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The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL. (ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, - 6,000,000.00 Undivided Profits, - 1,160,954.19

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL BOARD OF DIRFCTORS:

BOARD OF DIRFCTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., - President. Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, - Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Sir Wm. C. Macdonald. James Ross, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. F. Gault, Ksq. W. W. Oglivic, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Machider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. W. S. Clouston, Insp. of Branch Returns. F. W. Taylor, Asst. Insp. James Aird, Ser. BRANCUES IN CANADA-

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. "West End Branch, St. Catherine St. "Seigneurs St. Branch.

	- 500	gneura au.	maner		
"	Poi	nt St. Chi	arles B	ranch.	
Almonte,		Perth,		Amherst,	N. S.
Belleville,		Peterborn	. "	Halifax,	N.S.
Brantford,	44	Picton,	. 4	Sydney,	N.S.
Brockville.	44	Sarnia.	**	Calgary.	Alta,
Chatham,	44	Stratford,	"	Lethbridg	e, Alta.
Cornwall,	**	St. Mary's	9, 44	Regina.	Ass'a.
Descronto,	**	Toronto,		Winnipeg	, Man.
Ft. William,		" Yong	e st. br.	.Greenwoo	d, B.C.
Goderich,	**			Nelson, 1	
Guelph,	**	Montreal,	Que.	New Denv	er.B.O.
Hamilton.	**	Quebec,	. 4	New We	stmins-
Hull, Que.,		Chatham,	N.B.	ter, B.0	ο.
Kingston,	41	Frederict	on, N.B	Rossland,	B.C.
Lindsay,	**	Moncton,	N.B.	Vancouve	
London,	44	St. John,	N.B.	Vernon,	44
Ottawa.	"			Victoria,	**

IN NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal.

IN GREAT BRITAIN:

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

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: London-The Bank of England, "The Union Bank of London, "The Jondon and Westminster Bank, "The National Provincial Bank of England Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank and Branches,

- BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

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

Montreal, 31st October, 1899.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

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

DIRECTORS:

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

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

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

BRANOHES:

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

BANKERS:

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

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

THE BA	ANK OF BRITISH
NOR	TH AMERICA.
	Established in 1886.
	ed by Royal Charter in 1840.
Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund.	, £1,000,009 stg.
Reserve Fund.	800,000
London Office, 3	Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.
CO	URT OF DIRECTORS:
J. H. Brodie,	Ed. Arthur Hoare, r. H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, , Frederic Lubbock, George D. Whatman,
John James Cate	r, H. J. B. Kendall,
Gaspard Farrer,	J. J. Kingsford,
Henry R. Farrer	, Frederic Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn	, George D. Whatman,
560	eretary, A. G. Wallie.
	anada - St. James st., Montreal.
	KEMAN, General Manager.
	ELMSLY, Inspector. NCHES IN CANADA:
London Ont	Halifar N. Asharaft P. C.
Brontford	Sydney CR Atlin
Hamilton.	St. John N.B. Bennett.
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Kingston.	Hallfar, N.S. Ashcroft, B. O. Sydney, C.B. Atlin, St. John, N.B. Bennett, Fredericton, Greenwood, Yukon Diatriet, Victoria,
Midland,	Dawson City, Vancouver,
Ottawa,	Winnipeg, Man. Rossland,
Montreal, Que.	Brandon, Kaslo,
Quebec,	Trail, Sub-Ag'ev
DRAFTS ON	DAWSON CITY, RLONDYKE, CAN
	INED AT ANY OF THE BANK'S
BRANCHES.	

BRANCHES. Agents in the United States: New York, (62 Wall St.) W. Lawson and J. O. Welsh, Agents. San Francisco, (120 Sansome Street), H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand -Union Bank of New Zealand, India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of New Zealand. Colonial Bank of New Zealand, India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited, West Indies--Oo-Ionial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

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

THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

Granon, Gret Arthur, Wancouver, B.C.
 Fraserville, Que.Quebec, P.Q. Victoria, B.C.
 Hamilton, Ont. Revelstoke Victoriaville, Q.
 Hamilton, Ont. Revelstoke Victoriaville, Q.
 Hensall, "Station, B.C. Waterloo, Ont.
 Kingsville,, "Ridgetown, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
 Knowlton, Que. Simcoe, "Woodstock, Ont.
 London, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont
 Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch.
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 Manitoba and North-West-Imperial Bank of
 Canada.
 New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick.
 New Brunswick-Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's.
 Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company, Bank of
 Varmouth.
 Ontario-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion
 Bank, Imperial Bank of Carada.
 Prinee Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I.,
 Summerside Bank
 Quebre-Eastern Townshipa Bank.
 IN EUROPE.
 London-Parr's Bank, Itd.; The Chaplin-Milne-Granfell Co., Ltd.
 Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpoot, Limited.
 Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, Itd.
 France, Paris-Societe Generale, Credit Lyonnals.
 Germany, Herlin-Deutsche Bank.
 Germany, Hamburg-Hesse, Newman & Co.
 Belgium, Antwerp-La Banue d'Anvers.
 IN UNITED STATES.
 New York-Mechanics' National Bank; Sutional
 Conk Stational Bank. Endord Co.; Philadelphia-Corn Exchange National Bank; First National Bank; Philadelphia National Bank; First National Bank. Buffalo-City National Bank. Sutional Bank. Milwaukee.
 Mineapolis - First National Bank t. Tokioda - Second National Bank. Buffalo-City National Bank. Milwaukee-Mincepolis - First National Bank. Sutional Bank. Milwaukee-Mincepolis - First National Bank. Sutifica - Second National Bank. Butte, Montana-First Natio



MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

Capital Paid-up, Reserve Fund, \$1,995,070 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Thos. E. Kenny, President, Thomas Ritchie, Vice-President, M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith. Henry G. Bauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C., Hon. David MacKaen.

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

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

CORRESPONDENTS:

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

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

St. Stephen, N. B.

SL. SLEPHEN, N. 15. Capital, ..., ..., ..., \$200,000 Reserve, ..., ..., ..., 45,000 F. H. TODD, ..., President. J. F. GRANT, ..., Cashier. AGENTS: London-Messra, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York.-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

の代表は日本であってい

UF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE: 09HAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized 500,000 Capital Subscribed 500,000 Capital Subscribed 885,000 Reserve Capital Subacribed S85,000 Reserve BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMIJN, Esq., Vice-President, W F. Cowan, Eeq. W. F. Allan, Esq., Robert MoIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan, - Cashler. BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Humburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Pickering, Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock, Ont. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondence at New York and In Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England--Royal Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK. Capital Paid-up - \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, - 110,000 Profit and Loss Account - 40,360 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. HEAD OFFIGE: TORONTO. DIRECTORS: C. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., - President. Donald Mackay, Esq., - Vice-President. A. S. Irving, Esq., Hon. J. C. Aikins, D. Ullyot, Esq. J. Hallam, R. D. Perry, Esq. C. McGILL, General Manager. BRANCHES: Alliston, Montreal, Toronto: Aurora, Mount Forest, Scott & Welling-Howmanville. Newmarket. ton streets, Bo Bu Co Fo Ki

wmanville, lekingham, Q. rnwall, rt William, ngston, ndsay,	Newmarket, Ottawa, Peterboro', Port Arthur. Sudbury,	500 Que Yonge	treets, en st. W. & Rich- streets,
indoaly,	AGENTS.		

London, Eng.--Part's Bank, (Ltd.). France and Europe--Credit Lyonnais. New York--The Fourth National Bank and the Agents of the Bank of Montreal. Boston--Eliot National Bank.

Peterboro', Petrolia, Port Hope, Stayner, St. Catharines. Rossland, B.Q.

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.	
THE CANADIAN]
BANK OF COMMERCE	CAPI RESI HI
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	10H
Paid-up Capital,	Ά. (
DIRECTORS:	
HON. GEO. A. COX - President. ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., - Vice-President.	J. T
Jas. Crathern, Eaq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hockin, Esq., Q. C., LL. D., Mathew Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager.	Berl Blyt Bran Carr Chee Delb
A. H. Ireland, Inspector and Supt. of Branches. Branches of the Bauk in Canada:	Geor
Ayr Ontario: Simcoe	Grin Ham
Barrie Dundas Ottawa Stratford	 B1
Belleville Dunnville Paris Strathroy Beriin Fort FrancesParkhill Toronto	Ban
	An Nati
Counce (Jusinh St (lath'rin's Welkerville	ton-
Chatham Hamilton Sarula Waterloo CollingwoodLondon Sit Ste, Mirie Windsor	Ban] Detr
Dreeden Orangeville Sesiorin Woodstock	Banl
Quebec: Manitoba: British Columbia: Montreal, Winnipeg Atlin Fort Steele	Com
Tukon District: Cranbrook, Greenwood	
Dawson Fernie, Vancouver In the United States:	∆utì
New York New Orleans. Skagway, Alaska	Capi
Bankers in Great Britain: The Bank of Scotland London.	Rese
Correspondents: India, China and Japan-The	1
Germany, The Deutsche Bk ; France-Lazard	iera N. V
Freres & Cie., Paris; Belgium-J. Matthieu & Fils, Brussels: Holland-Disconte Mastechaupii; Aus-	
tralia & New Zealand-The Union Bk. of Aus-	HE
Correspondents: India, Unita una Sana-Ins Chartered Bk of India, Australia & China. Germany, The Deutsche Bk; France-Luzzat Freree & Cle, Parls; Belgium-J. Matthleu & Fils, Brussels; Holland-Disconto Mastschappij; Aus- tralia, & New Zealand-The Union Bk. of Aus- tralia, Limited; South Africa-Bank of Africa, Limited; Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited; South America-London and Brazilion Bank. Ltd.:	
South America-London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.;	Bi Grai
Banco de Londres y Mexico; Beimudu-The Bk.	f mon Forl
South America-Double and Janama Barana Bara, Lta., Britisn Bank of South America, Limited: Mexico- Banco de Londres y Mexico: Benwada-The Bk. of Berruda, Hamilton; West Indies-Bank of Nova Scotta, Kingston, Jamacia: Colonial Bank and	E OFI
Branches; British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia; San Francisco-Bank of British Co- lumbia; New Fork-The Am. Ex. National Bank;	Me Lo
lumbia; New Fork-The Am. Ex. National Bank ;	Bo
Chicago-The North-Western Nt'l Bank.	No Co

Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament .885). Board of L C. D. Warren, Esq. John Drynan, Esq. W. J. Thomas, Esq. J. H. BRATTY, Esq., of Thoroid. Directors: President. Vice-President. C. KLOEFFER, Esq. M.P. Guelph. GEO E. TUCKETT, Esq., Hamilton. Head Office, Toronto. General Managet. .. Inspector. . H.S. STRATHY, J. A. M. ALLEY, BRANCHES: BRANOHES Ingereoll, Leamington, Newcastle, North Bay, Orillis, Port Hope, Ridgetown Arthur, Ont., Ayimer, Drsyton, Dution, Elmira, Giencoe, Casolub, Sarnia Sarnia, Strathroy, St. Mary's, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Tilsonburg, Windsor. Cnelph, Hamilton,

BANKERS Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotlanú, New York—The American Exchange Nat, Bank, Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

Capital Paid-Up,	\$1,250,000.
Reserve Fund,	565,000.
DIREC	TORS.
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Chs. Chaput. Hon.J. D. R.	lland, J.A. Vaillancourt
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,	Manager
C. A. GIBOUX.	. Assistant Managor

M. J. A. FRENDERIGAET, A. Manager C. A. GINGUX, A. Assistant Manager O. B. DORAIS Inspector Head Office, Montreal, BRANGHES-JOHEtte, F.Q.; Loniseville, P.Q.; Que-bec, Sorel, P.Q.; Sherbrocke, P. Q.; Three Rivers, P. Q.; Valleyfield, F.Q.; Vankleek Hill, Ont.; Win-niper, Man.; Montreal, 1393 St. Catherine St. E., 1755 St. Catherine St. C., 2204 Notre Dame St. W. CORRESTONDENTS-London, Eng. - The Clydes-dele Bank (Limited). Credit Lyonnais, Credit In-dustrial et Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. Parls, France - Credit Lyonnais, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Comp-toir National d'Escompte de Parls, Sciété Géné-raie. Brussels, Belgium - Crédit Lyonnais. Vienna, Austria-Banque Imperials-Royale Priv. des Parys Autrichiens. Berlin, Germany-Deutsche Bank. New York-National City Bank, National Park Bank, Messre, Ladenburg, Thaiman & Co., and M. M. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. Mar-chantes National Bk. of N. Y., Boston-National Bank of Redemption, Third National Bank, Chi cago - National Live Stock Bank. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Collections made throughont Canada at the cheapest rater, Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world. Interest on Deposits silowed in Savings Department.

The Chartered Banks.	
BANK OF HAMILTON.	T
CAPITAL paid up\$1,500,000 RESERVE FUND	1
RESERVE FUND 1,000,000	
HEAD OFFICE " HAMILTON,	1.
JOHN STUART, President	
A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President	1
John Proctor, Geo Rosch,	1.1
JOHN STUART, Directors: President A. G. RAMSAY, - Vice-President John Proctor, Geo Rosch, Wm. Gibson, M. J. A. T. Wood, M. P. A. B. Lues, 'l cronto.)	1 n
A. B. Les. 'Loronto.)	L E
J, J UKMDUDD, Clanter.	
H. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashier.	R
AGENCITES: AGENCITES: Berlin, Hamiota, Man. Palmerston, Blyth. Jarvis, Flum Conlee, M. Brandon, Man. Lucknow Simcoe, Carman, Man. Lucknow Simcoe, Cheeley, Manitou, Man Southampton, Delhi, Milton. Toronto, Georgetown, Morden, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Grimaby, Niagara Kalle, Wingham. Hamilton, E.End Orangeville, Winkler, Man. "Barton St. Owen Sound, Winhipeg, Man. British. Correspondents: National Provincial Bank of England Utd. 1 London.	J J F
Berlin, Hamiota, Man. Palmerston,	1 й
Blyth. Jarvis, Plum Coulee, M.	11
Brandon, Man. Listowel, Port Elgin,	1.
Carman, Man. Lucknow Simcoe,	14
Chesley, Manitou, Man Southampton,	1 2
Delhi, Milton. Toronto,	12
Georgetown, Morden, Man. Vancouver, B.C.	12
Grimsby, Niacara Falls, Wingham.	12
Hamilton, E.End Orangeville, Winkler, Man.	12
" Barton St. Owen Sound, Winnipeg, Man.	14
British Correspondents: - National Provincial	15
	12
American Correspondents :- New York-Fourth	. 9
National Bk. and Hanover National Bk. Bos-	
ton-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine	- 1 ÷
Bank, Chicago-Union National Bank Detroit-	

k. Chicago-Union National Bank, Detroit-roit National Bank, Kansas City-National k of Commerce. St. Louis-National Bank of merce.

Eastern Townships Bank. AD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que. WM. FARWELL, General Manager. 'ranches-Bedford, Coaticook, Cowanaville, huby, Huntingdon, Magog, Crmstown, Rich-ad, Stanstead, St. Hyscinthe, Waterioo, Grand ke, B.C.

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

THE DOMINION BANK

THE DUMINION BANK Capital, §1,500,000 | Reserve Fund, §1,500,000 DIRECTORS: Uon, Six, FRANE SMITH - President. E. B. OSLER - Vice-President. Wm. Ince, Timothy Eaton, W. R. Brock, A. W. Austin, Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OFFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Colourg, Guelph, Huntaville, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Sea-forth. Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W. cor, Esther: Jundas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave. oc, College St.; Sherbourne St., or. Queen i Mar-tet Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sts; Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man. Dratts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of E-rope bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe. China, Japan and the Weet Indies. T. G. BROUGH, Gen. Manger.

The Standard Bank of Canada
Capital Paid-up, - \$1.000,000 Reserve Fund - 600,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

W. F. COWAN, President.

		TAD' AICON LODINOUP
איש	Allan. Fre	d. Wyld.
	1110H 110	
T. R. Wood,		A.J. Somerville
	Jas. Scott.	
	088. SCOLL.	
	AGENCIES.	
Ailsa Craig,		Ttempleten
	Campbellford,	Harriston,
Bowmanville,	Cannington,	Kingston,
	Channa Broad	ALL BUILDING
Brantford,	Chatham,	Markham,
Bradford,	Colborne,	Parkdale, Toronto
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Brighton,	Durham,	Picton,
Brussels,	Forest,	Stouffville
TT 0000109	L OTOOL	OWATAING*

BANKERS, FORES, Stourville, BANKERS, New York—importers and Traders National Bank, Montreal—Can. Bank of Commerce. London, England—National Bank of Scotland, All banking business promptly attended to, Cor-respondence solicited, GRO. P. REID, General Manager.

BANK OF OTTAWA. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA. Capital subscribed Capital paid up Reet, DIRECTORS:

Capital paid up Reet, DIRECTORS: \$1,403,310 CHARLES MAGRE President, GEORGE HAY, Esq. Vice-President Hon. Geo. Bryson, Jr., M. L. C., Alex, Praser, John Mather, David Maclaren, D. Murphy. George Hay. Charles Magee. Branches.-Alexandria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Damphin, M., Hawkes-bury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lachute, Lanark, Mat-tawa, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Port. la Prairie, Man., Bank St., Ridean St., Ottawa ; Rat Portage, Ren-frew, Toronto, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, Qne.; Hull, Que. GEO. BURN, General Manager, D. M. FINNIE, Local Manager.

	UNION BANK OF CANADA
	Capital Pald-up, - \$2,000,000 Rest, 450,000
	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC
	Board of Directors. ANDREW THOMSON, Esq. President. JAMES KING, Esq., M.P.P. Vice-President. D.C. Thomson, Esq. E.J. Hale, Esq. Ed. Giroux, Esq. Hon. John Sharples. E. E. Wahb. Construction of the starples.
	E. E. Webb,
	Alexandria, Ont. Indian Hd.N.w.T. Pincher Creek, Bolssevain, Man. Killarney, Man. N.W.T. Calgary, N.W.T. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que, Carberry, Man. Macleod, N.W.T. do St. Louis St. Carberry, Man. Macleod, N.W.T. do St. Louis St. Carberry, Man. Merick, Man. Regina, N.W.T. Carmean, Man. Merick, Man. Sourie, Man. Crystal City, M. Melita, Man. Smith's Falle, O. Deloraine, Man. Montreal, Que, Toronto, Ont. Gretna, Man. Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Virden, Man. Hamiota, Man. Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Virden, Man. Hastinge, Ont. Morden, Man. Wiarton, Ont. Holland, Man. Norwood, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Horlen, Man. Morden, Man. Wiarton, Ont. Holland, Man. Norwood, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Foreign Agents:
	Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Bank, Limited Liverpool, "Antional Bank of Commerce, St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank, Great Falls, Mont. First National Bank, Chicago, III. Commercial National Bank, Buffalo, N.Y. The City National Bank, Detrott, Mich., First National Bank
	THE QUEBEC BANK.
	Founded 1818 Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP 2,500,000
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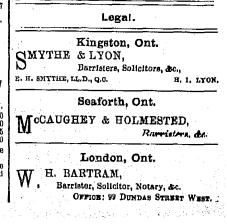
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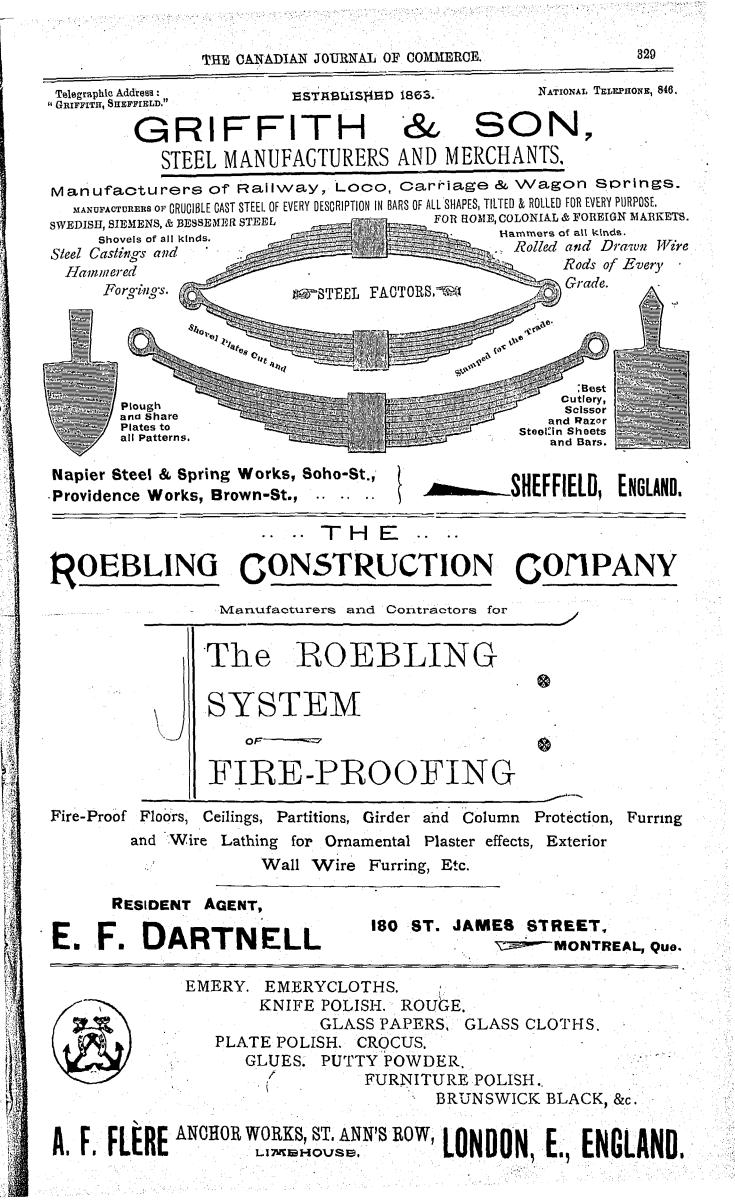
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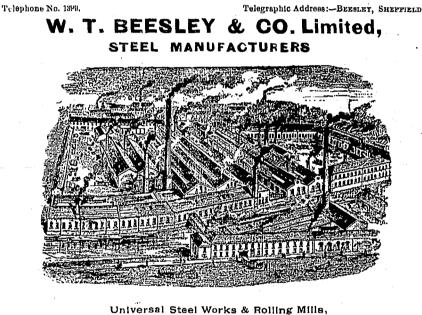
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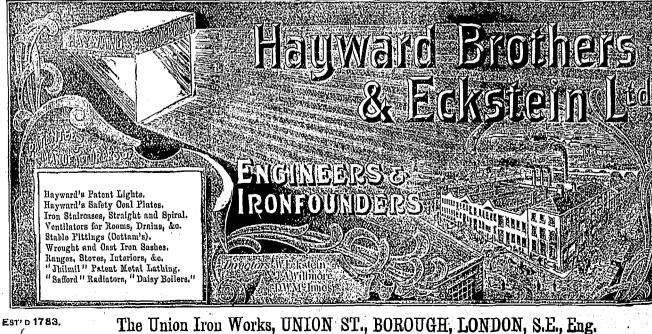
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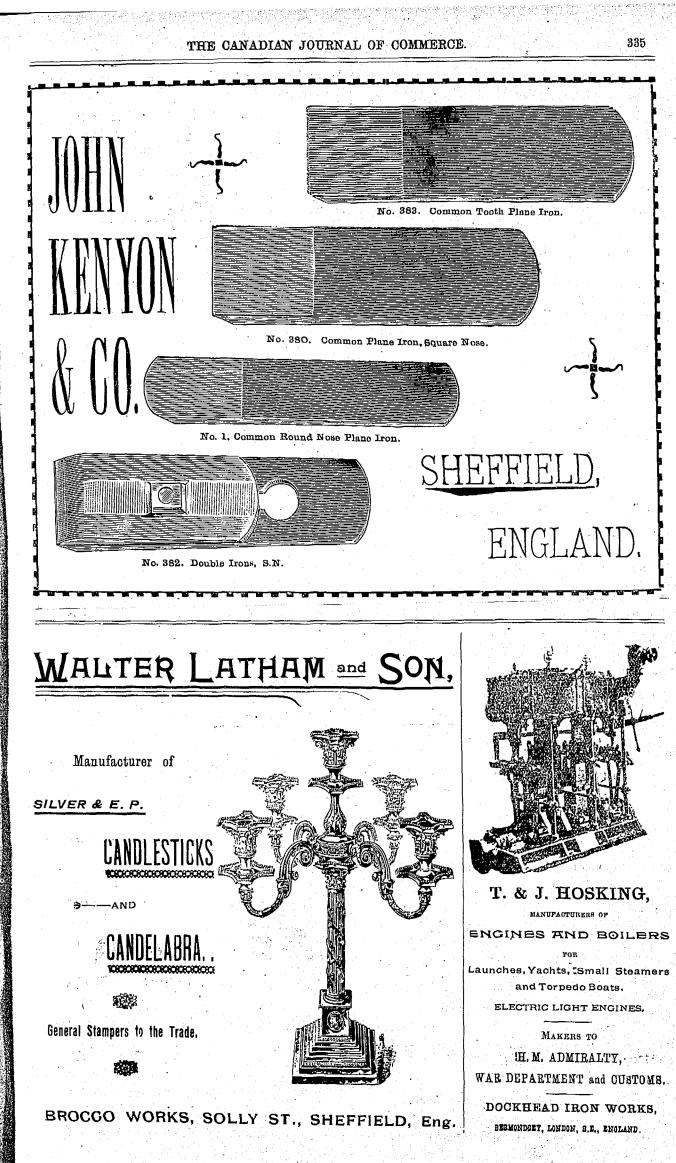
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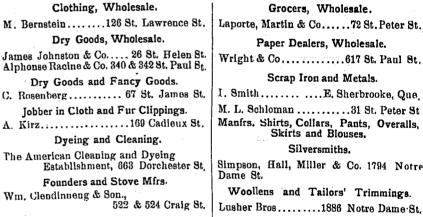
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J. ELLWOOD & SONS. 24 Great Charlotte St., - - Blackfriars Rd., S.E.,

Telegraphic Address: "Eranopos." London.

