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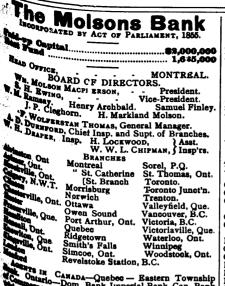
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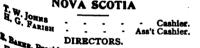
Toronto, March 26th, 1900.

GEO. P. REID General Manager



Revelstoke Station, B.C. Revelstoke Station, B.C. A. Ontario-Dom. Bank, Imperial Bank, Can, Bank Mora, Snew Brunswick-Bank of New Bruns-Mora, Sootia-Halifar Banking Company, Bank Mora, Sootia-Halifar Bank, British Columbia-Bank Manitoba and Northwest-Imperial Bank of C. Summerside Bank. British Columbia-Bank Manitoba and Northwest-Imperial Bank of Comment Busors-London-Par's Bank, Limited. Is al Weine, Grenfell & Co., Ltd. Liverpool-The Manitoba and Northwest-Imperial Bank. France, Paris-Societe Generale, Credit Ly-Mark, Bank, Det Co. Belgium, Antwerp-Mark, Cider, Peabody & Co. Poriland-Cassoo Mark, Kidder, Peabody & Co. Poriland-Cassoo Marking National Bank. Butte, Montana-First Mathematical Bank, Pirist National Bank. The Bank, San Franceson and Pacific Cossi-Marking Bank, First National Bank, Piliadelphia-Corn Ex-Mathematical Bank, First National Bank, Cleveland Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, Marking Bank, First National Bank, Cossi-Marking Bank, Fourth Street National Bank. Marking Bank, Fourth Street National Bank, Marking Bank, Bank Janeting Corolarsoo Marking Bank, Fourth Street National Bank, Marking Bank, Fourth Street National Bank, Marking Bank, Bank Janeting Corolarsoo Marking Bank, Fourth Street National Bank, Marking Bank, Bank Janeting Corolarsoo Marking Bank, Bank Janeting Corolarsoo Marki





Barr, President. C. B. BROWN, Vice-President. Righ Cann. S. A. Crowell. John Lovitt.

Aller - The Merchants Bank of Halfar. CORRESPONDENTS AT Loba. The Merchants Bank of Halfar. Low York. The Bank of Montreal & Molsons Bank. Water - The National Citisens Bank. Marchant Consolication National Bank. Marchant State - The Union Bank of London.

ANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS: AG



 Board of Directors.

 Be Hart,
 Vice-President.

 J. J. Stewart, W. H. Webb. G. J. Troop.

 Baso Orrice,
 D. R. Clarke, Cashler.

 Baso Orrice,
 AGENCIES

 HALIFAX, N.S.

 Baso Orrice,
 AGENCIES

 Baso Orrice,
 AGENCIES

 Baso Orrice,
 AGENCIES

 Baso Orrice,
 N.S. Shediae.

 Agencies, N.S., Lanenburg, N.S., Shediae.
 Shediae.

 Agencies, C.S., Praserville, One., Canso, N.S., One., Canso, N.S., Shediae.
 Shediae.

 Agencies, C.S., Praserville, P.Q., Grand Falle
 Shake Benk of New York

 Balae Benk of New York
 New York

 Bastand National Bank
 Boston

 Montreal
 Montreal

### UNION BANK OF GANADA CAPITAL PAID UP - - - \$3,000,000 REST - - \$450,000 HEAD OFFICE, ANDREW THOMSON, Esg., JAMES KING, M.P.P. C. Thomson, Esg., B. J. Hale, Esg. W. Price, Esg. E. E. WEBE, J. G. BILETT, F. W. S. CRISPO, BRANCHES. CUBBEC OUBBEC President. B. J. Hale, Esg. W. Price, Esg. ANAGER J. MANAGER J. S. BILETT, F. W. S. CRISPO, BRANCHES. J. OF, BILLA'I, BLLA'I, F. W. S. CRISPO, BRANCHES. Boissevain, Indian Head, Boissevain, Indian Head, Calgary,N.W.T. Lethbridge, Carleton Place, MacLeod,NWT Ont. Man. Carran, Man. Merickwille, Carrana, Man. Merickwille, Gretna, Man. Minnedosa, Gretna, Man. Montreal, Que Hartney, Man N.W T Hastinga, Ont, N.W T Holland, Man. Mooreen, Max. Norwood, Opt. Pincher Creek, N.W.T. N.W.T. Killarney, Man. Lethbridge, N.W.T. MacLeod, NWT Manitou, Man. Merrickville, Ont. Quebec, Que. (St. Lewis St. Regina, N.W.T Shelburne, Ont. Smith's Falls, Ont. Souris, Man Toronto, Ont, Virden, Man. Wawanesa, Man.

Melita, Man. Minnedosa, Man Montreal, Que. Moosomin, N.W.T Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Morden, Man. Neppawa, Man Wiarton, Ont. FOREIGN AGENTS.

### INCORPORATED 1879.



# Capital gaid-up Reserve Fund BOARD OF DIR CTORS: Computer (all past-up) 1,000,000 Beserve Fund 1,000,000 BOARD OF DIR CTORS: President JOHN STUART, Vice-Fresident JOHN Proctor, George Roach, A. T. Wood, M.P. A. B. Lee (Toronto), William Gibson, M.P. Cashier. H. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashier Berlin, Hamiota, Man. Palmerston, Byth, Jarvis, Oat. Plum Coulee, Man Carman, Man. Lucknow, Simcoe, Chealey, Manitou, Man. Southampton Delhi, Milton, Toronto, Gorgetown, Morden, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Grimsby, Niagara Falls, Winkler, Man, Batton St. Owen Sound, Winnipeg, Man. BRTISH CORRESPONDENTS: National Bank, CorRESPONDENTS: National Provincial Bank of England (Lid.), London, AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS: Fourth National Bank, Hanover National Bank, New York. International Trust Co., Boston. York. Interasional Bank of Commerce Kansas City. National Bank of Commerce Kansas City.

**Bank of Hamilton** 

HAMILTON.

HEAD OFFICE,

### The National Bank of Scotland, LIMITED

NEAD OFFICE - EDINBURGH, THOMAS HECTOR SMITH, Genera Manager. GBORG GEORGE B. HART, Secretary

London Office-37 Micholas Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager. The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domicticd in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application. All other Banking business connected with England and Sociland is also transacted.

1805





The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive. The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the Bankirg House, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 16th May next, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. LAFRANCE, Manager. Quebec, 20th March, 1900.	Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-up Reserve and Surplus
THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1885. Authorized Capital. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. C D. WARREN, Esq., President. JOHN DRYNAN, Esq., