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The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established in 1858.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 stg.
Reserve Fund, 825,000 "
London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. H. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare,
John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall,
Gaspard Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
Henry R. Farrer, John Paton,
Richard H. Glyn, George D. Whatman.
Secretary, A. G. Wallis.
Head Office in Canada, St. James street, Montreal.
H. STIKEMAN, General Manager.
J. ELSMSLY, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

London, Ont., Quebec, Brandon,
Brantford, Halifax, N.S., Ashcroft, B.C.
Hamilton, Sydney, C.B., Atlin,
Toronto, St. John, N.B., Greenwood,
Kingston, Fredericton, Victoria,
Midland, Yukon District, Vancouver,
Ottawa, Dawson City, Rossland,
Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Kaslo.

DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES.

Agents in the United States.
New York (52 Wall St.)—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents.
San Francisco (127 Sansome Street)—H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents.
London Bankers—The Bank of England and Messrs Glyn & Co.
Foreign Agents—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool, 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, New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, India, China and Japan—Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, West Indies—Colonial Bank, Paris—Messrs Marcuard, Krauss et Cie, Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.
Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Paid-up Capital \$2,466,040
Reserve Fund, 2,050,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Molson Macpherson, President.
S. H. Ewing, Vice-President.
W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Claghorn,
H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshaw.
JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.
A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector.
H. Lockwood, W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspectors.

BRANCHES.
Alvinston, Ont. Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q.
Aylmer, " Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas, Ont.
" Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch.
Brookville, " Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Calgary, Alberta Norwich, " Toronto, Ont.
Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, " Trenton, " "
Clinton, " Owen Sound, " Valleyfield, Que.
Exeter, " Port Arthur, " Vancouver, B.C.
Fraserville, Que. Quebec, P.Q. Victoria, B.C.
Hamilton, Ont. Revelstoke, " Victoriaville, Q.
Hensall, " Station, B.C. Waterloo, Ont.
Kingsville, " Ridgetown, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
Knowlton, Que. Simcoe, " Woodstock, Ont.
London, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont.

AGENTS.
British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
Manitoba and North-West—Imperial Bank of Canada.
New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth.
Ontario—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada.
Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank.
Quebec—Eastern Townships Bank.
Yukon Territory, Dawson City—Bank of British North America.

IN EUROPE.
London—Parr's Bank, Ltd.; Messrs. Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Limited.
Ireland—Munster and Limerick Bank, Ltd.
France—Societe Generale, Credit Lyonnais.
Germany—Deutsche Bank.
Belgium—Antwerp—La Banque d'Anvers.
China and Japan—Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

IN UNITED STATES.
New York—Mechanics' National Bank; National City Bank; Hanover National Bank; The Morton Trust Co. Boston—State National Bank; Kidder, Peabody & Co. Philadelphia—Philadelphia National Bank; Fourth Street National Bank. Portland, Me.—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—State Savings Bank. Buffalo—City National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee. Minneapolis—First National Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank. Butte, Montana—First National Bank. San Francisco—Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon—Bank of British Columbia. Seattle, Wash.—Boston National Bank.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Traveller's Circular letters issued available in all parts of the world. Also "Bank Money Orders" payable at all banking points in the Dominion.

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

Capital Paid-up, \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund, 1,700,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.

E. L. Pease, General Manager (Office of the General Manager, Montreal); W. B. Torrance, Sec. and Supt. of Branches; W. F. Brock, D. M. Stewart, Inspectors.

Antigonish, N.S. Montreal, Westmount.
Atlin, B.C. Nanaimo, B.C.
Bathurst, N.B. Nelson, B.C.
Bennett, B.C. Newcastle, N.B.
Bridgewater, N.S. Ottawa, Ont.
Charlottetown, P.E.I. Picton, N.S.
Dorchester, N.B. Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Fredericton, N.B. Rowland, B.C.
Grand Forks, B.C. Sackville, N.B.
Guysboro, N.S. St. John, N.B.
Halifax, N.S. Shubenacadie, N.S.
Kingston, N.B. St. John's, Nfld.
Londonderry, N.S. Summerside, P.E.I.
Louisburg, C.B. Sydney, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S. Truro, N.S.
Mattland, N.S. Vancouver, B.C.
Moncton, N.B. Vancouver, E't End, B.O.
Montreal, Que. Victoria, B.C.
Montreal, West End. Weymouth, N.S.
Woodstock, N.B.

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

CORRESPONDENTS:

New York, Chase National Bank, Boston, National Shawmut Bank, San Francisco, First National Bank, Chicago, America National Bank, Spokane, Exchange National Bank, Seattle, First National Bank, China and Japan, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Great Britain, Bank of Scotland, France, Credit Lyonnais, Germany, Deutsche Bank, Spain, Credit Lyonnais.
Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at current rates.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated 1834.
St. Stephen, N. B.
Capital, \$200,000
Reserve, 45,000
F. H. TODD, President.
J. F. GRANT, Cashier.

AGENTS.
London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.
Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT.
Capital Authorized \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed 500,000
Capital Paid up 398,339
Reserve 128,000

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

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

Saturday, first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. McGILL,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd Oct., 1900.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager,

Montreal, 16th October, 1900.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND No. 89.

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 Saturday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth days of November, both days included.

By order of the Board,
D. COULSON,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 24th October, 1900.

The Chartered Banks.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND No. 67.

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

Saturday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

Toronto, October, 1900.

Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885).
Authorized Capital \$1,000,000
Capital Paid Up, 1,000,000
Reserve Fund, 150,000

Board of Directors:

C. D. Warren, Esq. President.
John Drynan, Esq. Vice-President.
W. J. THOMAS, Esq. C. KLOEFFER, Esq. M. P. Guelph.
J. H. BEATTY, Esq., of Thorold. Geo. H. TUCKERT, Esq., Hamilton.

Head Office, Toronto.
H. S. STRATHY, General Manager.
J. A. M. ALLEY, Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Arthur, Ont., Hamilton, Sarnia,
Aylmer, Ingersoll, Sault Ste. Marie,
Burlington, Leamington, Strathroy,
Drayton, Newcastle, St. Mary's,
Dutton, North Bay, Sturgeon Falls,
Elmira, Orillia, Sudbury,
Glencoe, Port Hope, Tilsonburg,
Grand Valley, Ridgetown Windsor,
Guelph.

BANKERS

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

BANQUE D'HOCHÉLAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (3½) for the current half-year, equal to seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office or at its Branches, on and after

Saturday, the 1st day of December next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Hamilton.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. for the current half-year has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its agencies on and after Dec. 1 next.

The transfer books will be closed from 16th to 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. TURNBULL, Cashier.

HAMILTON, Oct. 22, 1900.

Eastern Townships Bank.

Authorized Capital.....\$1,500,000
Capital Paid-Up..... 1,500,000
Reserve Fund..... 900,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. W. HENEKER, President.
Hon. M. H. COCHRANE, Vice-President.
Israel Wood, J. N. Galer H. B. Brown,
N. W. Thomas, J. S. Mitchell, G. Stevens,
C. H. Kathan.

HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que.

Wm. FARWELL, General Manager.
Branches—Bedford, Costicook, Cowansville,
Granby, Huntingdon, Magog, Ormatowa, Richmond, Stanstead, St. Hyacinthe, Waterloo, Grand Forks, B.C.

Correspondents:

Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
London, England, National Bank of Scotland.
Boston—National Exchange Bank.
New York—National Park Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

THE DOMINION BANK

Capital, \$2,000,000 | Reserve Fund, \$2,000,000

Hon. Sm. FRANK SMITH, President.
E. B. OSLER, Vice-President.
Wm. Ince, Timothy Eaton, W. R. Brock,
A. W. Auetin, Willmot D. Matthews.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Agencies—Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Huntsville, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Seaforth, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W. cor. Esther; Dundas St. cor. Queen; Spadina Ave. cor. College St.; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Market Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sts; Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man.
Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies.

T. G. BROUGH, Gen. 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

Saturday, the First Day of Dec. next.

The transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE P. REID, General Manager.

Toronto, October 26th, 1900.

The BANK OF OTTAWA.

(Established 1874)
HEAD OFFICE, Ottawa, Canada.
Capital (authorized) \$2,000,000
Capital (subscribed) 1,994,500
Capital (paid up) 1,957,310
Res. 1,572,952
Geo. BUAN, Gen. Mgr. — D. M. FINNIE, Ottawa Mgr.

DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MAGRE, President.
GEORGE HAY, Vice-President.
Hon. Geo. Bryson, Alex. Fraser, David Mac-laren, John Mather, D. Murphy.

Branches: Ontario—Alexandria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mattawa, Ottawa, Rideau St., Ottawa, Bank St., Parry Sound, Pembroke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Toronto Vankleek Hill, Winchester. Que.—Lacoste, Hull, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls, Manitoba—Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg.

AGENTS—CANADA—Bank of Montreal, New York—Bank of Montreal, Chicago—Bank of Montreal, St. Paul—Merchants National Bank, London, Eng.—Parr's Bank, Limited.

The Chartered Banks.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 68.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

Saturday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. E. WEBB, General Manager.

Quebec, Oct. 23rd, 1900.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC
Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000
PAID-UP - 2,500,000
REST - 700,000

DIRECTORS:
JOHN BREAKEY, President.
JOHN T. ROSS, Vice-President.
Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell,
P. Billingsley, C. F. Smith.
THOMAS McDUGALL, Gen. Manager.

Branches:
Quebec, St. Peter St. Thorold, Ont.
do Upper Town. Three Rivers, Que.
do St. Roch. Toronto, Ont.
Montreal, St. James St. Shawenigan Falls, Q.
do St. Catherine St. E. St. George, Beauce, Q.
Ottawa, Ont. St. Henry, Que.
Theftford Mines, Que. Victoriaville, Que.
Fembroke Ont. Agents.
London, Eng., Bank of Scotland,
Boston, National Bk. of the Republic.
New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk. of Brit. North Amer.
do Hanover National Bank.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.

Incorporated 1872.
Capital Paid-Up, \$500,000
Reserve Fund, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE, .. HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECTORS:
ROBIE UNLACK, President.
C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President.
JOHN MACNAB, W. J. G. THOMPSON, W. N. WICKWIRE
H. N. WALLACE, Cashier.
A. ALLAN, Inspector.

AGENCIES—Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Lockport, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor, New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John.

CORRESPONDENTS—Dominion of Can.—Molson's Bank and Branches, New York—Fourth National Bank, Boston—Suffolk National Bank, London, England—Parr's Bank, Limited.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INCORPORATED 1832.
Capital Paid-up.....\$1,860,000.00
Reserve Fund 2,231,942.86

Head Office, - HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President
CHARLES ARCHIBALD, Vice-President
R. L. BORDEN, J. WALTER ALLISON
Geo. S. CAMPBELL, HECTOR MCINNIS.

General Office, - TORONTO, Ont.
H. C. McLeod, Gen. Manager.
D. WATERS, Chief Insp'r. Geo. SANDERSON, Insp'r.

BRANCHES.

In Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, 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. Island—Charlottetown and Summerside, In Quebec—Montreal and Pasphebiac, In Ontario—Almonte, Arnprior, Berlin, Toronto, In Manitoba—Winnipeg, In Newfoundland—St. John's and Harbor Grace, In West Indies—Kingston, Jamaica, In United States.—Boston, Mass.: Calais, Maine, Chicago, Ill.

The Chartered Banks.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 51.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4 1/2 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th November, 1900, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Saturday, the 1st day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. Toronto, 25th October, 1900.

La Banque Nationale.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid-Up, \$1,200,000
Reserve, 200,000

Directors: R. AUDETTE, Esq., President. A. B. DUPUIS, Esq., Vice-President. Hon. Judge Chauveau, V. CHATEAUVERT, Esq., N. KILOUX, Esq., N. FORTIER, Esq., J. B. LALIBERTÉ, Esq., P. LAFRANCOIS, Manager, N. LAVOIE, Inspector. Branches: Quebec (St. Roch), St. Francois, Beauce, P.Q. do (St. Johns St.), St. Marie, do Montreal, Chicoutimi, P.Q., Ottawa, Ont., Roberval, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., Joliette, P.Q., St. Johns, P.Q., Murray Bay, P.Q., Rimouski, P.Q., Montmagny, P.Q., Fraserville, P.Q., St. Casimir, P.Q.

Agents—England—The National Bank of Scotland, London. France—Credit Lyonnais, Paris and Branches. United States—The National Bank of the Republic, New York; Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston, Mass. Prompt attention given to collections. Correspondence respectfully solicited.

Union Bank of Halifax.

INCORPORATED 1856.

Capital Authorized, \$1,600,000
Capital Paid up, 650,000
Reserve, 350,000

Directors: WM. ROBERTSON, Esq., President. WM. ROCHE, Esq., Vice-President. C. C. BLACKADAR, Esq., J. H. SYMONS, Esq., G. MITCHELL, Esq., M.P.P., E. G. SMITH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S. E. L. THOMAS, Genl. Mgr., C. N. S. STRICKLAND, Mgr., W. C. HARVEY Acct.

BRANCHES: Annapolis, N.S., E. D. Arnaud, Man ger. Bridgetown, N.S., N. K. Burrows, " Barrington Passage, N.S., C. Robertson, " Clarke's Harbour, N.S., " Dartmouth, N.S., F. O. Robertson, " Glace Bay, N.S., J. W. Ryan, " Granville Ferry, E. D. Arnaud, Act. Mgr. Kentville, N.S., A. D. MacRae, Mgr. Lawrencetown, N.S., N. K. Burrows, Act. Mgr. Liverpool, N.S., E. R. Mulhall, Mgr. Mabon, C. B., J. E. Allen, Act. Mgr. New Glasgow, N.S., H. C. Wright, Mgr. North Sydney, C.B., C. W. Frazer, " Sherbrooke, N.S., W. R. Montgomery, Mgr. St. Peter's, C.B., C. A. Gray, " Sydney, C.B., H. W. Julien, " Wolfville, N.S., J. D. Leavitt, "

CORRESPONDENTS: Bank of Toronto and Branches, Canada. National Bank of Commerce, New York. Merchants' National Bank, Boston. London & Westminster Bank, Lt. London, Eng. Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N.B. Merchants' Bank of Halifax, St. John's, Nfld. Interest allowed on Deposit Receipts and Deposits in Savings Bank Department. Collections receive immediate attention and prompt return made.

Business Founded 1795.

American Bank Note Company.

75 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK. ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF Bank Notes, Share Certificates Bonds for Governments and Corporations, Drafts, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Postage and Revenue Stamps from Steel Plates. With Special Safeguards to Prevent Counterfeiting. JAMES M. DONOUGH, President. AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, Vice-President. THOMAS H. FRIELAND, Vice-Pres. and Treas. JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary. J. KIRTLAND MYERS, Asst. Treas. F. RAWDON MYERS, Asst. Sec'y.

Loan Societies.

THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY.

3 1/2% Interest allowed on Deposits re-payable on demand.
4% Interest payable half-yearly allowed on Debent. res.

Offices: Cor. King and Victoria Sts., TORONTO. F. W. BAILLIE, Secy. E. R. WOOD, Man. Director.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

London, Canada. Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00 " Paid-Up, 832,474 97 Total Assets, 2,541,274 27 ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. T. H. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society

Dividend No. 59. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE per cent. upon the paid up capital stock of the Society, has been declared for the half year ending 31st December, 1900, and that the same will be payable at the Society's head office, Hamilton, Ont., on and after WEDNESDAY, 2ND DAY OF JANUARY, 1901. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, C. FERRIE, Treasurer. 19th November, 1900.

Have You

Anything to place before the drug trade of Canada? Write to us for rates. Read what a New York publication says about the Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal:

New York, April 29th, 1896.

"In all British North America, consisting of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Newfoundland, the largest circulation credited to any publication devoted to drugs, chemicals, pharmacy, paints, perfumery and soap is accorded to the Pharmaceutical Journal, a monthly, published at Montreal, Que., and the publishers will guarantee the accuracy of the circulation rating accorded to this paper by a reward of one hundred dollars payable to the first person who successfully assails it."

Address all communications, Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, 63 St. Sulpice St., MONTREAL

ULD. PERRAULT General Binder

Blank Book Maker. Ruling, Paging, Perforating, &c. All library books and other sets promptly attended to. 40 Place Jacques Cartier, Montreal.

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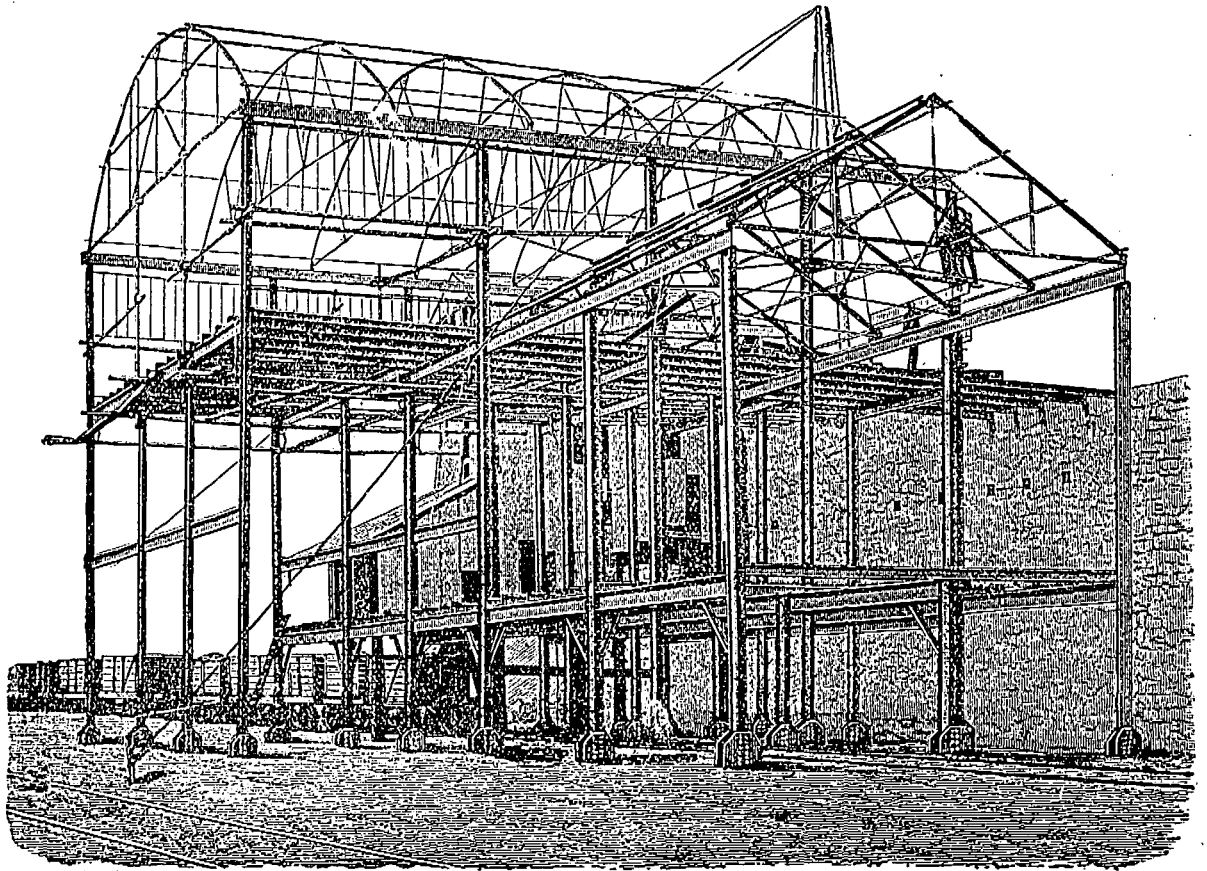
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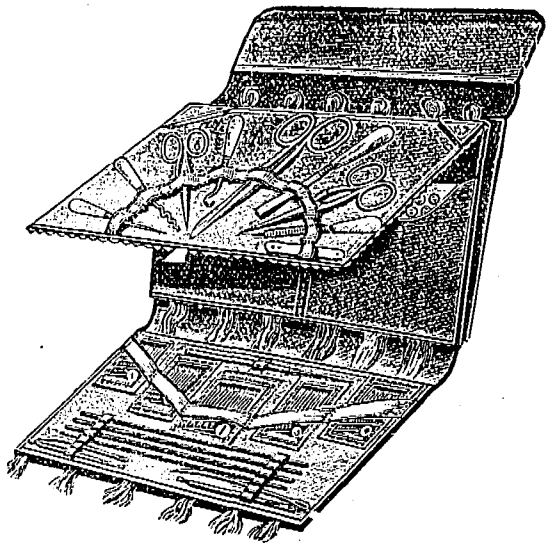
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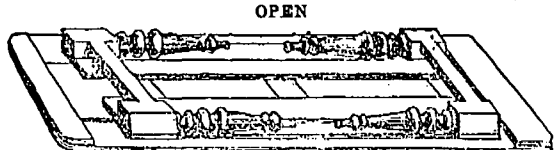
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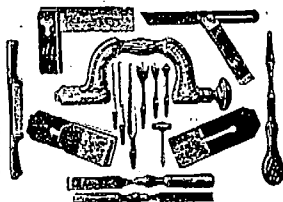
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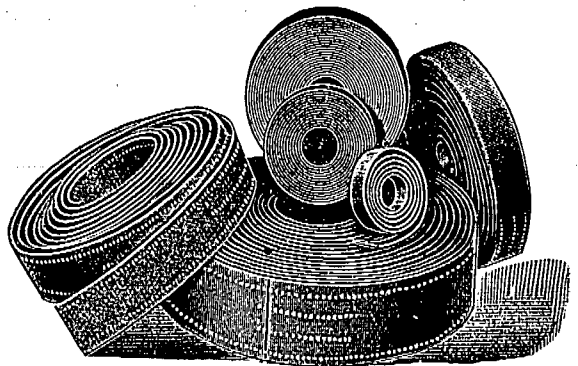
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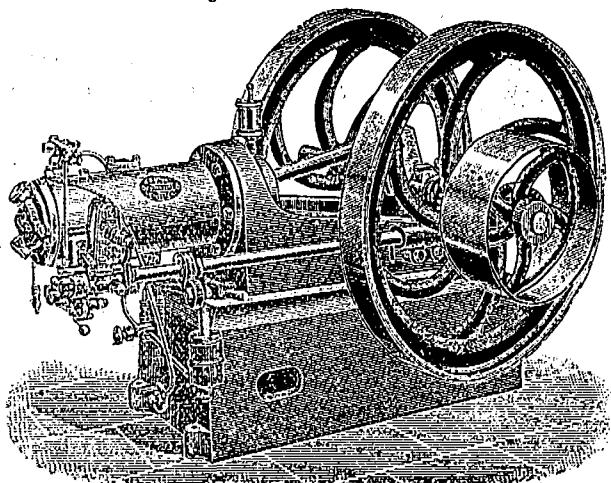


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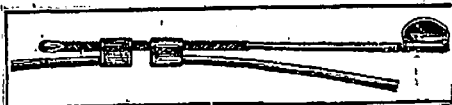
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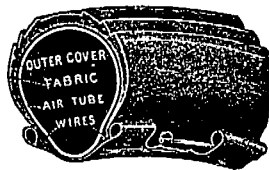
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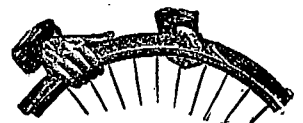
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The bankrupt stock of F. E. Bachner, Granton, Ont., was sold by auction on the 23rd instant to S. G. Morse, Leamington, at 7 1/2 cents on the dollar.

The Nickel Copper Company, Hamilton, Ont., is now refining nickel and copper, a carload of nickel ore having arrived at the works about a week ago, from Worthington, near Sudbury.

Inland revenue receipts for the month of October have been \$906,635.84, an increase over October, 1899, of \$55,186.36, of which the greater part, about \$35,000, is in the revenue from spirits and malt. The revenue from tobacco is about the same as a year ago.

The Rhodes, Currie Co., Amherst, N.S., have completed their order of 120 tenement houses for the Dominion Coal Company, Sydney, C.B., and have received a repeat order from the same company for 700 tenements, the greater number of which will be built between Glace Bay and Bridgeport, N.S.

It is rumored at Toronto that the Massey-Harris Company may shortly be forced to lay off a number of men because of scarcity of steel suitable for their operations. There is still a very great shortage of this sort of raw material, but the company hopes to keep running till a supply is obtained.



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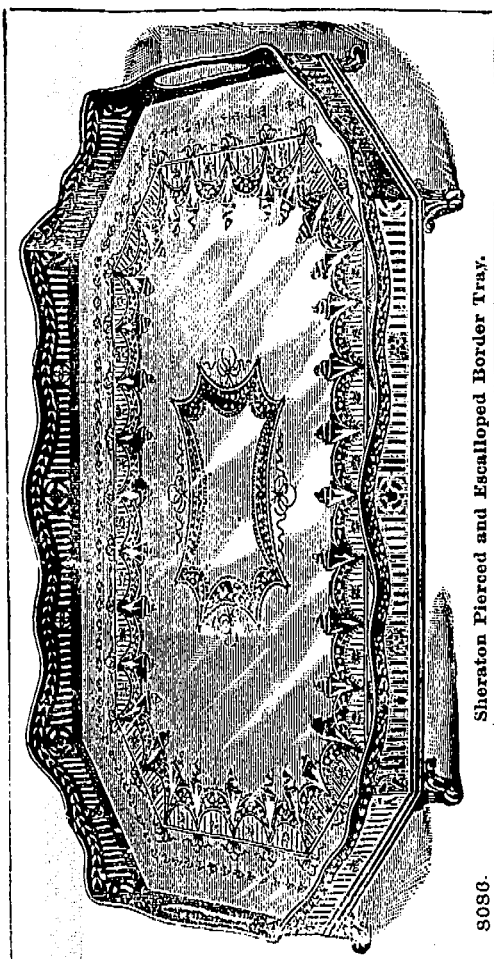
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—Advices from Winnipeg state that the building of the International bridge across the Rainy River at the junction of the Beaudette will be, according to reports, proceeded with almost immediately. It is understood that Messrs. MacKenzie and Mann have requested several contractors to figure on the project, and when these are received the contracts will be awarded. Timber for cribbing and other work will be got out without delay, and the construction of the bridge will be rushed, as it is expected to have it ready for traffic early next summer.

—The risks incurred in attempting to prolong the season of coast navigation by extra trips, have been responsible for another of those awful disasters which has brought mourning to many homes. The steamer St. Olaf, which had been for many seasons plying between Quebec and the ports of the St. Lawrence river, was lost in the heavy snow storm of the 22nd instant, and wrecked on Boule Island, at the entrance to the harbor of Seven Islands. Of the entire crew, numbering 26 persons, none is thought to have survived. The St. Olaf was a Clyde-built iron steamship from the yards of Murdoch and Murray, of Port Glasgow, where she was built in 1882. She was 305 tons burden, 130 feet long, 22 feet broad and with 11½ feet depth of hold. Until purchased by A. Fraser & Co., of Quebec, for use on the Magdalen Island route, she ran to the Orkney Islands. Her commander, Capt. Lemaistre, was known as a skillful and careful navigator. His family reside in Montreal. The vessel was valued at over \$40,000 and was insured for about half the amount.

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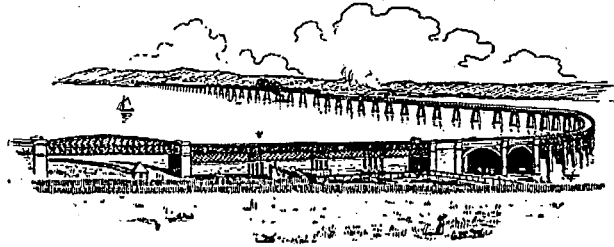
—Aside from the impediments likely to be experienced through the formation of ice on the vessels' outer workings and the high rate of insurance, there is a possibility of the St. Lawrence being made open for navigation, if not during the full winter season, at least for a much longer period in the Fall and at a decidedly earlier date in the Spring, instead of waiting for the sun and rain to open the river as has always been the case. Should the street car company wait for similar aid there would be little accommodation in that respect during cold weather. The following letter was read at a meeting of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners this week: Duluth, Minn., Nov. 24.—Harbor Commissioners, Montreal: Gentlemen,—I have patented a steamer for ice-breaking service, which will without any question whatever, keep the lower end of the St. Lawrence River open all winter, or any other channel that commerce may demand. This steamer is not so wide a departure from the ordinary steamship as to make her unfit for general use the year round, nor does it apply to any size or trade, but can be used in competition with any other steamer. I should like very much to have the pleasure of meeting your board or any other body of men selected, who are interested in this matter, by having a personal interview, and thereby showing my plans. I am positive that my style of boat will break more ice and do it cheaper than any other style of a boat that can be produced. If you and your city are interested in a move of this kind, I should be very glad to take the matter up with you. I will mail you under another cover a small plan just giving some idea of my plans. Will you kindly let me hear from you on this subject. Respectfully yours, — R. B. Inman.

—Whatever aims at thrift among the labouring classes should be given all possible encouragement. A Toronto letter states that when the royal commission on assessment met recently to consider exemptions from taxation, Lyman Lee, of Hamilton, representing the Canadian Fraternal Association, with some 300,000 members, asked that the income of these benevolent societies be exempt from taxation. He made a strong argument, first on the ground that the tendency in Great Britain is to relieve this class of income from taxation; second, that the revenue of the societies and their surplus funds for the protection of members and their families from poverty. Mr. Lee urged that it would be good public policy to encourage thrift among workmen by exempting their savings of this sort from income taxation.

—The Ontario Department of Public Works has been urged to instal its own electric lighting plant. Such a plant would cost \$15,000, but it is claimed would result in a saving of \$2,000 a year.

TELEGRAMS:—"CEMENT, DUNDEE."

Briggs' Patent Viaduct Solution



TAY VIADUCT—Opened June, 1887—Length 10,500 feet.

AREA COATED OVER ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER SQUARE FEET.

SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

WILLIAM BRIGGS & SONS, LIMITED, DUNDEE, - - Scotland.

—Signor Marconi, according to London advices, has practically solved the question of ocean transmission by wireless telegraphy, and will shortly be able to use his system across the Atlantic.

—The statistical year book of Canada for 1899 issued by the Department of Agriculture, states there were 17,250 miles of railway in operation in Canada at the end of the calendar year. The earnings are placed at upward of \$62,000,000, with working expenses at \$40,000,000.

—Arrangements are being completed, says a Duluth, Minn., dispatch, for the construction of steel ships on the lakes on a large scale for ocean service. These ships will not be limited in size to the length of new Canadian canals, but will be of any length wanted by buyers. Six or seven large and completely equipped yards on the lakes are in the scheme. The large ship builders have now drawn plans for ships of from 350 to 650 feet in length, but of no greater width than 43 feet, which they have submitted to ocean ship owners. They have also submitted their designs to the bureau of navigation, and it has approved them. The plan is to build in sections ships of a greater length than the present locks will carry, join them temporarily in the ship yard, run them down the Great Lakes and to Montreal or Quebec, and put them together. The hulls will be built complete at the lake yards with a bulkhead on both sides of the centre line. The space at the centre between the bulkheads will be framed, but the plates will be bolted temporarily. When completed these centre plates will be removed and the ship launched as two boats. Then the rear part containing the machinery will hitch on to the forward end, and one end will tow the other. It is the expectation of lake builders that they can compete not only with the rest of the United States, but with foreign builders.

—Following the advent of U.S. capital in Canadian manufacture and mines, comes announcements of American railroads seeking access to important centres. An Ottawa dispatch states that the growing importance of that city as a railway centre may be very materially enhanced in the not far distant future by the entrance of one of the leading railway corporations of America, the New York Central. It is reported that negotiations for the acquisition by the New York Central of the Ottawa & New York Railway have been in progress and are not unlikely to fructuate when the latter road is finally completed. The Ottawa & New York extends to Tupper Lake, a distance of 129 miles, where it connects with the New York Central. It differs from the Canada Atlantic in that it is wholly dependent upon the New York Central for entrance into the American metropolis. The New York Central, which represents in part the Vanderbilt millions, has recently been pursuing a policy of expansion and besides its original lines has acquired the control of the Lake Shore Railway, the Boston and Albany, the Chicago and Northwest and the Big Four. It is, consequently, not all unlikely that for the purpose of developing its Canadian business it will extend its line to the Capital by securing the Ottawa and New York.

—Some changes have been made in the staff of the Dominion Bank. Mr. F. W. Broughall, who has gone to join the inspection department in Toronto, is succeeded in Montreal by Mr. A. R. Sampson as accountant; Mr. Sampson, heretofore joint teller here, is succeeded by Mr. P. B. Tucker and Mr. F. F. Nasmith as receiving teller and paying teller respectively. It is evident the Montreal branch, under the management of Mr. Bogart, is not stagnant.

—Grand Trunk Railway System—Earnings 15th to 21st November, 1900, \$462,539; 1899, \$464,260; decrease, \$21,721. Chicago and Grand Trunk earnings omitted.

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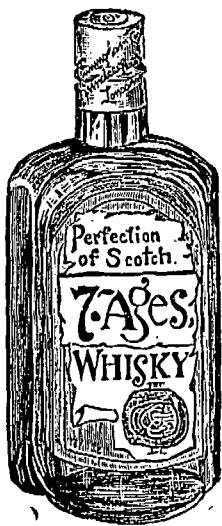
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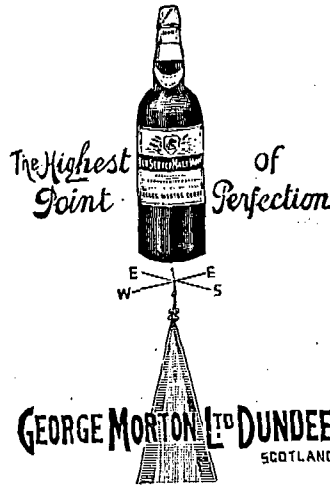


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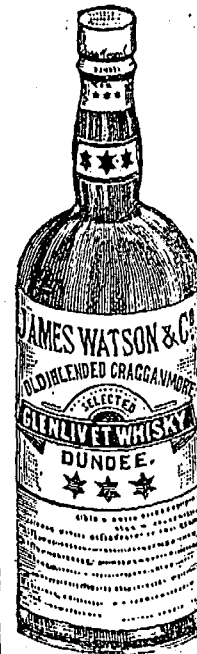
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Agents for Canada,

28

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—Our Barrie, Ont., correspondent writes: It is understood that T. Douglas, who hails from Smith's Falls, will shortly open a boot and shoe store here in a shop which is at present vacant.

—The high wind storms of the past ten days, which have been responsible for numerous minor losses, cannot be considered entirely as agents of destruction and needless waste. The trees that were blown down, were, in the majority of cases, dead and of no use in standing position. The high board fences that were demolished only proved that the inspector was dilatory in not having them condemned and pronounced as dangerous. Any buildings that succumbed told of weakness which might endanger life in future. Such lessons often teach much good.

—The new steamer to be built in Toronto to replace the Montreal, on the Montreal-Quebec route of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company will be a model of modern skill in every particular. The boat, which is to be delivered by May, 1902, will have a length of 340 feet; width of hull, 42 feet; width over guards, 73 feet; depth of hull (moulded), 15 feet. The engine to be inclined triple expansion, with three cylinders, and three cranks of three thousand horsepower, with feathering paddle-wheels and curved steel buckets. There will be six single-ended Scotch boilers, each 11 feet in diameter and 11 feet 6 inches long, with howden hot draft. They will discharge into two smokestacks, and will be placed down the centre of the hull, with the front ends facing each other and the back ends next the sides of the hull. The regular service speed is to be 17 miles per hour, with ability to make 19 miles when required. In addition to the usual freight spaces there will be cabins for second-class passengers on the main deck forward, with sleeping berths below. The dining room will seat 120 persons at a time. The number of staterooms will be 266, including 22 parlor rooms and eight bathrooms. This is more than the present combined accommodation of the steamers Montreal and Quebec.

—As showing the capacity for argument on either side of a question of public interest, the following points regarding the proper placing of assessments were brought out before the Assessment Committee in Toronto recently: Mr. Julian Sale, speaking from the standpoint of a merchant, contended that a tax upon personal property was inherently bad. He laid down the principle that every one should pay into the common fund in proportion to the benefit they received. The stock of a merchant could not be possibly increased in value by the expenditure in beautifying the city and in various public improvements. Mr. John Rowland held that all personal property should be taxed, as it required fire and police protection and other service furnished by the municipality. The buildings and improvements should also be taxed, and the land should largely go free. He had yet to learn that anybody ever tried to run away with a vacant lot or that it required fire or police protection. Vacant land asked for nothing but to be left alone. Mr. Alan C. Thompson called the attention of the commission to the statistics already filed by the Single Tax Association, showing the percentage of taxation borne by the various classes of property in the Province and Toronto respectively. The percentage of the personal property tax had fallen steadily since 1871, indicating that the city had become poorer. This illustrated the impossibility of tracing personal property in large communities, the result being that it was only in the poorer municipalities that the law with regard to assessment of personal property was carried out.

—The Standard Oil Company, says the Bucharist correspondent of the London, Eng., Daily Express, has obtained concessions for mining and erecting pipe lines on all the Government tracts, as well as almost a monopoly in sinking oil wells in Roumania. The price of the concession was £400,000.

—F. W. Sills, druggist, Kingston, Ont., has assigned to D. P. Brannigan, his landlord. The assets are \$1,200, and liabilities, \$1,700.

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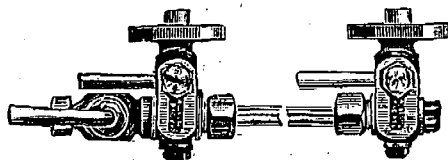
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ALL MADE OF THE BEST GUN METAL.

ALSO OF Improved Gauge Glass Shields. 

84 Maxwell Street, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

—Referring to the attention given Canadian fruit at the recent Paris exhibition, Mr. August Dupuis in a letter, dated Nov. 5th, from Paris, states that two gold medals have been awarded to the Dominion of Canada, one for fruits and one for packages, and that the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia have each received a gold medal for the fruits which arrived the week previous in splendid condition. He also states that a grand prize has been awarded to the Dominion of Canada for the whole collection of commercial apples and for the cold storage system. Following are some of the testimonials paid the Canadian exhibit at Paris by visitors at the Canadian Pavilion: Thanks to our Canadian cousins for their magnificent exhibition. (Signed), Henry Hurrell, Parkville, Plymouth, England.—Am very pleased with the Canadian exhibit, especially with the food products and cold storage department. The mines, timber and machinery departments are also excellent. The whole exhibit is a credit to the Canadian commission, and they appear to be adopting the best methods to making the products of Canada known. (Signed), Thos. A. Rowan, barrister, Toronto.—Being a manufacturer of preserves, am highly pleased with Canadian show of fruits and shall at any time be pleased to receive lists. (Signed), S. G. Canning, Birmingham, England.—I am surprised at the great variety and quantity of fruits. No one certainly who has not visited Canada would dream of the variety and beauty. (Signed), Antoine Montferrat, Alexandria, Egypt.—Well pleased with Canadian exhibits, Fruits show among the best here. The Government is to be congratulated for their show at Paris. (Signed), B. B. Hardwick, Annapolis, N.S.—The admirable collection of Canada fruit which I have just admired proves that Canada horticulturists are striving to produce fruit of the best quality that is possible, and express the result of their work in the most edifying way, so that horticulturists of other countries can profit. For my part I send them a hearty thank and the heartiest congratulations. (Signed), H. Schouroff, President of the Imperial Russian Society of Horticulture, at Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia.—After having analyzed all exhibits during a month's visit I see that the only place where foreign countries are entirely beaten is by the Canadian fruit exhibits. I shall like also to say most emphatically that showing statistics and reference books as is mostly done at exhibitions in England is of very little use, it does not appeal practically to the British consumer, and what is wanted is to do away with the difference in price between grower in Canada and consumer in England, then why not build a steel and glass building and sell fruit by auction or any other way to the public direct? Taking great interest in this and having all time at my disposal I would hunt up any particulars that I possibly could on demand. (Signed), Edward J. Lloyd, 6 Auriole road, West Kensington, London.—Very pleased with exhibits, and I think show up well in comparison with other exhibits here. It shows particularly that Canada has made great progress as a manufacturing country, apart from her agricultural capabilities. (Signed), W. T. Lockie, 16 Mincing lane, London, Eng.—I have thoroughly gone through the Canadian exhibition of fruits and must congratulate them on their success. (Signed) H. Chapman, 26 Rue d'Hauteville, Paris, France.

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—From Rossland, B.C., it is reported that a big deal has been closed by Mr. Jas. Breen, representing a New York syndicate. He has secured control of five million shares of Dominion Copper Company stock. The owners were Messrs. MacKenzie and Mann, the railway contractors; Hon. Geo. A. Cox of Toronto; Hugh Sutherland of Winnipeg; A. J. Roberts of Spokane, and W. T. Smith of Greenwood. It is understood that the new parties in control will at once begin active development, and that a smelter will be built to smelt the ores.

—The employes of The T. Eaton Company, Toronto, who had served in the South African campaign, were each recently presented by their employer with a gold watch, suitably engraved, and informed that their full salary during their absence was in the office awaiting their call. With 160 acres of land also awaiting them in New Ontario, some of the war heroes are not faring so badly.

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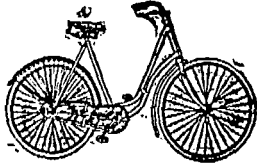
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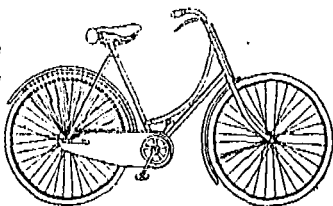
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—A dispatch from Menominee, Mich., states that since the deer season opened in that section of the country, ten hunters have been killed; twelve badly wounded, and two are missing. The report does not mention whether the same number of deer escaped but the inference is drawn that the hunters got mixed up as to which end of the gun should be pointed at the deer.

—An Ottawa dispatch referring to lumber prospects, states that so far as cutting operations in the Ottawa valley are concerned, the season is almost over. Every mill is running hard to complete operations before the heavy frost sets in. The cut will be somewhat in advance of '99, which is accounted for by the necessities occasioned through the great fire. That conflagration brought a heavy demand, which, coupled with a great shortage, caused the mills to run night and day to meet the demand. The cut in Ottawa and immediate vicinity will probably exceed 400,000,000 feet, made up as follows: J. R. Booth, 80,000,000; Gilmour & Co., 35,000,000; Hurdman & Co., 20,000,000; W. C. Edwards & Co., 35,000,000 (Ottawa mills); at Rockland, 65,000,000; McLaren & Co., (Buckingham), 40,000,000; McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, Gillies Bros., Braeside; Pembroke Lumber Company, and other small mills, 200,000,000, not counting many small mills up the Gatineau, and around Ottawa, within a radius of fifty miles, which would likely bring the total to eight or nine hundred millions. Taking these figures and the selling price at an average of \$15 per thousand feet, make the output worth about \$12,000,000.

AGENTS



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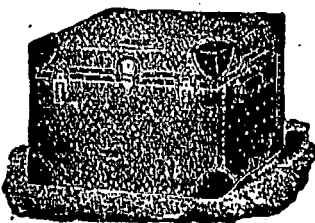
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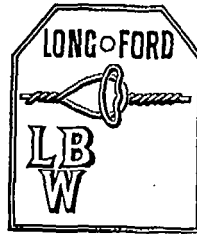
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—The country youth, whose first experiences of smoking are usually a wrestle with dried swamp-elm roots, cane hoops, or burdock leaves, is running less chance of permanently injuring his health than the city boy of more slender build whose early acquaintance with cheap cigarettes is largely assisting in making him a fit subject for an early grave. A Toronto dispatch states that the cigarette fiend is progressing there despite the provincial legislation forbidding the sale of cigarettes to minors under eighteen years. The superintendent of the Industrial School at Mimico stated, at a recent board meeting that 75 per cent, of the boys admitted were addicted to cigarettes and that their physical development was stunted by the practice. Mr. James Massie, formerly warden of the Central Prison, said it would soon be necessary for business men to follow the example of the large manufacturers of New York, who recently adopted a resolution pledging themselves not to employ boys who used cigarettes. The Government will be asked to enforce the anti-cigarette law.

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—One of our American contemporaries asks us to insert its advertisement for a year in exchange for a weekly copy of the paper. Our usual price for the advertisement asked for is \$25, and the subscription price of the paper to be given us in exchange is \$3. If our contemporary will remit the difference of \$22 we shall be most happy to make the exchange.

—Our correspondent at Newmarket, Ont., writes:—N. N. McDougall of this town, tailor, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He tried to obtain a compromise at 50 cents in the dollar, and, it is understood, most of his creditors agreed to it, but a few held out for 65 cents. I question their wisdom in so doing. The cause of his going under may be attributed to the great improvement in ready-made clothing in late years, which makes it difficult for tailors depending on ordered clothing to compete with them.

—The following companies incorporated under Dominion acts have been granted licenses to do business in Ontario in accordance with the provisions of the act respecting the licensing of extra Provincial corporations, passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature: The Dominion Trading Company, the Goldie & McCulloch Company, the Gurney Foundry Company, the John T. Cassidy Company, the Dominion Radiator Company, the Niagara Navigation Company, the H. A. Nelson & Sons Company, the Copp, Clark Company, the Gault Bros. Company, the Lake of the Woods Milling Company and the Remington Standard Typewriter Company.

—The following were among enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the High Commissioner's Office in London, Eng., during the week ending November 9th:—The names of a few large fish exporters who ship Labrador and other dried cod to Levant ports direct, are asked for.—The following trade enquiries were received by Mr. Harrison Watson, Imperial Institute, S.W.:—A London firm desires prices for box boards for tomato and potato cases to hold 16 and 60-lbs. respectively.—A Leeds firm of provision merchants state that they are in a position to handle large quantities of Canadian apples, and wish to be placed in touch with shippers.—A Liverpool house, which has worked up a trade in box boards, invites correspondence from Canadian producers.—A Manchester firm of merchants are desirous of obtaining an agency in Canadian fallow, for which they report a good opening.

—Costs re case of Saunby vs London, Ont., Water Commissioners and the city, which has been referred to two engineers to report upon, says a dispatch from that city, seems to be running up as fast as the water is running down. The two experts are to have such control of the waterworks dam and the plaintiff's mill as may be necessary for making experiments to ascertain to what extent, if any, the plaintiff's property is affected by back water from the dam and splash boards. The expense of each party while the court continued was over \$200 a day. Mr. John Kennedy, of Montreal has been appointed by the city to make a report on the question in dispute, while Mr. Wismer will report on behalf of Mr. Saunby. In the event of their being unable to agree Mr. Justice Meredith is to name a third engineer. If necessary the experiments will be made a second time.

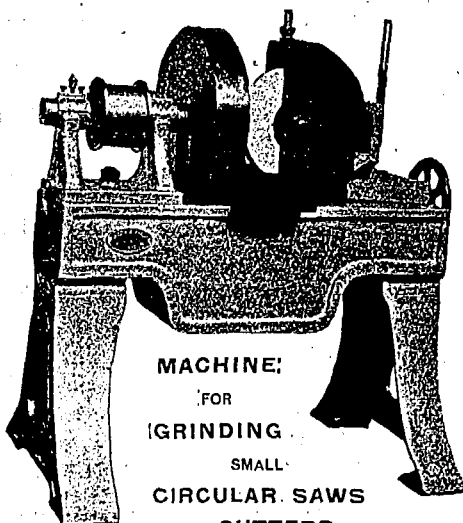
—A special from Ottawa states that Mr. George H. Perley has bought the interest of Mr. A. A. Buell, in the Hull Lumber Company, the amount involved being about \$150,000. It is expected, as a result, that the company will not rebuild their sawmills destroyed in the recent fire, but will float the logs down the Ottawa to the mills of the George Perley Co., limited, at the mouth of the River Rouge, at the Calumet, and have them saved there. The big fire did not interfere materially with the logging or timber operations of the Hull Lumber Co., and it is expected by the end of the season their output will be as large as in any former year of their existence. They have about 800 miles of limits on the Temiscamingue and Ottawa Rivers.

—A recent report from Toronto states that the shoe manufacturing firm of J. D. King & Co., after fighting the Shoe Workers' Union for several years, announced as a result of a conference with a representative of the union, that their factory would hereafter be a strictly union one, and that the union label would in future appear on every pair of shoes turned out by them. All of the 500 employes not now in the union will at once join. The labour men of the city regard the firm's action as a great victory.

—The Canadian agency of The National Ins. Co. of Ireland, which has for some years been managed conjointly with the Atlas, is being transferred to another manager, Mr. H. M. Lambert, the efficient assistant manager in Winnipeg, is mentioned as Mr. M. C. Henshaw's successor in the National.

DAVID ASHTON & CO.,

SPECIALITY: File and Saw Manufacturing Machinery.



MACHINE FOR GRINDING SMALL CIRCULAR SAWS AND CUTTERS.

ENGINEERS.

AZTEC WORKS, NEEPSSEND,

+ + SHEFFIELD, ENG.

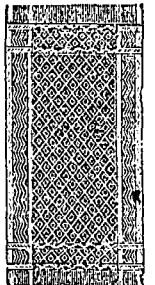
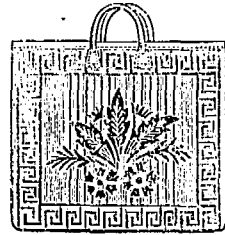
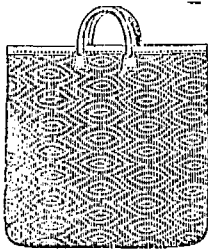
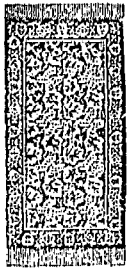
ALEX. B. CRICHTON & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

School, Shopping and Market Bags,

Aprons, Skipping Ropes, Clothes
Lines Jute Twines, Hearth Rugs,

Door Mats, Art Squares, Matting,
Jute Carpets, &c.



WALLACE WORKS, (Den's Road)

DUNDEE, - SCOTLAND.

The death of Mr. John I. Hobson, Guelph, Ont., on the 3rd inst., has caused universal regret throughout the province, where for nearly half a century he has identified himself with whatever pertained to progress in agriculture. Mr. Hobson was, at the time of his death, President of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, and likewise of the Provincial Winter Fair.

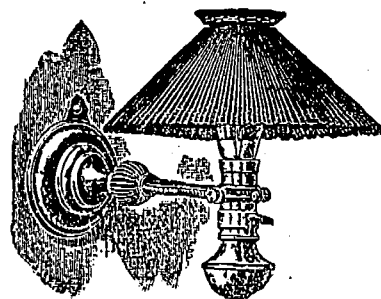
The property of the Cold Storage Co., in this city, was sold by auction, this week. The company's real estate, situated on William street, was sold to Mr. William F. Robinson for \$120,000; and the Guy street property for \$12,000. Amongst those present at the sale were: Messrs. E. L. Pease, General Manager of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, the bank's solicitors; A. W. Stevenson, liquidator of the company, and leading members of the butter and cheese trade. The property is understood to have been bought on behalf of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, and will be occupied by a new storage company.

Our correspondent at Windsor, Ont., writes:—The Milner-Walker Wagon Company's works at Walkerville, were established through the exertions of the late Mr. Hiram Walker, who held a large percentage of the shares in the Company. At his death he bequeathed these shares to the Children's Free Hospital of Detroit. The Hospital people did not desire to be concerned in a going business and having failed to sell the shares, the business was wound up and the goods and machinery sold and are in process of being removed, partly to Brantford and partly to the new Windsor Bent Goods here. There is no prospect of the wagon works being continued at Walkerville. About sixty men are out of employment.—It is officially announced that the Canada Cycle & Motor Company, Limited, acquired the control of the National Cycle & Automobile Company, with head office at Toronto. That company amalgamated the Canadian business and interest of the American Bicycle Company in Canada and the business of the Evans & Dodge bicycle industry at Windsor, Ont. The former constitutes an amalgamation of some forty bicycle companies. The Canada Cycle & Motor Company thus secures all the rights of the American Bicycle Company for Canada in perpetuity, including the manufacture and sale of many well known wheels. The agreement with the American Bicycle Company, it is stated, also secures to the Canadian company their motor vehicle rights for Canada, and also all their future inventions and devices and methods of manufacture. As the American Bicycle Company is going extensively into the manufacture of motor vehicles, they having set aside three factories for that purpose—one making an electric, another a gasoline and a third a steam vehicle.

As a counter move to that of the Toronto aldermen who recently asked telephone users to sign an agreement to subscribe for three years to a municipal telephone system if installed there, the Bell Telephone Company in that city, have sent a letter to its local subscribers which says: "A municipal system would mean that business men must have two telephones at a cost of \$80, instead of one at a cost of \$45. This has been the result wherever rival telephone companies existed. Business depends more and more every day upon the telephone, both in and out of town. The municipal service would be purely local. Business men in Toronto are in daily communication by telephone with all parts of Ontario, Quebec and the United States. We are convinced that Toronto cannot afford to isolate herself from 35,000 telephone stations in Ontario and Quebec alone."

A dinner recently given at the Carlton Club, London, is being boasted about as having cost \$50 per head. It would have been more to the honour of the diners had they applied 90 per cent of the money towards the relief of the families of men killed in South Africa. A dinner at \$5 per head is more sumptuous than what is served at the Queen's table.

Under instructions from the Ontario Department of Agriculture an exceedingly fine lot of apples has been collected and placed in cold storage at Buffalo, to be exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition next summer.



PORTABLE
SWINGING
BRACKET

—OR—

STAND LAMP

Just the thing for Office Desk,
Work Room, Library, Etc.

WE STOCK PORTABLES, ELECTROLIERS,
BRACKETS, Etc.
GENERAL ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

JOHN FORMAN,

Nos. 708 & 710 Craig Street, - - MONTREAL

THE GROCERY TRADE.

—The salmon combine, which last season controlled the output of forty-eight canneries on the Frazer River, says a Vancouver dispatch, has collapsed through the expiration of its time limit and the refusal of the canners to renew the agreement. An attempt was made to form a trust, capitalized at \$8,000,000, for the absorption and management of all the canneries, but the plan fell through.

—There is a possibility of bananas being much cheaper during the coming summer than was the case during the last year. The independent growers of Nicaragua are, through their representatives in New York, endeavoring to perfect plans for relief from the United Fruit Company, or Banana Trust. At a recent meeting in New York, several propositions for combatting the trust were considered, but no definite action was taken. The complaints made against the United Fruit Company, or its distributor, the Fruit Dispatch Company, are, among others: That the trust has gradually increased prices until they are from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than when the company secured practical control of the trade. That prices are so high that jobbers cannot handle fruit without loss. That dealers are obliged to sign contracts which, while binding on them, are not binding on the company. That jobbers seldom know the price of the fruit until they get the bills. That the trust has reduced importations until the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand. It is evident that the parties to such a move will require to widen their scope as the average output of Nicaragua bananas would fall far short of filling the requirements necessary for favorable competition.

—Recent advices from Toronto state that the Master in Ordinary gave judgment against the Employes' Liability Insurance Corporation of London, which gave a bond for the honesty of E. J. Henderson, the defaulting official assignee, supposed to be in Mexico. The company must pay to the liquidator of the Army and Navy Stores \$9,838, the amount of Henderson's shortage. The company will, it is stated, appeal on the ground that the negligence of the master himself in failing to countersign all cheques in the action of the liquidator enabled the latter to transfer the money stolen, from the official account to his own private one and afterwards to withdraw the money.

—Two large steamers—the Neckar and Cassel—are now building in German shipyards for the North German Lloyd's service between Baltimore and Bremen. The Main, which was almost destroyed by the disastrous fire at Hoboken, N.J., is rebuilding, and will be replaced in the Baltimore-Bremen service. The Neckar and Cassel will be twin-screw, steel, four-masted steamers, 535 feet long, 58 feet wide and 37 feet depth of hold. These will carry 1,500 first, second and third class passengers each, and 12,000 tons of cargo. When loaded they will draw 30 feet of water, the extreme depth of the Baltimore channels. The engines, which will have eight cylinders, measuring 24, 24, 48 and 60 inches, will require from 80 to 100 tons of coal a day. Each ship will carry a crew of 180 men.

—The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will be held in Brantford, beginning on Wednesday, December 19. Prof. VanDeman, ex-United States Pomologist; S. D. Willard, Vice-President of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association; Dr. Saunders, and Prof. Macoun of Ottawa; Prof. Hutt of Guelph; the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and prominent fruit growers from all parts of Ontario are expected to be present.

—Surveys have been completed for a railroad which an English syndicate purposes constructing from a point near Port Clarence to Council City, a distance of eighty-five miles. The new line will tap the richest district in the Nome country, securing a good grade, and running thirty-five miles northeast of Nome City. An extension is projected to Nulato, on the Yukon, giving 300 miles of main line.

—The death is announced of Mr. W. H. Hoppood, junior partner in the firm of Reuben Tuplin & Co., Kensington, P.E.I., who passed away on 3rd inst., very deeply regretted.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900.

CHEESE AND BUTTER EXPORTS.

Our neighbor the Gazette publishes, in a late issue, a comprehensive review of the cheese and butter trade of the Dominion. The former shows a healthy growth during the past year, while butter exports have fallen sadly behind. The substantial gain of nearly two million dollars in the returns to the factorymen is the most important point about the Canadian cheese season of 1900, but it was marked by several other interesting features. One of the most surprising has been the remarkable stability of prices throughout the season, in face of a large increase in the exports, amounting to 300,000 boxes. During May, June and July, prices ranged from 3/4c to 1 1/2c per pound above those of 1899. Though values during the period named in that year were unusually high yet they did not check demand in the slightest, for it was active and steady in its nature throughout the months mentioned. In August also, values were well maintained, as compared with the same month last year, in fact, leading shippers considered them too high and backed up their opinions by going short for quantities of goods. On the average factorymen have realized about \$8.00 per box this year for their cheese, a rise of 25c on 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Cost price per box.	Spot price per box.	Cost value.	Spot value.
1900 . . .	2,077,000	\$8.00	\$8.25	\$16,560,000	\$17,077,500
1898 . . .	1,900,000	6.35	6.60	12,065,000	12,540,000
1897 . . .	1,402,985	6.75	7.00	14,195,000	14,720,000
1896 . . .	1,726,226	6.75	7.00	11,605,000	12,083,000

Canadian factorymen were blessed during midsummer this year with perfect weather conditions for the production of a fine article. Splendid pastures for the cows, fine and cool days and nights, resulted in an excellent June and July make, the cheese being almost equal to fall goods. Unfortunately, this desirable result was reversed later on in the season, toward the end of August, when complaints regarding the quality of Canadian cheese became numerous. The sudden spells of hot weather no doubt made matters more difficult for the makers, but there is reason for believing that less care has been exercised by the factorymen. They were anxious to secure the high prices ruling, and also desired to supply the rich cheese which the Englishmen want. In their anxiety they left altogether too much moisture in many of the cheese. The result was a rapid evaporation, the cheese in some cases losing as much as 2 to 3 lbs. apiece, and turning strong in flavor.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL
 (NEAR HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)
 WESTMINSTER, S. W., ENG.
 THE LARGEST & FINEST IN LONDON.



Luxury and Home Comforts.
 Unexcelled Cuisine.

Inclusive Terms, from 10/6 per day.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES:
 For Management, "UNPARALLELED," LONDON.
 For Visitors, "ERMINITES," LONDON.

THE STANDARD ASSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1825.
OF EDINBURGH.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - MONTREAL.

Invested Funds, \$46,300,000
Investments in Canada, 14,600,000

[WORLD WIDE POLICIES.]

Thirteen months for revival of lapsed policies without medical certificate of five years' existence.
Loans advanced on mortgages and Debentures purchased. Agents wanted.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager. D. M. MCGOUN, Assistant Manager.
J. HUTTON BALFOUR, Secretary.

Successful Management. From commencement up to January 1st, 1900, the Canada Life Assurance Company has paid or credited policyholders, or their representatives, with \$116 for every \$100 which has been paid in, besides defraying all expenses of management. This splendid record is one of the evidences of that good management which has caused the Canada Life to be recognized as

Canada's Leading Company.

INSURANCE COMPANIES placing orders for Printing should make it a point to get our figures before closing their Fall contracts. We have facilities for handling Insurance work to the best advantage and are thus enabled to give our customers the benefit. If you are interested in any way write, or come and see us,

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE JOB DEPT.,
171 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO'Y.
INCOME AND FUND (1892)



Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$38,355,000
Annual Revenue from Fire Premiums..... }
Annual Revenue from Life Premiums..... } 5,715,000
Annual Revenue from Interest upon Invested Funds..... }
Deposited with Dominion Government for the security of Canadian policy-holders..... 200,000

Head Offices:—London and Aberdeen.
Branch Office for Canada, Montreal, 1730 Notre Dame St.
Manager for Canada,—ROBERT W. TYRE.

Insurance.
PHENIX ASSURANCE CO'Y
OF LONDON, ENG.

Established in 1783. Canadian Branch
Established in 1864.

No. 164 St. James St.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

PATERSON & SON

Agents for the Dominion

City Agents:

E. A. Whitehead & Co. English Dept.
G. A. Raymond & Co. French Dept.
S. Mondou.

Galedonian... INSURANCE CO.

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office.

Canadian Head Office, MONTREAL.

R. WILSON-SMITH

FINANCIAL AGENT.

Government, Municipal and Railway securities bought and sold. First class securities suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. Trust Estates managed.

STANDARD LIFE CHAMBERS,

151 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Trust & Loan Company of Canada

(Incorporated A. D. 1845 by Royal Charter.)

Capital Subscribed - \$7,500,000.00
Paid Up Capital - 1,581,666.00
Cash Reserve Fund - 870,375.00

Negotiate Loans on City Property and improved Farms at low rates and on very desirable terms.

Address, THE COMMISSIONER,
THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA,
26 St. James St., MONTREAL, QUE.

THE CANADIAN

Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900.

THE OCTOBER BANK STATEMENT.

The October bank statement closes, for this century, the record of yearly Falls. A century ago indeed there was no bank in Canada, nor for nigh quarter of century later. It gives us a striking picture of the growth of Canada to consider; that its extensive banking interests were wholly built up during the life time of some of our citizens.

October always places the circulation at the top notch for the year. This year that point is far above any on record. In October, 1899, the maximum circulation reached the 50 millions mark for the first time, this year there was an advance over that of over three millions. The following table shows the movement of the circulation

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824. CAPITAL, - - \$10,000,000

Head Office, MANCHESTER, ENG. | Canadian Branch Head Office, - TORONTO.
JAS. BOOMER, Manager.

R. P. TEMPLETON, Assistant-Manager.

C. R. G. JOHNSON, Resident Agent, MONTREAL.
1723 Notre Dame St.

The four requisites of a successful Life Company are embodied in the

Imperial Life

Head Office, - - - - Toronto.

SAFETY—Ample Capital—Largest Dominion Government Deposit.
SECURITY—Policy reserves maintained on the most stringent actuarial basis adopted by any Company in Canada.
SUCCESS—Never equalled by any other Home Life Company.
SATISFACTION—The Policy contracts and plans of Insurance have given the greatest possible satisfaction.

F. G. COX,
Managing Director.

T. BRADSHAW, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

FIRE. LIFE. MARINE.

G. ROSS ROBERTSON & SONS,
General Insurance Agents and Brokers

ESTABLISHED 1865.

* 11 HOSPITAL STREET, *
MONTREAL.

Telephone Main 1277. P. O. Box 2081.

between May and October in each year from 1892 to 1900:

	—Circulation—		Increase. Inc or dec each	
	May 31.	Oct. 31.	Oct. ov. May.	Oct. over yr. previous.
1900	\$12,856,000	\$53,198,000	\$10,342,000	Inc. \$3,610,000
1899	37,013,000	49,588,000	12,575,000	Inc. 7,045,000
1898	36,261,000	42,543,000	6,282,000	Inc. 963,000
1897	31,820,000	41,580,000	9,760,000	Inc. 5,625,000

The Investment Company, Limited.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT CURRENT RATES

Agents for the buying, selling and negotiating of mortgages, debentures, stocks and other securities, and guaranteeing payment of the interest thereon.

47 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

Tel. Main 782.

1896	29,395,000	35,955,000	6,560,000	Inc.	1,284,000
1895	28,429,000	34,671,000	6,242,000	Inc.	155,000
1894	28,467,000	34,516,000	6,049,000	Dec.	2,390,000
1893	31,927,000	36,906,000	4,979,000	Dec.	1,782,000
1892	31,383,000	38,688,000	7,305,000	Dec.	782,000

In the last 15 years the circulation has increased by \$18,682,000, or 54 per cent. If the note issues continue to expand in the next four years as they have done since 1896, they will reach the amount of the paid-up capital of the banks, so that will have to be increased, or, the present restriction modified, unless our bankers are satisfied to keep their circulation from further development. Already the banks whose head offices are in Ontario have note issues which are \$18,438,056 as against \$19,895,405 of paid-up capital, that is, their circulation equals close upon 93 per cent. of their paid-up capital. In the case of several of them indeed the proportion is higher. The banks whose head offices are in this Province have an aggregate circulation of \$26,566,525 against \$35,484,291 of paid-up capital, the proportion being nearly 75 per cent. They consequently, are not likely to see the further extension of their note issues blocked for many years to come. When the western banks begin to find their note issues restricted owing to the limit having been reached, they will probably make some arrangement for utilizing the notes of some bank which has a good margin between circulation and paid-up capital, until a more profitable arrangement is legalized.

The deposits in October have no special feature. Credit balances increased from \$183,062,013 to \$184,135,857, an increase of \$1,073,844, which is an unusually small amount for the season. Last year these balances went up from \$97,068,793 to \$100,799,495, an increase of \$3,730,702. The activity of business is not conducive to large credit balances, as the money is better employed than resting in a bank ledger. The amount of deposits payable after notice remained, practically, unchanged last month.

The balances, in United Kingdom, were reduced by \$806,364, which is much about the same as in October, 1899. The balances held in United States were decreased by \$2,333,336, and call loans in outside markets by \$974,803. Out of these sums \$353,327 went to increase current loans outside Canada, and \$1,560,994 to augment the call loans in this country, leaving, out of the total of \$2,954,812, withdrawn from foreign agencies, the sum of \$1,393,818 towards meeting the demand for current domestic loans and discounts. These were enlarged last

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

(INCORPORATED)

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT.

Mutual Reserve Building, New York City.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT—Dec. 31, 1898

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

Income During 1898, \$6,134,327.27
Death Losses Paid, 1898, \$3,887,500.95
Total Paid Members, 1898, \$4,584,095.12

CASH AND INVESTED ASSETS.

Net Surplus invested and Cash over all Liabilities, actual and contingent, Dec. 31, 1898, \$1,383,176.38

BUSINESS RECEIVED AND IN FORCE.

Business written in 1898, Policies, 12,779 Ins., \$32,027,890
Total Business in Force Dec. 31, 1898, Policies, 102,379 Ins., 269,169,321
Total Death Losses paid by Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association since organization, over THIRTY-SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

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

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

Montreal Office, - - - 97 St. James St.

T. W. P. PATTERSON, Gen. Man.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

(INSTITUTED IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A. D. 1714.)

Capital and Accumulated Funds exceed, - - \$16,000,000

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES.

CANADA BRANCH:

Cor. St. James and McGill Streets, - MONTREAL.

T. L. MORRISEY, Manager.

month from \$272,020,391 to \$276,216,200, an increase of \$4,195,809, as compared with an increase in October, 1899, of \$5,415,284.

The discounts column in a bank's accounts will bear very close watching. The conditions now prevailing are just those which expand credit unduly, which lead to overproduction, and to the accumulation of heavier stocks of merchandise than are likely to be disposed of profitably. The item, "Overdue debts" was increased largely last month, the addition to the total being \$260,152. In October, 1899, the increase was \$107,640.

The Cold Storage Case has elicited such a mass of evidence as renders it exceedingly difficult to obtain a clear view of the vital facts, which have been obscured by discussions on side issues, and on points having no obvious relation to the indictment. We hope, however, to be in a position to publish a connected narrative of this celebrated case which will state clearly all the salient facts.

We append our usual comparative table, and the complete official bank statement will also be found in this issue:

THE BANK STATEMENTS.

	Oct., 1900.	Sept., 1900.	Oct., 1899.	Oct., 1899.
Capital authorized	82,603,661	82,603,661	76,808,661	75,008,665
Capital subscribed	67,639,775	67,014,435	65,626,748	61,214,832
Capital paid-up	66,261,967	65,784,772	64,327,636	59,983,350
Reserve fund	33,897,617	33,769,356	29,630,785	21,573,534
LIABILITIES.				
Notes in circulation	53,198,777	60,357,070	49,588,236	36,450,619
Due Dominion Government	2,588,922	3,395,000	3,988,288	3,498,522
Due Provincial Govts	2,358,538	2,421,272	2,289,183	2,141,869
Deposits on demand	106,015,073	101,011,519	100,799,165	87,512,125
Deposits after notice	181,155,857	183,062,013	172,037,773	78,205,969
Deposits outside Canada	20,319,048	21,213,758		
Loans on bks in Canada, sec.	1,501,870	1,491,563	706,090	189,000

Depts on demand in Can. bks.	3,416,113	3,462,114	3,950,800	1,490,052
Due agencies in U.K.	4,192,311	1,993,975	5,927,708	1,265,296
Due agencies abroad	519,733	567,283	1,390,719	100,597
Other liabilities	6,410,106	5,992,343	417,056	86,442
Total liabilities	14,538,263	11,915,715	11,686,283	2,882,387
ASSETS.				
Specie	11,906,195	11,666,685	9,194,944	6,255,685
Dominion Notes	19,309,953	18,612,961	18,666,887	9,539,591
Deposits securing circulation	2,372,973	2,372,973	2,071,443	.....
Notes & cheques on other bks.	12,426,426	10,045,213	12,400,827	6,823,611
Loans to other bks in Can., sec.	1,469,870	1,549,743	616,045	.....
Depts on demand in Can. bks.	4,782,011	4,512,917	4,720,311	3,431,000
Due from bks., &c., in U.K.	6,393,471	6,455,226	13,621,740	4,921,795
Due from foreign bks., etc.	9,687,010	12,020,316	28,067,780	14,270,120
Dom. and Prov. Govt. sees.	11,977,469	11,752,678	4,893,727	2,553,749
Can. municipal & other pub sec	12,962,776	11,914,141	16,592,563	6,156,932
(Not Dominion.)				
Railway and other sees	25,270,228	25,247,994	15,039,209	.....
Call loans in Canada	32,347,917	39,789,953	31,654,363	14,005,907
Call loans outside Canada	28,775,146	29,749,919	.....	.....
Current loans in Canada	276,216,200	272,020,391	259,818,951	153,042,233
Current loans outside Canada	19,003,505	18,650,178	.....	.....
Loans to Govt. of Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans to Provincial Govts	2,181,382	1,572,168	2,297,142	1,274,744
Overdue debts	2,652,101	2,391,919	2,450,463	2,482,962
R. E. besides bk premises	1,162,132	1,149,744	1,728,443	1,010,820
Mortgages on real estate	575,798	582,202	628,763	753,738
Bank premises	6,448,854	6,426,345	6,244,311	4,105,340
Other assets	8,261,712	8,129,840	3,851,503	2,515,823
Total assets	191,858,345	187,670,752	187,787,044	104,825,212
Loans to directors & their firms	12,559,523	12,081,728	7,955,011	7,488,611
Average specie for month	11,543,699	11,008,562	9,344,411	6,367,816
Av. Dominion notes for mo.	18,958,813	18,934,682	18,295,895	9,230,414
Gr's circulation during mo.	51,910,613	51,188,095	50,454,221	.....

THE FUTURE OF THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

The Government which established the preferential tariff has been returned to power for another term of five years. This may safely be taken, first, as an assurance of the country's approval of that policy, and, second, as an assurance of its being maintained while its founders remain at the helm.

The results of the concession granted in favour of British made goods has not been what was anticipated. The comparative failure of a preferential tariff demands the closest study, as it is not justifiable for a large amount of revenue to be abandoned without compensation to the country, in some form. It occurs at times that a large outlay is made to secure a certain result without any benefit, but a further outlay of a small sum brings all the advantage looked for. The first spinning machine invented by Arkwright, at great cost of time and study, would not run as quickly and steadily as he had anticipated, and as he thought it ought from its construction. In his dilemma he consulted a friend, one Crompton, if we remember aright, who suggested placing a slight sprinkling of chalk dust at a certain spot. This was done and the machine then worked to perfection. Now, that powder cost nothing, but it was applied at the right place, and brought about eminent and enduring success.

What is the lubricant needed to make the preferential tariff machine a success? The following incident will probably throw light on the question: A colonial trader remarked the other day: "I hope Canada will yet allow the Old Country to compete in her markets with the United States. I do a big trade in Australia and the Cape for the conditions are favorable; but I cannot touch

Canada, the preferential tariff is absurdly inadequate—it is only a make-believe." Any one looking at Arkwright's stagnant model could have been excused pronouncing it, "Only a make-believe." If, however, the above verdict is a correct one, if the rebate allowed on British goods is "absurdly inadequate," then it is absurd to expect a harvest from such lifeless seed.

The preference given to British goods is inadequate indeed unless it is sufficient to allow British manufacturers and merchants to compete with the United States in the markets of Canada. We should go further and say, it is inadequate or unwisely designed, or lacking in necessary support by other fiscal arrangements, unless British goods have a decided advantage over all foreign goods in the markets of Canada. What does all the fuss over and the glorification of the Imperial connection, of Canada amount to if every foreigner has the same privileges in Canada as our Imperial brethren? A little less trumpeting and drumming over Imperialism is desirable until Canada is prepared to put our fellow subjects in the Mother Country on a higher plane of trade advantage than the position she gives to all foreigners. When an appeal was made on behalf of a family in trouble there was a general expression of deep pity. An old Quaker heard it and said, "I pity them five shillings, how much do you pity them, neighbours?" That's the sort of practical expression we need giving to our boasted love of the Imperial connection. If it begins, ends, and wholly evaporates in rhetorical phrases, it is of the "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" variety, which brings unreflecting cheers to a stump speaker, but produces no benefit to this country's commerce, or adds any strength to the bonds of Empire.

Is Canada satisfied to have made an effort looking toward a closer union with the Mother Country through a development of their mutual trade, and to have failed to achieve the result anticipated, so far as the trade of Great Britain with Canada is concerned? If such indifference prevails the effort was not seriously made. Canadians, when in earnest, are not usually so easily "downed" by a first disappointment. They prefer to make the movement expressed by a French proverb which means, to retire in order to gain strength for the next assault. Lord Chesterfield uses this phrase in a sense forbidden to modern writers.

What then needs to be done to make the preferential tariff effective in its object, assuming that object to have been the extension of British trade with Canada? What is the situation? First, England is at so great a distance as to handicap its imports in competing with those from the near source of supply, the United States. That condition, in itself, can only be overcome by concessions of duties on British goods which compensate for the higher carriage of goods as compared with those from the States. Second, English goods are not as well known here as are those from America. That can only be met by British exporters coming closer into touch with the markets of Canada. They must push their goods before the notice of Canadian buyers, with more persistence, and with more skill and determination to capture the trade. Their chief rival is a very astute, clever, undaunted trader, he goes into a fight to win, and whoever meets him must do so foot to foot and brain to brain.

Third, British goods are not, as a rule, so well adapted to this country as those from the States. The Yankee makes goods to sell, he cares not a cent for old time pre-

judice, or his own notions of what is best, he looks only to getting orders and caters for them. John Bull has "views," and private ideas about what style of goods ought to be used. These he must drop, or he will never do much trade in Canada. He will have to study and cater to our tastes and needs, if he wishes us to buy his goods. Our people are more mercurial than those in the British isles, they are less divided into marked class divisions, they want goods of all classes to look as of the best quality, they do not care to accumulate such costly ones as will last for years, but such as look as good as their neighbours, anyway, if they cost half the money. We heard a well dressed woman yesterday pricing a set of carvers at a hardware store. She said her friend next door had a pair of Rodger's make, and she wanted a set of the same style, but her top bid for them was \$1.50! The Rodgers goods sell at \$6.00 to \$8.00. That buyer is a type of the majority in Canada, they will have low-priced goods, and expect to secure them looking, as far as possible, like the choicest.

Fourth, The rate of concession by preferential tariff might be made much higher and be far more effective were the tariff raised on those goods which could be supplied by British exporters were the fiscal conditions more favourable. It is mere hypocrisy to mince matters in this connection. Canada wishes to develop the trade done with her by Great Britain, and to protect British trade interests. To effect this she makes all foreign goods pay a heavier duty on everything they send, than such goods would bear, if, we say, they came from Great Britain. But some classes of goods never will be sent as the produce of Great Britain. In such cases the preferential tariff is not the slightest help to British trade.

Why should not a tariff be drawn so as to place much heavier duties than the present ones on goods that Great Britain would send, if encouraged, and give British goods of the same class a preference of 50 per cent.? That would give a great opportunity to British goods in the Canadian market, and need not damage any Canadian industry. Canada will not recede from the position assumed by the preferential tariff. But, to render it capable of effecting its object more satisfactorily, it will have to be re-arranged by being supplemented by such a new schedule of duties as would make the preference adequate to the needs of British exporters in competing with foreigners in the markets of Canada.

THE CIVIC DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

A very large delegation of Montreal aldermen and city officials voluntarily undertook recently the arduous duty of a visit to the cities of New York and Philadelphia. Their object was to gain information in connection with certain matters in which our municipal government is interested. They have returned to the city filled to overflowing with valuable information and knowledge, that is, if the reporters who took the trip are reliable.

To most people, who pay any attention to such matters, it will seem surprising that all the points that they took lessons to heart from, if correctly reported, were not known by the delegation before starting. On principle, perhaps, there may be no serious objections to these municipal excursions in search of information; that are so common on this side of the Atlantic, which sometimes, or at

least occasionally, result in a benefit to those who have to pay for the music and other things, more or less solid.

Both New York and Philadelphia have evil reputations for municipal government. The first is governed by "Tammany Democrats," and the latter by "Quay Republicans." It is difficult to say which is the worst set, they appear to be both alike bad. Notwithstanding that, the main streets, and all connected with them, are kept clean and in good order, as all travellers who have visited those cities can testify. The reason for this is no secret, it has been well known all along in Montreal. Not only in those cities just named, but in all other cities outside of this province, the principle of local taxation for local improvements prevails and such works as permanent sidewalks and roadways are, when constructed or renewed, a direct charge on the property fronting on the street in which the work is done. That is a reasonable position to take, although it may press heavily in some cases, where it can best be borne.

Some years ago an effort was made in Montreal to introduce the system of local taxation for local improvements for such works as sewers, roadways and sidewalks. The proposition failed to meet with popular favour except for sewers. In that respect the principle was adopted and it resulted satisfactorily and, with the exception that some of the larger sewers are not of sufficient capacity and the outlets are not properly placed, the drainage system, speaking generally, is all that could be desired. If the same principle had been applied to the other works doubtless the same result would have followed and our streets would have been in a different position to what they are now.

There is a proposition now before the City Council to submit the question of a loan for these and other purposes to a popular vote this winter, instead of the absurd method of going to the Quebec Legislature for the authority to borrow more money. The wise provisions of the new charter were specially intended to give the citizens themselves the sole power to deal with such matters. We may have something further to say on this question when the measure is presented in a tangible form. In the meantime we may remark, that the idea of a loan for such works is not compatible with the custom of other cities to compel each street to pay for its own improvements and which the delegation, if we may judge by the reports of the reporters who accompanied them, appear to be in favour of.

As regards the high level for the Grand Trunk tracks into the city there ought not to be two opinions. Sooner or later the level crossings must be abolished and the sooner the better. It has, for many years, been well known here that the great Pennsylvania railway was first established, its station at Philadelphia was at the outskirts of the city. It was found to be inconvenient and it was desired to reach the heart of the city. This the city would not consent to unless the high level was adopted. This was agreed to, and the work was done entirely at the expense of the railway. The station itself is on that level and is one of the finest on the continent. In one respect the position of the Grand Trunk is somewhat different. That road was brought to the Bonaventure station for passengers at the start before the city had extended in that direction, as it has done since, and the surface level was adopted. For several years the whole of the city freight business was done at Point St. Charles. The distance was so great and the inconvenience and loss of time caused

by open bridges across the canal, led to pressure being brought to bear on the railway company which resulted in the freight sheds for the city being placed where they now are. To enable this to be done Albert street was opened up at considerable expense by the city.

Conditions are now changed, and the surface level crossings must be done away with. The railway has undoubtedly some acquired rights that must be considered when dealing with this question. Both the city and the railway company would be benefited by the change of level and if a feasible plan can be arranged on a satisfactory basis we fancy few of our citizens will object to a reasonable contribution of money to obtain so desirable an object.

It is gratifying to know that the delegation to Philadelphia and New York had an enjoyable time and returned all safe and sound and more fit for work than ever. The faithful chroniclers of the trip inform us that our aldermen got some pointers with regard to municipal management from the mayor and aldermen who were the guides and entertainers of the party. It is to be hoped that those pointers were only in the direction of good civic government, because from the testimony of its own citizens, Philadelphia is following many crooked paths in municipal affairs and we should regret to have our good aldermen initiated into mysteries that would tend to evil results in our own civic matters.

THE FUTURE PORT.

As regards the future trade of the port of Montreal, notwithstanding the falling off in the number of ocean ships by 77 vessels with a tonnage of over 140,000, as compared with last year, which was itself a falling off to an equal extent when compared with the year previous to it, the prospect need not necessarily be discouraging if the energy of former times is brought to bear on the situation by those who are supposed to lead in promoting the prosperity of this port.

The causes that have led to a check of the steady growth of the trade must not be allowed to continue. Until the obstacles now in the way are removed it is not likely that there will be any great change in the number of arrivals, this, not from the lack of products in the country to transport, but because under present conditions the tramp ships are practically debarred from coming here. Remove the obstacles and that class of ships will come as freely in the future as they did until the last two or three years. The financial statement, up to Nov. 1st, obtained from the Harbour Commissioners' office, and published in our last issue, illustrates clearly the position existing to-day. The number of ship arrivals we have already alluded to, but the details of the sources from which the harbour revenue is derived is always of public interest.

As we have before pointed out, there is no better indicator of the nature and volume of the business of the port than the returns of the revenue of the Harbour Commissioners. Every article, no matter how minute, has to be entered and passed through the books whether for import or for export. Hitherto, owing to the customs tariff, the receipts from import wharfage dues have always been much smaller than from exports, although the harbour tariff, very properly, favours the export trade by charging lower rates per ton. In this respect, there is a change and the returns show, that for the first time the re-

ceipts from dues on imports are actually larger than those from export. That is the position that might have been expected from the working of the preferential tariff and the scarcity of ships to take away the products of the country, that would have come had the ships been here.

It will be seen from the statement that up to the 1st November, the harbour revenue was \$25,000 less than it was last year at the same period. Doubtless the returns for the present month will make the returns still more unfavourable. This is to be regretted as the large expenditure of capital on new works involves larger payments on interest account. Until Montreal is regularly relieved from its debt by authority of parliament in acknowledgment of its proclaimed character as the national port of the Dominion, the interest of debt must be paid regularly. With the further increased expenditure that must take place under present arrangements the interest charges will increase and the margin of surplus will be wiped out. Under these circumstances the long-looked for time when Montreal will be a free port is yet in the distance, and the periodical reductions in the harbour dues, under the former regime are not likely to recur unless governmental or other action counteracts the adverse conditions that are hampering and crushing out the vital interests that have hitherto brought prosperity to this port.

Montreal should not lie idle and ignore that other active influences are at work to deprive it of its natural advantages for doing the trade of the present time and that of the promising future. We cannot blame other people for looking after their own interests, but Montreal must do the same. Strong influences are at work to tap the trade above Montreal and divert it from the St. Lawrence route. This is a real danger to which it is folly to shut our eyes. Montreal is not jealous of its sister city of Quebec, because of its activity in endeavoring to compete for a share in the export trade of our common route. Under favourable conditions there should be an abundance of business for both ports in this direction. At the same time it is well to point out, that whilst Montreal has been resting under a fancied security of the future and dawdling about providing better facilities, Quebec has been wide awake and by its energy has secured the Northern Railway, which can now carry the grain coming from the Georgian Bay and the further West, past Montreal, direct to Quebec, and which port has just now demonstrated that fact practically.

Whilst Montreal has been only talking and doing nothing Quebec has, by one means or other erected good modern elevators and so far as that branch of its trade is concerned Quebec is now virtually a free port, no harbour dues on either ships engaged in it or their cargoes are levied. With all deference we submit, that this is not a fair competition between the two ports. The harbour works in Quebec were built with money advanced by the Dominion Government and the interest, whilst the works were under construction, was paid out of the capital. Since their completion no interest has been paid, nor expected to be paid, therefore the Government has practically assumed the cost. We are not making any complaint about this, but simply point out that to put the two ports of the St. Lawrence on an equal footing, the government should do the same for Montreal as was done in Quebec. Many people still think that the Parry Sound railway—now the Canada Atlantic—was not given the consideration it was entitled to by the Harbour Board in the matter of facilities when the Connors' syndicate arrangement

was made. Although that company has now got an opening into Quebec through this new Northern road, it is not likely it will abandon entirely its connection with the Coteau elevator, which, in some respects, is established at a convenient point for transferring its freight to Montreal.

This port has advantages over all others if they are availed of by those most interested. The difficulties and dangers from our river navigation are unduly magnified. The government of the day is following up with all commendable vigour the improvement of the channel, both by widening and deepening it, so as to meet the requirements of the largest class vessels now, or, in the future, that will frequent this port. Still, for all this, our people will have to put their shoulders to the wheel and work with united good will if Montreal is to hold the pre-eminence it now enjoys as the chief seaport of the Dominion.

THE TAILOR AND THE CLOTHIER.

The efforts being put forth of late years to create a better field for ready-made clothing, has been, to some extent, successful. During the past decade the regular clothing manufacturers have made much progress, both in the style of cutting and in the durability of the work. The joke about the man who bought a ready-made suit having to arm himself with a spool of thread, buttons and needle, for emergency use, is no longer heard; its spread was its doom. Its application is no longer necessary, for the man who sells ready-made clothing now has also a ready-made guarantee that the clothes will be friendly enough to stay together and stay with their owner for a reasonable period.

The innovation of partly-made clothing has served a purpose beyond that for which it was intended. It has done much to change the path that led to the tailor, back across the way to the dealer in the ready-made article. It has proven a go-between, a sort of mediator between the one and the other; but as the great majority give much consideration to price, they are usually better listeners to the man who claims to fit properly both their person and their pocket. The clothier has much the better of the argument because he has that which will at once convince the customer or convict himself. The clothes are ready to be tried on. If they do not fit there is no harm done nor cost incurred. Besides this, many postpone looking after the condition of their wearing apparel until accident or hurried call have brought it under notice. This is another point in favour of the clothier, for the tailor will usually require a week or more in furnishing an outfit. Then, again, the former is now armed with a host of samples from either of which he can furnish a suit in a few days, by taking the principal measurements as requested by the wholesale firm who furnish swatches designated by number, blank order sheets, measurement blanks, descriptive and illustrated measurement designs, etc., which virtually makes a tailor out of the clothier in order to catch and hold the more fastidious.

What has the tailor been doing, meantime, to offset those encroachments on his territory and keep his trusty shears bright and busy! The records fail to draw attention to anything pertaining to progress against such increasing opposition. The tailor may answer: "I guarantee a good fit, cut in the latest style and my customers are readily distinguished by their clothes. Beyond this, I deem it needless to go." Were this always a fact

tailors would be more numerous and their shops more prosperous. Clothiers would find it more difficult to secure trade for the better class of goods and would eventually require to make a distinction in the goods carried which would place quality as well as cut in an entirely distinct field from that worked by the more prosperous knights of the shears. But unfortunately for the latter it is not so. There are good cutters in the market, but, it is admitted, there are also those who are totally unfit to perform their work. They are known by many in their locality as being able to make a good-fitting coat but for their life they cannot cut out a decent pair of pants. With others, it is the reverse, alterations and pressings will follow the first attempt at a fit until the customer's patience has become exhausted and, to relieve his mind, advertises his tailor in a manner not calculated to cause him much more bother altering clothes.

Were a law enacted and enforced compelling all tailors to register every measurement and be required to furnish a list each month signed by all customers, stating their entire or partial satisfaction or disgust with their purchase, there would be fewer bad tailors and fewer failures among the trade, because custom would gradually increase with the one class while the other would be compelled to abandon the field.

RIGHTS OF ALIENS TO PROPERTY IN UNITED STATES.

An important change has been made in regard to the rights of aliens to hold and dispose of property in the United States. In a number of States in the Republic an alien, the subject that is of a foreign power, has been debarred from the right to own real property within that state, unless he was registered as intending to take up residence therein or to become a citizen of the United States in a given period. One of the States was Illinois, where the law was enacted owing to a considerable body of settlers being placed on lands by Mr. Vincent Scully, whose improvident neglect of their farms became a scandal and annoyance to their neighbours. On the 28th July last a "Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America relative to the disposal of real and personal property" was formally ratified. By the terms of this Convention, the laws relating to alien property owners in the States and in Great Britain are so materially changed as to relieve aliens from the disabilities to which they have been hitherto subject. By article I., the inheritor of property which was held by an alien is allowed three years in which to sell the same, or a longer period if circumstances render it necessary, and to withdraw the proceeds thereof without restraint or interference, and exempt from any succession, probate, or administrative duties or charges other than those imposed on the subjects or citizens of the country. By article II., the right is given to aliens to dispose of their property by will or otherwise, and their heirs, legatees and donees, resident or non-resident, shall succeed to such property and may take possession thereof, themselves or by agents, and dispose of the same, paying only such duties as are imposed on the citizens or subjects of the country. Article III. provides that in case of the death of any alien in the States or in Great Britain, if an American citizen, without known heirs, the nearest Consular officer of the nation to which deceased belonged shall be informed of the event, and through him information be conveyed to persons in-

interested. Articles IV., V. and VI. read:

Article IV.—The stipulations of the present Convention shall not be applicable to any of the colonies or foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty unless notice to that effect shall have been given, on behalf of any such colony or foreign possession, by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Washington to the United States' Secretary of State within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

It is understood that, under the provisions of this Article, Her Majesty can in the same manner give notice of adhesion on behalf of any British Protectorate or sphere of influence, or on behalf of the Island of Cyprus, in virtue of the Convention of the 4th June, 1878, between Great Britain and Turkey.

The provisions of this Convention shall extend and apply to any territory or territory pertaining to or occupied and governed by the United States beyond the seas only upon notice to that effect being given by the Representative of the United States at London, by direction of the Treaty-making power of the United States.

Article V.—In all that concerns the right of disposing of every kind of property, real or personal, subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the rights which are or may be accorded to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Article VI.—The present Convention shall come into effect ten days after the day upon which the ratifications are exchanged, and shall remain in force for ten years after such exchange. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years of the intention to terminate the Convention, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given such notice.

Her Britannic Majesty or the United States shall also have the right separately to determine the present convention at any time, on giving twelve months' notice to that effect in regard to any British colony, foreign possession, or dependency, as specified in Article IV., which may have acceded thereto.

PAY, PAY, PAY!

The refrain of the famous appeal on behalf of Tommy Atkin's family is one which is peculiarly appropriate for use by the business department of a journal at this season. Christmas though a coming event does not "cast its shadow before;" for the season is too bright with joyous anticipations. But, as the end of the year looms in sight, there arise dim outlines of bills maturing, of accounts calling for settlement, of all manner of raids on the domestic exchequer, which needs financial provision to meet. If our subscribers and others would kindly bear in mind that these little streams help much to fill up the reservoir that will be soon drawn upon, and would set this stream trickling towards us, we should be grateful for their consideration. In this connection we give publication to the following letter, the spirit of which has pleased us greatly:

M. S. Feley, Esq.

Dear Sir.—Your draft was duly presented by the bank, but I am not in a position to accept it. Do not think that I ignore it—not by any means, but being burnt out two years ago and I have not caught up as yet, but I will

try and do something for you this year, as business is looking up, and I trust to be square with all once again.

Respectfully yours.

"Square with all once again" has such a manly, honourable sound we would it were taken up by every one who is a debtor. How much the cares of business would be lightened, how greatly the rewards of business labours be enlarged were all to determine to be, "Square with all once again!"

A BANKERS' WAREHOUSE.

In view of recent frauds committed in connection with the business of making advances on warehouse receipts the question is pertinent, whether bankers might not combine to protect themselves more effectively? Suppose they were to erect, or hire a building for the purpose of being exclusively used for the storage of goods on which money had been advanced by bankers. Were this done such premises would be absolutely under their control, and an official in the employ of the banks could be engaged to inspect and take charge of goods specified in warehouse receipts. Entire reliance need not be placed upon his reports, but, being a bank official, he could be dealt with more confidentially than is feasible with those not employed by the banks, or with those to whom advances had been made on stored goods. It is easy to raise an objection to such a scheme on the ground of expense, but we believe that might be readily overcome by a warehousing fee proportionate to the business done. The convenience of having the goods covered by warehouse receipts always under one roof, and all the transactions registered in one central office, would be so great as to compensate for the expense of such an establishment. This arrangement would afford absolute security against any tampering with goods by unauthorized persons. We throw out this suggestion for the consideration of bankers.

A FRENCH INSURANCE LAW.

The law in France places the responsibility for a fire occurring on any premises upon their owner, unless he can show, that the fire was not caused by his neglect, or other blameable action. There has been in some quarters a demand for a similar law being enacted for Canada. On a superficial view this law seems justifiable. But looked at with more consideration it will appear very arbitrary and unfair. The law seeks to compel a property owner to do what in most cases is an impossibility, that is, to prove a negation. The course of criminal procedure in France has this serious defect. The accused person when put on trial is, practically, required to prove that he did not commit the crime alleged against him. British courts take the reverse course, they first endeavour to prove that he committed the act, then the accused has full opportunity of showing that the evidence against him is inconclusive. A prisoner is not required to prove that he did not do as charged, but only that the charge against him is not sustained by evidence. When a fire occurs in a building its cause is often a great mystery to the owner, as fires usually destroy evidence of their origin. To hold a property owner responsible for a fire in his premises because he fails to prove that it did not arise from any fault of his, borders upon the absurd. To bring home to the owner such responsibility the exact circumstances of the

origin of the fire must be fully known to him and to those who are seeking to saddle on him such responsibility. If a property owner has this information, and is certain of its being correct, is he likely to reveal what he knows when, by confessing, he will be liable to suffer additional pecuniary loss to that inflicted by the injury to his premises? There is nearly always sufficient chance of his being mistaken to make a person very cautious. Under such circumstances a person will feel justified in not committing himself in regard to the origin of a fire on his premises, and will naturally be very reticent as to the extent to which his possible neglect, or action, created or contributed to the disaster. To all property owners whose insurance has been honestly placed, to whom therefore a fire means a very serious calamity, there is in the dread of disaster sufficient to induce them to exercise all possible care and to establish all needful safeguards, without their being subject to consequential damages because of some momentary or unintentional neglect. On the other hand those whose insurance is not honest, who have something to gain from a fire, will take good care to prevent discovery of any action or designed neglect which has resulted in their being able to sell out to an insurance company.

MR. KRUGER AT MARSEILLES.

There is no scene in the Mikado, or other comic drama, more laughable than were the proceedings at Marseilles in connection with the reception of the notorious Mr. Kruger. The inscription on one banner reveals not only the motive of the reception but the marvellous ignorance of the citizens in regard to their hero. The banner bore a sentence which, being interpreted, reads, "Honour to the brave conqueror of England!" As the ex-president never once was at the front, never for a moment was in the slightest danger, his bravery was not much in evidence. As he fled from his capital to a foreign, neutral port when British troops reached within a day's march of that city, and at last "left his country for his country's good," because his forces were shattered and the State he had so shamefully misgoverned was in the possession of the British, it is also not clear how he was the "conqueror of England." Even that poor creature, of unsavoury memory, George II., was a braver man than Kruger, for he was in command of the English army at Dettingen in 1743, in celebration of which Handel wrote the *Te Deum* named after that battle. But why should the people of Marseilles receive Mr. Kruger with the honours equal to those due to one of its victorious generals returning from a brilliant campaign? As this tinsel hero is not credited, even by his paid puffers, with any act of bravery; as he fled his country, leaving his wife in the hands of the British; as his unutterable stupidity has brought the state he governed into the enemy's power, it is as great a burlesque on hero-worship as is conceivable for such a man to be given a triumphal procession. Fancy Mr. Kruger shouting out in a Dutch dialect the most malignant slanders against England as a country of barbarians, to Frenchmen, not a man of whom understood a single word of his farrago of senile viciousness! Isn't that fit for a comic opera scene? Fancy this man to whom all forms of art, music, painting, the drama, literature, are detestable vanities, being lionized by a French city! Fancy, too, Frenchmen with their passionate love of freedom, of human rights, of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," honouring a ruler who denied civil rights to all British residents, and who presided over

a slave state! The whole spectacle at Marseilles was too farcical to excite among the British anything but contemptuous merriment, tinged with pity for those who honoured Mr. Kruger solely to show ill-will towards England.

WINTER BUILDING IN MONTREAL.

It is evident that people who wish to have their building operations continued during the winter months in Montreal, Quebec and elsewhere must adopt the use of structural steel for their walls or run the risk of having them blown down by one of the heavy gales that visit us two or three times during the hard season. November, February and March usually usher in one of these boisterous visitors. The collapse of the walls of the Oil Cloth Company's building in the Hechelaga suburb was one of the severest casualties of the late storm. The French theatre (rebuilding) on St. Catherine street is another case in point. The tallest of the new uptown structures, the Bellevue Apartments Building, stood a more exposed test last winter. The roof was just finished, but the walls of the two upper storeys (the 7th and 8th) were as yet unbuilt, when the severe storm—wind estimated at 70 miles an hour—of the night of 12th February struck the city. The braced steel construction prevented the slightest displacement—except a couple of heavy planks lying loose on the roof—which were carried blocks away. The building, even in its then unfinished state stood the blow like a steel railway bridge, and the architects, at least, "did na care the storm a whussle."

A LARGE PURCHASE.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. and the Royal are about to draw nearer to each other in Montreal. The former company has purchased the property adjoining its present offices to the south-east, as far as the Ontario Bank; and the Royal has purchased the bank premises. These latter have been in the market for some time. The sale is a good one for the Ontario. Princely hospitalities were dispensed in these chambers during the sixties when the family of a former manager, the late Hon. Henry Starnes, lived over the Bank, after the manner of bank managers in former years. "Nous avons change tout cela." Both these great companies purpose building on the acquired premises shortly. The Ontario will continue to occupy the same premises, which are about to be altered and enlarged to meet the requirements of the increasing business of the Bank. The area acquired by the Liverpool & London & Globe embraces 2,823 feet, and the amount paid to the Toupin estate, the former owners, is understood to be \$60,000, or a little over \$21 per square foot. The Liverpool & London & Globe now possess what is considered one of the finest building sites in the city, the total frontage on Place d'Armes measuring 93 feet, with 70 feet on St. James street, or an area of 6,510 feet. Mr. G. F. C. Smith, the able, successful and highly esteemed manager, is to be congratulated on this move, which will add to the prestige of the great Company under his management.

THE LONDON MOB VINDICATED.

The wild enthusiasm of the Londoners at the reception given to the City Imperial Volunteers on returning from the war brought down upon them and upon Britishers generally some very bitter censure and taunts from the American press, particularly. A London mob was described as quite as barbarous as any savages, and "England's civilization," said one American paper, "was proved to be only skin deep." On Sunday last, when preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral, Archdeacon Sinclair took up the cudgels for his fellow citizens. He said: "London is a good natured monster of inconceivable vastness, and when it frisked and gambolled in its movements was bound to be uncouth, uncomfortable and embarrassing. But they were not ill-meant. The tumult on C.I.V. day was not due to the lust of war—

it was but a spontaneous and unanimous sense of strong sympathy for the 1,700 young city men who, of their own accord, had gone out to face deadly fire, and had returned with a record of good work done." What leads to serious misunderstanding by foreigners, by Americans especially, in regard to street demonstrations in England is explainable on two grounds. In the first place, in England there is a more universal and more intense feeling of nationality than elsewhere in the world. The pride of a British street crowd in a British hero is a passion which no mixed community shares or understands. Next, a street crowd in England is under no dread of interference by the police, so long as no actual breach of the law takes place, the people know they are the freest people under the sun and they do not value their liberty. Those who are accustomed to be kept down by police or soldiers think, may well think, a London mob to have gone mad, but their seeming madness to outsiders, is a manifestation of democratic freedom which does not exist in any other land. If the censors of Londoners would study history they would learn that the citizens of London have ever been prone to exult in their liberty and to assert it when threatened by tyrannical rulers.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

The following gives the number and tonnage of seagoing vessels that arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to November 1st, in the years specified:

	S. Ships.	Tonnage.	Sail.	Tonnage.
1897	694	1,255,642	44	10,607
1898	763	1,437,233	36	16,304
1899	719	1,412,144	27	6,732
1900	628	1,260,631	30	10,032

Classifications:—

Years.	S. Ships.	Sail. vessels.	Total.
1897	694	44	738
1898	763	36	799
1899	719	25	744
1900	628	30	658

The number and tonnage of inland vessels that arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to November 1st, the following years, were as below:

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1897	4,859	954,690
1898	6,305	1,652,665
1899	7,908	1,713,067
1900	7,503	1,518,824

The depth of water in the ship channel through harbour on November 1st in the following years stood:

1897.. .. .	26 ft. 9 in.	27½ ft. channel.
1898.. .. .	29 ft. 4 in.	" "
1899.. .. .	27 ft. 9 in.	" "
1900.. .. .	27 ft. 4 in.	" "

COUNT LAUTREC SENTENCED.

The titled adventurer of above name has been sentenced to five years in penitentiary for forging bonds by which he defrauded the Bank of Nova Scotia. The bonds were genuine all but the signatures, as they were samples given out by the lithographers. The bank he robbed is entitled to much commendation for pursuing and prosecuting this astute criminal. In passing sentence the judge stated that he had been making enquiries since the trial as to the Count's antecedents which he had learnt were such as would justify a heavier sentence than he was about to impose. Enquiries of this kind are not in accordance with the usage of courts in Great Britain, where evidence against a prisoner must all be heard in his presence.

TORONTO REAL ESTATE.

Reports from Toronto continue to speak of real estate advancing. Houses are renting at 25 to 33 per cent. higher than a year or two ago. The improvement in the centre

of the city is very marked, from the Rossin House to Yonge street, and on that street, from King to Queen streets. The new City Hall has brought the centre of the city westward and the movement seems all in that direction.

BURGLARY INSURANCE HUMOUR.

Burglary insurance does not seem suggestive of humour but a writer in the Bristol Times has made it the basis for a most amusing proposal. The proposal is supposed to be made by the president of a burglar's union, who suggests that the burglar's insurance companies should hand over part of their premiums to the union, with a list of those they have insured. In consideration for this money the burglars would agree not to molest any person who is insured against burglary. Thus the companies would never have any claims, and they could afford to pay the night operators quite a handsome sum, as the rest of the premiums would be clear profit. There would be difficulty in establishing direct business relations with a burglars' union, but, if what is reported of New York is correct, there might be an intermediary found amongst the police officers of that city, some of whom are understood to be in the pay of all manner of criminals.

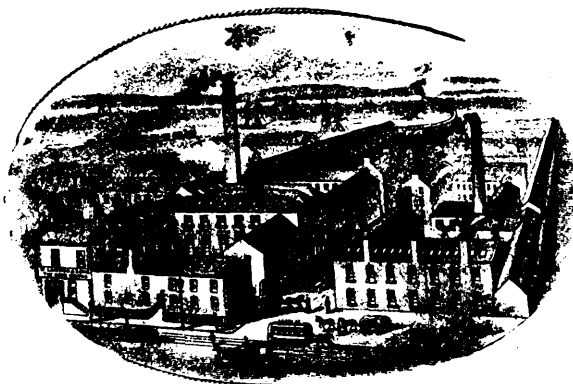
RISE OF THE TEA PLANTING INDUSTRY OF CEYLON.

From 1837 to 1882 Ceylon was a great coffee-growing country, and no one dreamed then of the fragrant leaf taking the place of the fragrant bean; but, through a disease which defied cure (much like that of the grape vine) coffee rapidly failed, and then some planters began to grow the tea plant, which had been known in the island for a good many years.

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SPECIALTIES.

Box Cords, Clothes Lines, Tent Lines, Polished Twines,

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By 1882, over 20,000 acres had been planted with tea, but the export that year was under 700,000 lb. Five years later the area planted was 170,000 acres, while the export had risen to nearly 14,000,000 lb. By 1892, there were 262,000 acres covered with tea and 71,000,000 lb. were that year exported. In 1897 we had 350,000 acres planted and the export was 116,000,000 lb. And now in 1900, the total area cultivated with tea is not under 380,000 acres; while the estimate of shipments for the current year is not much under 140,000,000 lb.

Never in the history of agriculture has there been a more extraordinary supersession and development than that of tea taking the place of coffee, and spreading far beyond its limits, in Ceylon. The maximum area ever under coffee was 272,000 acres in 1877, when the total export of that product was equal to 103 million lb. Twenty-three years later we have only a few thousand (perhaps 7,000) acres of coffee

left in the island; but we have 380,000 acres yielding 140 million lb. of the purest tea. Ceylon plantations of tea are found at all elevations, from a little above sea-level to well-nigh 7,000 feet altitude. They number in all about 1,600, with as many European managers and assistants, giving employment to well-nigh 400,000 Tamil men, women and children. Nearly every plantation has its factory, with the machinery necessary to prepare the leaf as brought in from the bushes, until it is the tea of commerce, all the processes being attended with the strictest care and cleanliness, so that no tropical product is prepared and packed with greater attention and intelligence than pure Ceylon tea. The island where it is grown is generally acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful in the tropics, well deserving the poet's designation,

The Eden of the Eastern Wave.

The total amount of capital at present invested in the tea industry in Ceylon cannot be less than nine million pounds sterling, and the profits are out very fine indeed, so that the buyers of Ceylon tea now get the cheapest and best tea in the world, considering its quality.

The fine quality of Ceylon tea very early attracted attention in the London market, and in a few years, so soon as there was a sufficiency to meet requirements, these teas went into consumption all over the United Kingdom, and have ever since maintained their leading position. In Australasia—the greatest of tea-drinking countries—Ceylon teas became first favorites almost as soon as they were introduced, and the result of chemical analyses by the Official Analyst during the Melbourne Exhibition of 1881 confirmed the good opinion and led to a rapid supersession of China tea, and also to Ceylon being preferred to Indian tea for general consumption. In the Canadian Dominion, too, Ceylon tea rapidly took a first place, and it is coming more and more into consumption throughout the United States. So, on the Continent of Europe and in Russia especially, Ceylon tea has been welcomed and is being increasingly used. All this is more fully shown in the following account of the treatment of tea under the British customs tariff and its extended use in other countries: In the year 1837—when Queen Victoria came to the throne—the customs duty on tea imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was two shillings and one penny per pound avoirdupois; the total consumption for that year was 30,625,206 lb. (or less than 1¼ lb. per head of population per annum) and the total of revenue collected from the duty was £3,190,125.

Not much change took place until Mr. Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer (Minister of Finance); and then between 1852 and 1865 a series of financial reforms, due to his initiation, took place, and we find the customs duty at one shilling and ten pence per pound in 1854; at one shilling and five pence in 1858; at one shilling in 1863; and then it was reduced to sixpence per pound, to take effect from 1st June, 1865. The result of this policy was not only a largely increased consumption of tea; but eventually, an increase as well of the revenue derived from the duty. The progress in consumption and revenue may be indicated as follows:

JOHN INGLIS & SONS'

Genuine ... Midlothian Oatmeal

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Our mills are furnished with the most modern machinery known for the Production of Oatmeal, Oat Flour and Rolled Oats, and every device that science and upwards of 60 years' experience can suggest, enables us to declare that the quality of our products is FAR AND AWAY SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING YET ATTEMPTED IN OATMEAL MILLING. These statements are fully borne out by the recommendation of such powerful authorities as "THE LANCET" and "THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

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Packed for Export: in 280 lb. Sacks, 140 lb. Bags, 4 lb., 7 lb. and 14 lb. Tins; also in 2 lb. Packs; 50 and 100 lb. Kegs.

John Inglis & Sons' (ESTABLISHED 1838)

The Original Manufacturers of MIDLOTHIAN OATMEAL.

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WITH OUR SPECIALITIES :

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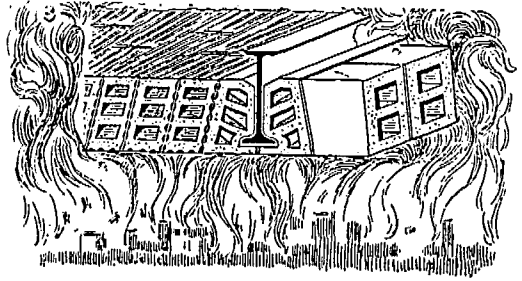
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Year.	Total consumption. lb.	Per head per annum.	Duty per lb.		Revenue. £
			s.	d.	
1837	30,635,206	1¼	2	1	3,190,125
1867	111,061,160	3½	0	6	2,776,529
1879	160,432,000	4½	0	6	4,010,800
1887	183,635,885	5	0	6	4,590,897

The next reduction was on 1st May, 1890, when the tea duty was reduced from sixpence to fourpence per lb., and the result is thus shown:—

Consumption of Tea in United Kingdom.

1887	185,620,800 lb.
1890	194,008,492 "
1891	202,456,837 "
1892	207,120,825 "
1893	208,047,355 "
1894	214,341,044 "
1895	221,800,137 "
1896	227,785,500 "
1897	231,399,744 "
1898	233,790,520 "
1899	241,410,240 "

Year.	Total consumption. lb.	Per head per annum.	Duty per lb.		Revenue. £
			s.	d.	
1899	241,410,240	6½	0	4	4,023,504

or £833,379 more of revenue than when the customs duty was two shillings and one penny per pound in 1837; while the total consumption of tea is now eight times as great, and per head of population is five times more. I would wish respectfully to point out, that while the English people all the world over are noted as tea drinkers, no more wholesome or refreshing beverage than tea can be used by any people. It is a drink that makes for peace and contentment as well as health. This is evidenced in the case of the population of the Australian colonies, who are the greatest drinkers of tea in the world, averaging over seven-and-a-half pounds per head, in their tea consumption, per annum; while they (the Australians) are among the healthiest of people, noted for their activity and athletic powers, capable of defeating the choicest English players in their own favourite field game of cricket.

All this shows that the policy of gradually reducing the tariff on tea by Continental governments, and especially

Russia, ought to benefit them; the same may be said of the Russian people in Europe and Asia, and there is no reason why tea should not be freely used all over the Continent of Europe, and especially throughout the United States of America, while by no means causing loss to the general revenue; but rather, eventually, benefiting it. There are some countries indeed—like the United States of America—that consider it advisable to have no customs levy on tea (except in time of war); and Belgium has lately led the way among the Powers of Continental Europe in abolishing the duty on tea. But taking the case of Russia, for instance, a reduction of duty to the equivalent of one shilling per pound could not fail to be beneficial, and still more, a few years later, if there were a further reduction to the equivalent of sixpence per lb.—so making this very wholesome and refreshing beverage (tea) accessible to many more millions of the Russian people than it can be at present. I would mention further that the tea exported from Ceylon is noted for its purity and delicacy of flavour. It is all made by machinery and very great care is taken in the various processes, and in the packing. The quantity of tannin is comparatively limited in Ceylon tea; but its presence in the infusion depends entirely on the time the tea is left in the boiling water before the extract is poured out. If only left four minutes, very little tannin is extracted. Here are the instructions for making Ceylon tea:

1. The water to be boiled should be fresh and pure, and as soft as procurable.
2. It should be boiled in a perfectly clean kettle and not deemed to be boiling until the water throbs, and throws off steam in profusion.
3. First make the tea-pot hot, then pour into it the freshly-boiled water;—after this strew the tea—a teaspoonful for each cup of tea—on the top of the water when it will gradually sink. In this way the leaves will not be scalded and the fragrance will be kept at its best. The water should be used as soon as it boils, and not allowed to become flat by over-boiling.
4. Maximum time of infusion to be five minutes.
5. The infusion (not decoction) should be decanted into another tea-pot, first made hot for its reception. Prepared in this way (if a "cosy" is used) tea will remain hot and pleasant and wholesome for more than double the time it would were cold tea-pots employed.
6. Do not use the spent leaves for a second infusion.

Attention may in conclusion, be drawn to the appended list of the customs duties imposed by different nations of the world: Approximate duty on tea in pence per English lb. in Europe and North America:

United Kingdom	6d
United States of America	5d

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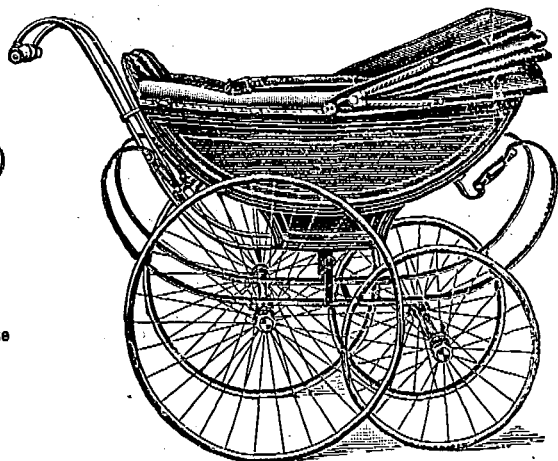
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Canada, 10 p.c. (from producing country & U.K.—free.)	
Russia	1s 11½d
Austro-Hungary	9d
Germany	6d
Norway	9¾d
Denmark	4½d
France	1s 4d to 1s 6½d
Holland	2¼d
Belgium	Free
Italy	8¾d to 11½d
Spain	10d to 11½d
Portugal	1s 7½d to 1s 11½d
Sweden	3d to 4¾d
Greece	1s 1½d to 1s 6d
Roumania	2½d
Switzerland	1¾d
Gibraltar	Free
Malta	Free
Cyprus	6d
Turkey	8 per cent. ad valorem
Bulgaria	30 per cent. ad valorem
Newfoundland	3d x 14 per cent. ad valorem

The above information has been compiled at the request of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, Kandy, and obtained through the courtesy of Messrs. Odell & Co., Colombo.

barns of the W. R Kingman Company burned, with all contents, including nearly one hundred head of cattle, twelve horses and three hundred and fifty tons of hay, and two thousand dollars' worth of farm machinery. The stables cost seven thousand dollars. The stock was the best collection in the Province, and the loss will be heavy. It is stated that the insurance covers \$10,000, but this will not meet half the loss. Hon. Dr. Borden is a stockholder in the company. The origin of the fire is not known.—Fredericton, N.B., 26.—Grist and saw mills, at Maryville, destroyed, and hotel, adjoining, badly damaged. Both mills and hotel were owned by A. Gibson. Loss about \$25,000; covered by insurance in Guardian.—Toronto, 23.—Boston Wood Rim Company's premises damaged. Loss about \$1,000. Fully covered in Union Assurance Company.—Montreal, 27.—Dry goods stock of Moisan & Moisan damaged to extent of some thousands of dollars. Supposed to be fairly well insured.—Welland, One., 26.—The Welland Electric Light Station burned. Cause thought to be due to electricity. Insured for \$5,000 in Waterloo Mutual.—Belleville, Ont., 24.—Residence of Jos. Maggison, in Sydney, burned. Loss about \$800; insured for \$500 in Liverpool & London & Globe.

—The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway System in Michigan and Indiana is being reorganized under the name of the Grand Trunk Western Railway.

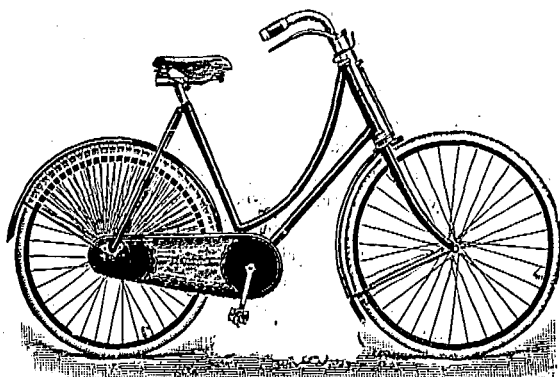
—From the 1st of December the Orange River Colony will be included among the British colonies enjoying Imperial penny postage with the United Kingdom.

—The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Cycle & Motor Company Limited, was held in Toronto, on the 22nd instant. The president, Mr. W. E. H. Massey, occupied the chair. The business outlook of the company was considered very bright. The following directors were elected: Mr. W. E. H. Massey, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Mr. J. W. Flavell, Hon. Lyman M. Jones, Mr. Warren Y. Soper, Mr. Jos. N. Shenstone and Mr. A. E. Ames. At a subsequent meeting of directors Mr. W. E. H. Massey was elected President; Hon. Geo. A. Cox, First Vice-President; Mr. J. W. Flavell, Second Vice-President, and Mr. Jos. N. Shenstone, Secretary.

RECENT FIRES.

Hespeler, Ont., Nov. 21.—F. Bartlett's barn struck by lightning, and destroyed with season's crops. Insurance light. —Winnipeg, 22.—Baues & Co.'s cheese factory, at Ste. Agathe, burned. Loss, \$3,000.—Canning, N.S., 22.—Large

ROSSLEIGH



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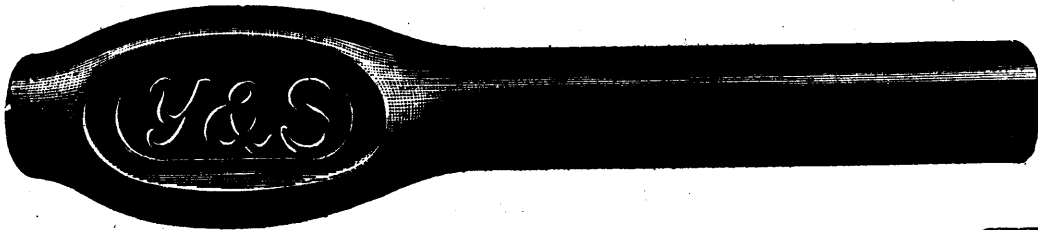
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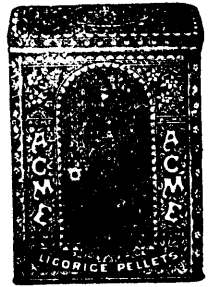
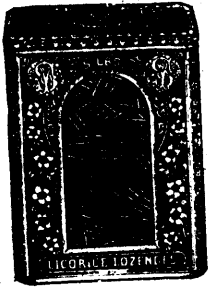
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BUSINESS CHANGES.

Ontario.—J. Springsteen, hotel, Blenheim, moving to Cedar Springs; E. J. Buzzard, hotel, Cedar Springs, moving to Blenheim; J. E. Quinn, hotel, Cobourg, succeeded by J. Breen; Durham Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Durham, incorporated; S. R. Brown, shoes, London, being succeeded by Brown Bros.; Cahill & Campbell, implement agents, Rodney & West Lorne, dissolved; Co-operative & Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, incorporated; City Athletic Club, Ltd., Toronto, incorporated; Newell & Higel Co., Ltd., mfrs. piano actions, etc., Toronto, incorporated; J. G. Ament, hotel, Brussels, sold out to Beattie & Clark; Kent Mills Co., Ltd., flour mills, etc., Chatham and Blenheim, succeeded by Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.; R. A. Duncan, drugs, Embro, sold out; L. Eckley, confec., Toronto, moved to Woodstock; J. Dominey, confec., Woodstock, succeeded by L. Eckley; H. Thompson, hotel, Bobcaygeon, succeeded by J. Kenny; T. W. Dennis, teas, etc., Brockville, formed partnership with R. N. Parker, in grocery business; D. Sullivan, general store, Elmwood, sold this business; opening at Malcolm; Campbell Bros., groc., etc., Rat Portage, stock advertised for sale Dec. 5; J. McAdam, general store Renfrew, opening branch at Castleford; D. McMaster, books, etc., Sarnia, advertises business for sale.

Quebec.—Baldwin & Brooks, grain and flour, Montreal, partnership registered; Canadian Aluminium Works, Montreal, partnership registered; L. D. Robert & Co., commission, Montreal, partnership registered; P. Miller & Co., upholsterers, etc., Montreal, partnership registered; Robinson & Studham, shoes, Montreal, T. M. Studham sole owner; Carriere, Laine & Co., machinists, etc., Levis, dissolved and new co-partnership registered; Canada Clothing Mfg. Co., Montreal, dissolved, A. Mendelssohn continues under same style; Charpentier & Chagnon, traders, Montreal, partnership registered; J. M. Landry & Co., commission, Montreal, partnership registered; Loynachan & Casselman Dairy Co., Montreal, partnership registered; Rochon & Fournier, contractors, Montreal, partnership registered; Metropolitan Dyeing Works, Cleaning and Pressing Co., Montreal, partnership registered; Theatre National Francais, Montreal, dissolved, G. Gauvreau registers as sole owner; Canadian Clothing Co., dry goods, etc., Quebec, partnership registered; W. H. Trenholme & Co., dairymen, Westmount, partnership registered; Montreal Pasteurized Milk Co., Montreal, dissolved, G. Jubinville continues under same style; Bertrand Iron Bridge Co., Quebec, registered as doing business in Province of Quebec; Simoneau & Dion, contractors, Sherbrooke, partnership registered; Holtham & Co., general store, Waterville, partnership registered.

British Columbia.—M. Des Brisay & Co., commission, Vancouver, discontinued business; Winch & Bower, gro., etc., Vancouver, sold out to S. Fader Co., Ltd.; Western Condensed Milk Canning Coffee & Creamery Co., Ltd., Mission, seeking incorporation; Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, incorporated.

Manitoba & N.W.T.—A. D. Brown, hotel, Rapid City, sold out to F. Caldwell; Moose Jaw Drug & Stationery Co., Ltd.,

Moose Jaw, applying for incorporation; J. M. Taylor & Wm. Armstrong & Co., lumber, Portage La Prairie, succeeded by Keewatin Lumbering & Mfg. Co.

Nova Scotia.—W. H. Duncanson, victualler, Wolfville, succeeded by Stevens & Newcombe; Melanson & Burrill, general store, Church Point, dissolution registered; Roach & Gillis, general store, Glace Bay, dissolved, N. J. Gillis continues; Crockett & Co., gro., etc., Halifax, sold out to Gregori, Verdi & Co.,

LEGAL RECORD.

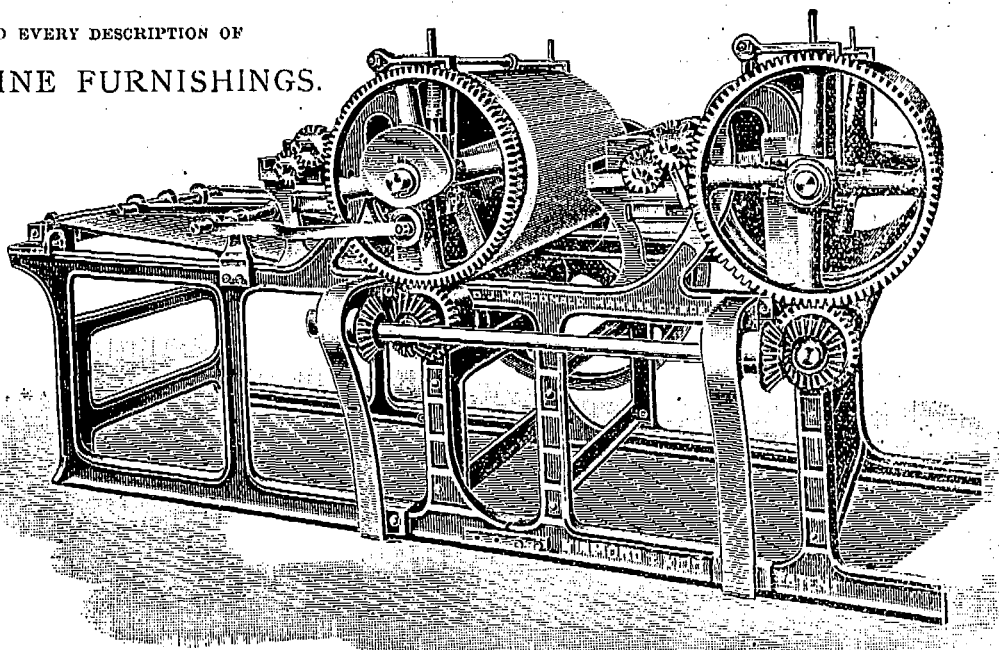
The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards (Montreal, from \$175 and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale (for sums of \$550 and upwards), as taken from the public records.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

WRITS ISSUED—ONTARIO.

Allenford—Knox, Morgan & Co. vs Burr & Boos, \$316; Dundas—Goldie & McCulloch Co. vs G. H. Harper & Co., \$581; Goldie & McCulloch Co. vs G. H. Harper & Co., \$581; Ekfrid Tp.—A. L. Nicholls vs J. Cass, \$500; Napanee—Agnes I. Shortt vs H. A. Lake, \$1,000; Toronto—National Cigar Co. vs J. Holderness et al, \$320; Slater Shoe Co. vs G. McPherson, \$1,500; Bradford Commercial Joint Stock Banking Co. vs G. H. Wilson Co., \$3,797; Warkworth—Hastings Loan & Inv. Society vs W. and Martha L. Bensley, \$817; Trail, B.C.—British Can. L. & Inv. Co. vs R. H. Coleman, \$1,758; Forrest—London & Western Trusts, Ltd., vs A. Wren & Co., et al, \$775; Hamilton—H. Ghent vs L. Daniel, \$1,363; Kingston Tp.—J. A. Gardiner, exr, vs J. David, \$425; Killaloe—Walch Lumber Co. vs George & McGregor, \$1,000; Walch Lumber Co. vs Mohr & Ryan, \$1,000; Ottawa—Eva. Rubidge vs W. Hatch, \$4,000; Perth—Trust & Loan Co. vs F. G. A. Henderson et al, \$7,050; Toronto J. S. Lovell, exr, vs J. Park, \$519; Landed Banking & Loan Co. vs E. H. & M. L. Duggan, \$19,655; Humberstone—R. S. Williams & Sons Co. vs Mrs. W. A. & W. A. Schooley, \$370; Orangeville—E. N. Henry & Co. vs Gray & Co. et al, \$307; Ottawa—G. H. Groves vs W. A. Cole, \$2,655; J. A. MacLaren & Co., vs I. Pratt, \$682; J. A. MacLaren & Co. vs W. Pratt, \$323; Oxford Tp.—P. C. Afflick vs A. Moore et ux, \$1,412; Pembroke—A. MacDougall & Co. vs F. E. Fortin, \$386; H. F. Sharpe & Co. vs Pembroke Art & Photo Novelty Co., \$469; Scott Tp.—R. B. Courtice vs A. W. Moore et al, exrs, \$485; Startford—J. J. Saddle vs W. S. Buck et al, \$600; Tecumseth Tp.—Toronto General Trusts Corp. vs T. Roe, \$7,690; Toronto—W. Fleury vs Canadian Feather & Mattress Co. \$1,500; W. Kerr, vs E. W. Langley et al, \$2,000; Toronto Tp.—G. Gooderham vs Emma W. Clarkson et al, \$2,728; Williamsburg Tp.—W. H. Wells vs W. Dawson, \$1,000.

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Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

WRITS ISSUED — BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ferguson—Batho & Co., \$423; Grand Forks—O. S. Walker & Co., \$786; Lille, France—R. Landi, J. Savage, C. F. & F. Balliencourt, \$79,000.

WRITS ISSUED—MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Winnipeg—J. Bricklin, \$1,550; W. H. Rodgers, \$339; S. J. Youhill, \$316; Edmonton—W. A. & S. Brewster, \$757; Selkirk; J. K. Knaus, \$2,199; Winnipeg—J. Bricklin, \$334; J. V. Rea, \$734

JUDGMENTS RENDERED—ONTARIO.

Camden E. Tp.—A. Walker agt J. Black, \$670; Ottawa—Merchants Bank of Canada agt J. W. McRae, \$4,788; Sturgeon Falls—Bank of Montreal agt G. A. McGrath, \$1,287; J. Michaud agt Josephine Stongo, \$419; Toronto—Inspector of Prisons agt Canadian Wringer Co., \$424; Ontario B. & M. Co., agt H. Lemon, \$2,887; Woodhouse—C. McCall agt J. and Rhoda Woolcy, \$542;—S. Pierce agt E. Eaves, \$640;—A. M. Bryant agt C. H. Hunter, admr., \$604; Fort William—McKellar & Dallas agt J. Morton, \$452; Trafalgar Tp.—T. W. Crozier agt G. A. and Alma Black, \$451; Arnprior—J. Cunningham agt A. McPhee, \$553; Charlottenburgh Tp.—D. McCracken agt J. D. Macdonald, \$310; Kitley Tp.—Marion K. Cameron agt J. Carey, \$1,527; Laboro Tp.—C. Rutian agt J. D. Lyons, et al, exrs, \$7,733; Ottawa—T. S. Kirby et al liquidator, agt MacLean, Rogers & Co., \$2,467; Smith's Falls—W. McGillivray agt H. Lemon, \$329.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED—MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Boissevain—E. Nichol & Son, \$378; Winnipeg—W. Whitehead, \$400.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED—NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John—R. Seely, \$470.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson—Kootenay Cigar Mnf. Co., \$718.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED—NOVA SCOTIA.

Belmont—C. B. Lindsay, \$352; Digby—F. M. Lettiney & Co., \$7,392; Halifax—J. McLearn, jr., \$405; Digby—F. M. Lettiney & Co., \$4,353.

EXECUTIONS—QUEBEC.

Montreal—Union Bank agt A. T. Ogilvie et al, \$283; Dme. C. Shannon agt D. Seath, \$509; O. St. Jacques agt Emma Sloan, \$273; St. Lambert—C. B. Carter et al agt L. A. Dastous, \$419; Lachine—C. W. Meyer agt J. A. Ouellette, \$1,195; Montreal—Credit Foncier agt E. Mayer, et al, \$5,078; T. R. Ridgeway agt J. M. Metivier, et al, \$3,300; Dme. Ellen O'Donnell agt J. L. Morgan, \$2,071; C. Bertelle agt S. Vincent, \$528; St. Basile le Grand—C. Gauthier agt C. Gauthier, sr., \$343; Hemmingford—G. Ball agt T. Boyes, \$6,048; Montreal—W.H. Evans, agt C. N. Armstrong, \$363; A. L. Kent et al agt M. Lefebvre, et al, \$209; Riv. des Prairies—F. Archambault agt F. Roy, \$2,156.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—ONTARIO.

Grimsby Tp.—E. W. Bowslaugh et al to P. Wood, \$5,780; Ottawa—P. L. Brisson and wife to L. C. Mitchell, \$600; Petrolia—J. Barry to M. Duggan, \$1,562; Port Arthur—Mrs. Rachel Terry to J. Servais, \$1,460; Renfrew—M. E. Purvis to W. E. Jones, \$1,924; St. Thomas—W. O. Foster to Star Loan Co., \$2,143; Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stephen to Isabella Taylor, \$649; Toronto—A. Thompson to E. T. Carter, \$1,067; F. Wismer to G. J. Foy, \$3,132; Brantford—E. P. Worthington to Anna B. Smith, \$1,300; Guelph—J. Malone to G. Sleeman, \$1,782; Hamilton—G. Washington to J. Compf, \$1,404; London—J. Walker to R. Williamson, \$1,300; Midland—J. Turner, trustee, to J. B. Smith & Sons, \$20,000; Minto Tp.—W. J. Dulmage to Standard Bank of Canada, \$3,100; Niagara Falls—J. Dickinson to O'Keefe Brewery Co., \$7,841; Ottawa—A.

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Florence Mills, WARRINGTON, England,

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IRON AND STEEL WIRE.

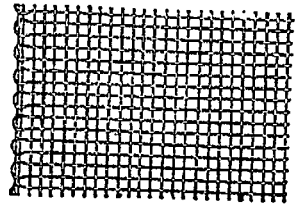
SPECIALITY—TINNED AND GALVANISED STEEL MATTRESS WIRE.

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WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES of Every Description.

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WIRE CLOTH or GAUZE For Screening or
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UPHOLSTERERS' SPRINGS, Etc.,



W. Owen and wife to J. Boyden, \$607; Strathroy—J. Dickson to A. E. Wallace, \$850; W. F. Fawcett and wife to E. Rowland, \$1,295; Toronto—F. Wismer to O'Keefe Brewery Co., \$6,692; Woodstock—J. M. Whitney to J. McCullough, \$1,658; Buffalo, N.Y.—Crystal Beach Steamboat & Ferry Co. to W. Disher et al, \$911; Belleville—J. F. Dolan to J. L. Biggar, \$682; London—J. Broadbent to Est. of N. Broadbent, \$1,374; Kingston—Raneys Specialty Manfg. Co. et al to R. E. Kent, \$3,000; Mrs. L. J. Squire to R. J. Pringle, \$5,781; Niagara—Euphemia Milloy to W. A. Lea, et al, \$7,500; Oneida—L. Higgins to W. Scott, \$800; Petrolia—J. W. Kedwell et al to W. Kedwell, \$1,300; Toronto—W. Scott and E. Jennings to Burrow, Stewart and Milne Co., \$3,610; I. Eby to J. Orerar, \$589.

BILLS OF SALE—ONTARIO.

London—W. A. Brock to Annie Brock, \$800; Peterborough—J. J. Lynch to J. Lynch, \$899; Seaforth—H. Cunningham to R. Mallough, \$700; Toronto—F. W. Thompson to A. F.

Ede, \$700; Trenton—Gilmour & Co., Ltd., to Skillings, Whitney & Barnes, \$19,933; Athol—C. E. S. & W. B. P. Thomas to C. Lowder, \$650; Gwillimbury E. Tp.—G. T. Wright to J. W. Wright, \$2,000; Toronto—E. R. C. Clarkson, assignee, to G. Coxon, \$1,041; J. P. Langley to Lena J. Squire, \$5,621.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Indian Head—H. W. Skinner, \$3,904; Rapid City—J. J. Moore, \$2,515; Winnipeg—G. Craig & Co., \$10,000; D. A. McRae, \$700; H. W. Sloan, \$620; Portage La Prairie—A. McLeod, \$700; J. McPherson et al, \$568; Makinak—J. W. Belford, \$958; Manitou—T. E. Shore, \$4,773.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Greenwood—Greenwood Times Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., \$3,779 and \$1,400.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Winnipeg—J. Maddigan, \$800; H. H. Saunders, \$800.

—Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, the railway magnates, it is stated, have decided to erect immense pulp mills at Fort Francis, Ont., next summer.

