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The Chartered Bonk

1480

The Chartered Banks.
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Incorporated by Ast of Parliament.
Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, ~ 7,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, - 510,084,04
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West End Branch.
"Seigneurs Bt. Branch. "Point St. Charles Branch. Almonte, Ont. Perth, Ont. Amherst, N. 5. Belleville, "Peterboro, "Halifax, N.5. Brantford, "Picton, "Eydney, N.5. Denking, "Dicton, "Eydney, N.5.
"Point St. Charles Branch. Almonte, Ont. Perth, Ont. Amherst, N. S. Belleville, "Peterboro, "Brillar, N.S. Beautica," Bilton, "Srdney, N.S.
Brockville, Garila, Osigary,
Chatham, "Stratford, "Lethoridge, Alta. Cornwall, "St. Mary's, "Regina, Ass'a.
Deseronto, "Toronto, "Winnipeg, Man. Ft, William, " "Yonge st. hr. Greenwood, B.O.
Goderich, "Wallaceburg, Nelson, B.U. Guelph, "Montreal, Que. New Denver, B.C. Hendlag, "Wallaceburg, Way, Westming, S.C.
Hamilton, "Quebec, "New Westmins- Kingston, "Chatham, N.B. ter, B.O.
London, "Moncton, N.B. Vancouver, B.O.
1,000110
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IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex. Lang, Man.
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New York-The National City Bank. "The Bank of New York, N.B.A. National Bank of Commerce in N. Y.
Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. 'J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo-The Marine Bank. Buffalo.

Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo, Ban Francisco-The First National Bank, "The Anglo-Californian Bank. Montreal 17 November, 1900.

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INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

\$2,000.000 Paid-up Capital -. Reserve Fund. 1,900,000

DIRECTORS:

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-The National Bank of Commerce. Chicage-First National Bank.

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The Chartered Banks.

THE BA					
NOR'				CA.	
E	stablis	hed in	1886.		
Incorpora	ted by I	Royal C	harter	in 1840.	
Paid-up Capital,				£1,000.000 stg.	
Reserve Fund,	'	• . • .		825.000	
London Office, 8	Clamar	to Tan	Ton		
	RL OF	DIRE	CLOR	5:	
J. H. Brodie John James Cat Gaspard Farrer Henry R. Farrer, Richard H. Glyn		Kd, Al	thur I	lobre,	
John James Cat	er,	H.J. R	. Ken		
Gasparo Farrer		Freder	10 100	DOÇK,	
Dishord T Olym		Sopu 1	BLOD	hatman	
Richard H. Gryn	i.		- 17 - 99 Collin	natman.	
Teed Office in C	notary, A	a. G. M	ante.	of Montreal	
H STIKENAN, General Manager.					
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Tandan Ont	NOBES	IN UA	NAD	A :	
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London, Ont., Brantfort, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Midland,	nama Suano	A, N.A.	, ,	FICTOR, B.C.	
Tamento	St To	$v_1 \cup D_1$	5 6	inu,	
Toronto, Kingston, Midland,	Prodo	ninton	· 0	Tintoria	
Midland	Vukor	n Distric	.+ 1 ⁰	anconvor	
Ottawa,	Down	on City,	" F	tossland,	
Montreal, Que.,	Winni	neo. Ma	m. 1	Caelo.	
DRAFTS ON S					
TAINED A'	1001 <u>1</u>	RAND	מים סו	AL DE VD'	
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New York (52 Wall St.,)-W. Lawson and J. C.					

New York (52 Wall St.)-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agenta. San Francisco (127 Sansome Street)-H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agenta. London Bankers - The Bank of England and Meers. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agenta-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland.-National Bank of Srolland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, and branches: National Bank of Australia New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia. Indis, China and Japan-Mercartile Bank of Australia. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia. Indis, China and Japan-Mercartile Bank of Indis, Lim-ited. West Indies-Colonial Bank Paris.-Mesers Marcuard, Kransa set Cle Lyonac-Credit Lyonanis. Disane Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

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Calgary, Alber	ta Norwich,	Toronto Jc. **
Chesterville.Or	it. Ottawa, "	Toronto Jc. ** Trenton, **
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Manitoba and North-West-Iniperial Data C. Canada. New Brunswick.—Bank of New Brunswick. Newfoundland.—Bank of Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia.—Inalitax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth. Ontario.—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada. Prince Edward Island.—Merchantz Bank of P.E I., Summerside Bank Quebec-Eastern Townships Bank. Yukon Territory, Dawson City—Bank of British North America.

Summerside Bank
Guchec-Eastern Townships Bank.
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Atlin, B.C.	Wanaimo, B.C.
Bathurst, N.B.	Melson, B.C.
Bennett, B.O.	Newcastle, M.B.
Bridgewater, N.S.	Ottawa, Oat.
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 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: 128,000
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urora,	Kingston,	Peterboro.
owmanville,	Lindeay,	Port Arthur,
nckingham, Q.,		Sudhury,
ornwa]1,		Tweed.
	Newmarket.	
(8	cott and Welling ueen and Portla onge and Richn	gton Streets.
Toronto: { Q	ueen and Portla	ind "
(Y	onge and Richn	nond "
	AGENTS.	
London, EngP	'arr's Bank, (Ltd	.).
France and Eur	ope-Credit Lyon	nais.
	The second L NY. 11	

AABBO

New York-The Fourth National Bank and the Agents of the Bank of Montreal. Boston-Filot National Bank.

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks

The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
THE CANADIAN	BANK OF HAMILTON.
BANK OF COMMERCE HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	CAFITAL paid up\$1,703,2 REFERTS FUND
Paid-up Capital, \$6,000,000 Rest 1,250,000	Directors : JOHN STUART, Preside A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-Preside
DIRECTORS: Hon. GEO. A. COX - President. ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President.	JOHN STUART, Preside A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-Preside John Froctor, Geo Rosch, Wm. Glisson, M. P. A. T. Wood, M. P. A. B. Lee, (Toronto.) J. TURNBULL, Cashler. H. S. STEVEN. Assistant Cashle
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Cayuga Guelph St. Cath'rin's Walkerville Chethem Hamilton Sarnia Waterloo	
Dreeden Orangeville Seaforth Woodblock	American Correspondents New York-Four National Bk. and Hanover National Bk. Ec ton-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Mari Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank, Detroit Detroit National Bank. Kanasa City-Nation Bank of Commerce. St. Louis-National Bank
Montreal, Winnipeg Atlin Fort Steele vikon Distruct: Cranbrook, Greenwood Daweon, Fernle, Vancouver White Horse.	commerce.
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Columbia: San Francisco-Bank of British Co- lumbia; New York-The Am. Ex. National Bank; Chicago-The North-Western Nt'l Bank.	New York—National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points a promptly remitted for.
Traders Bank of Canada	THE DOMINION BANK
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885). Anthorized Capital	Capital, \$2,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$2,000, DIRECTORS: Hon. SIR. FRANK SMITH - Presiden Woo President
Board of Directors:	Hon, Six, FRANK SMITH Presiden E. B. OSLER Vice-President. Wm, Ince, Timothy Eaton, W. R. Broc A. W. Austin, Wilmot D. Matthewe, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
C. D. Warren, Esq. President. John Drynan, Esq. Vice-President.	Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guely

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of Thorold.	•••	GEO.	H. TRCKETT, Eeq.,
_			Hamilton.
Head Of	dce.	-	Toronto.
H. S. STRATH	Y,		General Manager.
J. A. M. ALLI	Ϋ́,	••	Inspector.
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Arthur, Ont.,	Hamilt	on, ас	Sarnia,
Aviner,	Ingerao		Sanlis, Sault Ste. Marie,
Burlington,	Leamin		Strathroy.
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Dutton,	North I	3ay,	Sturgeon Falls,
Eimira,	Orillia,		Sudbury,
Glencoe.	Port Ho		Tilsonburg.
Grand Valley,	Ridgeto	wn	Windsor
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BANKEES Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York--The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal--The Quebec Bank.

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Capital P Reserve F	aid-U	ſp, •	\$1,50	0,000.
Reserve F	und,		- 68	0,000.
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President.		ھ	I.P.P. V	irr, lce-Pres,
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Capital (subscribed) 1,994,900
Capital (paid up) 1,057,810
Rest, 1,572,952 GEO, BURN, Gen. Mgr D. M FINNIE, Ottawa Mgr.
DIRECTORS:
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OROBOR HAY THE D

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The St. Mary's fliver Railway running from Lethbridge, Ont., to Sterling and Spring Conlee, was opened offieially on the 2sth ult., says a dispatch from the former place. The inaugural trip was made according to the new sime card by the mayor and town council, members of the board of trade and officials of the road. All were highly pl. ased with the splendid condition of the road bed and service. The new railway which is a colonization one, runs parallel with the irrigation canal.

--It is reported by a Buffalo mining expert that on the property of the Cobb Mining & Developing Company, on Dog Lake, Frontenae County, Ont., about 400,000 tons of emery is in sight, equally as good by actual test as the finest Turkish emery which is imported to the United States. The company will draw as soon as sleighing commences 500 tons into Kingston, and ship in ears to Buffalo. where the material will be ground and manufactured into em ry wheels. The directors of the company contemplate creeting a mill upon their site at Dog Lake, next year, to supply the European and Canadian trade. The emery is valued at \$90 per ton, crush d, wholesale. There is evidence also of molybdenite in unlimited quantities. This is used in the manufacturing of armor plates, superceding nickel and steel, and has a market value of \$550 per ton. On the galena vein there is a shaft sunk thirty fret deep, and as soon as a pumping outfit is obtained this depth will be increased. A 25-ton smelter will be crected as soon as that quantity of ore can be mined.

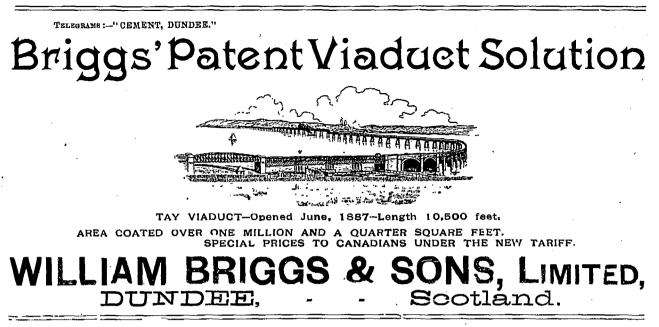


TELEGRAPHIC ADDRER "STEAMPOWER, LONDON," TELEGRAPHICE NO. 997 HOR. **Robert Millar,** <u>Engineer</u> - and -<u>Mechanician,</u> 44, LANCASTER STREET, BOROUGH ROAD, LONDON, S. E., <u>England.</u>

and in most cases the misunderstanding arises through the fault of the local agent or his assistant who, in many instances, has little more knowledge of insurance than the p rson solicited. An important judgment was rendered in the Hull, Que., Superior Court, on the 3rd inst., in the case of Repentiony vs the Montinagny Insurance Company. Judgment was given for plaintiff for \$500. Shortly before the fire of April 26, plaintiff took out a policy for \$2,000 in his own name, in the defendant company, \$1,500 of which was on the store and buildings belonging to his wife, and 8500 on the stock which was owned by himself. He explained the facts of the case to the agent, who gave him a receipt for the first premium paid. When the property was destroyed in the fire, plaintiff applied for settlement of losses, but the company refused to pay the insurance. He entered an action for the above amount. The judge, in giving judgment, said that the agent was wholly to blame for the mistake, in having incorrectly made out the application, and regretted that according to law he was unable to give judgment for the full amount. If it were, said he, a court of equity instead of a court of justice, he would certainly have done so. The court took occasion to critielse the acts of some insurance agents who were in many cases ignorant, and who seemed to have no other end in view than the getting of the commission in their pockets, regardless of the circumstances under which the policy was taken out.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has issued a circular relating to the shipment of grain from the Grand Trunk to Portland during winter months. It states that grain shipped from points in Canada to Portland for export, will be received at the United States frontier only when each car is accompanied by a certificate from a duly appointed inspector, either at the point of shipment, at York. Belleville, or Montreal. Grain, where not inspected at point of shipment, when consigned to points west of York, must be inspected at York; from points east of York and west of Belleville, including that reaching the main line at junctions cast of York to Belleville, inclusive, must be inspected at Belleville, and from points cast of Belleville, at Montreal, unless it is intended that the grain shall be cleaned at the Fortland elevator.

--From Oshawa, Ont., it is learned that a proposition looking to the establishment of another large iron foundry has been placed before the Council. Mayor Fowke made the announcement that a census just completed shows the population to be 4,564, an increase for the year of 363. A system of water works is likely to be installed next year, and extensive improvements may be made at the harbor.



-The Great Northern Railway have completed a contract with the Leyland Line, says a Quebee dispatch, whereby they charter five boats of that line for five years to carry grain between Quebee and the Old Country. This will enable the Great Northern to run a weekly service between Quebee and England.

-The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the High Commissioner's Office in London during the week ending November 16th .- The manufacturers of boot and shoe dressings, creams, polishes, desire to open up business with Canadian firms importing this class of goods .- A London firm of wine and spirit merchants ask for names of large importers in Canada .--Communications are desired by a firm in the Midlands, from the actual producers in Canada of erude asbestos .-The following trade enquiries have been received by Mr. Harrison Watson, Imperial Institute, S.W.: - A West of England house is open to take up the sale of Canadian furniture, chairs, bedroom suites, etc., and invites communications from Canadian manufacturers, who are in a position to export .-- A company manufacturing leather and rubber belting, hose, etc., is prepared to hear from responsible Canadian firm desiring to take up the agency .-- A Midlands manufacturer of picks, hammers, iron barrows, etc., seeks experienced Canadian agent .-- An Irish firm, possessing an opening for asbestos, asks for names of Canadian producers of same .- An enquiry has been received from Bristol for names of Canadian producers of potash .--A Midlands firm would be prepared to take up the sale of Canadian wall papers of suitable pattern and width (21 inches) .- A company, which expects to use several hundred tons a year of Cassein (made from separated milk), desires information as to possibilities of obtaining regular supplies from Canada.

-That there is a large field for American boots and shoes in Turkey is the opinion of Consul Lanc at Smyrna. In answer to inquiries on the subject the Consul writes in part: "There is undoubtedly a large field here which will be opened to American leather goods. Ninety per cent. of the boots and shoes used in Turkey are made in the country by hand. The people can afford only the cheapest footwear, but I believe American machine-made goods can be put on the market at better prices than the hand-made articles now sold. The sale of fine shoes is very limited, and at present is hardly worth considering. Strong. durable, coarse boots and shoes, with thick soles, are popular. Leather and rubber overshoes are extensively used. The shoes worn here are made on a last greatly differing from the American last. I believe a factory undertaking to properly introduce American shoes, should have a full line of samples of Turkish shoes, with prices. The styles worn do not change each year, but the variety of lasts which are permanently used is very large. Slippers are much more generally worn by all classes than in America."

—During September last there were disasters to shipping of all flags as follows: Sailing vessels reported lost— 14 American, 1 Brazilian, 16 British, 4 Danish, 1 Dutch, 7 French, 3 German, 7 Italian, 1 Mexican, 12 Norwegian, 2 Portuguese, 3 Russian, 6 Swedish; total, 77. In this number are included three vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost—2 American, 11 British, 2 French, 3 German, 4 Norwegian; total, 22. Causes of losses: Sailing vessels— Stranding, 31; collision, 7, fire 2, foundered 8, abandoned 12, condemned 14, missing 3; total, 77. Steamers—Stranding 14, collision 6, condemned 2; total, 22.

-Boston is about asking Congress for money to deepen the channel leading to that port to 35 feet, and widening it to 2,000 feet.





--It is reported by Mr. Hamilton, Crown timber agent in Nipissing district, that lumbering operations at that point this season are much more extensive than ever before. The demand for labor in lumber camps is much greater than the supply, and as a result wages are away up. Shantymen are receiving from \$25 to \$30 per month, with board. Two years ago they received about \$15 per month with board.

1400

--A report has been received at the Department of Commerce, Ottawa, from Mr. Edgar Tripp, Canada's commercial agent at Trinidad, in which he says that the wreek of the Pickford & Black's steamer Orinoco is specially regretted, as she was the first steamer that brought fresh meat from Canada to Trinidad. The meat arrived in fair condition, although the cold storage on board was not the best. This caused dealers to hesitate in giving orders. Had the vessel modern equipment and increased accommodation, ten times the business would have been done. The strong feeling prevalent a few months ago for reciprocity with Canada has moderated, and there is a strong disposition to to let well alone.

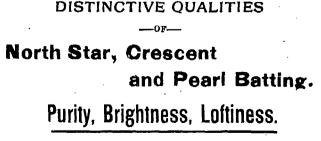
-The representative at the Paris Exposition of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in charge of the food products exhibits, send the following letter, received from an Italian merchant, M. Antonio Lanzani, via Alessandro Manzoni, No. 16, Milan, which he refers to as a fair way in which reference has been made to Canadian food products throughout: "The Canadian products at the Paris International Exhibition excel for beauty and for perfect preserving. As my commerce is in such articles, I pray you to send me a price-list of your products (canned goods and preserved goods, as well as potted cheese), in time and pots. At the same time I shall be glad if you will send me the names and addresses of representatives of Canadian products in London, England. I wish to know that to facilitate correspondence with a view to trade."

-The official statement of the United States mineral production for the year 1899 has been received by the Dominion Statistician. For the year 1899 the value of metallie products is given at \$527,218,084, and of non-metallic products, \$448,790,862, making the total mineral production of the year worth \$976,008,946, against a total in 1887 of \$520,714,474. The metallic products of 1899 had a value of \$278,300,000 over their value in 1887, while non-metallic minerals had a value of \$177,000,000 over 1887. Canada's development of her mineral wealth looks small in actual dollars by the side of the growth shown in the United States, but, comparatively, the growth has been greater in Canada. In the United States the geological survey gives the product of iron in the form of pig iron only, while the geological survey of Canada gives iron ore, and not pig iron. By rectifying the figures for Canada through the adoption of the same plan, the result is: Output for 1887, \$17,078,800; output for 1899, \$49,672,812. In 1887 our output was about one dollar to the United States' \$44. 1899 it was about \$1 to every \$19 of the United States' output. The Canadians gain upon the United States' production is altogether in metallic substances, such as gold, nickel, copper and iron. In the non-metallic class, including fuels, structural, abrasive, and chemical materials, such as coal, corundum, stone, salt, etc., Canada has barely kept up with the pace set by her neighbor. In the United States the increase in 1899 was 2 2-3 times that of 1887, and in Canada it was 2 1-10 times.

-Two by-laws authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$55,000 for the installing of a domestic water service and purchasing the electric light plant, were carried at Aylmer, Ont., on the 3rd instant, by substantial majorities.

-The City and District Savings Bank has declared a dividend of \$\$ per share and a bonus of \$2 per share, payable 2nd January.





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



-The long-pending claim of the United States against Turkey is, according to a Constantinople dispatch, finally settled. Hassan Pasha, Ottoman minister of marine, and General Williams, representing the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, have signed a contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman navy. The price to be paid is £350,000, which includes £23,000 as indemnity to the United States for losses sustained by Americans during the Armenian massacres.

--A portion of Ontario's exhibit of fruit for the Pan-American Exposition has been shipped to Buffalo, there to be placed in cold storage. The Canadian express agent was compelled to pay duty on it. The attention of the Department of Agriculture has been called to the matter and the hope is expressed that the Pan-American officials will be able to arrange for a rebate of the duty on Canadian exhibits. Neither the Ontario or Dominion Governments, says a Toronto dispatch, have made as yet any definite appropriation for Dominion or provincial exhibits at the exposition. It is understood that the Federal Government will shortly announce its intention in the matter, and it is probable that a substantial grant will be made. The Ontar.o Government will wait until the Dominion Government acts before announcing a provincial grant.

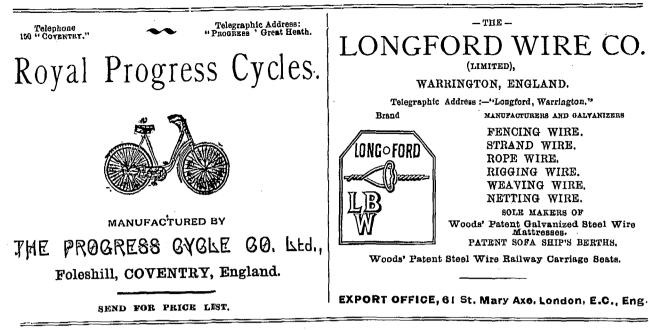
-The injury done the retail drug trade through the cutprice methods adopted by many large general stores of specitying certain well known and widely advertised articles at much below the regular selling price, has caused concerted movement among dealers in the Eastern States. If the plan carries, it will do away with this evil to the individual trade in so far at least as druggists are concerned. The following circular was recently sent out by New York wholesale druggists: "Undoubtedly you are aware of the resolutions passed and the results reached at the recent meetings of manufacturers of proprietary medicines, wholesale druggists and retail pharmaeists, and the purpose declared to maintain by join action established prices, so that both retail and wholesale druggists may handle patent medi-eines with a semblance of profit. The tripartite agreement arrived at, which has the rebate contract for its basis, provides that the manufacturer shall sell only to the recognized jobber, of whom in turn the retail dealer will make his purchases. We, the undersigned, therefore beg to inform you that we have been appointed distributers for New York city and vicinity by the manufacturers of proprietary medicines sold in accordance with the terms of the tripartite agreement, and hereafter we shall sell such articles strictly on rebate agreement terms, with no discount exceept in the intermediate qualities specified by the manufacturers. We will also cordially support and carry out the N.A.R.D. plan. Bruen, Ritchey & Co., Chas. N. Crittenton Co., Eimer & Amend, O. H. Jadwin, Henry Klein & Lehn & Fink, McKesson & Robbins, Patterson & Purdy, R. W. Robinson & Son, Schieffelin & Co., Towns & James,"

-The duty collected at the Toronto customs during November, amounted to \$319,000, \$64,769 less than for November, '99. The chief reason for this falling off is stated to be the unseasonable weather, which has made sale of heavy goods lighter than usual, while mild winter last year caused heavy stocks to be held over. Last year, on the other hand, the importations of such goods was particularly heavy, on account of light stock held over from the previous year. The decrease in revenue is also due to the fact that mild weather still permits the shipping of wines, liquors, etc.; this line is, if anything, greater than usual, goods are kept in bond without the duty being paid, until actually required.

ì491

THOMAS C. KEAY, Engineers' Factor. Mill Furnisher, BOBBIN, SHUTTLE AND PICKER MAKER, 17 Baltic Street. _DUNDEE, SCOTLAND. AMERICAN SPECIAL BAG MACHINE Co., Ltd., New York. UNBREAKABLE " PULLEY Co., Ltd., Manchester. AGENCIES : Wells' Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, &c. A C. WELLS & Co., London and Manchester. "Wells Light," Lamps, Oil Cans, &c. Sole Importer of Government Waterproof Belt Dressing.





