-INSURANCE Chronicle.

Vol. XXXV.-No. 18.
TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER $1,1901$.

THE PACKARD ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED
Of St. Gatharines, Ont.

MAKERS OF


Lamps and Transformers
[Sole Agents for

## SCHEEFFER METERS,



Popular Lines At Popular Prices . . .

Men's Welt Bals. to retail at $\$ 3.50$ Women's Welt High Cut " 3.00 Women's Turn Oxfords - 2.00
Women's Turn Strap Slips - 1.50

THE
Modern Shoe Factory
180 Inspector St., Montreal.

## COFFEES!

 RIOS.A Shipment just to hand.

PERKINS, INCE \& CO., 41 and 43 Front Street East, Toronto.



This is a New Patent Ventilator invented by Mr. Pancoast, who has had a very wide ex-
perience in these goods. We make them in various styles to suit requirements at small cost.
THE METAL SHINGLE \& SIDING CO., Preston, Limited, Ontario.


## RICE LEWIS \& SON <br> Limited.

Arthur B. Lee, President. A. Burdett Lee, V. P. \& Treas.

Wholesale \& Retail

Shelf and Heavy

## HARDWARE,

. . BAR . .
Iron and Steel,
Wrought Iron PIPE and FITTINGS.

TORONTO, = Ontario.

# BANK OF MONTREAL 

 of Parliament Capital all Paid-up, $\$ 12,000,00000$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Reserve Fund ..... } & 7,000,000 \\ \text { Undivided Profits. } & 764,703 \\ & 91\end{array}$> Head Office : MONTREAL
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcond of Directors: A. T. Paterson, Esq. Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President.
R. B. Angus, Esq. A. Areenshields, Esq. R. B. Angus, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq. James Ross, Esq. W. S. Oloustar A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches.

| . S. Olousto By | , of Branch Returns. HES IN CANADA. | F. W. Taylor, Ass't | nsp. Jas. AIRD, Sec. V. Meredith, Manager. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | Ontario-Con. | Quebec | Manitoba\&N W |
| Almonte | London | Montreal | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Belleville | Ottawa | ". West End Br. | Calgary, Alberta |
| Brantford | Perth | " Seigneurs St | Lethbridge, Alta. |
| Brockville | Peterboro | " Pt. St. Charles | Regina, Ass'a. |
| Chatham | Picton | Quebee | British Col. |
| Cornwall | Sarnia | Lower Prov. | Greenwood |
| Deseronto | Stratford | Chatham, N. B. | Greenwood |
| Fort William | St. Mary's | Fredericton, N. B. | Nelson Denver |
| Guelph | "" Yonge St. Br. |  | New Westminster |
| Hamilton | Wallaceburg | Amherst, N.S. | Rossland |
| Kingston |  | Glace Bay, N.S. |  |
| Lindsay |  | Halifax, N.S. | Vernon Victoria |

Newfoundland-St. John's, Nfld.-Bank of Montreal.
GreAt Britain-London-Bank of Montreal, 22 Abehurch Lane,
In the United States-New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, agents, 59 Wall St.
Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. W. DeC. O'Grady, Manager. The Union Bank of
BANKERs IN GREAT Britain - London-The Bank of England. Then England. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank and Branches.
BANKERS IN THE UNTTED STATES-New York-The National City Bank. The Bank of chants' National Bank. J. B. Moors \& Co. Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffialo chants National Bank, J. B. Moors \& Co. Buffalo-The Marine Bank,

## THE <br> Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 6 .

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

## Monday, the 2nd Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of Novemben to the
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on
Tuesday, the 14th Day of January, next. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock. By order of the Board.

Toronto, October 22nd, riger.

## The Merchants Bank of Canada.

## Notice is Hereby Given

That a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

Monday, the 2nd Day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 3oth day of November next, both days inclusive.

> By order of the Board,

THOS. FYSHE,
General Manager.

## THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital Paid-up. $\$ 2,500,000$ Reserve Fund $\ldots$. $\$ 2,150,000$ HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.


## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in ${ }^{1836}$.
orporated by Royal Charter in $\mathbf{1 8 4 0}$.

# Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund 

COURT OF DIRECTORS:


Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches
AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, Etc.
New York- 52 Wall Street-W.Lawson \& J. C. Welsh, Agents.
San Francisco-124 Sansome Street-H. M. J. McMichael and J R. Ambrose, Agente. Lond $n$ n Bankers-The Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn \& Co.
Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-National Bank of Scotland Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, and branches National Bank, Limited, and branches. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Limited,
New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Limited. India, China and Japan-Mercantile New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Limited. India, China and Japan-Mercantile
Bank of India, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Kraue, Bie. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

## THE DOMINION BANK

Capital (paid-up)... $\$ 2,440,000$. Reserve Fund. ..... 2,440,000

Head Office,
TORONTO

Toronto-Dundas Street, cor. Queen. Market, cor. King and Jarvis Streets. Queen Street, cor. Esther Street. Sherbourne Street, cor. Queen. Spadina Avenue, cor. College.
or street, cor. Bathurst.
Drafts
on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and Europe bought and sold.
Letters of Credit issued available at all points in Europe, China and Japan
T. G. BROUGH. General Manager.

## The Standard Bank of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half-year, upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its agencies on and after

## Monday, 2nd Day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 3 oth of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

# The Bank of Toronto 

## Dividend No. 91

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of five per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

## Monday, 2ud day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth day of November, both days included. By order of the Board
The Bank of Toronto, D. COULSON, General Manager.
Toronto, ${ }_{2} 3$ rd October, 1901.

## Imperial Bank of Canada.

## Dividend No. 53.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the half-year ending both of November, 1901, upon the capital stock of this Institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at this bank and its branches on and after

Monday, the 2nd Day of December next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30 th of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
D. R. WILKIE,

General Manager.
Toronto, October sand, igor.
cain rime some Bank of Canada
Directors. Thomas E. Kenney, Esq., President.; Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Vice-Pre General Manager - nL. Pase, Montreal. Secy and Superintendent of Branches, W. B. Torrance, Hal
ranches and
Nova Scotia-Halifax, Antigonish, Bridgewater, Guysboro, Londonderry, Louisburg, W.B., Lunenburg, Maitland, Fictou, Port Hawkesbury, Shubenacadie, Sydney, Truro, Moncton, Newcastle, Sackville, Woodstock. P.E. Island - Charlottetown, Summerside. Quebec-Montreal, Montreal, West End, Montreal, Westmount. Ontario-Ottawa. British
Columbia-Grand Forks, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Victoria, Vancouver, Vancouver (East End). Newfoundland -St. John's. Cuba -Havana. United States-New York 16 Exchange Place), S. H. Voorhees, Agent; Republic, Washington State.
Correspondents

Great Britain-Bank of Scotland. France-Credit Lyonnais. Germany-Deutsche Corporation. New York-Chase National Bank. Boston-National Shawmut Bank. Chicago-Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. San Francisco-First National Bank.

## THE QUEBEC BANK

Gaspar Lemoine

Founded 1818 . Incorp'd 1822 . Head Office, Quebec Capital Authorized... $\$ 3,000,000$ Rest .. Paid-up ...... 2,500,000

Board of Directors : John Breathy, Esq., President
John T. Ross, Esq., Vice-President F. Billingsley Edson Fitch
tanager

Thorold, Ont.
St. George, Beauce, Que. St. Henry, Que.
Shawenegan Falls, P.Q. Theronto Mines, Que Toronto, Ont.
Three Rivers, Que.
Pembroke, Ont. Three Rivers, Que.
Pembroke, Ont.

Established 187

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

Head Office: OTTAWA, Can. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Capital - . } \\ \text { Rest }\end{array} 2,000,000$ $1,665,000$ Charles Mages, President. Directors
George Hay, Vice-President
Geo. Bryson Alex. Fraser John Mather David Maclaren Denis Murphy Geo. Burn, General Manager. D. M. Finnie, Ottawa Manager.
Branches-In Ontario-Alexandria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Cobden, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mattawa; Ottawa Pembroke, Rel lot, Pembroke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Toronto, Vankleek Hill, Win-
chester. In Quebec-Granby, Hull, Lachute, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls. In Manitoba-Dauphin, Portage la Prairie. Winnipeg.

## BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

| Capital Paid-up, $: \$ 2,000,000.00$ |
| :--- |
| Reserve Fund, |
| $2,600,000,00$ | Incorporated 1832. Head Office, Halifax, N. S. Directors:

John Y. Payzant, President
Chas. Archibald, Vice-President
R. I. Borden. G. S. Campbell.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { H. C. McLeod, General Man Office, } & \text { D. Waters, Chief Inspector }\end{array}$ Branches
In Nova Scotia-Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Dartmouth Digby, Glace Bay, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussex, Woodstock. In P. E. I.- Charlottetown and Summerside. In Quebec-Montreal and. Paspebiac. In Ontario-Almonte, Arnprior, Berlin, Ottawa, Toronto, In Manitoba-
Winnipeg
In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace, In West Indies-Kingston, amaica. In United States-Boston, Mass.; Calais, Maine. Chicago Ill.

## Union Bank of Canada.

## Dividend No. 70.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches, on and after

Monday, the and Day of December next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the goth of November both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
E. E. WEBB,

General Manager.
Quebec, October 25th, rigor.

## The Ontario Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the current half-year, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Monday, 2nd Day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16 th to the 3 th November,

C. McGILL,

General Manager.
Torrnto, and October, 1 got.

## The Traders Bank of Canada. Dividend No. 32.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current hall-year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and its branches on and after
Monday, the 2nd Day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 3 th November. both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
The Traders Bank of Canada
H. S. STRATH,

Toronto, and October, igor.
General Manager

## Bank of Hamilton.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5 p.c.) on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the half-year ending both November next, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on

## The and Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 3oth November, both days inclusive, By order of the Board.
J. TURNBULL,

Hamilton, 23 rd October, 1 got.
General Manager.

## THE PEOPLES BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK FREDERICTON, NB. <br> A. F. Randolph, President Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1864 J. W. Spurden, Cashier Foreign Agents <br> London-Union Bank of London. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston -Eliot National Bank. Montreal-Union Bank of Lower Canada.

The NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament. Established $\times 825$.

Head Office:
Edinburgh

## Limited <br>  <br>  Paid -up

 $\varepsilon 5,000,000$ $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$$\mathbf{4 , 0 0 0}, 000$ 4,000,000
$1,000,000$
Thomas Hector Smith, General Manager George B. Hart, Secretary James London Office-37 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Accepaner The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances will be furnished on application.
All other Banking b isiness ted.

## The Investor

In the Permanent Stock of The Standard Loan Company is relieved from the labor and responsibility connected with an ordinary mortgage loan, where it is necessary to examine into the title, abstract, taxes, insurance, etc., and to further know that his security will not become impaired llater, by
reason of any future unpaid regular or special taxes or insurance premiums. The stock is as safe as a Government Bond and as remunerative as any safe investment can possibly be. Shares \$roo each at par-the issue is limited. Write for particulars.

THE STANDARD LOAN COMPANY

Rev. Alex. Sutherland, D.D., President. W. S. Dinnick, Manager

## The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation

WALTER S. LEE, GENERAL MANAGER.

Savings Received on Deposit Debentures - Issued Interest Allowed Money - to - Loan

> President:
> George Gooderham 1st Vice-President and Chairman of
> J. Herbert Mason 2nd Vice-President W. H. Beatty

COMPANY'S NEW OFFICES TORONTO ST., TORONTO. BRANCH OFFICES
Winnipeg, Man
St. John, N.B.
Edmonton, N.W.T.

## THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA Head offee, Capital Authorized Oapital Subscribed Oapital Paid-up Oapital Paid-up

Rest.
hn Cowan, Eso., President
Board of Directors Robert McIntosh M.D. Allen, Esq. Thomas Paterson, Esq.
T. H. Mcmillan - Courg anguishene, Port Perry, Tavistock, Ont.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Fxchange bought and sold. Deposits reive
ierest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made, sold. Dep and Con, Eng.-The Royal Bank of Scotland.

## HALIFAX BANKING CO.

Capital Yaid-up
H. N. Wallace

Cashier
Robie Uniacke, President
DIRECTORS
Branghes-Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Lockeport, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Springhill, Shelburne, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Sackille, St. John. and branches. New York Correspondents-Dominion of Canada: Molsons Bank and branches. New York
Fourth National Bank. Boston: Suffolk National Bank. London, England: Parr's Bank Limited.

## EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

## Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000 Capital paid up, \$1,742,535 Reserve Fund, \$1,050,000

R. W. Heneker, President. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Vice-President. R. W. Henkker, President. Hon. M. N. W. Thomas
$\qquad$ Head Office-Sherbrooke, Que. WM. Farwrll, General Manager. Coaticook, Richmond. Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford, Magog, St. Hyacinthe, Ormstown. Province of B. C.: Grand Forks, Phoenix.

Agents in Canada-Bank of Montreal and Branches. Agents in London, Eng.National Bank of Scotland. Agents in Boston-National Exchange Bank. Agents Park Bank.

## PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX

## Paid-up Capital........ \$700,000 Reserve Fund..............260,000

 Board of DirectorsVice-President W. H. Webb, Hon. G. J. Troop, Jeorge R. Hart, Vice-President Murphy, Andrew Mackinlay. Head Office, HALIFAX, N.S.
Agencies-North End Branch-Halitax, Edmunston, N.B., Wolfville, N.S ondstock, N.B., Lunenburg, N.S., Shediac, N.B., Port Hood,' C.B., Fraserville Que., Canso, N.S.̈. Levis, P.Q., Lake Megantic, P.Q., Cookshire, P.Q., Quebec, Mabou, C.B., St. Raymond, P.Q., Grand Mere, P.Q.

Bankers-The Union Bk. of London, London, G.B. ; The Bank of New York New York ; New England National B ank, Boston; Bank of Toronto. Montreal.

## BANK OF YARMOUTH THE HAMILTON PROYIDENT AND nova scotia <br> T. W. Johns, H. G. FARISH, <br> LOAN SOCIETY

 Directors:John Lovitt, Pres. S. A. Crowell, Vice-Pres. H. Cann Augustus Cann J. Leslie Lovitt correspondents at
Halitax-The Royal Bank ot Canada
St. John-The Bank of Montreal
Montreal-The Bank of Montreal and Molsons Bank. New York-The National Citizens Bank. Bostcn-The Eliot National Bank.
Philadelphia-Consolidation National Bank.
Prompt sttention to
The RELIANCE Lan an Sunduss
84 King St. East, Toronto
President, HON. JOHN DRYDEN Manager, JOHN BLACKLOCN, Esq. Manager, JOHN BLACKLOOK.
Secretary, H. WADDINGTON.

Progress of the Company

$$
5^{\text {th }} \text {. ....................944.316.03 } 66,637.85
$$

By an order of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council PERMANENT STOOK in shares of $\$ 10.00$ each. These shares are now offered for subscription at a
premium of 10 per cent.

President
Vice-President

HON. A. T. WOOD ALEXANDER TURNER, Esq Capital Subscribed........ $\$ 1,500,00000$ Capital Paid-up........... 1,100,000 01 Reserve \& Surplus Funds 356,752 19 DEBENTURES ISSUED FOR 1, 2 OR 3 YEARS
Interest payable halt-yearly at the highest current rates. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to inves in Debentures of this Society.

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

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

Capital Subscribed............ $\$ \mathbf{1 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0 ~} 00$ Total Assets, 3 rst Dec., 1goo.. 2,272,980 88
T. H. PURDOM, Esq., K.C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

Agents-London, Messss.
be National Ban

## I ONDON \& CANADIAN loan \& agency co.

Geo. R. R. Cockburn, President.
Thomas Long, Vice-President.
Subscribed Capital $\qquad$ Rest

MONEY TO LEND
on Bonds, Stocks, Life Insurance Policies and Mortgages.
Rates on application
V. B. WADSWORTH,
${ }_{103}$ Bay Street, Toronto.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE
Head office, - QUEBEC Paid-up Capital . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1,200,000$
Rest Undivided Profits - - $\$ 54,738.91^{275,000}$ Board of Directors: R. Audettr, Esq., Pres. A. B. Dupuis, Esq., Vice-Pres.
Hon. Judge Chauveau V. Chateauvert, Esq. J. B. Laliberte, Esq.
N. LAVore, Inspector


Prompt attention given to collections. ${ }^{\circ}$ 8ton.

## Huron and Erie <br> Loan and Savings <br> London, Ont. Company <br> Capital Aubscribed Capital Paid-up Reserve Fund

## Money advan

Debentures
Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling.
Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company J. W. LITTLLE. President.
G. A. SOMERVILLE Manager

## The Home Savings and Loan Company,

 Limited.Office No. 78 Church St. Toronto
Authorized Capital $\qquad$
$\qquad$ $. . \$ 2,500,000$

Deposits received and interest at current rates allowed Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reason able and convenient terms. Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks.

JAMES MASON, Manager.

## Toronto Mortgage Company

 Office, No. 13 Toronto St.Capital Authorized
Capital Patd-UP
Reserve Fund
Total Assets
$\$ 1,445,86000$

ANDREW J. SOMAMERVILLLE, Esq.
WM. MORTIMER CLARRE, K.C., W.S
Debentures Issued in currency or sterling.
Savings Bank Deposits received, and interest allowed. Money Loaned on Real Estate on favorable terms,

W ALTER GILLESPIE, Manager

## The Ontario Loan ano Savings Company

Oshawa, Ontario

| Capital SUbSCRIbed | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Capital Paid-up | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Contingent | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Reserve Fund | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Deposits and Can. | Debentures |  |  |

Desposits and Can...Debentures
Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of
Real Estate and Municipal Debentures.
Deposits received and Interest allowe
W. F. Fowan, President.
T. H. McMILLAN, Sec-Treas

The Canada Landed and Natoonal
Investment Company, Limited
Head Office, 23 Toronto St., Toronto.
Capital Subscribed
Capital Paid-up
Capital Paid-up
Rest
DIRECTORS
John Lang Blaikie, Esq., President.
A. R. Oreelman, K.C., Hon. Senator Gowan, LL.D., C.M.G
J. K. Osborne, J. S. Playfair, N. Silverthorn, John Money lent on Real Fstate.

EDWARD SAUNDERS, Manager

## Imperial Loan \& Investment Co. of Canada,

Imperial Buildings, 32 and 34 Adelaide Street East TORONTO, ONT.
Authorized Capital
Paideup Capital
Reserved Funds

> President-James Thorburn, M.D, Vice-President-Ald. Daniel Lamb. General Manager-E. H Kertland.

Manager of the Manitoba Branch-Hon, J, N, Kirchhoffer, Brandon, Agents for Scotland-Messrs. Torrie, Brodie \&
Maclagan, Edinburgh. Money advanced on
able terms.

## Mercantile Summary.

The contract has been let for erecting the Carnegie library building in Vancouver, the price being $\$ 40,200$.
Blackadar \& Co's steam saw-mill, at Hectanooga, N.S., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, nearly $\$ 10,000$; about half insured.
An important strike of oil was made in a gas well at Wheatley last week. It is said to be superior in its natural state to any oil heretofore discovered on this cortinent.
Arrangements are said to have been pelfected through the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, whereby the whole of Alberta's oat crop, available for export, will be shipped to South Africa on war office account.
Mr. James Grant, treasurer of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company and for twenty-seven years clerk of Lendon township, is dead, in his sixtyfirst year. Deceased was the first president of the London Fire Insurance Co. and subsequently became treasurer, holding the position for ten years.
The Philadelphia Record says that the Boston Milk Trust has been smashed by newspaper advertising. When the Trust was organized several milk dealers who had refused to go into the combine began to advertise every day in the newspapers, telling the people the facts about the Trust, and showing that it was to the interest of the public that the effort to monopolize the trade should be defeated. The people were convinced, and there is no milk monopoly.
A sympathetic strike began at the Valleyfield works of the Dominion Cotton Co., last week, because the forman discharged a man who had absented himself to bury a child. After several interviews with the managers of the Cotton Company and the men, the Deputy Minister of Labor met the strikers in the Town Hall on Sunday, after which the dismissed man apologized to the foreman who asked for his reinstatement, and the committee of strikers apologized to the manager, who agreed to reinstate the dismissed employee and take back all the strikers without discrimination. The men have agreed to work overtime to make up the time lost on the strike.
A week ago, a letter was sent to the Minister of Public Works by Mr. D. W. Campbell, Canadian manager of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Line, pointing out cases of unfair discrimination by L.loyd's marine insurance authorities, against boats sailing to Britain by the St. Lawrence route. On a shipment by the W. Davies Packing Company, of 8o bales of bacon, the Lloyd's charged 55 cents on the $\$ 100$ more than is charged from Portland. The company received $\$ 35.40$ for taking the freight over, and deducting $\$ 32.45$ difference in insurance, was left $\$ 2.95$. At Liverpool the company had to pay three sk:llings a ton for unloading, and on the whole deal was out of pocket two shillings and six pence a ton on the freight.

## THE <br> Central Ganada LOAN \& SAVINGS COMPANY <br> Corner King and Victoria Streets, Toronto

HON. GEO, A. COX, President.

Capital,
\$2,500,000.00
Invested Funds, - \$0,187,412.71

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

$\mathbf{3} \frac{1}{2} \%$ Interest allowed on deposits, repayable on
4\% Interest allowed on debentures repayable on 60 days notice. Government and Municipal Securities bought and sold. Money to Isan at lowest current rates on

E R WOOD,
R. WOOD,
Man. Director.
F. W. BAILLIE, Ass. Manager

## The ONTARIO LOAN \& DEBENTURE CO.

 Of London, Ganada.Subscribed Capita
Paid-up Capital
Paid-up Capital
Total Assets
Total Liabilitie

## $2,000,000$

Debentures issued for 3 or 5 years. Detentures and without charge.

WILLLAM F, BULLEN
London, Ontario, 1901

## 5\% <br> Debentures

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

## The Dominion Permanent Loan Gompany

12 King Street West
HON. J. R. STRATTON, President.
F. M. HOLLAND, General Manager

The TRUST \& LOAN CO. OF CANADA
established 1851

| Subscribed Capital |
| :--- |
| Paid-up Capital |
| Reserve Fund |

Head OfFICE: 7 Great Winchester St., London, Eng. | $\$ 7,300,000$ |
| :---: |
| $1,581,666$ |
| Offices in Canada: $:$ |

| Toronto Street, TORONTO |
| :--- |
| St. James Stret, MONTREA |
| Portage Ave., WINNIPEG |

Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security of mproved farms and productive city property.

The Ganadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association

Head Office, 70 King St. East, TORONTO

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

Money loaned on improved freehold at low rates. Liberal terms of repayment.

JOHN HILLOCK,
TOHN FIRSTBROUK
A. J. PATtison, Mavager

## JOHN STARK \& co.

 STOCK BROKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTSOrders promptly executed on the Stock Exchanges of Toronto, Montreal, New York and London.
Stocks bought and sold for cash, or on margin.
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## Mercantile Summary

An explosion took place last Monday in the Ottawa Carbide Company's works, at Victoria Island, whereby one man was killed and another injured, and nearly $\$ 10,000$ worth of damage to property was cal:sed.
We observe with pleasure that Mr . A. E. Ames, president of the Toronto Beard of Trade, has accepted an invitation to attend the fifth annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria, on 7th November.

Many will hear with regret that Colin, McArthur \& Co.'s wall paper factory, in Mrntreal, was this week practically destroyed by fire. Loss, $\$ 50,000$. Other fires during the week were at the London, Ont., Tobacco Company's works; loss, $\$ 25,000$; insurance, $\$ 12,000$; and at Minota, Man., where Breen's general store was destroyed at a loss of about \$20,000.

We learn from the Vancouver World that the catch of the Behring Sea fleet is expected to total about 13,000 or 14, 000 fur seals, and with the coast catch of 7,000 , the 22,000 taken on the Pribyloffs, the Io,00o taken off the Copper Islands, and the Japanese catch, the world's catch of fur seals this year will amount to about 54,000 skins, which means that there will be from 10,000 to 20,000 seal skin sacques available for the ladies out of this year's catch.
Says a Vancouver paper of 21st Oct.: There have been some heavy shipments east of British Columbia product lately. On Friday five carloads of lumber and shingles were shipped to Northwestern and Ontario points by local sawmills. On Saturday four carloads of canned salmon and six of lumber were shipped east over the C.P.R., from this city. Two carloads, 170 barrels, of salmon oil, were brought up from the "Oilery" on Saturday morning by the steamer "Transfer," also for shipment by the C.P.R. to England.
The Consumers' Gas Company held their 53 rd annual meeting in Toronto on Monday last. The receipts during the year were shown to be $\$ 786,814$, and the expenditure $\$ 503,977$. Out of the profits, dividends amounting to $\$ 174,606$ were paid. It was stated that the consumption of gas for illuminating purposes had fallen off somewhat, owing to the increasing use of patent burners, gas regulators and reflectors; the whole consumption however, totalling up to about as much as tisual owing to the greater use of gas for heating purposes. The old board of directors was re-elected, as follows: A. W. Austin, J. L. Blaikie, Henry Cawthra, Vice-President George R. R Cockburn, M.A.; Isaac C. Gilmor, Geo. Gooderham, James Henderson, M.A. D.C.L.; Thomas Long, E. B. Osler, M.P.; President L. W. Smith, K.C. D.C.L.; A. J. Somerville, and Thomas R. Wood. At a subsequent meeting of dircctors, Mr. Larratt W. Smith was reelected president, and Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, vice-president.

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## Mercantile Summary.

The Hamilton City Council has passed a by-law prohibiting the use of trading stamps after January ist next.
A BY-LAW to grant a bonus of $\$ 2,500$ to J. C. Mundell \& Company, furniture manufacturers, was submitted to the ratepayers of Elora, last Friday. The by-law carried, 164 for, and 18 against.

The Natural History bunding, on the Toronto Exhibition grounds, was last week destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have started from sparks from a passing locomotive. Loss about $\$ 4,000$, with instirance of $\$ \mathrm{I}, 500$.
The Dominion Iron and Steel Company's third blast furnace was blown in on 26th ult. The first cast made weighed 40 tons, and was a complete success. Numbers one and two furnaces are now turning out over three hundred tons each a day.
IT is stated that the money value of new buildings and improvements to old ones in Stratford thus far this year amounts to more than $\$ 100,000$. The rebuilding of the Hodd \& Cullen mill is included in this; so also improvements to the Easson mill.
Mr. E. M. Black, representing syndicate of Buffalo capitalists, has negotiated the purchase of the Peterborough and Ashburnham electric railroad for $\$ 150,000$. The road is now six miles in length, and will be, it is said, extended to Lakefield.
The result of the survey work on the route of the proposed Temiscaming railroad has been so satisfactory that it is stated that the Ontario Government will commence the work of construction northward from North Bay next spring. To the head of Lake Temiscaming, the line would be about 100 miles in length, about one-third of the distance to James' Bay.
The creditors of W. H. Brown, who has been in general trade at Pugwash, N.S., for twenty years, have had made them an offer of 25 cents on the dollar. This is owing to loss by the recent fire. In 1898 he was burned out, with only partial insurance, when he is said to have made a compromise arrangement with most of his creditors, and a few weeks ago his store and stock were completely destroyed, not even his books being saved, and he is said to have no insurance whatever.
The following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued: Fire lighter, Henry Braby; fish-cleaning machine, the Alaska Packers' Association; fuel composition, J. D. Oligny et al; moth-expelling paper, H. F. McKichan; artificial fuel, F. C. Von Heydebrand; chair seat and back, J. B. Detwiler; charcoal burning attachment for stoves, Robert Fletcher; charcoal burning stove, Robert Fletcher; charcoal device for stoves, Rebert Fletcher; broiling or toasting device, B. J. Karrer; bath and basin waste, H. M. Weaver; clothes suspending device, Agnes E. Wagner; animal trap, James B. Lindsay, et al.

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## Mercantile Summary.

LaSt spring a small general business was opened up at St. Raymond, Que., by A. Maranda \& Frere, who had been dry gocds clerks in Quebec. Their business career has been a short-lived one, their assignment being already reported.

The failure is reported of Weaver \& Co., general dealers at Farran's Point, Ont., who bought out Fraid \& Co., two years past. Mr. Weaver was formerly a lock-master and hotelkeeper, and the business was carried on with his wife as the legal proprietress.

Dufour \& Lacombe, of Chicoutimi, Que., have assigned to the court. Dufrur had previously been in the tinsmithing line, and Lacombe was formerly in partnership with A. Blair, in a general store venture, which proved unsuccessful.
George Le Brun, in the store and fish trade at Cheticamp, N.S., writes his creditors asking an extension of nine months. His business liabilities are about $\$ 1,750$, but he is said to owe his father and brother for advances, and the latter holds judgment for some $\$ 2,000$.
A petition has been made to the court for the liquidation of the Farnham Brewing Co., Limited, of Farnham, Que., and a meeting of the creditors has been called for the appointing of a liquidator. The company was chartered in July, I900, with an authorized capital of \$15,ooo, and has never got really fairly started.
On demand an assignment has been made by Maxime De Repentigny, doing a retail dry goods business in Montreal, under the style of De Repentigny \& Perrin. He was formerly a dry goods clerk, and for a time carried on a saloon, starting the present business in May, 1900. Liabilities are estimated at about \$12,000.
Mr. William H. Browne, who for the past six years has been manager of the Royal Electric Company, in Montreal, has resigned, owing to the amalgamation of that company with the Gas, Royal and other corporations, under the name of the Water and Power Co. Mr. H. S. Holt has been appointed general manager of the later.
The Maple Leaf Dairy Co., Limited, of Ottawa, recently incorporated, atthorized capital, $\$ 10,000$, is already in trouble, and its affairs are in the hands of an assignee. Liabilities to the public are about $\$ 5,000$.-H. G. Charlebois \& Son, grocers, Ottawa, have failed, after a short record, dating back to June, 1900. They owe about $\$ 2,000$, mainly to local houses.

Compromises have been arranged by the following parties: H. N. Lavoie, general store, Bic, Que., who opened in the fall of 1899 . With assistance from his father, he has arranged to pay 40 per cent., cash.-F. J. Morin, of Montmagny, lately reported failed, has settled at a similar figure, as also has George Protvin, who failed some weeks ago at St. Gedeon, Que.


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## Mercantile Summarv. <br> DEATH OF W. H. GILLARD.

That paralysis should seize and kill in four hours, a vigorous man of 64 years, like W. H. Gillard, the Hamilton wholesale grocer, is a warning that busy men may well take to heart. It is an indication that business people overdo their strength in their devotion to office or warehouse; and probably that they neglect out-door recreation, while working their brains and imposing upon their nervous systems. Mr. Gillard was always an intense worker; the writer had known him for thirty years. It was in 1859 or 1860, it is said, that he went to Hamilton to work for James Turner \& Co., and from that time forward, for twenty years, he continued to work for that well-known firm. In 1879 he established, along with his brother, the wholesale grocery house of W. H. Gillard \& Co., of which concern he has been partner ever since. Deceased was an energetic and public-spirited man. He found out that the public always welcome people who sacrifice themselves for its sake. But he assumed the burden. He was president of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, past president of St. George's Society, president of the Aylmer Canning Company, and for over thirty years a prominent member of the Masonic Order. Mr. Gillard should have lived for twenty years. That he is, unhappily, dead so soon is a matter of regret, for clear-headed business men, with a capacity for work, are valuable to any community.

A GOOD deal of interest has been created by the fact that this week two Allan steamships, the "Pretorian," and "Parisian," succeeded in coming up the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal at night. According to experts, night navigation between Montreal and Quebec is quite feasible for steamships provided the necessary lights and beacons were put in place.

In the province of Ontario there are only three small failures to be noticed this week: R. F. Meredith bought the general stock of T. S. McIntee, at Burford, at 40 per cent., in the spring of 1899, paying some cash on account, and the balance in three months. Prior to this he had been farming. Finding that he was losing ground, he sold his stock for $\$ 1,800$, and offered creditors 60 per cent. of their claims, which amounted to $\$ 1,700$-About eleven years ago, Thos. J. Videan opened a flour and feed store in Goderich, with but little capital, barely making a living. Last week he mortgaged his assets, and now assigns. The third failure is that of Samuel Lane, who, after working for W. D. Brown ive a number of years, bought the confectionery stock of Patton \& Nichols, at Paris, paying $\$ 300$ on account. In September, 1900, he was burned out, and had about sufficient insurance to pay what he owed. Shortly afterward, he moved to Hespeler, but as this removal did not improve his position, he now makes an assignment.

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## Mercantile Summary.

American capitalists propose to estab-
lish a new first-class mammoth hotel in
Quebec.
Lequime \& Powers, of Midway, B.C. are building a sawmill at Smelter Lake, with a daily capacity of 40,000 feet.
Revelstoke will shortly take a vote on a by-law to raise $\$ 4,000$ on debentures for street and sidewalk improvements.
The new system of lighting the whole of the Cornwall Canal by electricity came into use last week. There are something like 250 lamps.
Mr. Harold C. Fry, acting manager of the Upper Town branch of the Quebee Bank, died on Friday night last. The deceased was secretary of the Quebec Golf Club.