—The steamer Persia was partially destroyed by fire at Geddes' wharf, Toronto, on the night of the 27th inst., by the explosion of an oil lamp. Damage is estimated at \$8,000 to \$9,000; insured for \$10,000, divided among several companies.

—As showing how the Journal of Commerce is covering the field, the following was received on the 29th inst., in company with numerous others of a similar tone, from points somewhat nearer: "Office of American Beet Sugar Company, Rocky Ford, Colorado, Nov. 24, 1900: Journal of Commerce, Montreal, Que.: Gentlemen,—Please send me a copy of your paper with terms of subscription, and oblige.

—A Toronto dispatch states that there is a project on foot looking towards the formation of a bread trust, much on the lines of the milk trust recently organized. There is said to be a close affinity between the two, as several of the capitalists interested in the milk company are behind the present project. Negotiations have been in progress for several months, but it

was not until a few weeks ago that the scheme assumed definite shape. A big syndicate has been formed with a view to purchasing the principal bakery establishments in this city and amalgamating them into one company.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

—Norbert Marin, grocer, Montreal, has assigned. The principal creditors are: Dupuis & Lussier, \$1,000; Hudon, Hebert & Co., \$600, and Charles Langlois & Co., \$546.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1900.

The October bank statement, with comments and comparative table compose the financial piece de resistance this week. Beyond their increase over preceding ones there is no special feature in the October returns this year. The continuance of the guerilla raids in South Africa are very disturbing and are being encouraged by the reception accorded Mr. Kruger in France whose career would have been cut short years ago, if, instead of Britishers, he had had to deal with Frenchmen in the

Transvaal. It is a poor return for England's magnificent benevolence towards the famished citizens of Paris after the siege, and for the generous hospitality she gave to the refugee Republican leaders from that city after the coup d'etat, to be making a hero of one whose only claim is the fact of his being England's enemy. The London money market was agitated by rumours that Parliament would be called on Monday next to vote new war supplies. This proved incorrect, but in January this will be the programme, and there will probably follow an increase in the bank rate. The privilege of refunding American bonds is to be withdrawn. \$360,000,000 have been converted. Shipments of American steel to England continue, the demand being in excess of what British mills can supply. The boom in stocks, &c., following the Presidential election is about over, though there are no signs of reaction—they will come later. In Germany the tide of business is ebbing, which some observers take to be indicative of a change coming over the industrial world. This view is not supported by conditions on this side the Atlantic where business was never before so active, or its volume so great. In the first quarter of the present fiscal year, July 1st to 1st October, the aggregate foreign trade

Contractors to the War Office and The Admiralty.

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PATENT STEEL MUSIC WIRE,

Bicycle Saddle Spring Wire, Chain Wire, Wire for Bicycle Spokes and Balls,
Brass and Steel Pinion Wire, Wire for Machine Needles and Bars,
Square, Oval, Centre, Hexagon Wires, &c., &c.

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

MILD CAST STEEL WIRE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Dallam Wire Works, Warrington, England.

Ho, Ye Enterprising Men!

A Word With You, Please!

\$5,000 will buy a Patent Medicine business—including trade names, good will, formulae, etc. This business has been established in Canada nine years; the remedies are well known throughout the whole Dominion. The business makes money; and the prestige it has acquired by reason of nine years' continuous advertising will make it comparatively easy to develop it to a splendid business. Reason for selling: The present owners also control a similar business in the United States which requires their whole attention. For men of energy and enterprise, this opportunity is a "snap."

Full particulars on application.

Address: C. H. F.
 care of "Journal of Commerce,"
 Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Can. Pacific.....	1229	88	85½	95
Comm. Cable Co..	7	170½	170½	192
" " 'pon bds	1000	100½	100½	103
North Star	15600	99	96	....
Montreal Teleg...	159	167	166½	175
Virtue Co.....	25600	84	25	....
St. John Ry.....	85	117½	117½	134
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	132	107	107	112½
Republic.....	1000	65	64	116
Montreal St. Ry.	1880	274½	268½	312
" new stock.	142	266	264	....
Montreal Gas Co.	1188	200	198	....
Bell Telephone..	154	170	170	190
Royal Electric ...	1800	207½	201	182
Toronto Railway..	1448	107½	106	110½
Payne Co.....	1500	84	80	112½
War Eagle.....	3500	105	102	280
Twin City.....	1160	66	65	69½
Mont. Cotton Co..	90	135	135	145
Dom. Cot. Mills..	1190	91	88	106
Int. Col. Coal, bds.	3000	95	95	....
Laurentide Pulp.	100	120	120	....

and linens, some fabrics being beyond buyers' expectations as to price; wool goods they have grown accustomed to. Hardware is in good request. The Quebec labor troubles have interfered seriously with leather and hides, both of which are very quiet. The beginning of the end of the trouble is in sight, however, and another week is expected to see a full resumption instead of a spread to Montreal, which would only make the winter harder on those least able to stand such a strain. Dairy products are quiet. Cheese is lower, while butter holds steady. Groceries are active with another decline in sugars. Wool is moving more freely now that prices of fine have touched rock bottom.

BUTTER.—There appears to be a very satisfactory business passing. The local demand is much larger than usual, at this season, both creamery and dairy being in quick sale. Finest creamery is worth 20½c to 21c, held lots are quoted at 19c to 19½c. Townships dairy is worth 19c to 20c, and fine fresh made dairy, 18c to 18½c.

of Canada was \$108,354,145, against \$98,647,297 in same term last year, and \$87,655,255 in 1898. Business has been slack on the local 'Change in spite of efforts to attract dealers. Besides Bulls and Bears the exchange menagerie has some decoy Ducks. Montreal St. has been the centre of interest, sales having been lively at 269 to 273, and back again. Electric, too, has been run upon at 206 to 207½. A few Toronto St. went for 107, Merchants Bank, 157; Bank of Commerce, 149½; Toronto, 240; Dominion, 232; Pacific, 87 to 87½. In London money is from 4 to 4½ per cent. Paris, exchange on London, 25f. 11c. Call money in New York is 3½ per cent., trade paper, 4½ to 5. Consols, 98%. Sterling exchange and money rates locally remain as last week.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Nov. 29th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., stock brokers, Montreal:—

BANKS.	Shares Sold.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average same date Last Year
Bank of Montreal ..	1	260	260	260
Ontario Bank.....	9	124	124	....
Mont & Lond.....	2000	5½	5½	41
Molsons Bank.....	100	192	190	200
Merchants Bank..	84	168	156½	164½
Quebec Bank rd..	103	121	121	125
Can. Bk. of Com..	2	148	148	....

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE

For week ending Nov. 27th, 1900:

Nov. 21.....	10	17-32d
" 22.....	10	17-32d
" 23.....	10½d	
" 24.....	10½d	
" 26.....	10	18-32d
" 27.....	10½d	

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for week ending 29 Nov., 1900.	18,875,504	2,386,008
Corresponding week 1899....	14,922,448	2,478,974
" 1898....	15,265,238	1,928,624
" 1897....	18,523,223	1,653,134

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 29th, 1900.

The present winter weather, with fair sleighing, is doing much to assist trade. There are important lines of merchandise that depend almost entirely on the weather for their movement. The conditions prior to this week were not favorable and those who depended on sales in order to retire maturing paper were much interested in the recent snow and change to winter conditions. Dry goods importers refer to orders as coming in freely, the only hesitation being on cotton and

El Padre Needles

10 cents.

Varsity,

5 cents.

The Best ←

→ CIGARS →

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

Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS & SONS,

MONTREAL, Que.

→ CRAWFORD & SONS, ←

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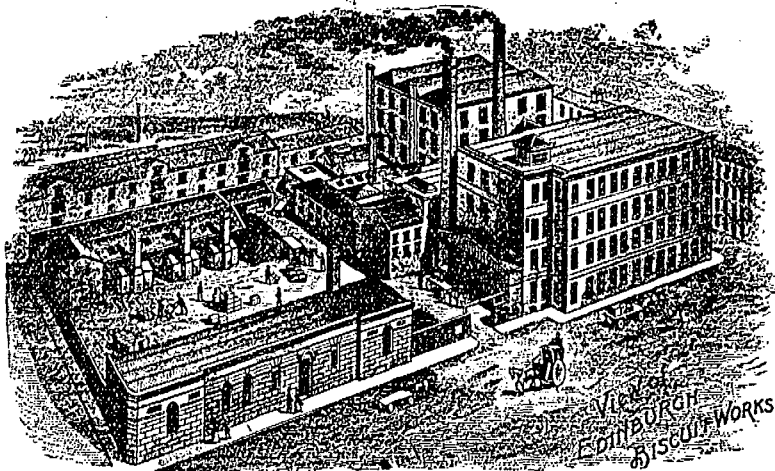
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BISCUIT

EDINBURGH,

Manufacturers,

SCOTLAND.



ESTABLISHED 1809.

JOHN BRYDEN & SONS,

60 Renfield St., - GLASGOW, Scotland.

Manufacturers of...

Dinner Service, Coal and Goods LIFTS.

Silent Working with Powerful Brake
Apparatus.

Straight lots are sold at 16c to 17c
and medium quality at 15c to 16c.
Roll butter sells quickly at 17c to 18c.

CHEESE.—The market is quiet and
dull with little or no business pass-
ing. Prices favor buyers. Finest
Western is quoted at 10c to 10½c, with
Eastern make at 9½c to 10c.

DRESSED POULTRY. — The market is
overstocked. Prices are unsettled and
showing a wide range. Turkeys are sold
at 7c to 9c lb.; ducks, 6c to 9c; chick-
ens, 6c to 8c; fowls, 4c to 6c; geese, 5c
to 6½c. Partridges are scarce and un-
dergoing quick sale, at 70c to 75c per
pair.

DRUGS.—Carbolic acid, crude has de-
clined in the London market. Quinine
has also gone lower. Shellac has ad-
vanced. Senna is slightly higher. Cod
liver oil is lower in primary markets,
Castor oil is very firm. Cocaine is like-
wise firm with holders indifferent as to
sales.

EGGS.—The market is rather quieter
and the demand not so good; still, fine,
fresh stock is wanted at 20c to 22c. Held
eggs are plentiful and offering largely
at 14c to 16c. Lined are steady, 14½c
to 15½c and No. 2, at 12c to 13c. A
few retail dealers in Montreal are again
disposing of limited quantities of new
laid eggs, of the class that have had
no experience with the regular packing
or shipping case, and which are spoken
of with a sober countenance as being
new to the world. These fetch 50c per
dozen.

FISH.—The approach of Advent has
stirred up trade assisted by cold wea-

ther. Kipperd herring and bloaters
are almost out of market. Haddock and
cod are scarce owing to stormy weather
along the eastern coast. Oysters are
dearer. The quotations are as fol-
lows: Prepared Fish.—Skinless cod, in
100 pound cases, \$425; dried cod,
in 112 lb. bundles, \$5 per cwt.; bone-
less cod, in bricks, 5½c per lb.; bone-
less fish, loose, in 25 lb. boxes, 4½c;
and 5 lb boxes, 5c lb. Fresh Fish.—
B. C. Salmon, fresh, 16c lb.; haddock,
5c to 5½c lb.; halibut, 13c to 14c; dore
or pickerel, 9c; white fish, 9c; pike, 7c;
Salt Fish.—B. C. salmon, No. 1, \$13 a
barrel; Labrador salmon, \$14 a barrel;
No. 2, \$13; half barrels, \$7 to \$7.50;
green cod, No. 1, \$4.75 per 200 lbs.;
large, \$5 per 200 lbs.; Loch Fyne her-
rings, \$1.10 a keg Smoked Fish. —
Finnan haddies, 6½c to 7c a lb.; smok-
ed herrings, 14c to 15c per box. The
oyster market is fairly active. Hand-
picked Malpeques, scarce and dearer at
\$5 to \$5.75 brl.; No. 2, \$3 to \$3.50; Char-
lottetowns, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

FLOUR & FEED.—The feature of the
week has been an advance of \$1 a ton
in both bran and shorts. This has
been occasioned through a very active
demand on light running supplies. Early
snows have assisted this call, previ-
ous seasons giving rise to no such neces-
sity. Hay is also firmer with some deal-
ers holding for advances over quota-
tions. Flour is steady with no change
from last week's decline on special
grades. There has been also a large
demand during the past week. Western
freights having advanced 10c per brl.
causes a firmness in price. Quotations
are: Flour winter wheat patents, \$4 to
\$4.35; straight rollers, \$3.95 to \$4; in
bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; Manitoba patents,
\$4.35; strong bakers, \$4.05; bran, bulk,
\$15; shorts, \$16; monille, \$19 to \$22;
ton; oatmeal, \$3.30 to \$3.35; and \$1.60 to
\$1.65 per bag; baled hay, No. 1, \$9.50
to \$10; No 2, \$8.25 to \$9; clover and
mixed, \$7.50 to \$8, in carlots on track.
Best timothy hay, in bulk, is held at
\$8.75 to \$9 per load, averaging 1,500 lbs.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—The market is
quiet, transactions being confined prin-
cipally to local requirements. Export
apples are steady at last week's quota-
tions. The closing of navigation has
checked the output from this point.

Bananas are slightly easier due to lack
of demand and lower prices abroad.
Lemons are quiet. Oranges are in
better demand as usual with the ap-
proach of the holidays. Celery is like-
ly to be higher, owing to a heavy
shortage and a decision among Cali-
fornia growers to sell direct instead of
on consignment. Montreal prices for
winter apples of good keeping quality
are \$2.25 to \$2.50 per brl. for all the
principal kinds. Other quotations
are: Oranges, Jamaica, \$5.50 to \$6.00;
do. boxes, \$3.50; lemons, 300s, \$4 to
\$4.50; 360s, \$1.50 to \$1.75; bananas, 8-
hand, \$1 to \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.75 to \$2.00;
bunch; pineapples, 25c to 30c each;
California pears, \$4 to \$5 box; Canada
pears, 30c basket; do. brls., \$3 to \$6.00;
California green Tokay grapes, \$3.25
to \$3.50 per 4-basket crate; Catawba
grapes, 20c per small basket; Spanish
onions, crates, 90c; sweet potatoes,
\$2.50 to \$3 per barrel; Malaga grapes,
\$5.00 to \$7.00 keg; cranberries,
\$7.25 to \$8.50 per 100-qt. barrel; quince,
20c to 30c basket; new figs, 3c to 12½c
per lb.

GREEN HIDES.—Market quiet, the
Quebec strike preventing tanners pur-
chasing. A decline to 8½c for No. 1
green is expected next week.

GROCERIES.—Sugar took another drop
of 10c late last week, which makes gran-
ulated \$4.75 for outside delivery and yel-
lows, \$3.95 to \$4.55, as to grade. The
decline appears to be the result of cof-
fee shading by some of the controlling
coffee and sugar interests in New York.
Currants are a fraction lower owing to
light sales as a result of the high prices.
This another case of price killing the
trade on which it feeds. Raisins are
steady at 7½c to 9c for Valencias. Bulk
mixed candy, brls., is worth 5½c to 8c
lb. Baking soda, per 112 lb keg, is
worth \$1.70. Pure cr. tartar, 20c to 25c
lb. Flake tapioca, bulk, 5c lb.; pearl
do., 4½c lb. Pot barley, bulk, \$2 per
98-lb. bag; pearly barley, 3c to 5c lb.
Rice steady.

HARDWARE & METALS. — Prices on
hardware have not been changed dur-
ing the week. Trade is good, impor-
ters claiming that there is plenty of
business to be done yet, although the
navigation season has closed. The

R. & S. BAXTER

OFFICE ADDRESS:

81 Murrygate, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

WORKS

Commercial Court.

T. L. ADDRESS:
FARINA, DUNDEE.

MICA

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MICA

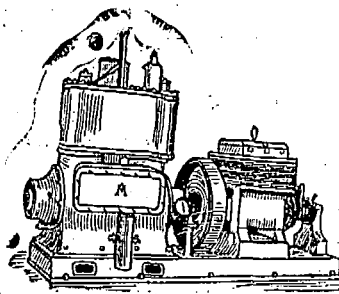
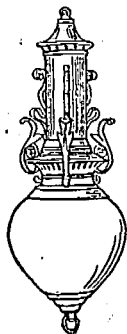
For All Purposes.

Large Stocks at our Stores in Dundee, of Ruby, Clear
and Clouded. Regular shipments received
direct from the mines.

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

M'Alpine's Electrical Company, Ltd.,

Lighting and Power Engineers.



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

60 BATH STREET, - - - - - GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

metal market is rather quiet. London reported a drop of 11s 3d for pig tin on Tuesday. The closing price was: Spot, £128; futures, £127 5s; sales, spot, 150 tons, sales, futures, 500 tons. U. S. markets report western sales equal to 300,000 tons of pig iron within the past three weeks. Finished material of all kinds is in active demand and firm as to price.

LEATHER & SHOES.—There is little buying noticed as far as the shoe men are concerned. The labor troubles in Quebec and St. Hyacinthe, Que., appeared likely to spread their unprofitable blanket and envelop Montreal. In fact, one firm here have had trouble with the lasters but it has been adjusted. It is stated an opinion has been arrived at between the St. Hyacinthe house and employes also by which work will, meantime, be resumed. It is stated, likewise, that one Quebec firm and its 150 employes have resumed operations after jointly deciding to leave the solution of the trouble to an ecclesiastic. Jobbing leather trade is good with a little shortage still showing for plump stock. Shoe manufacturers assert that Spring orders are good and with the air clear of the disturbing strike element the next three months would witness busy times. Prices are fairly firm. The offer of 25c in the dollar made recently by a St. Hyacinthe firm is in abeyance pending the return of a former proprietor who is a leading creditor.

OILS, PAINTS & GLASS.—Linsed oils are steady at 81c to 82c for raw and 84c to 85c for boiled. Paints are quiet as to movement but firm in price owing to high values of raw products. U.S. makers recently advanced mixed paints 10c per gallon for similar causes. Turpentine is steady at the slight advance to 63c and 64c.

WOOL.—Local market very quiet. The representative of an importing firm who returned to-day from a Western trip, states that the feeling among manufacturers is much better owing to the heavy decline in fine wools. During the past 12 months they have not been using much fine material simply because of price. Now they are buying freely. Price of Cape wool is down to 14c to 16½c; Natal, 15c to 17c; B.A., 25c to 35c. Importers are of the opinion wool will react before the turn of the year as it seems to have touched

the lowest possible figures, and manufacturers must have stock. Canadian wool in Toronto is held at 17c to 19c for fleece, with 14½c to sell. Pulled is 18c to 20c, and extras, 22c. North-West is quoted in Toronto at 15c to 16c. There is, apparently, none on this market. One Toronto dealer is holding firm at 16 cents.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1900.

There has been a fair business in wholesale circles this week. The Christmas trade is becoming active, with dealers in notions, fancy goods and toys reporting good orders. In dry goods the sorting-up orders were fair, and in hardware and metals trade was satisfactory. Groceries are selling well, and leather in moderate demand. Prices of the leading staples show little or no change. Money 6 to 6½ per cent. for discounts, and 5 to 5½ per cent. for call loans. Stocks fairly active, with bank issues firm. Latest sales: Ontario Bank 126, Bank of Toronto 240, Standard Bank 225, Dominion Bank 232, Commerce 149, C.P.R., 86½, Toronto Ry. 107, Gen. Electric 181½, Cable 171, Toronto Electric 136, Western Assurance 115, London Electric 112, British Can. Loan 62.

Butter, &c.—Receipts are large, but chiefly medium and inferior qualities. Choice grades are in good demand and firm., the best tub selling at 18c to 19c and pound rolls at 18c to 20c. Low grades sell at 13c to 15c. Creamery unchanged, tub selling at 21½c to 22c, and rolls at 23c to 24c. Eggs are firm: ordinary fresh quoted at 17½c to 18c in case lots. Cheese is dull at 11½c in a jobbing way.

Dressed Hogs.—The offerings are moderate, with prices firm. Small lots sell at \$7 to \$7.40, and car lots at \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Flour and Grain.—The flour market was quiet this week, with the feeling easier. Ninety per cent. patents in

barrels sold at \$2.90 west, and in bags at \$2.60. Choice brands 15c additional. Manitoba patents, \$4.35 and strong bakers \$4. Bran, unchanged, \$11 to \$11.50 west, and shorts, \$12.50 west. Wheat quiet and steady, with white and red quoted at 63c to 63½c north and west, goose at 62c west, and spring at 65c east. No. 1 Manitoba hard, 90½c Toronto and west, and 82½c Fort William, Barley is dull with prices steady; No. 1 is quoted at 43c west. No. 2 at 39c and No. 3 extra at 37½c west. Oats firm, white selling at 25c west and at 26c east; mixed, 23½c to 24c west. Peas, firm, at 60c west and 61c east. Corn firm at 32c west and 32c for new. Rye, 47c west, and 48c east. Buckwheat, 46c west, and 47c east.

Groceries.—The volume of trade has been fair this week and prices generally unchanged. Sugars weaker; granulated is quoted at \$4.88 to \$4.93; yellows, \$4.18 to \$4.38. Canned salmon in good demand and firm. Dried fruits unchanged; Valencia raisins, 9c to 9½c; currants, 12c to 13c. Teas are in fair demand at firm prices.

Hardware and Metals.—Trade is fairly satisfactory. Wire nails, horse nails, and horseshoes are in active demand. Bar iron and steel are higher, and tin plates and Canada plates in good demand. Rope is 1c higher for sisal and 2c higher for Manila.

Hides and Skins.—The hide market is higher, with demand fair. Cured cows, 9c, and steers 9½c. Green hides, 8½c for No. 1 and 7½c for No. 2. Lambskins are firm at 85c to 90c. Calfskins, 8c for No. 1 and 7c for No. 2.

Live Stock.—The cattle market was quiet this week, with offerings small. The best shippers are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs., and choice butchers at \$4.25; medium butchers, \$3 to \$3.40. Stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.75, and feeders, \$3 to \$3.50. Sheep firmer, at \$3.35 to \$3.80 for ewes, and at \$2.50 to \$3 for bucks. Lambs higher at \$3.67 to \$4.12½ per 100 lbs. Hogs are firmer, the best bacon lots selling at \$5.75 per 100 lbs, and heavy and light fat, at \$5.25; sows, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Provisions.—The market for cured meats is less active and prices are steady. Mess pork, \$17.50; short cut, \$19.00, and shoulder mess, \$14.50. Bacon sells at 9½c to 10c in large to

The Rylands Glass & Engineering Company, Ltd.

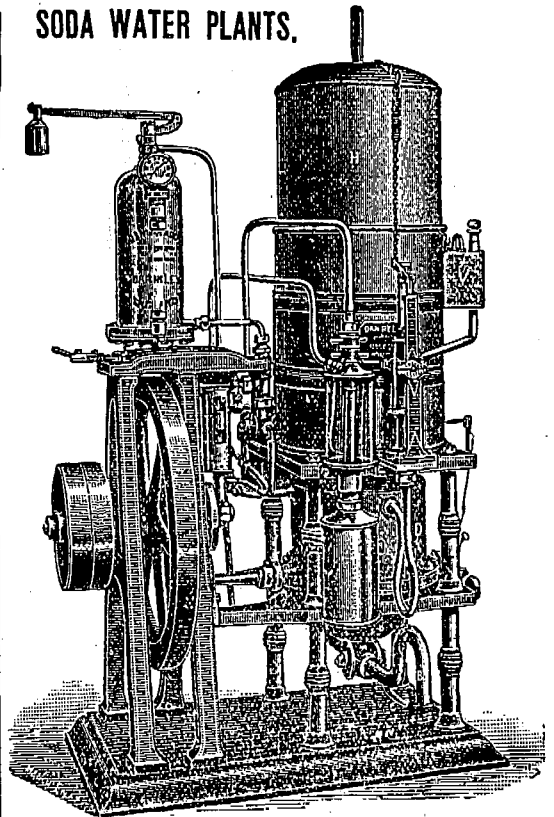
(SUCCESSORS TO DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED.)

PATENTEES, MANUFACTURERS & GENERAL SUPPLIERS OF COMPLETE FIT-UPS OF



Glass Bottles	Complete Machines
Syphons	Gas Generators
Van Boxes	Gasholders
Crates and Drainers	Gas Purifiers
Bottle Brushes	Carbonators
Box Brushes	Syrup Plants
Bottle Openers	Syrup Pans
Bottling Wire	Syrup Boilers
Bottling Masks	Syrup Cisterns
Bottling Gloves	Syrup Measures
Bottling Aprons	Syruping Machines
Capsules	Bottle Fillers
Corks & Stoppers	Bottle Corkers
India Rubber Rings	Bottle Washers
Eyeguards	Bottle Rinsers
Gold Foil	Water Filters
Tin Foil	Water Regulators
Tin Tops or Discs	Whiting Mixers
Wood Tops or Discs	Gas Pumps
Straw Envelopes	Acid Cisterns
Soluble Essences	Regulating Valves
Essential Oils	Tincture Presses
Acids and Drugs	Ginger Crushers
Colourings	Engines & Boilers
Bottle Labels, &c.	Gas Engines, &c.

SODA WATER PLANTS.



PATENTEES AND MAKERS OF MACHINE-MADE JAM JARS AND AIRTIGHT AND VACUUM BOTTLES FOR MILK, FRUIT, SCUP, EXTRACTS, &c.

Hope Glass and Engineering Works, Stairfoot, Barnsley, Eng.

Catalogues on application.

case lots. Smoked hams, 12½c to 13c; breakfast bacon, 12c to 12½c; and rolls, 10c to 10½c. Lard, 9½c to 10½c, according to size of package. Beans, \$1.25 to \$1.35 for hand-picked. Dried apples, 4c, and evaporated, 4½c to 5c. Hops, 14c to 15c.

Wool.—The market for fleece is quiet at unchanged prices, 16c to 17c. Unwashed, 9½c to 10c. Pulled supers, 18c to 19c, and extras, 20c to 21c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CYCLES MADE IN SCOTLAND.

Wherever machinery is made Scotchmen take a front place as experts, as they do generally as mechanical engineers. A traveller tells of his amazement when on the deck of a steamer going down the Danube to hear coming up from the engine room the declaration of the engineer, in good broad Scotch, of his unconquerable affection for Annie Laurie. We are not surprised to find a firm in Edinburgh coming to the front, as makers of cycles. The New Rossleigh Cycle & Motor Co., of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee, have achieved much distinction and business success with their wheels. To each style they have attached a Scotch motto. The Standard Road Ra-

cer has, "Far kenn'd and noted is thy name." The Standard has, "A friend mair faithfu' ne'er cam nigh him," the Standard Ladies, has "Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays"; the Special Road Racer, "And, faith! thous neither lag nor lame"; the Special Roadster, "We think na on the lang Scots miles," the last being very apt and appropriate. The specialties of these Scotch wheels are their excellent design and superior workmanship, combined with moderate prices. In every feature that makes a first-class, comfortable, substantial and reliable bike the wheels of the Rossleigh Co. are in the front rank. They make also very attractive bicycles for boys and girls at a moderate price but well constructed. The company point with pride that they have repeatedly filled Government contracts for post-office bicycles in competition with English makers. See advt.

SACK PRINTING MACHINES

The manufacture of Sack Printing Machines has been for some time conducted by Mr. D. J. Drummond, of Dundee, Scotland, whose operations also comprise every description of machine furnishings, and machines for sack cut-

ting, hemming and sewing. His improved single and two-colour sack printing machines are extensively used in all parts of the world where sacks are required. The Macdonald machines are made of various widths to suit the special trade requirements of buyers. For sack printing in two colours the machine of which he is the sole maker is recommended. It is acknowledged to be quite unique in efficiency, excellence of effect, and rapidity in working. It is capable of running off from 1,000 to 1,500 sacks per hour, each one printed in two colours. Mr. Macdonald discarded the old style of machine several years ago and introduced a cylinder with thin hard wood staves and new type of flexible composition, the advantages of which are many. The Composition Type is cheaper than the Metal Type, it gives a better impression and whereas with the old metal type the printing was confined to straight lines, with the new type the letters can be arranged in straight lines, or in circular, oval, or other forms. Another of his improvements was the substitution of Rubber-covered Pressing Rollers for the old style of hard rollers, the change giving a better impression and in all respects doing more satisfactory work. To all who make sacks or who wish

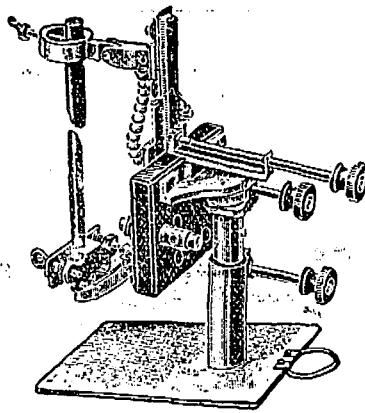
GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.

J. W. Dickinson
ELECTRICAL * *
*** * ENGINEER,**

SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES, }
 PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS, } COOKRIDGE STREET,
 MACHINE FACTORY - - BARRACK STREET,

ST. ANN'S WORKS,
LEEDS, YORKS,
ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS: "ELECTRIC," LEEDS.



ARC + LAMP.

MANUFACTURER OF

- Dynamos,
 - Motors,
 - Arc Lamps,
 - Resistances,
 - Switches,
 - Switchboards,
 - Fittings,
 - Instruments,
 - Steam, Gas and Oil Engines
- Of every description.
- Motor Cars, Storage Batteries,
 - Kinematographs,
 - Kinetoscopes,
 - Graphones,
 - Telephones,
 - Phonographs,
 - Bells,
 - Indicators,
 - Fire Alarms and every
- Description of Electrical Apparatus.

supplies of them printed the Macdonald machine is a necessity if good work is desired. Mr. Macdonald also manufactures, the Chilton and Macdonald patent high-speed Central Valve Double-acting Engine. These machines are very highly appreciated wherever used. They are fitted with a system of forced lubrication, whereby the oil is supplied to all the working parts continuously under pressure, and can therefore run for long periods at high speeds with very little attention. They are specially suited for central station work and for driving the generators where transmission of energy is carried out electrically. They are made from 35 to 350 horse-power, but for larger sizes Triple Expansion Engines are recommended. Mr. Macdonald belongs to a class of men to whom Scotland owes much of its renown in the mechanical arts. He has not only an exceptionally wide knowledge of theoretic engineering and its allied sciences, but great experience in constructive and designing work connected with machinery. He has made his mark as an inventor, and as a citizen of Dundee he stands very high in public esteem. Mr. Macdonald invites correspondence from Canadians in reference to his varied mechanical productions, which are being supplied to all parts of the Empire.

SCOTCH OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS.

When a Scotchman was told reproachfully by an Englishman that oats on which the North Britishers fed was the food of horses in England, the reply was made, "And where do you find finer men or better horses?" What Scotchmen don't know about making and cooking, and serving oatmeal is not worth knowing. In these arts they stand A. 1. Messrs. John Inglis & Sons, Leith, Scotland, make a brand known as, "Midlothian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats," which is known throughout the old country as the best in the market. Users of this food in Canada, whose name is Legion, do not generally know that there are oats and oats, and that all that is sold to them as oatmeal or rolled oats, is not up to the

ESTABLISHED 1855

Taylor's Safes

145 & 147 FRONT STREET EAST TORONTO

Walter Latham
& Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER

AND E. P.

Candlesticks

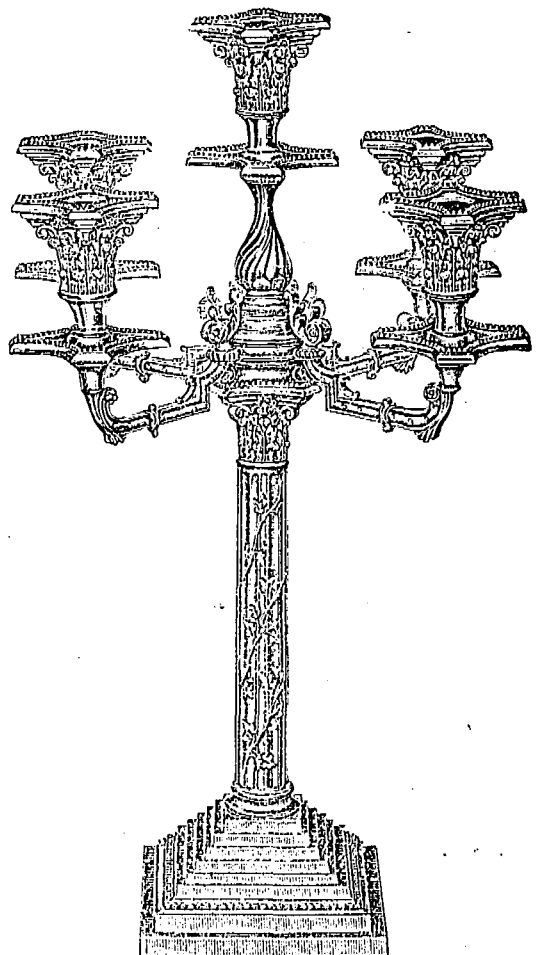
AND

Candelabra.

General Stampers

TO THE

TRADE.

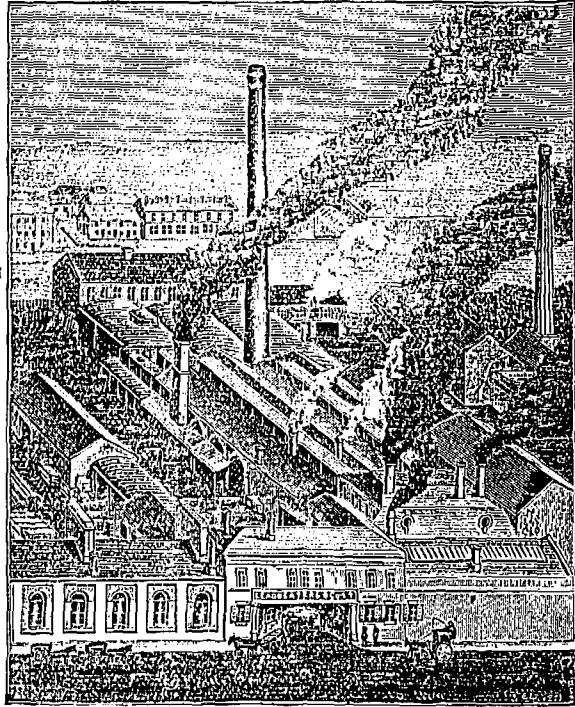


BROCCO WORKS, SOLLY ST., SHEFFIELD, Eng.