LONDON, Eng. Hats, Helmets, Caps, Etc. PAPENTEES OF

"THE AIR-CHAMBER HAT" FOR INDIA. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF The "BREEZE HELMET" (Registered and Patented) LUCK & SONS,

23, 24 & 25 Walbrook,

London, E.C., England,



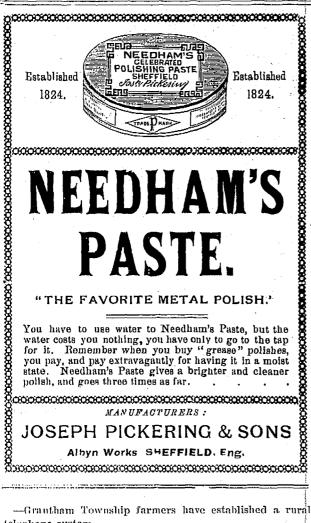
Hats, Helmets, Caps, Etc.

Silk Hats, Hard Elastic and Soft Felt Hats Helmets, Men's and Youths' Straw Hats, Caps, etc. No. Stella For Oolonial and Indian Markets,



الاستيامة والمعدد والهوالي الأولي

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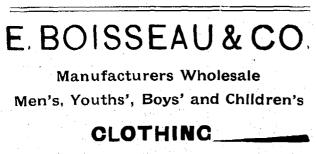
telephone system.

-Liabilities of \$2,300 are shown against T. A. Lamar. dry goods, Montreal. He has been in business some three years.

-A Kingston, Ont., letter states that the Kingston Locomotive Works although having gone into liquidation will not close its doors. The company has orders on hand to last to September, with prospective work in view.

-The world's corn crop for 1899 is 2,611,000,000 bushels. of which the United States furnishes 2,200,000,000 bushels; Austria-Hungary furnishes 98,000,000 bushels, a serious falling off from the 152,000,000 of last year. Argentina comes next with 72,000,000 bushels, then comes Italy with 68.-000,000 bushels. The crop isabout 111,000,000 bushels more than the average crop of the last four years.

--- A Washington, D.C., dispatch, states that the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reconsidered the Nicaragua Canal bill, which had been reported with an appropriation of \$140,000,000, and changed the appropriation section so as to make \$10,000,000 available, with authority to contract for the entire excavation, construction, defence, and completion of the canal at a total cost not exceeding \$140,000,000. The chairman of the committee, stated that in the amended form the bill simply applied the contract system and limited the aggregate to \$140,000,000. In the amended form the bill was ordered reported.

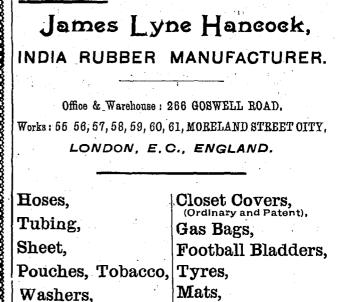


Yonge & Temperance Sts.,

Established 1820.

Valves.

Packing,



All Surgical goods and Ch Articles. Chemical

-Exports of butter from Canada for the year ending December 31st last, according to Ottawa advices, show a heavy increase, being 150 per cent. higher than in 1897. In the latter year the shipments of butter from Victoria to Great Britain were greatly in excess of Canada's contribution, but the tables are turned now, and Canada is away ahead of both New Zealand and Victoria. The Canadian exports in 1897 were 12,253,024 lbs., last year 28,009,296 lbs. In regard to the exports of cheese from Canada to the Mother Country the figures are not quite as favourable as in 1897 or 1898, but the Dominion nevertheless, occupies the proud position of furnishing more cheese to Great Britain than the collective amount of all other countries. The comparative figures are as follows: 1897, 180,986,368 lbs.; 1899, 153,965,504 lbs. The falling off in cheese may be accounted for by the drought, which greatly interfered with the output at many western points.

-E. Beauvais & Co., traders, Verdun, Que., have assigned. Liabilities, \$7,200. Principal creditors are: G. L. Tatforest, \$1,469; F. Lemoine, \$300; J. & R. Weir, \$238; Garand & Terroux, \$580; J. U. Emard, \$318; E. W. Muir, \$206; and Labelle & Payette (mtge.), \$2,320.

-At Deseronto, Ont., W. D. McRae, men's furnishings, has assigned. He began only last spring, being previously a clerk with the Rathbun Co.



CABLE ADDRESS: "GLOSSIEST," LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

339



Contractors to H.M. Government and the Principal Railways.

NAYLOR BROTHERS Varnish Manufacturers.

Office and Warehouse :

12 and 14, JAMES STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, ENG. Works and Stores : SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX.

Varnishes for Coach and Carriage Builders, Railway and Tramcar Companies, Omnibus and Cab, Cart and Wagon Builders.

Varnishes for House Painters and Decorators. Varnishes for Yacht and Boat Builders.

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

-The assignee has possession of the jewellery stock of Wm. Barbeau, Quebec. He began in May, '98, with little capital.

-It is proposed to turn the first sod in the construction of the Georgian Bay caual on next Dominion day. It is proposed under the charter to spend \$50,000 before the 1st of May. Forty-one thousand two hundred pounds sterling deposited in the Bank of Commerce will be used in carrying out the undertaking.

-The boom in Ontario lumber camps and saw mill districts continues. A Collingwood, Ont., letter states that the old Christy, Kerr & Co., mill has been purchased by Messrs. J. & T. Charlton, lumber merchants, Tonowanda. N.Y., and will be immediately fitted up with new up-to-date machinery. They intend to be ready for this season's cut. and will employ 150 men all season. This mill has been out of commission for a long time.

-The following new companies have been incorporated under the Ontario Companies' Act:-The Toronto Bedding Co., share capital, \$15,000; the Scholey Bros., Ltd., to manufacture and deal in lumber, building materials, etc., share capital \$30,000; the George Coleman Baking Co., to carry on a baking and catering business, share capital \$40,000; the Monarch Mining Co., Ltd., share capital, \$099,000; the Turner Lumber Co. The last company includes a number of Michigan lumbermen, and the company's headquarters will be at Midland. The Pratt and Setchworth Co. of New York State has been authorized to manufacture and sell steel and steel castings, etc., in Ontario.

--Niagara is gradually being harnessed to an extent that will shortly tax her mighty resources. A Toronto letter states that a syndicate of American and Canadian capitalists has agreed with the Niagara Falls Park Commissioners over a project contemplated for some time of diverting water from the Welland river and creating power by dropping it first over the bluff lying near the Falls in the Queen Victoria Park and afterwards over the cliffs into the Niagara river. The plans contemplate an ultimate development of 200,000 horse power. The syndicate has secured large blocks of land beween Chippewa and Niagara Falls, Ontario, and negotiations are now in progress with factorics requiring large quantities of power. Mr. J. W. Langmuir, chairman of the Park Commissioners, states that the plans have been sanctioned, and will shortly be submitted to the Ontario Government for ratification. The company will, it is stated, pay rates per horse power corresponding to those of the Canadian Power Company, which has a fixed rental of \$15,000 for the first 10,000 horse power and a sliding scale for all above that of \$1 per horse power, for the second 10,000; 75 cents for the third, and so on.

-The high price of commodities in general will create new avenues of trade. Already bids are made grocers, etc., for all boxes, kegs, etc., which can be used for packing purposes. In the Eastern States buyers go regularly around picking up boxes, tea-box matting, and lead, barrels, etc., each article commanding a stated price.

-Shippers of produce complain of the high prices now charged for crates, boxes, barrels, etc. The advance is said to be from 40 to 60 per cent.





No. 500-Plain Polished Vulcanite (size as illustrated) Price 35. each. Each Pen supplied in Box with Filler and full Directions for Use By Imperial Parcels Post, single Pen to one dozen, 8d. extra. Illustrated List, fully describing each sort. Free 1 M. LINDNER, Patentee, Manufacturer. etc., 170 Fleet Street. London, E.C., England.

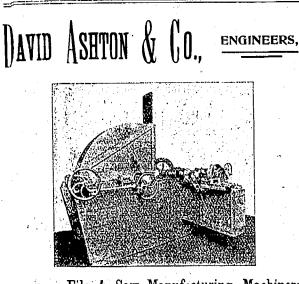
-The Brockville Navigation Co. has declared a 5 per cent. d/vidend.

-An offer of 35 cents in the dollar, eash, has been made by Louis Huot, grocer, Quebec. He began in the spring of 198, buying out a Mr. Letourneau.

-An American syndicate is endeavouring to secure a government bounty on beet sugar made in Ontario. A plant for this industry is said to be about to be crected at Picton, Ont.

-A Vancouver, B.C., letter states that the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. will creet a large mill at Coal Harbor, opposite Deadman's Island. The shingle mill department is to be the largest on the Coast.

-Those who are at the head of the Montreal elevator building and grain carrying contract are largely extending their scope of undertakings. A Buffalo paper says:-The American and Canadian syndicate represented by W. B. Conners, has acquired the very valuable franchise owned by the Canadian and Inland Transportation Company, and the capital stock of the company, it is said, will be inereased from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000. It is also said that Mr. Conners may be chosen president of the company, if he desires the position. The Canadian and Inland Transportation Company was chartered a year ago by the Canadian parliament, and it has an extensive and sweeping franchise, permitting the company to maintain an international common carrier business; to carry passengers as well as grain and general freight; also to creet warehouses, elevators. docks, and piers wherever it may desire to do so within the territory of the Dominion. It is also permitted to sell or apandon such properties at any time, thereby obviating the risk of confiscation, which is run under less favored The company has leased offices in Montreal, and grants. is quite likely to establish branch offices in Duluth, Chicago and Buffalo.



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

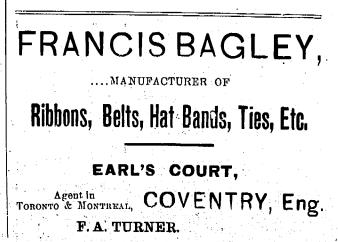
The following Ontario companies have been incorporated: The Ottawa Paper Company, Ltd., share capital of \$40,-000.-N. Roy, John Roy, T. A. Graham, and others, of Fort William, have been incorporated as the John King Company, Ltd., with a share capital of \$40,000 .- T. Fuller, G. B. Johnson, J. B. Wynne, W. T. Easton, H. Foster, and others of Learnington, Ont., have been incorporated as the Canada Ladder Company, Ltd., with a share capital of \$10,000 .--- G. Anderson, W. H. Knowlton, M. H. Van Valkenburg, and W. J. Brandham, of Toronto, and Dr. J. C. Thom, of Woodbridge, have been incorporated as the Crown Clothing Company, with a share capital of \$40,000 .- G. E. Henderson, E. T. Berkinshaw, and others, of Toronto, and R. J. Berkinshaw, of London, England, have been incorporated as the Educational Publishing Co., Ltd., with a share capital of \$20,000.

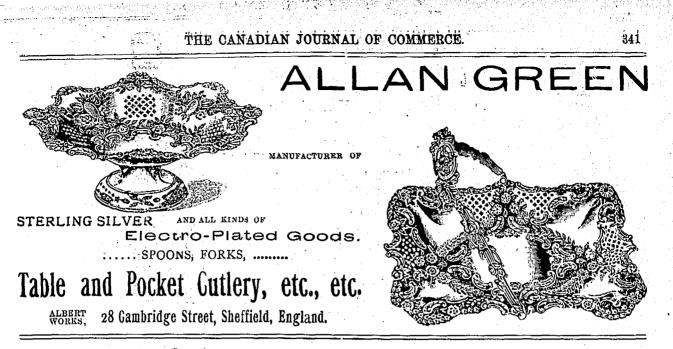
-The Labrador Electric Light and Power Company, is seeking a charter. The petitioners are Mayor Prefontaine, J. A. C. Madore, C. R. R. Angers, O. Rolland, J. L. Decarie, J. L. Warren, M.D., A. Beauvais, J. A. Drouin, all of Montreal; P. S. Savard, M.P., Chicoutimi; and J. Warran, merchant, of Pointe a Pic. They ask the right to possess, manufacture, purchase and sell in the counties of Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, and Saguenay, hydraulic, electric and steam powers, also electricity, gas and other lights, or possess, lease, and operate mills, timber limits, factories, and other workshops, and other rights in connection with such powers and lights. The capital is placed at \$50,000.

-Our St. Thomas, Ont., correspondent writes: -- Mr. R. Reckie, druggist, has sold his business to F. A. Lemon, Ingersoll.-A. M. McCullough, blacksmith, has disposed of his business to Mr. Taumer.---St. Thomas grocers are shortening creditors to 30 days. At a recent meeting the premium stamp business was disapproved of.

-Chicago's actual grain storage capacity is 63 million bushels, of which all but 23 millions is considered to be public storage. Last year's increase in capacity was six million bushels, and already three millions additional is under construction this year.

-Malloy & Malcomb, carriage manufacturers, Hamilton, have assigned. Mrs. M. A. Malloy is the sole owner, the business being managed by her husband, who failed in '95. A sheriff sale was advertised recently on an execution.





-The Toronto "World" has adopted a phonetic system of spelling some words. Why does it not apply this to its own name and spell it "Wurld"?

-A winding-up order has been granted in the case of the Louisville Shirt Mfg. Co., Louisville, Que. The concern began operations in the spring of '99, and a few months later was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$25,000.

-Tenders are being received by the Department of Publie Works, Ottawa, for the proposed extension of the western pier at eastern entrance of Toronto harbour. The leng ' of the addition will be 800 feet. The pier will be of ordinary cribwork, with a width of 35 feet.

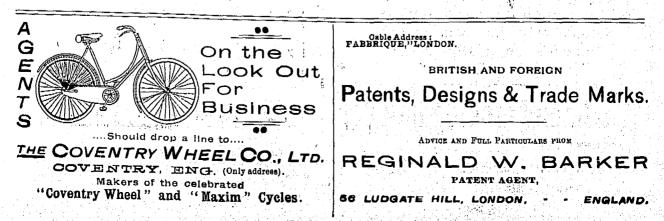
-Advices from Vicoria, B.C., state that the following companies are incorporated: Ladysmith Gold-Copper Mining Company, Trail, capital, \$1,000,000; Atlin & Willow Creek Gold Mining Co., Victoria, capital, \$500,000; Evening Star Mines, Rossland, capital, \$200,000; Morrison Mines, Greenwood, capital, \$100,000, and V. & M. Mines Co., Vancouver, capital, \$250,000.

-It does not, apparently, require an enviable position in the heart of a large city to enable the trusted employee to prove his capacity for evil. The loss of some \$\$,000 to Mr. J. P. Lawrason, a private banker of the village of St. George, Ont., through the alleged lamplight workings of a former accountant, has proved an interesting topic for the neighbors in that quiet and peaceful locality. A portion of the money will likely be recovered.

-An Ottawa letter states that an order-in-Council has been passed providing that a drawback equal to the Customs duty paid may be allowed on ships' stores delivered for British and foreign warships and telegraph cable-ships for use on board only. The Minister of Customs will define and limit the kind, quantity, and class of goods which may be so delivered, as ships' stores. After delivery they cannot be relanded, sold, or disposed of in Canada, without due entry and payment of duty. The claimant shall not be entitled to receive the drawback until he has furnished to the Minister of Customs satisfactory evidence as to when and where the duty was paid, and such further evidence as the Minister may deem necessary to establish the claim and the bona fide delivery of the stores. The claim for drawback shall be substantiated upon oath before a collector of Customs.

-The Ontario Minister of Agriculture has instructed another distribution of sample packages of the best and most productive sorts of cereals, &c., to be made from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The distribution will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, field pease, Indian corn and potatoes. Each sample will weigh three pounds. The qualiy of the seed will be of the best, the varieties true to name, and the packages will be sent free to applicants, through the mail. The object in view is the improvement of the character and quality of the grain, &c., grown in Canada, an effort widely appreciated, and the choice of varieties to be sent out will be confined to those which have been found to succeed well at the Experimental Farms. These samples will be sent only to those who apply personally. Only one sample of one sort can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat or barley. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, before the 15th March. Parties writing will please mention the sort of grain they would prefer and should the available stock of the variety named be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place. Letters may be sent to the Experimental Farm free of postage.

-Application is being sought for letters patent incorporating the Canadian Tanners' Glue Company, Limited. Capital, \$300,000: Headquarters, Quebec. Among the applicants are: Frederic Marquis, manufacturer, Quebec; J. H. Wintermeyer, manufacturer, and Edwin H. Soully, manufacturer, of Berlin, Ont. Also for letters patent incorporating the Letang Hardware Company, of Montreal. Also for the incoporation of a company for the purpose of constructing a railway from Ottawa to Morrisburg, with power to acquire and maintain steam and other vessels and operate the same between the terminus of the railway and points in the state of New York. Also for an act to incorporate a railway and colonization company, with power to construct and operate a railway from some point between Lethbridge and Coutts, on the line of the Alberta Railway & Coal Company, to some point in or near township 1, range 30, west, of 42 meridian, N.W.T., wih branches fifteen miles each, to colonize lands. Also for letters patent incorporating the Electric Fire Roofing Company, Limited. Capi-tal, \$300,000. Headquarters, Montreal. Among the applicants are: Hon. A. A. Thibaudeau, R. Wilson-Smith, and H. Meldrum, of Montreal.





The Rideau Lakes Navigation Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000, the incorporators being Messrs. D. Noonan, J. Swift, and H. W. Wilson, of Kingston, Ont., C. R. Church, and G. E. Kidd, of Ottawa, and M. Zimmerman, of New York.

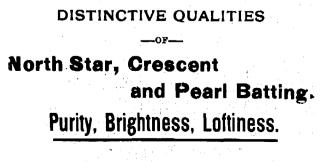
-The new discriminating stumpage dues on pulpwood are in force in this Province. They have been fixed and made effective by order-in-Council, which has received the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor. No legislation in the matter will therefore be necessary. It is expected that the result of this action on the part of the Government will be to largely increase the amount of capital invested here in he manufacture of pulp and paper and the number of hands employed in the mills. The stumpage dues are inereased from 40 cents to \$1.90 a cord, and there is a rebate of \$1.50 per cord upon all pulp wood manufactured in this Province.

-The season of navigation just closed is stated by the Owen Sound "Times" to have been prosperous and successful beyond its predecessors. From a business standpoint it has been the most prosperous in years. Freight has been plentiful and rates high. Another feature for congratulation has been the comparatively few losses compared with las year. Particularly is this feature marked with respect to the local lines. In 1898 the Great Northern Transit Co. lost the steamers Pacific & Northern Belle by fire, and with its sister company, the North Shore Navigation Company, suffered several more or less serious accidents during the scason. For 1899, \$100 will cover any injuries the steamers of the Northern Navigation Co. have sustained during the The C.P.R. fleet has also come through entire season. without serious mishaps. With the exception of the damage resulting from the conflagration of the Athabasca, in August, nothing worth menioning has happened. The year 1899 will certainly be remembered as one of exceptional freedom from disaster."

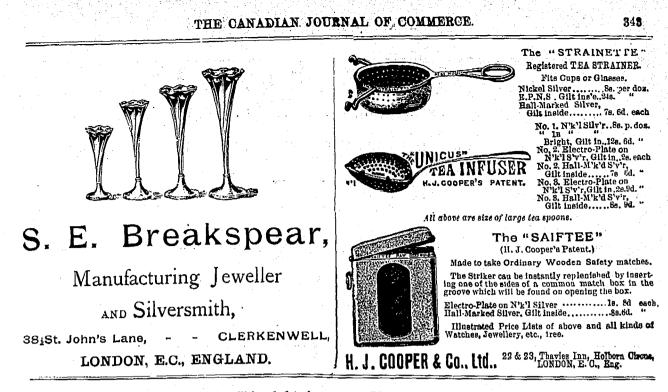
Our Oak Leather is Tanned and Curried in the good old way and made into Belting, with the accumulative experience of 43 years. "Extra" Brand.



-Our Edmonton, Alta., correspondent writes: The following have recently opened up business here: J. Claussen. fruits, confectionery and dry goods; W. F. Timm, shoes; Carl Intemann, grocer; Abraham Cristal, wholesale and retail liquors; F. J. Mooney, confectionery, etc., and Alberta Music Store, branch of Calgary Music Co. The Jacques Cartier Bank has announced its intention to close the branch here at an early date, and from report it is believed a number of capitalists from the East will start a private bank to take its place. J. V. E. Carpenter has sold out his tobacco business to Robert Hockley. J. D. Clarke has sold out his general grocery business here and moved to British Columbia. The farmers at Fort Saskatchewan and vicinity have erected a large grist and flour mill on-the co-operative plan, fitted with all modern machinery, out expect it will be too small to meet the growing demand. The Dowling Milling Co. has also erected a large mill on the banks of the Saskatchewan at this point, the equal of any mill in the N.W.T. or Manitoba. The crops here last year were very heavy but not of as good quality as the earlier prospects warranted. Farmers cut the crop too soon and consequently it shrunk and although bright and hard and untouched by frost, it does not command the figure it would had they been less hasty, but all are contented with results and are prospering. But little of the grain has been marketed yet, for want of sleighing and the farmers' demand for higher prices. Fur has begun to arrive from the North in small quantities and commands good prices. The larger shipments will not reach here before the opening of navigation on the northern rivers. Weather so mild lately that water is on the streets and most of the snow has disappeared from the exposed side nills. There have been no business failures here of late, and by the hopeful and satisfied tone of the merchants generally do not anticipate any. P. Wagner, tailor and men's furnishings, has sold his business to his wife.

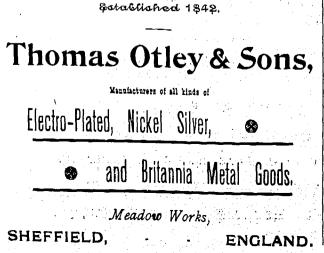


No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow filings of short staple. Not even in lowest grades. Three grades-Three prices and far the best for the price.



-Visitors to the water front Toronto will be glad to hear that the present rickety sheds and dangerous pathways to the wharves are to be removed and more commodious and sightly structures and roadways built. The Richelieu & Ont. Co., the Hamilton Steamboat Co. and the Niagara Navigation Co. will each have new offices, waiting rooms, &c. There is ample room for a similar class of improvements in this city. The C.P.R. will build an elevator at Toronto where the unsightly coal sheds stand, east of Yonge street wharf.

-The "Roller Mill" does not approve of Mr. Conners' syndicate, it says: "The fine old virtue of civic loyalty was omitted from the make-up of William J. Conners, the Buffao grain-shovelling contractor and head of a syndicate which in return for dock and elevator concessions in Montreal, Canada, has bound itself to divert over 100,000,000 bushels of grain from Buffalo to that city in the next three years." Civic virtue is all very well in its sphere, but when a man sees more money can be made in one city than another his "civic virtue" is apt, and properly apt, to give way to the virtue of taking care of No. 1. Our contemporary should awake to the fact that Buffalo is sadly behind the times compared to Montreal. Another reference to the syndicate reads: "The Battle for the Bushels and the Barrels will soon be on. The Conners syndicate has secured big concessions and privileges at Montreal from the Canadian Government, and as soon as it can build its elevators and fleet it will make powerful efforts to wrest from Buffalo, New York and other U.S. cities a large share of the wheat, flour, and general freight-caryying business originating on the Great Lakes. Its argument wil consist in lower freight rates and a shorter export route, and the only way to meet it will be with an equally good or superior argument of the same kind."



-War criticisms are often quite amusing. Mr. Stead, editor of "Review of Reviews," by some unexplained method has been informed what his Satanic Majesty thinks of the war. Mr. Stead talks of this personage as though they were great chums, sharing each other's confidences. It will be remembered that he spoke some time ago as though he were equally intimate with his Creator. Mr. Stead's friends need to watch him, when a man talks of having confidential relations with the powers of the air he is not quite sane. Vanity has upset Mr. Stead's mental balance.

-A retail dry goods dealer of Montreal, N. Mercier, has assigned. He owes \$5,200. He was formerly with St. Louis & Mercier, though not a partner. He started on his own account last spring with limited capital.

-Duck-&-Hunter, grocers, Windsor, Ont., have assigned. "The firm was originally Smith & Duck, who dissolved in '04. the latter continuing alone. Hunter, who was a clerk, was admitted as partner in March, '99.



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



Produced by Fermenting Worts, and at Present Wasted.

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

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

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

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

-A settlement at 50 cents in the dollar, eash, has been secured by J. A. Newton, men's furnishings, Strathroy, Ont., recently referred to.

-At Wendover, Ont., A. Boudreau, general dealer, is in financial difficulties. He has been in business 14 years, compromising in '96, at 25 in the dollar on liabilities of \$1,600. -A deputation from the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association waited on the Minister of Agriculture, this week, with reference to proposed legislation in the interests of fruit growers. They desire to have legislation passed at the next session of the Legislature, which will better regulate packing and transportation of fruit, especially apples, exported to Great Britain. They are anxious to prevent the fraudulent practice of putting the best apples on the top of the barrel.



(Under Royal Letters Patent, No. 6876.)



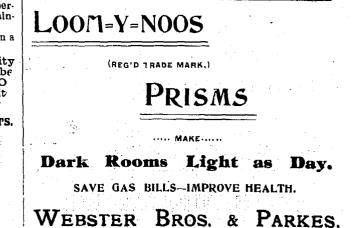
-Announcement has been made by the Grand Trunk diailway that the arrangements have been perfected whereby the road can now accept flour to be stored in Montreal until the opening of navigation, May 15 next, at a rate of two cents per 100 pounds in addition to the current export rate at the time of shipment from the mill. Both the torand Trunk and Canadian Pacific have cancelled all commodity rates on pitch, tar and tankage in carloads from toro..to, Hamilton, Ingersoll and London, to New York, i nitadelphia, Baltimore, and Scheneetady. Regular class rates as per official classification will govern.

-Industries are forging ahead whether for war or for peace. A Berlin dispatch states that the Bundesrath has adopted the navy bill. The measure provides for the doubling of the present number of battleships and the construction of six large and seven small additional cruisers. The expenditure will be provided for annually in the estimates. The preamble anticipates that the scheme will be completed by 1916 at an annual increase of the expenditure of cleven million marks, which sum is to be raised by loans without fresh taxation.

-At the recent annual meeting of the Seaforth, Ont., Board of Trade the following new officers were chosen: President, A. Young; Vice-President, James Scott; Secretary, W. D. McLean; Treaurer, W. K. Pearce; Council, F. Holmestead, M. Y. Maelean, F. C. G. Minty, D. D. Wilson, J. C. Greig, G. Sills, J. L. Killoran and W. D. Reid.

-1t is runnoured the Great Northern Railway Company of Quebee is negotiating for the purchase of the Grenville and Carillon Railway. In securing the Grenville and Carillon charter the Great Northern would secure power of entrance into Montreal over the North Shore, and other privileges by grace of a charter granted in 1859.

-An offer of 30 cents in the dollar, cash, is being made by Carpenter & Son, furniture and undertaking, Tilsonburg, Ont. Debts amount to \$3,400, with assets about \$2,500.



228 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Que.

BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF ABUSE.

Every time a man is openly attacked he is being advertised. In order to have him become the best known person in the city it is only necessary to attack him strongly and keep it up. Every time the departmental stores are attacked they are being most favorably advertised for the very base of the attacks is an acknowledgment that they sell goods cheaper than individual stores. All that is necessary in order to have them become the only popular distributing centres is that they be attacked vigorously and All the money they pay for advertising does not long. benefit them half as much as vigorous attacks through legislative channels. This proves the seriousness of the cause and in its truthful aspect lies the real benefit of advertising. Should any popular store in a large city announce that for a certain hour it would sell genuine gold dollars for ninety-five cents, there would be a string of customers fifty yards long in waiting, simply because they believed in the truth of the advertisement.

It is stated the Retail Dealers' Association of Canada intend to urge important legislation upon the Local and Dominion Governments during the approaching sessions. The greater part will be directed against the departmental They have four bills to bring before the Ontario stores. The first is a measure for the equalization Legislature. of taxation. This bill was urged last session, for the taxation of departmental stores, but in the present case it will be somewhat altered. Last year the proposal was to levy a tax on the volume of business, but one difficulty was the inability to ascertain the volume of business done by small traders. In the present bill it is proposed that in cities of 30,000 and over merchants doing a business of \$50,000 or over shall pay a tax of one-eighth per cent., the tax to increase one-eighth for each additional \$50,000 up to 2 per cent. One-third of the revenue so produced, it is proposed, shall go to the Provincial Government, and two-thirds to the municipality. The next enactment is a change in the present law fixing the criminal responsibility of corporations, bringing them under the jurisdiction of a magistrate. At present, it is held, if a corporation misrepresents its goods and defrauds the public there is practically no remedy, but in the case of a small dealer redress can be had at the Police Court. A third to be asked for is that all lines of trade be defined, and a record of them kept for the purpose of licensing them in cities of 30,000 and over. The fourth will relate to trading stamp companies, It, too, was up last year, but now the proposed tax is increased. It is placed at \$2,000 per annum in cities of 30,000 or over, \$1,000 in cities less than 30,000 and over 5,000, and \$500 in places of less than 5,000. The Dominion regislation to be asked will be to make it a criminal offence to misrepresent in any kind of advertisement the weight, quality, or value of any article; an Act to prevent the false stamping of goods, and an amendment to the Adulteration Act to protect the public against frauds of that class. It will include the appointment of a public analyst for an places of 20,000 and upward.

The indivdual dealer who proves that he sells a better quality of goods than is regularly kept in departmental stores and at a proportionately lower price is aiding his cause in the only real way in which success can be achieved. Should the smaller stores make it a rule to obtain samples of goods sold by the departmental stores on advertised sales days and put their own goods at a fraction less price in the window it would conclusively prove that the smaller store was the better one to buy from. All the talk about the departmental store's ability to purchase goods so much cheaper is only believed by the class of people who still look for sanded sugar and watered currants and deem the grocer dishonest simply because he is a grocer. The assistants in many departmental stores do not always patronise their own employers, but go to individual stores. Departmental stores will live and thrive but properly conducted individual stores will not become fewer.

-Mr. George Gooderham, Toronto, is having a steam cutter built.

-An electric tramway is projected for the Little Metis district to connect with the Intercolonial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1900.

AN ELEVATOR SCANDAL.

24h

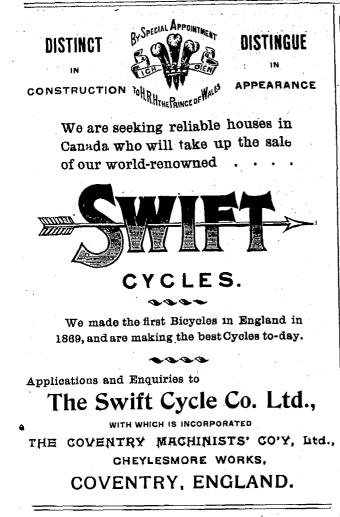
A circular has been issued on behalf of a number of members of the Chicago Board of Trade demanding changes in its rules to put a check upon combines amongst the owners of elevators to manipulate the prices or grain. It is alleged that, criminal practices are protected by the present methods of business that would land the perpetrators in the penitentiary if attempted in another sphere. The men who own, lease and manage the public elevators in Chicago in their own interest are, in law and in fact, the custodians of the property stored therein. They hold the elevator receipts and have the wheat sold, let us say, for December delivery. Suddenly, while trade is in an apparently healthy condition, and before the time for delivery comes, weakness develops in the market and the price begins to drop. The elevator men are putting cash wheat upon the market. It is the wheat of which they are only the custodians; wheat which they have already sold for future delivery; it is wheat owned by those to whom it has been sold. Down goes the price, one, two, three, four, five cents a bushel, or more if necessary. No one is able to assign any commercial reason for the decline. The owners are discouraged, then demoralized, at last "panicky," and they "jump out" of what they had bought for December. They sell to To the custodians of their property who "take whom? it in for a turn." That's liquidation as the elevator combine understand it. Do you see nothing criminal in this? Let us look into it. Suppose that instead of 100,000 bushels of wheat the property consisted of 1,000 shares of Nouthwestern railway stock in the custody of theofficers of the First National bank, from whom the owner of the stock had borrowed money upon it, and which they held for him, just as the wheat is held, on margin. Suppose, now, that the cashier of the bank should sell out this stock, and so weaken the market and break down the price; what then? The bank is perfectly good and could buy back the stock and return it to the owner any time he wanted it; but that would not prevent proceedings being taken against the officers of the bank criminally and sending the guilty one to the penitentiary, perhaps. What is the difference in the two cases? Only this: that the system of the Board of Trade permits the manager of an elevator to do an act commercially, and, after a fashion, legally, which is a crime outside of that institution.



Luxury and Home Comforts. Unexcelled Cuisine. Inclusive Terms, from 10/6 per day.

TRIEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES : For Management, "UNPARALLELED," LONDON. For Visitors, "Emminities," London.





complished if the details had gone further, so as to show particulars which, when summed up, amount to the above To convert a deficit of \$810,484 into a surplus total. of \$33,615 in two years is so notable a financial feat it would be interesting to have the process fully explained, cspecially so, when additional taxation was not resorted to for increasing the revenue. We commend the Government for its wise policy in regard to dairy enterprises, which was intended to develop an improved quality of butter and cheese, rather than to increase the number of factories. The extension of dairy enterprises will follow more satisfactorily and more permanently from an increased demand owing to the improved quality of our products, than under the artificial stimulus of government aid.

The amount of the debt converted to end of 1899 was stated to be, \$7,333,297. the annual saving in the interest until the original bonds commence to mature being \$34,-202. Owing to the depression in the money market, or increased value of money, for we are not disposed to regard "depression" as the appropriate term, the process of converting the debt securities will be discontinued until more favourable conditions arise. The following are the estimates for next year ending 30th June, 1901, compared with the estimated expenditures for current year, with the respective increases or decreases of 1901:

	1900-1901	1899-1900	Inco	or Dec	
· k	\$	\$.		\$	
Public Debt	1,549,493	1,570,411	d	20,918	
Legislation	193,894	192,894	i	1,000	
Civil Government		279,276	i	434	
Administration of Justice .	522,200	559,033	đ	37,833	
Public Instruction, etc	437,060	437,360	d	300	
Public Works and Buildings	158,205	130,402	1	27,803	١.
Agriculture	189,150	203,650	đ.	14,500	
Lands, Forest & Fisheries	139,000	129,000	i.	10,000	
Colonization and Mines, etc.	138,250	166,095	đ	27.845	

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association (INCORPORATED)

EDERICK A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT

Mutual Reserve Building, New York City.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT-Dec. 31, 1898

Made in accordance with Standard used in Schedule "F" of report by New York Insurance Department of Examination, 1898.

Income During 1898, \$6,134,327,27 Death Losses Faid, 1898, \$3,587,500,95 Total Paid Members, 1898, \$4,584,095,12 CASH AND INVESTED ASSETS.

Net Surplus invested and Cash over all Liabilities, actual and contingent, Dec. 31, 1898..... \$1,383,176,38

BUSINESS RECEIVED AND IN FORCE.

Business written in 1898......Policies, 12,779 Ins., 832,027,39⁰ Total Business in Force Dec. 31, 1898..... "102,379 "209,169,32 Total Death Losese padi by Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association since organization, over THIRTY-SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

EXOBLLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every Town, City and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will and the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION TARY CAN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers, General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe.

Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, - - NEW YORK CITY

Montreal (Office,	-	· -	-	97	St.	James	St.
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ΞТ.	W.	Р.	PATTERSON.	Gen.

Lunatic Asylums, Reforma-				
matories, etc	434,000	435,900	đ	1,900
Charities	44,570	44,675	ď	105
Miscellaneous	149,925	184,540	d	34,615
Railways	349,672	413,740	ď	64,068
Repayment of railway guar-				e en la compañía de l
antee deposits		33,072	d	33,072
Totals	4,585,130	4,780,052	d	195,922

Mr. Marchand's Budget speech on the whole may be described as a very elaborate effort to prove that his government has effected large economies in its administration of the affairs of this Province. Whether their success in this endeavour has been as great as is claimed may be disputable, but we see no reason to question the sincerity of the effort, and for this the Provincial Government deserves commendation.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The usual annual report of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade is always a document of considerable Although much of the information in it has interest. already been made public, the resume of the year's work done is valuable as indicating in a concise form the progress that has been made in extending the trade and commerce of this city which is the principal centre of the trade of the Dominion. The general tone of the report is one recording a state of general prosperity in the country during the past year and leads on to the expectation of its continuance in the future. An examination of the report is convincing evidence that much attention and time has been given by the President and Council to all the matters that have been under consideration and they have had a measure of success in their efforts to obtain commercial advantages that deserve public acknowledgment. They may not have succeeded in getting all that is desirable, but they doubtless did all that was possible at the time and it will be for their successors to follow up the good work.

The tables in the report show that the trade in both imports and exports from Montreal are constantly increasing year by year, the imports for the year being

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Man.

\$55,018,544, an excess of 27 per cent. over the preceding year, whilst the exports were \$64,040,982, an increase over any previous year and double the exports of either of the years of 1889 or 1890. The exports would have been considerably larger from this port but for the fact, that has been mentioned in these columns before, that some of the larger of the regular liners in the Atlantic trade had been chartered by the Imperial Government for South African service and consequently large quantities of goods for export, of necessity, owing to the scarcity of freight space, had to be diverted to other ports.

848

Considerable space is devoted to the harbour works in the centre and west end and the agreement with the Conners' syndicate for elevators and warehouses. Alf of which is looked upon as being in good shape and like-' ly to benefit the trade in the future. These points are. all fresh in the minds of the public and doubtless each individual has formed his own opinion thereon. There appears to be an omission, however, inasmuch as no men--tion is made of the latest plan for the accommodation of the trade below the St. Mary's current as proposed by the Hon. Minister of Public Works. One of the most important matters dealt with in the report is that affecting the ship channel and the pilot service. The Council has been most persistent in its representations to the Covernment on these points and those representations have been well attended to. In this connection it is only fair to say that the Government has always endeavoured to keep up the improvements in the channel to meet the requirements of the larger class of vessels that now run on the St. Lawrence route, as well as to give an. improved buoy service. There is much that remains to be done that will tend to minimise the dangers of the St. Lawrence from the Gulf to Montreal and the Board has obtained the assurance of the departments at Ottawa that attention will be given to all these matters. The dangers of this route have been magnified by interested parties and the underwriters have taken advantage of the ery, and, for the time being, have made a discriminating rate of marine insurance against the St. Lawrence The difference in the increased rate is large route. enough to seriously handicap the traffic in Canadian wa-In this respect the Board of Trade might well ters. have dealt more vigorously with this subject in the remonstrances against the unfairness of this discrimination. It will clearly be the duty of the new Council to use all possible means for removing this discrimination. Unless this is accomplished we may find a bar to the great increase of traffic expected from our deepened canals in the fact that the difference in insurance rates will prevent ocean vessel coming to the river to take it away.

The butter and cheese trade has now become one of It is gratifying to find the most important in Canada. by the statistics in the report that it is growing rapidly and that our products in these lines have a first rank in the British markets. Canadian cheese has had that enviable position for several years back, but our butter was in a way neglected, as it was not prepared in a manner suitable for markets abroad. Some five or six years ago attention to this was pressed upon the farmers of the country by both the Federal and Provincial authorities, as it previously had been years ago in this Journal. with so much effect that the result is a remarkable expansion of the exports of that article. When the advice of the governments and the energetic action of the Federal Government had only begun to be felt the shipments in 1895 of butter to foreign markets were 77,828 packages. In 1896 the shipments were 177,109 packages. Each succeeding year showed a steady increase and in the year just closed the slipments of butter from this port amounted to 494,953 packages and the report says it all found a ready market at excellent prices.

This feature of the report is most encouraging for the farmers. It proves that it pays to study the tastes and fancies of the people with whom we desire to trade and that it is well worth while to be careful that whatever we have to export should be of the best quality whether butter or any other product.

Altogether, the report, without having any striking feature that is new to the general reader contains matter that will be worth preserving. The financial position of the Board itself is satisfactory. It holds a large and valuable building the returns for rentals from which are now consideredable. The income from this source enables the interest on the bonded debt to be paid and leave a surplus for the general fund, which, although not large will doubtless increase in future years, if the careful management of the successive treasurers is continued. Mr. Robert Mackay has been elected President for coming year and Mr. Henry Miles, Vice-President.

FAILURES IN CANADA, 1899.

The failures in this country are classified in Dun's Review under the headings, Manufacturing, Trading and Transport. The total liabilities of these several divisions of each class for years 1899, 1898, and 1897 were as in subjoined table:

	1899		1898		1897
Ne	. Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities
· •	° \$		\$		\$
Iron 5	1,283,058	8	298,400	13	324,725
Tools 12	31,104	22	192,672	8	66,818
Wool 4	48,865	3	6,233	14	391,505
Cotton	• • • • • •	1	4,500	1	250
Wood 31	226,004	- 38	525,014	54	538,44
Clothing 45	633,657	65	148,933	91	240,279
Hats 3	4,612	3	10,213	3	110,88
Chemicals 3	36,3\$1	4	35,950	3	21,48
Printing 9	126,956	10	6 S,6 69	20	100,15
Milling 15	70,526	15	\$3,564	29	177,59
Leather 35	368,425	29	223,868	44	424,51
Liquors 7	66,904	3	60,014	4	61,87
Earthenware 2	247,243	- 5	18,505	10	\$1,86
Miscellaneous	1,450,418	98	_ 552,54S	165	1,118,74
Manufacturing	4,594,153	303	2,229,083	459	3,659,13
General stores 215	1,341,452	258	1,601,024	341	2,901,20
Grocers181	575,912	173	1,781,250	258	968,96
Hotels 54	309,244	46	153,820	79	353,09
Liquors 51	204,203	- 30	200,727	37	103,97
Clothing ' 60	551,084	63	568,969.	94	619,70
Dry Goods 74	1,247,464	94	1,198,514	129	2,105,94
Shoes 66	327,183	60	370,488	76	470,11
Furniture 10	33,136	19	72,413	27	142,28
Stoves 35	221,44S	34	336,649	46	349,81
Drugs 21	102,104	27	73,256	29	80,48
Jewelry 23	127,137	19	\$3,977	28	137,38
Books 10	63,775	10	38,051	23	167,59
Caps 10	72,619	20	212,380	15	114,71
Miscellaneous135	776,377	111	720,722	133	1,413,52
Trading 950	5,953,138	964	7,412,240	1315	9,931,80
Transporters, &c 19	111,384	33	180,000	35	566.55
Total1,287 10,	658,675 1,30	00 9	0,821,323 1	.809	14,157,49

The returns are anomalous. The manufactures grouped under the heading "Iron" were certainly highly prosperous last year, far more so than in 1898 and 1897, yet the insolvents in 1899 had liabilities four times the amount

of these in two previous years. Although last year was so much more favourable for business than its immediate predecessors the liabilities of insolvents engaged in manu facturing were, \$4,594,153, against \$2,229,083 in 1898, and \$3,659,135 for the same class of failures. Those of a trading class show a marked decline last year, the total liabilities being \$1.459,102 less than in 1898, and \$3,978,-668 below those of 1897. General stores and dry goods insolvents alone had \$2,360,000 less liabilities than 1897, and grocers \$423,000. Traders in liquors, stores, and drugs, however, were more unfortunate last year as their total liabilities were greater than in 1897. The transportation business makes a good showing in this respect in 1899.

IMPORTED SAMPLES.

In our issue of 29th September last, we narrated the experience of a Sheffield manufacturer who came to this city with a small hand satchel containing patterns of his goods which, being of solid silver and highly artistic, were costly, No two pieces were alike, as his object was to show as many samples as could possibly be packed in a hand bag. Before being allowed to remove these goods from the Custom ouse he had to pay duty amounting to \$15.75, equal to 30 per cent., yet, although next day after releasing them they were taken out of Canada en route to the States, no rebate was allowed. For the opportunity of showing these articles to a few of our storekeepers he was charged \$15.75! We condemned this as an exorbitant charge, which was wholly contrary to the spirit of the preferential tariff. On the 10th November we stated another case of an English manufacturer having had to pay \$369.36 duty on samples most of which were taken out of Canada in a day or two.

In speaking of the latter case we pointed out the difficulty of distinguishing between sample goods brought in and taken back intact and those of which some are intended for sale. While recognizing the necessity for protecting the Customs from goods alleged to be samples being imported without paying duty, we presssed on the Government the urgency of some arrangement being made to allow samples being admitted free. We have much pleasure in reporting that our plea and remonstrance have induced the Government to change the rule as to imported samples. They are now to be allowed a full rebate on being taken out of the country when they are identified by the Customs as having been entered as sam-We see a difficulty in working such a regulation, ples. but doubtless the ingenuity of the Customs officials will overcome it, as we believe the Government is sincere in desiring to facilitate and develop the movement for larger trade with Great Britain.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY, 1899.

Although the prices of raw cotton advanced steadily throughout the past year, the demand was so lively as to enable manufacturers in Great Britain to clear better profits than they had reaped for many years. Not only those who make their own yarn, but others whose cloth is produced from bought yarn had good results out of the trade of 1899. The raw material from the States advanced 45 per cent. last year, and the Egyptian about 32 per cent. As the time drew near for gathering the American cotton crop, the usual speculations arose as to its yield. One authority placed it at 11,000,000 bales,

which was so generally relied on in Lancashire as to keep purchasers from buying freely. Another estimate put the coming crop at 9,000,000 only. Λ growing belief in the lower figures being nearer correct sprang up as deliveries began, This gave rise to a bull movement which was maintained to the close of the year. Early in August, 1899, "middling American" was quoted at 3 12-32d; at the close of that month the price was 3 15-32d; a month later 4d was reached; in another month, December 1st, 4 11-32d, and the price advanced until the close of the year. In "32's Twist," the rise from August to October was from 53d to 63d, and to December 1, 6 13-16d. In "40's Weft," the advance from early August to 1st December was from 514-16d to 915-16d, with further increase later. At the close of the year, "spot middling" stood at 41d, the maximum for 1899, the confidence in the crop reaching 11 million bales having given way to a belief that about 10 millions would The average price of 'middling" is given be the limit. by the London "Economist" from whose article our data are derived, as 3 9-16d against 3 5-16d in 1898. The average of "good fair Egyptian" being 54d as compared with 4 5-16d in previous year.

"Early in last year the orders for yarn made from Ame ricán cotton were moderate, a condition which was diminishing the margin between the cost of raw material and the yield of yarn produced. Trouble over a threatened strike amongst the weavers disturbed the trade for awhile until it was averted by wages being advanced 24 percent. This settlement gave the required confidence, so that production greatly increased. The Indian market absorbed large quantities, in view of rising prices. Yarn was largely in demand, and throughout the year its production only kept pace with the activity of the looms. Although manufacturing went on so briskly there was no accumulation of stocks at the mills. The home market for yarn seems to have made up for a slackened demand for export, the continental cotton manufacturers requiring less of British made yarns, owing, we believe, to the increase in spinning machinery operated by foreign manufacturers. Bolton spinnings, however, in the latter part of the year were very active as "quite a boom set in, and producers of the finer numbers in coarse and carded descriptions were, perhaps, never so deeply under contract as at the present time."

To manufacturers of cotton cloths business has been encouraging. Orders are on hand from leading customers which will keep producers active for a length of time. India has been taking close upon half of the total exports of cotton cloths, and shipments to China have been large. The present famine in India will lower consumption, but in spite of this drawback, the trade with India will be active for some months. Our contemporary gives the following table of shipments of cotton goods from Lancashire:

	Total.	To India.	India's
Year.	yards.	yards. 1	proportion.
1899	5,440,551,600	2,319,677,000	42.64 per cent.
1898	5,216,053,900	2,246,049,300	43.06 "
1897	4,792,268,600	1,892,546,500	39.41 "

The following markets show an increase in 1899 over 1898: China, 67,700,000 yards; India, 97,200,000; West Indies, 54,700,000; United States, 23,700,000; South America, 36,900,000; Morocco, 18,000,000; Dutch India, 15,200,000; Philippine Islands, 13,900,000; Egypt, 13,000,000; Central America, 11,900,000; West Africa, 12,600,000; Australia, 5,300,000; Canada, 5,100,000; Mexico, 4,700,000; France, 3,000,000; Persia, 5,100,000; Portugal, 5,100,000; Belgium, 4,800,000; Greece, 3,300,-000. The decreases last year of cotton goods shipments from England were: Brazil, 76,000,000 yards; Turkey, 57,000,000; Japan, 11,000,000; Germany, 9,200,000; Holland, 4,600,000; Gibraltar, 2,500,000; Malta, 1,400,-000; Uruguay, 2,500,000.

These enormous ligures give a most striking exhibit of the vast production of the Lancashire cotton mills. The eight markels above named took 164,200,000 of yards less last year, yet the aggregate shipments were enormously increased, as, to other markets, the exports in 1899 were 388,697,700 yards in excess of those in 1898.

The average profit for the year on the share capital engaged in the Lancashire spinning mills was 101 per cent., but, allowing for the interest on loans, the return was about 8 per cent. Although considered satisfactory we do not regard a yield of 8 per cent. on capital sunk in a manufacturing industry as an adequate return, for it is subject to very serious vieissitudes and capital locked up in machinery and other plant is practically irrecoverable save at an enormous sacrifice. The companies number 77, they employ 6,025,990 spindles, and their capital amounts to \$28,730,000. There are now beng erected 12 new mills to run 880,000 spindles. Although large orders are booked ahead, it is deemed likely that the current year, 1900, will not result as favourably to the cottontrade as 1899. In 1898 England imported 19,004,896 ewts. of cotton, and in 1899 only 14,520,391 cwts., the quantity last year being 253.59 less while the total value was only 18.79 less. This shows that the raw material used in the larger part of last year cost less than what is now being worked up, so that unless prices are maintained the profits of current year will decline below those of 1899, as stocks are low and the prices of cotton are now very high.

THE ERIE CANAL AND THE GRAIN TRADE OF THE FUTURE.

The full reports on the condition of the Eric Canal, the condition of which had leaked out in advance, were alluded to in this Journal on the 12th January, have now been made public along with Governor Roosevelt's message transmitting them to the New York Legislature. The material facts are not changed to any extent from what was given out by the leakage, but the details are of interest to other people than those of the State of New York, and especially to Canadians who are designated in all the reports as being most formidable competitors for commercial supremacy.

The report of the Canal Commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, the report of the committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce, on the relative decline of New York as the commercial centre of the continent, and the message of the Governor to the Legislature, all agree that measures, almost of an heroic character, must be adopted if the interests of New York are to maintain their supremacy. With unanimity the three documents all agree, primarily in blaming the railroads for the unfair discrimination against New York in favour of other Atlantic ports. The New York Central is specially pointed out as the chief of sinners in this respect, because that road has been the recipient of so many advantages from the State and the old story of ingratitude for past favours has again to be recorded.

Two schemes for the enlargement of the Eric Canal are submitted. One is to make it so that boats 125 feet long and 8 feet draught, capable of carrying 43 tons, the estimated cost of which will be over \$21,000,000. The second scheme is a more ambitious one, it provides for an enlargement of the greater part of the present canal with portions of the line entirely new. It is calculated for boats 150 feet long, 25 feet wide and 10 feet draught, with a cargo capacity of 1,000 tons. The estimated cost of which is placed at over \$62,000,000. It is stated that the larger plan can be completed in five years and it is the one urgently pressed for adoption in all the documents we have mentioned above. The measure has yet to pass the Legislature and then submitted to a popular vote of the whole State. It is proposed that 60 per cent. of the whole cost shall be borne by the city of New York and 40 per cent. by the towns all along the line of the canal. Governor Roosevelt is strenuous in his advocacy of the larger scheme. He says that \$62,000,000 is not too large a sum for the great State of New York to pay for a work that will secure the commercial supremacy it now possesses for the future. He is of opinion that with a canal of the proposed dimensions New York will have nothing to fear from the competition of the 14 feet deep Canadian canals.

This question is one that is sure to give rise to long debates before it reaches the popular vote. It will be interesting to watch its progress. It appears certain that the measure will be opposed by all the railroad interests as well as by that large class of economists who will object to being taxed for its cost. Doubtless, however, it is sure to pass. Speaking for the New York Central Railway, one of its principal officials, in reply to the charges brought against that road, said, the spending of all those millions would doubtless be a good thing for the politicians, but that it will not reverse the present conditions under which trade is done, which are entirely different to those of ten years ago.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Imperial Parliament was opened on 30th inst., when the Queen's Speech, as it is termed, was read by the Lord High Chancellor. The address consists almost wholly of eulogies of the heroism of the soldiers engaged in resisting the invasion of the British colonies in South Africa, accompanied by expressions of deep regret that so many valuable lives have been sacrificed. One passage in the Speech will be historic as it has no precedent and marks an era in the work of consolidating the Empire, the Queen says:

"The brilliant courage and soldier-like qualities of the colonial forces engaged in South Africa have already earned high admiration, and patriotic offers of assistance, which it was not possible to accept, have come from many other colonies, with populations of various races. I have received from the ruling chiefs of native states of India numerous offers to place their troops and the resources of their states at my disposal for service in South Africa. These proofs of their loyalty to myself and devotion to the cause of my Empire have afforded me much gratification."

It seems unfortunate that the offers of Indian troops were not accepted as men from the hill tribes are peculiraly suitable for the operations being carried on against against the Boers. Indian troops were introduced into Europe by Disraeli, when it was deemed well to caution Russia by this display of Imperial resources, and this

precedent might well have been followed in the present war. The determination is expressed to bring the struggle to a victorious conclusion. The need of more extensive defences is dwelt upon in most emphatic language. The federation of Australasia is spoken of as certain to prove "advantageous not to the colonies merely but to the Empire at large." The debate on the Queen's speech was hardly worthy of the distinguished statesmen who took part in it.

The disposition shown to make the conduct of the war a party question was rebuked by Lord Salisbury who said: "Many a country has commenced a war with the difficulties of the kind we experience. We have only to look at what the Northern States of America went through at the beginning of the civil war to see how easy it would be to draw a mistaken inference from the reverses we have met at the outset. We have every ground to think that if we set ourselves heartily to work and exert all the undoubled instruments of the power we possess, we shall bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. We have work which appeals to us as subjects of the Queen and it must throw in the shade all thoughts of party expediency. The only place where movement to bring this great issue into party controversy, would meet with sympathy was Pretoria. Our effort must be to retrieve the present situation which cannot be allowed to This Empire is a valuable and splendid, but relast. sponsible possession,. We must concentrate our efforts. If we do not tame all the smaller passions into one great duty we run the danger of convulsions which will tarnish the Empire's lustre and perhaps menace its integrity." The London papers all condemn the eagerness of party leaders to use the war for party purposes. It is evident that a big political storm is brewing which will put the Government in danger of sharing the fate which suddenly befell the one whose bad management of the Crimean war led to its downfall.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The abandonment of Spion Kop, or hill, by a British force almost immediately after its capture, has cast a dark cloud over the war situation. Between gloom and despair there is, however, a deep gulf fixed. The darkest hour is the one nearest the dawn. The Spion hill seems to have been regarded as an eminence commanding the Boer position. It was taken by a gallant assault, it was held for a short time until the lamentable discovery was made that its strategic value had been over-rated and the power of the British force to hold it entirely mistaken. The topographical features of the upper part of the hill were evidently unknown to the British General, as also were the strength and positions of the They had the range to an inch, they knew each enemy. point on the hill, and had it covered by cannon and rifles. To hold such an exposed position with a smaller force without cannon was impossible, so the only course was to abandon a height so dearly won, so bravely held for a time, but which was found, even if kept, not to have the advantages it was supposed to possess.

In censuring the movement to seize Spion hill it is overlooked that our generals are fighting a foe who knows every spot of the ground, and who has entrenched himself on rocky eminences that are more difficult to take by assault than the strongest fortifications. Sebastopol resisted the attacks of the combined armies of England

and France from September, 1854, to September, 1855, an entire year. But the defenders of that famous fortress held a weaker position than that occupied by the Boers. To run trench parallels gradually converging upon a line of forts, as was done at Sebastopol, until their base is reached, is a strategic movement quite impossible when the enemy occupies precipitous eminences extending for several miles, whereon he has ranges of cannon and mortars that command all the avenues of approach, which are also exposed to the fire of rifles held by sheltered The Boers, practically, are defending a line of troops. fortifications extending for nine or more miles. A successful front attack on such positions is declared by military experts to be impossible, if those who hold them are ordinarily brave and well supplied with ammunition. The only chance of success for the attacking troops is to outflank the enemy, but, while this is so obvious as to have been suggested by every critic, it is a most difficult operation in a country which is "a sea of mountains," or group of hills through which there is no adequate opening for the transport of troops intended to execute a flank movement.

Nature indeed scems to have arranged her works in Natal for the defence of the Transvaal. The placing of the British camp at Ladysmith, in the very heart of a mountainous region from and to which the retreat or approach of troops is well nigh impossible, when the surrounding hills swarm with enemies, was, no doubt, a very grave mistake. But, England never anticipated war in that region, or she would have had troops enough on the ground to deter an invasion of Natal, and forts placed on a number of the hills that are now dominated by Boers. England's unpreparedness for war with the Transvaal is an overwhelming answer to the calumnies of those who accuse her of originating the conflict for sordid objects. Happily they are a very small body on this continent, consisting of cranks, whose hatred of England, is a form of lunacy. As for the opinion of the Anglophobes in Europe, England cares not a cent, her "splendid isolation" excites in her no alarm, but rather contemptuous indifference.

The British Empire has undertaken to subdue enemics who threatened to dislodge her from South Africa. As the "Times" says: "Heavy or light, the thing has to be done. We have at stake not only the immediate object of the war, but the prestige and position of the Empire in the eyes of the world." Athletes retire a pace in order to acquire momentum for a spring forward. That symbolizes the war situation. Reverses, disasters, worse than any yet experienced, may come to our arms, but, whatever may be the sacrifice, the British flag will ultimately float over the whole of South Africa.

NEW MINING COMPANIES LAWS.

The Quebec Legislature is being urged to alter the Provincial laws relating to the formation of mining companies. If the proposed legislation comes into force there is every probability of a number of schemes being organized that will cause the Province to be over-run with wild-cats. Facility will be afforded for the formation of mining companies, as has been done in Ontario, solely to put stock on the market by speculators who have no property, nor any serious intention of acquiring any, nor any bona fide enterprise in view. There have been numbers of such concerns floated whose sole basis

The shares were put at the nominal was a prospectus. figure of \$1 each upon which a few cents were paid up. For the price of a pair of pants a person could go about in all the pride of being the owner of several thousand shares in a mining company. As we said before the scrip of such shares were and are without any intrinsic value, they are nothing more than "chips" or "counters" to be used for gambling purposes. "The issuing of such scrip, or share certificates, involves no more expenditures than a printer's bill, and the partial rent of a desk in an Whatever calls are paid by the gulled obscure office. investor in such schemes are consequently nearly all clear profit. Thousands of young clerks, even domestics, and artisans have put their savings into the mouths of these wild-cats from whence no portion has ever been, or ever will return.

The effect of such proceedings on legitimate mining enterprise is most mischievous. The very name of a mining company has come in the public minds to be associated with gambling and fraud. Consequently "enterprises of great pith and moment," which are sound business schemes promising to be of great service to the country, are handicapped by suspicion, and capital is withheld from legitimate mining schemes for developing our natural resources.

No joint stock mining company should be given the status of incorporation until sufficient capital has been paid up to evidence the good faith and financial standing of the promoters. This is practically assured as the law now stands in this Province. We regret to see the proposed new laws defended on the ground that they are similar to those of Ontario. This precedent, to those who know how the mining laws of Ontario have been worked is only a warning. We trust the Quebec Legislature will reject any proposals calculated to facilitate the formation of bogus, speculative, gambling companies which act like a hard frost in keeping capital from flowing into legitimate channels.

THE VILLE MARIE DEPOSITORS.

Rarely, if ever, has the failure of a bank caused such severe suffering to depositors as that occasioned by the collapse of the Ville Marie Bank. They were nearly all persons of humble rank who were saving small sums to provide for old age, for the education of children, or to provide for some domestic contingency. One case known to us is really tragic in the distress caused by taking away from an aged couple the money saved to support a crip-We are not surprised, then, at efforts being pled son. made to secure help for these unfortunate people from the Government. Those who have interviewed the Premier and Finance Minister to plead for aid being given to the Ville Marie depositors urged that, as the Government had neglected its undefined duty by not closing the bank years ago, the creditors of this bank had a strong moral claim for help. Their appeal would be stronger if put on the ground of charity.

There is nothing in the Bank Act which requires the Government to close a bank, or to take action that would involve its suspension. The only clause, No. 671, authorising interference by the Government, reads as follows:

"In addition to the returns specified in the preceding section, the Minister of Finance and Receiver-Generalmay call for returns from any particular bank, whenever, in his judgment, the same are necessary to afford a full and complete knowledge of its condition."

The continuous appearance, year after year, in the monthly return of the Ville Marie Bank of the item "Other Assets," which averaged \$290,000, might well have suggested the desirability of an enquiry into what this mysterious amount represented, as it exceeded the actual paid-up capital. It appears, that many years ago the bank was warned against issuing notes to the full extent of its paid-up capital, as stated in its monthly re-It is much to be regretted that the further step turn. was not taken of insisting that the actual paid-up capital held by bona fide shareholders be that given in the monthly statement, as this was overstated by 50 per cent. Suppose a trader were asked by his banker for a statement of his affairs and he were to insert a large amount under the head "Other Assets," he would be promptly asked to give particulars. Had the Ville Marie officials been asked for such details they would have had to state that the \$280,000 consisted chiefly of the bank's shares, A bank which had no value whatever in the market. cannot be its own stockholder, save nominally. Such a situation is contrary to common sense, it might lead to gross frauds, and any statement which is based upon this being the case is certainly not correct, it is indeed mis-Part of the resources leading to the bank's creditors. of a bank for paying its creditors consists of the double liability of its stockholders, but, if a bank owns its own stock, pray how is this double liability to be realized by the creditors? Clearly in such a case this double liability resource is non-existent, and to that extent, the solvency of the bank is impaired and its monthly statements unreliable. Judging by the recent painful exposures it is quite evident that when the Ville Marie circulation was ordered to be reduced by the Finance Minister to the amount of bona fide paid-up stock in the hands of shareholders, the circulation was not really reduced, although it was shown to have been in the monthly statements subsequently issued.

We note that the Bankers' section of the Board of Trade favours an amendment being made in the Bank Act by which, it is thought, over-issues of notes could be prevented by some form of government inspection of the circulation account. In the case of honourable bankers this would be needless, and in that of wilfully dishonourable ones it would be useless. If a banker determined to issue notes beyond his limit he would do so in such a way way as to conceal the true state of his circulation account from the government inspector. We do not regard such a regulation as either called for, or likely to be of any service beyond giving further assurance to the public that each banker was obeying the law, which assurance would be deceptive in the only cases where it was of any value.

The position of the government in regard to bank statements is misunderstood. Those returns are required to be sent to the Finance Department not for endorsement, but solely for publication. The Finance Department acts only as the intermediary between all the banks and the public as the publisher of the monthly statement sent to it by each bank. We fear the Ville Marie depositors can only claim help from the government as an act of benevolence. If a government is justified in giving aid to the unfortunate creditors of one insolvent business company, it is open to appeals from all who have lost money by misplaced confidence in their debtors.

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THE DECADENCE OF NEW YORK.

We recently denied the claim made by New York journals, that the enormous export and import trade of that port were a guarantee of its keeping an impregnable supremacy in the grain trade. We have statistics now before us that show the supremacy of New York in this respect is in a state of decadence. Between 1893 and 1899 the exports of corn from different American ports, with the percentage of increase in that term, were as below:

	1899.	1893.	Percentage
Ports.	bushels.	bushels.	increase.
New York		40,000,000	196 per cent.
Boston		17,500,000	218 "
Philadelphia	4,000,000 👀	29,000,000	620 "
Baltimore		46,000,000	513 "
New Orleans		22,000,000	238 "

The wheat exports of different ports show as follows:

	•					
		1899.	1893.	Percentage		
Ports.		bushels.	bushels.	inc. or dec.		
New York			36,537,499	đ	26 per	cent.
Boston			3,934,124	i	194 '	•
Philadelphia			5,657,398	đ	29	•
Baltimore			13,048,702			
New Orleans			12,896,734	đ	10 1-3 ʻ	4 .
Galveston			1,000,000	i	1471 '	4

Flour shipments from New York in 1893 were 6,448,-931 barrels, and in 1899 only 4,741,035, a decrease of 26 per cent. In corn exports New York made a gain of only 196 per cent. between 1893 and 1899, as compared with 218 per cent. at Boston, 620 per cent. Philadelphia, 513 per cent. Baltimore, and 238 per cent. New Orleans. In wheat shipments New York in 1899 fell behind 1893 by 26 per cent., while Boston and Galveston made very The boasted impregnability of New large advances. York as the great outlet for grain from this continent is manifestly not justified by the record of the past seven years. The outflow of grain has found better channels or the changes above stated would not have occurred. Montreal has been told New Yorkers, with all the boldness of self-confidence, that she has no chance of capturing any large addition to her grain exports because her general foreign trade is so much smaller than that of The above record, however, tells a different New York. tale, it shows what we said is true, that if this port is found to be the more economical route grain will come this way in preference to New York or any other port.

SOME SOURCES OF LOSS.

Business methods and habits are being each year brought to a finer basis. No improvement is successfully placed upon the market which shows extravagance. whereas any new idea which bases its claim for favor upon economical lines is given consideration and adopted if otherwise feasible. The revolving wrapping-paper racks, now almost in universal use by all retailers, were first introduced on the ground of economy. It was proven that the rack saved paper, because the desired size could be readily detached, where otherwise it was not always feasible to tear the doubled flat sheets into the size needed, thereby causing daily waste, and yearly loss of an amount scarcely credible at first thought. It has been claimed this rack is a valuable teacher for the large proportion of store assistants who are either naturally careless or indifferent to the interests of their employers. The most reckless will be concerned, if from

no other motive than mere curiosity, in trying to see how close the paper can be cut off to insure a safe, yet neat parcel. But the waste of time is still a problem, and will continue a vexatious one to many until some inventive mind perfects a twine holder containing an assortment of sizes and a simple tie, which, to be successfully worked, must encircle the parcel but once each way.

These items of expense are seldom considered by the average merchant, yet the amount paid for paper and twine yearly reduces to some extent the profit on all sales. In a large departmental store in Chicago recently the superintendent of the wrapping room, who was receiving a salary of one hundred and fifty a month, was peremptorily discharged on being detected allowing a package containing twelve cents worth of laundry soap to pass out with twine placed twice around. The subordinate who wrapped the package was given another chance to avoid wilful waste in order to retain her position. Another recognized source of much loss is careless weighing. It might be expected that the butcher, who is supposed to take good care of the profitable side of his business, would look for favour by giving what is termed "good weight." Yet the Montreal retailer of meats gives but balance weight. His dexterous finger stops the beam which may have a generous inclination to go slowly up by the weight being sent forward sufficient to add a few cents, however odd, to the price.

In many grocery stores where sugars are sold at cost much loss is experienced through careless weighing. In large stores, where several hands are required in the grocery department, there is always some changing: about, caused chiefly by inability to avoid errors. New hands being taken on are, as a rule, put to work in the order room, and if not carefully watched, are sure to cause much loss in weighing. A young lady assistant in the grocery department of a Western store recently was being so mysteriously favored by customers that she was fast becoming the envy of her associate workers. Tt was spreading so fast that the attention of the manager was called, whereupon it was discovered this favored clerk was unknowingly giving extra weight to an extent which caused a weekly loss of more than four times her salary. In this case the manager of the grocery department was discharged for neglect, but that did not repay the loss. Those who make thousands each year on street railway earnings know that the money comes in in five cent pieces. The enormous amount of capital represented by the yearly estimates of the Post Office stamp department is made up largely of one and two cent sales. It is only in the aggregate petty amounts constantly. handled show for much loss if carelessly managed or for. large savings if properly and economically governed.

In a recent issue of a paper devoted to the dry goods trade, it was pointed out that much loss is incurred through the common practice of giving about an inch beyond the measurement in selling a few yards. The writer was evidently not aware that no real loss is here sustained from the fact that in marking a web of goods for retail an allowance is made for a loss of one-half a yard, this being expected to result at the end of the piece as a remnant rather than in liberal measurement before. But the goods are likely to come out nearly even because there are four chances on the recognized 4-yard measure. It is only in the case of a haggling customer that saleable remnants are liable to suffer. Waste in weight is never made up. It stands as a constant drain on the stock. It can only be avoided by strict watch on the

part of the owner and management. Even then it will creep out, but to stop the leak is the duty of the superintendent. Waste of paper and twine are next in importance. The person who receives a package of any kind, from whatever source, and sees from two to five windings of twine placed to hold it, when one would have served, concludes there is carelessness at some point and cannot but harbor the feeling that neglect and loss are constantly within such circles. The person who is careless in wrapping a parcel is careless in speech and careless in dress, and only hides the latter through fear of censure.

Montreal real estate agents send abroad advertising cards bearing this announcement: "Can you save five cents each day? If so, we will make you owner of your own house and lot." The tenant who recalls daily expenditures of many times that sum doubtless regrets that he had not seen such an announcement in earlier days. Small savings constantly applied will soon amount to a large sum, and in a like manner small losses at the counter will affect the year's profits.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SPTUATION.

Some strange things are being said in reference to the relations between France and England in regard to Newfoundland. We have been informed, for instance, that the French Government is not desirous of taking Great Brilain's trouble in South Africa as an opportunity for pressing for a settlement of the Newfoundland question. The Newfoundland question between France and Eng-Whatever land was settled by the Treaty of Utreeht rights France then acquired she still possesses, and all that England insists upon now, or ever did insist on, is, that French fishermen keep within their rights. Nothing in the Treaty authorises the acquisition by France of territorial rights over the soil of Newfoundland, every inch of the Island is a British possession. There is no What is meant by the "French question about this. shore" is nothing more than a certain strip along which French fishermen have the right to pursue their calling, and use the shore while drying their eatch. While so engaged they are under the British flag.

The Newfoundland question between trance and England relates to the terms in consideration of which France would relinquish her treaty rights. Great Britain and Newfoundland would also like to see the whole belt of water around the Island, for the customary distance from the shore, entirely free from the intrusion of foreign fishermen and the privilege of landing confined to crews in distress, or those in search of certain goods needed for their maintenance, or safety. The French fisheries off Newfoundland have become of little value, consequently the time is thought opportune for making some arrangement with France to surrender her treaty rights. That she is fully entitled to some compensation for them is indisputable. The question then is, what will England give to France to abandon her rights? This is rather a business one than political. Great Britain can afford to wait. as every year the French Newfoundland fisheries are depreciating in value, and the right of landing on the shore to dry fish is not worth what would be the cost of one hour's war with England, the inevitable result of which would be the consignment of the treaty of Utreeht to the cometery where so many of its class rest from their mischiefs and folly.

THE PIG IRON OUTLOOK.

Most valuable information concerning the iron trade, its prospective continuance and the probable melting for 1900, compared with 1899, has been collected by Rogers, Brown & Co., through the sending out, to all engaged in the trade, of a letter of inquiry as to the points named. They received in reply S33 reports, covering all parts of the country, which are summarised in the "Daily Financial News."

As to the duration of the present volume of business 232 reported that business would continue six months; 345 that it would continue twelve months, based on contracts in hand and in prospect; 42 expected indefinite continuance of present activity; 35 answered "About the same as now"; eight reported "Will not continue"; two, "Will continue if prices of iron are reduced." The rest of the answers were scattering as to the time, the estimates ranging from two months to ten.

As to melt and supply compared with last year, 293 out of 890 estimated same as 1899; 114 estimated 10 per cent. increase; 103, 20 per cent. increase; 123, 25 per cent. increase; 63, 50 per cent. increase; 12, 75 per cent. increase; and 25, 100 per cent. increase. Remainder scattering, averages ranging between 15 and 600 per cent.

On the third point, namely, how long the supply on hand would last, there were 898 reports: — 46 would be out of iron in February; 78 in March, 102 in April, 86 in May, 80 in June, 225 in July, 73 m August, 59 in September, 34 in October, 17 in November, 10 in December, and 49 were covered to January 1, 1901.

The conclusion drawn from the reports is "that the melt of 1900 will certainly exceed that of 1899, and to an extent somewhere between 12 and 20 per cent. As the country consumed last year's make, 13,600,000 tons, and about 600,000 tons more from stocks, it will be seen that even a 10 per cent. increase in demand will call for an output of pig iron of considerably more than 15,000,-000 tons in 1900 to meet our domestic requirements only.

As foreign markets are reaching a parity with ours and export trade is increasing, an intelligent estimate can be made as to whether a slump in prices can be looked for. The highest estimate by any intelligent authority of this year's pig iron output is 15,500,000 tons. The conservative estimates range from 14,500,000 tons. If the rate of increase of production which has been maintained since 1860 is to be continued 1900 will call for over 18,000,000 tons of pig iron.

A GAS COMPANY SCHEME BLOCKED.

The State of Massachusetts has a body of Gas Commissioners whose powers appear to be very large, for the control of the gas companies in that State. Their recent action in regard to the proceedings of the Haverhill Company are extremely interesting and suggestive. Having considered a petition from the Mayor of that eity the Commissioners have ordered the local gas company to put down the price of gas from \$1 per 1,000 feet to \$0 cents. The directors had been playing an old game, with a variation of a particularly cunning character. The company after paying regular annual dividends of 10 per cent., found a large surplus each year which was, or was alleged to be, invested in plant. The plan is quite old of taking

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surplus profits to enlarge capital by using them to extend the works and the plant for which, otherwise, further stock would have had to be raised and dividends paid on The Haverhill Company became embarrassed by it. their riches, for, the Springfield "Republican" informs us, under the laws of Massachusetts this surplus could not be capitalized to the stockhoders in a stock dividend In a word no direct way was or otherwise distributed. open under the law to turn the surplus profits over to the stockholders except through a large increase in the dividend rate, which would attract attention and arouse agitation in favor of reducing the price of gas. In England a similar dilemma was met in several towns, by returning the capital to the shareholders and paying dividends on fictitious capital. This was done at Wolverhampton so brazenly as to attract the attention of the Government which caused an enquiry to be made which resulted in very unpleasant consequences to the company, but an highly agreeable one to the consumers as the price of gas was reduced one-half. The Haverhill company hit upon a novel scheme the nature and operations of which our contemporary describes. A gas securities company was incorporated under Massachusetts law, empowered to buy, hold, mortgage and sell the securities of any Massachusetts corporation-something which an outside corporation has been prohibited from doing in that state since its monopoly possibilities were demonstrated. This securities company, composed of persons in and outside the Haverhill gas company, issued \$500,000 of capital stock and bought the stock of the gas company. It then put up the purchased stock, together with a mortgage on the company's plant, and issued and sold against this security \$500,000 of 5 per cent. bonds. Thus the gas securities ring held its stock of \$500,000 for whatever it may be worth, together with control of the gas company, as clear gain from the transaction. And if the Haverhill gas consumers could be squeezed into paying a dividend on the stock as well as 5 per cent, on the bonds, the profits of the manipulation would be enormous. Moreover. a way was opened for exploiting in like manner gas monopoly in the state of any value, and knocking the Massachuetts policy of restriction into a cocked hat.

But the gas commission has blocked the game. Ίť has ordered the price of gas reduced to a radical degree. It was pretty well established at the hearings in the case that the cost of producing gas in Haverhill had not been over 70 cents a thousand feet. The ordered maximum price of SO cents will suffice to meet all costs and leave a good profit on the actual capital invested-the capital put in by stockholders and not that put in by the gas consumers. But it will not suffice to pay interest and dividends on the million-dollar inflation of the gas securities company. That ring of manipulators builded high, but this simple cut in the price of gas sweeps the foundations all away. Its inflated mass of securities is left hanging in the air.

The question is suggested, whether any such scheme is being worked in Canada? That one company in the west has made very costly enlargements of its plant out of the money of the consumers, and so, practically enlarged its capital at their expense. is generally believed. As gas companies enjoy most valuable public franchises and a monopoly of production, their affairs ought to be subject to periodic scrutiny by a public official.

THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE.

The fiftieth annual meeting of the above prosperous company was held on 30th ult., at Portland, Me. The Hnble. Clarence Hale expressed gratification at the excellent showing made by the report, being especially impressed with the continuous record of increases in the various departments of the business, which demonstrates more satisfactorily than is possible in any other manner that the institution is experiencing an uninterrupted career of success. Other prominent policyholders also referred to the report as most gratifying. The Hon. P. Bonney, Hon. Fred. E. Richards. Arthur L. Bates, and J. Frank Lang, were elected as directors for a term of three years. Mr. F. E. Richards, President, Arthur L. Bates. Vice-President, and Josiah II. Drummond, jr., Secretary. Mr. W. I. Joseph, of this city, represents the Union Mutual and reports its satisfactory progress in Canada.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS FAILURE.

The assignment of Mr. L. A. Brais, Montreal, doing business under the style of Glover & Brais, wholesale men's furnishings, whose suspension was referred to in our issue of December 8th last, was scarcely unexpected, although it was hoped a settlement would have been concluded. An offer of 40 cents in the dollar at that time was refused by the English creditors. The business will likely be wound up, but it is probable Mr. Brais will buy in the stock. The total liabilities are \$149,664, of which \$120,566 is direct, and \$24,098 indirect, and \$5,000 secured. The following is a list of the European creditors: C. F. Sudbury, Nottingham, Eng., \$1,277; C. H. McIntosh & Co., Manchester, Eng., \$1,-658: Moore, Eady & Co., Leicester, Eng., \$3,264; J. B. Lewis & Co., Nottingham, \$3,123; Foster, Porter & Co., \$2,400: Dent, Alcroft & Co., 833; Fred. Sheak & Co., 739; J. Baxenden, \$578; W. Blenkiron & Son, \$5,514; Jas. Steeve & Sons, \$5,34S; J. Paterson & Co., \$5,786, all of London, Eng.; Samson Smith, Leicester, Eng., 556; Vanden, Abele Freres & Cie., Paris, France, \$2,800; Emil Kaiser & Mueller, Leipsig, \$875; J. M. Eisenstuck, Chemnitz, \$799; S. H. Schaarschmist, Germany, \$2,989. The principal Canadian creditors are: Geo. D. Ross & Co., (thread), Montreal, Que., \$26,061; Standard Shirt Co., Montreal, Que., \$11,668; Montreal Suspender & Umbrella Co., Montreal, Que., \$10,184; Balcer Glove Mfg. Co., Three Rivers, Que., \$8,962; Schoffeld Woollen Mills, Oshawa, Ont., \$4,304; Boas Mfg. Syndicate, St. Hyacinthe, Que., \$3,934; Kingston Hosiery Co., Kingston, Ont., \$2,989; Bank of Montreal (indirect). \$10,125; Ontario Bank (indirect), \$12,937.

RECENT FIRES.

Montreal, Jan. 24th .-- Mr. C. A. McIndoe, leather merchant: loss to stock, about \$2,000; fully insured .- 26th .- W. J. O'Malley & Co.'s wholesale millinery stock damaged. Loss estimated at \$15,000. Insurance, \$20,000 in the Lancashire and \$5,000 in the Norwich Union .-- Mount Forest, Ont. 25th .- Residence of C. Little, at Conn, destroyed, with most of contents. House insured for \$500 .- Chatham, Ont., 25th.-Workshop and wareroom of H. McDonald, burned.-Rosseau. Ont., 25th .- House and contents belonging to Jas. Paisley burned .- Montreal, 26th .- Men's furnishings stock of M. Pricur and millinery stock adjoining belonging to Madame Seers and Miss Prieur damaged. Loss about \$1.-500.-Winnipeg, 28th.-Premises of the Karn Organ Co., W. J. Boyal. baker. and T. C. McRae. tailor, damager.-Granby, One., 28th .- E. Bradford's store burned. Loss about \$4,000. ---Port Dover. Ont., 28th .-- The Mead House burned, including a hardware and drug store. The building was owned by John Beaupre, of Simcoe.-Forest, Ont., 30th.--F. W. Shaw's nacking house, with contents totally destroyed .----The building was insured in the North British and Mercantile for \$1,300. The contents included 8,000 bushels of oats,

insured in the British-American for \$2,000; and \$7,000 worth of packed pork insured for \$4,000. The origin of fire unknown.

A CURIOUS FIRE RISK.

The "Insurance Press" calls attention to the risk attendant upon the over free use of "excelsior" in packing goods of a friable nature. It is largely used to protect packages containing glass from damage. Furniture dealers use it to guard goods from scratching. This stuff is highly inflammable. Our contemporary declares that, "the bodily heat of a person sitting on a cushion stuffed with excelsior has started ignition!" We doubt this, but we do know of a fire having taken place in a house owing to the great heat caused by stuffing a stove full of excelsior, which made the pipes red hot and sent sparks flying which got into a crevice in the roof of a lean-to, the result being a fire. What. however, could be expected with a material with a name which means, go upwards?

-The total value of farm animals in the United States is estimated at \$2,558,000,000. This is an advance over 1896 of \$698,000,000, owing to advances in value of horses by 12 per cent.; cows, 10; sheep, 8; hogs, 19 per cent.

-Our Barrie, Ont., correspondent writes: Robert Tate, joint owner with Joseph Anderton, of the Fairview Brewery, Barrie, has sold out his interest to H. B. Joiner, who, I understand, has been doing business in the North-West Territories.

-London, England, and many other cities and towns in the old land, are suffering from an epidemic of influenza. In 33 large towns the mortality in firstw eek of January averaged 30.9 per 1,000, in Brighton it rose to 44.9. This beats Canada hollow.

-A bill is before the Legislature of Massachusetts fixing the price of gas in Boston at 50 cents per 1,000 feet, which is likely to pass. This is a low price but is deemed quite sufficient, in a large city, to yield a dividend of 8 per cent. and allow for depreciations, &c.

-The Ottawa Electric Railway Co.'s report for 1899 shows the gross carnings for year to have been \$263,545, an increase over 1898, of \$31,739. The net profits were \$85,280 Four quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. have been declared amounting to \$65,184, leaving \$20,096 to be carried to Profit The annual meeting took place on 29th ult., the and Loss. chair being taken by Mr. J. Ahearn, President.

-In the Superior Court on 31st ult., a licitation sale took place of two properties in prominent positions in this city. Mrs. Frank Stephen purchased the property at the corner of St. James and Victoria square, and Mr. James Coristine bought the other lot, the Ottawa hotel was held over. Mr. Frank Stephen, a brother of Lord Mountstephen, married a daughter of Mr. Romeo H. Stephens. The sale was for the purpose of dividing the estate of the late Romeo H. Stephens among the heirs. The above named corner was at one time the site of the American Presbyterian Church. It was afterwards occupied by Messrs. Henry Morgan & Co., and later by Messrs. Hamilton, both firms having removed to St. Catherine street. The building has since been divided into smaller stores and flats. The properties sold realized about \$16 per square foot.

LEGAL RECORD.

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

WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

3. 6

Jan. 25 Brudenell Tp.-W. Haryett vs B. Malone, \$416; Fenelon Falls-Imperial Bank vs W. M. McCew et al, \$1,424; Ottawa -A. Morphy vs C. F. Colwell, \$1,303; Pakenham Tp.-M. Teskey vs Wm. Lowe, \$905; Sombra Tp.-J W. Steinhoff vs J. Coffe and S. W. McLean, Wallaceburg, \$1,663; Toronto-G. Gooderham vs J. C. and Rachel E. Graham, \$496; M. Temple vs Mary Panter, \$484; T. D. Bell vs R. B. Tait, jr., and K. Tait, \$1,418; J. C. Callard vs F. W. & S. Unitt, \$9,289; Winona-J. F. Wood vs Priscilla and J. Carpenter, \$434; Buffalo, N.Y.-A. A. Adams vs E. J. Jarvis, \$2,176.

January 27.

Brampton-Mary J. Packham vs G. and Maria Copeland, \$2,065; Ingersoll-S. Wright vs Adaline Elliott, \$340; Mimico F. Torbitt vs A. Werden, \$3,000; Minto Tp.-H. Rae vs J. Hill, \$671; Norwich-H. J. and G. J. Duncan vs A. Wright, \$365; Peterborough-K. A. Dennistoun vs T. and Catherine Conroy, \$452; Russell Tp.-Banque Nationale vs S. B. Annable, \$382; Stirling-Bell Organ & Piano Co. vs J. Conley, \$677; Toronto-T. D. Bell vs Wm. & E. Pudifin, \$1,010; T. D. Bell vs Wm. & E. Pudifin, \$1,011; American Branch Indian Tea Co. vs Social Ceylon Tea Co. et al, \$485;W. B. Andrews vs Bertha Andrews et al, \$1,800; Winnipeg, Man .-E. J. Banks vs G. Delasalla, \$350.

January 30.

London-Ingersoll Packing Co. vs M. F. O, Meara, \$443; Paris-W. Reading vs C. A. Whitlaw, admrs., \$500; Stratford-D. Stewart vs T. and B. Tobin, \$1,578; Toronto-Canada Cycle & Motor Co. vs F. P. Ellsworth, \$7,063; A. Holmes et al vs Jas. Kendle, \$1,398; C. Love vs W. C. Latimer, \$2,-000; J. S. Baker vs E. L. Sawyer, \$4,250; W. F. McMaster et al vs W. & J. Wright, \$2,549;Btratford Hedge Fence Co. vs Chatham Hedge Fence Co., \$347; Chicago-Merchants Bank of Canada vs R. W. & G. A. Young, \$15,657.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Jan. 25.

Winnipeg-D. McRae & Co., \$970. January 27.

Winnipeg-E. Guilbault, \$300.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

January 27.

Trail-T. W. Coleman, \$1,390.





LONDON. E.C., ENGLAND Collar. Cuff and Shirt Bosom Ironing Machines. SPECIALTY

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery

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

COLD STORAGE PURPOSES.

Most Economical in Working.

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

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

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

Jan. 25. Cornwall-Sun Life Assurance Co. agt Cornwall Electric St. Ry. Co., Ltd., \$5,115; London-B. Williams agt W. L. and Jeannie Johnston, \$326; Petrolea-American Bicycle Co. agt T. W. Van Tuyl, \$518; Waterloo-Ida L. Bordman agt North Waterloo Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co., \$300; J. A. Seybold agt Baie des Chalcurs Ry. Co., \$3,967.

January 27.

Belleville-Reinhardt & Co. agt G. N. Leavens, \$402;J. B. McColl agt A. H. Macdonald, \$362; -R. B. Tate agt Natural Gas and Oil Co., Ltd., and Ontario Natural Gas Co., Ltd., et al, \$3,095.

January 30.

Arden—Harvey Van Norman Co. agt G. H. Bissonette & Co., \$520; Hamilton—Lowell & Farrell et al agt C. Hardy, \$318; Havelock—Charlotte Moir agt J. Colquhoun, \$538; London—T. N. Hayter admr agt Bank of B.N.A., \$2,775; American Bicycle Co. agt W. Mann & Co., \$365; New York Tea Co. agt W. Mann & Co., \$537; Nottawasaga Tp.—G. L. Telfer agt Wm. Pearson, \$5,520; Sturgeon Falls—R. H. Klock & Co agt H. Ranger, \$318; Toronto—Dunlop Tyre Co. agt W. Mann & Co., \$2,186;-Supreme Court LO.F. agt A. H. Todd, \$2,689.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

Jan. 25.

Farnham—E. Racicot agt J. B. Benjamin, \$1,062; Montreal—F. Larose agt Dme. A. Lord, \$250; Dme. E. Manseau agt H. Manseau, \$2,020.

January 27.

Longueuil-S. Beaudin et al agt Mrs. F. Spanger, \$176; Montreal-E. A. E. Sullivan agt Atlantic & Superior Ry. Co., \$281; J. U. Craig agt J. Baxter, \$7,960; J. Larriviere agt. Marguerite Beauvais et vir, \$501; J. Desjardins agt M. E. Bernier, \$200; D. McMaster et al agt H. G. Cadieux, \$296; C. De Forrest et al agt S. Duncan et al, \$308; J. L. Comte agt A. Guimond, \$254; L. Villeneuve et al agt A. Laflame, \$201; J. Murphy et al agt Mrs. H. Millen, \$214; Dme. M. L. Perrault et vir agt Dme. M. C. Racette, \$1,000. January 30.

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Montreal—F. D. Shallow agt C. N. Armstrong et al, \$1, 640; Page Wire Fence Co. agt Atlantic & Lake Superior Ry. Co., \$631; D. Messier agt F. Couturier, \$183; G. De Villiers Co. agt J. Desaulnicrs, \$376; A. Brisset agt Dme. M. E. Naye, et al, \$228; H. Wener agt J. B. Williamson, \$777; Nicolet—People's Bank of Halfax agt C. McCaffrey et al, \$9,637.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTIA.

January 30.

Parrsboro-J. H. Lyons, \$375; Bellveau's Cove-Jones Bros., \$431; Grand Etang-M. J. Docet, \$590.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-P.E.I.

January 30.

Crapaud-J. J. McLeod, \$460 and \$1,648; Mount Stewart-J. Ross. \$510.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-MANITOBA & N.W.T. Jan. 25.

Altona—A. Giesbrecht, \$389; Winnipeg—H. & H. A. Murray, \$1,703; W. G. Neelands & Co., \$930.

- Winnipeg—H. Ripstein, \$1,156.

January 30.

Otterburn-B. Ladoceur, \$697. JUDGMENTS RENDERED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

January 27.

Vancouver—F. T. Cope, \$783. January 30.

Vancouver-C. A. Ingram, \$404.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NEW BRUNSWICK. January 27.

Hillsboro-Steeves & Dawson, \$5,017; Moncton-A. E.

Killam, \$5,019.

EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Jan. 25. Longueuil—A. Trudéau agt G. Vincent, \$3,800; Montreal —Dme. Diana Bertrand agt E. Bentrand, \$230; Montreal Loan and Mtge. Co. agt S. Thackill, \$5,600; Ste. Cunegonde —Dme. Aurelie Quintan agt J. Petit, \$800.

Contractors to Her Majesty's Government.

n ta a 🎼 & SCOT EADBEATER SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, . . Manufacturers of s c STEEL of all kinds for all purposes. FILES of best quality and work-. manship HAMMERS for Engineers, Shipbuilders, &c. 4 . . TOOLS for Quarries, Collieries. Smiths, ¢ς. 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, Sheffield."

January 30.

Belleville-Belleville Sun Printing and Publishing Co. to R. S. Bell, \$1,800; Mrs. E. E. Canniff to Florence H. Yeomans, exrx, \$2,596; Campbellford-E T. Morton to C. W. Turner, \$1,049; Gananoque-E. Stunden to G. Stunden, \$612; Glencoe-McKellar's Co. to D. M. and J. L. McKellar, \$1,-100; Hamilton-Margt. C. A. Hinman to C. Reid & Co., \$1,000; Kingston-M. J. Grady to R. V. Rogers, \$1,360; W. II. Medley to N. C. Polson, \$630; II. H. Roche to F. C. Treland, \$2,298; Matilda Tp.-Mrs. M. R. and W. C. Binion to G. Tyrell, exrx, \$7,200; Newcastle-Wm. McIntosh to R. Melntosh, \$792; Pembroke-C. S. Smyth to C. Chapman, \$600; St. Thomas-R. G. Armstrong to W. G. Idsardi, \$605; Streetsville-J. H. Droces to T. A. McClure, \$1,600; Toronto -T. Davies and wife to E. Hillock, \$587; F. Hall and J. F. llynes to Western Canada L. & S. Co., \$5,500; T. R. Staf-ford to J. T. Middleton, \$530; Mrs. H. L. Stone to W. T. Kiely, \$1,960; Windsor-M. G. Medcalf to A. M. Murphy, \$1,650; Buffalo-F. A. Galt to Bray & Haddahan, \$1,500.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Jan. 25.

Balder-Wm. Bremner, \$1,411; Olds-W. H. Craig, \$2,675. January 27.

Headingly-Headingly Milling Co., Ltd., \$3,000. CHATTEL MORTGAGES-NOVA SCOTIA.

January 30.

Dartmouth-Francis Mumford, \$1,700; Sheet Harbor-Nellie H. Davis, \$900.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

January 27.

Comox-F. J. Leighton, \$700; New Westminster-Wintemute Cyclery, \$1,225; Revelstoke-J. Bourke, \$1,142; Windermere-Elk Park Ranche and Stock Co., \$6,850, January 30.

Vernon-Cryderman & Baird, \$726. BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.

Jan. 25.

Collingwood-Wm. Bryan et al exrs to Fanny Smith, \$1,-001; Dercham-J. H. Wilknson to J. S. Grieve, \$4,000; Fort William-Carpenter & Co. to Ray, Street & Co., \$1,164; Trenton-A. Abbott to Emma Abbott, \$600.

Comte agt A. Guimond, \$620; A. Desrochers et al agt Dme. E. Mallette, \$295; S. Bethune esql agt Dme. L. J. Osborne, \$1,569; J. McD. Hains, agt A. Trotter et al, \$1,080; St. Anne of Y.-Credit Foncier agt J. N. Lamy, \$3,300; St. Polycarpe -M. Leroux agt Dme. J. Bonneville et al, \$1,350. January 30.

Montreal-D. McMllan agt J. O. R. Frappier, \$5,700; J. L.

Montreal-W. G. M. Robertson agt J. Blumenthal, \$2,090; D. McMillan agt J. O. R. Frappier et al, \$5,700; Soeurs de Charite de l'Hospital General agt W. A. Gundlack, \$194; Credit Foncier agt T. Lilley, \$6,400; L. T. Bernard et al agt A. Magnan et al, \$175; A. Desroches et al agt Dme. X E. Mallette, esql, \$300; Dme. A. Renaud et vir agt F. X. Tessier et al, \$350.

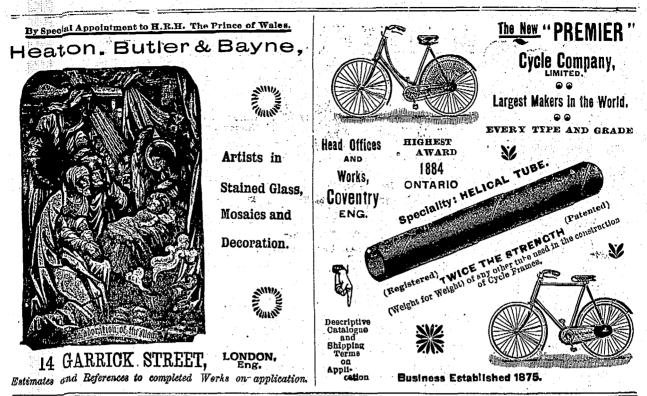
CHATTEL MORTGAGES-ONTARIO.

Jan. 25.

January 27.

Cannington-W. D. Beatty and J. Thompson to R. Edwards, \$1,436; Hamilton-G. H. Lanigan to A. Lanigan, \$1,-219: G. H. Nicholson and wife to Grant Spring Brewery Co., \$659; G. H. Nicholson and wife to Grant Spring Brewery Co., \$1,290; Kingston-P. and J. Hunt to S. Harkness, \$2,-800; Midland-Miss O. M. Jeffrey to D. Grise, \$2,552; Ottawa -M. Benson to J. Boyden, \$801; Petrolia-F. W. Reynolds et al to J. Kerr, \$1,486; Toronto-J. M. Lake, G. E. Shaw, and R. Northey to Agnes Telfer, exrx, \$11,545; O. Leonard to G. J. Foy, \$2,500; O. Leonard to O'Keefe Brewing Co., \$7,500; Whitby E. Tp .-- Mrs. E. L. Porter to H. T. Carswell, \$1,526; Whitchurch Tp.-J. W. & M. H. Willson to I. E. Silver, \$783; January 27.

Aylmer-E. E. Montetith and D. H. Price to D. A. Mc-Lachlan, \$1,560; Callender-Sarah White et mar to Canada Perm. L. & S. Co., \$1,000; Dundas-Patton Lorenzo and wife to II. Kuntz, \$1,089; Hamilton-G. A. Smith to Sarah Greenless, \$1,150; Keppel Tp .- C. Evans and W. D. Hannah to J. A. Rourke, \$1,500; Machar Tp.-J. L. Davis to A. H. Devlin, \$1,069; March Tp .-- S. S. Cheetham to VJ. C. Stafford, \$1,400: Owen Sound-Doyle & Julien to H. B. Harrison, \$900; Toronto-J. Cotterill to E. B. Cotterill, \$568; A. G. Gowanlock to A. Buntin, \$920; J. K. Paisley to Royal Loan and S. Co., \$4,000.



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January 27.

Lansdowne Tp.-J. C. Stafford to S. S. Cheetham, \$1,500; Toronto-H. A. Wright to A. E. Gazley, \$900; Royal Loan and Savings Co. to J. K. Paisley, \$4,000. January 30.

Mattawa-D. A. Dunlop to Brockville L. & S. Co., \$652; Mersea Tp.-Ann G. Tilden to C. Tilden, \$1,134; North Bay -J. E. Smyth to C. S. Smyth, \$1,000; Sherwood Tp.-C. F. Timm to G. A. Timm, \$1,250; Toronto-E. Gegg to F. Hall et al, \$1,030; Trenton-Gilmour & Co. to Skillings, Whitney &-Barnes-Co., \$16,525.

IBLLS OF SALE-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Jan. 25.

Ochre River-E. J. Oliver, \$1,600; Red Deer-L. M. Sage, \$1,000; Winnipeg-E. F. Hutchings, \$9,798.

January 27. Brandon-Brown & Mitchell, \$1,200; Winnipeg-Pierce Bros., \$1,603; Winnipeg-D. S. Shields, \$500. January 30.

Virden-Benham & Garrison, \$2,271.

BILLS OF SALE-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

January 30.

New Westminster-Michael Welch, \$650. BILLS OF SALE-NOVA SCOTIA.

January 30.

Yarmouth-Yarmouth Cycle Co. (F. C. Robbins), \$1,500. BUSINESS CHANGES.

Ontario.-Mrs. R. Dales, general store, Balsam, giving up business; P. A. Whitney, grocer, Brantford, out of busi-

ness; A. M. Treleven, general store, Langside, succeeded by J. Murray; G. W. Scott & Co., dry goods, London, out of business; H. A. Rogers, furn., Portland, commencing business; Geo, Coleman Baking Co., Ltd., Toronto, incorporation granted; M. Blakeley, general store, Kirkwall, closed

-Toronto advices state that merchants of that eity are making heavy importations in expectation of increased sales compared with last year. The amount of duties collected at Toronto during the first three weks of the present month was \$327,000, compared with \$249,000 of the first twenty days of January, 1899, showing an increase of \$75,-000.

-The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, says a Washington, U.S., dispatch, has made public his final estimacs of the acreage, production and value of the crops of 1899. The values are based on the average farm prices on December 1, in accordance with the practice of the department. The wheat acreage was 44,592,516. The production 547,303,846 bushels, and the value \$319,-545,259, the average yield per acre being 12.3 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel on December 1, 58.4 cents. The corn acreage was \$2,508,387; the production 2,078,143,933 bushels and the value \$629,210,110; the average yield

this branch; J. W. Armstrong, jr., jeweller, Lucknow, advertises business for sale; G. Hibbert, grist mill, Chatham, advertises business for sale; A. C. Willet, grocer, Guelph, sold out to E. Matthews; Smith Bros., livery, Port Hope, advertise business for sale; McDonald Bros., clothing, Sarnia and Petrolea, closing, out at Petrolea.

3593

Quebec.—L. A. Dupuis & Co., coal grain, &c., Montreal, co-partnership registered; E. Gagnon & Co., general store, Lake Bouchette, co-partnership registered; Gilmour, Schofield & Co., mfrs. agents, &c., Montreal, style changed to Barry, Cooke & Co.; Gagnon & McNeil, gro. agents, Quebec, dissolved; W. A. Alexander. drugs, Drummondville, commencing business; American Mnfg. Co., silk waists, &c., Montreal, commencing business; Alex. Scott & Co., jewellers, Montreal, H. Scott, sole owner; J. C. MacFarlane & Co., commission agents, Montreal, Miss A. C. MacFarlane, sole owner; J. Ferres, bicycles, Montreal, is closing up business; Gilbert & Morin, cheese mfrs., Wolfestown, co-partnership registered.

British Columbia.—Nelson Brick Mfg. Co., Nelson, dissolved—J. Lapointe retiring; Michael Welsh, hotel, New Westminster, sold out; Mrs. J. G. Houghton, dry goods, &c., Rossland, removed to Trail; Anderson Produce Co., Ltd., (of Winnipeg), Greenwood, opening branch here; G. A. Owens, grocer, Vancouver, given up business.

Nova Scotia.—C. H. Houldsworth & Son, gro., Digby,stock sold to H. T. Warne; F. L. Roop, gro., Middleton, opening branch at Lawrencetown; Chappelle Bros., mill, &c., Windsor, have opened branch at Sydney; E. L. Fisher, tailor, Annapolis, about opening a branch at Bridgetown.

Manitoba & N.W.T.-Edward Boyce, carriages, Winnipeg, admitted Mrs. Henry Hilton, as partner; Wm. McDougall, grocer, Winnipeg, sold out to J. B. Bell; D. S. Shields, restnt., Winnipeg, sold out to Mrs. O'Meara; J. K. Hall, publisher, Gladstone, trying to sell out; J. Soper, baker, &c., Yorktown, sold out.

> per acre being 25.3 bushels, and the average farm prices per bushel on December 1, 30.3 cents. The acreage in oats was 26,341,380; the production 796,-177,713 bushels; and the value \$198,167,-975; the average yield per acre being 30.2 bushels and the average farm price per bushel on December 1, 24.9 cents. The barley crop is estimated at 73,381,-563 bushels, the rye crop at 23,961,741 bushels; the buckwheat crop at 11,094,-473 bushels ; and the hay crop at 56,653,756.



-The lumber boom in Northern Ontario appears to be well under way. The following saw mills are now being built: One at Victoria Harbor with a capacity of 25,000,000 feet per annum. One at Midland-at-a-cost-of-\$25,000, capable of cutting 15,000,000 feet a year. Another at Midland at a cost of \$15,000, which will cut 10,000,000 feet per annum. A new mill will be built at the mouth of the Spanish River, of large capacity. Following are old mills, some of them long idle, now being overhauled to cut next summer: The Walsh mill at Little Current, which has been idle for eight years past. It will cut about 15,000,000 feet per annum. Conlon & Co.'s mill near Little Current, which has not sawed for three years. It is being fitted up at a cost of \$10,000, and will cut 20,000,000 feet. The John's Island mill has not run for two or three years. It is being overhauled and will saw about 20,000,000 feet per annum. Cut ler & Savidge's mill at Kenabutch. It has not run for two years, but is being put in shape again and will cut about 25,000,000 feet per annum. The Parry Sound Lumber Company's mill at Parry Sound had been idle for three or four years. The company is spending \$25,000 in refitting it, and it will cut 20,000,000 feet. The Conger Lumber Company's mill, also at Parry Sound, has not run for four or five years. It is being put in shape at a cost of about \$15,000 and will cut 15,000,000 feet. Mr. Wm. Peter owns a third mill at Parry Sound, which has continued to run, notwithstanding the temptation to export logs. ' The owner is spending \$10,000 in repairing and enlarging it.

BUSINESS DIFFICUL/TIES. -O. Dufresne, a Montreal, hotel keeper, has assigned. -The proprietor of Pharmacie Victoria, Montreal, H. Laurent, has assigned. He began in the fall of '97, with little capital.

--A St. Thomas, Ont., furrier, N. Prevost, has assigned. He has been in business about five years.--A. Hamilton upholsterer, T. Lemessurer, has assigned. He began in the fall of '93. Liabilities light.

-The total loss by fire in the leather warerooms, of Mr. F. C. A. McIndoe, Montreal, recently, was about \$4,500, which was fully insured. Mr. McIndoe stands to lose about \$500 on personal stock which was not covered by the above.

-A meeting of creditors of Mary E. Kennedy, fancy goods, Hamilton, will be held on the 7th inst. She has assigned. The business was started in a small way in the fall of '94, and appeared to growing.

—Dame Corinne Bourget, doing business under the name of C. Lafond & Co., contractors, Montreal, has assigned. The liabilities are about \$15,000, The chief creditors are S. A. Phillips, \$5,000, and F. E. Gilmas, \$4,000.

-A demand of assignment has been made on John Bell, fruits, who, it is alleged, has left the city. He could not be found by the bailiff in charge of the demand. In the meantime, Mr. Hy. Gatehouse has been appointed provisional guardian of the property of the insolvent.

-A meeting of the creditors of the Cloak Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, previously referred to, was held on the 29th ult., at which inspectors were appointed, with power to realize on the

assets. The statement was presented and shows liabilities of \$87,832, and assets of \$47,621, leaving a deficit of \$40,-200.59.

-At Tamworth, Ont., W. W. Milburn, who has been conducting a general store at that point since last spring, has assigned. He was previously at Moira for four years. Moving about from place to place seldom brings the results desired. Such moves should be, only adopted after mature judgment and with the care which admits of the least expense.

--Liabilities of some \$50,000 are shown in the assignment of Delage & Gauvreau, dry goods, Quebec. The business was started March, '98, by F. X. E. Delage and P. H. P. Gauvreau. The latter received \$4,000 from his father on beginning. In October last considerable damage was caused by fire, but an adjustment for \$10,000 was considered good.

-B. Charbonneau, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned. The business was established in '93, by the above and Albert Bourdon, the latter retiring shortly afterwards. L. Cadieux was afterwards admitted as a partner but a dissolution again took place in July, '97, since which time Charbonneau has con-In January, '98, he tinued alone. showed a surplus of \$5,600 over liabilities of \$16,000. It is noticeable to those of mature experience outside this city that many Montreal retail dry goods merchants carry stock greatly in excess of their requrements at any season. . Merchants from the West who are in the habit of each week knocking the dust off every web in their stores and insisting on seeing value for the inside yard after it has lingered



a few months, are astonished on entering some Montreal retail dry goods houses to see goods hidden away in every conceivable corner and to such an extent that the brightest stock man in Canada could not possibly keep track of them. Holding such goods is losing money. Were there more of the Western push and spirit displayed by some Montreal merchants and more careful buying there would be fewer failures.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, 1st Feb., 1900. "As you were," gives the financial situation in brief. Until the war assumes a more decided aspect for better or worse there will be no active movement in the money market. The pivot on which everything now hinges is Ladysmith. If this place capitulates there will be a slump in prices which will be disastrous to those who are led by it to lose confidence in the ultimate victory of the British arms. If General White makes a dash for liberty from what is practically "a prison," as Dr. Leyds said, there will probably be an awful slaughter that will have a terribly depressing effect. But if he succeeds in reaching General Buller's forces with

the great bulk of his troops the deadlock will be over and the concentrations of the now scattered sections of the British troops will lead to a combined movement that will, in all probability. change the present gloom into the brightness of assured triumph at an . early date. In New York the Wall St. operators are inclined to play the fabled ostrich trick, they wish to ignore the war as a Stock Exchange factor, but the thrusting their heads in the sand, as it were, will not lift financial affairs out the influences created by the war. The early amalgamation of the Canada Permanent, Western and Freehold loan companies, is bringing their stocks into more notice. The latest





197, a fat eivic contract being on the cards. Gas has been sold at from 1871/2 to 191, Toronto St., 1031/2 to

103%; Montreal St., 290 to 294; Richelieu, 109% to 110. A small lot of Bank

of Montreal have gone at 263; and Commerce, 146. Consols stand at 100%.

Call loans stand at 51% to 6. Mercantile

paper as for some time past. In Lon-

don moncy is at 11/2 to 2 per cent. The

rate of discount in the open market for short bills 31/2 per cent.; do. for three

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Feb. 1st, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:—

months bills 3% per cent.

5 cents.

The Bestk -⊰CIGARS⊱

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Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS & SONS. MONTREAL, Que.

quotations are: C. Permanent 123, Western 100, Freehold 85. On what basis the stock will be distributed, when amalgamation is effected, is not disclosed. Rumours are afloat of a deal being in course of arrangement in regard to the city's lighting contract, by which the Electric Co. would secure its renewal on extravagant terms without tenders being called for. The new City

BANES.	Sbaren. Sold.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average came date Last Year
Bank of Montreal	32	263	260	250
Molsons Bank	62	191	191	200
Bank of Toronto.	17	2431/2	2431	6 243
Merchants Bank.	34		160	5180
Can. Bk. of Com.	20	146	146	
Hochelaga	27	180	129	
MISCELLANEOUS.				•
Can. Pacific	4589	9614	92 1	2 86 1/2
Comm. Cable, xd.	125	170	1693	1 193
" N.S. 25 p.c	50	170	167	
Payne1		105	96 .	
Rich. & Ont	610	110	108	2 10736
M. S. R		294	287´	- 114 <u>1</u> %

WAP PAGE	240	61.0	·/***
Montreal Gas Co. 1129	191	187%	214
Bell Telephone 10	180	180	172%
Royal Electric 1815	197	190%	161 1/5
Toronto Ry. Co., 2925	103%	1021	1141%
Republic	101%		
Halifax Ry 10	96 -	96	$121\frac{1}{2}$
1 win City 925	651%	64	67%
Can, Col'd Co.bds 25	70		
Virtue Co	5G 🗆		
Dom. Cot. Mills 275	96		111
Mont. & Lon. xd ₁ 25300	36	25	
Dom. Coal, bnds 2500	111	111	

Brazilian exchange for the week ending Jan. 31, is as follows :

Jan.	25	
"	27	19-32d
.44	29	
"	80	5-8d
"	31 7	11-16d

MONTREAL	CLEARING Clearings.	
Total for week E	nd	
ing Feb. 1, 190	0. 12,007,712	1,647,422
Corresponding		
Week of 1899	. 14,994,542	1,889,181
" "1898	. 14.549.771	2,004,286
" " 1897	. 9,476,495	2,004,286 1,178,776
		• •

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 1st, 1900.

The activity which had been so ap-



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

Wm. SMITH & SON,

Bicycle Saddle Spring Wire, Chain Wire, Wire for Bicycle Spokes and Balls, Brass and Steel Pinion Wire, Wire for Machine Needles and Bars,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Patent Steel Rope, Plough, Hawser Wires, etc. Best Round Cast Steel Wire POR TWIST. MILD CAST STREEL WIRE OF BYERY DESCRIPTION.

Dallam Wire Works, Warrington, England.

Telegraphic and Cable Addresses:---* SMITHS," WARRINGTON.

parent in all brances of trade for many months has slackened to a noticeable While a fair volume of busiextent. ness is being shown, there was something much beyond this for some time and all interested from shipper to manager had grown accustomed to it. As navigation closed, the holiday trade swept in and kept the wheels revolving at as rapid a rate. This is not now seen and the change from rushing business is accordingly more noticeable than the change which created the activity. In values there are but few changes. Sugars have again inclined upward, granulated now selling at \$4.50, the highest point for some months. It is a question whether the figures will for some time again reach the low notch of some weeks ago. Leather quiet, shoe manufacturers having supplies pretty well bought ahead for the completion of spring stock. Advances in woodenware are noticeable. Leading broom makers have not advanced prices in keeping with the last rise in broom corn, although some have marked figures up to a record notch. Hardware is in good request with the high prices holding firm. Wholesale houses expect farther advances in many staples, which it seems is necessary to bring them on a parity with newlymanufactured goods from the advanced raw product. Flour and feed are in active request the good country roads being responsible for these. Zero weather prevails in Montreal, at noonday

as in the evening, and dry goods retailers, furriers, clothiers, etc., are reaping a partial reward after months of patient waiting. The continued advances in dry goods calls for all the prudence and foresight the average retailer can command owing to the necessity of having the latest styles and the chances of their sudden change, a feature more apparent of late in this interesting line.

BUTTER.—The market during the past week has fully sustained the firm tone previously prevailing. A satisfactory trade continues to be done in all grades at firm prices. Dairy keeps in small supply and all arrivals are readily picked up. Rolls are commanding most attention as the quality arriving is generally good. Prices are higher at 19½ to 20½ c lb. Choicest creamery moves in small quantities at 22½ c to with fair to good 20c to 21½ c. Choice to finest dairy brings 196 to 20c, with medium 'grades, 17c to 18c.

CHEESE.—In this market there has been little transpiring that would act as a guide for future business. Demand is wholly local and this is confined to narrow chanels. Ho lders are evidently more anxious to move stock and are seen to be willing to shade prices in order to increase sales. Finest quality may be quoted at 11½ et o 11¾ c lb. The latest Liverpool cable shows a decline of 6d. for white, while colored is steady.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, BARKS, ETC.-

Attention is centered in carbolic acid wheh, owing to prolonged war requirements, shows a steady upward movement. It is now a question in some quarters just how the requisite amount of stock is to be obtained as the English Government have prohibited further exporting from that country. In the U.S. markets prices of this article suddenly jumped fully one hundred per cent. It is stated Germany has in a like manner placed an embargo on exports to England. Beeswax is firmer and likely to show an advance, while cocaine has reacted in some markets fully 50c per ounce.

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EGGS.—The condition of the egg market is easier and prices have taken a slight drop. Receipts are showing a small increase, principally in new-laid prices in these being one to two cents lower. Liberal offerings of this stock are made at 25c to 26c, with prospects of lower prices in the near future, unless much steadier cold weather prevails. Old eggs are plentiful the market being slow and dull. Refrigerator stock sells at 13c to 15c; best fall fresh, 17c to 18c; No. 2, 11c to 13c;

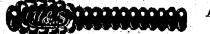
R.R. PATTISON & Co., ...importers of.. foreign fancy goods.

Cable address: "Scent Fountains" London

and Factors of English Toys OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

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



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

Young & Smylie's Corrugated Stick Licorice.

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

Sold by the Wholesale Drug & Confectionery Trade.

Estabilished 1845. YOUNG & SMYLIE, Brooklyn, N.Y. Write for Illustrated Oatalogue.



limed are firmer and command 14c to $14\frac{1}{2}c$.

FISH, OYSTERS, ETC. - The market is more active, frozen fish arriving under better inquiry. Prices of frozen herring have advanced. Boats from Gloucester and Boston' have' been returning from Newfoundland without cargoes and this has served to strengthen prices all round. Tom cods are also scarce, choice stock being hard to se-cure at any price. Stocks of frozen scarce, choice stock being hard to se-cure at any price. Stocks of frozen haddock are light and accordingly, the expected rush during the present month for the Lenten trade will likely advance prices. The principal item of note in the salt fish market is the scarcity of road salt hearing in *U* has scatcity of good salt herring in 1/2 barrels, and prices are inclined to ad-vance. Green cod will now be moving freely owing to the near approach of ⁴Prices are steady. Lent

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL. — The price of wheat, which has been advancing a little of late has strengthened the flour market, and under a brisk demand from interior points, flour is held firm. It is the opinion among millers that prices have touched bottom for a time. Good roads have admitted of liberal buying, several round lots having sold this week for local consumption. There is a heavy demand for feed, the activity being more marked than at any time throughout the winter. Quotations are: Winter wheat, patents, \$3.50 to \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.60 and in bags, \$1.65; Manitoba patents, \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Manitoba bran, bulk, \$13.50; shorts, \$15; mouille, \$19 to \$20 per ton; oatmeal, \$3.50 to \$3.60; and \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bag; baled hay —No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$9; clover and mixed, \$7 to \$7.25; best timothy hay in bulk, is held at \$8 to \$5.50 per load, averaging 1,500 lbs.

GAME, FOWL, ETC.—Prices in these have shown a reaction from the prolonged dullness following the holiday over-supply. "Higher figures all round" is the answer to the inquirer this week, and with a continuance of the present zero weather fowl will command the only activity apparent so far thus season. Fresh killed turkeys are worth 10e to 11c lb.; frozen stock, Se to 9e; chickens, 9e to 10e; fowls, 6e to Se; ducks, 9e to 10e; and geese, 7e to 7½e per lb.

GREEN FRUITS, Etc.—Midwinter admits of little life in this market, except as pertains to California products. Apples are moving slowly, though the local demand is better than in previous years. The high price of dried fruit accounts for this, also the early winter got the trade more interested in their use. Lemons are low. New York quotations being less than for many years at this season. Quotations are: California navel oranges, \$3.00 to \$3,50; seedlings, \$2,25 to \$2.75. Valencia oranges, \$20's, \$4.25 to \$4.50! large sizes, \$5.50 to \$6; 714's, \$5.50 to \$6. Florida oranges, \$2 a box; lemons, \$2.35 to \$3; bananas,\$2.50 to \$3.25 per bunch in cases; pineapples, 30c to 35c each; tomatoes, \$3.50 per crate; grape fruit, \$5.50 per box; tangerines, \$5 per $\frac{1}{2}$ box. Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.25 for No. 2's and \$3.50 a bbl. for No. 1. Cocoanuts, \$3.50 per 100; Spanish onions, crates, 75c; California celery, \$5.75 to \$6.00crate.

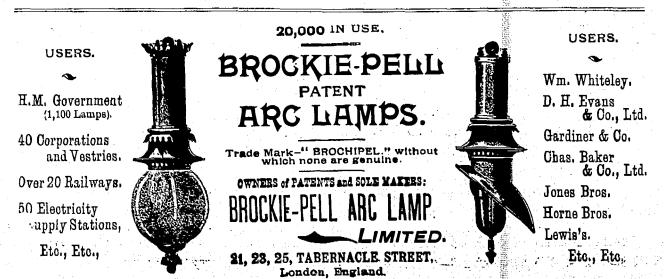
GROCERIES.—The sugar market has shown another upward move. Five cents per 100 lbs. has again been added to all grades and kinds. Granulated is now \$4.50 with yellows \$3.70 to \$4.35 as to grade. Valencia raisins are practically sold out. There is a good demand for loose muscatels at S to 9c lb., nothing of desirable quality being obtainable under these figures. Patna rice has advanced ¼ cent per lb.; Rangoon rice is steady at former quotations. The stock of molasses is very light, prices keep steady at 42 to 43 cents per gallon as to quantity. Teas are scarce, particuarly low grade Ceylons and Indians and first crop Japans, Coffees have advanced fully 1 cent per lb. Wholesale houses report country trade good for the first month of the year.

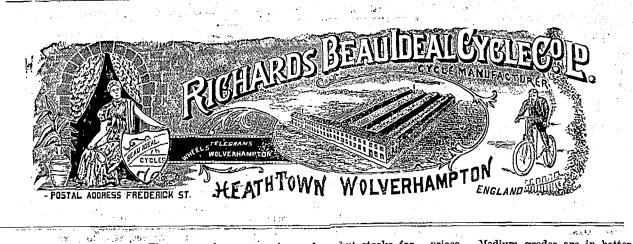
HOLGATE & FISHWICK, 14 Fraser Street and 29 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Brewers' Engineers, Brassfounders, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, Pewterers, Bar Fitters, &c.,

EVERY REQUISITE FOR PUBLICANS SUPPLIED.

Beer Engines, Warmers, Drainers, &c "Merritt," "Unique," "Rapid," and "Crown" Cork Drawers.





HARDWARE AND METALS.-The market has shown but few changes in prices during the past week, the greater number of the articles which have been flutuating for months having remained steady. Zinc spelter has changed to 51/2 cents per lb., sheet zinc to 6¾ to 7 cents lb. Wholesale houses report spring orders coming in good, with advanced prices well sustained. There is a firmness in some staples which will likely show for an advance later in the month. London cables report an advance in pig tin of 5s for prompt and 15s for three months' fu-tures. Conner was also higher US tures. Copper was also higher. U.S. markets on metals show no change. PROVISIONS.-Light arrivals of dress-

ed hogs and fairly cold weather have caused a hardening in prices, this mar-ket being quite firm. Car lots of light ket being quite firm. Car lots of light average are quoted at \$5.60 to \$5.70, and in a jobbing way bring \$5.75. Heavy are not in request, selling slowly at \$5 to \$5.25. Other quotations are: Canadian short cut mess pork, \$14 to \$14.50: short cut back, \$13.50 to \$14: and heavy long cut mess, \$13.50 to \$14 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, 7¼ c to 7¾ c per lb.; and compound re-fined, at 6c to 6½ c per lb. Hams, 10c to 11½ c and bacon 11c to 11½ c per lb.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- Prices of green hides are unchanged, but a drop of 1c per lb. is looked for in a few days. This is occasioned by the poor quality of arrivals, not an unusual occurrence during February. Aside from this expectation the market is quiet with but little actual trade passing. Tallow keeps dull and prices unchanged.

LEATHER, SHOES, RUBBERS, ETC .--The local leather market exhibits no signs of life. Shoe manufacturers are

busy on spring orders, but stocks for these needs have been mostly arranged and at present little is being looked The only noticeable feature in for. leather is an advance of 121/2 to 15 per cent. in belting which has simply followed at a jump the gradual advance in hides for some time back, Retail shoe dealers report good trade, and, with few exceptions, are experiencing ready payments. Rubber goods are steady, and meeting with sufficient call to keep stocks on the turn. The U.S. to keep stocks on the turn. The U.S. markets for leather show a steady busi-ness, but no quotable changes.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. -- There has been an advance in mixed paints of 10 cents all round, owing to the extremely high price of turpentine and The outlook for other commodities. spring is promising. In glass there is no quotable change, from \$2 for first Oils are stronger, S.R. pale break. seal jobbing at 42½ to 45 cents. Cas-tor oil is also higher, barrels being now Sc to 9c. Turpentine has reached the highest point for years, being now 79c to 80c, fully five cents dearer than twelve days ago. Both Venetian and vermillion red paints are very firm and likely to advance likely to advance.

POTATOES, ROOTS, ETC .-- In this market the colder weather has had the usual result of inclining prices to a higher level. Dealers are asking five cents per bag advance over last week's quotations, but transactions are on a small scale, as it is generally conceded there is plenty stock in the country.

WOOL.-DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN .- The local market is quiet, but small quantities moving, these commanding full prices. Medium grades are in better demand and higher, this resulting from the necessity of getting wool at a price. Capes are quoted here at 25 to 27 cents, with nothing under the former figures. There are no Austral-A little Califorians in the market. nia is noticeable this commanding 18 to 22 cents, greasy. B.A. washed is quoted at 50 to 55 cents. Boston, Jan. 30.—The wool market here was more active this week. Territory wools headed the list, with fine medium and finest cured selling at 65c, while choice staple called for 70c. Fleece wools were in slow demand and prices large-but non-market because works nominal. Some Australian wools were sold, but prices are nominal. Aus-tralian, scoured basis, spot prices: -Combing, superfine, SSc to 90c; good, 86c to 87c; average, 85c.

.d. 1.1

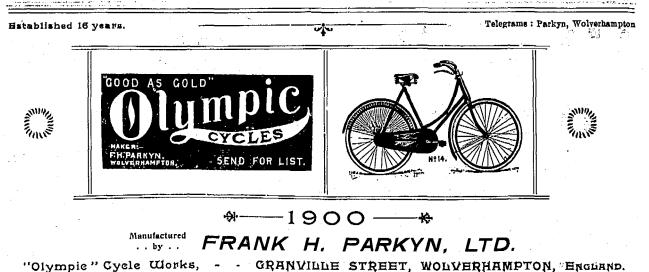
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Thos. B. Cumpston & Son LINEN, Works: St. Helen's Milis, Hunslet, Whitehouse Street, • HUNSLET, LEEDS, ENGLAND, Reg. Telegraphic Address: "CUMPSTON, LEEDS." -MANUFACTURERS OF-

Railway Carriage Roofing Canvas D.S. & D.D. Cover Canvas, Brattice Cloth & Wagon Covers.

Contractors to the following British Rell way Cos.:-Midland, Great Northern, North Eastern, Gt. Western, South Eastern, and Gt. Southern and Western Ry. of Ireland.

Telegrams-" SONNEZ," Liverpool. EY TIME REGISTE Enables every Employer to be his own Timekeeper. NO Errors. NO Disputes. The Most Reliable and Perfect Time Recorder in the world. No Keys, Tallies, Ohecks of Cards. 1,500 People Registered in 5 Minutes, Every Machine. Highest Testimonials. Everybody Satisfied. Guaranteed. Thousands in Use. NO Favoritism. NO Collusion. والمراجعة والمراجعة المراجعة HEAD OFFICE Further Particulars from Register Buildings, 38 South Castle Street, IOWARD BROS LIVERPOOL, Eng.



TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

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Although the special season is over when toys and fancy goods are in such universal demand there is a never-ceasing call for articles of this class for birthdays and other festive occasions. Messrs. S. Gottschalk & Co., London, England, hardly can distinguish between special seasons and the rest of the year so large is the demand for their goods all the year round. Every possible article that can delight the young is furnished by this eminent It keeps up an unrivalled supfirm. ply of novelties that sell "like hot cakes," in this feature they are ahead of the times and of all competitors. It would fill all our columns were we to enumerate the goods they have in stock. Any dealer in goods of the toy, or fancy goods class, from the lowest in price to the most costly, will find a positively unrivaled variety at the warerooms of Gottschalk & Co. who will be pleased to give pointers to dealers in Canada as to what goods are most salcable. We recommend those in this line of tradeto communicate with the firm, as it is a great advantage to be able to select from the stock of a house which is never stale but kept always up-to-date and attractive by novelties. Sec advertisement.

SHEARING SHEARS.

Burgon & Ball, Ltd., of Sheffield, England, make a specialty of perforated shank shears, for clipping sheep. This article has been made at Sheffield ever since sheep were sheared in Englandwhich is quite a few years ago. Wherever this process is followed, more especially in Australia and other foreign parts from whence wool is exported, the shears of the Burgon & Ball firm stand first in favour. The excellence of their quality is proven by a large number of testimonials, one of which, from a Spanish correspondent, says "Last season one of our men shore 220 sheep with one of your machines without changing comb or cutter." The advantages of these shears will be greatly appreciated by shearers who study which are the best tools to use. 1. The shanks are perforated, which lightens each pair of shears two oz. This in no way

weakens them, and is a great advantage when using for hours at a time. 2. A better grip is given, and obviates the loss of time usualy spent in roughing up the shanks, or covering them with green hide or leather before commencing work. 3. A driver is much more readily applied to the shear which has a perforated shank than to the one without. This again saves time and annoy-4. A shear having a perforated ance. shank is also cooler to the hand of users. This shear can be supplied with rubber or leather studs as required. Burgon and Ball strongly recommend a trial of this shear, as it will be found very advantageous in many ways, and B. & B.'s one aim is to give users of their goods every help possible.

METAL BEDSTEADS, &c.

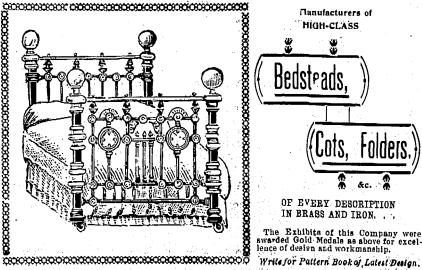
We drew attention recently to the brass and iron bedstead industry having been established in Warrington, Lancashire. This town is eminently adapted for this line of industry, as it is very conveniently situated for obtaining supplies of all raw materials, or those partly prepared, which are needed. It is also in the midst of an immense popula-

tion, and has conveniences of transport for inland and export deliveries superior to most manufacturing towns. The Mersey Bedstead Company has taken advantage of these conditions and its putting on the market a class of brass and iron bedsteads of exceptional merit as to elegance of design, attractive finish, and excellence of workmanship. Bedsteads are turned out by this enterprising company of the "institution" kind, adapted to schools, hospitals, &c., the price being very low and the articles substantial. In great contrast to these goods are their brass bedsteads, which are fit for a Princess they are so splend'd in appearance. Considering the exceptional quality of the Mersey Bedstead Co.'s goods they are decidedly cheap. Goods of this class are a positive nuisance in a house unless they are fitted to a nicety and readily handled. The Mersey Bedstead Co. makes a specialty of this feature, the parts of their goods are not thrown together haphazard, but are carefully adjusted and fitted so as to be both firm and rigid and vet separated easily, without needing a blacksmith's help, as we have seen to be almost necessary in some metal bedsteads made by inferior firms. Impor-

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Gold Medals :- Warrington, 1898. Manchester, 1898. Auckland (New Zealand), 1898.

The Mersey Bedstead Co., Std., Hadfield Works Warrington, England.





Repaired Equal to New or Bought for Cash

Re-Lining with Canvas, 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.]

IMPERIAL TYRE & RUBBER CO., Ltd.,

BROOKE STREET. 27

ters of these goods cannot do better than put themselves in communication with the Mersey Bedstead Co., as dealings with this company will be found pleasant and profitable.

Full Particulars of the



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Lock and Dam, St. Andrew's Rapids, Red River, Man.," will be received at this office until Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1900, for the construction of a concrete lock and dam. at St. An-drew's Rapids, Red River, Province of Vanitoba Manitoba.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department: at the offices of Mr. Zeph. Malhoit, Resident Engineer Mr. Zeph. Mainolt, Resident Engineer of the Department at Winnipeg: of Mr. H. A. Gray, Resident Engineer, Confed-eration Life Building, Toronto: of Mr. C. Desiardins, Clerk of Works, Post Office, Montreal: and of Mr. Ph. Beland, Clerk of Works, Post Office, Quebec. Forms of tender can also be obtained at the above-mentioned places.

The above-mentioned places. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. The Contractor will be required to conform to regulations to be made by the Governor-General-in-Council. res-recting the accommodation medical

necting the accommodation, medical treatment and sanitary protection of the workingmen employed on the work.

Each tender must be accompanied by Each tender must be accommanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender (10 p.c.), which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

JOS. R. ROY,

Acting Secretary. Department of Public Works of Canada.

Ottawa, January 18th, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertise-ment without authority from the De-partment will not be paid for it.

HOLBORN, LONDON, E. C., Eng.

3s. Od. each

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STOCKS AND BUNDS.