- An offer of 40 cents on the dollar, made by R. Jellyman \& Co., box mannfacturers, Montreal, has not been accepted. They owe for merchandise $\$ 13$,500 ; privileged, $\$ 1,089$; indirect, $\$ 1,570$.
Just a year ago, H. De Grandpre began in the tailoring and men's furnishing line at Sorel, Que. Previously he had followed a similar business at St . Valerien. The change has not been a beneficial one, and he has assigned to a firm of Montreal accountants.
A winding-up order has been issued in the matter of the Mace-Perkins Brewing Company, Limited, of Montreal, and J. M. M. Duff is liquidator. The company was a year old; authorized capital, $\$ 20,000$. The liabilities to the general public are about $\$ 13,000$.
Vooght Bros.' large general store in North Sydney, was on the 29th inst. destroyed by fire. Loss, $\$ 150,000$, with insurance of about $\$ 60,000$. It is believed that had it not been for the ample water supply, the town would have suffered the same fate as befell Sydney only a few days ago.
The piano and organ section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held their annual meetirg in Toronto on the 23 rd ult., and elected Mr. R. B. Andrews president, and Mr. F. Stanley secretary. Mr. Andrews and Mr. Oliver Newcombe were appointed representatives on the Industrial Exhibition Board.
The Canadian Paciflc Railway is building at the Hochelaga shops, twenty firstclass passenger coaches, six first-class sleeping cars and two first-class parlor cars. At the Perth shops 1,200 freight cars are being built, at the rate of ten a day, and at Farnham shops twenty conductors' vans are being built.
Stewart Boyd, who had been an unsuccessful dairyman in the States, came across the border into Carman, Man., where he began farming. About four and a half years ago he ceased farming and opened a flour and feed store in Winnipeg, but this venture, too, proved a failure, and now he assigns. The assets of the Publishers' Syndicate, Limited, in this city, are advertised for sale by tender at the end of next week.


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A NEW electric railroad project is mooted, under the name of the Huron, Grey \& Bruce Railroad \& Construction Company. The proposal is to build a line from Southampton, through Tara, Harriston, and Walkerton, with branch lines to Stratford and other places; but the ultimate destination of the road is not yet definitely fixed.

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## Mercantile Summary.

It is stated that Mr. Knight, the beet sugar manufacturer, of Provo, Utah, who has done so much for the industry in that State, is so favorably impressed with the possibilities of the Lethbridge section, that he has decided to erect a $\$ 200,000$ factory near the latter place, in Alberta.
Body \& Noakes' linseed oil mill, at Winnipeg, has resumed operations for the season. Flaxseed is still being marketed slowly, says the Commercial, but enough has been secured to keep the mill going. There will probably be plenty for local requirements.
The Great Northern Railroad Company is about to construct a branch line fr cm St. Gabriel to Garneau Junction, so that it will not be under the necessity of using the Lake St. John line to Riviere a Pierre. It will also lessen the distance from Quebec to Hawkesbury by fifteen miles.
The attention of the Inland Revenue Department is called to the fact that certain cigar manufacturers make a practice of putting their goods upon the market under a false trade description, using a label calculated to produce the impression that such goods are the product of some foreign factory of well-known reputation. The Department states it will in future refuse to issue stamps to cover such articles.

The Elder-Dempster SS. "Monteagle," sailed last week from Montreal to Bristol with a full general cargo, comprising 36,140 bushels of wheat, 37,183 boxes of cheese, 12,288 packages of butter, 534 boxes of meats, 250 pails of lard, 400 cases of salmon, 4.555 cases of eggs, 1,815 sacks of flour, 2,312 bales of hay, 14 cases of apples, 51 pieces of leather, 25 cases of mica covers, one case of rubbers, 13 packages of dairy machinery, 23,559 pieces deals and 350 head of cattle.

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## BANKERS

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$\mathbf{M}^{\text {EAFORD-Grey County. C. H. JAY \& CO'Y, }}$ Agenankers, Financiers and Canadian Express Co. Agents. Money to loan.

G
EORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, 361 Dundas Street, London,

COUNTIES Grey and Bruce oolleotions made on oommission, lands valued and sold, notioes served A general financial business transacted. Leading loan $\begin{array}{ll}\text { references } & \text { H. H. MILLER, Hanover }\end{array}$

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Men in business, these days, are generally very much alive to their interests when it comes to expending money for such things as Typewriters. They ask all manner of questions, examine the mechanism, listen to the click, test the key pressure, and then go away to think the matter over.

The fact that the sale of Underwood Typewriters in Toronto is much greater than that of any other machine, and Toronto business men being known far and wide for their shrewdness and discernment, it is almost unnecessary to add that the "Underwood" is a very superior machine.

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On Saturday night last, as he was. boarding a train at Halifax, Mr. A. Harley, of the British Bank of Fredericton, N.B., was arrested. He had previously, we learn, resigned his position as branch manager. Mr. Harley, it seems, had borrowed $\$ 6,000$ from Mr. Ed. Moore, of Fredericton, and gave to that gentleman his personal cheque, accepted by himself as manager of the bank branch. What underlies the whole of this discreditable attempt to raise money and the disgrace of his present position is that Mr. Harley had speculated in stock.
Mr. R. G. McConnell, of the Dominion Government Geological Survey, who has just returned from the Yukon, says he cannot accept the view of those who say that the camp is playing out. He says that undoubtedly the Yukon will be a permanent country. It is true, placer mining will diminish in the vicinity of Dawson, but discoveries are being made further afield, and it must not be forgotten that the Yukon territory includes an extensive area. Quartz will succeed placer mining in the Dawson camp, and there is yet an enormous area of low grade gravels to be worked.
The directors of the Windsor Hotel, in Montreal, have decided to make an interesting and probably very useful innovation. They are about to establish a system of inter-communicative telephones throughout the hotel. These telephones will number upwards of 400 , the idea being to place one in each of the guests' rooms. Not only will the telephones connect with the instruments in the different departments of the hotels, but they will have communication with the Bell Telephone system of the city and the long-distance telephone, so that without leaving their rooms guests will be able to converse with business houses outside.

On the ${ }^{25}$ th inst. will be held a meeting of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase their capital stock from $\$ 1,300,000$, consisting of 13,000 shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to $\$ 1,631$,500 , to consist of 16,315 shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each. There is a further proposition to retire the debenture bonds of the company, amountto $\$ 310,000$, and to issue in payment thereof, 3,315 shares of the capital stock of the company, at par and five per cent. premium, under the terms of the trust agreement providing for the retirement of the bonds.
As a result, it is said, of the delay which has occurred in completing the arrangements of the Royal Albert Bridge Co., a charter has been applied for a new bridge corporation to be known as the Montreal-Longueuil Bridge Co., who purpose to construct a railway, tramway, vehicular and passenger bridge across the river St. Lawrence, from a point in or near St. Mary's ward, in Montreal, to a point in or near Longueuil, and to ccnstruct a line of railway in Montreal; to erect and maintain a union passenger station, together with all railway ter-

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## Mercantile Summary

mirials and facilities, and also an elevator in the same city; to construct branches of railway connecting the bridge with different lines of railways, not exceeding in any one case ten miles in length; to own and operate telegraph and telephone lines, roadways, tramways, and roads, and to make traffic or other arrangements or to consolidate with other railroads.
The annual statement of the Montreal Street Railway Company for the year ending September 3oth last shows that the company's car earnings amounted to $\$ 1,888,967$, as compared with $\$ 1,762,557$ last year. In dividends the company paid out the sum of $\$ 551,700$ in 1901, as compared with $\$ 512,500$ for 1900. There was transferred to the contingent account the sum of $\$ 50,000$, the sum being the same as that transferred in 1900. There was transferred to the surplus account the sum of $\$ 47,551$, as compared with $\$ 84,746$ for last year. The income of the Montreal Street Railway over and above expenses and fixed charges, exclusive of dividends, amounted to $\$ 649,251$, as compared with $\$ 647,246$ in 1900 .

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Following is a list of new companies, lately organized throughout Canada, that have received Government charters, or have been granted supplementary Letters Patent. The object of the company, amount of capital stock, location of principal office, and names of incorporators are given, so far as obtainable, and whether the charter has been granted by Provincial or Dominion Governments:
The British Columbia Minerals, Limited, Nicola Lake, B.C.; $\$$ Io,ooo. British Columbia charter.
Crow's Nest Oil and Coal Co., Limited, British Columbia; $\$ 200,000$. British Columbia charter.
Northwestern Development Syndicate, Limited, British Columbia; \$1,000,oou. British Columbia charter.
Gold Seal Liquor Co., Limited, British Columbia; $\$ 15,000$. British Columbia cherter.
The Columbia Clay Co., Limited, British Columbia; $\$ 50,000$. To take over the business now carried on by Lewis Hind and J. A. Brownsword, and to manufacture, trade, and deal in bricks and in all clay. British Columbia charter. The British Columbia Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, British Columbia, B.C.; $\$ 500,000$. British Columbia charter.
The Pathfinder Mine Co., Limited, British Columbia; $\$ 150,000$. British Columbia charter.
The Peat Industries, Limited, Toronto; $\$ 500,000$. J. M. Shuttleworth, J. L. Campbell, Wellington Francis, E. W. Spragge, and Christopher Cook. Ontario
charter charter.
The Gilpin, Field Company, Limited, Tcronto; \$roo,ooo. W. H. Gilpin, W. H. Field, J. McKenney, G. A. McCann, and
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TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

## THE SITUATION.

Sir Alexander Lacoste, chief Justice of Quebec, has raised the question of abolisk ing the appeal to the Privy Council, in England. He made the suggestion in an after-dinner speech, it must be said in mitigation, on behalf of the province of Quebec. He compared the present practice as an appeal to a foreign court, going so far as to say that only in the province of Quebec can a court be found competent to render justice under the law of that province. The suggestion to abolish appeal to the Privy Council, so far as Quebec is concerned, coming from the Chief Justice of that province, can scarcely be quite impartial, since the appeal may be fatal to some of his judicial conclusions. If there had been any general opinion in the province in favor of abolishing appeals from the courts of the province, some whispers of it would have been heard before. The Chief Justice equally deprecates appeal to the Supreme Court at Ottawa. All this means that, in his opinion, neither the Supreme Court nor the Privy Council is competent to administer the French law of the province. He mentioned the expense of appeals as one ground of objection; but the clients, who elect to appeal, would complain if the right to do so were denied them. There can be no doubt that these appeals give general satisfaction, especially the latter; when the Privy Council has spoken, litigants are willing to quit the arena; without the right of appeal, either to Ottawa or London, they would not be satisfied. A leading member of the Quebec bar, who was present, Mr. MacMaster, made a strong protest against the proposed abolition. The Chief Justice's suggestions cannot be said to constitute a public demand for the abolition of these jurisdictions; but there is some danger that the mine that has been located may be worked by men who are always ready to find a supposed racial grievance, even where none exists.

Mr. Chamberlain has let the public into the secret that the Government, of which he is a member, pro-
poses "to bring forward rules which shall give to the majority of the House of Commons greater control over its own business, and greater control over the men who insult and outrage it;" and that the endeavor will be made "to protect the mother of parliaments from those who would destroy her usefulness and reputation." He added that when the time for a dissolution of Parliament draws near, preparations will be made to ask the electorate whether it is fair to continue the Irish representation on a scale "enormously exceeding the representation of Scotland and England." He estimates that on the scientific basis of population, which Canada enjoys, Ireland is overrepresented to the extent of thirty members. This, he declared, constituted an abuse, for the perpetuation of which no reason could be found. Per contra Mr. John Redmond, in a recent speech, referring to the Boer war, avowed that nothing but their inability to succeed should prevent the Irish from resorting to armed rebellion. For this, he said they had justification, but they had not the means. He therefore contents himself with advising the Irish people to hate and despise and defy the English Government; in this way, he pretends to believe, Home Rule is to be got. He refers to Canada, going back to the time of the rehellion, as a precedent, as if the two cases ran on all fours, which is very far from being the case. If the Irish people had the same opportunity that the Boers had, he declared, to organize, arm and drill for years, then he felt sure they would give as good an account of themselves. He forgets that the Boers are a nation of hunters almost born with rifles in their hands, and that for a long time they were obliged to defend themselves against powerful, savage animals, lions, tigers, and others; and in this way they got such an education in the use of arms as no other people could obtain.

On that part of the boundary line, delimiting Canada and the United States, between Rouse's Point and the river St. Lawrence, some of the fragile monuments of wood and mounds require attention, and in sume cases replacement. To inspect them with a view of finding out their exact condition, the Canadian Goverument and that of New York have appointed surveyors to go over the ground, and report the facts as they find them. Many poles are said to have disappeared; an admonition that less perishable materials will require to be used as substitutes. Where the monuments have disappeared, the problem will be to find the exact places which they occupied. Mounds are scarcely suitable for this work; for besides being subject to denuding influences, they may be maliciously tampered with, and put out of easy recognition, Some durable material ought to be substituted for materials that are perishable or unstable, and we take it for granted that this course will be followed.

Now that the London Times gives assurance that the basis of the arrangement regarding the Isthmian Canal has been settled, we may accept the generalofact as authentic. The precise details of the scheme, as published by a Chicago paper, some weeks since, were almost at once discovered to be premature. Of details the Times tells us nothing; for these, we must await the official announcement, after they have been per-
fected, and all motives for continued secrecy have passed away.

Max O'Rell will have it that, after one hundred and forty years, the French of Canada are still deeply attached to France. England, he alleges, is able to hold Canada, because the French-Canadians hate the Yankees more than they hate the British. His conclusion, as to the relative degrees of hate, is founded on the fanciful notion that because the French-Canadians refused to join Lafayette, in the American war of revolution, this temper has remained constant to this day. There is in French Canada practically no such thing as political love for France. The first French revalntion sickened them with French politics; and if they had been disposed to look to France for a model, after that event, they would have never known what they would be required to worship; Republic, Empire, the restored Bourbons. So, politically, France offers no attractions to French Canada, though they look kindly on the nation to which they trace their origin. That is all. It is true that Papineau praised the French Republic of 1848 , but it is not the less true that the aim of the French-Canadian rebels of 1837 was an independent Republic, with Washington for their ideal and their model. But they are now, even to that last surviver of the Pleiade Rouge, M. Bourassa, content to live and die British subjects.

## CHANGES IN RETAIL TRADE.

It is a retrospect not without interest to compare former days with present in the retail trade of Canada. There are many changes in general stores to be observed in both town and city. And these changes are perhaps as largely a result of the demands of the customers as of increased enterprise on the part of the storekeeper. One of a number of letters received lately from subscribers to this journal deals with a phase of the altered state of things, thus: "It still does me good to hear from you weekly. It is twentyeight years since I began to take your paper. I have not been actively in the store business all that time, but I have always been in business life hereabout. [Huron and Bruce.] Many changes have come and gone in that time; many things are better-some not so good. For one thing, we do not appear able to live as simple and as cheap as we did thirty years ago. But on the other hand we have more conveniences now. Better houses and shops; better drainage and light; better roads and streets; greater variety of goods, probably on the whole better goods. And although there is keener competition to-day, I would not like to say but what a man who knows how to do his business can make a living to-day as well as in 1870 when I began, but he cannot make a competency as fast."

Alongside this testimony we place that of former residents of Montreal, lately returned to it after an absence of some years, whose remarks on the changes in appearance of retail stores is thus summarized by The Mointreal Gazette of Monday last:

There has been a marked increase in the number of stores exlibiting individuality on the part of their proprietors. In the olden days, a plate glass window, and rows of counters and shelves constituted all that was considered necessary.

Now the artistic perceptions of the architect and the decorator are called into requisition, and proprietors endeavor to make their places attractive by means which but a few years ago would have been considered useless and extravagant. It is the prosperous looking establishments which do the business now. The man with the cobwebs in his windows, the dingy worn out oilcloth on his floor, the roughly kalsomined walls, with inadequate and ill appearing lighting facilities, etc., is being driven to the wall, while those places which are up-to-date, with polished floors, richly grained and highly polished woodwork, stores in which every effort has been made to please the artistic sense of the purchaser, are doing the business.

What is here said implies that the tastes of the people at large as well as of the shop-keeper have undergone change. People want better hotels now-adays than they used to be contented with, and their dwellings also show improvement. The railways find that neater and more comfortable cars induce travel just as certainly as improved time-tables and lower fares. The like is to be said of steamboats. In accordance with the usage which makes people more at home in bright and cleanly surroundings, the shopkeeper is offering attractive premises as well as attractive goods. And there is probably an idea in the minds of customers that the store which is neatest and best fitted up is likely to have a stock which is up-todate and good value. The shopping public is easily led by novelty and show. And if by making a show and offering comfortable surroundings a merchant can get the crowd, he can secure their good-will and their subsequent custom, as a rule, by giving them good value. Another feature that is to be remarked about latter-day shopping is the generally better character of the merchandise sold. There are, and always will be, in every town and city, places where a specialty is made of "cheap goods," by which we mean job lots, often of rubbish, at absurdly low prices; and there are many foolish people who run after this sort of thing. But apart from these the average class of textile and other goods bought and sold shows improvement in quality of late years. And this is a satisfactory proof of increased purchasing power among the people, as well as better judgment in the matter of true value.

## FURS AND FUR GARMENTS.

The very high prices which prevailed at the January and March fur sales in London were the result of too much optimism on the part of the European trade. Almost immediately upon the conclusion of the March sales it became evident that there was a very serious unsoundness in the German fur trade, resulting shortly afterwards in some heavy failures. Of these a number may be attributed to misfortune, but others, there is no doubt, were due to radicaliy dishonest methods. This state of things led to a marked demoralization in the trade, so far as Germany and Great Britain were concerned, for, as quantities of goods had to be realized on in a hurry, in a great many cases only slaughter values were obtained. The position of the fur trade was so extremely bad in both England and Germany during the summer just past that one of our leading Toronto merchants was induced to look further afield than usual for supplies, fearing that the usual sources would be weakened, owing to the above conditions. This gentleman, therefore, with an idea of pre-
paring for the 1902-3 trade of his house, visited NijniNovgorod; and some of his impressions of the wonderful Fair which is annually held at that place are so interesting that we hope to reproduce them in a future issue.

The demand in Canada is for a limited range of furs. The impression which our informant had before going to Nijni-Novgorod was that, owing to the bearish circumstances above-mentioned, the number of buyers would be fewer than usual, and that prices consequently would be reduced. But the enormous area represented by the buyers at this great Fair needs to be taken into consideration. Persian lamb, for example, is above everything else in point of favor here. But even if Germany and England had used not a single lambskin, so long as the normal demand kept up from other places, there would be no appreciable change-in prices. And so it was found to be the case this year at Nijni-Novgorod. As to quality, it was better than last year, but competition was very keen. The demand from Austria, France and Russia, and even Germany, was particularly heavy, and before the completion of the Fair the supplies were more nearly cleared up than ever before. Since its conclusion prices have risen from ${ }^{1} 5$ to 20 per cent. It was, so to say, a unique occasion to see a Canadian buyer in that far-away Russian fur mart, and other buyers expressed surprise, but it proves that Canadians are in a position to buy anywhere.

The demand in this country just now for furs may be said to be beyond anything experienced before. Continued mild weather apparently makes no difference. Wholesale houses are over-run with orders. People would seem to be wearing furs more and more, if not as a dress or necessity, then for luxury. Everything is selling, no kind more than another with the exception, as before mentioned, of Persian lamb. Coons have been practically entirely consumed. None are left on the market, and the chances are that there will be some advance in price next season. Mink is in growing favor, while the beautiful shades resulting from dyeing foxes will probably reflect favorably on the prices which will prevail for red foxes next year. With regard to styles, this is almost too broad a question to bring up in this connection, and, in any case there is but little change. It may be mentioned that neckwear is very fashionable and in very great demañ̃.

It is too soon yet to name definite prices for raw furs, but it is safe to assume that good quality will command good prices. Half-season and poor quality furs are not wanted. It will probably be the ist of December before anything like a correct notion of the prices for raw furs for the coming season can be given.

## CANADA AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

The great Exhibition which has been in progress for these six months past in the city of Buffalo, New York State, is to be closed to-morrow. It has been a great and creditable undertaking, a remarkable spectacle, the beauty and the extent of the night electric display having never, probably, been equalled in America. But it appears to have fallen short of expectation as regards the extent to which it could properly
be called an Exposition of the products of what were called "the three Americas," by which we assume were meant British, "Spanish" and United States America. Nor has it been commercially successful, for we regret to learn that it will with difficulty pay even its contractors and first mortgage bondholders, leaving the stockholders and second mortgage holders to lose all they have contributed-say two to three million dollars. But the Great Fair has done good, no doubt. The Exhibition has made different parts of the continent better acquainted with their several industrial capabilities, as at present developed, while it has suggested many possibilities as to the future. Being held close to the international line of division between the United States and Canada, the Exhibition has brought our country under the special observation of many of the visitors; the actualities and the possibilities of Canada have been turned over in many minds not generally in contact with her. As an advertisement this will be valuable, and may be expected to bear fruit in some directions. We did well to exhibit at the Pan-American. Canada has no reason to be other than satisfied with her exhibit and her achievements there in the way of prize-taking. Ours was one of the neatest of the buildings of the nations, its contents were attractive, and it was usually thronged with people. And upon the testimony of the Canadian representatives, Messrs. Hutchinson and St. John, many thousands of the people of the United States know more of Canada than they ever did before through what they saw at the great Buffalo Fair, and through what Canadian literature they have since read.

## FIDELITY INSURANCE.

Not the least interesting among the many reports presented to the associated bankers of the United States at their recent Milwaukee meeting was that upon Fidelity Insurance. Inasmuch as there are thirty thousand employees in the banks which belong to this bodythere are 5,000 members in the body-it is a matter of great moment to secure the best form of guarantee bond. After having had more or less friction with various fidelity companies in former years as to terms, the Association has adopted a standard form of bond, which is a contract of insurance rather than suretyship. It is approved and issued by nine of the companies doing this form of insurance in the States. There were heavy defalcations among United States bank-clerks last year, but they were mostly by men not covered by surety bonds. Mr. A. C. Anderson, of St. Paul, chairman of committee, reported as follows:

Without intimating that the companies do not, as a rale, fay their losses, we regret to report that, during the sear 1900, 6 I per cent. of the losses reported to us were resisted. contested, or otherwise unpaid by the companies, who had accepted the premiums, and issued therefor something that was called fidelity insurance, the losses to our members from this source being in a single year several times the average annual loss sustained by our members from the depredations of burglars, robbers and "hold-ups" since 1894.

This is an experience very different from that of Canadian banks or other corporations in Canada generally, who have had occasion to use the services of fidelity insurance companies. And it is in marked contrast to what is related by the secretary of the Bankers'

Guarantee and Trust Fund, of London, England, for in the thirty-six years of its experience, says that official, not a single claim had been contested. It is abvious that the most respectable companies of the kind must sometimes have occasion to contest claims, but it is surprising to read such a record as Mr. Anderson has submitted above. The truth appears to be that in addition to the respectable companies which do fidelity insurance in the States there have come into the business there of late years a number of concerns weak in resources as well as in honesty, and at all times disposed to contest claims rather than pay them. The United States banks and other corporations will have to discriminate in dealing with fidelity as with other insurance companies.

## ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

We give to-day our customary abstract of the Government Bank Statement for September. It should have accompanied our Financial Review last week. In addition to the totals of bank circulation, deposits and loans in different provinces, the deposits held by Government savings banks, mortgage loan companies, and others are shown, as well as the Dominion note circulation and the amount of gold held:


## Gold held, $\$ 16,266$ or 54 per cent.

In the Notes to the Bank Statement for September, published on page 535 of last issue, the mistake was made of leaving in type the foot-notes of a pre-
vious month instead of inserting those of September. We, therefore, reprint below the foot-notes as they should have appeared last week:

## notes to the bank statement.

Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Anount under the heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," contains bullion furchased at Dawson City.

Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "ther assets not ircluded under foregoing heads," contains bullion purchased at Dawson City. The figures for the Atlin and Dawson City branches are taken from the last returns received, viz.: Atlin. 24th Sept, and Dawson City, 14th Sept.

Eastern Townships Bank bonus of one per cent. equial in all to a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum.

Molsons Bank bonus of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum.

## THE PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

The progress of Japan is one of the modern spectacles most frequently commented upon by those who visit the shores of that Empire or watch its development. In the moral, as well as the material sphere, the advance continues, and observers of her progress are glad to see betterment in the conditions of life for the poorer classes, as well as noteworthy growth in the commercial sphere. We take occasion to thank Consul Shimizu, at Vancouver, for having sent us a copy of the Financial Annual of Japan, with estimates for the fiscal year ending with March next; statements of the banks and of the national debt; and statistics of various kinds for a series of calendar years.

It is interesting to watch the growth, in the course of a quarter century, of the postal savings deposits of Japan. In the first year they are recorded the total was but ${ }^{15} 5,224$ yen-a yen is about half a dollar. In seven years it had reached the million mark, and by steady growth since it is now $23,455,000$ yen. The people, then, have learned to save, and they are nowadays better able to save. From a table of mechanics' and laborers' wages for a dozen years past we find that a steady increase, almost year by year, appears in the wages of carpenters, masons, plasterers, roofers, between 1885 and 1899; that bricklayers', carriagebuilders' and shoemakers' wages have advanced fifty per cent in six years, whereas blacksmiths' have more than doubled in the last five years. Something the same may be said of tailors. The demands of commerce and the increase of wealth doubtless have to do with the activity in constructive handicrafts here indicated. Compositors' wages, too, show a great rise. But laborers and servants, always poorly paid, appear to have much to be thankful for in improved payment for work. The day laborer, who in 1887 was getting only eight cents a day, now gets twenty. Where the wages of a man-servant were seventy cents per month, in 1887, they are now a dollar and sixty cents. Maidservants' wages are about half this figure, but their relative increase has been as great.

The railway system of the Empire of Japan shows noteworthy progress. The first railway, built in 1872 , reached from Yokohama to Tokio, 18 miles. In 1883 there were 125 miles of State railways and 63 miles of private railways in the country. To-day the State railways have grown to 832 miles in length, and the private railways to 2,802 -a total of 3,634 miles. These
have 1,214 locomotives and 21,916 cars. There are 4,463 post-offices in Japan and the length of her postal routes exceeds 60,000 miles. The telegraph system had grown in thirty years until it now boasts 1,450 offices, 16,204 miles of poles and 63,000 miles of wire. In the year 189 I there were but eighteen telephone offices open to the public; to-day there are 72 , and the number of messages sent over them goes into tens of millions. Besides the figures quoted, we must note that there are in the Island of Formosa, which now forms part of His Imperial Majesty's possessions, 52 telegraph offices with some 1,500 miles of wire.

The volume of total foreign trade outwards and inwards remained without any sensational rise for say a dozen years prior to 1882 , and it was usually up to that date characterized by an excess of imports. But a change came in 1882, and by a more active policy this condition was reversed, and for a dozen years, with one exception, the exports exceeded the imports. It was in the year 1888 that the aggregate foreign trade first reached a hundred million yen ( $\$ 50,000,000$ ). But it has developed by leaps and bounds, going from 230 ,000,000 yen in 1894 to $491,000,000$ (say $\$ 245,500,000$ ) last year. Again, however, the balance of trade has changed, and in these last five years the imports encrmously exceed the exports. Not only this, but in a majority of years of the last twenty the imports of specie exceeded its export.

## AN INTERESTING FEMALE DEBTOR.

Miss Jean McLeese kept a hotel and general store at Soda Creek, on the Fraser river, British Columbia, and appears besides to have done something in the way of ranching and dabbling in mining shares. Her affairs came to a crisis the other day, when her estate passed into the hands of Mr. John A. Fraser, assignee, and at the meeting of creditors on October roth, at Quesnel, that gentleman was in the chair. Seventeen creditors, for sums amounting in the aggregate to $\$ 9,160$, were present. By the first glance at the totals, the estate does not appear badly, for the assets are $\$ 32,520$, and the liabilities, $\$ 17,040$. But on looking more closely, the assets are found to be largely of the vanishing kind, since out of $\$ 19,148$ in book debts, some $\$ 1,600$ of which is secured, there is ${ }^{\circ} \$ 7,071$ estimated bad, and $\$ 4,764$ estimated doubtful, while mining shares and village lots are of questionable value. The stock of merchandise figures for $\$ 9,503$; live stock and ranching lot, $\$ \mathrm{I}, 209$; lots in Soda Creek, Mud Lake, Westminster, $\$ 4,840$; mining shares, $\$ 300$; warehouses and stables, $\$ 500$; notes, mortgage, etc., etc.

Turning now to Miss McLeese's obligations, we find them lengthy and widely spread. There are fifty-one creditors, the list of whom covers places on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, as well as half-way between. So good was this good woman's credit that she could, and did, buy boots and shoes in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 3,000 miles away; cigars and tobacco in Kingston and Quebec, as well as in Winnipeg and Vancouver; native wine in Brantford and St. Catharines, Ontario; corn juice in Vancouver and Victoria; beer in New Westminster; bottles in Vancouver, besides groceries and dry goods at the big cities of British Columbia, and various merchandise at such near-by emporiums as those of Ashcroft and Quesnel. It is perhaps a tribute to the everywhereness of commercial travellers that we find twenty Vancouver and Victoria houses on her list, where there are only sixteen or eighteen around home, that is in Soda Creek, Asheroft, Barkerville and Kamloops. The names of four or five Chinamen are to be found among creditors, mostly preferred, probably for wages.

There seems to have been much sympathy felt for Miss McLeese's difficulties, for after resolutions had been passed at the meeting instructing the assignee to continue the busi-
ness on a cash basis as nearly as possible, he was ordered to allow Miss McLeese money up to $\$ 60$ per month out of the estate for her personal use. And both the Ashcroft Journal and the Kamloops Sentinel contain such aotices as the following "All creditors hope to see the estate pay out and leave, as we hope it will, a good balance for Miss McLeese." One can fancy that the fair debtor possesses striking characteris. tics. It is hardly an ordinary woman who would be conducting a hotel, a store, a ranch, in the Valley of the Fraser River, 150 miles from a railway. But one does find curious personalities in mining regions. So found the Doctor in Pret Harte's story of "Miggles." Mr. Fraser gives it as his opinion that the estate will discharge all its liabilities, but will take some time to realize. Another meeting of creditors is arranged to be held at Quesnel on 18th January, 1go2. The creditor who sends us the paper in this case, appears to expect that a moral will be appended to this condensed account of the estate. It seems hardly necessary to apply a moral which is obvious in the case of Manitoba, Ontario or Nova Scotia creditors. They take great risks in crediting traders on the verge of the Cariboo country, hundreds of miles from the large British Columbia cities. The proper Fersons to carry such accounts seem to be the wholesale houses of Victoria and Vancouver. And even they should get a swinging profit on their goods when sold liable to such risk and delay as appears in this somewhat unusual case.

## A Visit to the sault ste. Marie industries.

## THIRD PAPER.

Impossible is the task of describing in brief space what we saw on this trip to Sault Sainte Marie and Michipicoten. Better, then, make the third paper a series of reflections on the meaning and use of it all. No one who sees what we did and hears explanations of the gradual and natural evolution of these industries, the one from the other, is likely to have any patience with the people-there are such people-who say: "All very fine, no doubt. Mr. Clergue is a clever and adventurous naan, an optimist, who bores with a large auger, and spends capital like water. But he isn't making any money." Let us suppose that he is an unpractical idealist. But the eastern capitalists he has behind him, putting up their fifteen millions of dollars or more, are among the very shrewdest and most hard-headed people in the States. They, or some of them, visit these works once a year, some of thern probably oftener. Is it conceivable that such men as these would continue, year after year, to invest the money of themselves and others if they were not either getting returns now, or satisfied that the returns would come? Besides, whose business is it but their own whether the Clergue syndicate make money or no? It ill becomes any Canadian to find fault with people who put their own money into our waste places and cause them to blossom.

The Testimony of the Rocks is proving what riches we have in Northern Ontario. It is hardly wonderful that many people of no imagination, seeing that rugged coast line of Superior, should say: "Behold! here is naught." Scrubby woods-weatherbeaten, unlovely rocks: these, to the uninstructed eye, are "all there is to it." But the prospector, the miner, the scientist, discover in such elements minerals of both use and beauty; the common spruce, in millions of cords, the ideal wood for paper pulp; the small-growth birch for spool-wood and for chárcoal-making. These things being demonstrated, along comes the capitalist in his turn, and puts up his money to transform them into merchantable comme dities, yielding him so much per cent. All this cannot go on without benefiting the country. These people buy food, machinery and clothing from us and employ our citizens. If the usufruct of the capital so used goes in part out of Canada, it is a pity; but Canada and Canadians meanwhile benefit enormously by the expenditure of this capital.

Sir Casimir Gzowski used to say to engineers, contractors and other employers: "Do not despise advice from your workmen," and would illustrate it by a valuable hint that Robert Stephenson got from a capstan-man when something went wrong at the erection of the Menai bridge. It became evident to us from some things we saw and-heard, that the Messrs. Clergue were in such relations with their men as to
lead to belief in their acting on some principle of the kind. There is a rough and ready backwoods way of doing things, that is quite as effective in its turn as the scientific, collegebred method. Just as the soldiers of the American civil war "put things through," after a fashion not provided for in the traditions of European warfare-jr1st as Australian and Canadian troops achieved results in South Africa, in a manner not approved by the Horse Guards, so the coureurs des bois, and the rough-and-ready laborers, fifty miles from fingerbowls or text-books, used means of their own to reach practical ends in lumbering and railroading.