Contractors to Her Majesty's Government.

LEADBEATER & SCOTT,

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,

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

SELF HARDENING TOOL STEEL.

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

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic Address:—"Leadbeater, Sheffield."

mark as food. One of the most famous food experts is Dr. Goodfellow, who is official analyst to the London Bakers' Protection Society, and holds several appointments as a food expert. He has certified that the Inglis oatmeal and rolled oats are "triumphs of scientific milling and reach the best standard of purity and digestibility and nutrient properties" The treatment by steam and removal of all the useless fibre brings them to high perfection as food products. The Inglis and Sons goods are more easily digestible than others because all the indigestible portions of the grain are thoroughly removed. The *Lancet*, and British Medical Journal recommend the "Midlothian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats," as, "the best prepared article of the kind on the market." They are not mixed with inferior meal, but are made from the finest grain, and prepared with unrivalled skill. We have reason to know that some much advertised "Rolled Oats" are very doubtful. The buyers get a gaudy lithograph and a paper box, but the contents are not genuine, nor suitable for those whose digestive powers are not equal to those of a horse. Canadian grocers by introducing Inglis & Sons' goods would secure their customers' appreciation and have the satisfaction of handling articles they could thoroughly recommend. The very fact that these products are made out of the finest oats procurable in the Edinburgh market, would commend them to all who hail from north of the Tweed.

--The head offices of the former Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, now a part of the regular Grand Trunk System, will be at Montreal. The divisional offices only will be located at Detroit.

--The Dominion Line steamship *Ottoman*, which met with two mishaps on its last voyage from Montreal, necessitating a return, reached Liverpool on the 25th instant. Permanent repairs will be made before the steamer is again used.

--Application is being made to the Toronto court to wind up the Wm. Lamb Manufacturing Co. of Ottawa, who recently assigned to A. B. Muchmore. Gunn Brothers & Co., of Toronto, are the petitioners on a claim of \$300. The capital of the company is given as \$40,000, the liabilities about \$18,000 and assets about \$10,000.

--It is stated at Belleville, Ont., that Dean & Shibley of New York have made a bargain with the Corporation for the gas, electric and street railway franchises of that city. The same firm has also secured the Trent River water power at Trenton, Ont. and is negotiating for power at Campbellford. They promise cheaper light and a better car service.

--The time for receiving tenders for the construction of harbour works at Sorel, Que., has been extended by the Department of Public Works, from Friday, November 23, to Saturday, Dec. 1.

--The survey of the Lindsay, Rob-

caygeon and Pontypool Railway, says a Toronto letter, has been completed from Lindsay, Ont., to Bobcaygeon, and construction of the line will be commenced forthwith.

--By the settlement of litigation in progress for several months between the heirs of the late Jas. Austin, president of the Dominion Bank, and the Provincial Government, says a recent dispatch from Toronto, the principle is conceded that the Government can collect succession duties on property transferred before death. Mr. Austin left only \$72,000, but the Government has evidence to show that he handed over \$648,000 five years before his death to various members of his family to avoid duties. The family now agrees to pay \$15,000 in duties instead of \$1,800, at first offered. The case will be taken as a precedent. Several others are pending, among them that against the heirs of the late William Duffield, of London, who, it is claimed, transferred \$500,000 shortly before his death, and John Breden, of Kingston, who transferred \$30,000 before his death to bring his estate below \$20,000.

--The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors Canada Life Building:—Canadian Patents — H. J. Miller, dies or rotary plows; G. A. Smith, cork extractors; A. E. Henderson, roller and ball bearing axle boxes; T. J. Cosens, machines for washing

Old Outer Covers

Repaired Equal to New or Bought for Cash

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

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

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

A Variety of SECOND-HAND COVERS, any size [equal to new] in stock, 10/6 each.
 [Of the Best Workmanship and Material.]

Full Particulars of the

IMPERIAL TYRE & RUBBER CO., Ltd.

27 BROOKE STREET,

HOLBORN, LONDON, E. C., Eng.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Val's.	Capital Sub-scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent. Price Nov. 29. (Bid)	Cash value per S.
British North Am.	243	4,365,666	4,365,666	1,881,000	3 1/2	Apr. Oct	125	303 75
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,250,000	2 1/2	June Dec	152	76 00
Commercial, Windsor..	40	500,000	380,000	50,000	3	.....	105	42 00
Dominion	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3 1/2	May	231 1/2	115 75
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	900,000	3 1/2	Jan July	153	76 50
Halifax Banking Co	20	500,000	500,000	400,000	3 1/2	Feb. Aug	158	79 00
Hamilton	100	1,780,800	1,700,000	1,235,000	4	June Dec	188	188 00
Hochelaga	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	680,000	3 1/2	June Dec	152	152 00
Imperial	100	2,458,503	2,500,000	1,700,000	4 & 1/2	June Dec	217	217 00
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	.....	3	June Dec	.....	.....
Merchants' Can.	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000	3 1/2	June Dec	157	157 00
Merchants' Halifax	100	2,000,000	1,997,240	1,700,000	3 1/2	Feb Aug	180	180 00
Molson	50	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,050,000	4 & 1/2	Oct April	190	95 00
Montreal	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	7,000,000	5	June Dec	256	612 00
Nationale	80	1,200,000	1,200,000	200,000	3	May Nov	95	28 50
New Brunswick.....	100	500,000	500,000	700,000	6	Jan July	300	300 00
Nova Scotia.....	100	1,833,300	1,828,200	2,243,630	4 1/2	Feb. Aug.	221	224 00
Ontario	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	2 1/2	June Dec	125	125 00
Ottawa	100	1,994,900	1,957,810	1,572,982	4 & 1/2	June Dec	205	205 00
People's of N. B.	150	180,000	180,000	140,000	4	.....	250	375 00
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	700,000	3	June Dec	122	122 00
St. Stephen's.....	100	200,000	200,000	45,000	2 1/2	April Oct	.....	.....
Standard	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	4	April Oct	222	111 00
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,900,000	5	June Dec	240	240 00
Traders	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	150,000	3 1/2	June Dec	109	109 00
Union (Halifax).....	50	1,500,000	630,000	350,000	3 1/2	Mch Sept	150	75 00
Union of Canada	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	3 1/2	June Dec	.....	.....
Western.....	100	500,000	385,239	128,000	3 1/2	Aprl Oct	.....	.....
Agri. Sav. and Loan Co	50	630,000	629,544	160,000	3	Jan July	.....	170 00
Bell Telephone Co	100	3,168,000	3,168,000	910,000	4 1/2	Jan Jan	170	170 00
Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.....	100	1,937,300	395,481	120,000	3 1/2	Jan July	60	60 00
Brit. Mortg. Loan Co	100	450,000	.....	100,000	3	July	.....	.....
Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co.....	100	2,700,000	2,700,000	.....	.....	Oct	75	75 00
Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co.....	100	2,008,000	1,000,000	350,000	3	Jan July	80	80 00
Can. Perm. Loan and Sav.	50	6,000,000	2,800,000	1,200,000	3	Jan July	107 1/2	54 75
Can. Sav. & Loan Co	50	750,000	750,000	220,000	3 1/2	June Dec	115	57 50
Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co	100	2,500,000	1,250,000	385,000	3	Jan July	135	135 00
Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co	50	1,000,000	334,200	20,000	2 1/2	July Dec	72	36 00
Dominion Telegraph Co	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	1 1/2	Jan	118	59 00
Dominion Cotton Mills Co	100	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	Mar	96	96 00
Freehold Loan and Sav. Co	100	3,221,500	1,319,100	300,000	3	June Dec	.....	.....
Hamilton Prov. and Loan	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	345,824	3	Jan	111	111 00
Home Sav. and Loan Co	10	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	3 1/2	Jan July	135	135 00
Huron & Erie Loan & Sav. Co	50	3,000,000	1,400,000	750,000	4 1/2	Jan July	173	86 50
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	100	840,000	720,547	180,000	3	Jan July	78	78 00
Laurel Banking and Loan	100	700,000	688,098	180,000	3	Jan July	111	111 00
London & Can. Loan and Ag.	50	5,000,000	700,000	210,000	4	Mch Sep	70	35 00
London Loan Co	50	679,700	661,850	81,000	3	Jan. July	110	55 00
London and Ont. Inv. Co	100	2,750,000	559,000	160,000	3 1/2	Jan July	.....	.....
Manitoba & North-W. La Co	100	1,500,000	375,000	51,000	.....	Jan July	40	40 00
Montreal Telegraph Co	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	2	Jan	166	66 40
Montreal Gas Co	40	2,500,000	2,997,916	.....	5	April Oct	109 1/2	79 90
Montreal Street Ry. Co	50	5,000,000	5,000,000	394,247	2 1/2	Feb. Feb.	271 1/2	135 60
Montreal Cotton Co	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	4	Mch. Feb.	134 1/2	134 50
Merchants M'g Co	100	600,000	600,000	.....	4	Feb Aug	135	135 00
Montreal Loan and Mortg.	25	500,000	500,000	300,000	3 1/2	Mch Sep	140	55 00
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.	100	468,800	314,886	150,000	3	Jan July	.....	.....
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	515,000	3	Jan July	122	61 00
People's Loan and Dep. Co	50	600,000	.....	40,000	2	Jan July	23	11 50
Real Est. Loan Co	40	673,240	373,720	50,000	3	Jan July	66	33 00
Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co	100	1,350,000	1,350,000	250,000	.....	.....	106	106 00
The Royal Electric Co	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	232,862	.....	Jan. *	207 1/2	207 50
Toronto Electric Light Co	100	500,000	.....	30,000	.....	Jan. *	135 1/2	135 50
Toronto Mortgage Co	100	1,445,860	724,540	250,000	2 1/2	.....	77 1/2	75 50
Toronto Street Railway	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	.....	.....	Jan. *	107 1/2	107 75
Western Can. Loan and Sav.	50	3,000,000	1,500,000	770,000	3	Jan July	.....	.....
Western Loan & Trust Co	50	2,201,200	561,721	52,000	3 1/2	June Dec	105	105 00
Windsor Hotel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Paying quarterly dividends.

— USE —

AIMER'S COFFEE ESSENCE.

Sole Manufacturer.....
JAMES AIMER,
 Cowgate,
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Special Rates to Canadians
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cans; T. Stephenson, sleigh gears; E. R. Peacock, closet seats; J. Elliott, clay pulverizers and stone separators; American Patents—John N. Cummings, churn; T. H. McCauley, automatic tire inflating device.

—Late advices from Winnipeg stated that Messrs. MacKenzie and Mann, of the Canadian Northern Railway, were in that city and held a long conference with Premier Roblin, following a meeting of the executive council. Occurring coincidentally with the visit of Mr. D. McNicoll, Vice-President of the C.P.R., and Mr. C. Kimberley, general manager of the Northern Pacific Railway, the appearance of Messrs. MacKenzie and Mann, is stated to have caused considerable comment. It is generally understood that the Government is negotiating for the establishment of a 10-cent per 100 pound wheat rate to Lake Superior, for which the Government is willing to grant concessions in aid of branch lines throughout the province to act as feeders for the Canadian Northern. Premier Roblin when seen stated that no definite announcement would be made for some weeks.

	LIABILITIES. Bank Statement to Govt. Month ending Oct. 31, 1900	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum.	Notes Circulation	Bal due to Dom. Gov. aff'd to Govt. advance for credits, &c.	Balance due to Provincial Govts.	Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada.	
1	Toronto	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,900,000	10	\$1,850,365	\$ 30,930		\$ 4,293,088	1
2	Commerce	4,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,250,000	7	5,405,864	127,311	\$ 339,896	10,197,619	2
3	Dominion	3,000,000	2,128,500	1,979,075	1,979,075	10	1,931,661	21,516	26,757	3,791,821	3
4	Ontario	1,500,000	1,143,300	1,121,930	200,000	5	1,093,097	47,159	259,773	1,830,403	4
5	Standard	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	10	931,641	19,933	79,301	1,702,485	5
6	Imperial	4,500,000	2,500,000	2,479,771	1,713,742	9	2,133,983	31,046	280,425	4,887,265	6
7	Traders	1,500,000	1,143,300	1,135,270	150,000	6	1,108,655		91,577	1,589,700	7
8	Hamilton	2,000,000	1,905,200	1,820,610	1,305,044	8	1,635,900	20,014	225,091	3,177,932	8
9	Ottawa	2,000,000	1,094,500	1,058,010	1,573,507	9	1,892,686	23,316		2,714,462	9
10	Western	1,000,000	500,000	400,739	128,000	7	400,220			204,145	10
	Total, Ontario	23,500,000	20,315,200	19,395,405	10,899,368		18,433,056	321,485	1,302,813	34,363,920	
11	Montreal	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	7,000,000	10	7,384,409	1,194,065	62,173	35,057,580	11
12	British North America	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,531,000	6	2,984,261	19,695	5,035,906	5,035,906	12
13	Provincial B. of Can.	1,000,000	874,457	725,446	Nil.	Nil.	712,425	21,322	138,151	2,953,900	13
14	Hochelaga	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	680,000	7	1,453,628	19,470	72,601	1,575,316	14
15	Molsons	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,496,210	2,030,000	8	2,404,251	38,896	20,597	4,480,720	15
16	Merchants	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000	7	4,201,960	220,853	1,137	4,551,631	16
17	National	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	200,000	6	1,184,479	18,840	91,569	1,419,669	17
18	Quebec	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,010	700,000	6	2,323,454	21,725	102,780	2,993,609	18
19	Union	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	6	1,895,508	6,701	475,832	1,707,075	19
20	St. Jean	1,000,000	500,000	254,154	10,000	6	185,706			20,236	20
21	St. Hyacinthe	1,000,000	501,600	322,990	75,000	6	316,130		33,211	78,613	21
22	Eastern Townships	2,000,000	1,803,750	1,610,825	910,000	7	1,547,375	27,403	8,034	948,185	22
	Total, Quebec	38,566,666	36,249,703	35,434,291	16,256,000		26,566,625	1,576,975	1,047,339	58,163,451	
23	Nova Scotia	2,000,000	1,860,000	1,860,000	2,291,942	9	1,831,911	244,374		3,051,210	23
24	Merchants of Halifax	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	7	1,934,113	183,029		2,347,804	24
25	People's	80,000	70,000	70,000	24,000	6	691,374	11,593		399,249	25
26	Union	1,500,000	794,550	774,160	412,080	7	748,740	4,817		722,649	26
27	Halifax B. Co.	1,000,000	691,640	591,144	445,591	7	577,895	14,037		690,407	27
28	Yarmouth	300,000	300,000	300,000	30,000	6	82,749	14,368		58,766	28
29	Exchange	280,000	280,000	261,289	30,000	5	49,772			69,787	29
30	Commercial, Windsor	500,000	500,000	350,000	80,000	6	232,597	8,382		347,234	30
	Total, Nova Scotia	9,380,000	7,026,190	6,836,589	5,219,513		6,152,481	478,590		7,825,110	
31	New Brunswick	500,000	500,000	500,000	700,000	12	455,313	51,015		761,972	31
32	People's	180,000	180,000	180,000	150,000	8	136,361	7,011		33,782	32
33	St. Stephen's	200,000	200,000	200,000	45,000	5	112,760	16,286		123,419	33
	Total N. B.	880,000	880,000	880,000	895,000		694,434	75,215		965,173	
34	Summerside, P. E. I.	48,666	48,666	48,666	21,000	7	46,732			69,922	34
35	Merchants, P. E. I.	500,000	200,000	200,000	80,000	8	165,528			366,167	35
36	Brit. Col.	9,743,332	2,919,996	2,919,996	486,666	5	1,102,021	166,567	8,396	4,238,245	36
	Grand Total	82,603,961	67,639,776	66,264,967	33,897,647		53,198,777	2,588,922	2,353,638	106,015,973	

	BANKS. Liabilities—Continued.	Dep. by public pay. after notice on fix day in Can.	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.	Loans from Banks in Can. secu'd	Depos. made by and Balances Due other Bks. in Can.	Balances Due other Bks. or agts in U. K.	Balances Due bks or agts not in Can or U. K.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.		
1	Toronto	\$ 9,489,371			\$ 306,104		\$ 15,334		\$ 15,985,349	1	
2	Commerce	22,283,543	\$1,876,129		274,290	\$2,318,613	56,534	1,276	42,891,113	2	
3	Dominion	12,176,838				170,641			18,118,065	3	
4	Ontario	5,116,404				164,500			8,481,348	4	
5	Standard	5,705,839			3,399	5,130			8,447,691	5	
6	Imperial	9,290,744			1,319				16,629,767	6	
7	Traders	5,402,477			593	208,601	18,682		8,427,377	7	
8	Hamilton	7,047,405			22,575	368,604			12,547,583	8	
9	Ottawa	6,925,040			8,615		100		11,642,211	9	
10	Western	1,652,889			1,010			1,810	2,264,877	10	
	Total, Ontario	85,106,150	1,876,129		617,895	3,286,189	90,650	3,241	145,350,351		
11	Montreal	19,579,691	10,799,725		588,772		2,102		74,660,018	11	
12	British North America	7,810,368	2,076,043		252,771	97,333	76,751	5,914,733	24,230,811	12	
13	Provincial Bk. of Can.	539,333		504,870				2,063	2,304,165	13	
14	D'Lochelega	4,461,349			1,841	104,356	12,776	82,632	7,783,976	14	
15	Molsons	3,992,032			355,469			122	16,390,008	15	
16	Merchants	12,700,795	45,679		934,772			1,093	22,673,283	16	
17	National	2,927,223			15,825				5,657,573	17	
18	Quebec	4,095,823			170,793				9,647,901	18	
19	Union	4,502,290			3,350		8,981		8,593,721	19	
20	St. Jean	200,570						2,329	471,128	20	
21	St. Hyacinthe	88,775						4,600	1,241,229	21	
22	Eastern Townships	4,052,069				33,895	36,000		7,240,847	22	
	Total, Quebec	71,235,423	12,921,452	504,870	2,923,596	235,584	134,509	6,008,574	180,718,325		
23	Nova Scotia	9,550,410	1,905,656		73,904		131,376		16,651,884	23	
24	Merchants of Halifax	7,859,842	856,606		71,091	594,940	304,133	478	14,049,339	24	
25	People's	1,391,243			24,295	9,811			2,818	2,631,346	25
26	Union	2,103,139		1,000,000	58,295	178,786		13,525	2,844,955	26	
27	Halifax B. Co.	2,551,660						401	3,334,421	27	
28	Yarmouth	466,021			1,160				621,066	28	
29	Exchange	151,328			890			1,602	262,980	29	
30	Commercial, Windsor	514,430						12,860	1,156,610	30	
	Total, Nova Scotia	24,693,773	2,791,262	1,000,000	2,963,600	713,537	435,509	31,634	44,251,601		
31	New Brunswick	1,529,142	13,818		26,390				2,892,551	31	
32	People's	213,323			21,032			90	451,654	32	
33	St. Stephen's	177,245			437			6,716	437,361	33	
	Total, New Brunswick	1,919,710	13,818		47,859			6,716	3,721,566		
34	Summerside, P. E. I.	113,646							280,300	34	
35	Merchants, P. E. I.	247,321			1,043	2,011	152		813,072	35	
36	British Col.	934,334	2,746,377		226,085	4,000	152,849	395,370	9,965,103	36	
	Grand total	184,135,857	20,349,448	1,504,870	3,446,113	4,192,311	819,733	6,440,106	385,050,323		

Imperial Bank of Canada bonus 1/2 per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 9 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Standard Bank of Canada bonus of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum.
Eastern Townships Bank bonus of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 3 per cent. per annum.
Molsons Bank bonus of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum.

—A week or two ago it was figured out that the coal strike had cost \$13,000,000, and a large part of this was represented to have been lost by the miners. One of the strike leaders calculates, however, that the strike had not cost the miners anything. Last year the men worked very little more than one-half of the working days. Hence he concludes that

they can lie idle for six weeks without reducing the amount of work there is for them to do in the course of a year. The increase of wages, he thinks, amounts to \$4,000,000 a year. His reasoning, says the New York Journal of Commerce, looks plausible, and if it is as conclusive as it looks the ease with which the strike was instituted is explained.

—The numerous chances for development of water power are attracting many foreign capitalists to Canada. Messrs. A. H. Selling of New York and H. C. Smith of Durango, Mexico, two capitalists recently visiting in Ottawa, says a dispatch from that city, are stated to be interested in a scheme for the utilization of the water power on the Ottawa in the vicinity of Tetroville.

Table with columns: BANKS, ASSETS, Specie, Domin'n Notes, Deposits with Dom Gov't, Notes & Cheq. on other bks, Loans to oth'r bks. in Can., Dep. m'de with & bal'due from other bks. in Can., Due from Bk or Ag in U. K., Bal. due from bks not in Can or UK, Dom and Prov Gov Securitie's, Prov'l or Pub. Sec's not Can., Railway & other bds (deb & stocks), Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks in Can., Call and short ins. not in Canada.

Table with columns: BANKS, Assets, con'd, Current Loans in Canada, Current Loans elsewhere than Can., Loans Gov't of Can., Loans Prov. Govts, Overdue Debts, R. E. beside Bk. premises, Mortg's on R. sold by Bank, Bank Premises, Other Assets, Total Assets, Liabilities of Directors & their firms, Average specie for month, Average of Dom. Notes dur. month, Greatest amt Notes in circ'n dur' mth.

Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," contains bullion purchased at Dawson City. No. 8 Assets consists of balances due by other banks only. Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads" contains bullion purchased at Dawson City.

Some time ago this power was acquired from the Dominion Government and the Governments of Quebec and Ontario, for the purpose of developing it within a certain limit of time. One of the gentlemen interested in the matter is Mr. Dennis Ryan, of St. Paul, Minn.,

who is also in the city and who visited the power in question with these two gentlemen.

—Recent advices from Chicago stated that an order has been issued by the operating department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, by the

terms of which between 1,000 and 1,500 engineers and firemen on that system will receive material increases in their pay. The engineers on the powerful "ten-wheelers" hereafter will receive \$4 for every 100 miles they cover while in the cabs. This is an increase of something like 15 per cent. over the

Sim's Patent Casement Window.

Hinged to Open Inward. Absolutely Watertight. JOHN SIM, Architect, MONTROSE, N.B., Scotland.

Supplied to H.M. Public Works Office, Royal National Lifeboat Institution, &c. Diploma, Edinburgh, 1890. Diploma & Gold Medal, Paris, 1891. Diploma, Birmingham, 1892.

Absolutely watertight, sash rises and opens inwardly, simple, durable. No tax required. Gun metal hinges. With or without springs. Falls automatically when closed. Guaranteed five years. Drawings and particulars on application.

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

EPPS'S COCOA

old schedule. The drivers on the compound engines, which are used almost exclusively in the passenger service, will get \$3.85 for every 100 miles, which is also an increase of 15 per cent., and the firemen on the big locomotives will receive an increase of 10 per cent. per 100 miles, their pay being raised to

\$2.50. Ten hours will be accepted as a day's work on switch engines, instead of eleven hours as at the present time. The scale of the engineers on the switch engines, \$2.70 a day, has not been increased.

The lumbermen and mill owners of British Columbia, says a Vancouver, B.C., dispatch, will probably petition both the Dominion and the Provincial Governments for a ship tonnage bonus to regain for Canadian vessels the carrying trade lost to American ships. They allege that shipping firms in San Francisco have accomplished a competitive movement in connection with recent ship charters, which has had the effect of making it impossible for British Columbia shippers to obtain freight ships except at such advanced rates as absorbs the mill men's profits. Lumber shipments are now costing sixty cents per thousand more than was formerly paid for British bottoms and those interested in the lumber trade assert that it is only by securing lower ocean freight rates that the industry can be profitably carried on.

The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, recently received an illuminated vote of thanks from the Tea Growers' Association of Japan, for his courtesy to their delegates who visited Canada one year ago. The document is signed by Kumao Ito, the Vice-President, who expresses regret that the high duty on Japan teas entering the United States threatens the existence of the Japan tea trade. It is

SECURITIES.		London.	Nov. 15
British Columbia, 1877 5 p.c.		109	113
1897, 4 1/4 per cent ...		93	95
1891-9, 3 p.c.		105	108
Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1860		99	101
1 per cent. loan, 1888-99		102	105
Debs. 1894, 3 1/4 per cent		90	92
2 1/4 p.c. loan, 1897		109	111
Manitoba, 1895-6, 5 p.c.			
SHS Railway and other Stocks.		Nov. 15	
Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874		102	105
1875, 5 p.c.		102	105
1880, 4 1/4 p.c.		103	105
1883, 5 p.c.		109	111
Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p.c. Gua		120	125
1st M. Bds		13 1/2	13 1/2
Buffalo & Lake Huron £10 shr		136	140
do 1/4 p.c. 1st mort.		136	140
do 2nd mort		136	140
Can. Central 6 p.c. M Bds. Int. guar. by Gov.			
Canadian Pacific \$100		113	115
Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c.		99	101
1st M.			
Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock.		67 1/2	67 1/2
2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c.		127	130
1st pref. stock		84 1/2	85 1/2
2nd pref. stock		56 1/2	56 1/2
3rd pref. stock		20 1/2	20 1/2
5 p.c. perp. deb. stock		13 1/2	13 1/2
4 p.c. perp. deb. stock		106	108
Great Western shares, 5 p.c.		127	130
Hamilton & N.W., 5 p.c.			
M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c.		103	106
Montreal & Champlain 5 p.c. 1st mtg. bds		100	102
N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c.		101	103
Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds.		40	43
T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort.		106	108
Well., Grey & Bruce, 7 p.c. bds.		105	108
1st Mort		105	108
St. Law. & Ott. 4 p.c. Bds.		104	106
MUNICIPAL LOANS.			
City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c.		100	108
City of Montreal stg. 5 p.c. 1874		102	104
City of Ottawa, 4 1/4 p.c. stg.		102	105
redeem 1873		106	108
redeem 1876			
City of Quebec, 5 p.c. redeem 1876		109	111
redeem 1878		115	117
City of Toronto, 4 p.c. 1889-93		99	102
5 p.c. stg. con. deb. 1874-1876		104	110
5 p.c. gen. con. deb. 1879		112	115
4 p.c. stg. bonds,		104	106
City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p.c.		108	110
Deb. scrip. 1893, 5 p.c.		111	113
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Canada Company		31	35
Canada North-West Land Co.		4	4
Hudson Bay		22 1/2	22 1/2
BANKS.			
Bank of British Columbia		19	20
" " North America		62	64
" " Montreal		518	522

shown, however, that the factor against the Japan trade is not altogether the high duty, but the growing competition of the Indian Ceylon teas, which cuts the price on the Japan article. There is just as much Japan tea going into the States, but the competition probably virtually forces the producer to pay the duty. The growth of the Indian-Ceylon tea trade is immense. Taking the bulk produced in 1885 as 100, it had grown in 1899 to 261. Far the larger proportion of this goes to Great Britain, but the importation into the United States is doubling year by year. In 1897 it was a little over a million pounds; in 1898 it was over two million last year it was 4,900,000 lbs. This rapid increase is the heaviest factor against the Japanese tea trade.

An improved street car service schedule has been adopted in Toronto. The Yonge street service is cut from 3 to 2 minutes, with a 1 1/2 minute service from 5 to 6.30 p.m. Queen street, during busy hours, is to get a 2 minute

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1900.

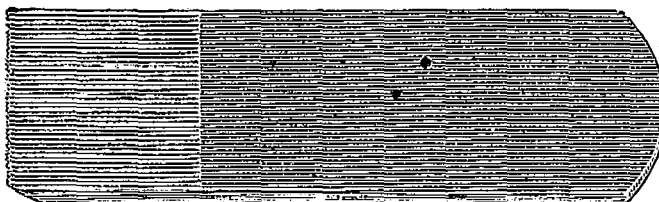
Name of Article.		Wholesale.			Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.	
Boots and Shoes.												
Brogans or Cobourgs		Mens.	Boys.	Youths.	Brooms.				Heavy Chemicals.			
Split Balmorals		\$0 75 0 85	\$0 60 0 65	\$0 55 0 60	Union Jack No. 5, pl. light		2 10 0 00		Bleaching Powder		2 00 4 00	
Kip		0 90 1 10	0 80 0 90	0 70 0 75	Rose 4 varn. hand heavy		3 60 0 00		Blue Vitriol		6 00 7 50	
Buff		1 10 1 20	0 95 1 00	0 80 0 85	Pansy 4 " " medium		3 35 0 00		Brimstone		2 00 2 50	
or Congress		1 20 1 50	1 00 1 20	0 90 1 00	Thistle 4 " " "		3 20 0 00		Caustic Soda 60		0 00 2 50	
Split Boots		1 30 1 75	1 10 1 25	0 90 1 00	Map Leaf A 4 strgs.		3 60 0 00		" 70		0 00 2 75	
Kip		2 10 2 75	1 50 1 75	1 10 1 30	" B 4 " stained		3 30 0 00		Soda Ash		1 25 1 50	
Grain		2 10 2 75	1 50 1 75	1 10 1 30	Shamrock A 4 " varn han		3 30 0 00		Soda Bicarb.		2 25 2 35	
Felt Boots, half fox		\$1 75, \$2 00	full 2 42 2 50	1 10 1 30	" B 4 " stained		3 00 0 00		Sal. Soda		0 75 0 85	
Split Batts or Bals		0 75 0 80	0 65 0 70	0 47 0 50	Daley A 3 strgs varn handle		2 95 0 00		Concentrated		1 50 2 00	
Kip Pebbled or Buff Bals		0 90 1 00	0 80 0 90	0 60 0 70	" B 3 " stained		2 70 0 00		Dyestuffs.			
Pebbled Button, Machine Sewed		1 00 1 10	0 80 1 00	0 70 0 75	Tulip No. 1 3st. med lt.		2 50 0 00		Archil, con		0 27 0 29	
Glazed Buff Button		1 00 1 10	0 90 1 00	0 70 0 75	" 2 3 " light		2 25 0 00		Cutch		0 08 0 09	
Polish Calf		1 25 1 60	1 15 1 25	0 90 1 00	Carling 4 " ord.		2 75 0 00		Ex. Logwood		0 10 0 15	
Dongola Kid 1 quality		1 00 1 10	0 90 0 95	0 75 0 80	Warehouse 4 heavy		3 45 0 00		Chip		2 00 2 50	
" 2		1 15 1 35	1 00 1 15	0 85 0 95	K. 3 str. bamboo handle		2 60 0 00		Indigo (Bengal)		1 50 1 75	
" 3		1 50 2 00	1 20 1 50	1 00 1 10	Drugs & Chemicals				Indigo Madras		0 70 1 00	
Mens' Calf, Bals, Cong or Butt, Goodyear Welt				2 30 3 50	Acid Carbolic Cryst med.		0 35 0 40		Gambler		0 05 0 08	
" Tan Russia Calf, Bals, Cong or Butt, Goodyear Welt				2 50 3 50	Aloes, Caps.		0 18 0 28		Madder		0 10 0 15	
" French Pat. Calf or Enamel Leather Bals, Butt. and Cong.				3 50 4 50	Alum		1 40 1 50		Samac		65 00 70 00	
Ladies' Glaze Dong. Butt. and Bals, Goodyear Welt				2 10 3 00	Borax, xtl.		0 06 0 07		Fish.			
" Turns 1 quality				2 10 3 00	Brom. Potass		0 70 0 80		Bloaters, per box		0 00 0 00	
					Camphor. Ref Rings		0 00 0 8		Labrador Herrings, N.F.		0 00 0 00	
					" Ref oz. ck.		0 85 0 90		No. 1 Shore Herrings		0 00 0 00	
					Citric Acid		0 45 0 50		" Nova Scotia		5 25 5 50	
					Citrate Magnesia lb.		0 00 0 45		Mackerel No. 2, brls.		0 00 15 50	
					Cocaine Hyd. (oz)		7 00 7 50		" 1/4 barrel		0 00 0 10	
					Copperas, per 100 lbs		0 75 0 80		Green Cod, No. 1		4 75 0 00	
					Creska Tartar		0 20 0 25		Green " large		4 75 0 00	
					Epsom Salts		1 50 1 75		No. 2		0 00 3 50	
					Glycerine		0 18 0 20		Large dry Gasps per qnt.		0 00 4 50	
					Gum Arabic per lb.		0 25 0 50		Salmon, bris Lab		14 00 00 00	
					" Trag.		0 50 1 00		" (half bris)		7 00 7 50	
					Insect Powder lb.		0 25 0 40		" Brit. Col bris.		0 00 13 00	
					do per keg, lb.		0 22 0 30		Boneless Fish		0 04 0 00	
					Morphia		1 75 1 85		" Cod		0 05 0 00	
					Oil Peppermint lb.		2 00 2 25		Skinless Cod, case		0 10 4 25	
					Oil Lemon		1 50 1 55		N. S. Salt Herrings, in		2 50 3 00	
					Oplum		4 25 4 50		half-barrels.		1 00 0 00	
					Oxalic Acid		0 08 0 10		Salt Lake Trout, half-bris		1 05 0 00	
					Phosphorus		0 65 0 75		Loch Fyne Herrings, keg			
					Potash Bichromate		0 10 0 12					
					Potash Iodide		3 40 3 75					
					Quinine		0 40 0 50					
					Strychnine		0 65 0 80					
					Tartaric Acid		0 30 0 35					
					Tin Crystals		0 27 0 30					
					Licorice.							
					Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16							
					to lb., 5 lb. boxes,		2 00 0 00					
					Acme Licorice Pellets,							
					cans.		2 00 0 00					
					Licorice Lozenges, 1							
					5 lb. cans.		1 50 0 00					

Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.	
Canned Goods.							
Lobsters, 1/2 to 1 lb.		\$ 1 00	3 25	Corn Beef 1-lb.		1 45	1 65
Sardines		7 00	17 00	" 2-lb.		2 52	3 00
Canadian Sardines		3 75	8 00	" 4-lb.		5 12	0 00
Mackerel		0 00	1 40	" 6-lb.		8 55	9 75
Salmon		1 25	2 00	" 14-lb.		19 00	21 60
Clams, 1-lb tins, per doz.		1 30	1 80	Lunch Tngs 1-lb per doz.		3 00	3 45
Oysters		1 15	1 40	" 2-lb.		6 00	6 80
Tomatoes, 3s. per doz.		0 50	0 90	Ox Tongue, 1 1/2-lb.		0 00	9 50
Peaches, 2-lb.		1 45	1 80	" 2-lb.		8 00	10 80
" 3-lb.		2 25	2 50	" 2 1/2-lb.		0 00	12 50
Pears, 2-lb. tins, per doz		1 31	0 00	" 3-lb.		0 00	13 75
Strawberries, Pres d 2s		0 00	1 65	Deviled Tong's 1/2 lb.		1 00	0 93
Raspberries 2s.		1 45	1 75	Ham, 1/2-lb.		1 00	0 93
Pineapples, 3-lb tin, p. doz		2 30	2 40	Chicken, 1/2-lb.		1 00	1 85
Gooseberries Pres. 2s.		0 00	2 00	Turkey, 1/2-lb.		1 00	1 85
Gr'n Gasps, 2-lb. tins, p. d.		1 31	1 50	Soups, lbs		1 30	1 35
Corn, 2-lb. tins.		0 50	0 85	3 lb Baked Beans.		1 15	1 90
Peas, 2-lb tins.		0 50	0 90	Sliced Bacon, 1/2 lb.		0 00	1 65
String Beans		0 50	0 85	" 1 lb.		0 00	3 00
				" Ham, 1 lb.		0 00	3 00

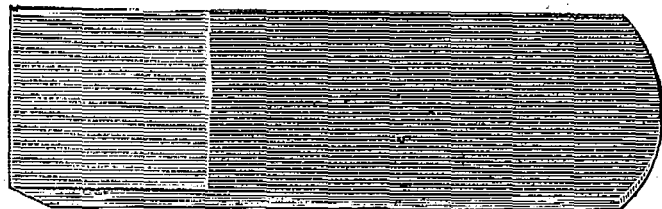
JOHN

KENYON

& CO.