								• •
NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed,	Capital paid-up,	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividenda,	Per Cent. Price Feb. 1 (Bid)	Cash value per S
British North Am Gan. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor Dominion Eastern Townships Halifax Banking Co	248 50 40 50 60 20	4,866,666 6,000,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 500,000	4,866,666 6,000,000 3! 0,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 500,000	400,000	8 •3 3½ 8½	Apl. Oct June Dec May Jan July Feb. Aug	145 1.15 266 165 158	145 00 42 00 188 10 77 50 79 00
Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial Jacquee Cartier Werchante' Can Werchante' Halifax Wolsona Montreal	100 100 25 100 100 50 200	1.500 00 1.499,600 2,441,900 500,000 6,000,000 2,000,000 2,423,100 12,000,000	1, FCN, (100) 1, 482, 200 2, 344, 923 500,000 6, 000, 000 1, 985, 070 2, 189, 645 12, 000, 000	1,521,203 2,600,000 1,701,00 1,635,000 6,000,000	3 3½ 8% 4&1 5	Jane Dec Jane Dec Jane Dec Jane Dec Jane Dec Feb Aug Oct prli Jane Dec	194 152 21114	194 (0 152 00 211 50 160 00 188 00 91 10 524 00
Nettonaie New Brnnewick Nova Scotta Jutariu Ottawa People's of N. B Onebec	30 100 100 100 100 100 150 100 100	1,200,000 500,000 1,750,900 1,000,000 1,094,900 150,000 2,500,000 200,000	1,200,090 500,000 1,760,900 1,000,000 1,731,050 150,000 2,500,000 200,000	150,000 - 700,000 2,162,570 110,000 1,403,81,- 140,000 700,000 45,000	8 4½ 22 4 & 1 4 3 2%	May Nov Jan July Feb. Aug. June Dec June Dec June Dec April Oct	90 800 227 127 190 250 125	27 00 800 00 227 00 127 00 190 00 375 00 125 00
St. Stephen's. St. stephen's. Traders Traders Union (Halifax). Thion of Canada Western. Agri, Sav. and Loan Co	50 100 100 50 100 100	1,000.000 2,000,000 921,300 500,000 2,000,000 500,000 630,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 910,420 500,000 2,000,000 365,239 629,544	600,000 1,500,000 70,000 250,000 450,000 118,000 160,000	4 5 3 1/2 3/1 8	April Oct Jane Dec June Dec Mch Sept June Dec Apl Oct Jan July	194 240 111 123	194 00 240 00 111 00 61 00
Bell Tel-phone to Brit. Can, Loan & Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo. Can. Perm, Loan Ad Sav Can. Sav. & Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.	100 100 100 100 100 100 50 50 100 50	8,165,000 1,937,900 450,000 2,700,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 750,000 2,500,000 1,000,000	3,168,0 °0 395,481 316,504 2,700,000 1,004,000 2,600,000 750,000 1,250,000 934,200	910,090 120,000 100,000	4%// 3% 8 3°/0 8 2%	lan July Jan July Oct Jan July Jan July Jan July Jan July July Dec	175 95 85 124 112 184 75	175 00 95 00 55 00 55 00 62 00 56 00 84 00 187 10
Dominion Celegraph Co Dominion Cotton Mills Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov, and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Erie Loan & Sav.Co Imiterial Loan and Inv. Co Jane 3d Banking and Loan .	50 100 100 100 100 10 50 100 100	1,000,000 3,000,000 8,221,500 1,500,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 840,000 700,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000,000\\ 3,000,00\ 0\\ 1,319,100\\ 1,100,000\\ 200,000\\ 1,400,000\\ 720,547\\ 658,098\end{array}$	800,000 349,109 200,000 750,000 160,000 160,000	1% 3 3% 4% 8	Jan • Mar • June Dec Jan July Jan July Jan July Jan July	130 92 75 109 140 176 95	65 00 92 00 75 00 1(9 00 14 00 88 00 95 00
London Losn Co London Losn Co Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal Streat Ry. Co.	50 50 100 100 40 40 50	5,000,000 679,700 2,750,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 5,000,000	700,000 651,850 550,000 375,000 2,000,000 2,997,916 5,000,000	210,000 51,000 160,000 51,000 	4 3 3 4 2 5 2 2 4	Mch Sep Jan. July Jan July Jan July Jan April Oct Feb. *	52 104 985 46 152% 189%	112 00 26 00 52 00 85 00 46 00 69 06 75 75 290.00
Montreal Cotton Co Merchants M'fig Co Montreal Loan and Mortg Ont. Indus, Loan and Inv Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co. Real Est, Loan Co Richellen and Ont, Nav.Co.	100 100 25 100 50 50 40 100	1,400,000 600,000 500,000 400,800 2,000,000 600,000 578,840 1,350,000	1,400,000 600,000 500,000 314,386 1,200,000 600,000 373,720 1,350,000	490,000 40,000 50,000 250,000	4 31/4 31/4 22 3	Mch. • Feb Aug Mch Sep Jan July Jan July Jan July Jan July	144 135 185 121 26 60 10932	144 00 185 09 88 75 60 50 118,00 30 00 109 75
The Royal Electric Co Poronto Electric Light Co Toronto Street Rallway Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan and Sav. Western Loan & Trust Co Windsor Hotel	100 100 100 50 50 50	1,500,000 500,000 6,000,000 1,095,400 3,000,000 2,201,200	1,500,000 6,000,000 699,020 1,500,000 561,721	20,000	4 2 1 3 8 3 4	Jan. * Jan. • Jan. • July June Dec	191% 185 101½ 40 105 98 105	191371 185 00 101 50 20 00 52 50 49 00 105 00
			!	1	•	I'		

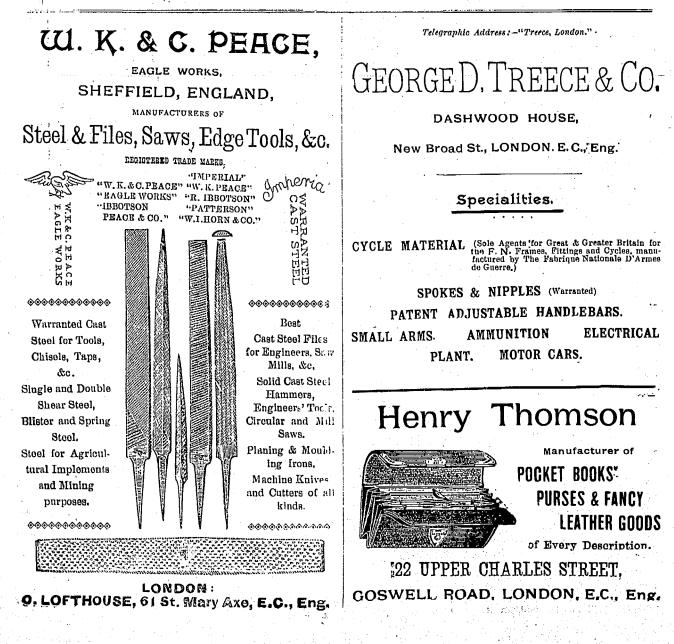
· Paying quarterly dividends,



WULFRUNA CYCLES.

Mr. John Barratt, of Wolverhampton, England, manufactures a bicycle to which he has given the name "Wulfruna," adapted from the name of the town where it is made. We should suppose this location to be highly advantageous for making bikes. It is on the edge of the iron making district wherein almost every metallic article is manufactured. Wolverhampton itself contains numerous manufactories of iron and steel goods. It is well placed too for markets and freights. The hubs in the "Superb" machines are of the disc variety, whilst in the "Grand" they are cone-adjusting and oil-retaining. Plated double butted spokes. Box

crowns are fitted, and will be found much cleaner than the plate crown; sensible large chain wheels, without sacrificing the rigidity or extra weight, with long cranks; screwed-in pedals, right and left-hand thread, with no split eyes to gather dirt; stamped fork ends, slotted for the front wheel, which may be removed without springing the forks, and are made of taper gauge tube, fitted out with strong steering post. The mode of locking the cups in the bracket is unique, and does away with the elumsy cotter-pin, and adds considerably to the appearance and finish. The differences in the saddles, pedals, and gear cases fitted lie in the fact that these parts are more of an unique character on the "Superbs" than on the "Grands," without the quality of the latter being sacrificed in the least. The lady's frame of the popular type No. 3 is double curved, and No. 4 straight and curved. A gent's machine 28in. is built with centre bar at a small extra charge. Brooks, Esmond, or Brampton's multi-spiral saddles fitted at a slight extra charge. Mr. Barratt stands by quality against mere lowness of price, which usualy means a very unsatisfactory wheel which is dear at any price. Yet, for their high quality, and the high class tyres, used, the Wulfrunas are quite moderate in price and their great popularity in England proves their excellence.





CAPACITY, 1,000,000 cubic feet of cold storage. 50 TONS OF ICE MADE PER DAY.

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

OVER100 MACHINES SUPPLIED FOR DAIRIES IN ENGLAND AND COLONIES.

Fruit Cold Storage a speciality.

J. 🏼 E. HALL'S

Refrigerating Machines Supplied

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

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

DARTFORD IRON WORKS, KENT.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA DURING 1899.

(Full information as to 1899 business for the remaining Companies is not available for the moment, but will be published as soon as returns come in.)

			RAT	O OF L	OSSES	PAID T	O PRE	MIUM F	ECEIP	TS.	•			1899.	
COMPANIES.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1837	1898	PREMIUM INCOME.	Losses Incurred.	Loss Ratio
CAN. COMPANIES.											·				
British America Quebec Victoria-Montreal. Western	62.4 72.3 50.9	70.7 65.9 	61.4 71.0 	67.6 14.7 46.8	75.2 67.3 85.2	86.1 73.5 .0.0	71.4 79.0 64.4	67.5 73 3 86,2	62.6 59.5 85.1	57.5 67.5 57.5	59.6 117.5 78.3	52.3 46.7 49.4	351,265.32 * 75,151.96	169,291.85 11,299.67	48.19 15.04
BRIT. COMPANIES. Alliance	48.6 48.6 63.4 63.4 73.4 72.5 62.7 65.3 71.9 51.1 59.1 88.6	52.0 65.0 60.8 51.9 40.1 49.2 50.3 34.8 37.7 53.7 53.7 53.7 53.7 53.7 53.1 58.4 51.3 46.3 45.3 45.3 45.3 45.3	56.9 67.8 59.5 42.1 52.3 37.2 26.3 38.3 48.6 65.0 60.9 40.0 41.9 42.5 39.3	71.7 70.8 47.6 47.9 53.8 47.9 53.8 47.9 53.8 41.5 67.6 55.9 567.5 58.3 68.3 33.6 23.9	77.3 83.5 57.8 85.6 44.4 71.0 41.5 86.4 49.4 81.3 72.9 67.7 61.1 58.3 61.7 42.7	$\begin{array}{c} 40.0\\ 57.7\\ 52.8\\ 81.0\\ 52.0\\ 62.0\\ 62.0\\ 62.0\\ 63.2\\ 63.2\\ 63.2\\ 63.2\\ 63.2\\ 63.2\\ 63.0\\ 54.8\\ 54.8\\$	87.4 76.4 19.6 55.5 81.9 49.2 92.6 92.2 92.6 92.5 70.5 1 63.8 75.5 51.6 70.5 1 63.8 75.5 51.6 63.8 75.5 62.0 65.0	92.7 57.1 69.4 62.7 57.3 0.4 53.3 63.3 75.3 63.3 75.3 57.1 56.5 57.1 56.5 57.1 56.5 57.1 56.5 57.1 56.5 57.1 56.5 57.1 62.3 63.3 70.8 63.3 63.3 70.8 63.1 62.5 70 57.1 62.5 70 70.5 70 57.1 63.3 63.3 70.5 70 57.1 63.3 63.3 70.5 70 57.1 63.3 63.3 70.5 70.5 70.5 70.5 70.5 70.5 70.5 70.5	73.3 56.0 59.6 79.9 75.4 55.8 50.1 70.6 59.5 97.1 90.8 (60.2 86.3 2 72.7 86.3 2 72.7 45.8	$\begin{array}{c} 68.5\\ 59.08\\ 61.9\\ 57.7\\ 45.2\\ 57.7\\ 45.2\\ 57.7\\ 45.2\\ 57.7\\ 45.2\\ 57.7\\ 45.2\\ 57.7\\ 45.3\\ 59.0\\ 45.2\\ 57.7\\ 43.3\\ 55.6\\ 59.5$	$\begin{array}{c} 53.5\\ 61.1\\ 62.9\\ 72.5\\ 76.5\\ 76.5\\ 71.6\\ 79.3\\ 78.0\\ 78.0\\ 78.0\\ 78.0\\ 76.5\\ 61.1\\ 77.1\\ 95.9\\ 63.7\\ 55.9\\ 63.7\\ 53.4\\ 53.2\\ 43.7\\ 43.7\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63.6\\ 97.6\\ 55.8\\ 80.8\\ 56.7\\ 50.2\\ 49.9\\ 108.4\\ 119.2\\ 565.8\\ 97.6\\ 63.2\\ 55.9\\ 72.5\\ 55.9\\ 72.5\\ 55.9\\ 72.5\\ 55.9\\ 72.5\\ 55.9\\ 72.5\\ 55.9\\ 72.5\\ 55.9\\ 72.5\\ 55.9\\ 72.5\\ 55.9\\ 72.5\\ 55.9\\ 76.0\\ 1000\\ 10$	187,526.82 + 202,748.39 349,613.92 - 279,256,72 + 330,999.49 +* 37,463.00 1 331.708.96 - 207,300.00 + 207,300.00 + 227,400.00 - 449,000,33 205,230.27 \$ 507 333.51 613,335.00 - 177,679.14 - 295,075.90	82,119,48 102,743,00 251,126,34 105,075,50 186,660,20 97,344,79 57,230,00 283,071,50 97,344,79 57,230,00 283,014,91 186,928,79 262,972,93 863,077,00 145,894,72 166,723,47	48.71 50.67 71.58 55.76 55.760 12.00 -69.96 36.95 46.95 46.91 52.77 51.80 ,59.20 -70.85 56.51
Ætna Connecticut Bartford North America Phenix of Brook Phœnix of Hart Queen of America.	65.56 51.46 144 69	56.7 54.7 45.6 37.3	48.6 24.1 44.9 4.6)	67.3 37.6 84.7 44.3 37.6 20.3	55.6 86.7 72.3 45.7 54.9 56.6 18.7	75.8 48.4 51.3 56.6 82.9 79.9 70.5	63.4 62.1 70.2 65.0 70.8 96.4 63.0	55,8 41.5 65.8 70.7 69,9 75 67,1	78.8 76.3 75.6 62.4 9S.8 71.2 66.9	47.6 52.1 50.8 67.6 61.9 72.9 59.4	67.2 75.0 60.9 84.0 53.7 80.6 56.8	61.1 95.8 66.8 79.8 64.3 85.0 41.2	175,643.42 120,000.00 109,165.71 306,660.00	106,455.45 51,500,00 90,658.98 164,865.00	60.60 42.92 83.04 58.76

RECAPITULATION. Average do 40, SQ' 395 1899

(LIMITED.)

For period from April 1 to December 31, 1899.

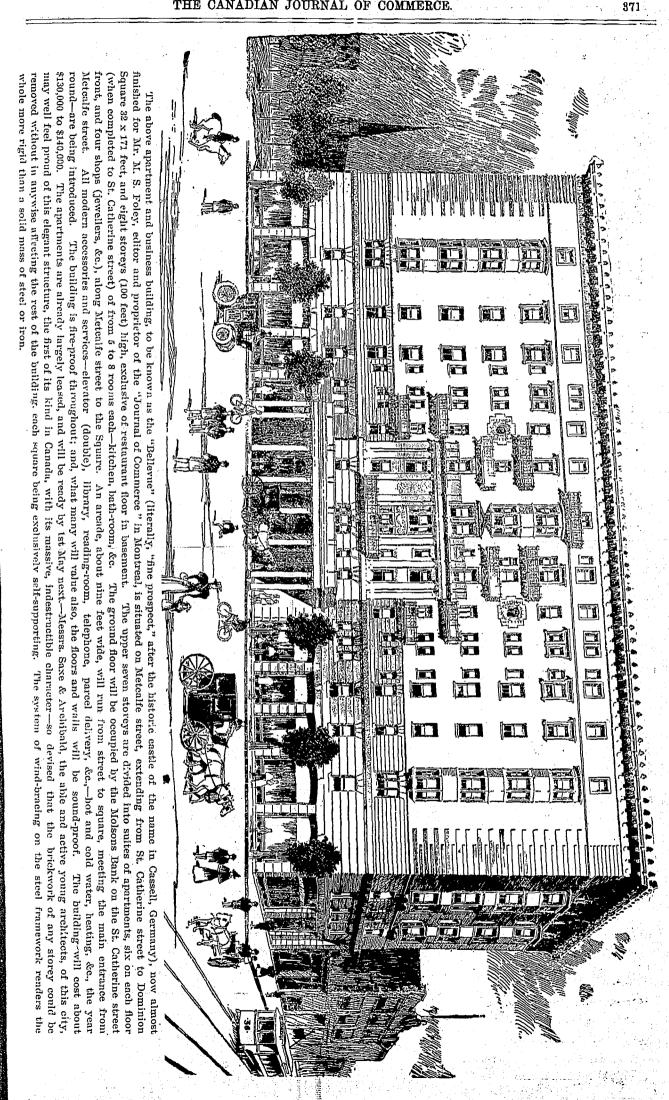
1899.
For period from May 15 to December 31, total expenses were \$27,555.97.
Losses actually incurred.-not cash paid out.
Figures estimated subject to correction. Loss actually incurred.not cash paid out.
Expenses for the year were \$102,315 83.
Subject to correction heresiter.
S Net promiums received, less reinsurances in licensed companies and returned premiums. Net losses actually incurred during the year. miums. Net lo during the year.

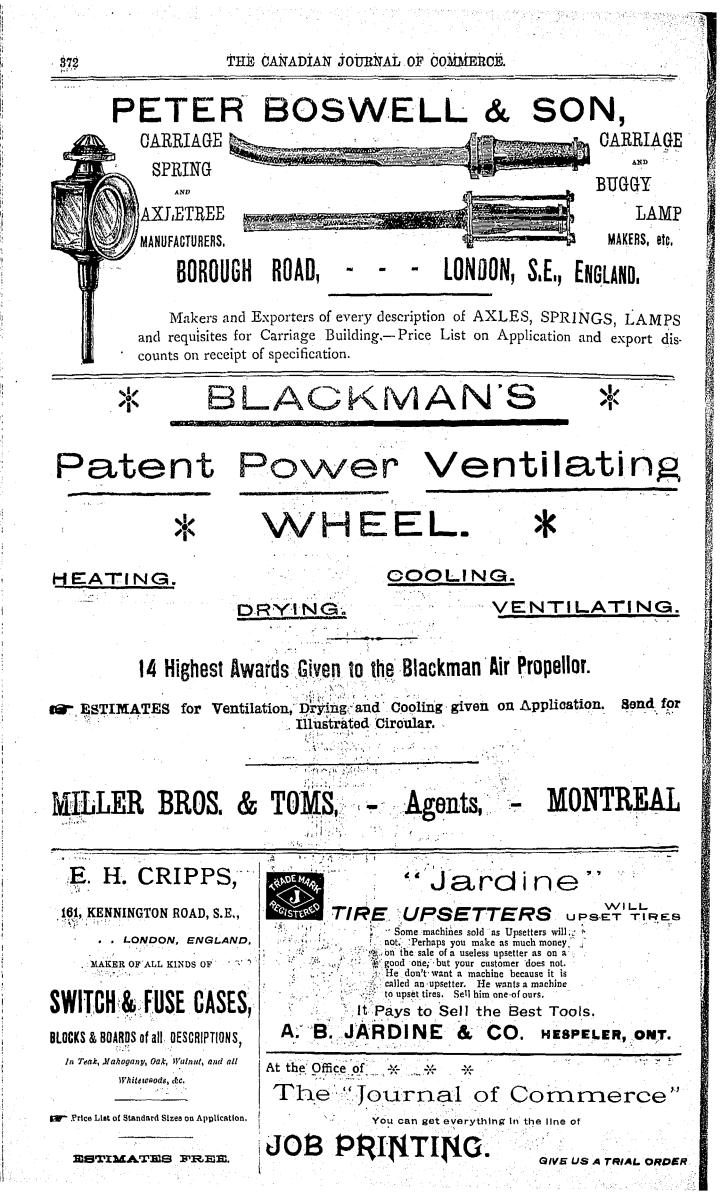
ENGLAND.

By a mechanical transposition in the insurance table on page 204 last week's issue, the figures for 1899 of the Phonix Assurance Co., of London, were placed opposite the name of the Sun Fire Office. The error is corrected in above table.

65.1





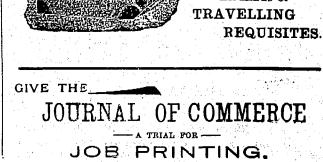


MONT	TREAL WHOLESALE PRICES	CURRENT-TEURSD	AY, FEB.	1, 1900.
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle.	Name of Article, Wholesale
Boots and Shoes. Brogans or Cobourge Split Balmorals	0 75 50 0 65 0 70 0 471 0 50 0 90 1 00 0 50 0 90 0 60 0 70 75 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00 0 70 75 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00 0 70 75 1 25 1 60 1 15 1 25 0 90 1 20 1 00 1 10 0 90 0 95 0 75 0 80 1 15 1 35 1 00 1 15 0 85 0 95 1 50 2 00 1 20 1 50 1 00 1 10 gear Welt	Brooms Good Luck 24 stg. Var. Han. Rose 4 varn. hand heavy Panay 4 " " medium Thistie 4 " " " Map Leaf A 4 stgs. " B 4 " stained Shamrock A 4 " varn han " B 4 " stained Shamrock A 4 " varn han " B 3 " stained " B 3 stgs varn handle " B 3 stgs varn handle " 2 2 " " " " Carling 4 " stained Druggs C Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Alose, Cape Borar, xtis Brom. Potass. Camphor. Ref Rings Citric Acid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heavy Chemicals. Blaching Powder. 2 00 2 50 Bine Vitriol. 6 (0 8 00 Brimstone. 2 00 2 50 Caustic Soda & 0. 2 00 2 10 Soda Aah. 1 20 2 20 Soda Aah. 1 21 1 60 Soda Aah. 0 70 0 80 "" 70. 2 20 2 20 Soda Aah. 1 21 1 60 Soda Blearb. 2 25 2 36 Sal. Soda. 0 70 0 80 " Concentrated. 0 70 0 80 " Concentrated. 0 27 0 29 Macher. 0 18 0 08 Cutch. 0 08 0 09 Ex. Logwood. 0 10 0 15 Chip " 2 00 2 50 Indigo Madras. 0 70 1 00 Sumac. 70 0 75 00 Fish. 10 0 15 Bloaters, per box. 0 00 0 90 Labrador Herrings, N.F. 5 25 5 00 No, 1 Shore Herrings. 5 25 5 60 Mackerel No, 1, pails 0 00 0 30 "" Yoaral. 0 00 85 Green Cod, No. 1 5 25 5 50
Adies' Glazo Dong, Butt, and Bale., Go 	Name of Article. Wholesale Corn Beef 1-lb 1 45 "4-lbs 7 00 8 83 "6-lbs 7 00 8 83 "14-lbs 7 00 8 83	Citric Acid Citric Magnesia lb Cocaine Hyd. (oz) Coppersa, per 100 lbs Gream Tartar Fpeom Salts Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb " Trag. Insect Powder lb do per keg, lb Morbils Oil Feppermint lb. Oil Feppermint lb. Oil Feppermint lb. Oil Peppermint lb. Oil Peppermint lb. Oil Peppermint lb. Oil Peppermint lb. Qiain Acid. Phosporus Potash Bichromate Potash Iodide. Quinine Strychnine Tartaric Acid Tin Crystals	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mackerel No. 1. pails 0 00 65 """ ½ barrel. 0 00 825 Green Cod, No. 1 0 00 825 Green for Cod, No. 1 0 00 825 Draft """ 525 55 Draft """ 0 00 00 No. 2 """ 375 400 Large dry Gaspe per qntl. 0 00 450 Salmon, bris Lab. 13-50 1400 Salmon, ttierces) 0 00 1300 ""Brit, Col bris 0 04 0 04 "Od 0 051 0 00
Canned Coods. \$ c. \$ c. Lobatera	Lunch Tngs 1-lb per doz. 2-lbs " 2-lbs " 600 6 89 Ox Tongue, 1%-lb. " 600 9 50 " 2 -lb. " 8 50 10 80 " 2 -lb. " 8 50 10 80 " 2 -lb. " 0 00 12 50 " 2 -lb. " 0 95 0 93 Ham, %-lb. " 0 95 0 93 Ham, %-lb. " 0 95 1 85 Turkey, %-lb. " 0 95 1 85 Soupe, lbe 1 15 1 90 Slired Bacon, % lb 0 60 8 00	Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16	4 26 4 50 0 (78 0 10 0 65 0 75 0 09 0 12 3 40 3 75 0 40 0 75 0 40 0 75 0 40 0 75 0 35 0 40 0 25 0 32 2 00 0 00	Finan Haddles 0 00 000 N. S. Salt Herrings, in halt-barels 0 00 2 75 Salt Lake Tront, half-bris 0 00 4 25 Flour. 0 00 4 25 Winter Wheat patents 3 80 3 90 Manitoba patents 3 50 3 60 Straight roller
	R REFINING CO., Limited, EFINED SUGARS of	and the second		E FARM FOR SALE
Brand	edpar	h	Catharine mile from Schools. Ioam clay way thro lower enc all for \$ liouše an acres. TI gave la an vay mant dnces W Gruppes, F	ALE, in Canada (about 5 miles West ara Falls) in the Garden of the Dominio t-class Grain, Pasture and Fruit Fax "BE EOH LANDS." Piunated timmediate te town of Thorold, and 4j miles from E ss. in the Province of Ontario; about 1.0, Market, Kallway Stations, Chur, ha &c., containing about 40 acres fort y; Flehing Stream of Water and Ra augh the place; Partridge Grove 1; Barne, Stabes and other Outhous 7,503. Or will sell without large Sto d part of Orchard. Grove and Lawn, as he Goint Stone i odge House, at the Noi mile for ordinary family. E-sy terms The place is well adapted for, and p heat, Otas, Barley, Hay, Ci ver, Appl Pears, Peaches, Jums, Cherries, Quint rice, and other simul truits, nearly all
the Highest Quality and Parity, I LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 1001b. box "CROWN" GRANULATED, Special Brand, the finest whi EXTRA GRANULATED,	YELLOW SUGARS of ch can be made. SYRUPS of all g		the inest Ou build With priv Thorold ele tric-to turing to vie to to railw v r	ries, and other small fraits, nearly all quality. Or will Lease rarm, Lodge r inrs (the latter somewhat out of repair lege of buying. No waste land. d and St. Gaussines h ve a connect am service run ing through the manuf wu of Merrith n. The steam rainway e w falls his been replaced by an elect ecculy. a the owner, M. S. FOLEY, Editor and F of the Journal of Commerce, Montre
	Aluminum Reflectors			J. EVELEIGH & C MONTREAL. Manufacturers of
				All Kinds of TRAVELLING

GIVE THE BEST RESULTS. Do not tarnish and will not break. Increase the light and give fine results.

WE KEEP EVERYTHING IN THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY LINE.

Nos. 708 & 710 Craig Street, - - MONTREAL.