The population of the Canadian Soo has grown from say two thousand in 1894, to seven thousand five hundred to-day. If it is not these consolidated industries which have caused the growth, we failed to see what else could do it. The company's monthly wage list, we were told, was $\$ 156,000$, which did not include what is paid out on contractors' estimates. This is equal to about $\$ 5,600$ per day. Nor are .we certain that it includes the wages of sailors upon the company's fleet of steamers plying from the Sault to Goderich, Windsor and Toledo-one of which, I should mention, conveyed our party to Michipicoten, 125 miles across the end of Lake Superior. I have since learned that Toledo has been made the company's depot on the Lower. Lakes. There will be stored their pulp and other product destined for the United States market.

No one who heard him will be likely to forget the description given by Mr. Clergue's half-breed "Joe," of his trip from the Sault to James' Bay with canoe and rifle, seven weeks up, six weeks back, and the sights and sounds of the journey. "Plenty moose, elk and caribou. Much wild goose, duck, water-fowl. Much mink, beaver, otter, big bear. So many birds on James' Bay shores, just like the sand was alive, them birds. In the waters big fishes, all kinds fishes. Indian catchum big fishes-no bother with small fishes." Joe's simple, descriptive eloquence would have helped to cure the unbelieving pessimism of those who persist in saying that there is nothing between here and James' Bay worth railroading for. As a reminder of the mineral riches north of Lake Superior, and the probable future of mining there, it may be sufficient to mention the instructive paper on the Copper and Iron Regions of Ontario, by Dr. A. P. Coleman, in the Bureau of Mines report for 1900 . That the riches of the renowned iron ore deposits of the Vermillion and Mesabi ranges in Michigan, across Lake Superior, extend under the lake north-eastward is believed. Says Coleman, page 154: "While the Mesabi mines have as yet no parallel in Ontario, it is too soon to say that no parallel will be found in our Animikie. . That immense deposits of hematite occuir near the Mattawin river is certain." Speaking of the wonderful Helen mine, he says, page 164: "There is a fair probability the equally good mines will be found in the extensive iron range already traced in Ontario." And the contents of the Atik-o'kan range, further west, are referred to as hard magnetite that will mix well with the hematite obtained at Michipicaten.

And, when one comes to think of it, surprising as pres-ent-day developments are to us, and little known as all this prowling in the woods for mines may seem, this region was largely gone over forty, thirty, twenty years ago by men like Sterry Hunt, Macfarlane, Bell, who, perhaps, saw the possibilities, but were content to report upon the facts from a geologist's or chemist's point of view. The value of the advent of this Sault industrial combination is not that it has shown us what we had there, but that it has shown us how to utilize our riches, both above-ground and below. If it has not discovered arable land for us, it has at least put settlers upon it. If it has not found out our forests for the first time, it has shown us what they were good for, and has railroaded into the wilds for neglected wealth. Thanks to the intelligent curiosity (shall we so call it?) of Clergue, who put on rubber boots and explored Algoma to decide for himself what was to be found there, this central region of Eastern Canada, this intermediate portion, so long despised, suddenly blooms as an El Dorado. The man has been a stimulus to this Canada of ours, to both our enterprise and our self-esteem. And he misst have worked, read, travelled, explored, to reach where
he stands. Such heights and depths of mineval or other riches as he or others reached in searching Were not attained by sudden flight, But they, while their companions slept, Were toiling upward in the night.
Toronto, 26th October, 1901.
J. H.

## THE LATE WALTER MASSEY.

Toronto has lost a good citizen by the death of Walter E. H. Massey. He was one of the men who, having large means, possessed also the disposition to do good with them. And his efforts to do good did not lack recognition by his fellow townsmen. Nothing has been more remarkable in Toronto during the past fortnight than the interest takern by the public in his condition and the prospects of his recovery. And when it was announced that he could inot recover, the expression of regret was almost universal. This is unusual in the case of a person who held no public office-he had indeed refused to be a candidate for public office-and whose claim to public interest outside the sphere of business rested upon his philanthropic endeavors, and his public spirit in matters that made for health, thrift, good living. He set a good example in his life. Having the means to enjoy all that the world could give him of travel, leisure, public office and the like, he preferred not the primrose path but the strenuous life. And he set himself to do his duty, as he conceived it, to attend to the many demands that his business affiliations brought to him, never neglecting, however, benevolent calls, and not slighting literature or the church.

Dying at the early age of 38 years, Walter Massey had yet done much work in his day. At the age of 22 he represented the Massey Manufacturing Company at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, and in the next year made a tour of the world with his brother, during which were established a number of the agencies that have mades these great implement works well known abroad. Ten years ago the extensive Harris works in Brantford were amalgamated with the Massey Company, and the Massey-Harris Company resulted, of which he became assistant general manager. His father, the late H. A. Massey, dying in 1896, W. E. H. Massey was chosen president in his stead. Other offices occupied by the leceased were the presidency of the Canada Cycle and Motor Co., of the City Dairy Co., limited, Toronto, and of the Verity Plow Co., limited, Brantford, He was director and secretary-treasurer of Sawyer \& Massey Co., limited, Hamilton, and director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and of the following companies: Bain Wagon Co., limited, Woodstock, Ont.; National Trust Co., limited, Toronto; the Carter-Crume Co., limited, Toronto. Director and vice-president of the Insurance Agency Corporation; first vice-president of the Toronto Board of Trade; vice-chairman of the agricultural section of the Canadian Manufacturers'
Association. Association.

## THE MONTREAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE.

The opening meeting of the winter session of the Insurance Institute of Montreal was signalized by the reading of a group of instructive papers upon various subjects. The first was by the Mayor of the city, R. Prefontaine, M.P., on "The Form of Government in Canada;" the next by E. B. Greenshields, B.A., a well-known merchant, on "The Commerce of Canada," and the third by Mr. E. P. Heaton, manager of the Guardian, on "The Insurance Interests of Canada."

After the business meeting, at the Windsor Hotel, where the chair was taken by Mr. William M. Ramsay, president of the body, an open meeting convened, to which came many members and invited guests, and over which Lord Strathcona presided. His Lordship gave his auditory some good advice on insurance subjects. He said, regretfully, that he himself had never carried insurance on his own life; but he advised every ycung or middle-aged man to insure, for "nothing gives such perce of mind as to know that if anything happens there is some provision for those who are left behind."

Not having space to deal with all the papers submitted, we have chosen that of Mr. Heaton for more extended notice. His theme is the momentous character of insurance-the relation it bears, in all its branches, to the growth of a country's prosperity. "In a new and progressive country," he says, "two important conditions are found to exist; both are inseparably associated, and, in turn, both derive benefit from, if they do not altogether depend upon the support and protection afforded by the insurance companies in the various brat ches of their business. The two conditons I refer to are: first, the lack of individual capital to meet the necessities of legitimate commerce; the second is the lack of accumulation of personal independent means to support one's dependents without the withdrawal of such means from the channels of tiade and commerce, and the consequent distress and disabilities such withdrawal would probably entail. . . Whilst the banks of the country find the money to supply the deficiency in capital, every mercantile loan made by them is under a guarantee against pecuniary loṣ arising from such contingencies as fire, or by shipwreck or disaster at sea. In the harvesting, storing and shipment of the products of our Great North-West every bushel of wheat stands protected on land by the fire insurance policy and on the inland waters or the ocean by the marine insurance policy; so, amongst many other things, with our allied industries of lumber, butter and cheese. Without this protection, the banks make no advances; their meney chests are barred, bolted and locked, not a copper is forthcoming. It is, therefore, unfair for me to say that the lack of capital is supplied only under the protection of 'insurance,' and that without it the wheels of commerce would stand still, the nations growth be stunted and dwarfed, and blank, dismal ruin stare us in the face?

Withdraw your fire insurance protection, and the loan and mortgage companies retire their loans, and, like the banks, hold what they have got and seal their vaults against possible despoilers. Withdraw your fire insurance protection and towns devastated by conflagration remain but a forest of chimneys, although a syn pathetic world rushes in with offerings of magnificent and unparalleled liberality; withdraw your fire insurance protection and the workingman, whose home is destroyed, perhaps containing his all, loses his years of self-sacrificing labor and the dellars so hardly earned, yet more hardly saved; the trader is reduced to indigence; the prosperous merchant to poverty; the factor to the ranks of the operative, and from every side there ccmes the despairing notes of those who for lack of your protection are forced back into the struggle and bitterness of life's great trials.
"Surely I cannot emphasize the importance of our business interests, in relation to our fire business only, by any stronger illustration than that the people of this country last year paid for and received the protection of fire insurance policies to a value exceeding $\$ 800,000,000$ ( $\$ 803,428,654$ ).
"The second condition met with in all new countries is the lack of accumulation of personal independent means to support one's dependents without the withdrawal of such means from the channels of trade and commerce. I would not have you understand this to be a full or comprehensive statement of the case, its limitations are evident, and in its relation to the importance of other branches of the insurance business, we must give it its full and wider scope. You will readily perceive that the primary reference here is to life insurance, and yet before the importance of that particular branch is touched upon, it will surely not be out of place to refer, though but in a more casual way than the subject deserves, to the protection afforded by the Accident Insurance to the wage-earners, to the employers of labor, and to the large number of those who by disablement or by accidental death participate in its advantages and benefits. In this particular branch more than $\$ 100,000,000$ (exact amount $\$ 102,340,333$ ), was last year under guarantee by the Accident companies, whilst half a million dollars was distributed amongst claimants, not by any means a result that should be lightly passed over; yet I fear I must be satisfied with this brief reference to this branch, for whilst perhaps it has less bearing upon the prosperity and development of a country than either the Fire or Life branches, it must not be overlooked.
"The total amount of insurance in force in Canada at

December 31st, 1900, as returned to the Dominion Government is as follows:

"To this might be added at least a further sum of $\$ 26 \mathrm{r}$,ooo,000, representing the business of provincial companies not now taken into consideration. Is it possible to offer more convincing proof of the vastness of the insurance interests of the Dominion, or to more clearly justify the existence of such institute as ours?"

The paper then goes on to inculcate the advantages of life assurance, and to show how great are the responsibilities and powers of insurance underwriters of all kinds, the "mutual dependence or allied interest" of insurance concerns and other financial institutions. Contrasting the career of life companies as a whole, operating in Canada for a period of thirty years, Mr. Heaton shows that the eleven fire companies (of Canadian origin), of 1875 , have been reduced to three, while the aggregate of fire risks, which was $\$ 364,421,000$ in that year, had increased to $\$ 992,332,000$ in 1900. Of life companies, on the other hand, there were in 1875 seven Canadian companies out of a total of thirty-six; while by 1900 the seven had grown in number to eighteen out of a total of thirty-five. The amount at risk has grown, in the twenty-five years, from $\$ 85,009,000$ to $\$ 543,808,000$. We close with one more quotation:
"You will thus see that whilst Canadian fire offices have been growing fewer, the Canadian life offices have been developing at a rapid rate until they now number more than the British and American offices combined. It is not at all difficult to find the reason for this condition of things. Our Deminion is happily possessed of a class of people at once healthy, temperate and rational, where longevity is not an uuknown quality, and where, consequently, the life insurance companies can more readily count upon a fair margin of profit for the risks they undertake; success breeds success, and the record of the life business is such as to encourage the control within our own borders of the companies transacting such business. On the other hand our country has been given wood in abundance, not only to mill and ship, but also to use; its use has caused the erection of wooden towns, some of which have in turn been swept from the face of the earth by conflagration; the fire business has been a record of disaster, loss, failure, not in an isolated case, nor in any one year, but general and continuous. As success breeds success, so a burned child dreads the fire, and whilst success has given us more native life companies, failure has sadly reduced our old fire companies until, as I have shown you, there are only a few of us left.' "

## ANSWERS TO ENQUIRIES.

A. B. W. asks for some "pointers" upon certain Canadian stocks for investment, and wants to know besides what it is that lures people to put their money into holes-in-theground up in Seine River or the Kootenay instead of investing in going concerns. Alack-a-day, A. B. W., you might as well ask, as Henry Van Dyke, in one of his delightful books either "Little Rivers" or "Fisherman's Luck,"-asks the question," "What magic fixes the eyes of learned judges and doctors in summer vacation, upon the point of a fishing-rod, as if it were the very finger of destiny ? It is the enchantment of uncertainty."
D. S., Ottawa.-No, the figures for those years have not appeared in our columns, unless perhaps in the way of an editorial summary. Apply to the company for them, or see pages 84 and 85 of the Annual Financial Review, published by W. R. Houston, Dominion Bank, Toronto.

Hotel, Chatham, Ont., writes: "Incidental to a discussion on the importance of the Pan-American Exhibition at dinner in my hotel, one of the guests, while speaking highly of the exhibition, used the following sentence, regarding the pecuniary results: 'I regret that financially the exhibition
will, I fear, prove a fiasco.' To the word fiasco another of the guests took umbrage, claiming it unjustifiable and ungrammatical. If I do not ask too much and you find it eligible for your valuable paper as an illustration of 'How Canadians Taik," please insert and give your version."
[Fiasco is an Italian word often used by English-speaking people because expressive. The Standard Dictionary gives its meaning thus: "A complete or humiliating failure; especially a failure of a performer, a play, or an opera, to please an audience." The word as used by your guest does not seem ungrammatical. It is justifiable only, however, as applied to the financial result of the Fair, which in other respects cannot be called a failure.]

A gentleman in Peterboro sends us what he calls "a friendly word" with respect to the article in The Monetary Times on "Toronto's Reception of Royalty" He takes exception to the dimensions of the big flag described as on the Front street warehouse, a Union Jack 70 feet by 38. And he is right. The 38 was a misprint for 35 , the proper dimensions for such a flag being that the length shall be twice the width. "If," adds our Peterboro correspondent. "we only took the trouble on our side the Lakes to teach something about our flag in our schools, as they do across the Border, where their 'Old Glory' is reverenced, and almost every child can tell you all about it, this would help along the desirable feeling of patriotism amongst us."

## CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Toronto branch of the association was held on Wednesday last, Mr. W. K. George in the chair. It was stated that the organization, which started in January last with a membership of 225 , had now 275 members. A suggestion that the executive committee be increased in number from five to ten members was adopted; as was also the proposal, with the purpose of keeping the Toronto branch in close touch with the whole association; of making past Toronto presidents of the association and the past chairmat: of the local committee ex-officio members of the executive committee. The meeting also decided that the present representation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on the Toronto Technical School Board, which at present is two out of a board of 21, is altogether inadequate, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the representation should be increased to five.

## INSURANCE NOTES.

The Toronto firemen held a very successful concert at the Pavilion last week, in aid of the superannuation fund, and it will probably be made an annual feature.

We are told that the New York Life Company, which holds the bonds issued ly the Montreal Board of Trade on the security of its lately destroyed building, has recerved and accepted from Mr. R. Wilson-Smith an offer for them of par and accrued interest. The Gazette says that Mr. Wil-son-Smith is acting in the matter in connection with the plans lately considered for reconstructing the building.

We learn from Montreal that Mr. J. G. Thompson, formerly Canadian manager of the Lancashire Insurance Co., has been appointed resident secretary of the London \& Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, for the province of Quebec, with headquarters in Montreal. Mr. Thompson will report direct to Liverpool. He will also look after the Montreal business of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, recently acquired by the London \& Lancashire.

The deterioration in the quality of paper increases the liability of fire wherever waste paper is accumulated in any quartity, says the Scientific American. Most modern paper is made from wood and other vegetable fibres, which, chemically, are not very different from the component material of a hayrick. If the waste paper is stacked in large quantities, and especially if it happens to be a little damp, heating takes place just as with a prematurely stacked hayrick, and spontaneous combustion may at any time break out in flame, as it
has often been known to do in the farmyard, and of late years the greatest care and vigilance has been necessary to guard against it.

Consequent upon the death of Mr. W. G. Wilkins, late fire manager of the Union Assurance Society of London, rumor has been rife as to the possible outcome, and amalgamation with another staunch London fire office has been mooted. The Canadian management of the Union Assurance Society is now authorized to announce the appointment of Mr. Joseph Powell, at present London manager of the London \& Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, and to give an authoritative denial to all such rumors as have been mentioned. No amalgamation is pending or contemplated. The Union, which was established A.D. 1714, is one of the oldest English fire offices, and has large interests in Canada. The head office is in Montreal, and the general agents at Toronto are W. and E. A. Badenach, of Leader Lane.