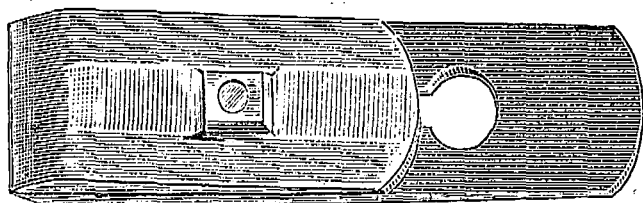
No. 383. Common Tooth Plane Iron.



No. 380. Common Plane Iron, Square Nose.



No. 1. Common Round Nose Plane Iron.



No. 382. Double Irons, S.N.

SHEFFIELD,

ENGLAND.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1900.

Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm Products.		Grain.		Molasses (Barbados), care		Vermicelli, Canadian.....	
Butter: Choicest Cr.....	0 20 1/2 0 21	Old No. 1 Hard, Ft. Will	0 00 0 00	do brls. & 1/2s.....	0 43 1/2 0 44 1/2	Macaroni, ".....	0 05 0 06
Under grades Cr.....	0 19 0 19 1/2	New ".....	0 83 0 83 1/2	Evaporated Apples.....	0 05 0 06	" Italian.....	0 10 0 13
Choicest to fine.....	0 00 0 00	No. 1 Spring, adfoat	0 74 0 74 1/2				
Townships Dairy.....	0 19 0 20	" 2.....	0 00 0 10	Raisins:			
Western ".....	0 18 0 19 1/2	Oats, ex. store.....	0 80 1/2 0 81	Sultanas.....	0 09 0 12	Peel—Citron.....	0 14 0 16
Good to choice.....	3 15 0 18	Barley, No. 1.....	0 00 0 00	Loose Musc. Malaga.....	0 08 1/2 0 10	Orange.....	0 11 0 13
Fresh Rolls.....	0 17 0 18	" No. 2.....	0 45 1/2 0 46	Layers, London.....	0 00 2 40	Lemon.....	0 10 0 12
CHEESE:		Peas, per 60 lbs., adfoat.....	0 66 1/2 0 67	Con. Cluster.....	0 00 2 75		
Finest Swit., Col'd.....	0 10 0 10 1/2	Rye.....	0 65 1/2 0 65 1/2	Extra Dessert.....	0 00 3 25	Chocolate	
do Oct.....	0 00 0 00	Buckwheat.....	0 51 1/2 0 52	Royal Baking M.....	0 00 3 75	Vanilla, yel. wrap. 24 x 1/2 lb	0 34 0 36
Eastern.....	0 69 1/2 0 10			Valencia.....	0 07 1/2 0 69	do Chamois do do	0 43 0 49
Eggs: Select new.....	0 20 0 22	Groceries		do Selected.....	0 00 0 08 1/2	do Pink do do	0 50 0 56
Limed.....	0 14 1/2 0 15 1/2	Tea, (Ht.-Oest & Cad.)..	0 17 0 18	do Layers.....	0 00 0 68 1/2	do Blue do do	0 58 0 66
Cold storage.....	0 14 0 16	Japan, com. to med. D..	0 19 0 20	do Currants, Provincials.....	0 11 0 13	Tripp, Van. Green do do	0 50 0 56
No. 2.....	0 12 0 13	" good med. to fine.....	0 22 1/2 0 25	do Filatras.....	0 00 0 13	do do Lilac do do	0 58 0 66
Hops: N. Y. State, per lb.	0 14 0 15	" choicest.....	0 26 1/2 0 26	do Patras.....	0 00 0 00	do do Bronze do do	0 65 0 74
Pacific Coast, ".....	0 14 0 14 1/2	" fancy.....	0 26 1/2 0 36	do Vostizzas.....	0 00 0 14	do do White do do	0 73 0 82
Canadian ".....	0 13 1/2 0 19	" dust.....	0 07 1/2 0 09	do Prunes, Cal.....	0 06 0 11	Unsweet'd blue prem do	0 38 0 49
German ".....	0 23 0 35	Y. Hyson, com. to good.....	0 15 0 20	do do French.....	0 04 0 05	Starch:	
English ".....	0 30 0 00	" fine to finest, D	0 30 0 45	Figs in bags.....	0 05 1/2 0 00	Can. Laundry.....	0 04 1/2 0 00
British Columbia ".....	0 18 0 25	Gunpowder, Moyuna.....	0 22 0 25	" new layers.....	0 05 0 18	Silver Gloss.....	0 00 0 07 1/2
Hog Products:		" good.....	0 25 0 35	Dates.....	0 05 0 08	Benson's Prep. Corn.....	0 00 0 05 1/2
Bacon, smoked, per lb.....	0 12 0 14	Pingsey med to good.....	0 15 0 16	Sh. Almonds, bxs.....	0 25 0 35	" Sat. Chr. label.....	0 07 1/2 0 00
Hams, city cured, ".....	0 12 0 14	" fine to finest.....	0 19 0 23	S. S. Tarragona.....	0 13 1/2 0 14	Can. Pure Corn.....	0 00 0 05 1/2
Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl.....	19 50 21 00	Oolong.....	0 28 0 42	Walnuts.....	0 00 0 08 1/2	No. 1 Wh. blue 48 lb.....	0 05 1/2 0 00
do mess.....	19 00 23 00	Congou, common.....	0 10 0 16	" Grenoble.....	0 13 0 14	Vinegar: less 10 p.c. dis.	
Dressed Hogs, light.....	7 00 7 25	" good common.....	0 17 0 20	do Filberts.....	0 10 0 11	Imp Trip.....	0 33 0 00
heavy.....	6 75 7 00	" med. to good.....	0 22 0 27 1/2	Bulk mixed Candy, per lb.....	0 05 1/2 0 05	Cote D'or.....	0 23 0 00
Lard, per lb Can pure.....	0 09 1/2 0 10	" fine to finest.....	0 52 0 35	Iskling Soda, 112 lb. keg.....	0 00 1 70	Crystal Pickling.....	0 23 0 00
Com. Refined.....	0 07 1/2 0 08 1/2	Indian.....	0 15 0 23	Spices: Cassia..... mata	0 12 0 15	W. W. XXX.....	0 25 0 00
SEEDS:		Darfleings.....	0 35 0 45	Mace..... chests	0 90 1 20	W. W. XX.....	0 20 0 00
Clover, red, per lb.....	0 08 1/2 0 10	Ceylon.....	0 15 0 35	Cloves.....	6 15 0 16	W. W. X.....	0 17 0 00
Timothy, (Can'n) per bsh.....	2 00 2 50	Coffees, Mocha (green)—	0 25 0 26	Nutmegs.....	6 55 1 00	Pure Malt.....	0 45 0 00
Western ".....	1 50 1 80	Java.....	0 23 0 25	Jamaica ginger, bl.....	0 08 0 15	Older X.....	0 17 0 00
Flax 56 lbs.....	1 50 2 00	Maracabo.....	0 17 0 18	" unbl.....	0 07 0 14	" XXX.....	0 27 0 00
Fall Rye.....	0 75 0 90	Jamaica.....	0 17 1/2 18 1/2	African ".....	0 08 0 10	Soap: Best Laundry.....	0 05 0 05
Millet.....	0 75 0 90	Rio.....	0 11 0 15	Pimento.....	0 10 0 12	" Common.....	0 02 1/2 0 04
Hungarian.....	0 75 0 90	Plantation Ceylon.....	0 27 0 29	Pepper, Black.....	0 17 0 19	Matches: Telegraph.....	4 00 4 20
SUNDRIES:		Chicoory.....	0 06 0 11	White.....	0 25 0 27	" Telephone.....	4 00 4 20
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 40 0 50	Canadian do.....	0 00 0 06	Mustard, 4 lb Jar, Eng.....	0 72 0 75	" Tiger.....	4 00 4 20
Honey, White Clov., Comb.....	0 13 0 14 1/2	Sugars: Factory.		" 1 lb.....	0 23 0 25 1/2	" Farior, 200's.....	0 00 0 00
Extracted.....	0 08 0 10	Ex Granulated, brls.....	0 00 4 75	Rice, C. C.....	0 00 3 00	Diamond Jubilee.....	0 00 4 50
Beeswax.....	0 25 0 30	German gran'd.....	0 06 0 00	" standard B.....	0 00 3 10	Walkerville.....	1 70 1 85
Beans: prime.....	1 40 1 45	Ex Ground, in brls.....	0 00 5 40	" Patna..... 100 lb.	4 12 1/2 4 62 1/2	Washboards:	
do. Best hand picked.....	1 00 1 55	" in bxs.....	0 00 5 60	" Burmah.....	4 00 4 10	Royal Lily.....	1 60 0 00
Sugar Maple.....	0 69 0 10	Powdered, in brls.....	0 00 5 05	" Crystal Japan.....	5 00 5 10	do Rose.....	1 65 0 00
Syrup Maple, wine gala.....	0 50 0 60	" boxes.....	0 00 5 40	" Carolina..... 100 lb	6 50 7 00	Globe.....	1 65 0 00
		Paris Lumps, in brls.....	0 00 5 40	Pot Barley, bag 48 lbs.....	0 00 2 00	Improved Globe.....	1 50 0 00
		" half brls.....	0 00 5 50	Pearl " per lb.....	0 03 0 05		
		" 100-lb bxs.....	0 00 5 40	Tapioca, Pearl.....	0 00 0 04 1/2		
		" 50-lb bxs.....	0 00 5 50	" Flake.....	0 00 0 05		
		Branded Yellows.....	3 25 4 55	Gelatine, 1 qt pk.....	1 15 0 00		
				" 1/2 qt pk.....	1 75 0 00		

service and a 4 instead of 6 minute service during the day. Queen and Dundas is the same. The belt line is to be 3 minutes instead of 4; Winchester 4 instead of 6; Parliament 4 instead of 7; Bathurst 3 instead of 4 during busy hours; College and Yonge 3 minutes instead of 6 in the evening and 5 minutes instead of 8 at noon. King street gets a 2 and 3 minute service during busy hours and 5 instead of 6 minute service during the day. This is doubly commendable at the beginning of winter when the public are less desirous of waiting and when it is more difficult for the company to keep its service regular.

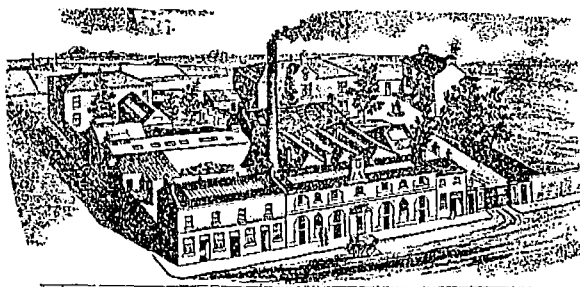
—Coal outcroppings have been traced 17 miles along Chignik Bay, 325 miles from Unimak Pass, Alaska, says a Minneapolis dispatch. Claims covering the best part of the vast deposits have been filed. The manager of the Apollo gold mines at Ungu, says the veins uncovered to date are four and a half, five and nine feet thick, comprising excellent lignite and bituminous coal. In the spring diamond drills will be employed to determine the depth and continuity of the deposits and development will commence on a large scale. The veins are situated near tide-water, and only five miles distant is a

sheltered harbor, where steamers or sailing vessels can load in safety. The deposits are so large as to make certain a permanent supply for Alaskan towns. This alone will affect the Pacific coast coal supply.

—The Cincinnati Price Current gives the average corn crop of the last five years at a little over two billion bushels, 25 per cent. more than the average for the five previous years. The average crop from 1886 to 1890 was about midway between the averages of the last two five-year periods. In the first of the three five-year periods the average exports were 60,000,000 bushels, in the second 49,000,000 bushels, and in the last five years 174,000,000. The annual exports ranged from 100,000,000, an amount never before reached except in 1890, to 209,000,000 reached in 1898 and in the year just passed. The Department of Agriculture calculates that during the past five years the average amount of corn shipped out of the country where raised had been 450,000,000 bushels, 22 per cent. of the production. The Price Current thinks that not over 15 per cent. of the production reaches commercial channels.

—The Canadian Cannery Association met in Toronto recently. In reviewing the business of the past year, the bulk of the output was found to have been disposed of, only about 23 per cent. remaining in the hands of the packers. This was considered a very favorable showing compared with two years ago. It was stated that there would be no change in prices. The members of the Association, say the export trade is handicapped by high

Special terms to Canadians under the New Tariff.



DUNDEE AND ARBROATH CONFECTIONS AND PRESERVE MANUFACTURING COY. LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Jams, Jellies, Confectionery, Marmalades,

— AND —

Gandied Peels.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1900.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware.		Coil Chain—No. 4		Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.		Tallow, cake	
Antimony	\$ 104 0 11	3 75 0 00	3 75 0 00	7 00 0 00	7 00 0 00	0 00 0 06	0 00 0 06
Tin. Block, L & F, 7 D.	0 00 0 34	3 85 0 00	3 85 0 00	less 15 p.c.	less 15 p.c.	0 04 0 04	0 04 0 04
" Straits	0 00 0 00	3 85 0 00	3 85 0 00			0 04 0 04	0 04 0 04
" Strip	0 00 0 38	3 25 0 00	3 25 0 00	Zinc:		0 00 0 02	0 00 0 02
Copper: Ingot	0 154 0 00	3 20 0 00	3 20 0 00	Spelter, per 100 lbs.	0 00 5 50		
CUT NAIL SCHEDULE.		3 15 0 00	3 15 0 00	Sheet, Zinc	6 00 6 25		
Base Price, per Keg, car lots	2 25 0 00	Galvanized Staples—		Black Sheet Iron.		Leather	
Less quantity	2 35 0 00	100 lb. box, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4	3 75 0 00	Per 100 lbs.		No. 1 B. A. Sole	0 26 0 27
Extras—Over and above 300,		Bright, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4	3 25 0 00	8 to 16 gauge	2 85 0 00	No. 2 B. A. Sole	0 25 0 26
40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails.		Galvanised Iron:		18 to 20 do	2 55 0 00	No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole	0 23 0 24
Out and Fence Nails—		Queen's Head,		22 to 24 do	2 60 0 00	Light medium & heavy	0 23 0 23
16 and 20d Hot Cut, per 100 lbs	0 05 0 00	or equal,		25 do	2 75 0 00	No. 2	0 26 0 27
10 and 12d "	0 10 0 00	Comet		28 do	2 85 0 00	Harness	0 81 0 84
8 and 9d "	0 15 0 00	do		30 do	2 85 0 00	Upper, heavy	0 34 0 36
6 and 7d "	0 20 0 00	do		32 do	2 85 0 00	Upper, light	0 35 0 37
4 and 5d "	0 40 0 00	do		35 gauge	4 40 4 65	Grained Upper	0 34 0 35
3d "	0 65 0 00	Iron Horse Shoes:		Wire:		Scotch Grain	0 35 0 38
2d "	1 00 0 00	No. 2 and larger	0 00 3 75	Plain galv'd, No. 5	4 52 0 00	Kip Skins, French	0 60 0 65
Out spikes 10c, per Keg ad-		No. 1 and smaller	0 00 3 50	do do No. 6, 7, 8	3 85 0 00	English	0 45 0 55
vance.		Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	1 60 base	do do No. 10	4 00 0 00	Canada Kip	0 60 0 60
Fine blued nails—		Car lots	0 00 0 00	do do No. 11	4 00 0 00	Hemlock Calf	0 60 0 70
2d per 100 lbs	1 00 0 00	Norway, base	4 25 0 00	do do No. 12	3 25 0 00	" Light	0 60 0 80
3d "	1 50 0 00	Am. Sh. St. 1, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 in.	3 10 0 00	do do No. 13	3 35 0 00	French Calf	0 85 1 10
Coating Box, Tobacco Box		" " " "	3 25 0 00	do do No. 14	4 40 0 00	Split, light and medium	0 23 0 25
and Flooring Nails—		" " " "	3 40 0 00	do do No. 15	4 40 0 00	" heavy	0 17 0 20
20 to 30d per 100 lbs	0 55 0 00	" " " "	3 40 0 00	do do No. 16	5 15 0 00	" small	0 18 0 20
10 to 16d "	0 60 0 00	" " " "	3 65 0 00	Barbed Wire—	3 30 f.o.b.	Leather Board, Canada	0 06 0 10
8 and 9d "	0 65 0 00	" " " "	3 85 0 00	Spring Wire per 100, 1.00	Montreal.	Enameled Cow, per ft.	0 16 0 18
6 and 7d "	0 70 0 00	" " " "	3 85 0 00	net extra.		Pebble Grain	0 12 0 14
4 and 5d "	0 95 0 00	" " " "	3 85 0 00	Iron and Steel Wire pl'n		Glove Grain	0 12 0 13
3d "	1 20 0 00	" " " "	3 85 0 00	6 to 9 "	" 80 base.	B. Calf	0 15 0 20
Finishing nails—		Boiler plates, iron, 1/4 in.	0 00 1 75	Rope.		Brush (Cow) Kid	0 11 0 13
1/2 inch and longer per 100 lbs	0 60 0 00	and larger	0 00 3 10	" 7-16 and up	0 00	Buff	0 13 0 16
3/4 and 2 1/2 inch	0 65 0 00	Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in.	30c over base of ordin-	" 5/16 "	0 09	Russetts, light	0 35 0 40
2 and 2 1/2 "	0 70 0 00	iron, smaller size Extra	0 00 0 00	" 3/4 "	0 09	" heavy	0 25 0 30
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 "	0 95 0 00	Canada Plates:		" 3/8 "	0 10	" No. 2	0 35 0 40
1 1/4 "	1 20 0 00	Full P. lish.	8 75	" 3-18 "	0 10	Saddlers' doz.	7 50 9 00
1 1/2 "	1 50 0 00	Ord. 52 sheets	2 90	Manilla, 7-16 & lgr.	0 12 1/2	Int. French Calf	0 65 0 76
Slatting nails—		" 60 do	3 00	" 5/16 "	0 13	English Oak lb	0 30 0 35
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 inch per 100 lbs.	0 95 0 00	" 75 do	3 10	" 3-16 "	0 13 1/2	Dongola, extra	0 38 0 42
1 1/4 "	1 20 0 00	" All bright	3 60	Lath yarn	0 08	" No. 1	0 20 0 22
1 1/2 "	1 50 0 00	Black Iron pipe, 1/2 in.	2 80	Wire Nails.		" ordinary	0 14 0 16
Common barrel nails—		3/4 in.	2 80	Base Price carload	2 75	Colored Pebbles	0 13 0 16
1 1/2 inch per 100 lbs	1 00 0 00	1/2 in.	8 05	Less than "	2 85	" Calf	0 16 0 22
1 1/4 "	1 25 0 00	1 in.	4 35	2d extra	1 00	Oils	
1 1/2 "	1 50 0 00	1 1/2 in.	5 95	2d f	1 00	Cod Oil	0 35 0 40
Clinch nails—		2 in.	9 45	3d "	0 65	S. R. Pale Seal	0 00 0 56
3/4 inch and longer per 100 lbs	0 60 0 00	per 100 ft. nett.		4d and 5d "	0 40	Straw Seal	0 45 0 50
2 1/4 and 2 1/2 inch	0 65 0 00	Steel, cast per lb.	0 00 base	6d and 7d "	0 30	Cod Liver Oil, Nhd. Norw	1 00 1 10
2 and 2 1/2 inch	0 70 0 00	" Spring, 100 lbs.	3 10 0 00	8d and 9d "	0 15	" Norwegian	1 25 1 35
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 "	0 95 0 00	" Tire	1 95 base	10d and 12d "	0 10	Castor Oil	0 09 0 10
1 1/4 "	1 20 0 00	" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs.	1 85 base	16d and 20d "	0 05	Castor Oil brls.	0 08 0 09 1/2
1 1/2 "	1 50 0 00	" Toe Calk	2 75	30d to 60d "	0 05	Lard Oil, Extra	0 75 0 85
Sharp and fat pressed nails		" Machinery	3 25 base		Base	" "	0 65 0 76
3/4 inch and longer per 100 lbs.	1 35 0 00	" Harrow Tooth	3 25	Hides and Tallow		Linseed, raw, nett.	0 81 0 82
2 1/4 and 2 1/2 inch	1 50 0 00	Tin Plates:		Montreal Green Hides		" boiled, nett	0 84 0 85
2 and 2 1/2 "	1 65 0 00	10 Coke, 14 x 20	4 50	" No. 1	0 00 0 09	Olive, pure	0 90 1 10
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 "	1 85 0 00	10 Charcoal, 14 x 20	4 75 4 80	" No. 2	0 00 0 08	Extra, qt., per case	3 00 3 70
1 1/4 "	2 50 0 00	1 X Charcoal	5 75	" No. 3	0 00 0 07	Turpentine, nett	0 63 0 64
1 1/2 "	3 00 0 00	1 X X	6 75	Tanners pay \$1 extra for		Benzine (small lots)	0 00 0 24
Coll Chain—No. 6	0 11 0 00	Terne Plate 10, 20 x 28	8 50 box	sorted, cured & inspect'd		do (round lots)	0 17 0 18
" 6	0 10 0 00	Russ. Sheet Iron	0 10 1/2 0 10	Sheepskins	1 00 1 10	Petroleum:	
" 4	0 09 0 00	Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts.	7 75 8 00	Clips	0 00 0 00	Gasoline	0 20 0 21
" 3	0 09 0 00	22 and 24 gauge case lots	7 50 7 75	Lambskins each	0 00 0 30	Silver Star	0 15 0 16
" 1/2 inch	0 07 0 00	26 gauge	7 75 8 00	Calfskins	0 00 0 08	Imperial Acme	0 16 0 17
" 3/8 inch	4 60 0 00	Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs;	0 00 4 60	" No. 1	0 00 0 08	American W. W.	0 17 0 18 1/2
" 1/2 "	4 20 0 00	Sheet,	4 00 4 25	" No. 2	0 00 0 08	Acetal	0 18 0 19
" 3/4 "	4 00 0 00	Shot, 100 lb., less 7 1/2 p.c.	0 00 6 50	Horse hides	1 50 2 00		

inland and ocean rates, but they are doing everything to push it, even to South Africa. They expressed appreciation of the efforts of the Montreal Board of Trade to get fair marine rates and hoped the Government would take every step to place the Montreal route in a position to compete on equal terms with New York. Among those members present were H. I. Mathers, Lakeport, Ont. president; F. R. Lalor, Dunnville; W. Innes, Simcoe; S. Nesbitt, Brighton; Daniel Mitchell, Aylmer; Fred. Miller, Picton; W. B. Boulton, Picton; Messrs. Breckenridge, and Dolke, Hamilton; Mr. Boulton, Waterford; Mr. Fenton, St. Catharines, and Mr. Ferguson, Delhi.

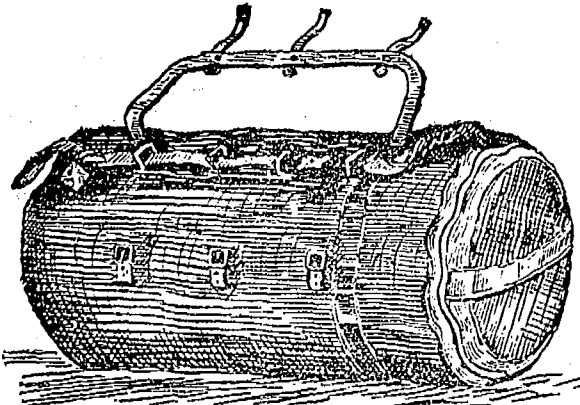
—According to a Winnipeg despatch, Mr. C. C. Castle, the recently appointed Warehouse Commissioner, has already issued 505 licenses for elevators and warehouses. At several points visited throughout the country the commissioner found that the elevators were complying with the provisions of the act. In regard to complaints received Mr. Castle said:—"A number of complaints have reached me from sections chiefly operated by the Northern Pacific Railway that wheat was being drawn away from towns along the road and marketed at adjacent towns on the C.P.R., owing to the fact that better

prices were paid there. The explanation of this is that the two large milling companies—Ogilvie's and the Lake of the Woods—are not buying wheat along the Northern Pacific, and as this is a miller's year, owing to the light-

ness of the crop, the mills must necessarily be eager buyers, as the two large concerns will absorb about 7-10ths of the estimated crop this year. The farmers living in districts where these concerns operate are to-day selling

S. & H. BORBRIDGE

88 & 90 Rideau, 15 to 23 Mosgrove Sts., OTTAWA.
Manufacturers of the following KLONDYKE GOODS:



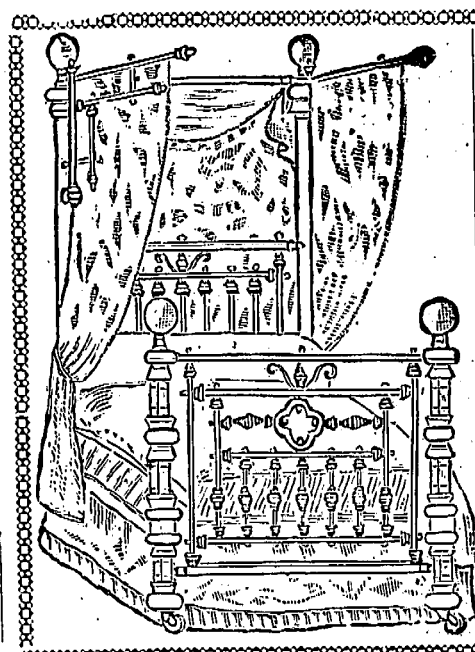
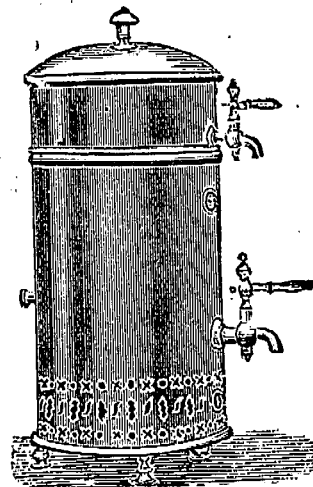
Rubber Kit Bags, Dumage Bags, Sleeping Bags, Pack Straps, Pack Bags, Pack Saddles, Klondyke Boots, Klondyke Shoes, Been Skin Oil Tanned and Hair Lined Moccasins, Harness, Mexican English and all other kinds of Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Bags, Satchels, Horse Clothing, &c., &c.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
	\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.
Glass.		Salt—Continued.		Capstan Cigarettes, 10s. 50s.	\$ c. \$ c.	Ports—	\$ c. \$ c.
United inches, 50 to 25.....	0 00 2 00	Special Dairy, per brl.	2 00 2 50	Gold Flake, 10s., 50s.....	0 15 0 75	Tarragona.....	1 10 1 50
do 26 to 40.....	0 00 2 10	quarters	0 45 0 50	Three Castles, 10s., 50s.....	0 20 1 00	Sandeman.....	2 00 6 00
do 41 to 50.....	0 00 4 50	Spl Cheese Salt p bag 200lb	1 25 1 50	Gold Tip, 50s., 100s.....	1 25 2 50	Warter & May sPorts gal.	2 10 6 50
do 51 to 50.....	0 00 4 75	Turk's Island per bush....	0 30 0 35	Gerth's Smoking, per lb....	0 00 1 60	Sherries—Per arlin	2 00 6 50
Paints, &c.		Tobacco—Cut Smoking.		Wool.		Wisdom & Warter's Sher-	
Lead pure 50 to 100 lb. kgs.	0 00 6 50	No. 1 Black Chewing, cads	0 50 0 65	Fleece.....	0 16 0 17	ries.....per gal.....	2 00 6 50
do No. 1.....	0 00 6 12 1/2	No. 2 do	0 59 0 00	do clothing.....	0 00 0 00	Clarets—	
do No. 2.....	0 00 5 75	Old Chum, in pkg., 10s and	0 00 0 82	Tub Wash.....	0 00 0 00	St. Juliens.....	2 50 2 55
do No. 3.....	0 08 5 37 1/2	12s.....	0 00 0 82	Failed, combing.....	0 20 0 21	Barton & Guestier.....	4 00 25 00
White Lead dry.....	5 50 6 00	Old Chum, in tins, lbs. and	0 00 0 82	do super.....	0 00 0 00	Nat. Johnson & Sons.....	4 00 25 00
Red Lead.....	5 00 5 50	1/2s.....	0 00 0 82	do extra.....	0 00 0 00	J. Calvet & Co.....	4 50 40 00
Venetian Red Eng'h.....	1 50 1 75	3/4s.....	0 00 0 85	B. A. Scoured.....	0 36 0 37 1/2	Champagnes—	
Yel. Ochre, French.....	1 25 3 00	Old Chum, 1-6 tins.....	0 00 0 85	Natal.....	0 18 0 21	Gomery, Fils & Co.....	28 00 30 00
Whiting, ordinary.....	0 45 0 50	Puritan, in pkgs., 1-11s.....	0 00 0 85	Caps, greasy.....	0 00 0 00	G. H. Munum.....	28 00 30 00
do Golders.....	0 60 0 70	do 1/2 lb. tins.....	0 00 0 83	Australian greasy.....	0 00 0 00	Ferrier, Jouet & Co.....	28 00 30 00
do Paris, do.....	0 85 1 00	do 1 lb. tins.....	0 00 0 80	California.....	0 12 0 15	Brandies—Hennessy ..gal.	
English Cement, cask.....	2 40 2 50	Cut Cavendish, in pkg., 1-10s	0 00 1 00	Waste.		1 Star.....cases	7 00 8 50
Belgian Cement.....	1 90 2 30	Durham, in bags, 1-12s and	0 00 1 00	No. 1, White Cotton.....	0 00 0 00		12 75 14 00
Fire Bricks per 1000.....	17 00 24 00	1-6s.....	0 00 1 00	" 2, " ".....	0 00 0 00	Scotch Whiskeys	
Fire Clay.....	1 50 1 75	Durham, 1 lb. drums.....	0 00 1 00	" 3, " ".....	0 00 0 00	Dewars Scotch extra spec.	9 25 9 50
Rosin.....	2 75 4 50	Ritchie's Navy Cut, 1-5 tins.	0 00 1 05	No. 1, Colored Cotton.....	0 00 0 00	Spl. Liqueur.....	12 25 12 50
Glue—		do Smoking Mixture,	0 00 0 95	" 2, " ".....	0 00 0 00	Extra spl. Liqueur.....	16 25 16 50
Domestic Broken Sheet.....	0 13 0 15	Ritchie's Smoking Mixture,	0 00 0 80	" 3, " ".....	0 00 0 00	Gin—	
French Casks.....	0 11 0 13	1-10s.....	0 00 0 80	Wines, Liqueurs, &c.		De Kuyper red cases.....	0 00 11 50
do bris.....	0 00 0 14	Unique, 1-15 pkgs.....	0 00 0 68	Ale—English.....qts	2 50 2 55	do green do.....	0 00 6 00
American White, bris.....	0 16 0 20	do in pkgs., 1 lb.....	0 00 0 61	" " " ".....qts	1 52 1 57 1/2	do violet.....	0 00 2 65
Coopers' Glue.....	0 20 0 25	do in pkgs., 1/2 lb.....	0 00 0 60	Porter—		do hds.....	2 15 3 00
Golden Ochre.....	0 04 0 7 1/2	O. K. Mixture, in pkgs., 15s..	0 00 0 61	Dublin Stout...qts	2 40 2 45	Irish Whisky—	
Brunswick Green.....	0 04 0 10	Ping Tobaccos—		do do ..pts	1 57 1 62 1/2	Geo Roe & Co. 1 star, qts	9 50 0 00
French Imperial Green.....	0 12 0 16	Ritchie's Derby Smoking,	0 00 0 63	Spirits Canadian—per gal.	4 50 4 60	do do 3 stars, qts	9 70 10 50
Vermillionette.....	0 12 0 16	Solace, 3s, 3s and 16s.....	0 00 0 70	Alcohol.....60. O. P.	4 15 4 25	John Jamieson & Co.....	9 50 11 50
Genutins Quicksilver.....	0 90 0 95	Ritchie's Old Virginia Smok-	0 00 0 70	do ..20. U. P.	2 20 2 30	Angostura Bitters, per	
No. 1 Furnit's Varn' h, pr. gl	0 65 0 70	ing Twist, 3 1/2s.....	0 00 0 70	Club Whisky.....U. P.....	3 60 0 00	case of 2 doz.....	14 50 15 00
a do	0 75 1 00	Old Virginia Solace, 3 1/2s... do Thin, 9s.....	0 00 0 67	Corby's IXL Rye, qts.....	8 00 8 50	Banagher Irish Whisky, qts	9 75 10 25
Brown Japan.....	0 60 0 75	Ritchie's Old Chum Chewing	0 00 0 67	do do per gal.....	6 00 6 50	do do do per gal.....	4 00 4 25
Black Japan.....	50 70 75	Solace, Thick and Thin 9s, (6 lb. cads).....	0 00 0 67	XTC " ".....	gal.2,20,2,30	Watson's Old Irish, qts, pr. cs	6 75 7 75
Orange Shellac, No. 1.....	0 70 1 80	Standard, 9 1-3s, 6 lb. cads... do Thin, 9s.....	0 00 0 67	Rye Whisky.....	gal.2,20,2,30	do do pts per ca.	7 75 9 75
do do Pure.....	1 90 2 00	W. D. & H. O. Willis, (E. A. Gerth, agent.)	0 00 0 50	Canadian Wines			
White do.....	1 25 2 40	Westward Ho, 1/2 lb. tins... Meridian (Cavendish) 1/2 lb..	0 00 0 75	Golden Diana, qts.....	5 00 0 00		
Patty Bulk 100 lb. brl.....	0 00 1 95	Traveller.....	0 00 0 50	Fine Old Port.....	5 00 1 25		
Parisgreen in drum 1 lb. pk.	0 18 0 19 1/2	Three Castles.....	0 00 0 50	Niagara ".....	5 00 1 25		
Salt.		Bristol Birds Eye.....	0 00 0 50	Burgundy ".....	4 50 1 00		
Liverpool per bag.....	0 40 0 45	Capstan Navy Cut.....	0 00 0 50	Claret ".....	4 50 1 00		
Canadian, in small bags... Canadian, Quarters..... Factory Filled per bag... do Quarters.....	2 10 3 00 0 27 0 50 0 90 1 25 0 27 0 35			Dry Concord ".....	4 50 1 00		

wheat at a premium over its export value. This will account in a measure for the fact that farmers are marketing as much as they can at points which are operated by the large milling companies."