Brooklyn, N.Y., is to have what is stated will be the largest family hotel in the world. James Brestin, who has managed the Auditorium in Chicago, and other large hotel properties, is to run the Brooklyn, as the new house will be called. The building is to be 23 stories high, will have more than 1,600 rooms, and in it 250 families can be housed. Work will be begun the first of the year, and the contract calls for completion of the hotel by October. Its site is Brooklyn Heights.

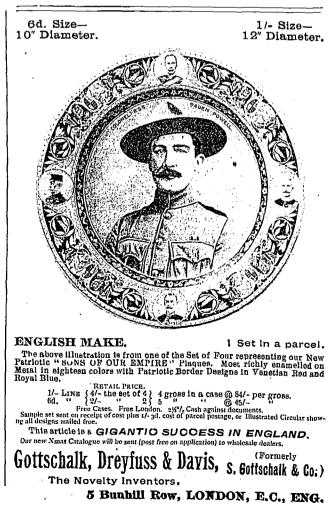
-The New York Times shares in our view of Kruger's heroism. It says of him: "He took a timely departure from the scene of active operations-and danger; he carried along with him a quantity of gold, and he intends to pass the rest of his life comfortably established on the Riviera, a region regarded as one of the pleasantest in the world, And this is the indomitable patriot who talks about fighting England to the bitter end, 'until every man, woman and child is murdered in the struggle.' He recalls that patriot who was willing to sacrifice all of his wife's relations on the altar of his country. Mr. Kruger, however, carries his devotion to an even greater extreme. He contemplates the sacrifice of his own as well as his wife's relations, and he leaves his wife herself to be 'murdered.' In fact, he sacrifices everything except himself and his fortune-that fortune the origin of which is so mysterious, but the size of which is so consolatory." The N. Y. Times is out in one point, the origin of Kruger's fortune is no mystery, it was pure loot and boodle.



—The Customs returns for October shows a substantial increase in the amount of free goods imported into Canada. The total importations amounted to \$16,203,943, as against \$14,557,966 in the same month last year, showing an increase of \$1,645,977. The dutiable goods for October amounted to \$9,107,310, compared with \$8,777,730 in October last year. Free goods and coin and bullion amounted to \$7,095,653, an advance of \$1,315,397 over 1899, when the figures were \$5,-780,236. The greater part of the increase consists of free goods which makes it evident that Canadian industries continue to expand. The total duty collected was \$2,494,717, as against \$2,401,264 last year for the same period.

-The contract for a new fire engine for the city of Ottawa has been awarded to the Waterous Engine Co., of Brantford, their tender of \$4,995 being much the lowest.

-The Germans mean business when they put on a protective duty. The proposed minimum duty of wheat imported is 80 marks per metric ton which equals 50 cents a bushel.



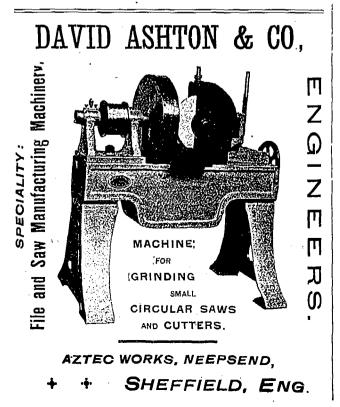


-A project is about for making paper out of cotton seed hulls. Mills are to be crected throughout the cotton belt from Texas to North Carolina. The Standard Oil Co. is said to be finding the capital.

-A special from Sherbrooke, Que., states that at a meeting of the City Council on the 3rd instant, the offer of the Eastern Townships' Bank to purchase \$100,000 of the city's bonds at 971/2, was accepted The money will be spent on the waterworks system, and other improvements in the city.

-Recent reports from Newfoundland are to the effect that some exceedingly fine herrings have been caught on the French shore near the Straits of Belle Isle. Although only a few hundred barrels have been secured, the quality is the finest seen in recent years, and the fishermen say it is a school of the gramine Labrador herring.

-It is reported in London, says a cable from that city, that Signor Marconi is arranging to put up wireless telegraph stations along the route from Great Britain to Australian to enable voyagers to send and receive messages throughout the trip. It is stated that negotiations are proceeding for the necessary rights at Frawle Pointe, the Lizard, Ushant, Cape Finisterre, Gibraltar, Malta, Algiers, Sardinia, Sicily, Greece, Alexandria, Aden, The Coco Islands and Australian points. The promoters predict that they will be able to transmit telegrams at the rate of two pence per word.





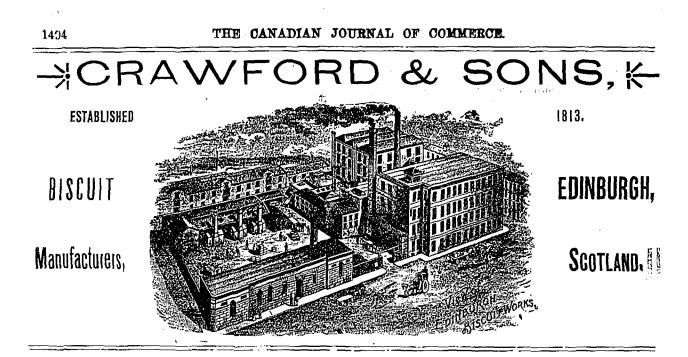
Special reduction to Canadians under the new tariff. made with England.

-The following companies showing an aggregate authorized capital of \$1,360,000, have been incorporated in Ontario recently: The McKinnon Dash & Metal Company, Limited, is the largest, with a capital of \$400,000, head office at St. Catharines, and provisional directors, L. E. McKinnon, John A. McRae and George J. Armstrong. The business of the McKinnon Dash & Hardware Company and that of the Niagara Falls Metal Works Company, Limited, will be acquired .- The Sanitary Dairy Company of London, Limited, with a capital of \$100,000; provisional directors: James S. Wood, a Detroit capitalist; Charles H. Ivey, Wm. M. Spencer, Harry Hawthorne and Peter W. Dumas of London.-The Ottawa Produce Company, Limited, capital, \$300,-000 .- The Macdonald Manufacturing Company, Limited, Terouto, with a capital of \$125,000, will acquire the business carried on by William T. Tassie as the Macdonald Manufacturing Company, with Wm. T. Tassie, Albert E. Donovan and August Wulff, as provisional directors .- The Physicians' and Surgeons' Supply Association, Limited, capital \$100,000, is incorporated, head office in Toronto, Directors: Doctors William Graham, William Gunn and John Shaw, Clinton; James A. Robertson, Strafford; James Henry, Orangeville; John M. Stewart, Chesley; John S. King, and William H. Alexander, Toronto; James L. Turnbull and Alexander Taylor, Goderich; Ernest MacCallum, Loudesborough; Ninian W. Woods, Bayfield, and Samuel M. Henry, Harriston .- The following new companies are also incorporated: Meriden Britannia Company, Hamilton. \$50,000; Robert Evans Seed Company, Hamilton, \$50,000; Cardigan Overshoe Company, Stratford, \$20,000; Sault Ste. Marie Skating Rink and Athletic Company, \$20,000; Paper Goods Company, Toronto, \$10,000; Queen City Plate Glass & Mirror Company, \$50,000; Leather & Buckles Journal Company, of Ontario, \$10,000, whose object will be to print The Leather & Buckles Journal; George McPherson Shoe Manufacturing Company, Toronto, \$40,000; Wright Hat Co., Londen, \$40,000; Canadian Exporters' Association of Torouto, \$50,000; Chatham Mineral Water Company, \$15,000.

--A new manufacture has been started in Ottawa, known as Keller's New Feed Water Heater, Purifier, Condenser & Hot Air Blast Device. The owner of this much-named imrovement, for such it appears to be, hails from the Eastern States. The device for condensing, and saving steam may be attached to any boiler; it recondenses all exhaust steam and returns the water to the boiler, at the same time furnishing hot air, which can be used for drying or for heating. The owner expects to organize a company in Canada to go extensively into the manufacture of his machines, and will probably locate the factory in Ottawa.

-The imports of French brandy into England for nine months this year were 1,830,243 gallons, as against 1,671,404 gallons in 1899. The vintage of 1900 is said to be so "abundant and marvellous as to give great hopes to the Charente brandies business."

-We have received a letter from a correspondent in Schoensberg, near Berlin, Germany, whose communication being in German is not suitable for our columns.



-The present population of Sydney, N.S., the seat of the great steel works now building, is said to be over 12,000. Some fourteen months ago the population was but 2,500.

-The liquidator of the Chatham, Ont., Banner estate, now being wound up, states that he hopes to be able to pay at least 50 cents in the dollar. There are some sixty creditors,

-A compromise of 60 cents in the dollar was arrived at in the case before the Superior Court in Hull, Que., in which Mrs. Laurin, of Gatineau Point, such five fire insurance companies for \$11,000. This offer of a compromise was made some time ago and has been accepted.

-The opening of the Parry Sound Railway has caused a stendy decline in the tolls of the Welland canal. For the months of April to October in 1897, the tolls amounted to The railway commenced competition in July. \$119,423. 1898, and the tolls for the same period, 1899, were \$72,844. For the same period this year it is expected that the tolls will be even a little less. The returns in July. '97, were \$21,000, in '98, \$19,000, in '99, \$12,000, and in 1900 but \$10,000. -A report received at the Department of Agriculture Otlawa, from the agent at Liverpool and Manchester regarding a consignment of poultry from the Canadian poultry fattening stations states that they arrived in splendid condition, and were termed by one of the leading importers of poultry of Liverpood "champion stuff." Some of the chickens weighed eight pounds. They were, the agent says, a splendid lot of birds. Another lot of chickens, now going forward from one of the poultry fattening stations in Ontario, averages seven pounds each.

—The Master in Ordinary at Toronto on the 1st instant says the Globe, gave judgment in the long-standing issue in connection with the winding-up of the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway, as to the present value of the bonds of that road. He holds that, in the two claims at stake, relating to two sets of bonds, one of \$8,000, and the other of \$17,500, they were worth 27 cents in the dollar, or \$6,875. The point arose in connection with a suit against Middleton & Connec, contractors for the construction of the road. Several days have recently been occupied in taking evidence in the case.

-The order to the Canadian locomotive works, at Kingston, by the Intercolonial Railway for twenty engines, has. it is stated in a recent dispatch from that city, been confirmed. They are to be large freight engines of the consolidation type having cylinders 21 inches in diameter, with 2S-inch stroke and four pairs of driving wheels, 56 inches in diameter. The engines, without tenders, will weigh \$2 tens in working order. These are the heaviest engines ever built at Kingston and will be equal in power to the largest engines in the service in Canada. They will haul from 2,000 to 2,500 tons on the level. This is the largest order ever given in Canada for engines, the value being between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The delivery will not be completed till about November, 1901, the first delivery taking place in May next.

-Vancouver, B.C., advices state that James Breen, who represents New York and other American capitalists, has hought 5,000,000 shares in the Dominion Copper Co., of which MacKenzie and Mann, the Canadian railway magnates, are at the head. The basis of the deal was \$2,000,000, and most of that amount has been transferred in cash. Breen is one of the best known smelting men in the West, having designed and operated the Le Roi smelter at Northport. Wash., and is beavily interested with F. A. Heinz, of Butte, Mont. The mines into which large interests are bought by this transaction are the Ironside and the Giant at Rossland, the Winnipeg, Phoenix, and half a dozen of the largest and most developed properties of the Boundary Creek country, among the richest west of Anaconda.

-A park syndicate bearing the name of the Owen Sound and Georgian Bay Park and Summer Resort Company. Limited, is stated by an Owen Sound, Ont., dispatch, to have been formed with a capital of \$150,000, divided into 1.500 shares of \$100 each. Several prominent Canadian Pacific Railway officials are directors of the new company. The syndicate has purchased Balmy Beach summer resort and two large parks on either sides of the bay. The company propose building a mammoth summer hotel at the resort early in the spring.

-General White. ex-quartermaster-general of Michigan, was sentenced on 3rd inst., to ten years in the penitentiary for robbing that State through the fraudulent misappropriation of moneys in his charge.

-The inland revenue returns for the port of Ottawa for November amounted this year to \$29,678, an increase of \$7,-460 over the same month last year.



Nos. 708 & 710 Craig Street, - - MONTREAL

, THE GROCERY TRADE.

-Our correspondent at Bedford, Que., writes under date Dec. 4th: Montreal buyers bought here to-day 250 pkgs. of butter at 201/4c. Eggs, 20c; no cheese offered. Two carloads of pork were shipped at 6c to 61/4c lb.

A private London circular, date Nov. 23rd, referring to the dairy produce situation, says: Butter .- The temperature is lower than it was last week, and the weather somewhat drier. There is an improved demand for really "Choicest" brands f Australian butter, but "Finest" grades show no improvement. Values have advanced about 2s per cwt. on the week, and "Choicest" is now selling at 108s to 110s per cwt., the bulk at the firmer quotation. Although sales at 412s are reported, they are for very limited quantities, and in reality are more retail than wholesale transactions. Complaints of "fishiness" in some of the best brands continue, and the general opinion of buyers is that the quality of Australian butter generally is not up to last year's standard. 23,004 boxes arrived this week, from Australia, and 2,340 boxes from New Zealand. It is now possible to ascertain how the arrivals of both Australian and New Zealand butter up to Christmas will compare in amount with those up to 25th December, 1899. From Australia from Septemher 1st up to 25th December last year the arrivals were 264,844 boxes and from New Zealand 47,754 boxes. This year the arrivals to Christmas Day will be 252,428 boxes and 46,084 boxes respectively, which show a deficency of 12,416 boxes from Australia and 1,670 boxes from New Zealand, or a shortage this year of 14,086 boxes. It thus looks as if the stories of immensely increased quantities from Australasia, which were so assidnously circulated by the "bears" in Tooley street, at the beginning of the present season were still phantoms of the imagination paraded to frighten sellers in Australia. The Copenhagen Official Quotation has this week been raised from 104 to 106 kroner, and the market reported firm. Dutch and French butters are also advancing in price. Irish creamerics are diminishing very rapidly, and thus the demand for Australian and New Zealand is likely to improve. Cheese .- There is a firmer tone to the market in Canadian cheese this week, although there is no quotable advance in values As intimated last week there has been an advance in values in Canada, caused by a scramble of the "bears" to cover their "shorts." The feeling amongst some of the largest receivers from the factories is that prices for finest cool goods will continue firm with an upward fendency. Already values are fully 2s per ewt. above their lowest point. The third shipment of New Zealand cheese, consisting of 120 tons, has left and is due The total quantity affoat is now 320 about 7th January. London wholesale price of Canadian butter present tons. week: Choicest, 104s to 106s : finest, 100s to 102s. Same week '99. choicest, 96s to 100s; finest, 92s to 94s. Cheese, present price, choicest, 54s to 55s; finest, 52s to 53s. For same week '99, choicest, 58s to 59s; finest, 56s to 57s. U.S. prices on cheese, 1s lower.

-The Minister of Railways has placed an order with the Ringston Locomotive Works, for several large engines for the Intercolonial System.

--Pacific coast advices state that an arrangement is pending between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, and only awaits confirmation by Mr. Dunsmuir, by which the Canadian Pacific, with the beginnning of the new year, will bring loaded cars into Victoria, B.C., over the Esquimalt & Nanaimo ferry and railway.

—The reports of the different exploring parties who went through New Ontario last summer, says a Toronto letter, are nearly all in the hands of the Government. The result has been exceedingly gratifying, the great districts of good timber and agricultural lands found in the north have surpassed expectations. The quantity of pulp timber found is almost inexhaustible, and rich agricultural land found along rivers will enable the Government to take care of all immigrants that can be brought into Ontario for many years. The possibilities of the great country to the north are enormous, and the Government intends to pursue a very vigorous policy in promoting its settlement.

FRIDAY. DECEMBER 7TH, 1900.

NORTH-WEST DAIRY PRODUCE.

The new settlers in Manitoba and the North-West have a chance of "getting on their feat" which was not even dreamed of by the pioneer of Ontario or Quebee. Every advantage that skill can supply is thrown in their way until the only real excuse for want of prosperity may be r ghtly termed want of thrift. The creameries in the North-West Territories managed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture have had, according to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, a successful season. The output of butter from the summer was 636,915 Ibs., bring 28 per cent, greater than in 1899. The value of the butter at the creameries in the North-West Territories was somewhat higher than the average price at the creameries in Ontario and Quebee. The policy of the Minister of Agriculture to put co-operative dairying on a good basis in the North-West Territorics has been an unqualified success. Whereas, formerly butter was almost unsaleable in the summer season at many points in the Territories, the average price throughout 1899 and 1900 has been over 20 cents per pound at the creamerics. Three of the creameries in Alberta are being run all winter and are turning out about a ton and a half of butter per week. The mining population in the Kootenay has increased greatly, and they take the farm products from British Columbia, the North-West Territories, and Manitoba at good prices.

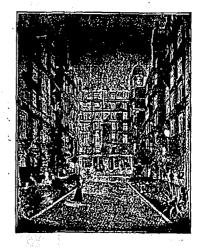
The Minister of Agriculture has authorized- an enlargement and extension of work by the department in British Columbia and the North-West Territorics. An effort will be made to put the egg and poultry business on as good a basis as the butter. A large proportion of the bacon and hams consumed in the Kootenay comes in from the United States. To assist the farmers to capture and keep the market for Canadian products, expert instructors who have been successful practical men with cattle, swine and poultry will hold <u>meetings thr</u>oughout British Columbia during the winter. Short courses of instruction in home dairy work will also be given at several centres.



(NEAR HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

WESTMINSTER, S.W., ENG.

THE LARGEST & FINEST IN LONDON.



Luxury and Home Comforts, Unexcelled Cuisine.

Inclusive Terms, from 10/6 per day.

TELEGRATHIC ADDRESSES : For Menagement, "UNPARALLELED," LONDON. For Visitors, "Erminites," London.



Nature of Export.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Minerals	\$13,246,223	\$3,713,136	\$3,043,146
Fisheries	2,595,397	2,550,892	2,386,258
Forest	12,026,858	13,177,158	12,824,711
Animals. &c	17,903,329	18,038,258	12,546,627

749,255 235,174 48,105 Total exports \$59,459,682 \$50,928,464 \$43,465,085

366.417

138.094

Bullion

Coin

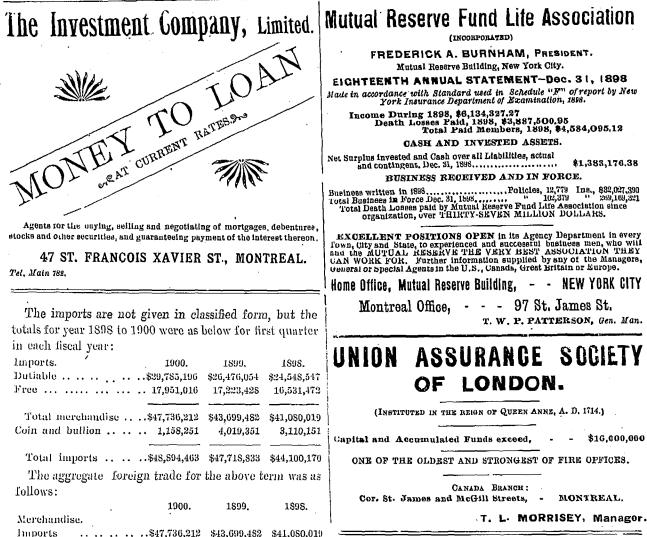
\$43.092.239

324,741

1498

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.





The revenue and expenditure returns up to end of October show as follows:

Revenue and Expenditure	on Account of	Consolidated
ŀ und.	Total to	· Total to
	31st October,	31st October,
Revenue:	1900.	1899.
Customs	\$9,936,524.13	\$9,443,936.54
Exc. e	3,380,944.88	3,205,075.80
Post Office	970,000.00	\$90,000.00
Public works, includ. railw';	ys 2,100,603.89	1,806,763.79
Miscellancous	941,280.70	651,705.19
Total receipts	es\$10,148,234.83	\$16,000,4\$1.32 \$9,178,363.84
Expenditure on C	apital Account,	Etc.
l ublic works, tailways & can:	ds \$1,675,007.72	\$1,571,791.69
Dominion Lands	79,279.95	48,333.24
Railway subsidies	1,686,742.75	245,493.11
Militia, capital	12,022.89	2,387.32
South African Contingent	290,362.18	
North-west Ter. rebellion	613.84	152.89

Total on capital account ... \$3,742,801.68

\$1,867,852.47

The public revenue is still expanding and the expenditure keeps up well in the race for the ordinary services which are paid for out of the current revenue - What will be done when the revenue shrinks, as it will do materially after awhile, has probably not been fully considered at Ottawa, where the system has been established of enlarging the current expenditures without due regard to the difficulty there will be of economising when the country's income is diminished. The coming Christmas season seems likely to find Canadian trade more active than it has been for many years.

in each fiscal year:			
Imports.	1900.	1899,	1898.
Dutiable	9,785,196	\$26,476,054	\$24,548,547
Free 1	7,951,016	17,223,428	16,531,472
Total merchandise\$4	7,736,212	\$43,699,482	\$41,080,019
Coin and bullion	1,158,251	4,019,351	3,110,151
- Total imports\$4	18,894,463	\$47,718,833	\$44,100,170
The aggregate foreign t	trade for	the above t	erm was as
follows:			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Merchandise.	-		
Imports\$	17,736,212	\$43,699,482	\$41,080.019
Exports	58,572,333	50,326,873	43,092,239

-	•		
Totals	\$106,308,545	\$94,026,355	\$\$4,172,255
Coin and Bullion.			
Imports	\$1.158.251	\$4,019,351	\$3,110,151
	••• \$2,200,802		
Exports	\$\$7,349	601,591	372,846
Totals	\$2.045.600	\$4,620,992	\$3,482,997
Grand Totals.		, _, _,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
•			
Imports	\$48,894,463	\$47,718,833	\$44,190,170
Exports		50,928,464	43,465,085
and other the test to the test		00,000,101	10,100,000
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Total foreign trade ... \$108,354,145 \$98,647,297 \$\$7,655,255

The rise in value of merchandise exports to extent of \$9,028,983 in excess of first quarter 1899, was entirely owing to increased shipments of the "Produce of the Mine," For many years this item had ranged from two to three millions, between June and October, this year the amount being \$13,212,396, was, doubtless, owing to shipments from the western gold fields. The fishery exports were about the average, though considerably less than in 1894 and 1895. Forest product shipments were much less than in any year sines 1895. An mals and their produce though less tham in 1899, were over 5 millions in excess of the average from 1893 to 1898. Agricultural products were just the average from 1896 to 1899, but 2 millions greater than in three previous years. The export of manufactures has been enlarging each year for a long period during the first quarter of the fiscal year, but the total, \$3,429,055, is still very small, as compared with the export value of natural products. The increase of merchandise imports has been very large in recent years. In 1894 there were \$15,288,034 worth of dutiable goods imported between 30th June and 30th September, as against \$29,785,196 this year in same term. We trust they will all find a ready and profitable sale.