The late Bill Nye's indorsement of life insurance, as follows, is characteristic of the man, and contains plenty of geod, hard sense: "In these days of dynamite and swiftchanging presidential administrations, and dark tunnels through which an engineer goes groping his way at 25 miles per hour; these days of tumbling signs of the times and tipsy telegraph poles, live wires and dead repairers; these days when the politician and the deadly policeman with his pull lie down together (under the influence of the same stimulant); these days when death lurks in the air we breathe, the earth we tread, the food we eat, the water-the water we bathe in-I say it behooves us to look well to our insurance and our future state, and I take pleasure in certifying and saying to whom these presents may come, that since I became fully insured my health has improved so inuch that it is a subject for profound congratulation on my own part, and the deepest disgust on the part of those who would naturally inherit my vast wealth."

## FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

There is a good demand just now in England for Canadian eggs, good qualities of which are selling at high prices.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will take place at Cobourg on the 4 th, 5 th and 6 th of December.

- At a meeting of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association, it was resolved to strongly advise Canadian dairymen to turn their attention to butter more generally, and to discontinue the manufacture of cheese entirely after November ist.

The firmer feeling in thic tea market noted a week ago has been fully maintained, and cable advices from Japan report that market strong at the advance, while cables from London note a rise of Ic . to 2 c . per 1 b . in the price of Ceylons.

The Canadian Dressed Poultry Co. propose to erect an abattoir and cold storage plant in Paris or some other western Ontario town, with a capacity for 1,200 cattle and 2,000 or more sheep per week. They want a bonus of $\$ \mathrm{ro,000}$ in cash, a free site and exemption from taxes.

There is quite a large demand for Ontario oats to be shipped to Quebec, in which province the crop has been rather light. Some of the large quantity of oats which is being bought in the Northwest for shipment to South Africa would no doubt have been bought in Ontario, but for the comparatively high price prevailing in the latter.

The consumption of tobacco per head in Great Britian has doubled within the last fifty years. In 1841 it was thirteen and three-quarter ounces, in 1851, one pound one-quarter ounce, and in the year ended March 3ist last, two pounds onequarter ounce per head. Last year Britain exported 164,295 pounds' weight of cigarettes, against 19,870 pounds in 1895 . British-made cigars, too, are growing in popularity abroad.

Ontario poultry fanciers convened a meeting in Toronto last week, and formed an association, under the name of the Poultry Breeders' Association, with the following officers: Henorary president, W. E. H. Massey; president, J. M. Wilson; first vice-president, J. N: O'Neill; second vice-president,
J. H. Shales; secretary treasurer, E. J. Dewey; executive committee, James Henderson, N. H. Bessey and D. W. Sutherland.

The output of cheese for Ontario last year was over $\$ 13$, 000,000 , an increase of $\$ 900,000$ over the previous year, which, again, was $\$ 400,000$ ahead of the previous best year. Of this, no less than $\$ 11,682,000$ or 89 per cent. went directly into the pockets of the farmers who supplied the milk. Deducting the cost of haulage, this meant ten millions and a half realized from the milk of the cows. These returns represent an advance of $\$ 100,000$ upon the sum received by the farmers in 1899. There was a slight decrease in the number of factories, from 1,203 to 1,173 . The statistics for the creameries also show a general advance. The creameries are fewer by ${ }^{15}$ their number now being 308 -while there was also a decrease of 72,000 pounds of butter. But there was a considerable increase in the price, and the sum realized was $\$ 1,819,000$, as against $\$ 1,746,000$ in 1899 , and $\$ 1,632,000$ in 1898 .

## FOR DRY GOODS MEN.

A general strike seems to be threatened at Valleyfield. owing to the discharge of one of the workmen. Several operators have already gone out.

The Montreal Cotton Co. have opened up two more factories at Valleyfield, known as the Gault mills. They will give employment to over 1,000 hands.

The death is announced of a prominent Toronto manufacturer, in the person of Mr. John Watson, of the firm of Lailey, Watson \& Bond, wholesale clothing, at the age of 66.

An action for $\$ 182,380.18$ has been entered against the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic \& Land Company on account of the fire some time ago which destroyed the dry goods store of Bernier \& West, in Montreal, for which plaintiffs hold the company responsible, owing to alleged defective wiring.

The Gault Brothers Company, limited, are erecting a factory in Montreal for the manufacture of shirts, neckwear, ladies cotton blouses, silk waists, etc. It is expected that the factory will be ready to commence opcrations about the November.

Much interest is being excited by the continued fluctuations in Dominion Cotton Company's stock, shares which a year ago sold at 95 or more being quoted this week as low as 50. The exact causes for the drop are unknown to the general public, though probably it is due in a large measure to a widely diffused idea that the next dividend-will be passed. Mr. C. R. Whitehead, a director and the manager of the company, has resigned from the directorate, but will continue the work of management.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, Vol. xxiii.; Session of IgOr, being the second session of the tenth Legislature of Manitoba.-James Hooper, King's Printer, Winnipeg.

Bankers' and Trust Companies' Supplement to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.-This admirable compilation of 120 pages gives a full account of the proceedings of the convention at Milwaukee last month of the American Bankers' Association. It gives in full the president's address, the secretary's report and the reports of various committees. Also the addresses of Hon. Lyman J. Gage, J. H. Eckels and A. B. Stickney, to which we referred last week.
-Mr. F. H. Gray, for several years accountant of the Standard Bank of Canada in Brantford, has been appointed manager of the Brussels branch of that bank.
-We are informed that a branch of the Dominion Bank will be opened on Friday, ist November, at the corner of Bloor and Bathurst streets, Toronto, under the management of Mr. Charles Walker.
-The bankers' section of the Toronto Board of Trade was held on Friday last, 25th October, on which occasion officers were chosen as under: Chairman, T. G. Brough; gen eral manager, Dominion Bank; vice-chairman, Robert Inglis, local manager, Bank of British North America. The retiring chairman, Mr. James Henderson, dined the members of the section at the Toronto Club in the evening.
-The members of the Montreal Stock Exchange have decided, on motion of Rodolph Forget, to create ten new seats, making the number of members fifty instead of forty, as heretofore. Five of the new seats will be sold at not less than $\$ 12,000$, and the remaining five at $\$ 15,000$ each. They are to be put up for competition.
-According to present expectations, West St. John will be a busy place this winter. It will be the terminal of the Allan Line under the new mail contract with the Government; the Elder-Dempster Company will run a fortnightly service from there to Liverpool, the Donaldsens a similar service to Glasgow, the Manchester liners a fortnightly service to Manchester, and the Head Line a fortnightly service to Dublin and Belfast. The Frarico-Canadian Line are also debating whether they will sail from this port, and; as the Furness Line steamers sail from St. John via Halifax, the, Canadian Pacific Railway is building covered cattle yards, capable of holding 1,800 head, extending its sidings, and laying down additional tracks, while the Dominion Government has completed a large immigration shed with sleeping and eating accommedation for 1,200 persons,
-The Canadian High Commissioner's office in London calls attention to the unfairness of the British statistical returns to Canadian trade. For example, they recently stated that the exports of Canadian dressed beef to England were c.nly 6,016 cैwt. this year, as against $35,692 \mathrm{cwt}$. for the same period of last year, whereas the fact is that the export of this article is steadily increasing, being $8,819,213 \mathrm{lbs}$. for the year ending June 3oth last, compared with $2,254,653 \mathrm{lbs}$. for a similar portion of last year. It appears that in the British returns, Canadian exports, via American seaports, have been credited to the United States. This is an error which should not be allowed to continue for a single day, if remonstrance from the Canadian Government will cure it, which we cannot but believe will suffice.

## TORONTO STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

No special feature has characterized the local stock exchange this week, during which a fair business has been carried through. Toronto Railway keeps very firm. Transactions in detail were as follows: Bank of Montreal, 7 at $2601 / 2$; Ontario, 16 at 126; Toronto, Io at $232 \frac{1}{2}$; Hamilton, 105 at $228-7 / 8$; Commerce, 196 at $157^{1 / 2-3 / 4}$; Standard, 20 at 232; Dominion, 19 at 238 ; Traders', 50 at 109 ; Dom. Steel (common), 1, 100 at $28-97 / 3$; Dom. Coal (common), 575 at $457 / 8-7 \frac{1}{4}$; C.P.R., 1,252 at $100^{3} / 4-1101 / 4$; Tor. Elec., 129 at $140-13 / 4$; Can. Gen. Elec., 465 , at $222-1 / / 4$; Com. Cable, 110 at $181-1 / 4$; Tor. Railway, 1,475 at $115 \frac{1}{2}-7^{3 / 8}$, and Twin City, 1,450 at $99^{1 / 4}$ J005/8.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.
The following are the figures of Canadian clearing houses for the waek ended with Thursday, October 31st, 1901, compared with those of the previous week :

| Clearings | October 31, 9901. | October 24, 1901. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal | \$16.309.151 | \$16,498,941 |
| Toronto | 11,311,019 | 12,214,397 |
| Winnipeg | 3,508,558 | 3,305,796 |
| Halifax | 1,625,576 | 1,504,252 |
| Hamilton | 929,145 | 974.645 |
| St. John | 748,588 | 661,394 |
| Vancouver | 1.020,765 | 1,107.199 |
| Victorıa | 545.712 | 678.542 |
| Quebec | 1.354,586 | 1,377,536 |
| Ottawa. | 1,541,722 | 1,676,702 |
|  | \$38 894,822 | \$39,999,404 |

Aggregate balances this week $\$ 6,592,681$; Last week $\$ 6,014,283$

## Every Dealer In Groceries

Has discovered that there is a steady call for

## BOW - PARK PICKLES



These goods are grown and prepared by skilful people, whose determination is to give Canadians the best that can be produced. Innported pickles are never any better, and in dozens of cases not nearly so good, while the prices usually are greater.

Shuttleworth \& Harris, bow park, BRANTFORD, - ONT.

LIFE ASSURANCE INVESTMENTS.
In reading Mr. Thomas B. Macaulay's inaugural address of May last to the Actuarial Society of America, one is struck with the importance of one observation. Referring to the investment of the funds of life insurance institutions, he says: "There are few departments of our work which demand greater thoughtfulness and sounder jucgment, but on the other hand there are few departments which give better returns for the time and thought spent in the study of the problems they present." The necessities of the times drive the companies more and more into industrial investments. These should be satisfactory and profitable, but in estimating the value of industrial securities an important feature is the method in which the particular enterprise has been built up. The enormous fall in values of industrial stocks in Germany recently has shown the necessity of caution.-Spectator, London.

## A PULL WITH LAURIER.

The opinion held by many FrenchCanadians of the power and greatness of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is nicely described in a little conversation recently between a city gentleman and a typical habitant, at the home of the latter, in an-out-of-theway spot in the province of Quebec. They were acquaintances of old and the gentleman was paying the habitant a friendly visit. After expressing their gladness and joy at meeting, the habitant ençuired:
"What's new on de world?"
"Oh, nothing very strange," answered the gentleman from the city, "only the Queen is dead-I suppose you heard that?"
"What! You mean dat? Is dat so? Well, well, I never heard a ting about that before," he answered, in a much surprised way. "And who have her job now?" he added, inquisitively.
"Why, her son," exclaimed the city man.
"Oh, is dat so?" said the habitant; "by gosh, he mus' have good pull with Laurier, dat fellow, ah?"
-"The English operator's answer as to why the word 'lift' is used in England, is good. 'You can lift a man hup and you can lift 'im down. You can helevate a man hup, too, but you, cawn't helevate 'im down. That's why.'

## Circulation SUPREMACY

There are twenty-five newspapers published in New York City, each clajming a distinctive and special constituency. Many of them give more than full value to advertisers.

Without fear of successful contradiction, THE NEW YORK TIMES makes the assertions :

First-That the sales of THE NEW YORK TIMES in New York City exceed those of any other morning or evening newspaper-the World or Journal excepted.
Second-That THE NEW YORK TIMES will introduce an advertiser into more first-class homes and will reach more of the class that demands the best wares than any other New York newspaper morning or evening, without any exception.

Third-Its supremacy in dry-goods advertising, in financial advertising, and in book advertising shows that it reaches an army of the best buyers. This is attested by the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a preferred advertising medium with the largest and most successful advertisers in New York City.

## Ontapio Aceident and Lloyds Plate Glass

## ACCIDENTS DISEASE.

Issue Specially Attractive Policies covering Accident Accident and Sickness Combined, Employers Plate Glass.
eastmure \& Lightbourn, Gen'I Agents 3 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

## SEALED TENDERS <br> ddressed signed, and endorsedbe received at this office until Thursday 7 th Ont.," will inclusively, for the supplying and placing in position of a heating apparatus at the Armouries, Dundas, Ont, according to plans and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of W. A. Edwards, Architect, Hamilton, Ont <br> Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. tenderers <br> An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (1o p.c.) of the amount of tender, must accomparty decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of nonacceptance of tender. <br> The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

## By Order,

FRED GÉLINAS,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 2rst, 1901
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without
authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

## Town of Collingwood Debentures.

Tenders are Invited for the Purchase of the Following Debentures.

1- $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 , 0 0 0}$-For Electric Light System interest calcui lated at Four per cent. repayable in 30 equal consecutive annual instalments of $\$ 578.30$ comprising principal and interest on December i each year, 1st payment on December $x, 1902$.

2- $\$ 5,000$-For Water Works, interest calculated a Four per cent. repayable in 30 equal consecutive annua instalments of $\$ 289.15$ comprising principal and interesto December 1 each year, ist payment December 1, 2902.

3 - $\mathbf{8 9 , 2 0 0}$-Town of Collingwood Debenture Act of 1899 repayable on December 1,1931 , interest half yearly at Four per cent., payable on ist June and December.
4 \$4,600-Local Improvement Sewer, interest calcu lated at $4 \mathrm{I}^{\text {-2 }}$ per cent., repayable in 20 equal consecutive annual instalments of $\$ 55360$, comprising principal and nterest, on December ist each year, first payment $\mathrm{Dec}_{\mathrm{e}}$. 1, 1902 .
5-\$4,300-Local Improvement Sidewalks, interest calculated at Four and one-half per cent., repayable in equal consecutive annual instalments of $\$ 330.54$, comprising principal and interest on December ist each year, ist payment December 1, 1902

6 \$1,600 For Local Improvement Sidewalks, interest calculated at Four and one-half per cent, repayable in equal consecutive annual instalments of $\$_{123} 00$, compri ing principal and interest on December 1st each year, rst payment December r, 1902.
All of above Debentures to bear date of issue as at December 1, rgox, and are payable at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Collingwood.
Tenders to be given for each separate parcel and successful tenderers to pay at par in Collingwood and cost of forwarding Debentures.
Tenders to be sent to undersigned not later than November xath, xgor. For by-laws \&c., address,
Town Clerk.
A. D. KNIGET

Town Treasurer.

## MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 30th, Igoi.
Ashes.-There is as yet no sign of English demand, such as generally shows itself at this season, before last outgoing steamers sail, and business continues dull. We quote first quality pots, $\$ 4.25$ to $\$ 4.35$; seconds, $\$ 3.80$ to $\$ 3.85$; pearls, $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 6.75$.

Cements and Firebricks.-Bricks are dull; in cements a moderate aggregate of small orders is reported at steady prices. Receipts of firebricks for the week ending to-day are 243,350 , and of cement, 800 barrels of English.
Dairy Products.-Cheese is not quotably higher, but there seems to be more disposition to order in England, and there is a steadier undertone to the market. We quote fine Ontario Septembers, $9^{1 / 8}$ to $9^{1 / 4} \mathrm{c}$.; ditto, Townships, $87 / 8$ to 9c.; Quebecs, $83 / 4$ to $87 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter has shown advance since last report, which has tended to lessen the volume of business. We quote finest fall creamery, 22

## News and Opinions

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## National Importance



## ALONE CONTAINS BOTH

Daily, by mail, - $\$ 6$ a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail $\$ 8$ a year

## The Sunday Sun

Is the greatest Sunday News. paper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail $\$ 2$ a year. Address THE SUN, New York
$\mathbf{I}^{N}$ these days of "hustle" one wants to read a news paper which presents all the news in the most concise form without being obliged to read columns of matter to get at facts. Viewed from this standpoint

## The... Philadelphia Record

is the ideal newspaper. It is an enterprising, energetic,

## All the News

It is courageous and independent; speaking its mind without fear or favor, and it is devoted first, last and all the time to the interests of the public.
NEWSPAPER of the United Stater ONE CENT the largest circulation in Philadelphia. and has by far
"The Record" prints
Daily, 12 to 16 pages for One Cent and Sunday, 20 pages for Two Cents

Price of subscription to both issues for one year is $\$ 4.00$; to the daily only, $\$ 3.00$; to the Sunday only, $\$ 1.00$; to the daily only, for one month, 25 c .; to the daily and Sunday for one month, 35 c.

Rate for general display advertising 25 c. a line or $\$ 3.50$ per inch daily and Sunday. All classified advertising 15 c . line.