	MON	TREAL	WHOLESALE	PRICE	CURRENT-THUR	SDAY, FI	EB. 1, 1900.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Nam	e of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholess1e*	Name of Article	Wholesale
Farm Products. Guttes: Oct. Cr Winter makes. Finest Twp, Dairy Western	0 20 0 211	New No. No. 1 No	Crain 1 Hard, Ft. Will 2. " thern do "	0 00 0 68 0 00 0 63 0 00 0 60 30 0 304	Molasses (Barbados) Porto Rico Evaporated Apples, New. do do Old. Raisins :	0 00 0 40 0 00 0 09 0 00 0 07 ¹ / ₂	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " "Italian PeelCitron Orange Lemon	\$ c, \$ c, 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 08 0 10 0 13 0 14 0 16 0 11 0 13 0 10 0 12
Good to choice Fresh Rolls Choicest, col'd White.	0 17 0 18 0 19; 0 20; 0 11; 0 12 0 11; 0 12	Peas. per Rye, In st	alting ed, afloat 60 lbe, In store tore roceries. tUnest & Cad.)	0 00 0 451	Sultanae Loose Musc. California Layers, London Con. Cluster Rxtrs Dessert Royal Bucking'm	0 08 0 09 1 50 1 75 2 20 2 30 2 75 0 00 3 50 0 00	Chocolate Vanilia, yel. wrap. 24 x ½ lb do Chamois do do do Pink do do do Biue do do 1) ip. Van. Green do do	0 48 0 48 0 50 0 58 0 58 0 68 0 50 0 58
Eons Select new Culls Refrigerator Fall, fresh.	0 12 0 13 0 13 0 15 0 14 0 14 0 17 0 18	Japan,	com. to med., b good med. to fine choicest tancy ust pn. com. to good	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Valencia	0 07 0 071 0 00 0 09 0 00 0 08 0 041 0 05 0 043 0 07 0 06 0 071 0 06 0 071	.ô do Lilac do do uo do Bronze do do do do White do do Unswest'd blue prem do Starch: Can, Lanndry	0 58 0 68 0 65 0 74 0 73 0 99 0 38 0 49
German " English Brit:eh Columbia		Pingeue	fine to finest, b der, Moyune " good" ine to good. " fine to finest " ; common	0 22 0 25 0 25 0 85 0 14 0 16 0 19 0 23 0 28 0 42 0 15 0 16	Prunes,	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Silver Gloss Benson's Prep, Corn "Sat. Chr. label, Can, Pure Corn No. 1 Wh. blue 45 lb	000 007 000 000 0071000
Hoo Puspuors: Bacon, smoked, per b Hans, city cured, ' '' 'Canvasee Pork Ca. a.c. per bbl do mess Dressed Hogs, 100 lbs Lard, per B Lan pure ''Com. Riefined	0 10 0 11 1. 0 00 0 00 00 00 15 00 00 00 15 50 5 00 5 75 0 074 0 09	ii Indian Darjee Ceylon	good common. " med. to good " fine to finest "	0 17 0 28 0 85 0 45 0 18 0 35 0 25 0 26	Walnuts	$ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 00^{\circ} & 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ ts & 0 & 091 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 090 & 1 & 20^{\circ} \\ ts & 0 & 90 & 1 & 20^{\circ} \\ c & 15 & 0 & 16 \\ c & 50 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 10 \\ \end{bmatrix} $	Imp Trip Cote D'or	0 28 0 00 0 28 0 0 0 25 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 17 0 0 0 17 0 0 0 17 0 0
SEEDS: Clover, red, per lb Alsike, per fb Timothy, (Can'n) per be ""Westo Flax 56 lbs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		ibo		1 lb iire, Cana.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Soap: Best Laundry "Common Matches: Telegraph "Telephone "Telephone "Telephone "A do 100 s	0 05 0 0 0 021 0 0 3 70 3 9 8 55 8 7 1 50 1 6 1 70 1 5
Fall Rye Mullet Hungarlan SUNDAIZE: Potatoes, per bag doney, Comn, 1 ib Katracted	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bx Gra Germa Ex Gra Ex Gra	anulated, bria ound, in bris '' in bxe red, in bris boxes Lumpe, in bris	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" 11b " " Rice, C. C	022 024 000 315 000 325 b.475 525 b.475 525 b.400 425 500 525 b.675 776	Sovereign Washboards: Roysl Lily do Rose Globe Improved Globe	1,60 0 0 1,60 0 0 1,65 0 0 1,65 0 0
Beebwax. Brans: Med. prime do. Best hand picked. Sugar Maple Syrup %aplein tins	0 00 1 0 0 00 1 0 0 00 1 0	5 5 2 0 0 Brandu	" half brls " 100-1b bxs. " 50-1b bxs ed Yellows	0 00 5 20 0 00 5 10 0 00 5 20	Gelatine, 1 ot pk	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 04 1 15 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 30 0 00	Antimony Tin. Block L&F, W b.	

58 & 90 Rideau, 15 to 23 Mosgrove Sts., OTTAWA Manufacturers of the following KLONDYKE GOODS :

Rubber Kit Bags, Dumage Bags, Sleeping Bags, Pack Straps, Pack Bags, Pack Saddles, Klondyke Boots, Klondyke Shoes, Been

THE STEVENSON BOILER, MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WORKS AT PETROLIA, ONT., (now of twenty years' standing), continues to make Marine, Stationary and Portable Boilers of all kinds, The Canadian Oil Wells and Refiners and Mills in this section are nearly

entirely supplied with Bollers and other Plate Work from this shop; while for well-drilling purposeet has sent many bollers to Germany. Austria, India and Australia. It also makes Oll Stille, Taaks, Bleachers and Agitators, Sait Pans, Steam Boxes for Stave and Hoop Mills, and any desired work in Plate or Sheet

Steel or Iron, as well as all productions of Machine Shops, including Steam Engines and Castings in Iron

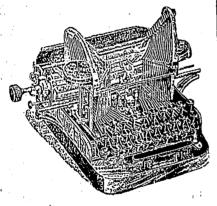
Having a full outfit of machinery and tools, including Steam Riveter, and men of long experience, it invites comparison of the quality of its work, with any shop in Canada.

Satchels, Horse Clothing, &c., &c.

BOILER.

Skin Oil Tanned and Hair Lined Moccasins, Harness, Mexican English and all other kinds of Saddles, Trunks. Valises. Bags.

S.



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Manufacturers for CANADA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARTHUR KAVANAGH, Manager.

and Brass.

J. H. FAIRBANK, Proprietor.

SHOP

	MONT	REAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THUE	REDAY. F	EB. 1, 1900.	<u></u>
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article,	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Hardware-Continued. CUT NALL SOREDULE. Base Price, per Keg, car lott Extras-Over and above 80d 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nalls- 10 and 20d Hot Cut, per 100 lbs 10 and 12d "" 6 and 7d """ 6 and 7d """ 7d and 12d """ 2d """ Cut splkes 10c, per Keg ad vance. Pine blued nalls- 2d per 100 lbs" Chaing Box, Tobacco Box and Flooring Nalls- 20 to 30d per 100 lbs 10 to 16d "" 5 and 24 "" 21 control Box	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Galvanized Galvanized 52 sheets 50 do All bright	4 75 5 00 4 60 4 65 2 50 base 2 45 0 00 0 00 3 75 0 00 0 00 2 50 0 00 3 20 - 4 50 3 30 3 55 3 30 3 55 3 30 3 55 3 75 10 5 80 0 00 5 80 0 00 5 80 0 00 5 80 0 00 0 00 base 3 00 base 3 00 base 3 00 base 3 00 base 3 00 base 3 00 0 00 0 00 0 7 20 7 00 7 20 7 00 0 00 14 00 4 25 5 10 6 00 16 5 75 5 0 00 10 00	12 10 24 10 12 10 28 do 28 do	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 8 05 0 00 8 05 0 00 8 05 0 00 8 05 0 00 8 35 0 00 1 3 45 1 0 14 0 16 1 0 15 0 10 0 11 8 35 3 45 1 00 1 0 1 00 0 00	Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 041 & 0 & 041 \\ 0 & 041 & 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 026 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 66 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 66 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 $

Advices from Collingwood, Ont., state that the County Council will be asked to guarantee debentures issued for the \$50,000 granted to the Collingwood Steel Shipbuilding Company, by the ratepayers, January 1, The Collingwood Stel Shipbuilding Company's establishment promises to be one of the largest and most modern in Canada. The management is now closing contracts for machinery and expects to be ready to lay the first keel about the beginning of May. Orders for a number of large steamers are under consideration.

-Advices from Dawson, says a Seattle dispatch, report that a United States mail carrier has arrived at Eagle from Valdes, completing the first winter trip as carrier of Government mail from the seat of the Yukon, a distance of 430 miles. He reported a perilous trip, ten of his twelve horses dying or having to he killed. He had a working force of 11 men, who were employed constructing cabins for mail stations every twenty miles. From now on the department hopes to give monthly mail service between Valdes and Eagle. One consignment of mail has already come out over the new route. From the coast terminus of the trail a telephone line extends seventy-five miles inland and it is the intention of the Government to extend the line through the Yukon next summer.



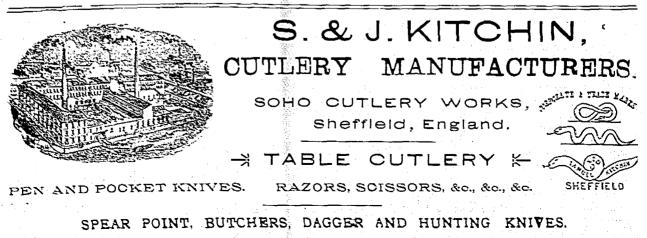
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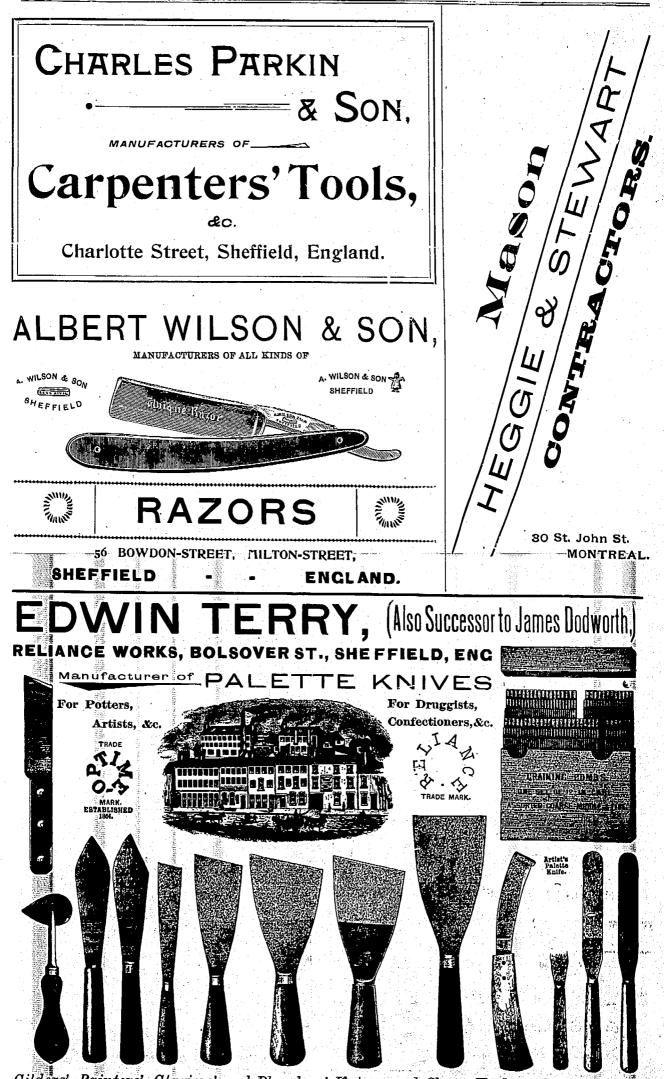
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Lines Salt-Contande, special hater, print weights of the first state, special hater, print state, special hater, prin	·	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale	Name of Article.	Whole
Image: Particles, Marking, Long, Oro, et al., Solution,	do 26 to 40 do 41 to 50 do 51 to 60	0 00 2 00 0 00 2 10 0 00 4 50 0 00 4 75	Special Dairy, per brl. quarters Spi Cheese Salt p bag 2001b Turk's Island per bush			S C. S C. 0 15 0 75 0 15 0 75 0 20 1 00 1 25 2 50 0 00 1 60	Tarragona Sandeman Warter & Maj ePorts gal. Sherries-Per artin' Wisdom & Warter's Sher-	1 10 2 00 2 10 2 00
Telegraphic Address, "LONG, SHEFFIELD." HA. G. LOONG & CO. Hallamshire Works, Rockingham Street, SHEFFIELD, ENG., AND 118 Holborn, London, E. C., ENGLAND. Sole manufacturers of the celebrased CROSS DAGGER ^{BRAND} CUILERY & PLATE, Of every description, as made and supplied to the	do No. 1	0 00 6 630 0 00 6 630 0 00 6 500 0 00 6 500 1 1 25 8 0 800 0 20 8 500 1 1 25 8 0 800 1 1 25 8 0 800 1 25 8 0 800 2 200 2 20 12 2 200 2 20 12 1 1 25 8 0 800 2 200 2 20 12 2 200 2 20 12 1 2 5 50 1 15 0 111 0 0 20 20 0 20 1 1 25 8 0 800 1 2 5 1 2 800 2 2 00 2 20 12 1 2 1 5 10 1 2 5 50 1 15 0 0 111 0 0 20 20 20 20 0 0 20 20 20 20 0 0 20 20 20 20 0 0 20 20 20 20 20 0 0 20 20 20 20 20 0 0 20 20 20 20 20 0 0 20 20 20 20 20 0 0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 0 0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 0 0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 0 0 20 20 20 20 20 20 0 0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	 Tobacco-Cut Smoking, No. 1 Black Chewing, cade No. 2 do Old Chum, in pkg., 10s and 12s	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 59 \\ 0 & 59 \\ 0 & 59 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 $	Fiece	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & $	<pre>Nistom & watter & Sher riesper gal Barton & Guestier Nat. Johnson & Sons J. Celret & Co Ghampagnes- Ponmers, Fils & Co G. H. Mumm Perrier. Jouet & Co Brandits-Hennesy Brandits-Hennesy Brandits-Hennesy Dewars Scotch extra spec. Soltch Whiskeys Dewars Scotch extra spec. Spl. Liqueur Gin- De Kuyper red cases do green do John Jamieson & Co Angosturs Bitters, per case of 2 doz Banagher Irish Whitky, ca do do do per gal Watson'sOldIrish, qts, prcs do do pts per cs.</pre>	2 00 2 60 2 4 00 2 4 00 2 4 00 2 4 00 2 4 00 2 1 0 2 1 0 2 1 2 50 1 2 50 1 2 50 1 2 50 1 2 50 1 3 00 9 50 1 4 05 1 9 750 1 9 750
Telegraphic Address, "LONG, SHEFFIELD." HA. G. LOONG & CO. Hallamshire Works, Rockingham Street, SHEFFIELD, ENG., AND 118 Holborn, London, E. C., ENGLAND. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated CROSS DAGGER BRAND CUILERY & PLATE. Of errery description, as made and supplied in the	Usnadian, Quarters Factory Filled per bag do Quarters	0 27 0 50 0 90 1 25 0 27 0 35	Bristol Birds Eye Capstan Navy Cut	0 00 0 50 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 50	Alsgars " Burgandy " Claret " Dry Concord "	5 00 1 25 4 50 1 00 4 50 1 00 4 50 1 00 4 50 1 00		
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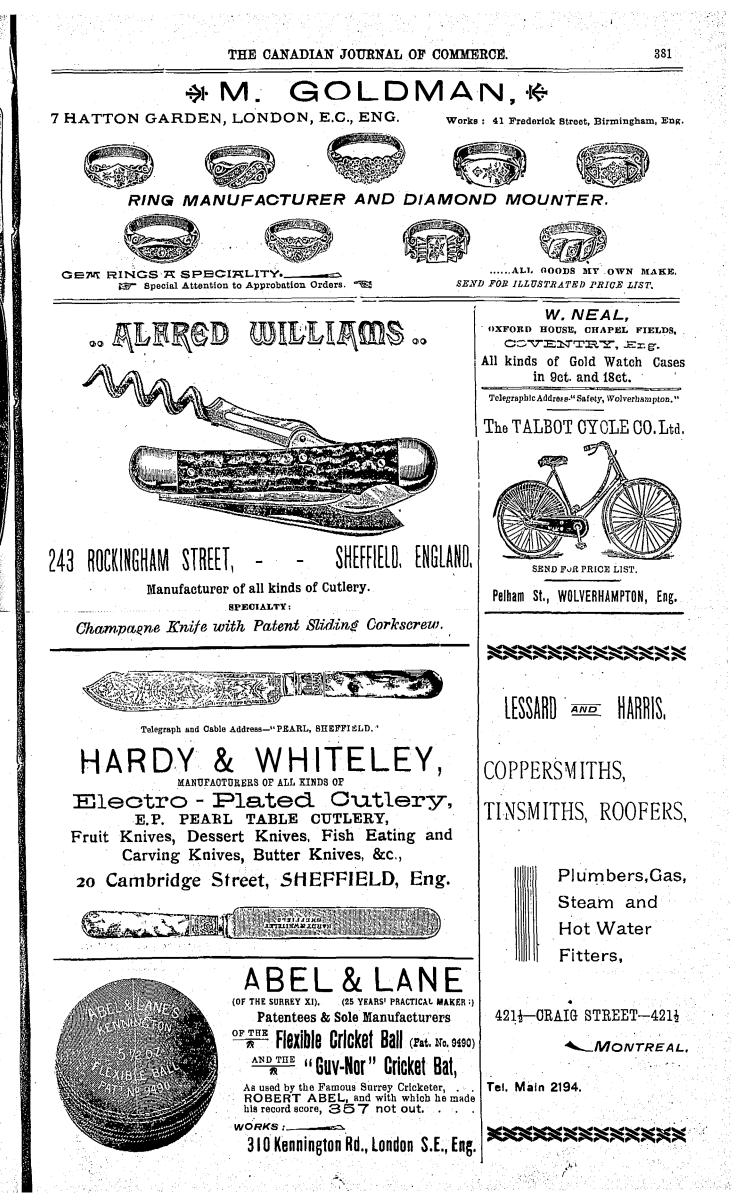






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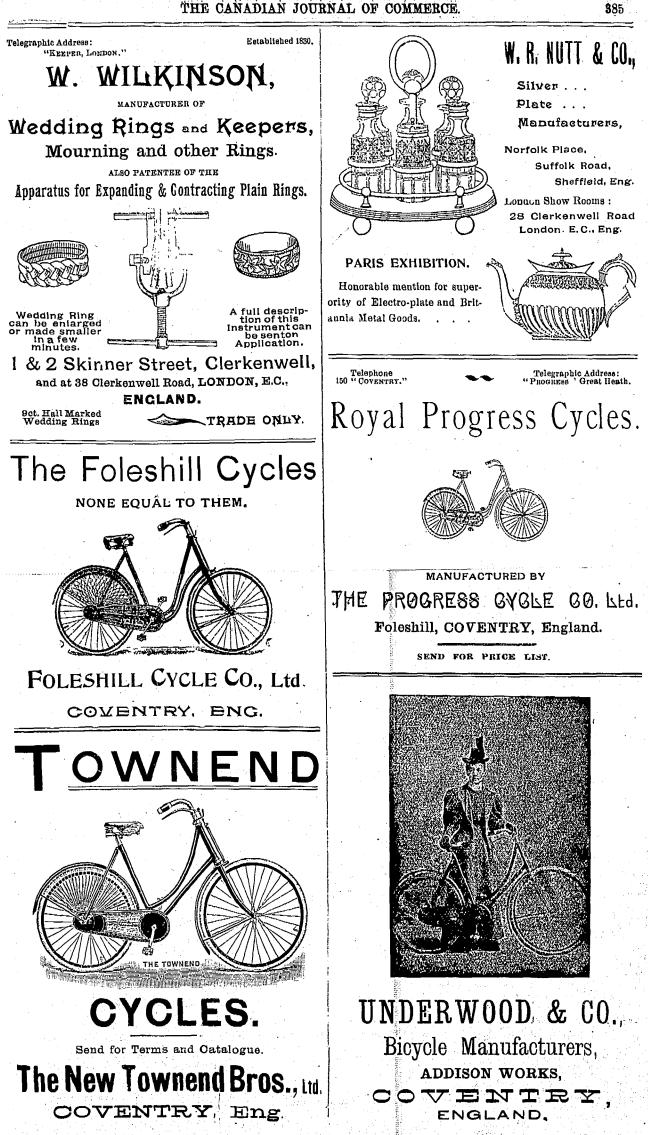








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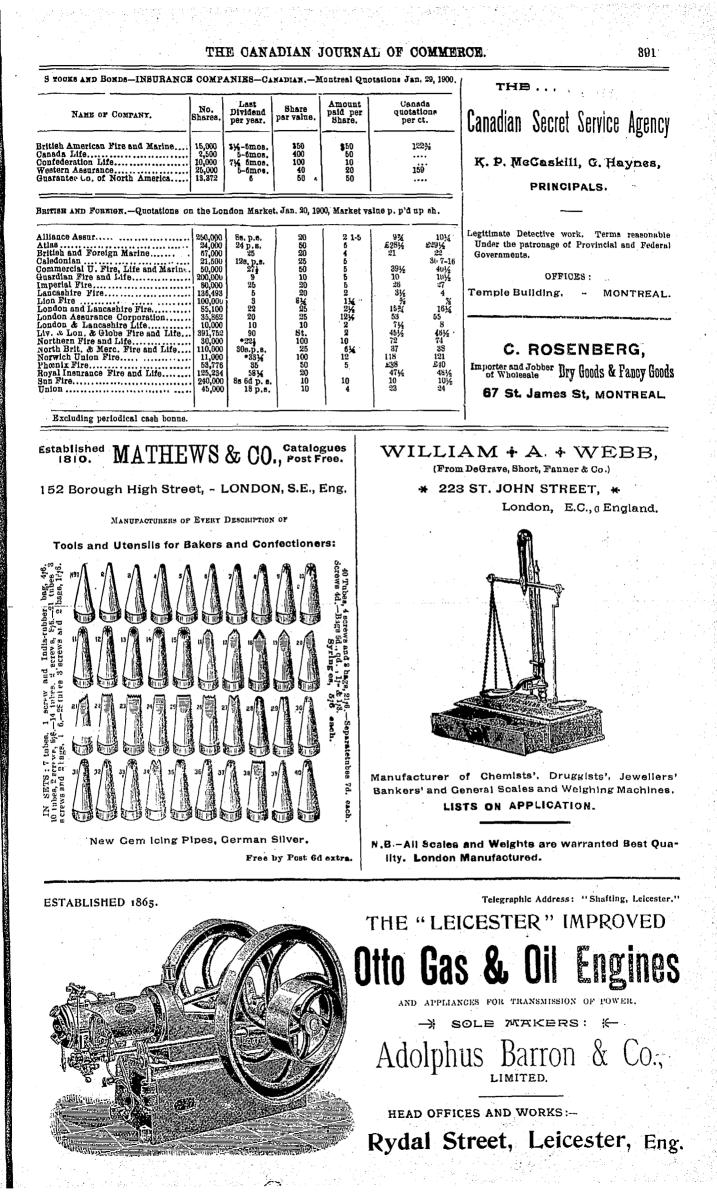
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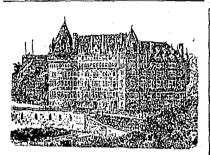
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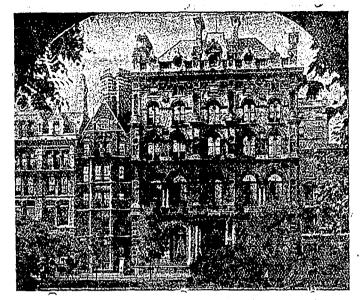
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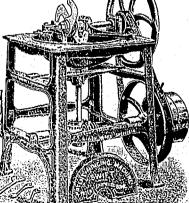
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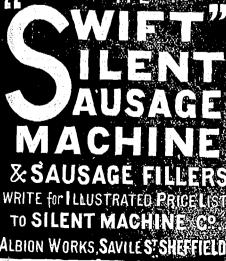
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RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC'BER, 31st, 1896

Assets. \$184,935,690,80

Reserve on Policies (American Table, 4 p.c) Liabilities other than Reserve
Surplus. Receipts from all sources.
Payments to Policy-holders
Risks in force, 273, 213 policies, amounting to

Norg.—The above statement shows a large increase over the business of 1892 in amount at risk, new business assumed, payments to policy-bolders receipte, assets and surplus; and includes as risks assumed only the number and amount of policies actually issued and paid for in the accounts of the year

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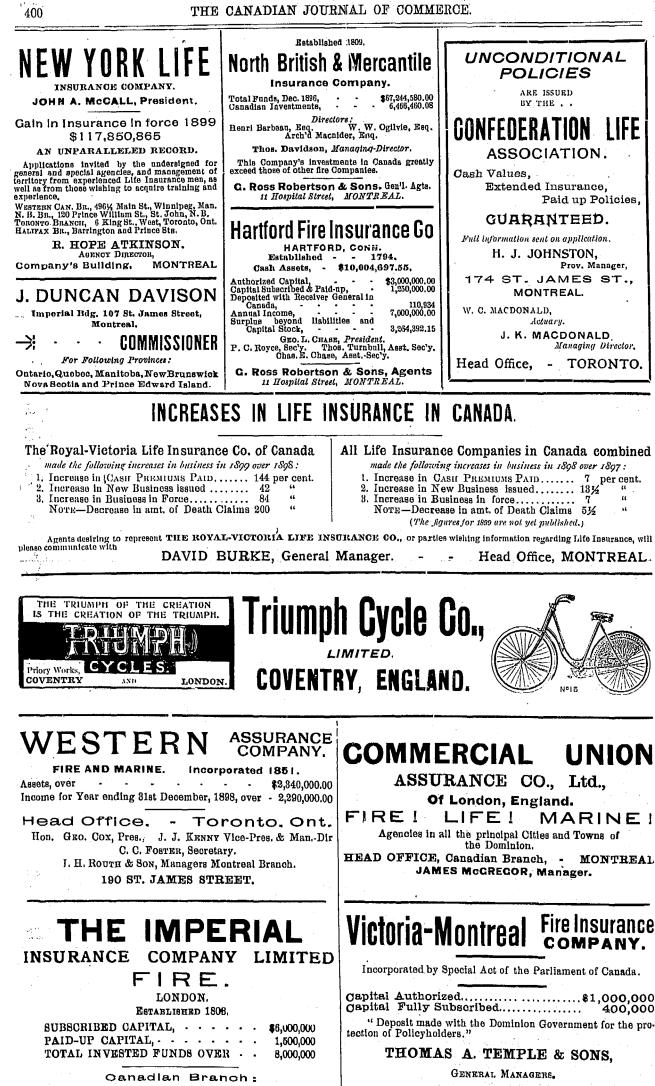
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P. H. SIMS, Secretary

\$168,221,916 1,623,951 15,089,822 41,958,145 20,885,472

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