ARTICLES NOT GIVEN A PREFERENCE.

In our articles on the Preferential Tariff we have assumed that it was generally known, or that it would be recognized as implied by our continuous allusions to manufacturers, that the concession given to British imperts was confined to manufactured products in the ordinary sense, which do not include spirituous liquors, As we learn from an English correspondent that Se. the extent of the restriction is not fully understood in Great Britain, we quote the clause in the tariff relating thereto, which reads: "The reduction shall not apply to any of the following articles, viz.. Wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol; sugar, molasses and syrups of all kind, the product of the sugar cane, or beet root; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes." The reason and the reasonableness of above restrictions will be admitted on considering that a large revenue is derived by Canada from excise duties on spirituous and other liquors of the class, also on tobacco goods, which revenue,, Canada can-So far as whiskies are connot well afford to sacrifice. cerned there is no competition whatever between those distilled in the States and those of British origin, as American whiskies, as a beverage, are, practically, unknown in Canada. As alcoholic liquors, and tobacco goods are classed as luxuries, they are regarded as specially proper articles to bear taxation. If they were admitted at a low duty, under a preferential tariff, the home excise duty on the same class of goods would yield little or no revenue, so they, very fairly and justly, are not included in the tariff preference by which one-third of the ordinary duty is taken off goods of British manufacture.

GENEROUS TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND.

The pre-eminent position held by the United Kingdom in finance and in other spheres of national distinction naturally creates the jealousy of other powers. Her free institutions have long been a source of irritation, as they are of reproach to all Continental Europe. The asylum granted by the old land to political refugees who have fled there to escape from tyrannous prosecutions of continental governments, or from the vengeance of the people, has repeatedly brought Great Britain into conflict with her Whenever there has been any sign of the neighbours. right of asylum being restricted by British Governments, there has arisen an indignant protest from the British The opening of Mazzini's letters in the English people. post-office by order of Sir James Graham put that statesman under a cloud which still hangs as a scandal over his One strong government and some of its ablest memory. statesmen were wrecked by running counter to the popular feeling in regard to England being the champion of political liberty. England has been the asylum of representatives of every French dynasty and every form Bourbons, Orof Government known to that nation. leanists, Buonapartes, Republican chieftains, Socialist leaders, have found a refuge in England. Kossuth, who sought to detach Hungary from Austria, Garibaldi, who freed Italy from that power, Kropotkin, the conspirator against Russia, agitators expelled from Germany, all found hospitality in England. Such a record has left its mark on the ruling classes, as it has also on the populace of continental nations. While so generous in shielding the leaders of dynastic and democratic revolu-

tionary movements, England has been stern in punishing domestic rebels. . Whether consistent or not in this policy we need not discuss, but there stand the historic facts showing, that while giving sympathy to men who were plotting to overthrow the governments of foreign nations, England was severe in repressing those who had the same designs in regard to Great Britain. The memory of services rendered dies out much sooner than the remembrance of injuries inflicted. Hence it is that England's magnanimity towards popular foreign political revolutionary agitators of that class, while her sternness towards home agitators of that class is still remembered. Whatever free institutions exist in Europe owe much to the example and the protection and aid given by England to those who fought for liberty. In the United States the policy of England in repressing revolutionary movements has been the inspiration of a most unkindly prejudice against the old land which, though dying out, is still manifest in some American journals. It is pleasant then to find so eminent a paper as our New York namesake speaking of England in terms of friendly and just appreciation. That journal, which is by far the most ably conducted of the commercial organs of the United States, had an article on "Thanksgiving," apropos of the day devoted to that national duty. The whole article is elevated in tone, felicitous in historic allusions, and forcible in its logical interpretation of the past and present political and social phenomenon of the lift of that Republic. Our contemporary says: "The nation may at least once a year give thanks that it is not as other nations are, in no spirit of vain glory but with heartfelt appreciation of advantages due to invaluable antecedents and to an unrivalled environment. No other nation was ever born at so opportune a time, of so sturdy a parentage, and to the inheritance of so vast an estate. As to the English origin of the great majority of the people of the Thirteen Colonics there will be little question, and Irish-Americans, German-Americans, Dutch-Americans, and Americans of other ancestries will not dispute that England had led the world in the struggle for civil and religious liberty, with Holland a close second if not a peer, and that the foundations of democracy in the American wilderness could have been laid by no men more firmly and more broadly than by Englishmen." This verdict should be studied, it cannot be shaken, by those who by sympathizing with Krugerism are seeking to obstruct "the foundation of democracy" being laid in the Transvaal wilderness as firmly and as broadly as they were laid in America "by Englishmen." The pro-Boers of the States and in Europe are hindering the settlement in South Africa of "materials for a self-governing community, to be reinforced by the most enterprising elements from all nations." Of those "materials" and of those "enterprising foreign elements," our contemporary most justly says: "They keep the nation free from rivalries that would have stunted its growth, or burdened it with militarism, which we ought to recognize with profound gratitude." The Kruger idea was to keep out of South Africa all such "materials for forming a self-governing community," and to exclude every element that would raise the Boers to a higher and broader plane of civil and religious liberty. The concluding passages in the remarkable article we have quoted has lessons which we Canadians will do well, to "mark, learn and inwardly digest."

"But the advantages for which we render thanks impose obilgations which we have not always met with credit. In the 125th year of American independence we cannot refer to our city governments without a blush, and there is only too much in our State governments and in our National Government to which we should be glad to The barbarism bred of slavery surto shut our eyes. vives a generation after its cause, and is not confined to to the section where slavery prevailed. We have undertaken the government of others before we have solved the problem of governing ourselves. We have assumed very heavy responsibilities to the world. The most valuable expression of gratitude for advantages such as no other nation on earth ever received that we can make would be a revival of eivie spirit that should make mal-administration of cities impossible, positions in the State, and national administrations certificates of honor, and the national flag a blessing to the islands over which we have We have received enormous material advanraised it. tages, and we must respond with a proportionate moral development."

RETAIL PRICES.

In a recent issue of a paper devoted to the interests of labor there is given a comparative list of the retail prices of food and other family requirements in some of the principal Canadian cities between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, showing that but a slight difference exists as compared with former years. The retail price of beef in Montreal is given at six cents to twelve cents per lb. The figures may be correct in so far as some individual butcher is concerned, but as dealers in meat are not governed by a "list" price on the various cuts, the above-mentioned prices are well within the limit. The average Montrcal retailer sells beef at from five to fifteen cents per lb. Much higher prices are paid for select and Chicago steaks, which of course do not regularly come within the precincts of the labourer's table, but are, nevertheless, subject to notice on the one hand when five and six cent hock and brisket are designated on the other.

The Montreal price of a 25-lb. sack of flour (or rather one-eighth barrel), is given at 60 cents. No mention is made of quality, although there are several grades. It cannot be inferred that the average labourer buys an inferior quality of flour owing to his limited capital, for wide experience in both eastern and western Canada, as well as in the New England and Middle States proves that as large a proportion of the lower and middle classes are particular about getting the best quality in the first necessaries of life as is the case among the wealthy. Therefore the sixty cent price for a small sack of flour in Montreal is a trifle vague. In reality, Montreal prices for an eighth barrel sack of flour among retail grocers to-day varies from 58 to 89 cents, a pretty wide range for the economical buyer, and which should certainly appeal to his or her sense of judgment in laying in the weekly or monthly supplies, if not causing them to become close buyers in case they do not consider themselves so already. Quality may play a part in the latter figures also, but the large part is played by the various retailers who have as various ideas of what constitute ordinary profits on the most staple supplies in their stock. Here is a difference of 31 cents in the retail price of 25 lbs. of flour within the precincts of one city. With such a disparity how can a correct guide be furnished as to retail prices across the continent?

Sugar is another commodity of the table which plays an important part as regards retail price. This article has

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been subject to greater change in value within the past eight months than within the previous eight years. The difference to the retailer, whether in Halifax or Winnipeg, should and generally does depend on the cost of freight. Most Montreal retailers are now selling granulated sugar on a basis of 51 cents per lb., even though the price to them has lately been reduced to \$4.80 per A few sell at 5 cents. The price for butter, 100 lbs. according to this authority, is 22 cents to 27 cents per lb. in Halifax, 22 cents to 25 cents in Montreal, 20 cents to 25 cents in Toronto and Guelph; while potatoes are 45 cents per bag of one and a half bushels in Halifax, 50 cents in Montreal, 40 cents to 70 cents in Toronto, and 35 cents to 40 cents in Guelph. Butter is another article subject to various prices both as to grade as well as to the retailers' ideas of profit. As a rule Montreal grocers keep pretty much together on the butter question, each seeming to look for but a fair margin of profit. Dairy and rolls now sell at 18 to 23 cents per lb., as to quality, while creamery retails at 24 to 28 cents as to grade and location of store. As to potatoes they are retailed in Montreal in such a variety of ways (or weighs) that it is a little difficult to really give a price as per fixed measurement. To the farmers who sell regularly on the various markets a bag of potatoes constitutes any amount from a hungry man's dinner supply to what the average bag contains if it is tied anywhere between the middle and the top. To ask one of the owners how much the bag holds would be as likely to elicit an enlightened answer as if he were asked to tell the number by count. To sell by weight is contrary to his ideas. Retail grocers sell potatoes principally for 25 cents a basket, and the latter is almost as much a mystery regarding size as is the farmer's sack regarding weight.

On the whole it is a difficult matter to show a comparision of retail prices, for they are subject to daily change, governed chiefly by opposition and the light in which competition is viewed by those with which it comes most directly in contact. Montreal is not given over to cutting of prices among retailers as compared with Chicago or other large centres. The departmental stores look for a fair margin of profit with very few exceptions, these generally being subject to a briefness which prevents their being called largely into question. In fact the people of Montreal are not a bargain-hunting class: luckily for the peace of mind of the merchants and their clerks, who though, in many cases, are subject to long hours of duty, are not being perpetually reminded of opposition prices, and required to state cost and quality of each article before its sale is assured.

PERSONAL HABITS OF THE INSURED.

New Jersey has recently lost a number of its most prominent public citizens from causes directly or indirectly connected with mental strain. This has led a leading physician of that State to speak of the deaths of this class of men from heart failure and other causes growing out of sedentary lives. He declares that these premature endings of useful careers are generally due in a large degree to the neglect of such men to observe the laws of health. He says they do not lead well balanced lives. They spend too much time indoors, in heated and impure air and stick too closely to their desks. "If such people," he said, "would live two or three miles from their offices and walk to and from their work, instead of riding, it would do them a world of good. That was the habit of the late William Cullen Bryant in New York, and is practised by many wise business and professional men. It prolongs life, other habits being good, many years." Men employed in sedentary work, and especially of a mental character, that involves a strain upon the brain, he continued, "must have a great deal of outdoor recreation or they are certain to come to grief."

In dealing with this matter, as, "Another question for the application blank," the Insurance Monitor says: --"While the statement itself may seem like an old story, it impresses the fact that personal habits of applicants receive but scant attention by the companies outside of such as are connected with some form of dissipation. Whether a man indulges to excess in intoxicating liquors is closely inquired into, but his neglect of the ordinary laws of health is passed over. It would perhaps be difficult to frame very specific inquiries, but would not a general inquiry regarding his habits as to exercise and recreation pay?

Mr. McClintock has recently called attention to the great importance of classifying losses by amounts as well as lives. It is the amount of the claim that governs the real experience of the companies. The policies for large amounts cover generally this very class of men; men of affairs as they are called, the directing minds of the business community, whose absorbing occupations most demand relaxation and who most seldom spare the time for *it*.

If the facts could be learned, it is likely that this failure to unbend and to tone up the physical system by the exercise which it requires, is responsible for a far heavier burden of loss claims than all the dissipation against which the companies undertake to guard. How many men carrying heavy insurances on their lives, would, from a proper medical standpoint, be found abnormal risks on this very account? That the percentage of amounts lost by a company is materially in excess of its percenage of numbers is well understood, and many theories have been advanced to account for it. In the statement of this New Jersey physician will be found its most probable explanation."

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PARTY GOVERNMENT.

The election of members to serve in the next Session of the Provincial Assembly at Quebec are being held to-day. We have no remembrance of such an event being regarded with the universal apathy which has prevailed since the elections were ordered. Whether this indifference arises from despair of the electorate in regard to securing the more economical and efficient government of this Province, or, from absolute confidence in the wisdom of the dominant party, or from the dying out of the party system, we are unable to judge. That such a situation has dangers to the administration which will come into power as the result of to-day's elections, is freely admitted by its chief organs in this eity.

Under the conditions which have become established each legislative body is divided into the Government party and the Opposition. This was not always so; such sharp, hard fines of party division were unknown some years ago. We would advise those who regard partyism as a natural, or inevitable condition in a legislature, to read the lives of the Premiers of England, just published,

where they will find statesmen of the greatest renown forming combinations and introducing measures wholly regardless of party lines, as commonly understood. The members, too, of that House in innumerable instances voted independently of the leader they usually supported. Here, in Canada, may be seen legislators in Parliament and in the Provincial Legislatures, blindly following a leader as though he had them literally "on a string," acting, indeed, as government agents, not as representatives of the people, and another set of members as blindly following the Opposition leader. Such a system is a scandal to, as it is antagonistic to the free spirit of representative institutions. Members who so act, are like automata in a show, whose movements are affected by a man working wires to which the figures are attached. Government under such conditions is government by an oligarchy composed of the premier and two or three of of his colleagues. If the members of the dominant party, were to remain at home and allow their votes to be registered by their leader, the business of the country would go on just the same, so far as Parliament and legislatures are concerned, as though each member were in his place in the House.

Old politicians are all agreed, that there has been a marked and very serious lowering of the intellectual and moral standard of members of our legislative assemblies in the last quarter century. Naturally so, for men of culture, of independent judgment, of experience in business, and affairs, are not attracted to a sphere where these high qualities have no influence. Hence the danger of any Administration being so strong in votes as to be able to set all opposition at defiance. In the Legislative Assembly the business is chiefly confined to the distribution of the revenue. The members expect to be paid for their subserviency and the members of the Government, in order to keep their places, have to arrange the distribution of the revenues so as to pay their supporters and their friends.

This city has reason to fear such a condition as may arise at Quebec, for Montreal is looked upon as the milen cow of the Province. Only two years ago a number of legislators at Quebec, who had no personal commection with this city, fought hard to compel a very large expenditure to be made on a certain work in the city, in spite of the protest of the local members, the City Council delegation, and the representatives of our commercial bodies. The motive of that audacious effort was, however, too glaring for it to be successful, so the conspirators had to be content without their prize money.

What would be the position if a similar game is sought to be played in the next Assembly, which will be without any effective Opposition? The party organ has raised a note of alarm lest the overwhelming strength of its friends at Quebec should lead them into extravagances that will be their ruin. No such dangers could arise were the members to act as intelligent, self-respecting men, for then no government and no party would dare to rely upon an overwhelming, mechanical, unreasoning majority.

The danger to the party which has such an excessive majority is the temptation it is under to set not only the minority in the House at defiance, but to ignore the forces in the electorate which, when party warfare is at its height are quietly saying, "A plague on both your houses!" The independent electors are very rarely in evidence at the polling booths. Yet they are the most intelligent members of every constituency. They look on the battle between the party "Kites and crows," ordinarily with disdain. The arena is hardly clean enough for them to enter, and the light is usually for spoils they do not covet, nor care to whom they fall. Now and again, however, this electoral element is roused into action by some movement by the leaders of the party in power to enlarge the spoils to be distributed to the faithful at their expense, or at the expense of the provincial credit, am injury to which is a prejudice to all business When such a movement is made by party interests. leaders whose judgment is upset by the intoxicating sense of power, then the independent voters are apt to show their power by upsetting "the seats of the mighty." But this spasm of political virtue passes off, and the wallowers in party mire, one side or other, return to the evil ways of the party system.

The disease is not a mystery; what is the remedy? We have no panacea for the political ills of the party system, but it is hardly reasonable to expect the government of a province or a country to be distinguished by wisdom and honour and statesmanship, when the management and control of public affairs are monopolised by those who in their own, their private affairs, show a conspicuous lack of those qualities and powers.

THE COLD STORAGE CASE.

The jury yesterday brought in a verdict of "guilty" egainst Donald J. McGillis, one of those charged with conspiring to commit a fraud in connection with certain warehouse receipts. in the case of McCullough, who was included in the indictment, the jury failed to agree, and Chisholm, who is held to have been the ringleader in the conspiracy, is still a fugitive from justice. The presiding Judge directed the jury that, as Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Co., McGillis had certainly participated in the issue of fraudulent warehouse receipts. The evidence was complete that he had filled in the blanks in these documents, and it was such fillings in that were fraudulent. The frauds were perpetrated, said the Judge, "(1), either in the fraudulent removal of the goods which had been placed in the warehouse, and this could not have been carried on without the connivance of McGillis; (2) the deficiency might have been caused by tampering with the receipt after it was first made out; (3) or it might have been, and it seemed to have been the case as the parties became bolder in the matter, by issuing receiptwhen there were no goods in storage." As McCullough will have to stand another trial, we must abstain from comments on his relation to the case, beyond what anpears in the following narrative statements:

In April, 1898, "The Croil & McCullough Dairy Company, Ltd.," opened an account with the Merchants Bank of Halifax in this city. The business done consisted in cashing bills of exchange on firms in London, England, and discounting notes, to which were attached bills of lading, or warehouse receipts, covering butter and cheese. The warehouse receipts were issued by "The Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company, Incorporated," which had a paid-up capital of \$375,000. The President and Vice-President were in high credit being regarded as reliable and wealthy.

This company did the largest cold storage business in Canada. It supplied cold storage to tenants occupying

portions of the same buildings as its own warehouse and plant. In those rooms there was often cheese and butter valued at \$2,500,000, the largest stock in the world held under one roof. The Croil & McCullough Co. were tenants of the Montreal Cold Storage Co., and the former stored goods in the premises of the latter.

The Merchants Bank of Halifax on periodically examining the goods hypothecated in its favour invariably found them intact. Up to the Spring of 1900 the business went on without a hiten. It assumed very large proportions each year, and each Spring saw the account Early, however, in April, 1900, Thos. J. cleared up. Chisholm, the manager of the Cold Storage Co., informed the Bank that the goods which were supposed to be in the warehouse, which were held under the company's warchouse receipts, were not on hand. What then took place has not been fully revealed. The Inspector of the Bank, Mr. Stewart, who was to no extent a party to the loans which were supposed to be secured, swore at the recent trial that, on hearing of the goods not being on hand, he made up his mind on two points; first, the Bank he represented was going to be paid the loan, or other security must be found. The advance amounted to £20,-000 and \$100,000, making a total of about \$220,000. Secondly, he was determined that whoever had perpetrated the fraud should go to jail. He succeeded in the first point, and partially so in the second by the verdict. given yesterday.

It is well to state at this stage that, no direct evidence was then possessed by the Bank which would have justified an arrest, that course was therefore not open. But the Bank did know that its money was in danger of being lost and therefore the very natural and proper course was taken of protecting the interests of the shareholders by new security being taken to avoid the threatened loss. Had that been neglected the Bank officer responsible would have been guilty of a grave neglect of duty.

On the 20th September an enquete, or preliminary hearing, was held for the purpose of procuring legal evidence on which to base a criminal prosecution, which could not, as some suppose, be instituted on suspicions. All the officials of the Cold Storage Co., and of the Croil & McCullough Dairy Co. were examined. This resulted in the prompt arrest on September 28th, of Donald J. McGillis, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Cold Storage Co. and Alexander McCullough, Vice-President of the Dairy Co. The former was responsible for issue of warehouse receipts; all of which bore his signature. The signature of McCullough was on all the bills of exchange and notes negotiated by the Bank of Halifax, which were secured by these warehouse receipts, and the proceeds of which went to the credit of the Croil & McCullough This is a very close association. Dairy Co. A few days later, on 2nd October, Thos, J. Chisholm, manager of the Cold Storage Co., was arrested. The first hearing lasted from 10th October to 19th, and the Grand Jury on 1st November, found a "True Bill" on the indictment charging, Chisholm, McGillis and McCullough with having conspired to defraud the Merchants Bank of Halifax. Bail was accepted for accused, but before the trial came on Thos. J. Chisholm fied the country.

On the 13th November the conspiracy case was opened in the Court of Queen's Bench and closed on 6th December. The trial had this, among other remarkable features, the Inspector of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, Mr. Stewart, was five days and a half under examination, which is the longest period on record for a witness to be in the bex in a Canadian Court. There never before was such an exposure of the private and confidential business of a bank and its customers, nor ever before were the records of bank officials or the administration of a bank sp severely criticised in order to create prejudice against the prosecutor.

The absence of Chisholm is universally regretted, as he is believed to have organized the fraud and to have made the other accused his eat's paws, or victims. The man's ingenuity was proved by his securing a loan of \$100,000 from another bank by which he was able to store dairy goods which were alternately declared to be these hypothecated to the Merchants Bank of Halifax, and these covered by warchouse receipts held by another bank.

The carrying through of the recent prosecution has entailed an enormous amount of labour and most distressing anxiety upon the officials of the Bank of Halifax, as well as heavy costs to the institution. The Bank is entitled to public thanks for the course it has pursued in violicating the cause of cause of justice since it came into pressession of such evidence as justified criminal proceedings, and that it will come out of the affair without loss is a tribute to the sagacity of its management which, though chiefly appreciated by the Directors and shareholders, is recognized by the business community in general:

THIS IS THE AGE OF THE YOUNG.

This age is characterised by the precocity of its ju-The young of both sexes seem to ripen or maveniles. ture at a much earlier period than in past days. The manners, habits, modes of speech at one time thought only appropriate for men or women are adopted by those much under age. Whether with these premature assamptions there has come an equally early development of judgment and good sense, or of mental ripeness is not manniest. Certainly in Canada the attainments of boys and youths, are much below the ordinary standard of the old land. But the deficiency in this important respect is made up by precocity in other respects. We have reconfly had an illustration of this in a young man, barely out of his teens, having successfully organised and consummated a grain corner in Chicago.

There have been, it is true, some very remarkable cases in past days of very young persons entering upon occupations usually associated with those of riper years. Nelson, for instance, entered the naval service at the age of twelve years, and when a mere youth distinguished himself by gallant service on the isthmus of Panama, of which a veteran might have been proud. Pitt was a statesman in his first year of manhood. We have seen scions of aobility on the hustings in England appealing to the electors for support when only just at man's esrate. They, however, had been trained from childhood f r public life. We have had in this city a "boy preacher" drawing crowds to hear his sermons.