For further information address
The RECORD PUBLISHING CO.
917 and 919 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

## The Metropolitan Life

## INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK

"The Leading Industrial Company of America."

## Is Represented in all the Principal cities of the United States and in Ganadar.

THE METROPOLITAN is one of the oldest Life Insurance Companies in the United States. Has been doing business for over thirty years.
THE METROPOLITAN has Assets of over 62 Millions of Dollars. Liabilities of 53 Millions, and a Surplus of over 8 Millions
THE METROPOLITAN pays Death Claims, averaging one for every two minutes of each business day of eight hours, and has Five Million Policy-holders
THE METROPOLITAN offers remunerative employment to any honest, capable, industrious man, who is willing to begin at the bottom and acquire a knowledge of the details of the business. He can by diligent study and practical experience demonstrate his capacity and establish his claim to the highest position in the field in the gift of the Company. It is within his certain reach. The opportunities for merited advancement are unlimited. All needed explanations will be furnished upon application to the Company's Superintendents in any of the principal cities.

## BRANCH OFFICES IN CANADA:

Hamilton, Canada- 37 James Street South-W. C. Niles, Supt.
H. Smith- Suom 4, Duffield Bluck, Dundas and Clarence Streets-Geo.

Montreal, Canada- 16

Henry Briggs, Supt.
Ottawa, Canada-Metropolitan Life Building, Metcalfe and Queen Streets-
Quebec, Canada-Room
Quebec, Canada-Room 12, People's Building, 125 St. Peter Street-Geo. K.
deKappelle, Supt.
Toronto, Can.-Confeder
Pierce Keefe Lawlor Building, King and Yonge Streets, R, Washburn, Supt. Pierce Keefe \& Co.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE <br> Formerly <br> THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE <br> of Canada

Prove all Things-Hold Fast that which is Good."

## A Model Policy in a Model Company.

This Company's new forms of policy contract are models in all respects. They are free from all vexatious conditions. If the Assured carries out his part of the contract the Company will theirs to the fullest extent. We have the best of everything good in Life Insurance. We have policies that guarantee :- An Income to Yourself for life.

An Inoome to your Wife (if you have one) for her life
An Income to your Children (if you have any) for twenty years after your and your wite's death.
They also guarantee Liberal Cash and Loan Values and Automatically Extended
Insurance for full face of the policy.
ROBERT MELVIN,
GEO. WEGENAST,
W. H. RIDDELL,

President.
Manager.
Secretary.

## This is the Oil

Musical Instru= ments

Is just the right lubricant for musical instruments. Bands all over the country use it for the friction points of horns and reeds. Rub it on the metal parts, to clean, polish and prevent rust.

For mechanical instruments it is just light enough to be a perfect lubricator.

Phonographs and music boxes work more smoothly when it is tried.

Used for the action of pianos, and organs, too.

It's a genuine musical oil, sold by all hardware and bicycle dealers.

## TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.



## FIRE

## INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

OF PHILADELPHIA

## Capital, $\$ 3,000,000$ <br> Assets, \$9,295,037

Losses Pald since Organization, $\$ 83 ; 400,354.00$.

ROBERT HAMPSON \& SON
General Agents for Canada
18 Corn Exchange Building, Montreat, Qü

# Confederation Life Association 

# HEAD OFFICE, <br> TORONTO 

The Unconditional Accumulatve Policy issued by this Association is absolutely free from conditions from date of issue.

## PAMPHLETS

The Association publishes an interesting set of pamphlets, giving full particular's regarding its different plans of insurance, and will be pleased to send them on application to the Head Office, Toronto, or to any of the Association's Agents.

Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B , President.
W. C. Macdonald, J. K Macdonald

Actuary. Man. Director.

## Life Agents.

## Agents. Live Agents.

## Star Lite


The old Star Life has the new plans
Protected," "Spec al Endowments" \&cc SOCPI 1843-established- 1843

## Mercantile Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY
All Policies Guaranteed by the LONDON AN ${ }^{-}$ LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LANCASHIRE

## ANELO-AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Head Office:
McKinnon Bldg., Toronto
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $\$ 1,000,000$

[^4]City Agent-H. G. CHARLESWORTH.
Applications for Agencien sollicited.
to $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; good, 20 to 2 Ic .; held goods, $181 / 2$ to $191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; dairy, 14 to 16 c . Shipments last week were fairly large, aggregating 98,365 boxes of cheese, and 29,266 packages of butter. The shortage in cheese, as compared with figures of a year ago, is 313,000 boxes, and the increase in butter 127,000 packages.

Dry Goods.-Sorting business in fall dry goods is doubtless being affected by the continued open and almost warm weather, but general payments are reported as keeping up very well. Travellers are sending quite a considerable aggregate of orders for spring goods, prints being the leading line, but generai cotton goods, carpets, etc., are also represented.
Groceries. - The announcement this week that the Acadia Sugar Refining Co., of Halifax, N.S., has cut the price on granulated ten cents a cental, has had no effect on the local market, and is said to have been made with the view of heading off the importation of European refined sugars. The Montreal refiners claim that the demand at present is about equal to the production, and that they have no stock ahead. We quote $\$ 4.30$ factory price for standard granulated; yeliows, $\$ 3.45$ to $\$ 4.20$. Teas are net moving very briskly, but values are firm, especially for Japans, of which there is apparently short supply, and it is questioned if there will be any medium or low grade goods to carry over. Shipments of new dried fruits are being actively pushed forward, and the quality is giving general satisfaction. Samples of new dates, by the direct steamer to New York, reported in these columns last week, are being shown in briquettes, and the quality appears to be unusually good. New Malaga raisins to arrive will sell at a fraction lower than last year. There is already some demand for new dried apples, which are quoted at 6 to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; evaporated are quoted by Western packers at from 9 to $91 / 2 c$. Some export enquiry is reported for gallon apples, and some British enquiry is also noted for canned tomatoes of Canadian pack; hitherto these goods have been bought mostly in Baltimore.
Hides.-Beef hides are coming in more freely, but the demand from tanners is very fair, and dealers continue buying No. I at 8 c., and quote $81 / 2$ to $9 c$. to tanners. Lambskins remain at 50 c ., though likely to be changed next week; calfskins, 8 and 6 c .
Leather--Boot and shoe manufacturers report that orders for spring goods are coming in well, a good deal better than a year ago, but leather men still report a rather slow local demand for most lines, though export business in sole keeps good, and makers of dongolas report some fair sales. Continued scarcity is reported of plump jobbing sole, also
of box calf to some extent. ot box calf to some extent,
We quote:
Spanish sole, B.A., No. I, 25 to 26c.; No. 2, B.A., 24 to 25 c .; No. 3, B.A., 23 to 24 c .; No. I, ordinary, Spanish, 25 c .; No. 2,23 to 24 c .; No. 1, slaughter, 28 c. ; No. 2, ditto, 25 C .; common, 22 to 24 c .; Union crop, 20 to 30 c .; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35 c .; ditto, heavy, 27 to 30 c .; grained, 32 to 35 c .; Scotch grained, 30 to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$.; Western splits 20 to 22 c .; Quebec ditto, 15 to 17 c . ; juniors, 15 to 16 c .; calf-splits, $30^{\circ}$ to 35 c .; imitation French calfskins, 60 to 70 C ; colored calf, American, 25 to 26 c .; Canadian, 20 to 22 c .; colored pebble cow, 13 to 15 c .; russet sheepskins linings, 30 to 40 c ; colored sheepskins, $61 / 2$ to $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.; black, ditto. 6 to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; black Indias, 7 to 8 c .; harness, 31 to 33 c .; buffed cow, II to 13 c .; extra heavy buff, 15 c .; pebble cow. Io to 12c.; glove-grain, 10 to 12 c .; russet and bridle, 35 to 45 c .

Metals and Hardware-Business continues good in these lines, and firmness in values is generally well sustained.

## THE MERCHANTS

Fire insurance co.
Head Office
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, ${ }_{4}$ RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO

## Capital \& Assets Over $\$ 500,000$

James Scott, President.
T. KINNEAR, Vice-President.
R. E. GIBSON, and Vice-President JOHN H. C. DURHAM,

General Manager.

## Union

## Assurance Society or London

Instituted n tae Reign of Queen Anne,
A. D. 1714.

## Capital and Accumulated Funds Exceed $\$ 16,000,000$

One of the oldest and Strongest of Firc Ofnces

Canada Branch : Corner St. James and McGill Sts., Montreal.
T. L. MORRISEY, Managor.
W. \& E. A. BADENACH, Toronto Agents

## The Continental Life Insurance Co, Head Office, TORONTO <br> AUTHORIZED CAPIPAL, $\$ \mathbf{1 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$

The policies of the Continental are as liberal and free as absolute satety allows, and the premiums are as low
as the security of policyholders permits. For districts as the security of policyholders pe
and agencies apply to Head Office.
GEO, BON. JOHN DRYDEN, President.
GEO. B. WOODS, Manager. CHAS. H. FULLER
Secretary

## 4:\%

BONDS
FOR SALE
Insurance Agency Corporation of Ontario.

## Limited

MAIL BUILDIN $\theta$, TORONTO
W. BARCLAY McMURRICH, K.C., President W. E. H. MASSEY, Vice-President.

GEO H. ROBERTS Managing Director.


The Dominion of Canada Cuarantee \& Accident Ins. Co., Toronto, Ont.
BONDS for the fidelity of employees,
COMPENSATION for accidental injuries.
INSURANCE against sickness.
GEO. GOODERHAM, J. E. ROBERTS, President. Gen Manager

Commercial Union uf londun, Eng.
Fire - Life - Marine
Capital \& Assets over $\$ \mathbf{3 4 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$
Canadian Branch-Head Office, Montreal.
Toronto JAs. McGrgeor, Manager.
GEO. K. HARGRAFT
Ger. Agent tor Toronto and Co, of York
Caledonian
INSURANGE CO., OF EDINBURGH
The Oldest Scottish Fire Office. head office for canada, montreal

LANSING LEWIs, Manager. J. G BORTHWICK, Secretary.

MUNTZ\& BEATTY, Resident Agents
Temple Bldg., Bay St., TORONTO
Telephone 2309.

## Northern Assurance Co. London, Eng.

Canadian Branch, 1730 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 1895
Capital and Accumulated Funds, $\quad 38,355,000$; Annual Revenue trom Fire and Life Premiums and from interest on Invested Funds, $85,715,000$; deposited with
Dominion Government for Canadian 800,000.
G. E. Moberly,
E. P. Pearson, Agen

Robt. W. Tyre, Manager for Canada.

The

## Home Life

ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
Head Office, 7o King Street East, Toronto Capital, \$1,000,000
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.
Correspondence solicited.
President-HON. R. HARCOURT, M.A., K.C Managing Director-A. I. PATTISON.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Co.


Established $18 \% 5$.
of New York

## EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Apply to
William
Willam S. Hodgins,
Manager for Ontar
Temple Bldg Toronto

STOCK AND BOND REPOR'T.



# ECONOTIICAL 

Fire Ins. Co. of Berlin, Ont. Cash and Mutual Systems. Total Net Assets Amount of Risk.
GEO. LANG.
\$ 300,089 52 15,307,774 12 RANZ Manager

FOUNDED 1825.

## aw Union \& Crown

INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Total Cash } \\ \text { Assets Exceed }\end{array} \$ 22,0001010$
rire risks accepted on almost every description
of insurable property.
Canadian Head Office :
67 BEAVER HALL, MONTREAL
J. E. E. DICKSON, Mgr.
dOUGLAS K. RIDOUT, Toronto Agent.
Agents wanted throughout Canada

Established 1824
The MANGHESTER FIRE Assurance Co.
Head Office-MANCHESTER, Eng. WILLIAM LEWIS, Manager and Secretary T. D. RICHARDSON, Assistant Manager.

Assets over $\$ 13,000,000$
Canadian Branch Head Office-TORONTO. JAS. BOOMER, Manager.
City Agents $\{$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Gro. Jafrray } \\ \text { J. M. Briggs } \\ \text { Joseph Lawso }\end{array}\right.$

The Dominion Life Assurance Co. Head Offlee, WATERLOO, ONT.

## Progress in 1900

The 20th Century fin ds this Company in a splendid position. Security, solidity, progress and equity are our watch$\$ 257,600$ to $\$ 400,000$. $W$. have increased our Paid-up Capital from $\$ 64,000$ to
Wrom We have placed all our old business on a 4 per cent. We have increased our Surplus over all Liabilities from
$\$ 21,210$ to $\$ 35,852$. $\$ 21,210$ to $\$ 35,852$.
We have increased our Assets from $\$ 416,897$ to $\$ 539,266$. All forms of regular sound life and endowment assur ans See an of our Agents or write Head Office for par-

## THE

Queen City Fire Ins. Co.
ESTABLISHED , \&87.

## the

Hand-in-Hand Ins. Co.

Fire and Plate Glass

## THE

Millers' \& Man'Prs' Ins. Co.
STABLISHED 1885
The Fire Ins, Exchange Gorr'n
INCORPORATED 1886.
pecial rates on all risks that come up to our standard.
Head Offices-Queen City Chambers, Toronto SCOTT \& WALMSLEY,

Iron pipe is said to be in low supply, and some houses are quoting $\$ 4.75$ for
one-inch. Domestic bars steady at $\$$ I. 00 one-inch. Domestic bars steady at \$1.90 ply and easier at $\$ 2.65$ to $\$ 2.75$, as to lot for No. 28 gauge; Canada plates, $\$ 2.70$ or 52 sheets; for Ternes, some houses decline to quote below $\$ 8$; galvanized sheets, $4^{1 / 4} \mathrm{c}$. for 28 gauge; coke tins, $\$ 4.40$ to $\$ 4.50$ for standard weights. Boiler plate continues to be quoted at \$2.10. Ingot copper rules steady at $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., 17 c . being the New York price for round lots; lead, $\$ 3.35$; tin, from 28 to 29 c . ; and spelter, $43 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
Oils, Paints and Glass.-A good steady movement is reported, which is expected to continue until winter freight rates take effect on November 15th. Values all ruie pretty steady. There is very little seal oil here, and from 49 to 52 c . is asked in a jobbing way for steam refined. Cod oil is in little demand, and there is no Newfoundland oil here, but fair supplies of Gaspe at $32^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 35 c . Quotations are: Single barrels, raw Quotations are: Single barrels, raw and boiled linseed oil, respectively, 77 and soc. per gallon, for one to four barrel lots; 5 to 9 barrels, 78 and 81c.; net, 30 days, or 3 per cent. for four menths' terms. Turpentine, one barrel, 56 c .; two to four barrels, 55 c .; net, 30 days. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod oil, 32 to 35 c . per gallon; steam refined seal, 49 to 52 c . per gallon; straw, ditto, 45 to 47 c . ; Castor oil, 9 to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; in quantity; tins, Io to $10^{1} / 2 \mathrm{c}$. ; machinery castor oil, $81 / 2$ to 9 c .; Leads, (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$5.25; No. 3, $\$ 5.00$; No. 4, $\$ 4.50$; dry white lead, $51 / 2$ to 6 c .; for pure; No. I, do., 5 c .; genuine red, ditto, 5c.; No. I, red lead, $4^{1 / 2}$ to $43 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Putty, in bulk, bbls., $\$ 2$; bledder putty, in bbls., $\$ 2.35$; ditto, in kegs, or boxes, $\$ 2.50 ; 25-1 \mathrm{~b}$. tins, $\$ 2.45$; $121 / 2-\mathrm{lb}$. tins, $\$ 2.75$. London washed whiting, 45 to 50 c .; Paris white, 75 to 8 oc .; Venetian red, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to \$I.75; yellow ochre, \$1.25 to \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$1. 75 to \$2; Paris green, in barrels, $163 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 50 and $100-\mathrm{lb}$. drums, $171 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 25-1 \mathrm{~b}$. ditto, 18 c .; in 1 b . packages, $181 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Window glass, $\$ 2$. 10 per 50 feet for first break; $\$ 2.20$ for second break.