—A merchant of St. John's, Nfld., while in Montreal this week on a return trip from the U.S. markets thus referred to the conditions of the island:—"What is wanted in Newfoundland and has been required for forty years, or since the sister colonies started their enterprising railroad projects and other great undertakings that helped to develop their resources, is men of capital. We have them, but the question naturally arises since the recent election: Are we going to bar our doors against such men? Not in this progressive age. We cannot stand still, and it is my belief that not many months will have elapsed before the people cry out with a much louder voice than that which was heard a few weeks ago. Their appeal will be 'Give Reid what he seeks that he may keep the wheels of industry going, and give us the much desired labor we need in this colony.' Labor is the greatest requirement of our people. It is impossible for any Government to furnish labor to meet this, as the patronage often drifts into wrong channels or into those who less often require it. Wherein Mr. Reid's promises of labor would have been of great advantage and benefit to the people is its source, which would be of substantial value to them. No better evidence can be given of this than the excellent condition of the working people of the country in the last four years. There has not been any destitution prevailing during this period. We were periodically confronted with this previously and in my opinion shall

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The QUEEN CITY OIL COMPANY, Limited,
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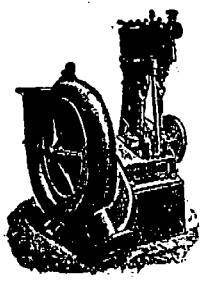
be again and that very soon, if men of enterprise and capital of the Reid stamp are not encouraged and their vast interests generously fostered. The report that the merchants of the colony favored the Bond Government is erroneous, as the majority of them were neutral."

—The Dominion Statistician, Mr. George Johnson, has compiled figures relating to the 34 electric railways of Canada. During the year ended December 31, 1899, the 630 miles of track were so used that the total number of miles run by cars was 29,646,847. The number of passengers carried was 104-

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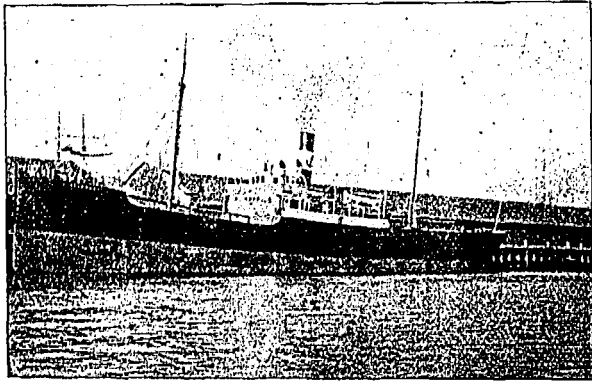
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033,659, equal to carrying every man, woman and child in the Dominion twenty times. The mileage run and the passengers carried show that for each mile run the railways carried 3½ passengers. Compared with the previous year, the number of passengers carried increased nearly nine and one-half millions, and the number of miles run by over a million; the passengers carried per mile increased from 3½ to 4½. The number of transfers given in Toronto was over 10½ millions. These are not included in the total of passengers carried. The amount of paid-up capital invested in electric railways is \$21,700,000. The steam railways in 1899 carried 16,168,191 passengers, running a train mileage of 25,292,856, thus making an average of 1½ passengers per mile. The electric cars travelled over 4 1-3 million miles more than the passenger and mixed trains of the steam railways. Together the steam and electric railways carried over 120 million passengers, and the proportion was about 13 by steam to 87 by electricity.

—Reports from the coal regions of Pennsylvania refer to the great activity at present prevailing. The output of collieries in operation, says an Altoona dispatch, which had decreased during the recent campaign, is exceeding all previous records. Options for thousands of acres went begging a month ago, but not a single acre in this section is on the market to-day. Possi-

THE DUNDEE SHIPBUILDERS CO., LTD., Established 1842
 Successors to ALEXANDER STEPHEN & SONS.
Iron, Steel and Wood Shipbuilders and Repairers.
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bly the most important of the recent deals was consummated by Attorney A. H. Levy, of Hamilton, Canada, who represents John Hamilton, a Canadian capitalist. Levy appeared in the field a few days after the election and secured options on sixty tracts. He has filed a bond for the purchase money, over \$500,000. The New York Central Railroad is running a feeder into the undeveloped section. A 30-mile spur will be run from Hillside to Indiana, a

distance of 30 miles, tapping a field of great richness. The Pennsylvania is running a new line through the Black Log section, where a field of equal richness is awaiting development. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad, a feeder for the New York Central, has arranged to open up nearly 100,000 acres of undeveloped territory in the Dubois region within six months. The big operating company in this field is the Rochester & Pittsburg Company, a con-

cern which has been active in large purchases within the last two weeks. The new holdings of this company alone, secured in two weeks, are estimated at a little less than \$500,000 in value. Small purchases of coal and timber lands are innumerable. Farmers are disposing of pasture fields hitherto rated at \$1 an acre for hundreds. Mining experts are swarming over the field, discovering coal where it was not even suspected.

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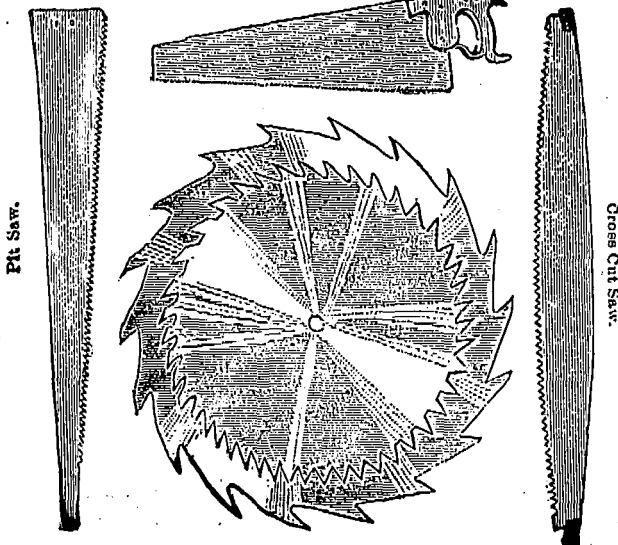
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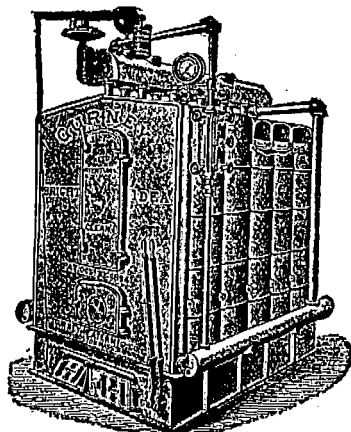
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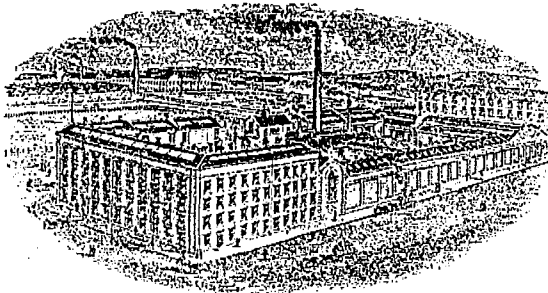
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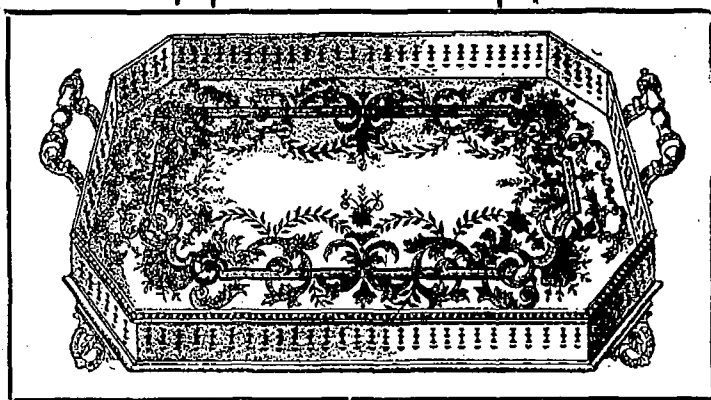
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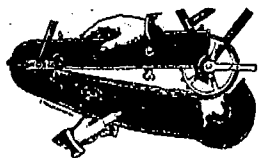
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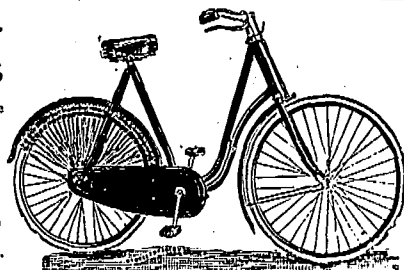
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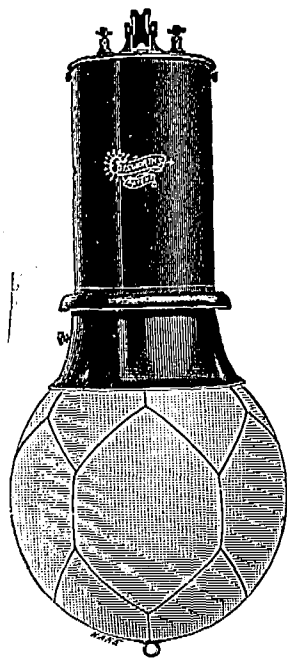
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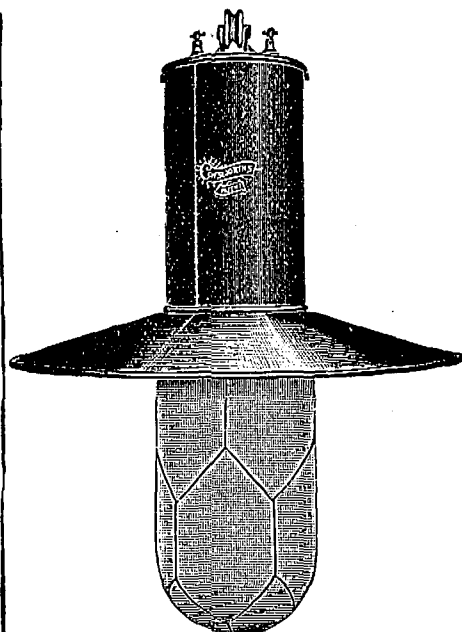


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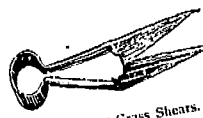
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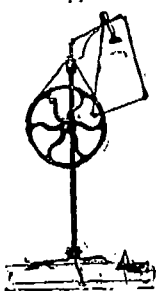
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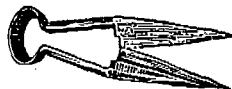
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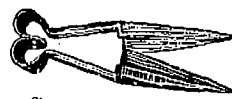
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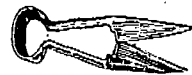
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British American Fire and Marine.....	15,000	3½-6mos.	\$50	\$50	100
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Confederation Life.....	10,000	7¼ 6mos.	100	10
Western Assurance.....	25,000	5-6mos.	40	20	115
Guarantee Co. of North America.....	13,372	6	50	50

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—Quotations on the London Market, Nov. 17, 1900. Market value p. p'd up sh.

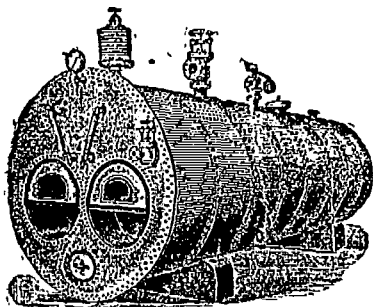
Alliance Assur.....	250,000	8s. p.s.	20	2 1-5	9½	10½
Atlas.....	24,000	24 p.s.	50	6	52½	£36
British and Foreign Marine.....	67,000	25	20	4	19½	30½
Calcuttan.....	21,500	12s. p.s.	25	5	5	36 7-1
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.....	50,000	2½	50	5	42	43
Guardian Fire and Life.....	200,000	9	10	5	9½	10
Imperial Fire.....	60,000	25	20	5	24½	25½
Lancashire Fire.....	136,403	5	20	2	2½	3
Lion Fire.....	100,000	3	2½	1½	3½	5
London and Lancashire Fire.....	85,100	22	25	2½	17½	18
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,882	20	25	12½	49	51
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	2	7½	7½
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life... Northern Fire and Life.....	391,752 38,000	90 *22½	50 100	2 10	45 74	46 76
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life.....	110,000	80s. p.s.	25	6½	37	38
Norwich Union Fire.....	11,000	*33½	100	12	114	117
Phoenix Fire.....	58,776	35	50	5	53	57
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	125,234	58½	20	10	49	51
Sun Fire.....	240,000	8s 6d p.s.	10	10	10½	11
Union.....	45,000	18 p.s.	10	4	21½	22½

*Excluding periodical cash bonus.

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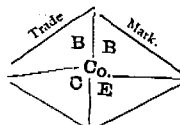
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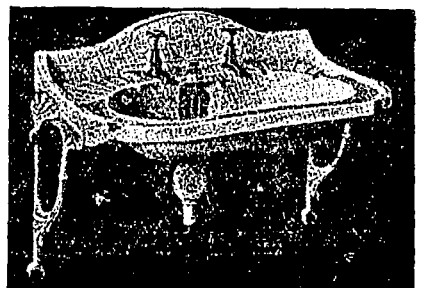
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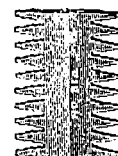


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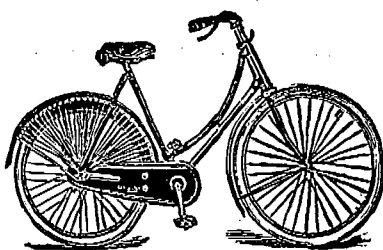
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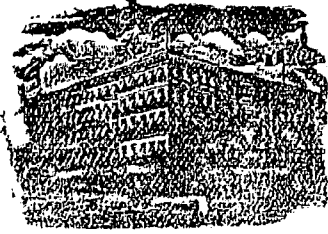
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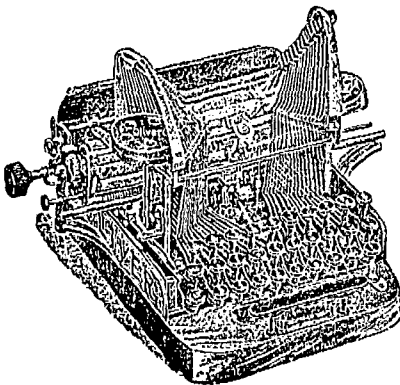
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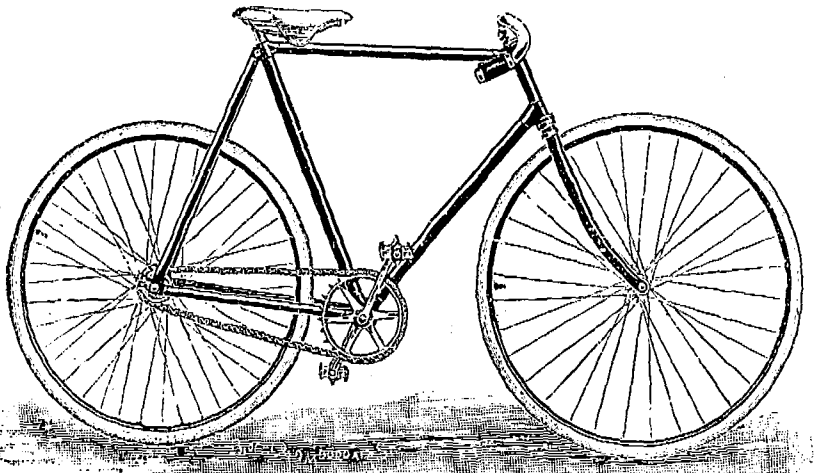
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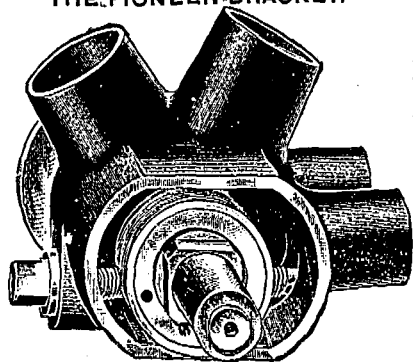
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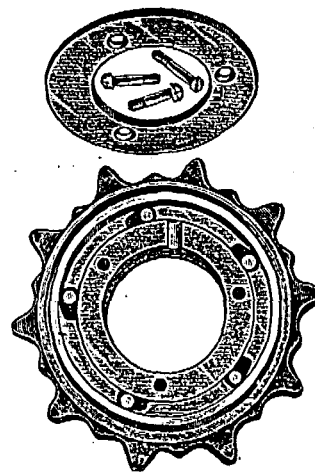


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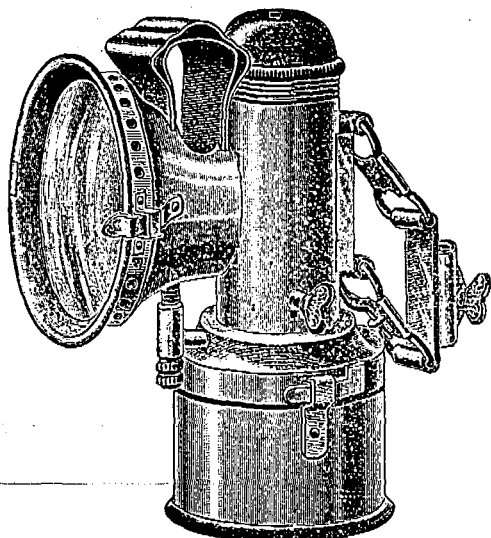
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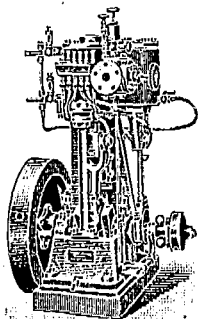
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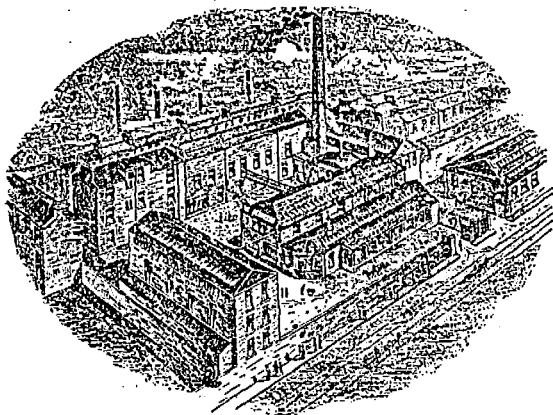
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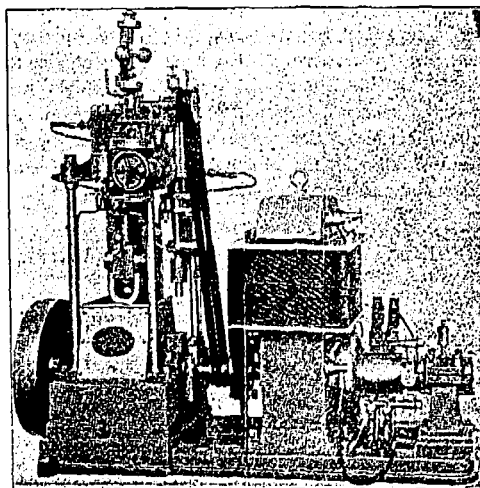
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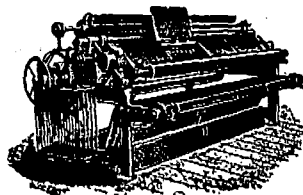
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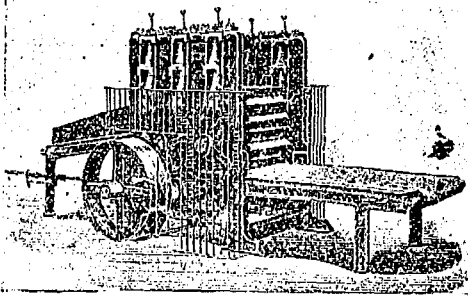


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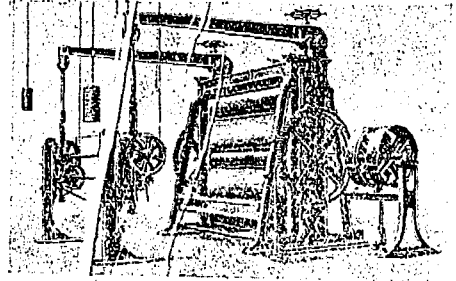
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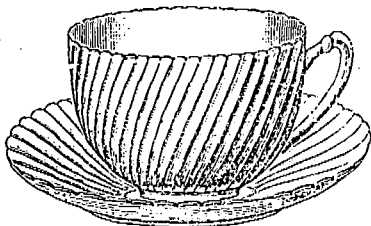
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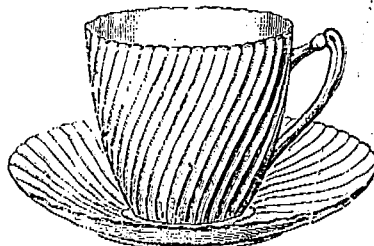
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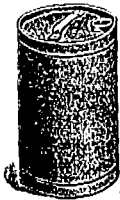


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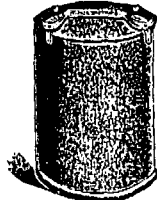
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283 St. Patrick Street
MONTREAL.

Telegraphic Address: "Rees, Dundee."

W.M. REES & CO., LTD., The Dundee Tin and Sheet Metal Works,
DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF Oil Drums, Tapers, Paint & Ink Kegs.



Oil Drum.



Plain Keg.



Hooped Keg.

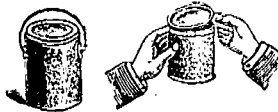


Taper Can.



Tins for Biscuits, Jams, Coffee, etc.. and Confectionery Tins of every description.

Lever-top Tins for Paint, Enamel, Syrups, Soap, &c.; Oil and Varnish Cans; Tin Containers of every description for Dry Goods.



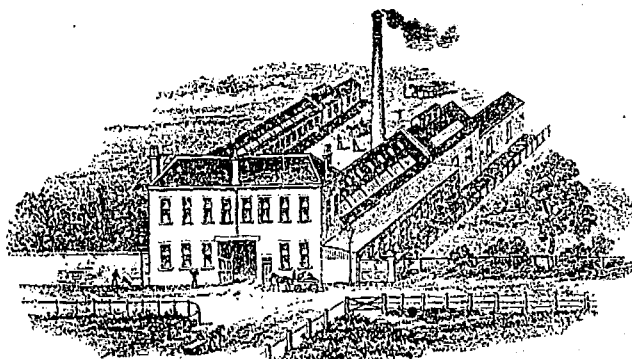
Quality Guaranteed. Prices on Application. Contractors for every description of Tin and Sheet Metal Goods.

Telegram, "SHUTTLE, DUNDEE."



ESTABLISHED 1853

McGregor & Balfour, LTD.,



Shuttle, Bobbin, Picker Spring and Spindle Manufacturers. Leather Factors, Mill. Factory and Engineers' Furnishers.

NORTH TAY WORKS.
DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Insurance.

The Federal Life ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, CANADA.

Capital and Assets - - - - \$1,689,660.80
 Surplus to Policyholders - - - 723,257.77
 Paid Policyholders in 1899 - - - 125,454.89

MOST DESIRABLE POLICY CONTRACTS.

JAS. H. BEATTY, President.
 DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.
 J. K. McCUTCHEON, Sup't. of Agencies.
 H. RUSSELL POPHAM, Provincial Manager.

The Best Company FOR THE BEST RISKS

Is the one that is most rigid in its selection and classification of risks; the most careful in the selection of its investments and the most economical and progressive in its management.

If you think of insuring study the record of

The Temperance & General Life Assurance Co'y.

from it you will learn of its unparalleled record with regard to mortality and prompt returns from investments.

If you are in every respect a first class risk, write for literature or consult an agent of the Company.

Hon. G. W. ROSS, President.
 H. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, Globe Building, TORONTO.

Scottish Union and National INSURANCE COMPANY,
 Of Edinburgh, Scotland.

ESTABLISHED 1804.

M. BENNETT, Jr., Gen. Manager North American Branch, Hartford, Conn.
 Capital \$30,000,000 Invested Funds \$13,500,000
 Total Assets 34,472,705 Deposited with Dom. Govt., 125,000
 (Market value.)

WALTER KAVANAGH, Resident Agent, 117 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: 112-118 King St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

The following figures taken from the last financial statement show the unexcelled financial position to which the Company has attained. It has

Assets \$ 3,509,043.20
 Cash Income..... 893,642.39
 Net Surplus..... 468,023.85
 Insurance in Force..... 23,706,675.00

L. GOLDMAN, Secretary.
 WM. McCABE, Man. Dir.

Messrs. AULT and McCONKEY,
 Managers for Province of Quebec,
 180 St. James St., Montreal.

Insurance.

British * America ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO,

Incorporated 1833.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital, \$750,000.00
 Total Assets, over \$1,473,586.05
 Losses Paid since organization, .. \$18,707,996.75

Geo. A. Cox, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-Pres. P. H. SIMS, Secretary
 C. R. G. JOHNSON, Res. Agent, 1733 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

The Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1896

Assets, - \$184,935,690.80

Reserve on Policies (American Table, 4 p.c.)..... \$168,221,916
 Liabilities other than Reserve 1,623,951
 Surplus..... 15,089,822
 Receipts from all sources 41,953,745
 Payments to Policy holders..... 20,858,472
 Whole Life Risks assumed and renewed, 219,368 policies 637,726,278
 Risks in force : 273,213 policies, amounting to..... 801,867,478

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

AGENTS WANTED. Apply to

FAYETTE BROWN, Manager, MONTREAL.

(FOUNDED 1825.)

Law Union & Crown Ins. Co.,

(OF LONDON.)

Assets exceed, - - - \$22,000,000.

Fire risks accepted on most every description of insurable property.

Canadian Head Office : BEAVER HALL, MONTREAL

J. E. E. DICKSON, Manager.

Agents Wanted throughout Canada.

There are Two Sides to the Printing Question

Your Side and Our Side

—With every Advantage on Your Side.

SEND FOR OUR ESTIMATES

Journal of Commerce Job Department.

171 St. James Street.

The JOHN L. CASSIDY CO., Ltd.,

....IMPORTERS OF....

China, Crockery and Glassware,
 FROM ALL COUNTRIES.

339, 341-343 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL, Que.,

BRANCHES—Ottawa, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Victoria, B.C.

The Canada Accident Assurance Company.

Head Office, MONTREAL.

A Canadian Company for Canadian Business

ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS.

Surplus 50 p.c. of Paid-Up Capital above all liabilities including Capital Stock

T. H. HUDSON, Manager.
 R. WILSON SMITH, President.

NEW YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

Gain in Insurance in force 1899
\$117,850,865

AN UNPARALLELED RECORD.

Applications invited by the undersigned for general and special agencies, and management of territory from experienced Life Insurance men, as well as from those wishing to acquire training and experience.

WESTERN CAN. BR., 496 1/2 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
N. B. BR., 120 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.
TORONTO BRANCH, 6 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.
HALIFAX BR., Barrington and Prince Sts.

R. HOPE ATKINSON.

AGENCY DIRECTOR,

Company's Building, MONTREAL

J. DUNCAN DAVISON

Imperial Bdg. 107 St. James Street,
Montreal.

→ . . . COMMISSIONER

For Following Provinces:

Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Available Assets, - - \$58,553,900
Funds Invested in Canada, - \$2,110,000

Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent features of this Company.

Canada Board of Directors:

EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Chairman.
WENTWORTH J. BUCHANAN, Deputy Chairman.

A. F. GAULT, SAML. FINLEY, E. S. CLOUSTON.

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

Head Office, Canada Branch:

MONTREAL.

THE WATERLOO MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company.

Established in 1862. Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

Total Assets, Jan. 1, '94, \$349,734.71.

GEORGE RANDALL, Esq., President; JOHN SMITH, Esq., Vice President; Frank Haight, Esq., Manager; John Killer, Esq., Inspector.

UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES

ARE ISSUED
BY THE . . .

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Cash Values,
Extended Insurance,
Paid up Policies,
GUARANTEED.

Full information sent on application.

H. J. JOHNSTON,

Prov. Manager,

174 ST. JAMES ST.,
MONTREAL.

W. C. MACDONALD,
Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD,

Managing Director.

Head Office, - TORONTO.

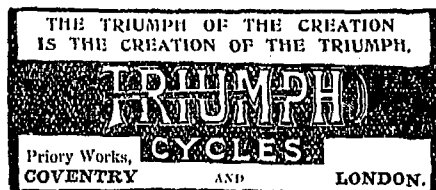
LIFE INSURANCE AGENCIES.

THE ROYAL-VICTORIA LIFE INSURANCE CO. of Canada, (CAPITAL \$1,000,000)

has several GENERAL and DISTRICT agencies not yet allotted, and is prepared to give LIBERAL CONTRACTS to energetic, intelligent, and reliable agents. To men who can make a success of a good agency (whether experienced or not) a splendid opportunity is offered. Negotiations will be treated in strict confidence, if desired.

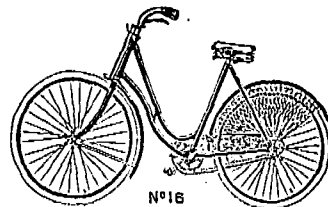
Communicate with Mr. H. C. THOMAS, Superintendent of Agencies, TORONTO; Mr. W. T. STEWART, Superintendent of Agencies, HALIFAX; Mr. ADAM REID, Manager, WINNIPEG; Mr. W. M. HAIGHT, Manager, VANCOUVER, or with

DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S., General Manager, - - - Head Office, MONTREAL, Canada.



Triumph Cycle Co.,

LIMITED.
COVENTRY, ENGLAND



WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

Assets, over \$2,320,000.00
Income for Year ending 31st December, 1898, over 2,530,000.00

Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.

Hon. Geo. Cox, Pres. J. J. KENNY Vice-Pres. & Man.-Dir.
C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.

Montreal Branch, - - 189 ST. JAMES STREET.

ROBT. BICKERDIKE, Manager.

HOULT & CHARLTON, City Agents.

THE IMPERIAL

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FIRE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$6,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 1,500,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER 8,000,000

Canadian Branch:

COMPANY'S BUILDING, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.
G. R. KEARLEY, RESIDENT MANAGER.

Victoria-Montreal Fire Insurance COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Capital Authorized.....\$1,000,000
Capital Fully Subscribed..... 400,000

"Deposit made with the Dominion Government for the protection of Policyholders."

THOMAS A. TEMPLE & SONS,

GENERAL MANAGERS,

183 St. James Street (Temple Building),
Montreal, Canada.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of London, England.

FIRE LIFE MARINE

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns of the Dominion.

HEAD OFFICE, Canadian Branch, - MONTREAL
JAMES MCGREGOR, Manager.