An anusing instance of this being the age of the young has recently been shown by a firm being established in this city entitled, "Harry Good and Father," which is a curious variation of the old form, "So and So and Son." But the junior in this case, we believe, has won his spurs as a business man, and is honoured by a proud father by being given precedence in the title of the firm, as well as by being the first child to take rank as his father's senior.

If a youth is destined for business life we regard it most beneficial to him to be put into harness early. A boy is all the better for being put early through the drudgery of office work. There is much to be learnt in the humbler duties of business life. If nothing else, the boy or youth can be taught to do everything he puts his hands to with earnestness, accuracy, and all his ability. Such a habit will be more valuable in a business career than "much learning."

WAR OFFICE ORDERS IN CANADA.

Considering that the Minister of War is Lord Lansdowne, ex-Governor-General of Canada, it would have been strange indeed had this Colony been neglected in giving out orders for goods needed for the troops in South Africa. An English paper publishes details of orders executed in Canada during the present year for the Imperial Government. The information bears evidence of having come from the Militia Department. The details cover \$118,463 for saddlery,\$5,460 tent-pin bags; \$18,375 transport wagons, and \$426,444 of clothing, etc. Besides these there have been goods to value of \$379,537, supplied to the government of India. These and other goods will probably amount to over \$4,500,000, supplied by Canada to the orders of the Imperial and Indian governments. These orders have been extensive enough to be an important element in creating the prevailing prosperity, and their temporary character should be considered and not relied upon as a pemanent feature in Canadian trade.

THE LATE SENATOR MeINNES.

On the 1st inst., at Clifton Springs, N.Y., Senator MacInnes passed away at the age of 77 years. Deceased was born at Obean. Argyleshire, Scotland, on 26th May, 1824, and came to Canada in 1840. Shortly after entering business life he settled in Hamilton, where he became one of the most prominent dry goods merchants of Canada and one of its most esteemed citizens. Though never very active in politics, his allegiance was given steadily to the Conservative cause, being a strong supporter and friend of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, by whom he was appointed to the Senate in 1881. By that body he was very highly esteemed, his services as a legislator being much valued. In 1880 he served as Chairman of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the organization of the civil service of Canada. The recommendations for the reform of the service contained in the report of the commission were embodied in an act of Parliament, the act under which the civil service is The members of that Commission now administered. learnt to highly respect the sound judgment of Mr. Mac-Innes, and to esteem him very highly for his able and courteous discharge of the duties of Chairman. Deceased had held the office of President of the Bank of Hamilton, the Canada Cotton Co., the South Saskatchewan Valley Railway Co., and director of the Canada Life Assurance Co., and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. He was instrumental in giving a great impetus to the cotton goods trade of Canada. Many a young man owes much to the deceased for timely help, for valuable hints and counsel, and for encouraging words. His residence

at Hamilton, in Dundurn Park, was quite a show place and the scene of much hospitality. It is now the prop-The bereaved sons are erty of the city of Hamilton. Beverley S., private secretary to Lord Mount Stephen; W. R., general freight agent of the C.P.R., Winnipeg: Duncan, Captain of the Royal Engineers, who distinguished himself in the siege of Kimberley, South Africa; Charles S., who is with the eminent law firm of McCarthy, Osler & Co., Toronto. His only daughter is Mrs. A. H. Campbell, jun., Toronto. Mrs. MacInnes died The services of the late Senator to the some time ago. trade and public interests of Canada will be long remembered to his honour.

HOSTILE MOVEMENTS AFTER WAR IS OVER.

Were those who censure the policy of others compelled to formulate an alternative one and prove its practicability and superiority over the one they condemned, we should have some extraordinary exhibitions of the ease of criticism, of its folly, and often of its impertinence. The war between England and the two South African Those States have lost their capitals, Republics is over. and all their principal citics. They have now no government, the ex-President of one Republic is a fugitive in Europe, and the ex-President of the other is also a Their joint army has fugitive in a foreign country. now no commander-in-chief, its ablest general is a prisoner, as are thousands of his ablest troops. The Republican forces still in arms are broken up into a number of guerilla bands, who are carrying on a style of warfare unknown to and most repulsive to civilised powers. They are under no responsibility to, nor the control of of any authority with whom the English commander can Each guerilla captain is as independent of negotiate. the others as detached hordes of barbarians or like herds To call their proceedings "war" would of wild animals. be farcical were it not so dreadful, to call it patriotism is to justify Johnson's sarcasm which defines patriotism, as "the last refuge of a scoundrel."

While such conditions exist it is open to groups of assassins to scour a country, murdering, plundering, destroying public and private property, at their will. Is it to be tolerated that these scattered, irresponsible marauders should be allowed to carry devastation and death through a portion of the Queen's dominions? Is it reasonable that those who give these bandits, these land pirates, shelter, aid, and protection should be allowed to Are the inhabitants of encourage their depredations? South Africa who are longing for peace, law, and order to be established, for the machinery of commerce to be set freely in motion, for the amenities of civil life to be practised, to be kept in terror, because sets of hot-headed men choose to harry the country for the mere gratification of revengeful malice towards the power they have fought against so madly and so vainly? To stamp out such gangs of marauders is the first, the imperative duty of England. This is a work even more cruel than regular warfare, for it necessitates the exemplary punishment of non-combatants who are giving assistance to the criminals.

The indignation expressed against the British for endeavoring to destroy these guerilla bands and to root out their confederates, is the most revolting hypocrisy, unless those who affect to be shocked thereby believe, that

it is desirable for South Africa to be kept perpetually at the mercy of wandering groups of murderers and property destroyers.

Pray what would those do in this case who are screaming against the British for their alleged eruelty? The Boers have been asked by Lord Roberts to lay down their arms and return to ways of peace, now that their army has been hopelessly beaten, their rulers erushed, their machinations against British rule in South Africa made utterly futile. In reply they declared their intention to go on killing and wounding as many British soldiers as they cam, and of preventing the re-establishment of law and order.

A letter has appeared in the London Times signed by a number of distinguished citizens in Cape Colony who very justly say that the fighting Boers are alone and wholly responsible for whatever cruelties and disasters are now being inflicted on the people of South Africa. Let the Boers accept the situation like rational men and peace would prevail. But, the Boer guerillas are described as having no higher inspiration than lust of blood and savage vengeance.

When the same satanic spirit was shown by Southerners. General Sherman swept across the region in which they were patriotically acting, as are the patriotic Beers, and the scourge of Attila was not more appalling than the devastation and the severity of Sherman's march across the Southern States. That famous commander was highly commended for striking a fatal blow at Southern brigandage, General Kitchener will be commended for suppressing Boer brigandage.

Those whose tender hearts are torn by these necessary measures for crushing out the guerillas in South Africa should reflect on the old Frenchman's reply to some who complained of murderers suffering the death penalty. He said: "Let the assassing set the example!" If the Boers dislike British severity, they should go home to their farms and enjoy flogging their slaves in neace, though probably the British flag will protect those slaves from the old-time brutalities of the Boers.

A STEEL TRADE QUESTION.

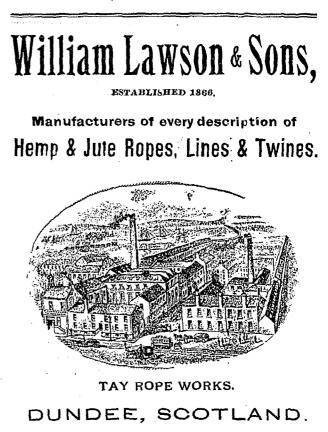
At the annual meeting of marine engineers in New York a few days ago it was confidently stated that shipbuilding materials were cheaper in England than in the States, but on Friday a steamer cleared from Philadelphia with \$134,000 worth of steel plates for the construction of ships on the Clyde. Two English steamers and a Dutch steamer are now loading shipbuilding material for English yards, and another English steamer which lately took a load of ship plates to England is on her way back for another load. After giving the above item of news a New York paper asks: "How can this business be going on if the materials are cheaper in England than in the United States?" This seems a hard conundrum but its solution is quite easy. * The consumption of steel in the United Kingdom, which is more and more becoming known as "England," is in excess of the local supply. Contracts are held in England which demand more steel than the English mills can provide. Some of these contracts are of long standing, as is the custom in the iron and steel trades. In order to keep up the activity of the ship-yards and to supply what steel is demanded in other enterprises, resort is had to American mills to make up the local deficiency. The prices obtained in England for American steel are such as to render these purchases of it for use in England, profitable, or at least not unprofitable, as without such supplies the trade in England would be embarrassed by lack of materials. America, in a word, is making more steel than it can consume, while England is making more steel goods that it makes steel for. These conditions clear up the apparent mystery as stated in our New York contemporary.

THE ALLOCATION OF THE WAR EXPENDITURE.

It is to be feared, says The London Economist, that the cost of the war in South Africa will considerably exceed the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimate of a little under £70,000,00. That estimate was based on the assumption that by the middle of September the resistance of the Boers would have been so thoroughly overcome that we should then be free to bring home, if not the bulk, at all events, a very large proportion of our Unfortunately, this expectation has not been forces. The war keeps dragging on, and seems little, realised. if any, nearer its conclusion than it did a couple of months ago; and this prolongation of hostilities beyond the term for which provision was made in the Estimates must involve a large additional expenditure. What the bill of costs will ultimately amount to it is, of course, impossible to say, but, in any case, the outlook is not a plea-And it would be still sant one for the British taxpayer. less so if the demands that are now being made by representatives of the Transvaal mining industry were ac-These domands have been formulated at eeded to. meetings held this week of the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, and the Robinson South African Banking Company, and the essence of them is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should forego his avowed intention of charging a considerable portion of the cost of the war upon the Treasuries of the new colonies, and should call upon the people of this country to defray the whole of the outlay.

In urging this course at the Consolidated Goldfields meeting, the chairman, Lord Harris, contended that it had never been the policy of this country to hamper her colonies by imposing such burdens upon them. But surely such an argument comes with peculiarly bad grace from one who is intimately associated with the Chartered Company, a company whose contention is that if, and when, self-government is conferred upon Rhodesia, it must be on the condition that the colony shall recoup the company for all the expenditure it has incurred in connection with it. If that is a sound policy in Rhodesia, can Lord Harris tell us why it should be denounced as radically unsound in the Transvaal? Tŧ would be interesting, too, if when he speaks of imposing such taxation on the Transvaal as would unduly burden or hamper the mining industry, he would let us know what his idea of undue taxation is. There is not the very slightest possibility of the mines in the Transvaal being taxed to anything like the extent of the 50 per cent. which Lord Harris and those associated with him hold themselves justified in demanding from the mines in Rhodesia. And until Lord Harris can give a satisfactory answer to these questions, little weight, we take it, will be given to his protests.

The same conflict between practice and precept does not present itself in the case of Mr. J. B. Robinson, who was even more emphatic than Lord Harris in objecting to the Transvaal being called upon to bear any portion "It has been urged in the of the war expenditure. Press," he said to his shareholders, "that it is the intention of the British Government to impose taxation in the Transvaal for the purpose of reimbursing the Exchequer the outlay and expenditure that has been incurred in connection with the war. I do not for a moment believe that the Imperial Government will commit so suicidal an action." And he proceeded to explain why He spoke of the possibility, he held that opinion. under favorable conditions, of increasing the output of the mines in the Transvaal to £36,000,000 a year, and dilated upon the expansion of trade which would assuredly follow from such an augmentation of the output. It would create, he said, a trade equivalent to £100,000,-000 per annum, the benefits of which would be largely reaped by the mother country and by the Cape Colony and Natal. By what arithmetical computation or process of reasoning he deduced this trade of £100.000,000 from a gold output of £36,000,000 we frankly confess that we do not understand. But he that as it may, his argument, if it is sound at all, instead of justifying the contention that the whole of the war expenditure should be borne by the mother country, leads to the very opposite conclusion. The immediate benefit is to be gained by the Transvaal, and the ulterior benefits are only to spread through it to the adjoining colonies and to this country.



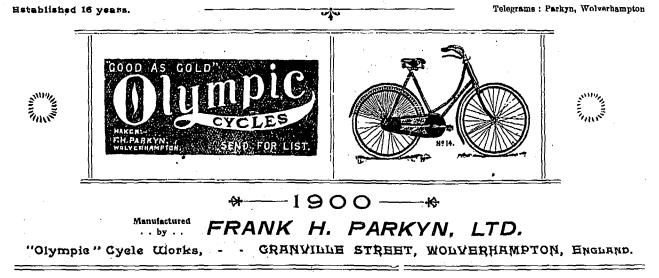
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If, then, there is any force in Mr. Robinson's reasoning, then it is only right that the Transvaal should pay the larger portion for those who benefit directly and mainly should surely pay more than those who benefit only indirectly and only to a secondary extent. And, besides, according to this theory of Mr. Robinson, as the Cape Colony and Natal are to gain as well as England, they also should be called upon to assist in relieving the Transvaal from any war charges—a proposition which they certainly would laugh to scorn.

Nor do we see any more cogency in his contention that it would be unfair to levy in the Transvaal a tax upon mining dividends. "It has been suggested," he said, "that a tax should be imposed on dividends in the

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mining companies, but we must not forget that sharcholders in England are already being taxed on their dividends. Take our bank, for instance. All the dividends we receive from the companies are again paid out to shareholders as dividends from the bank, but on all such dividends paid by us we have to pay our incometax in full in this country. To impose, therefore, a further tax on dividends would be a serious injustice." But one not unimportant fact which Mr. Robinson here ignores is that a large proportion of the shareholders in Rand mining companies are foreigners, who do not pay income-tax here at all. The vital point, however, is that every British company which trades in a colony or foreign country has to bear double taxation of somewhat Westralian mining companies, for instance, this kind. are subject to a dividend tax in the colony and have to pay income-tax here as well. Nor is there in this any The idea that a British company, because it injustice. is liable to income-tax here is for that reason to be held immune from taxation in the country where its operations are to be carried on, is, indeed, too fantastic for serious discussion. And the exceptionally privileged treatment in this respect which Mr. Robinson domands for the Transvaal mines they have no title to claim.

Let it be clearly understood that we, no more than Lord Harris or Mr. Robinson, think that it would be either just or prudent to levy upon the mining industry of the Transvaal any crushing burden of taxation. But there is no need for that. Taking into account the savings in working expenditure which they admit a reform of the public administration will enable them to effect, a very moderate increase in taxation would probably leave them better off than they have ever yet been. And even if it were not so, an addition to taxation sufficient to provide for the interest and sinking fund of of a war debt of, say, £40,000,000 or £50,000,000 cannot be held to be any oppressive impost upon the new colony and although that impost will fall heaviest upon the mining industry that is not because of any discrimination against it but because it is from it that the wealth of the colony is mainly derived.

MR. ST. GEORGE'S RESIGNATION.

The acceptance by the City Conneil of Mr. St. George's resignation was, of course, expected, as he had stated that under no consideration would he withdraw it. He, however, asked that, before the acceptance, the report of the Roads' Committee on the charges made against him —which from some unknown interest had been withheld



for months-should first be submitted to the Council. The request was so reasonable it is difficult to understand its rejection.

All through his long term of faithful service Mr. St. George has always shown himself to be a man of henour and integrity, as well as a most capable civil engineer, and --when not interfered with—a successful organizer of labour and director of works. He has commanded the respect of all who have had occasion to come in contact with him officially, or otherwise, and many are the expressions of regret from all classes of citizens that Mr. St. George will so soon cease to be Montreal's City Sur-'veyor and many will be the good wishes he will have for the success of his professional career in the future.

THE SUDBURY MINING DISTRICT.

The ever-increasing demand for copper and nickel during the past year has brought the Sudbury mining district sharply into the foreground; and a very large amount of capital has been invested, mainly in undeveloped properties. The investors have been influenced largety by the uniformly good character of the mines already developed throughout the district. Until very recently prospectors have been debarred from searching the eastern extension of this rich mineral belt, by the refusal, on the part of timber limit owners, to allow the locating of mining claims thereon previous to the removal of the valuable pine.

During the past season, however, several discoveries have been made. One of these, as described by Mr. C. E. Felch, a resident of this city, is a vein or reef of copper and gold bearing quartz of immenes size, being more than two hundred feet in width, and extending for an unknown distance along the top of a high ridge or hill, adjacent to the Wahnapitae river, which drains a large lake of the same name. Surface assays from this remarkable deposit indicate the ore to be low grade, but its enormous dimensions and the fact that it might be worked as an open quarry would seem to render it of great value. In this connection it is well to note that the Wahnapitae river, in the first twenty miles of its course towards the Georgian Bay, descends, in a series of fails, over one hundred and fifty feet. One of these, the "Sixty-foot Fall," is a magnificent sight, as the angry waters tumble and roar down a narrow, rocky gorge.

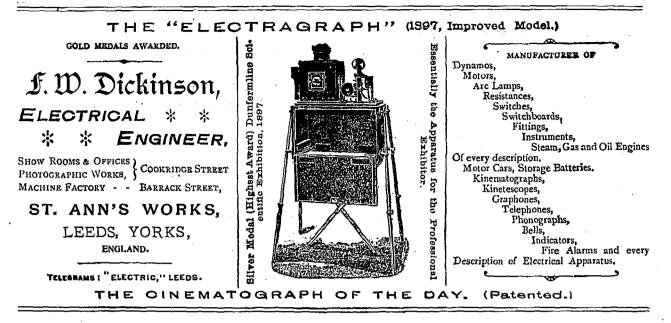
It is believed that, with the active development of mining in close proximity to the stream, these water privileges will soon become extremely valuable. Lying close to our doors, within twelve hours' ride by the Canadian Pacific transcontinental line, it seems remarkable to those who have explored the locality, that capital should ignore this rich field, and seek unknown and inaccessible localities for investment.

COMPETITION THE TROUBLE IN FIRE INSURANCE.

The incurance institute just established in this city might take up for study and discussion the question of fire insurance conditions. Strange to say, the fire losses go on entarging by leaps and bounds, although building construction is said to be improving and fire protection more extended and more efficient. An English insurance organ has been airing its views which are to following effect:

Inquiry as to the causes which have produced so grave a contrast between the conditions prevailing now, and those of the early lifties, is, therefore, both interesting and perti-These causes are various; each of them contributing to the aggregate result. Generally speaking, competition is at the bottom of the mischief. We mean competition in the widest application of the word; competition, in fact, in every branch of trade, as well as competition amongst the fire insurance companies themselves. From the insurance point of view, the former has brought a host of evils in its train, amongst which may be specified a diminution of individual prosperity, and of individual honesty; increased rapidity of production, and the introduction of inferior, and often more inflammable materials. Simultaneously, competition amongst the offices has probably quadrupled, and possibly much more than quadrupled, during the half-century; and for one company in existence fifty years ago there are now nearly three, notwithstanding many absorptions in recent years. The result has been an eager scramble, too often upon utterly unserupulous lines, frustrating all attempts to place the business on a profitable basis.

One thing seems extrain; nothing but practical unanimity amongst underwriters can save the situation. So long as divided counsels prevail nothing remains for the companies but to reconcile themselves to the prospect of snatching an occasional profit, at times when chance, or



the temporary discomfiture of malcontents, happens to favor them. In such circumstnaces, the outlook would, at the best, be discouraging; for, assuming moderately fat years and decidedly lean years to alternate, the process would tend, in the long run, to deplete the reserves or extinguish the dividends. There remains, however, the chance that some disaster, or succession of disasters, may occur, which, while it might weaken the strong companies. would make a clean sweep of the unreliable and discordant elements. That would be an event, which, we feel sure, would be secretly welcomed as a blessing in disguise by every fire underwriter who desires to see the business put upon a stable foundation. For the result would be the survival of the fittest.

-Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings 22nd to 30th Nov., 1900, \$652,934; 1899, \$657,632; decrease, \$4,698. Chicago and Grand Trunk earnings omitted.

-The customs revenue of Canada for the five months ending November 30, shows an increase of over a quarter of a million dollars over the same period last year.

-The creditors of Joseph Kavanagh, grocer, Ottawa, will meet on the 10th instant, when the assignce expects to have a statement ready. The liabilities are reported to be heavy.

-The customs dulies collected at the port of Montreal show an increase for the month of November over the corresponding month last year of \$21,287,90. The figures are: November, 1899, \$745,203.61; November, 1900, \$769,491.51.

-At a recent meeting of the creditors of Andrew Warner, confectioner, Guelph, Ont., the debtor submitted no offer, and the meeting appointed inspectors, who, with the assignee, were directed to dispose of the assets. The liabilities are \$5,300.

-By a vote of 5 to 1, the property owners of Victoria, B. C., on the 29th ult, decided to give a bonus of \$15,000 a year for twenty years and other privileges to a company to build a railway and ferry to connect Victoria with Liverpool, the present termius of the Great Northern Railway in British Columbia.

-The many friends of Mr. Alexander Sinclair, for the past three years manager at Montreal for Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., steamship owners, of which he is a partner, will regret his decision to remove to other fields in the same capacity. Mr. Sinclair's successor in Montrealwill be Mr. D. W. Campbell.

-It is reported at Ottawa that the new maritime port of North Sydney, C.B., will be brought to the attention of the Dominion Government, as offering the shortest sea route to Great Britain. The ocean trip from New York to Liverpool at the present time is 3,130 miles, and from Boston 2,997. From North Sydney it will be a little over 2,000.

-Ottawa advices state that Mr. A. A. Davis, dairyman, Brockville, Ont., has been appointed General Manager of the cheese and butter department of the Ottawa Produce Company, and Mr. Meldrum, of Montreal, will manage the egg and poultry department. The former will leave for England early in the new year to confer with the British importers.

-The Pacific Cable Company has accepted in behalf of the Governments of Great Britain, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, the bid of the Telegraph Construction Company, to make and lay a cable from Vancouver to Queensland, and New Zealand, via Fanning, Fiji, and Norfolk Islands, for £1,795,000, the work to be finished at the end of 1902.

-The anthracite coal trade is very active throughout the United States. The public had been content since the close of the strike, with immediate requirements, but the approach of winter has changed the situation. Transporting companies are short of cars and lake navigation is about ended, so that hurried calls are in general order with no possibility of immediate relief.

-Our correspondent at Charlottetown, P.E.L., writes: -Thos. J. Morris, of Charlottetown, grocer, has assigned for the benefit of creditors: liabilities, \$10,767.71; assets, stockin-trade, probably, \$3,000; real estate about \$1.000; total, \$4,000. Morris was supposed to be doing well and his failure is a surprise to business men here. The bulk of his liabilities are owing to local houses.

-The British returns to September 30, show that the imports of cheese from Canada have inceased only in proportion to the total imports since '98. Canadian cheese going



1 York Buildings, Edinburgh, Scotland.

 $(\mathbf{y}_{i}) \in \mathcal{X}$



to Britain through the United States is credited to that country, which prevents Canada getting credit for her due share. In '98, '99, and 1900 Canada has supplied a little more than one-half the total British importation.

