active. Sugars are beginning to move again, being in good demand for
,reserving the late fruits. Prices for dried fruits in our quotations are purely nominal, though stocks are being used up gradually. Rio coffee is lower almost than ever before. New Japan teas are
arriving now, while the prices of Indias arriving now, while the prices of Indias
and Ceylons being so low, quite a lot of these are being sold. In small canned of these are being strawberries, raspberries and cherries, there has been a light pack, and prices are already very firm. Holders expect then to go considerably higher. The prospects are for very much higher prices in evaporated apples, owing to scarcity of that fruit. Of canned vegetables it is difficult to speak. There is likely to be a good demand for peas and green beans, and these being comparatively scarce, prices are likely to go quite high. They are at present very firm. Bright sugar syrups are almost impossible to obtain, and large quantities of glucose (corn syrup), are selling as a of giucose (c.
Hardware.-There has been an advance in price of wire nails. Those being sold principally now are shingle and small nails. The low prices which have pre-
vailed were chiefly due to the lowness of cut nails. Business has been a little on the quiet side during the holiday season; still it has been better than usual at this time of the year.
Hides and Skins.-The demand is good with fairly liberal receipts. For lambskins the market is somewhat firmer. Tallow is fairly firm.
Leather.-A 2c. advance has taken place in harness leatier, and general firmness characterizes the market. Men in the characterizes the market. ment.
Live Stock Market.-For choice stock there has been a good demand, but for the bulk of the offerings at the market this week the request was not brisk. Export cattle and heavy feeders are fairly firm. The supply of butchers' cattle, firm. The supply of high grade has been small. High class milch cows were in strong demand, but few were to be obtained.
Provisions.-For butter the demand is somewhat less active, owing to a slackening of enquiry from Great Britain, attributed partly to the large supplies landed there from Russia and Norway. Poultry is in good demand, but receipts are small, owing to the renewed hot weather. The cheese market is dull, but prices remain at about the same level. Eggs continue steady, and the export Eggs cond is pretty good. Quality is improving. In hog products a very strong market prevails, and prices are looked upon as being too low in proportion to the cost of live hogs. Stocks are light. Wool--Offerings of fleeces are quite liberal. but no business is being transacted. There is no export demand.
-The Canada North-West Land Company's sales for July, 1901, are reported pat $1,241,339$ acres at $\$ 66,786.75$. Against this the sales for 1900 were 471,220 actes at $\$ 25,476.18$.

- The following extract is said by the New York Tribune to be from a novel lately issued. We can hardly believe it. Some clever chap on the Tribune staff was more likely emulating Sir Boyle Roche. Here is the sentence: "This cloud that tried to stand in the way of their youthful joy was only a false report whose bitter taste could not splinter the radiance of their happiness."


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For the Six Months of 1901 shows:

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Less than same period in 1900

Assets.....................\$ 3,977,263 83
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