## TORONTO MARKETS

## Toronto, Oct. 3rst, Igor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.-A fairly activ business is being done at this point, without any very striking features presenting themselves. Carbolic acid is a cent or two lower. Quinine is firm, while opium is still quite dull. Tartaric and citric acids are easier. Caffeine has a downward tendency. Arsenic is easy. Dry Goods.-The activity in dry goods centres continues unabated. Winter and late fall goods, especially, are going out freely, and travellers report brisk enquiries for almost all lines. Cotton goods manufacturers are having a busy time trying to keep up with orders.
Flour and Meal.-The flour market is even easier now than it has been for some time past, in sympathy with lower wheat and bearish cablegrams from Europe Ninety per cent. patents, however, are


## STRONGER THAN THE BANK OF ENGLAND

The Mutual Life Insurance Co, of New York
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Prestient
The capital of the four great banks of the
world is:
Bank of England
Bank of France
 $86,047,935$
$36,500,000$ Bank of Russia Germany. $36,500,000$
$28,560,000$

Total 25,714,920 $. \$ 176,82 z, 855$
Held in trust for Policy-holders by the Mutual Life, Jan. 1, 1901

Total Assets in Canada including deposit as required by law
$\$ 5,387,954.76$

00
The Mutual Lite is the largest, strongest
Life Insurance Company in the world. Income, 1900 \$60,582,802.31

Paid Policy-holders \$26,361,863.83

Insurance and annuities in force : $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 1 4 1 , 4 9 7 , 8 8 8 . 0 2}$

00
For fuil particulars regarding any form of
policy apply to
THOMAS MERRITT, Mgr.
31-33 Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, Ont.

## WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Established in 1863. HEAD OFFICE. - WATERLOO, ONT

Total Assets 31st Dec., 1900 ............e361,361 03 Policies in Force in Wentern On-
tarlo over ................................... $\mathbf{2 5 , 0 0 0} 00$
GEORGE RANDALL,

President. WM. | SNIDER, |
| :--- |
| Vice-Pr-siden |

Manager.
Inspector.

## 32nd YEAR <br> The "GORE"

FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Head office, alt, ont.

| Total Losses Paid........... | 1,932,419 89 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total Assets ................. | $\mathbf{4 0 7 , 2 3 3} 07$ |
| Cash and Oash Assets ... | $\mathbf{2 3 0 , 3 6 0} \mathbf{2 7}$ |

## Both Cash and Mutual Plans


Manager, R. s. strong, Galt.

## The Great-West Life

The Insurance and Financial Chronicle of Montreal, compiled the interest earnings of the different companies doing business in Canada, and in the issue of September $3^{\text {th, }}$ 1901, published the following figures as a result :-

> Per Cent.
> Canadian Companies, average 4.56
> British Companies,
> American Companies,
> 4.03

The Great-West Life,
6.99

Apply to any of our agents or offices for leaflet giving details of premium rates and interest earnings. Branch Offices:
toronto, montreal, st. John Head Office, - - - Winnipeg.

Advertising Business Methods. MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALER, RETAILER. CLERK.

Would a free sample copy of the publication

## AD SENSE

interest you? We can truthfully answer for you "YES."

A postal card will bring it.
To its thousands of occasional readers ue we will say that this MODERN, FAULTLESS EXPONDENT OF ADVERTISING JOURNALISM is published in CHICAGO, at 373 RECORD HERALD BUILDING. Its thousands of regular readers need no information on this point.
The subscription price is 1.00 the year and the PREMIUM OFFERS on the side will be of much interest to you if you have an office or a store.
All sample copies are equipped with the egulation subscription blank.

## Every Business Man

## a earch of valuable up-to-date Ideas should send tor a copy o

Profitable Advertising.
It contains rrom 8o to 130 pages of original text. profusely illustrated. TEN CENTS for a sam-
ple copy. $\$ 2.00$ for $\mathbf{2 0}$ Months (until the end ple copy. $\$ 2.00$ for 20 Months (until the end ${ }^{-1}$ 19002). After June,

## Profitable Advertising, Boston, Mass.

## Kate E. GRISWOLD

Two dollars means only two hundred cents, but an idea may mean two thousand dollars.

## THE <br> National Banker

## 84 \& 86 La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

A journal of national circulation. Is read by bankers. capitalists, investors, retired merchants. If you want to reach a good class of buyers and the moneyed and investing public, advertise in the National Banker. Sample copies free. Advertising rates on application.

## "Short Talks on Advertising

## 224 pages 123 illustrations; sent post-paid on receipt of price. Paper binding, lithographed cover, 85 cents. Cloth top, uncut edges, $\$ 1.00$. <br> Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents. Cloth and gold top, uncut edges, $\$ 1.00$.

 CHARLES AUSTIN BATES Vanderbilt Building, New York.' Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and ceadably written-more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising-and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous
curn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every on
"Excellent Work."-Buffalo Evening News. "Interesting and profitable."-Baltimore Herald. "Lively and Sensible."-Philadelphia Evening Telegram.
"Handsome and Clever."-New York Press. Should be read twice."-Cleveland World. "Should Press.
"Best thing we have seen."-Buffalo Express. Mest practical and helptul."--Minneapolis Journal Every advertiser may read with profit."-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
"Mr. Bates has rendered a service to all progressive business men."-Philadelphia Record. Times. "Full ot ideas of value."-Cleveland Leader. "Nothing humdrum or commonplace."-Buffalo Commercial.
"Full ot snappy, commonsense hints."-Boston $A 2$
vertiser.
Striking and readable."-Baltimure American.
"Should be in the bands of every business man."Philadelphia Ledger.
still quoted at $\$ 2.65$, in buyers' covers, middle freights. Manitoba flour is steady, For millfeed the demand is fairly brisk. Oatmeal continues steady
Fruits, Etc.-Evidence is not wanting that the end of the domestic fruit season is not far distant. Peaches and plums are out of the market, and grapes are coming in in much smaller quantities Apples are not coming in in the usual large quantities at this time of the year, and have advanced about \$r per barrel. We quote: Pears, per basket, 25 to 50 c . per barrel, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.50$; apples, per basket, 20 to 35 c .; per barrel, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 4.50$; grapes, small basket, 20 to 25 c .; large basket, $27^{1 / 2}$ to 40 c .; bananas, per bunch, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 2$; lemons, per box, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$; California lemons, per box, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5$; oranges, per barrel, $\$ 5.50$ to $\$ 6$; cranberries, per basket, \$1; per barrel $\$ 8$; quinces, per basket, 30 to 40 c .; per barrel, $\$ 2.75$ to $\$ 3$.
Grain.-Wheat is unchanged with an easier tendency, as holders are asking more than exporters feel like offering. Barley is firmer and held at 2 to 3c. higher. Oats are firm and there is a good demand at $I$ to $2 c$. advance. Rye, corn and buckwheat unchanged.
Groceries.-General trade in the groceies' line has been quite active this week, with the exception of sugars, which have dragged. Referring to this commodity, the Acadia refinery has reduced its price roc., though other brands remain unaltered, the exact reason for the decline not being stated. Teas, especially Ceylons and Indians are distinctly firmer, and in some cases prices have gone up a cent or two. Mediterranean fruits are coming in in some quantity now, though it is too early to state any definite changes in prices. Canned fruits, particularly apples, are held firmly.
Hides and Skins.-Offerings of hides are coming in steadily, but the demand keeps good, and there is but little accumulation of stocks. Sheepskins are steady and an advance is expected. Tallow also has advanced in price. In
Chicago, according to some reports, packers are beginning to accumulate a few hides. Demand has fallen off, tanners having withdrawn from the market as free buyers. Prices quoted showed no changes, with native steers at 14 c . heavy Texas at 14 to $14 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c}$ c., butt brands at $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., Colorados at $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., and heavy native cows at I2c. Country hides are quiet, with No. I buffs at $91 / 2$ to $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$,
Live Stock.-A brisker business was
done at the stock market this week, but prices showed little imptovement on last prices
week, as holders were obliged to get rid of accumulative stock. The quality of a large portion of the offerings leaves a good deal to be desired. For export cattle the demand continues light. Butchers' cattle, however, showed some slight improvement, and so did feeding cattle. High class milch cows were in good demand, but such were few and far between.
Provisions.-Large roll butter is coming in more freely, bringing 16c. Choice dairy tubs are selling at 16 to $16 \% \mathrm{c}$. There is still no demand for medium and common qualities. In hog products, the feeling is easier, long clear is worth $1 I^{1 / 2}$ c.; rolls, $\mathrm{II}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$. Lard, $113 / 4$ to 12 c . Eggs, strictly new laid, are selling for I8g.; held stock, 15 to 16 c .; limed, 13 to 14c.
Seeds.-Alsike and timothy are being offered in small quantities in the country, but deliveries of red clover are going forward in earnest. Export demand, however, is small, there being no money in the prices offered. Reports from London state that a very quiet feeling continues to characterize the trade in field seeds. There is no demand for sowing, of course, and no speculative demand has sprung up.

## American Newspaper Directory.

Tells the circulation of all American newspapers. Revised. corrected and reissued every three months. Sixteen hundred pages: Price Five Dollars a volume or $\$ 20$ a year.

## BATES.

The American Newspaper Directory is the only reliabie guide tor the advertiser. No man who advertises can afford to do without it
What Bradstreet and Dun are to the mercantile world, the American Newspaper Directory is to the world of periodical publications.
A new advertiser will get from the American Newspaper Directory a better idea of the greatness of his country, and the tremendous possibilities in newspaper advertising, than from any other source.

If an advertiser spends only \$100 a year he should have the American Newspaper Directory. For his business may grow, and his right expenditure of his money become increasingly important. The time to learn how to spend $\$ 10,000$ a year is before it is spent, otherwise the spending may be disastrous.
Nany times the best paper in town costs the advertiser no more than the poorest. The American Newspaper Directory tells which is which.

The paper that was the leader in its town five years ago may lag behind today. Even one year may witness astonishing changes. If you are spending money for publicity, it is vastly important that you should know where to get the most of it for the price. The American Newspaper Directory gives not only the present circulation rating of every paper in America, but shows their history by quating past ratings.
The book costs tive dollars a copy, and a single reference to it may readily save or make many times its cost.
All newspaper directories but one are erroneously optimistic about circulations. The American Newspaper Directory may occasionally err on the other side, but that makes it all the safer for the advertiser.

## New York, June 24, Igor.

## SAPOLIO.

A growing need created it-the advertising agency system. One of the earliest and most successful workers, George $P$. Rowell, is still in the field. He originated methods. Others followed. A first early step in advance was his publication of a list of all the papers-the American Newspaper Directory. He has never ceased to love it, and labor for it. Soon, out of the gross stupidity of imitation, it became a rule that every agency down to those of Oshkosh or Oklahoma, must issue its own directory. An awful waste, for not more than one out of ten was. worth shelf room. If the National Association of Advertising Agents could agree long enough to buy Mr. Rowell's Directory, publish it officially, and drop all the others, it would accomplish something.

ArTEMAS WARD,
Advertising Manager for Sapol In Fame, March, 1901.
Five Dollars a Volume or $\$ 20$ per annum. Sent, carriage paid, on receipt of price. Address

> GEORGE P. ROWELL \& CO. Publishers American
> 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

## Would You Not Choose

The largest, strongest and most economically managed Life Company in which to confide the future welfare of your family, other things being equal ? When we tell you that the Canada Life charges no more than other leading offices, and that its surplus-earning power is unsurpassed among native companies, is there any valid reason why you should not choose

## The Canada Life Assurance Co.?



THE

## Federal Life **

 Assurance Co.HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, CANADA.
Oapital and Assets.
Surplas to Pollcy-holders
 52,149,055 92 Paid to Policy-holders 1900

Most Desirable Poliey Contracts.
 J. K. MeCUTCHEON, Sup't of Agenciea.

# London and Lancashire $\overline{\underline{=}}$ LIFE $=$ <br> Head Office for Canada : <br> Company's Bldg., 164 St. James St., MONTREAL: 

Chatrman! Canadian Board:
The Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

[^5]
## Western Assurance C . Fire and Marine <br> Head orrice, Toronto, Ont. <br> Hon. GRORGE A. COX, President. <br> J.J EENNT, Vice-Pres. \& Managing Director. President. C. C. FOSTERE, Secretary <br> BRITISH AMERICA

## Assurance Co'y

Head offlee, Toronto. + FIRE AND MARINE Capital . . . . $\$ 1,005,000.00$
Total Assets - - - \$1,776,606.45
Losses Paid (since organization) \$19,946,51/.73
DIRECTORS:
HON. GEO. A. COX, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-President.
Hon. S. $\underset{\text { Robert Jafray. }}{\text { C. Wood. }}$ E W. Cox, Thos. Long, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D Robert Jaftray. $\quad \begin{array}{ll}\text { Augustus Myers. } & \text { H. M. Pellatt. }\end{array}$ P. H. SIMS, Seeretary.

Life Insurance Agents and Brokers

> Should become acquainted with the advantages of representing us, and with the special inducements we offer. The new system of receiving premiums by monthly instalments, which has been adopted by this Company, will enable any agent to greatly increase his business each year.

The Crown Life Insurance Company Head Office, Tomonto
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., President.
John Charlton, M.P. - - . . Vice-President.
Geo. H. Roberts Geo. H. Roberts - . . . . Managing Director


Hand Office, Threadneedle St., London, Eng. Transacts Fire Business only, and is the oldest purely Fire Office in the world. Surplus over Capital purely all Liabilities exceed and $^{7}, 000,000$.
and Canadian Branch- 15 Wellington Street East TORONTO, ONT.
H. M. BLAOKBURN, • - . Manager H. F. PETMAN, AM \& LYON, Toronto Agent
HIGINBOTHAM \& LYON, Toronto Agents.
Telephone 488 .
Agents Wanted in all Unrepresented
HIGINBOTHAM \& LYON, Toronto Agents.
Telephone 488 .
Agents Wanted in all Unrepresented Districts.

##  <br> Assurance Comp'y of Ireland

home office, dublin CANADA BRANCH, MONTREAL
H. M. Lambert

## The London Life Insurance Co.

Head Offlce, LONDON, ONT
JOHN McCLARY, President
A. O. JEFFERY, O.C.L B D.C.L.,Vice-President Every desirable form of lite insurance afforded on a favorable terms as by other first-class companies. lowest current rates of intersst. Iiberal Termas to desirable agents. IOHN G. RICHTER, Manager

## QUEEN

Insurance Co. of America. GEORGE SIMPSON, Resident Manager WM. MACKAY, Assistant Manager MUNTZ \& BEATTY, Resident Agent. Temple Bldg., Bay St., Toronto. Tel. 2309. c S SCOTT, Resident Agent, Hamilton, Ont

4

## 


 Available Assets..................................... $\$ 59,952,465$ Investments in Canada ............................. $\$ 2,150,000$

## Insurances accepted at lowest

 Current RatesJOS. B REED, Agent, 20 Wellington St East, Toront G. F. C. SMITH. Chief Agent for Dom.. Montreal.


Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal. E. A. LiLly, Manager.
otal Funds,
$\$ 20,000,000$
FIRE RISKS accepted at current rates. Toronto Agents :
S. Bruce Harman, 19 Wellington Street East.

## WELLINGTON MUTUAL Fire Insurance Co <br> Established 1840

Business done on the Cash and Premıum Note System.
GEORGE SLEEMAN, Esq., President. Head Offce, Guelph, Ont.

The Business of
The Northern Life Assurance Co.
For the Six Months of 1901

## Business Written

$35 \%$ increase over same period in 1900 . Annual Premiums
$45 \%$ increase over same period in 1900.

## Cash Income

$20 \%$ increase over same period in 1900.

## Expenses

Less than same period in 1900

| Assets ................... $\$ \quad 3,977,263$ | 83 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Reserve Fund ........ | $3,362,709$ | 00 |
| Net Surplus ........... | 500,192 | 39 |
| Net Insurance in force | $24,883,061$ | 0 |

JOHN L. BLAIKIE, President.
L. Goldman, Wm. MeCabe, Secretary.

Managing Director
North American Life
Head Office- 112 to 118 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

## theRoyal-Victoriza

LIFE INSURANCE CO. of Canada.
Head Office-MONTREAL

## CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000

(Reserves based on Canadian Government Standard)
Business ot 1900 increased over 1899 as follows :-
In Interest, . . . 20 p.c.
In Premiums,
42 p.c.
In Total Income, . . 40 p.c.
In Reserves, - 70 p.c.
In Insurance in force, 24 p.c.
The net Death Claims since organization have been under 35 p.c. of the expectation according to the Insti. under of Actuaries H.M. Table of Mortality.

Deposited with the Canadian Government in First-Class Securities for the protection of Policyholders, over $\$ 100,000$.

DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S.,
Good Agents Wanted.
Gen. Manager


## Insurance Company

 Of Brooklyn, N.Y. WOOD \& KIRKPATRICK, Agents, TORONTO
[^0]:    Agents for- The Dominion Radiator Co
    Anti-Friction Alloys

[^1]:    JOHN D. EDWARDS
    Canadian Bank of Commerce
    Building, Toronto

[^2]:    When writing advertisers please mention
    When writing adve
    the Monetary Times.

[^3]:    Will apply to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session for an Act authorizing the issue and sale on such terms as the Directors may think best of redeemable preference stock, and confirming the Company's mortgage bond issue.
    J. M. SMITH, Secretary

    October 22, 1901.

[^4]:    Fall Government Deposit.
    sopted at equitable rat s .
    A. DEAN, Manager.

[^5]:    B. HAL, BROWN