-Advices from Ottawa state that plans are being completed for the erection of an extensive addition to the Russell House. A meeting of the board of directors of the Company will be held shortly, when final action will be decided on. Work will be commenced on the new structure early in the spring and rushed forward with speed. About \$30,000 will be expended on the new wing, which will contain many modern apartments. The last addition was built 19 years ago.

-While it is rumoured that the number employed in the Civil Service at Ottawa is likely to be shortly reduced, it is pleasing to learn that some are to be given an increase. A recent dispatch states that the estimates for next session will include a large number of increases in salaries, for civil servants, amounting to almost a revision of the salaries. Deputy heads who at present are often in the receipt of salaries far less than are being earned by men in their own professions, who are not in the service, will, it is understood, be all advanced to \$4,000 per annum.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Ontario .- R. Moore, hotel, Bridgeburg, advertises business for sale; E. Clint, furn., Brockville, sold out to J. J. Marsh ; W. J. Reid & Co., whol. and retail crockery, London, advertising retail business for sale; A. M. Gamble, hotel, Gananoque, sold out; Tolton & McKay, mfrs. shirts, Hamilton, advertise giving up men's furnishings branch; Sutherland & Kelly, brokers, Ottawa, dissolved partnership; G. 1100d. general store, Ravenshoe, succeeded by G. Perrault; Mease & Merricfield, hotel, Ridgetown, dissolved; W. Merriefield continuing; J. I. Beer, hotel, Toronto, sold out to J. J. Doyle; Presbyterian Review Co. (not inc.), Toronto, amalgamated with Pool Publishing Co.; D. McMillan, grist mill, Barrie, advertises business for sale; Clarke & Smith, undertakers, London, dissolved; Clark retires; R. Mansfield, hotel, Ottawa, application for transfer of license to A. Snider; B. C. Griflith, clothing, etc., Rat Portage, succeeded by B. C. Griffith & Co.; E. C. Janisse, hotel and implements, Stoney Point, selling out hotel to E. Gagne; White & Baldwin, dry goods, etc., Watford, succeeded by Baldwin & Carrothers.

Quebee.—Canadian Aluminium Works, Montreal, dissolved; Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Montreal, applying for incorporation; Empire Lithographing Co., Montreal, partnership registered; Royal Paper Box Co., Quebee, applying for incorporation; Papineauville Lumber Co., Papineauville, applying for incorporation; M. Larochelle & Co., telephone, St. Germain, partnership registered; Waterloo Steam Laundry Co., Waterloo, dissolved, and new partnership registered; Finn & Thompson, tug boats, Caseades, partnership registered; 'T. Selby, saw mill, Dunham, sold out to W. O'Brien; Dominion Mnfg. Co., mnfrs, hiscuits, Montreal, dissolution and new partnership registered; Wardrobe Service, Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Montreal, J. MeIntyre gives notice of application to have partnership dissolved; Canadian Whip Co., mfrs. whips, Rock Island, dissolved; David & Alarie, contrs., St. Louis, partnership registered; Beaver Rubber Clothing Co., Montreal, applying for incorporation; Horsfall & Langlois, whol. clothing, Montreal, partnership registered; F. L. Hutchinson & Co., stock brokers, Montreal, F. L. Hutchinson sole owner; J. Mc-Cready & Co., shoes, Montreal, incorporated; Proulx, Damiens & Co., gro., Montreal, partnership registered.

Manitoba & N.W.T.-G. A. Rockola, pump mfr., Virden, succeeded by D. F. Grittenden; L. Beck, general store, Yorkton, contemplates conducting flour mill here; St. Treble, temperance hotel, Crystal City, sold out to E. Rollins; C. Woodman, brewer, Prince Albert, succeeded by J. R. Downes; R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., dairy supplies, Winnipeg, discontinuing branch business here; J. Bushley, general store, St. Andrews, sold out; Hunter, Kyle & Co., gro., Winnipeg, dissolved, E. Hunter & Co., continues.

Prince Edward Island.—A. McLean, general store, Fredericton, removing to Sydney.

British Columbia.—Canadian Pacific Lumber Co., Ltd., Port Moody and Vancouver, sold out Vancouver yard; Smith & Co., Rossland, bought out city bakery.

New Brunswick.--C. G. Connell, drugs, Woodstock, sold out to I. E. Sheasgreen.

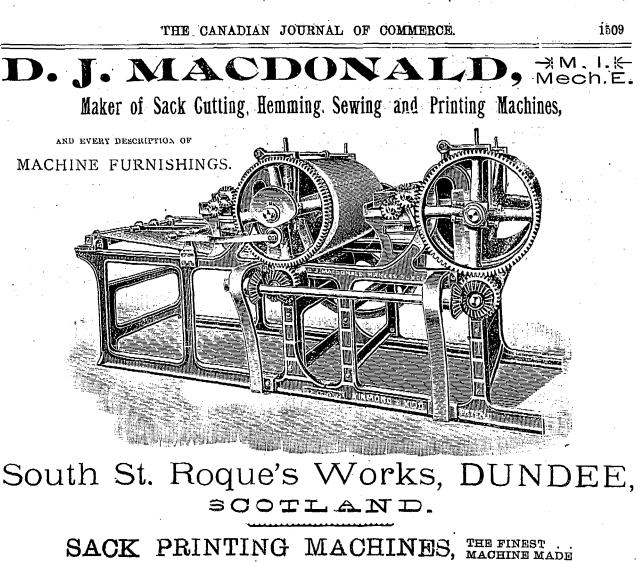
Nova Scotia.—Estate of A. E. S. Eldridge, crockery,Yarmouth, business purchased by F. Pheasant, New Vctoria Hotel, Halifax, advertised for sale; F. E. Bentley & Co., dry goods, Middleton, opening branch at Sydney.

LEGAL RECORD.

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

WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

Finch Tp.-G. Empey vs J. Manion, \$1,000; Galt-Hobbs Hardware Co. vs G. V. Moore, \$367; Gloncester Tp.-W. H. & R. C. Hardy vs B. Po'tvin, \$500; London-J. G. McNee vs J. & W. Walker, \$400; Nelson-W. T. Caldwell vs J. Manderson, \$319; Ottawa-H. K. Pinhey vs A. Hudson et al, \$438; Marshall & Fudge vs Isabella Mills, \$303; Toronto-E. Sinclair vs P. Martin et al, exrs, \$320; S. A. Thomas et al vs J. & E. G. Thompson, \$4,528;-Julia Scott vs Ancient Order Foresters, \$500;T. M. Maisey vs Ocean Accident & Guarantee Co., Ltd., \$10,000; W. A. Bedstead et al vs Royal Insurance Co., \$700; Alliston-Bank of Hamilton vs Fisher & Co., \$2,021; Carthage, N.Y.-Margt. Read vs B. P. Moore, \$551; Cobourg-G. T. Shoeman vs A. R. Dundas, \$1,000; Gore Bay-J. Bickell vs G.



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Ellis, \$400; Hamilton-Ada Van Wagner vs H. G. & B. Electric Ry. Co., \$1,500; Hullett Tp .- G. May et al vs J. & Mary E. Parish, \$527; Killaloe-T. Birkett & Son Co. vs P. & C. McGuire, \$484; Nelson, B.C.-W. M. Clark vs W. J. & M. E. Hatch, \$2,231; Ottawa-G. A. Mann & Co., vs C. Shaw & Co., \$363; Peterborough-J. McGuire vs J. A. Corry et al, \$1,000; Stratford-J. Hogarth vs Perth Flax & Cordage Co., Ltd., \$850; Toronto--Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Co. vs Dunlop Tire Co., \$250,000; Tyendinaga Tp,-G. McIntyre vs Chisholm Bros., \$5,000; Wroxeter-J. Emer vs S. B. McKelvie, \$609; Port Huron, Mich.-Isabella A. Sutherland vs A. L. Callary, \$651; Albion Tp.-S. Allison, exr., vs J. and Mary Killeen, \$340; Brighton Tp.-D. C. Bullock vs A. Hutchison et al, \$526; Charlottenburgh-M. D. McMartin vs J. A. Smith, \$509; St. Catharines-Mary J. Walton vs Welland Vale Mnlg. Co., Ltd., \$10,000; St. Thomas-Jane Hepburn et al vs S. H. Smiley, \$467; Toronto-H. A. Musk vs W. M. Stark et al, \$701; Chicago, Ill.-J. Wright vs J. A. Wright, \$874; Detroit, Mich .- T. Chick vs H. B. Lottrop et al, exrs., \$1,000.

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

Tculon-W. C. McKinnell, \$\$39; Olds-A. C. Code and R. D. McKee, \$367, \$345, \$345; Winnipeg-Manitoba Free Press, \$10,000.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Greenwood-Greenwood Miner Publishing Co., \$433; Rossland-W. B. & W. C. Husband, \$333; Vancouver-J, Seaton, \$453; Victoria-Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Co., Ltd., \$5,000; Rossland-A. J. Sharp & Co., \$357; Vancouver -Princess Royal Canning Co., Ltd., \$3,150, \$319, \$6,703, \$3,-157; J. Sutton, \$\$21; T. Sharp and wife, \$488; Nelson-Eliz. Brewster, \$391; Peachland-W. A. Lang, \$389.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Rathwell—T. C. Forbes, \$3,433; Prince Albert—Gladstone & Stalker, \$513; Souris—J. J. Cook, \$947; Winnipeg—J. J. Youhill, \$332; W. H. Rodgers, \$354.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NEW BRUNSWICK. Fredericton-H. Hutter, \$610; Riverside-P. Bishop, \$479; Six Roads-A. McConnell, \$688; Fredericton-J. M. Wiley, \$411, \$410.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-BRITISH COLUMBIA. Nelson-Kootenay Cigar Mfg. Co., \$1,226; Vancouver-T. Hannan, \$470; Ymir-Flynn & Coulter, \$319.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-P.E.I.

Charlottetown-E. R. Brown, \$3,884.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTIA.

Acadia Mines - K. J. Creelman, \$378; Halifax-Musgrave & Co., \$2,664; Tangier-C. B. Hilchey, \$992.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

Guelph-Holman & Pattullo agt II. Roe, \$315; Merriton-Farmers' L. & S. Co. agt N. McInnes, \$636; Streetsville-Molsons Bank agt Imperial Woollen Mills Co. et al, \$1,845; Toronto-C. W. Beatty agt J. Adamson, \$512; Dom. Bank agt J. Holderness, \$1,038; Webster Bros. & Parkes agt R. Kilgour, \$350;-F. Everist agt J. S. C. Wilson, \$1,922; Maza, N.D.-Metropolitan Loan & S. Co. agt W. J. Craig et al, \$2,490; Harwood-Z. White agt W. J. Edmison, \$943; Hawkesbury-J. B. Charlebois agt J. Charlebois, \$400; Toronto-J. L. Watt- agt A. Edgar et al, \$329; Bank of Montreal agt G. Frame, \$484; Wallace Tp.-Canada Landed & National Inv. Co. agt W. McMillan, exr., \$323; Wyebridge-Smart, Eby Mach. Co. agt Margt. T. Lummis, \$530; Winnipeg, Man.-J. H. Ashdown agt Z. Malhiot, \$335; Ernestown Tp.-Abell Engine & Machine Works agt J. Franklin, \$1,169; Gosfield, N. Tp .- A. B. Cameron et al agt J. Wartley, et al, \$712; Ottawa-Farmers' L. & Sav. Co. agt E. Foxton, \$681; H. N. Bate & Sons agt J. Kavanagh; \$4,498; Ann S. MacLaren et al agt H. McRae, \$616; Toronto-J. W. Curry agt Anderson Trading Co., Ltd., et al, \$7,869; Toronto Mtge. Co. agt R. B. Orr, \$1,141; Bank of Commerce agt T. C. Wallace, \$721; Williamsburgh S. Tp.-H. Fetterly agt S. N. Fetterly, \$312; Rossland, B.C.-City & Country Loan Assn. agt J. F. McCrea, \$2,083.



JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

Montreal-Esther Brossard agt J. C. Brossard et al, \$250; Banque d'Hochelaga agt Corinne Noel, \$315; Hanson Bros. agt Stadacona W., L. & P. Co., \$702; Quebec-L. Morin agt King Bros., \$1,500; Ste. Rose-J. Shaw & Sons et al agt Letang, Letang & Co., \$3,715; Verdun-A. A. Curtis agt R. M. Allsop, \$2,954; Montreal-E. Fishel agt G. Fishel, \$500; Credit Foncier agt J. A. S. Frappier, \$292; N. Corbeau agt A. Gamelin, \$303; A. Lachapelle agt De. Mary Kerrin, \$796; O. McDonnell agt J. A. Prevost, \$189; Imperial Bank of Canada agt T. A. Tcauple & Son, \$2,502; St. Frs. de Sales-De Valerie Chartrand agt E. Morin, \$380; Isle Bizard-A. Jette & Co. agt P. Boileau & Co., et al, \$502; A. Jetle & Co. agt P. Boileau & Co., \$303; Montreal-United Shoe Machinery Co. of Canada agt Mathilda Charron et al, \$500; Hon. L. F. R. Masson et al agt E. Douville, \$6,692; 11. W. Larcau agt E. Fortin, \$212; Montreal-City of Montreal agt Indemnity Mutual Marine Insce Co., \$220; R. C. Jamicson agt B. Jamicson, \$5,130; E. L. de Bellefeuille agt E. de B. MacDonald, \$361; H. H.Wolff et al agt J. P. Nugent, \$351; G. B. Burland agt E. Roy, \$11,165.

EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Montreal—C. A. Benthner agt J. G. Michon, \$180; R. Prevost agt C. A. G. Prevost et al esql. \$2,736; U. Garand et al agt E. W. Summerskill et al, \$211; Standard Life Asce. Co. agt 1da Jane Ward et vir, \$9,341; Montreal—Waldron, Drouin & Co. agt E. L. Denis, \$335; J. A. Morin agt C. Desautels et vir, \$449; T. R. Ridgeway agt J. N. Metivier et al, \$2,116; Sun Life Assec. Co. agt A. Paquin, \$206; St. Basile le Grande—Credit Foncier agt C. Gauthier, \$5,509; Three Rivers—Waldron, Drouin & Co. agt P. E. Denis, \$453; Valleyfield—Waldron, Drouin & Co. agt P. E. Denis, \$456; Montreal—McLaughlin Carriage Co. agt T. D. Buzzell, \$243; J. W. Hopkins et al agt J. U. Craig, \$3,109; J. P. Seybold agt M. Dalphond, \$242; W. B. Lambe esql agt Montreal Quarry Co., \$1,160.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-ONTARIO.

Kingston—A. McHquham to T. Boyd, \$1,000; London— G. Duckett and wife to E. Teeple, \$1,500; Newbury—F. Jeffrey to W. J. Sheppard, \$700; Scaforth—J. Dick to Randall & Roos, \$3,500; Toronto—Mrs.⁶ Susannah Stanbury to C. B. B. Stanbury, \$760; Verner—Rev. C. A. Paradis to Thibadeau, \$568; Detroit, Mich., H. M. Misener to D. G. Gordon,

BUSINESS DIFFICUL/TIES.

-A Montreal restaurant keeper, H. Allard, has assigned. The principal creditors are: Mrs. Joseph Clouthier, \$2,800; A. E. Mallette, \$1,787; James Swail, Cote des Neiges, \$1,150; Canadian Brewing Company, \$550; Gustave Brault, \$490; E. N. Cusson & Cie., \$450; F. N. St. Charles, \$375; Canada Liquor Co., \$269, and Mrs. Lucie Clouthier, \$248. -Jos. Lafrance, farmer and merchant, Varennes, Que., has consented to assign on demand of Hudon, Hebert & Co., wholesale grocers, Montreal.

-Creditors who have claims amounting to \$33,000 against the defunct Cloak Manufacturing Co. of Toronto, limited, are stated to have expressed their desire to appeal the case in which the Quebec Bank was declared entitled to a preferred claim for \$13,-

Ħ. \$6.000 : M. Misener to D. G. Gordon. \$17,463; Bagot-A. Cavanagh & Co. to Carswell & Mackay, \$1,645; Chatham-W. R. Peck to E. Charteris, \$600; Hamilton-M. Reardon and wife to Grant-Spring Brewery Co., \$1,332; Little Current-C. Stewart to C. E. Stephens et al, \$1,241; London-A. L. & D. C. Carmichael to M. E. Carmichael, \$1,200; R. Kirkpatrick, sr., to J. S. Bell, \$\$96; Madoc-C. W. Daverly to J. C. Dale, \$750; Ottawa-Josephine and Urgele Ricard to Elizth. S. Henderson, \$1,133; Callendar-W. F. Morrison to' G. Morrison, \$2,824; Deseronto-G. D. Bell to S. Allen, \$1,600; Dorchester S.-J. Hewer to H. Johnston, \$689; Guelph-J. Hough to T. P. Coffee, \$662; W. 11. Sanders to G. Sleeman, \$1,926; Hamilton-H. Kempt and wife to J. Gompf, \$5,895; Hornings Mills-E. Rutledge to J. A. Halsted et al, \$1,380; Orillia-Margt. Daley to E. Daley, \$1,300; Ottawa-W. H. Walker to Hon. F. Clemow, \$3,368; Windsor-J. A. Major to D. Dougall, \$4,399. BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.

Midland-J. Turner, trustee, to Skillings, Whitneys, Barnes Lumber Co., \$17,000; Beverley Tp.-W. Cornell to Boadicea Cornell, \$900; Port Arthur-J. Whalen to Mc-Kenzie, Mann & Co., \$650; Ridgeway-A. Michael to E. L. Rainey, \$1,905; Trenton-Gilmour & Co. to Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Co., \$31,980; Cramahe Tp.-G. M. Cryderman to J. H. Douglas, \$700; Pusslinch-P. Moran to R. J. Moran, \$588.

RECENT FIRES.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—Fire in the Smith Wool Stock Company's works did \$1,000 damage to building aud \$4,000 damage to machinery and stock. No insurance on latter. Building was owned by Mr. Martin McKee.—Hamilton, 30.—Me-Pherson & Drope's printing house badly damaged. A. E. Futler's shoe store and office of Hamilton Transfer Baggage Company, near by, both damaged. Former loss about \$2,-000; Butler's about \$500; latter slight. Fully insured.—Ottawa, 30.—Residences of D. Darien and A. Alie and store of Geo. Reid, at Gracefield, destroyed. Total loss about \$15,-600; partial insurance.—Cornwall, Ont., Dec. 2.—The Cornwall Milling Company's flour mill destroyed. Loss about \$15,000; insurance \$12,000.

> 000. The assignee has asked the court to decide whether the suit be prosecuted further. The total liabilitics are \$\$9,800, of which amount \$59,-000 is due to the Quebec Bank.

> -Mrs. Corinne Gariepy, general store, Lachine, Que., trading under name of C. H. Gariepy, has assigned. The principal creditors are: Liddell, L'Esperance & Co., \$2,400; F. X. Gariepy, Lachine, \$2,138; W. R. Brock &

Contractors to the War Office and The Admiralty.

Telegraphic and Cable Addresses : "SMITHS, WARRINGTON."



..... MANUFACTURERS OF

**************** PATENT STEEL MUSIC WIRE, *********

Bicycle Saddle Spring Wire, Chain Wire, Wire for Bicycle Spokes and Balls,

Brass and Steel Pinion Wire, Wire for Machine Needles and Bars,

Square, Oval, Centre, Hexagon Wires, &c., &c.

Patent Steel Rope, Plough, Hawser Wires, etc. Best Round Cast Steel Wire FOR TWIST DRILLS.

MILD CAST STEEL WIRE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Dallam Wire Works, Warrington, England.

Co., \$640; Clement Lafleur, St. Henri, \$500; Gault Bros., \$376; Pierre II. Dufresne, \$625; Waldron, Drouin & Co., \$200; and Caverhill & Kissock, \$200.

-T. A. Menhennick, shoes, Ingersoll, (mt., has settled at 50c in the dollar, eash.—The estate of Job Wooster, shoes, St. Thomas, Ont., is advertised for sale by tender.—At St. Catharines, Ont., Leroid Bros., dry goods, have closed out their business.—The estate of R. Inflock, general dtaler, Selkirk, Man., has been sold to O. Anderson, at 72% in the dollar.—Laboiss.ere Freres, grocers, Montreal, have assigned.

SPECIAL _OTICE.

The popularity gained by Messrs. Benning and Barsalou's former auction sales of India rubber boots and shoes require but a brief notice now in order to attract large buyers from the surrounding provinces. The reliability of these goods is sufficiently known by all dealers, for, besides "seconds," there are in the assortment to be sold on the 13th instant, a large percentage of first quality, as will be seen by reference to their advertisement elsewhere in this issue. The obtaining of such bargains by live dealers greatly increases the sales of boots and shoes and adds popularity to their places of business. The sale on Dec. 13th, will comprise 3,000 cases of new stock.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, 7th Dec., 1900. The verdict in the Cold Storage conspiracy case is, "Guilty" against Donald J. McGillis; and in regard to Mc-Cullough the jury could not agree. This will be regarded generally as satisfactory so far as it goes, but satisfaction would have been complete had the alleged leading culprit been condemned. The exposure should lead to measures being taken by banks to privent the possibility of advances being made on goods before being in their absolute possession and so guarded as to keep them safe while held as liens. the pritish Parliament being now open, we shall have some interesting orbates on the financial aspects of the war. The situation in London is Loverse to any casing of the money market, the Government will have to corrow again and this will further parden rates. In the States the enormous orders for steel rails are exciting much attention. There are now :00,000 tons booked and there is every prospect of orders for 1,500,000 tons being held at close of the year. If the old rate holds that iron and steel constitute the best trade barometer, the indications are "Set Fair," for a proconged period. The report of Seccetary cage reads: "Four great facts characterize the foreign commerce of the United States of the fiscal year 1000: First, it exceeded that of any preceding year, and for the first time the grand total of imports and exports passed the two-billion dollar mark; second, manufacturers' materials formed a larger proportion of the imports than ever before; third, manufactured goods formed a larger proportion of the experts than ever before; fourth, exports were larger than ever before, and wee more widely distributed than in any preeding year." The statistics of Canada's foreign trade, given in this issue, show an equally surprising increase in exports and imports. The last Untario Gazette has an unusual number of announcements of letters patent being granted to trade enterprises. The Montreal Loan, &c., Co., is taking over the Colonial Investment & Loan Co. The Canadian General Electric Co., of Toronto, is about purchasing all the real estate and machinery of the Royal Electric Co., which will, in future, rely on the Chambly Power Co., for electricity. The local stock market has relapsed into dullness. Pacific has sold at 85%, to 85%, a few shares of Electric at 1071/2 and 107%; Toronto St., 109; Montreal St., 273; Molsons Bank, 191; Bank of Montreal, 257. Consols have gone down to 97 5-16. In New York call money is at 4 to 5 per cent., and trade paper

that money, skill, and nearly half a century's experience can produce.

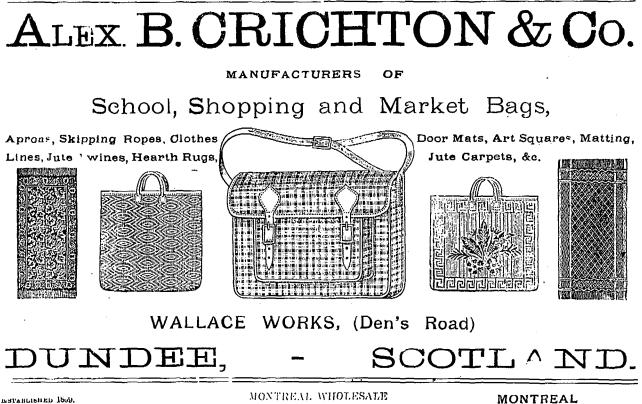
Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS & SONS, MONTREAL, Que.

4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$. Sterling exchange here, sixties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{6}{3}$; demand, $9\frac{3}{3}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$. Local call money stands at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent., and for trade loans as last week.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Dec. 6th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., stock brokers, Montreal:—

BANKA.	Sharee, Sold.	llighest.	l.owest.	А verage esme date Last Тезг
Bank of Montres	138	259	257	260
Molsons Bank	186	191	190	190
Bank of Toronto	25	240	240	240
Merchants Rank		158	165	165
East. Tp. Bk. rg	's. 200		175	
Bank of Ottawa.	. 25			
Can. Bk. of Com.	21	1493	≦ 149	148
MINUELLANEOUS,				
Can. Pacific	, 2426	871	<u>{</u> 85 !	6 941/2
Comm. Cable Co.		178 1	- 171 j	× 192 ×
Montreal Teleg	30	172		
Virtue Co		27	25	57
Rich. & Ont. Na		107	106%	4 11234
Montreal St. Ry.	. 1785	275	\$272	310
" new stoc		267	:01	· · · · ·
Montreal Gas Co			200	1901
Bell Telephone	19	171	171	190



JOHN BRYDEN & SONS, 60 Renfield St. - GLASGOW, Scotland. Manufacturers of Dinner Service, Coal and Goods LIFTS.

Silent Working with Powerful Brake Apparatus,

Royal Electric 2608	209	205	1901/2	
Toronto Railway. 1305	110	107	1081	
Republic, bds 2000	63	6014	114	
North Star 2600	971%	95		•
Payne Co 11750	80	76	109	
Twin City1580	671/2	661	67	
War Eagle 16600	101	99	270	
Mont. Cotton Co 3	183	183		
Can.Col.Cotton Co. 22	83	80	70	
" " Bds, 600	99	99	100	
Dom. Cot. Mills 312	90	881/2	102	
Dom.Coal pfd 86	113	112 🖌		
Lauren. Pulp. bds15000	105	105		
Land Grant bds 4000	110	110		

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE

For week ending	ng Dec.	4th.	1900:	
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Nov.	28	
	29	
44	30	10 5-82d
Dec.	1	10 7-32d
44	3	10 1-16d
44	4	10 1-16d

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances
Total for week end- ing 6 Dec., 1900.	15,582,679	2,812,958
Corresponding		
week 1899	17,254,060	2,474,868
" 1898	16,514,612	2,080,883
** 1897	12,901,554	1,816,792

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 6th, 1900. The last ocean boat of the season left Montreal on the 3rd instant, navigation being since closed. Aside from the stir in seasonable lines prior to the holidays there has been a marked quietness during the week. Bađ weather had much to do with this, aided by a termination of lake vessel movements. The late snow, however, has again improved matters. Hardware prices are lower on many lines. In groctries sugars were advanced on the afternoon of the 5th inst., while currants are receding from their strong position. Raisins are also slightly casier. The shoe troubles at Quebec still interrupt trade in that quarter and affects it to some extent here. In dairy products butter is higner, while cheese is steady as to price out quiet in movement. The\ St. Hyacinthe, Que., shoe suspension not yet been settled pending the retrun of a leading ereditor. The shoe trade conditions for the coming season are bright.

BUTTER,-There appears to be a much stronger tone to the market and stocks are held somewhat firmly. Prices are 1/20 per lb. higher all round. The demand, which is principally local, is in excess of arrivals, so that holders have no difficulty in realizing top quotations for good quality. Finest creamery experiences ready sale at 21e; held lots, 191/2c to 201/2c. Dairy butter is also in good demand at 20c for Townships and 18c to 19c for

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars and a bonus of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been de-cared, and the same will be payable at its Banking Hou-e in this city on and after

Wednesday, the 2nd day of January next. The 'transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 3te December next, both days it clusive. By order of the Board, BY, BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, 80th Nov., 1900.

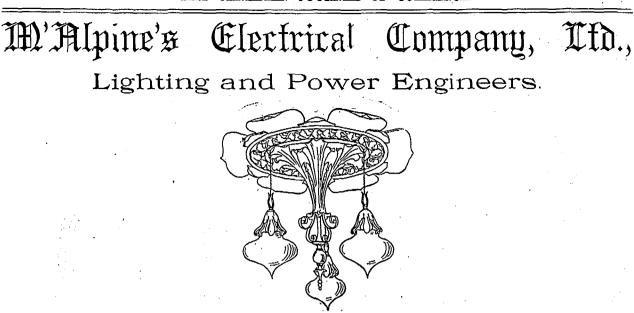
Western. Under grades, 15c to 17c. Rolls are in small supply and sell quickly at 18e to 181/2c. The market could use considerably more than comes forward.

CHEESE .--- The market is somewhat mixed, with a wide difference as to values between buyers and holders. Sales during the week werelight, and mostly at inside quotations. Finest September is held at 101/2c to 11c; lafer makes, 91/2e to 10e. Receipts are dropping off quickly as the production has ceased for the season.

CHEMICALS, OILS, ETC .-- The week has been uneventful, values holding steady. Dealers are preparing to take stock and this serves to throw a quiet shade over business. Linseed oils hold steady notwithstanding the drop in the U.S. markets on special brands. Turpentane is unchanged.

DRESSED POULTRY .- The market has been glutted all through the week and sales have been light. Prices are unsettled, and in order to move any





COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS for Mansion Houses, Institutions, Factories, Mires, Ironworks, Railway Stations, Docks, Shipyards. Ships, Etc., Etc.

GLASGOW. SCOTLAND. 60 BATH STREET.

large lots very low prices would require to be made. Quotations are: Turkeys, 7c to 9c lb.; chickens, 61/2c to 71/2c lb.; ducks, 7c to 81/2c; fowls, 5c to 6c lb.

DRY GOODS .- Winter weather has stirred up trade with retailers and this has been felt among importers to some extent. Travellers report fairly good orders for Spring and Summer. Mild weather of late has, however, told on retailers' stocks which in many instances are such as to prevent any heavy buying at present. As to the prevailing styles for next Spring and Summer, it is stated that so far there has been every reason to expect that the early tendency toward plain fabrics will be the rule of the season. This is agreed to by all, whether handling foreign or domestic goods, and although in the lower grades some plaids, homespuns, etc., have been sold these have not been a very large factor. As the time gets shorter for Spring business the belief seems to grow that the plaid back is not entirely dead. The popularity of this fabric some two or three months ago caused an overproduction, which has meant a surplus in both first and secend hands, of the less desirable fabrics. But there is no doubt in many minds that the golf skirt will be largely in vogue during the coming summer, and that there will be a demand for plaid backs, though perhaps in some modi-Some pebble cheviots are fied form. selling for Spring, while batistes, veilings and sheer fabrics generally continue to hold positions of prominence. nence.

Eccs .-- The market is holding steady with a scarcity of real fresh stock. Straight new laid are commanding higher prices at 22c to 23c. Straight fresh receipts, 17c to 18c; held fresh, 14c to 16c; limed, 14c to 151/2c; No. 2, 12c to 14c. A Chicago report of Tuesday states that dealers are nervous over

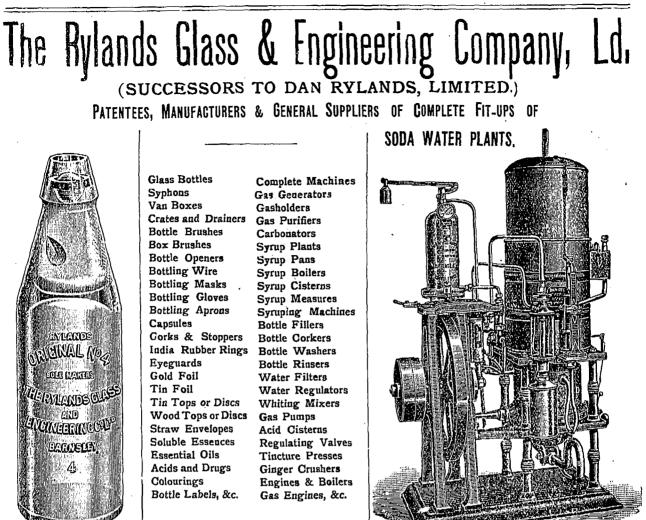
the egg situation because the visiblesupply is concentrated in the hands of large packing interests, which are in a position to dictate prices. Fresh eggs were quoted to-day at 25 cents a dozen and cold storage stock was firmly held at 20 cents. Such conditions, however, are not unusual in Chicago, the surprise usually being shown in the drop being as sudden and mysterious as the rise.

FISH .- Fresh stock continues scarce, especially haddock and cod. The recent severe storms greatly interfered with fishing, the result being that supplies are light and prices considerably higher. All smoked fish is scarce with prices averaging from 1c to 2c per lb. higher. Salt fish remains steady; the demand at present being quite limited,, most dealers having laid in a supply before the close of navigation. Quotations are 88 follows: Prepared Fish .-- Skinless cod, in 100 pound cases, \$425; dried cod, in 112 lb. bundles, \$5 per cwt.; boneles cod, in bricks, 51/2c per lb.; boneless fish, loose, in 25 lb. boxes, 41/c: and 5 lb boxes, 5c lb. Fresh Fish .-B. C. Salmon, fresh, 12c lb.; haddock, 51/2c to 6c lb.; halibut, 13c to 14c; dore, or pickerel, 9c; white fish, 9c; pike, 7c; Salt Fish.-B. C. salmon, No. 1, \$13 a barrel; Labrador salmon, \$14 a barrel; No. 2, \$13; half barrels, \$7 to \$7.50; green cod, No. 1, \$4.75 per 200 lbs.; large, \$5 per 200 lbs.; Loch Fyne herrings, \$1.10 a keg Smoked Fish. -Finnan haddies, 71/c to 8c lb.

FLOUR & FEED. - The flour market has been quiet, transactions being confined to local wants and these have not been operated in except in a small way. Prices are unchanged. Feed is firm under a brisk demand. prices rule. Former Quotations are: Flour winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.35: straight rollers, \$3.95 to \$4: in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; Manitoba patents, \$4.35; strong bakers, \$4.05; bran, bulk,

\$15; shorts, \$16; mouille, \$19 to \$22; ton; oatmeal, \$3.30 to \$3.35; and \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bag; baled hay, No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No 2, \$8.25 to \$9; clover and mixed,\$7.50 to \$8, in carlots on track. Best timothy hay, in bulk, is held at \$8.75 to \$9 per load, averaging 1,500 lbs.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- The European markets for Canadian apples have been much better within the past ten A Glasgow cable on Tuesday days. to a leading Montreal exporting firm reports а. firm and rising market with quotations at 16s to 18s. The improvement is due largely to a better demand incident to the approaching holidays and lighter ship-The exports for week endments. ing Nov. 24 were 9,370 barrels from ' New York, 17,244 harrels from Boston, 4.284 barrels from Montreal, 6.456 barrels from Halifax—a total of 39,717 barrels as compared with 61,832 barrels for the corresponding week last year. The total exports for the season to 1st inst. aggregate 729,275 barrels, against 813,820 barrels for the corresponding period last year. Another cable reports the Liverpool market lightly supplied; with Baldwins, Golden Russets, Spies and Wagners selling up to 10s to 12s per barrel; Greenings from 11s to 13s; Newtowns from 10s to 24s;-California Newtowns, 7s to 9s per box, and fancy Hudson River Newtowns at 10s per box. London also cables a strong demand, with prices on Baldwins at 12s to 14s and 11s to 13s for Greenings. Canada Baldwins in the Glasgow market sold up to 16s per Florida oranges are expectbarrel. ed to be lower, the quality not being such as to insure keeping. Many dealers prefer handling the California stock, which is healthier and better to keep. Montreal prices for winter apples of good keeping quality are \$2.25 to \$3.00 per brl. Other quotations are: Oranges, Valencias \$5 to \$5.25 crate; navels, \$3.50; Jamaicas, \$5.50 to \$6; do. boxes, \$3.50; lemons,



FATENTEES AND MAKERS OF MACHINE-MADE JAM JAES AND AIBTIGHT AND VACUUM BOTTLES FOR MILE, FBUIT, SCUP, EXTBACTS, &c. Hope Glass and Engineering Works, Stairfoot, Barnsley, Eng. Catalogues on application.

300s, \$4 to \$4.50; 360s, \$1.50 to \$1.75; bananas, S-hand, \$1 to \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.75 to \$2 bunch; pincapples, 20c to 25c each; California pears,\$4 to \$5 box; California green Tokay grapes, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 4-basket crate; Catawba grapes, 20c per small basket: Spanish onions, crates, 90c; sweet potatoes, \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel; Malaga grapes, \$5.00 to \$7.00 keg; cranberries, \$7.25 to \$8.50 per 100-qt, barrel; quince, 20c to 30c basket; new figs, 3c to 121/4c per lb.; California celery, \$4.75 per crate; French chestnuts, 10c lb.

-GREEN HIDES .--- Montreal green have dropped 1/2e all round, as predicted in last week's market. No. 1 are now yquoted at 51/2c; No. 2, 71/2c and No. 3, 6%c. This has been occasioned through the uncertan state of the market owing to the labor troubles. These, it was thought, would be adjusted before now but no settlement has been reached as yet. Lambskins have advancea to 90c each in conformity with grow Caliskins are steady at Se and 6e lb. U.S. markets show light stocks and rather quiet business, but holders were not anxious and in some cases holding for better values.

GROCERNES.—The busy season is at its height and importers refer to trade as

generally satisfactory. There has been an easier tendency to both currants and raisins, this being rather expected in the case of the former which have frightened dealers from handling but the most limited quantities at a time. Prices to-day are 10c to 12c, as to quality. A leading importing firm states that the market in Greece, without receiving business from any quarter, continues weak and declining; quantity remaining there small, with holders apparently disappointed at not being able to clear out their entire holdings before the first of the year. The English market also remains weak; a considerable portion of the stock in that market has been carried by speculators outside of the regular trade and the constant decline in values has forced some of these holders to liquidate; a number of failures have occurred and that market is rather demoralized. Altogether the tendency of prices continues in favor of buyers, and, looking to the future, it it appears prohable that we must expeet a further weakening until the market reaches the parity of the figures now ruling in Patras. Holders, however, resist concessions as stubbornly as possible, being influenced by the high cost of last purchases. Valencia raisins are also inclined to

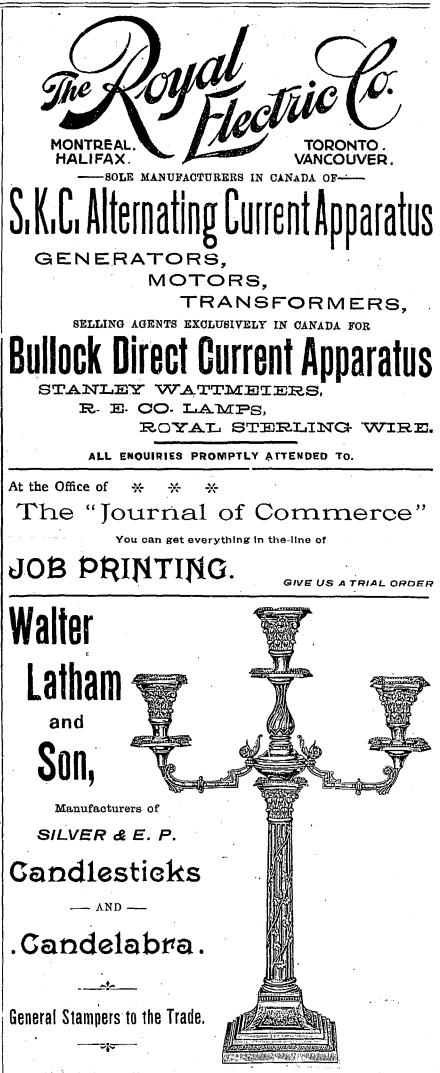
weakness and are being sold at 71/c to 9c, as to grade. Other kinds are steady. New California muscatels are in the market and sell at 10c for 4 cr.; 91/2c for 3 cr. and 9c for 2 cr. An auction sale of 10 carloads of Califormia raisins, chiefly 2 and 3 er. London layers, took place in New York on the 5th inst., which is expected to result in a further lowering of prices. A dealer in that city states that the forcing on the market of the above offerings will create a worse situation than previously existed, and it is hard to see what the end will be. Lower prices will doubtless have to be made by holders to meet the probable lower values resulting from the auction, and this, together with the small movement into consuming quarters, will no doubt tend toward further demoralization of prices. Canned goods are unchanged. Sugars advanced on the 5th inst., bringing granulated back to \$4.80 for out of town delivery. New York report states that the strength in European beets noticed last week continued during the present one, and a slight advance has to be reported. There has been less inquiry for American account, and this week's purchases in Europe by our refiners probably do not exceed 10,000 tons. Contributory factors to the ad-

vance have been reports that saccharine was backward and rumors that the Brussels conference for the abolition of bounties would reassemble towards the end of December or early in Janu-The shipments from Java durray. ing November are limited to one stramer, carrying 4,000 tons, and so far as appears at present, there will not be more than one additional steamer cargo, and even that is doubtful, as sales to China and Australia have all but exhausted the balance of the supplies, and the crop practically ended, although one or two sail cargoes may yet be made up.

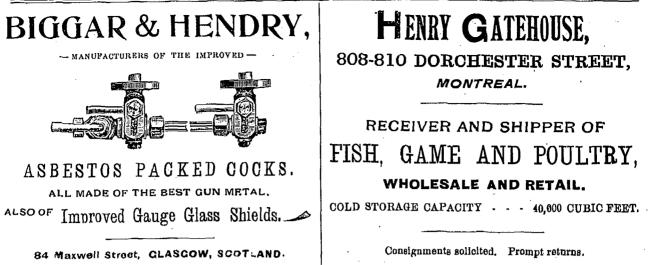
HARDWARE & METALS .- There has Leen some reductions in list prices within the past week. Spring steel has been lowered to \$2.75; toe calk steel is \$2.25; machinery steel to \$2.75; and harrow tooth steel to \$2.50. Terne plate I.C., 20x28, has been reduced to \$8.25 per box. Antimony is now 10c to 11c, and strip tin, 35c. Zinc spelter has ben reduced to \$5 per 100 lbs. Plain galvanized wire has been lowered on all sizes, as per list in prices current. Tuesday's London quotations on pig tin were 10s above close of previous day. U.S. reports activity all along the line, furnaces and mills being filled with orders and not anxious for more. Prices continue steady.

LEATHER & SHOES .- There is something more doing in leather, a very desirable change from the conditions existing for a month prevoius. St. Hyacinthe, Que., also reports very favorable. Spring orders from travellers are good and prospects ahead are bright, except for the cloud that hangs over the Quebec city end of the line. This is yet unsettled although rifts are seen in the clouds. Tanners are holding off and green hides have dropped in price. Leather prices are held firm with no overplus of stock. Medium grades of dongola are scarce. The Quebec manufacturers (the smaller ones) have been very favorably sustained by the banks and the leather dealers in the prolonged dispute, a gratifying feature of modern trade conditions and which proves that honest purposes are rewarded, as well as expected to be recognized.

PROVISIONS .- Dressed hogs are in light supply and the market is strong withquick sales at \$7 to \$7.25 per 100 lbs. Hams and bacon are unchanged, with a steady local demand. In Liverpool lard advanced 6d and bacon 6d to 1s. Pork closed at 72s; prime western lard at 38s 6d; long cut light bacon, at 48s'9d: long cut heavy at 47s Sd: short cut heavy at 45s; Australian tallow at 27s 6d; American do., 25s 6d. Chicago, 5 .- Cash quotations on provisions were: Mess pork. \$11.121/2 to \$11.25. Lard. \$7.20 to \$7.221/4; short ribs, sides, \$6.50 to \$6.75; dry salted shoulders, 5%c: short clear sides. \$6.55 to \$6.65. Montreal prices are: Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$18 to \$18.50; selected heavy short cut mess pork, honeless, \$19.00 to \$19.50: family short cut back pork, \$18; heavy



BROCCO WORKS, SOLLY ST., SHEFFIELD, ENG.



short cut clear pork, \$17.50; pure Canadian lard, 10%c to 11%c per lb.; and compound refined, at 71/1c to 8c lb. Hams, 12c to 14c; and bacon, 13c to 14c per lb.

Wool .-- Trade is quiet with prices The general tendency is tosteady. ward a reaction in prices this being already noticed in the European markets. A London report of the 1st inst. says: The wool market during the week was firm and a fair business was done at improved rates. The out-look for futures is good. Prices on the Continent showed additional advances. The arrivals of wool for the next sales amount to 112,828 bales, including 9,000 forwarded direct. The imports during the week were: New South Wales, 4,668; Quensland, 5,128; New Zealand, 2,423; Bussorah, 535; Bremen, 3,201; elsewhere, 151.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

Toronto, Dec. 6, 1900.

General wholesale trade has been quiet during the week, and many dealers are taking stock. There is the usual Christmas trade in fancy goods. notions, &c., with some houses reporting an increased volume of business in these lines. Spring goods are coming to hand, but no special activity is expected for some weeks. In groceries and hardware there is a moderate trade, with prices showing few changes. Payments are fairly satisfactory. Money unchanged, with prime paper discounted at 6 to 61/2 per cent. and call loans, 5 to 51/2 per cent. Stocks were irregular, with bank shares and Gen. Electric firm. Latest sales: Bank of Commerce 149, Imperial 217, Standard 224, Toronto Bank 2381/2, Dominion 231 Hamilton 188, Ontario Bank 1241/2, C.P.R. 86, General Electric 191%, Toronto Electric 1351/8, Telephone 171, Cable 171%, Can. Per. & W. C. 110, Canada Landed Loan 78, Carter-Crume 105%.

Butter, &c .- The market for butter rules steady, with supply of rolls large. Choice grades are in good demand and firm, the best tub selling at 18c to 19c and pound rolls at 18c to 20e Low grades sell at 13c to 15c. Creamery unchanged, tub selling at 21%c to 22c, and rolls at 23c to 24c. Eggs ars firm; ordinary fresh quoted at 17c to 18c in case lots. Cheese is dull at 11%c in a jobbing way.

Dressed Hogs .- The receipts are light and prices firmer. Small lots bring \$7.25 to \$7.60, and car lots of selections are quoted at \$7 to \$7.20.

Flour and Grain .- The flour market is firm, with demand fair. Ninety per cent. patents sold al \$2.85 in barrels west and in bags at \$2.60, Choice brands 15c additional. Manitoba patents \$4,35, and strong bakers, \$4. Bran is firmer at \$12 to \$12.50, west, and shorts, \$13.50 west. Wheat quiet and steady, with white selling at 631/2c west, and red at 64c west; goose, 61c west and spring at 65c cast. No. 1 Manitoba hard, 90%c Toronto and west, and 79c Fort William. Barley is quiet, with prices firm. No. 1 is quoted at 44c west, No. 2 at 40c and No. 3 extra at 39e west. Oats firm, white selling at 26c to 26%c and at 27e east: mixed, 25c to 251/2c west. Peas, firm, at 60c west, and 61c east. Corn firm at 34c west for new. Rye, 47e west, and 48c east. Buckwheat, He middle freight.

—The city of Kingston may shortly establish an electric lighting plant of is own at a cost of \$50,000.

-Standard Oil Company stock sold at \$\$25 on the 3rd instant. Some are now predicting that shares will shortly be worth \$1,000.

--Notice is given that the Manitoba & Northwest Loan Company will apply to Parliament at the next session for an act enabling the company to wind up.

-Writs have been served on the Hotel Brant Company, Hamilton, on behalf of Messrs. A. Turner, W. A. Wood, Adam Zimmerman, and J. J. Scott, who are asking the court to cancel their stock in the defendant company's enterprise.

-A recent London dispatch states that Mr. Hawley, who has been commissioned by large American interests to advocate and explain the principle

By BENNING & BARSALOU.

Auction Sale.



AT AUCTION. (By Catalogue)

The subscribers have received instructions from THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO, of Monireal, to rell at their Salesroome, No. 85 and 88 St. Peter Street, Montreal, on

Thursday, 13th December,

Over 3010 cases of Rubbers and Felt Overshoee, being a further lot of "Seconds" and First Quality Guads of this year's production, consisting of

Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Child-ren's Cotton and Wool-Lined Rubbers, Ladies' Button Over-shoes, Men's Snow Excluders, Pure Gum Boots, Shoes, etc.

Sale without any reserve whatever. Catalogues mailed on application. The particular attention is is vited to this im-portant sale.

LIBERAL TERMS.

Sale at 10 o'clock a.m.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

of electric propulsion for canals, has returned from the continent after a successful journey. . He reports that the plans for an electric canal service have been adopted in Belgium and Holland, and that the waterways of those countries will be equipped with motors similar to those proposed for operation on the Erie Canal. These motors will be provided by an American company, and the entire system of - electric propulsion of canal boats will be introduced from the United States. Mr. Hawley has been working with excellent results in France, and asserts that a bill has been prepared for submission to the Legislative Chambers for the introduction of the same system of canals in that country.

-The passage of the Monkshaven and sister ships from the upper lakes, with direct cargoes for England, being remarked upon in a Halifax paper, Capt. Angrove states that back as far

01d Outer Covers

Repaired Equal to New or Bought for Cash

Re-Lining with Canvas,

3s. Od. cach · • New Rubber (any pattern) · 6s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

(According to quality and weight.) A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

N.B.-We cannot Repair or put in New Wires. A Variety of SECOND-HAND COVERS, any size [equal to new] in stock, 10/6 each.

[Of the Best Workmanship and Material.]

Full Particulars of the

IMPERIAL TYRE & RUBBER CO., Ltd.

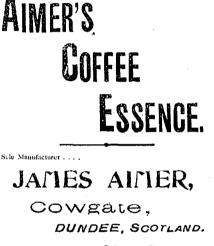
27 BROOKE STREET,

HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

			=							
NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed,	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates o Dividend	I I	Per Cent. Price Dec. 6. (Bid)	Cash value per S	
/ British Nocth Am	243	1,866,666	4,865,666	1,581,000	81	Apl,	Oct	125	303 7.	
Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor	Ua	6,000,000]	6,000,000	1,250,000	3751	June	Dec	149	74 เม	
Dominion	40 50	500,000 2,600,000	3:0,000	80,000 2,000,000	-3 ●3	May	••••	105 930	92 UU 115 UU	
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	900,000		Jan	July	158	76 54	
Halifax Banking Co	20	500,0°0	500,000	400,000		Feb.	Aug	158	79 OX	
Hamilton	100	1.780,500	1,700,000	1.235,010	4	June	Dec	1871/2	187 5.	
Hochelaga Imperial	100	2,458,603	1,500,000 2,600,00.1	680,000 1,700,000		June June	Dec Dec	152 216	152 v.u 216 du	l
Jacques Cartier	25	200,000	500,000		4 & 1 3	June	Dec			
Merchants' Can	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000	3½	June	Dec	157	157 00	ŀ
Merchants' Hallfax Molsons	100	2,000,000	1,997 240 2,500,000	1,700,000 2,050,000	3% 1&1	Feb Oct /	Aug	175 190	175 OJ 95 Qa	
Montreal.	200	2,500,010		7,000,000	5	June	Aprii Dec	25714	514 30	ļ
	30	1,200,000	1,200,000	200,000		May	Nov	95	20 5	
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500,000	700,000	6	Jan	Juiy	800	300 0	
Nova Scotia	100	1.883,800 1,000,000	1,828,200	2,243,630	4% ~~	Feb. June	Aug. Dec	221 1241/2	224 (6 124 5.	
Ottawa People's of N. B	100	1,994,900	1,957,810	20.000 1,572,982	9 02 1	Jane	Dec	200	205 1	j
People's of N. B	150	180,000	180,000	140,000	4	_		250	375 U.	
Quehec St. Stephen's	100 100	2,500,000	2,500,000 200,000	700,000 45,000	3214	June	Dec	122	122 (0)	
Standard	50	200,000	1,000,000	700,000	4	Aprii Aprii	Oct	222	iii do	1
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,9,0,000	5	Jûne	Dec	2381/2	235 50	
Traders	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	150,000		June	Dec	1091/2	109 10	
Union (Halifax) Union of Canada	50 100	1,500,000	630,000 2,000,000	350,000 500,000	٤% ۲%	Mch June	Sept Dec	150	75 U	L
Western	100	500,000	885,239	128,000	3%	Apl	Oct			
Agri, Sav. and Loan Co	50	630,000	629,544	160,000	8	Jan	July			L
Bell Telephone Co	100	3,168,000		910,000	49/0	Jan •	0	170	170 00	Ĺ
Brit, Can, Loan & Inv. Co	100	3,168,000 1,937,900	398,481	120,000	314	Jan	July	60	60 0	1
Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co	100	450 000 2,700,000		100,000	8	July Oct		75 ····	78 14	ŀ
Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo.	100	2,008,000	1,004,000	350,000	8	Jan	July	77	77 10	
Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. & Loan Co	50	5,000,000	2,600,000	1,200,000	3 8%	June June	July	110	50 0.	L
Central Can, Loan & Say, Co	50 100	2,500,000	1 1,220,000	385,000	3	Jan	Dec July	115	57 5. 134 00	L
Dominioh Say, and Inv. Co.		1,000,000	934,200	20,000	254	July	Dec	12	86 1.1	
Dominion Telegraph Co	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	•••••	11/1	Jan •		118	59.90	L
Dominion Cotton Mills Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co	100	3,000,000	3,000,000 1,319,100	300,000	3	Mar * June	Dec	96	90	ł
Hamilton Prov. and Loan	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	345,824	3	Jan	July	111	111 000	Ł
Home Sav. and Loan Co	10	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	81/2	Jan	July	135	185 U	
Huron & Erie Loan & Sav.Co		8,000,000	1,400,000	750,000	4%	Jan Jun	July	175 78	87 ° 0	
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co., Langed Banking and Loan		340,000	688,098	160,000	3	Jan	July	111	111 0.	ł
Lanued Banking and Loan Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	50	5,000,000	700,000	210,000	4	Mch	Sep	70	85 00	1
London Loan Co Lond. and Ont, Inv. Co Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co. Montreal Telegraph Co	50	679,700	661,850 559,000			Jan.	July	110%	b5 3.	
Lond. and Ont, Inv. Co	100	2,750,000		160,000 51,000	354	Jan Jan	July July	40	40 0	÷
Montresl Telegraph Co	40	2,000,000			2	Jan	oary	166	1.6 40	ł
MontrealGas Co	40	2,500,000	2,997,916		5 2%	April	Oct	201	80 40	ļ
Montreal Street Ry. Co	50	5,000,000	5,000,000			Feb.		27814	130 bz 131 JU	1
Montreal Cotton Co Merchants M'f'g Co	100	1,400,000	600,000			Mch. • Feb	Aug	1841/2 135	185 0	
Montreal Loan and Mortg	25	600,000 500,000	500,000		81/1 3	Mch	Sep	140	85 or	
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	100	466,800 2,000,000	814,386 1,200,000	150,000 515,000	n a	Jan Jan	July		61 (4	
People's Loan and Dep. Co.	50	600,000	600,000	40,000	9	Jan	July July		11 50	
Real Ket, Loan Co	40	578,540	373,720	50,000	1 2	Jan	July	66	38.0	I
Richelien and Ont. Nav.Co.		1,850,000			י א			1061/2	106 (0	ţ
The Royal Electric Co Toronto Electric Light Co	100	1,500,000	1,000,000	232,862		Jan. * Jan. *		20S 185	20S 0 - 135 00	
Toronto Mortgage Co.	100	1 1.445.660	224,540	250,000	21/2			77%	77.60	ţ
Toronto Street Rallway. Western Can, Loan and Sav.	100	0,000,000	6,000,000			Jan. •		1081/2	108 50	ł
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Windsor Hotel							با <i>ل دي.</i> ••• •••	105	105 04	!
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* Paying quarterly dividends,



-∛ USE ⊱

Special Rates to Canadians ... Under the New Tariff.

as 1852 the barquentine Cherokee loaded a full cargo of flour at River Credit, Lake Ontario, for Liverpool direct. The captain was at that time a seaman on the barquentine. She was built by Captain Robt. Gaskin, of Kingston, whose ambition was to maintain a regular fine between Chicago and Liverpool. She made the trip from Montreal to Liverpool in fifteen days, which so delighted the English people that Capt. Gaskin received orders for three more of her class. The captain thinks the Cherokee was the first ship to carry a cargo direct from the upper lakes to Great Britain, but eight years later the schooner W. II. Merrittt, of St. Catharines, Ont., of which he was second mate, loaded a full cargo of fancy woods in River St. Clare, for Liverpool direct. The ships were only 400 tons each.

SPECIAL NOTICES. SAFETY VALVES, ETC.

Messrs. Alex. Turnbull & Co., Engineers, Glasgow, have achieved the Contractors to Her Majesty's Government.

LEADBEATER & SCOTT, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, *



highest reputation for their Patent Safety Valves. They are adapted to gases and liquids, and suitable for all pressures from 1 to 300 pounds per square inch, for Steam Boilers, Economisers, Pumps, Cylinders, Receivers, Steam Traps, &c. The attention of all interested in steam boilers, pipe arrangements, and other steam appliances, is invited to the Patent Safety Valves, Nos. 11 to 19, made by above firm, which are now in use all over the world. More especially to the "Sine Qua Non" Safety Opening Junction and Stop Valves, with removable free Expansion Seatings, Nos. 110 to 113. Likewise to the Stop Valves, Nos. 116 to 119, which are ordinary Stop Valves fitted with the Safety Opening Device, the prices of which are very little in excess of ordinary valves. This safety device renders accidents due to the sudden opening of the valves absolutely impossible. The Combined Feed Check and Retention Valves, No. 120, with removable seatings, are very much valued. Boilers fitted with these may continue under steam and in constant use while the feed valve and seating can be taken out, repaired, and replaced in a few minutes. These valves have been submitted to and most favourably regarded by many leading engineers, including the chief engineers of all the boiler insurance companies of Great Britain, from whom Messrs. Turnbull & Co. are in constant receipt of many orders. Other fittings for engines and machinery are also made by this firm of the best quality.

BRIGGS PATENT VIADUCT... SOLUTION.

The articles now manufactured to meet modern needs seem in many cases very mysterious to outsiders. We venture to say that few persons could guess what kind of article is a "Viaduet Solution." Yet the safety of travellers is protected to an extent they little dream of by the use of this article. Brigg's Patent Viaduet Solution, is made to protect the steel plating or frame-work of viaduets. Most of our readers have no doubt seen how continuously men are at work on the metal work of railway bridges. The stability of these structures would become weakened were they allowed to corrode, or rust from damp and wet. Now the very best paint soon loses its protective power on metal work, whereas the Brigg's Patent Solution, under a test, was found quite glossy and in perfect condition after being exposed for four years to brackish spray on the famous Tay Viaduct, Scotland. On the same bridge it was found, that in two years paint of the best quality was corroded, and needed to be renewed. These tests were made under specially severe conditions and they proved to a demonstration that in comparison with Briggs' Solution the best paint is simply "not in it" in durability, efficiency, and economy. Its covering power is greater than any paint, one gallon being sufficient to cover 790 square feet one coat, and 520 square fect two coats, which makes the cost, one farthing, or half a cent,

Manufacturers of
STEEL of all kinds for all purposes.
FILES of best quality and work-
manship
HAMMERS for Engineers, Ship-
builders, &c.
TOOLS for Quarries, Collieries,
Smiths, &c
WIRE RODS and WIRE

Self Hardening Tool Steel.

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

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic } 'Leadbeater, Shefield."

per square yard. The Solution can be painted over when thoroughly dried, so any colour can be placed on the parts protected, and it can also be laid on over a painted surface. The Solution resists the corrosive influence of acid and chemical fumes, and retains its elasticity when exposed to a high temperature, a point in which paint fails. For all forms of iron and steel work where perfect protection is needed from atmospheric influences there is nothing so efficient, or so lasting, or so economical as Briggs' Patent Viaduct Solution. The firm supplying this article is Messrs. William Briggs & Sons, Ltd., Dundee, whose Liverpool agent is, Mr. Frank Bower, 2 India Buildings, It seems to us as though a very large sale of this remarkable solution might be effected in Canada, where there are innumerable steel bridges, and other works that require just the protection the Briggs' article affords.

THE NEW ROSSLEIGH CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

We have received a copy of the third annual report and balance-sheet of the above company. Considering the crisis through which the cycle trade has passed during the past two years it must be regarded as extremely satisfactory. The report reads: Your directors have the pleasure of presenting to you a profit and loss account and balance-sheet, which enable them, not only to recommend a dividend of

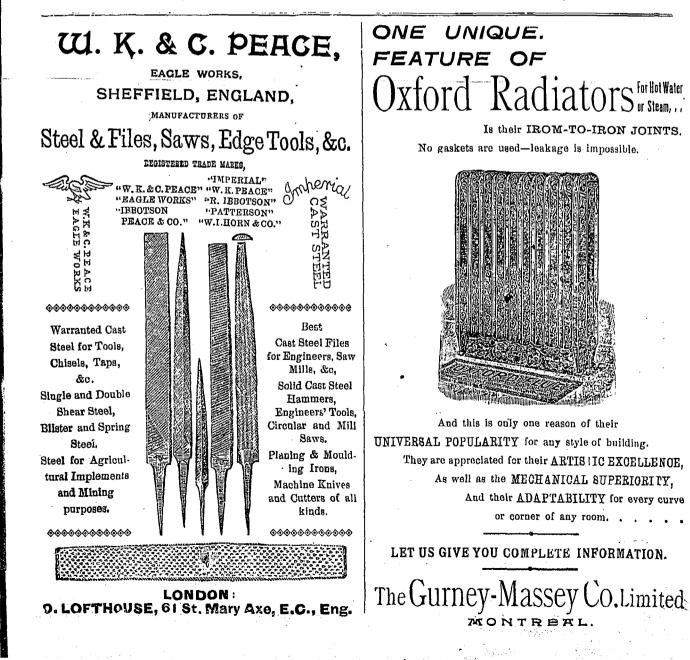


6 per cent., upon both classes of the shares, but also to carry to reserve a further sum of £1,000. The profits carned are sufficient to pay 10 per cent. to the ordinary shareholders, but ...e directors' policy is to husband the resources of the company. The reserve fund will now amount to £6,000, and the directors recommend that £5.-000 thereof be applied in writing down the item of goodwill. It will be observed that during the year £1,200 of debentures have been paid off, so that the amount the company now has on debenture is reduced to the small sum of £2,800. During the year the business has yielded a net profit of ...,502 3s 11d., subject to deduction of commissions on profits payable to managers, and directors' and auditors' fees. Two new branches have been opened, namely, 85 Royal Avenue, Belfast, and 101 Lothian Road, Edinburgh. The machines of the Ross-

leigh make are the leading favourites in Scotland and are earning a good reputation in other fields.

SANDES, SHOVETS, FORGINGS.

The manufacture of Spades, Shovels, Forgings and other iron and steel goods has been carried on at Kilmarnock, N.B., since 1780, by the firm now operating as Matthew Reid & Co. A carcer of 120 years in one class of





The CANADIAN BREWING CO. and H. A. EKERS.

Unsurpassed for Family Use BELL TELS. EAST 465 AND 140

EPPS'S COCOA

COMFORTING GRATEFUL Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1/4lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. SUPPER BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA

manufacture is conclusive proof of the goods made being satisfactory in every respect, as well as the business methods and practices of the firm. Time nips off any traders who fail to meet the requirements of customers, much carlier than above period. Every

....s class made to order. Hardware dealers, and supply houses of collieries, mining camps, &c., will find it to their advantage to be in communication with Messrs. Matthew Reid & Co., Kilmarnock, N.B.

-The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is rapidly closing up the gaps along the Crow's Nest Pass route, and it is announced that in a short time through trains will be run from McLeod to Midway, the present western terminus of the line, Chief Engineer Peterson yesterday gave out the details of the new bridge, which the company is about to construct over the Columbia river at Robson, thus uniting the Columona and Kootenay rails with those of the Columbia and Western, both of which will form the western terminus of the Crow's Nest Pass line. Mr. John Gunn, of Winnipeg, and the Dominion Bridge Company, have the contracts for the sub and superstructures, which will consist of two 220-foot spans, a draw span of 130 feet, and three 50-foot spans. The structures will rest on six piers and two abutments, the elevation being about fifty feet above low water. Mr. Peterson says it is hoped to have the bridge completed early next spring. With the completion of the structure at Robson the Boundary country will be connected with Nelson by rail, and as the track has already been extended from that point to Balfour, there only remains that section between Kootenay Landing and Balfour to be built. Surveys have been made for this part, which covers forty miles. but beyond that nothing has been done, except to make the preliminary arrangements. Plans for the bridge over the Red River near Winnipeg have also been approved, and bids for the work will be opened December 15. With this structure the Canadian Pacific will complete its bridgework on the main line between Montreal and the Pacific Coast. It is expected to have the first train cross early next spring.

Bank of British Columbia...... """ North America..... "" Montreal.....

. . . .

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-On the 21st July, 1899, says an Ottawa letter, the High Commissioner for Canada addressed a letter to the Minister of Inland Revenue, calling his MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1900.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale,
" Tan Russia Calf, Bals, Cong or	1 20 1 60 1 00 1 20 0 90 1 00 1 30 1 75 1 10 1 25 0 90 1 00 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 30 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 30 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 30 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 30 2 10 2 75 1 50 1 75 1 10 1 30 2 10 2 75 1 60 1 75 1 10 1 30 2 10 2 75 1 60 1 75 1 10 1 30 97 1 60 0 10 0 70 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 90 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 10 0 90 95 0 75 0 80 1 15 1 35 1 00 1 15 0 85 95 1 50 2 10 1 00 1 10 1 00 1 10 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 10 1 00 1 10	Map Leef A 4 stgs. "" B 4 " stained Shamrock A 4 " varn hand " B 4 " stained Daisy A 3 stgs varn handle " B 3 " stgind" Tulip No. 1 3st. med 1t. " 2 3 " light Carling 4 " ord. Warehouse 4 heavy E. 3 str. hamboo handle Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloes, Cape Brom. Potass Camphor. Ref Rings " Ref oz.ck Citric Acid Cocaine Hyd. (oz) Coream Hyd. (oz)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heavy Chemicals. Bieschift Powder. Bine Vitriol. Brimstone. ""70	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 & 000 & 7 & 50 \\ 2 & 000 & 2 & 50 \\ 0 & 000 & 2 & 75 \\ 1 & 25 & 1 & 50 \\ 2 & 25 & 2 & 35 \\ 1 & 25 & 1 & 50 \\ 2 & 25 & 2 & 35 \\ 1 & 50 & 2 & 00 \\ 0 & 75 & 0 & 85 \\ 1 & 50 & 2 & 00 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 85 \\ 1 & 50 & 2 & 00 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 16 \\ 2 & 00 & 2 & 55 \\ 1 & 00 & 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 50 & 0 & 05 \\ 1 & 50 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 50 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & $
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Coods. \$c. \$c. Lobeter, ½6 to 1 lb 100 3 25 Sardines, 5,	Name of Article, Wholesale Corn Beef 1-lb	Epson Saits Glycorine Gum Arabic per lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Green are large	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

attention to representations which had been made in a letter to Lord Strathcona by a firm of wholesale grocers of the highest repute in London, regarding the inferior and adulterated quality of the spices allowed to be sold in the Dominion. Attention was particularly directed to samples of so-called cloves, which consisted mainly of the exhausted article, that is, of cloves from which the whole of the essential had been removed for manufacturing purposes. It was also alleged that many samples consisted chiefly of clove stalks, or stems, without the flower huds, which constitute the most valuable part of the spice. Both of these varieties of samples were said to have

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

a certain amount of genuine or whole cloves mixed with them, but it was asserted that nevertheless the mixtures were such as would be condemned under the adulteration laws of Great Britain. The firm in question appealed to Lord Strathcona to give his powerful assistance towards causing an investigation to be made into the way in which the adulteration laws of Canada are enforced, especially in the case of spices, and assured him that under the existing state of things no respectable merchant in Great Britain could compete in endeavoring to secure orders from Canada. In consequence of these representations nineteen samples oſ whole and twenty-two samples of ground cloves were collected in the Maritime Provinces and in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba in September, 1899, and submitted to the various district analysts for examina-Of these fifteen samples of tion. ground cloves and three samples of whole cloves were found to be adulterated or deficient in volatile oil, and proceedings were taken against the firms supplying several of these samples, which were reported as containing less than 12 per cent. Subsequently it was found that investigation was necessary both with reference to a standard as regards the proper quantity of volatile oil which genuine

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT_THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1900.

				CURKENT-THURS.			
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesal
Farm Products.		Crain. Old No.1 Hard, Ft. Will New "" No. 1 Spring, ex store	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 311 0 311	Molasses (Barbados), cars do bris. & ½s Evaporated Apples,		Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " Italian	\$ c. \$ c 0 05 0 0 0 05 0 0 0 10 0 1
nder grades Cr holcest to file ownships Dairy estern " ood to choice	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 20 0 18 0 19 0 15 0 18	0ats, ex. store Barley, No. 1 "No. 2	0 00 0 0 0 0 301 0 31 0 00 0 00 0 451 0 46	Raisins: Sultanas Loose Musc. Malaga Layers, London	0 (0 2 40	Psel—Citron Orange Lemon	01401 01101 01001
resh Rolls NEESE: Inest Sant , Col'd do Oct		Peas, per 60 lbs., afloat Rye Buckwheat	1 0 051 0 0091	Con, Chuster Extra Dessert. Royal Bucking'm Valencia	0 10 8 25	Chocolate Vanilia, yel, wrap. 24 x ½ lb do Chamois do do do Pink do do do Bine do do	0 84 0 1 0 43 0 4 0 50 0 5 0 58 0 6
setern aas: Select new imed old storage	0 22 0 23 0 14 0 15 0 14 0 16	Japan, com. to med., D	0 19 0 20 0 221 0 25	Currants, Provincials Fillatras	0 10 U 12 0 00 0 18 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 14 0 06 0 11	Tip. Van. Green do do to do Lilac do do uo do Bronze do do do do White do do	05005 05806 05807 07809
о. 2 огв: N. Y. State, per D. acific Coast, "	0 12 0 14 0 14 0 15 0 14 0 14	Y. Hyson, com. to good '' fine to finest, D Gunpowder, Moyune '' good	0 071 0 09 0 15 0 20 0 30 0 45 0 22 0 25 0 25 0 35	Prunes, Cal. " do French " Figs in bags "new layers Dates Sh. Almonds, bxs	0 04 0 05 0 03 0 00 0 08 0 18 0 05 0 06 0 25 0 85	Uneweet'd blue prem do Starch: Can, Laundry Silver Gloss Benson's Frep. Corn	8 041 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0
nglish ritish Columbia "… og PRODUCTS:		Congou, common	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B. S. Tarragona Walnuts	$ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ \end{bmatrix} $	"Sat. Chr. label Can. Pure Corn No. 1 Wh. blue 48 lb Vinegar : less 10 p.c. dis.	0 07] 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 05] 0 0
lacon, smoked, per D lams, city cured, ' Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl do mess Dressed llogs, light	0 12 0 14 19 50 20 00 18 50 19 50	" med. to good" " fine to finest" Indian" Darjeelings" Ceylon	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Baking Sods, 112 lb. keg Spices: Caselsmate Mace	0 00 1 70	Imp Trip Cote D'or Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX	02000
Lard, per D Can pre	0 091 0 10 0 071 0 081	Jamaica	0 17 0 18 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 18	Jamaica ginger,bl	0 08 0 15 0 07 0 14 0 08 0 10 0 10 0 12 0 17 0 19	W.W.X Pure Malt. Cider X ' XXX	0 17 0
lover, red, per lb 'imothy, (Can'n) per bah 'i Westerr Flax 56 lbs	2 00 2 50 1 50 1 80 1 50 2 00	Chicory	0 06 0 11	Mustard, 4 lb W jar, Sng.	0 25 0 27 0 72 0 75 0 23 0 25	Matches: Telegraph	00500 002j00 40045
fall Rye	0 75 0 90	Sugars: Factory. Ex Granulated, brie German gran'd Ex Ground, in brie " " in bxe	00000000 00050 000570	Rice, C. C	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 3 & 10 \\ 4 & 121 & 4 & 531 \\ 4 & 00 & 4 & 10 \\ 6 & 00 & 5 & 10 \end{array}$	" Telephone " Tiger " Parlor, 200's Diamond Jubilee	4004 0004 0004
Honey, White Clov., Comb "Extracted Beeswax Bans: prime, do. Beet hand picked ugar Maple	0 08 0 10 0 25 0 80 1 40 1 45 1 10 1 55	Powdered, in bris boxes Paris Lumps, in bris	0 00 5 15 0 00 5 5 1 0 00 5 5 0 0 00 5 6 1 0 00 5 6 1 0 00 5 6 1	Genelina	0 00 2 00 0 03 0 05 0 00 0 04	Washboards: Royal Lily do Rose	160 0 165 0

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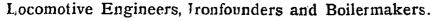
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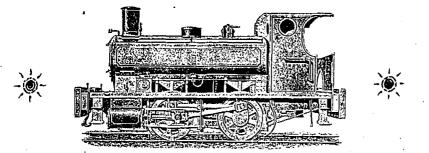
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Townholm Engine Works, K!LMARNOCK, Scotland. cloves ought to contain, and also as to the methods of analysis to which the various samples should be subjected. The investigation was carried out in a most thorough manner by Mr. A. Mc-Gill, B.A., assistant to the Dominion analyst. Mr. McGill has made an exhaustive report, which has been printcd and will be distributed.

-A Winnipeg dispatch states that Mr. J. W. Turriff of Ottawa, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, is in the city, on his return from a visit to the Doukhobor settlements in the vicinity of Yorkton. Much hope is expressed about the Doukhobors, and it is thought they was prove to be desirable settlers, and the best of the immigrants brought from continental Europe. Mr. Turriff found them to be in much better condition than he had expected. They are housed in comfortable and substantial dwellings, all of which are surprisingly neat and clean. They are now prosperous and are on an independent footing. Many of the young men have been away working and have carned money, so that most of the families are supplied with means. There are now about 250 of the young men away working, and their carnings will place their families in a good position. There is a good acreage under cultivation and prepared for next spring's crop, and nearly a sufficient quantity of seed on hand for planting. In case there is not enough seed the authorities of the Quakers, or Society of Friends, will supply it. Taking them altogether, the Doukhobors are happy and prosperous. Many of them are learning to speak English, and

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1909.

Article. Wholesal
MONTR Article. Wholesal Sc Sc Sc article. 0000 0000 article. 0000 0000 article. 0000 0000 artsue 0000 0000 artsue 0000 0000 r Heg, carlots 2 % 0 and above 30d. 3 85 0 and ron Nails- 0 050 0 100 0 Cut, per 100 lbe 0 065 0 0 0 Corr. 1 00 0 0 0 0 Corr. and 700 Reg ad- 150 0 0 0 Corr. and 700 lbe 0 650 0 0 0 0 Tobacco Box 1 300 0 1 50 <

the fact that their Canadian neighbors all speak highly of them is a favorable indication.

-A good method of helping to dispose of the large areas of the public domain which are the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Manitoba and the North West, is being adopt-Last year the Company's land eđ. department evolved a scheme whereby every resident of the North West might receive a remuneration for becoming a land agent of the company. A bonus of ten dollars was offered to every farmer resident in the North-West who succeeded in disposing to friends in the east of a quarter section o. land situated within a radius of 12 This exmiles from his own farm. periment was so successful last year that the company has decided to repeat it this. The following circular has just been issued by Mr. Fred. T. Griffin, Land Commissioner of the Company in Winnipeg: "The success of the arrangement of last year, whereby a commission was paid to every resident of the west who went east during the December excursions and was instrumental in disposing of the comnarv's land, thereby encouraging immigration and assisting us to settle the company's vacant lands, bids me hope that if the same offer is made this year the results will be equally as fa-

vorable. I have, therefore, much pleasure in announcing that if you are going east and can sell or be instrumnetal in selling to your eastern friends any of the company's lands within a radius of 12 miles of your residence, I will pay you a commission of \$10 a quarter section."

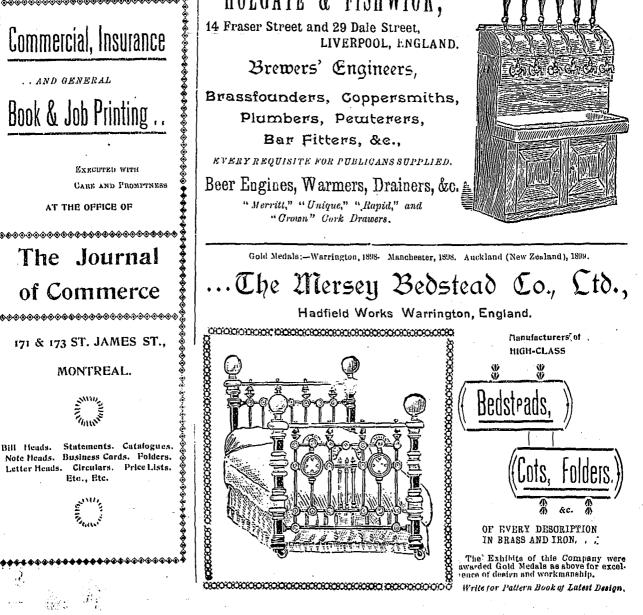
-The most beneficial result of the South African war(in so far as the Canadian farmer is concerned, has been shown in the demand for horses



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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, DEC. 6. 1900.

Name of Article,	Wholessle	Name of Article.	W hutenbie.	Aomo us Athuso,	Willionalo-	Name of Article.	Wholesa
Ciass. (Jnited Inches,00 to 25 do 28 to 40 do 41 to 50 do 51 to 60 Paints, & C.	0 00 2 10	Spl Cheese Salt p bag 2001b Turk'e Island per bush,	045 050	Capstan Cigarettes, 10s, 50s. Gold Flake, 10s, 50s Three Castles, 10s, 50s Gold Tip, 50s, 100s Gerth's Smoking, per lb Wool.	0 15 0 75 0 20 1 00 1 25 2 50 0 00 1 60	Ports Tarragona Sandeman Warter & May sPorts gal. SherrisPen artin Wisdom & Warter's Sher- riesper gal	200 604
Paints, &c. Lead pure 50 to 100 lb. kg8 do No. 1 do No. 3 doNo. 3 White Lead dry Red Lead dry Venctian Red Eng'h Yel. Ochre, French	0 00 6 12 0 00 5 75 0 00 5 37 5 50 6 69 5 00 5 50 1 50 1 75 1 25 3 00	No. 2 do Old Chum, in pkg., 10e and 12s Old Chum, in tins, lbs. and ½s Old Chum, 1-6 tins Puritan, in pkgs., 1-11s	0 00 0 82 0 00 0 82 0 00 0 82 0 00 0 82 0 00 0 85	Siesce	0 00 0 000 0 00 0 00 0 20 0 21 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 36 0 374 0 181 0 21	Clarets- St. Juliens Barton & Guestier Nat. Johnson & Sons J. Calvet & Co Champagnes-	2 60 2 61 4 00 25 00 4 00 25 01 4 50 40 00
do Gilders do Paria, do Englieb Cement, cask	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	do ¼ lb. tins do 1 lb tins Cut Cavendish, in pkg., 1-10s Durham, in bags, 1-12s and	0 00 0 85 0 00 0 83 0 00 0 80	Cape, greasy. do cleaned. Australian greasy Californis.	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	G. H. Mumm Perrier. Jouet & Co	28 00 30 00 28 00 30 00
Fire Bricks per 1000 Fire Bricks per 1000 Fire Clay Roein	1 50 24 00	do Smoking Mixture	0 00 1 00	Waste. No. 1, White Cotton	0 00 0 00	Brandies-Honnossy	12 75 14 00
Domestic Broken Sheet French Casks do bris American White, bris	0 11 0 12	1-108 Unique, 1-15 pkgs do in pkgs., 1 lb	0 00 0 80 0 00 0 66 0 00 0 61	No. 1, Colored Cotton	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Deware Scotch extra spec.	0 40 12 0
Coopers' Glue Golden Ochre Eranswick Green French Imperial Green Vermillionette. Gennine Quicksliver No.1 Furnit'e Varn'h, pr.g	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 do in piggs, ½ 10 O. K. Mixture, in pigs, 15s Plag Tobaccos- litichie's Derby Smoking Solace, 3s, 8s and 15s litichie's Old Virginia Smok 	0 00 0 60	Wines, Liquors, &c. Aie-Buglish	2 40 2 45	do green do do violet do hhds	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 11 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 6 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 2 & 60 \\ 2 & 15 & 3 & 00 \\ \end{array}$
a do do Brown Japan Black Japan Orange Shellac, No. 1 do do Pure	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ritchie's Old Chum Ohewing Solace, Thick and Thin 98 (615, cads) Standard, 91-38, 61b. cads do Thin, 98	000 070	Alcohol	4 50 4 60 4 15 4 25 2 20 2 30 3 60 0 00 8 00 8 50 6 00 6 50	Banagher Irish Whisky ots	9 70 10 5 9 50 11 5 14 50 15 0 9 75 10 2
Willes Lib 100 lb. bri Partigereen in drom 1 lb plu Sait. Liverpool per bag. Canadian, Quarters Yactory Filled per bag do Quarters	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	W. D. & H. O. Wills. (E. A. Gorth, agent.) Westward Ho, ½ 1b. tins Meridian (Cavendish ½ 1b., Traveller Three Castles Bristol Birds Eys Capetan Navy Cut	0 00 0 75 0 00 0 50 0 00 50 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 50	Canadian Wines Golden Diana, qts Fine Old Port " Niagara " Burgundy " Claret "	. gal.z.z02.30	do do peirgal Watson'sOldIrish,qts,pres do do pts peres.	40042





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which has resulted in a steady rise in price. That these will not end with the ending of the war is evident, from the lessons this combat has taught, but will continue in favor of the Canadian stock raisers if they but acquaint themselves fully with the requirements for future use and govern

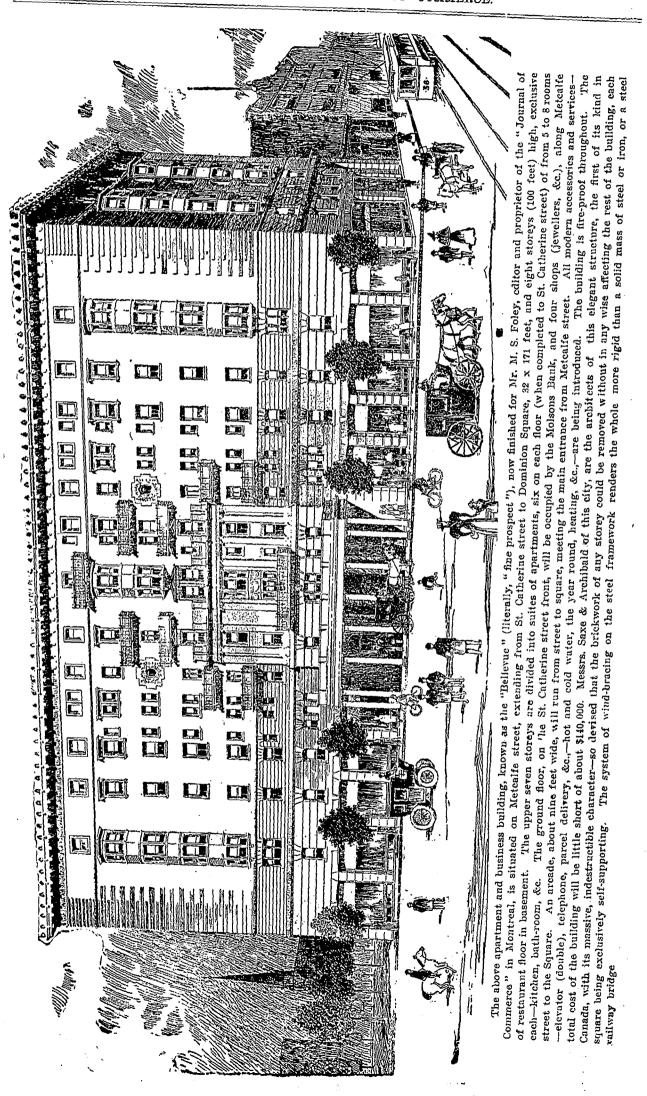
their holdings accordingly. A recent London letter referring to this subject states that one of the lessons which the war has taught is that in future, success in warfare is secured to the nation that has the most horses. Our military authorities have fully realized the value of mounted infantry, and the

GEO. W. REED & CO., MONTRHAU. need for proper mounts. Mr. A. G. Itales, the Australian journalist, now in London, after serving at the front as war correspondent, says we have no horses suitable for the altered conditions of warfare, and that we ought quickly to see to it that horse-breeding engage the attention of our colonial farmers-in Australia, New Zealand Our cavalry horses, acand Canada. cording to Mr. Hales, are too big. For

mounted infantry, a small horse, not exceeding "fourteen-two" in height is what is required. It must have a nice blend of aristocratic and plebian blood, be well ribbed up and light behind the saddle, long and low. 'the Boers' horses, although not so showy as the British, were far more useful. The skill of the riflemen in getting on and off their horses quickly, when under fire, was due to the fact, that their animals were low and handy, and of excellent temper and steadiness. The Australian horses, like the British, were not in it in comparison with the Boers, being too tall. In a few years, with huge farms in the colonies, supplying horses from English and Irish stock, our mounted infantry would make us as great on land as we are on sea. The business of carrying on vast stud farms should be a paying one, and if every soldier is to be mounted in the future, the demand for horses will be enormous.

1525

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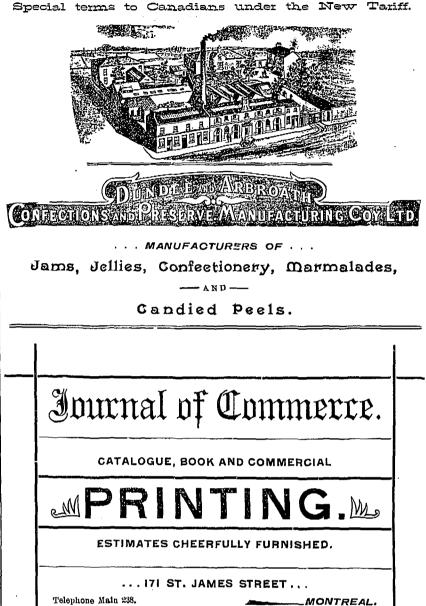
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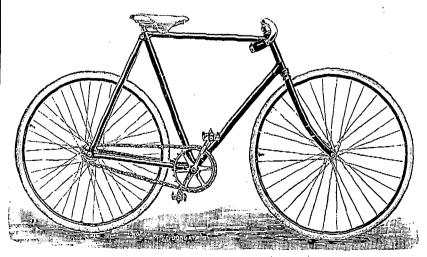


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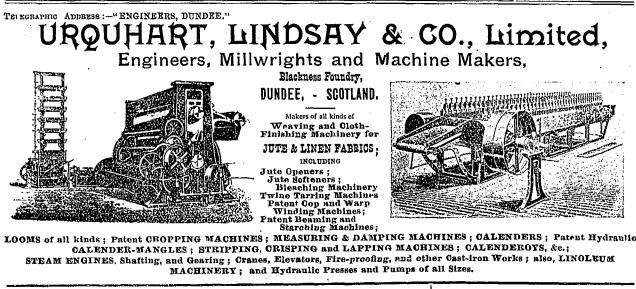
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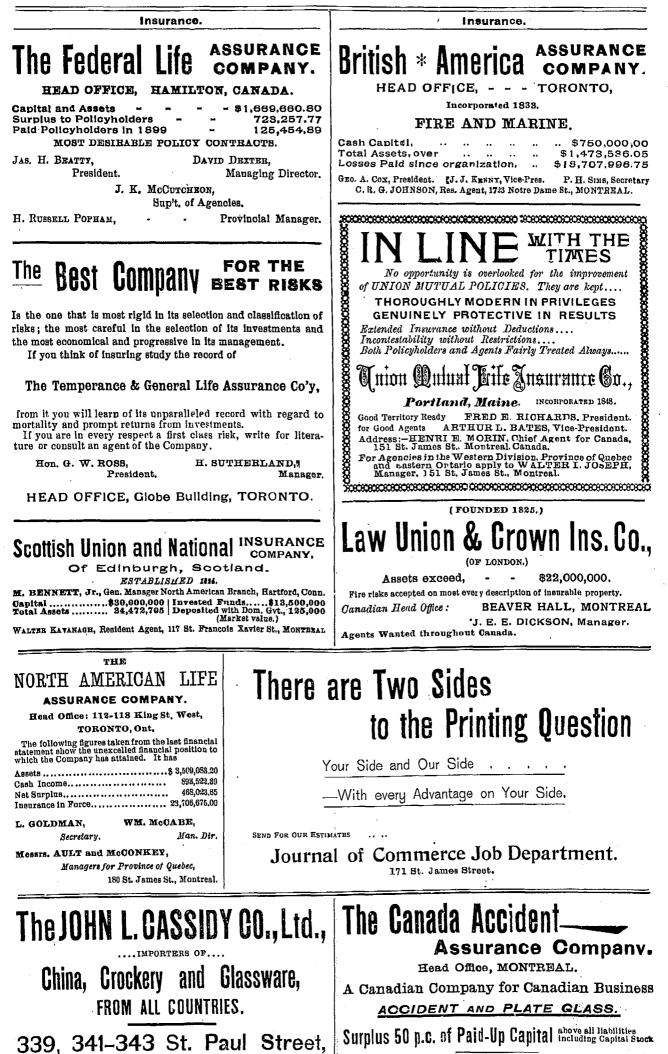
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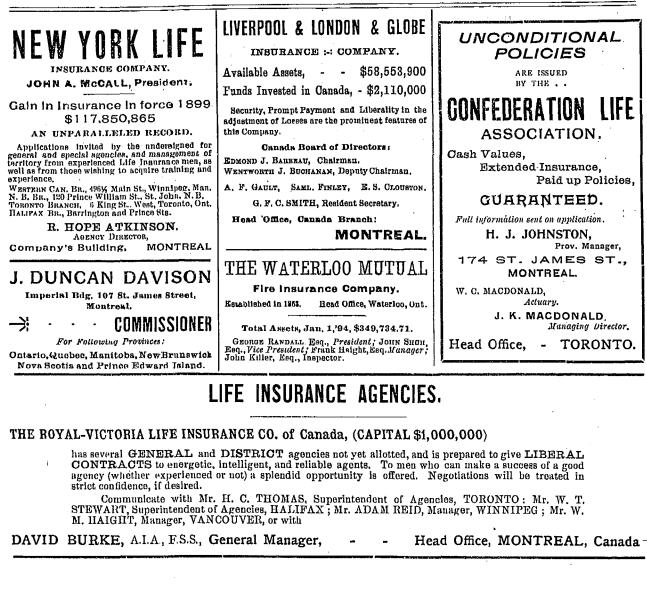


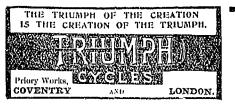


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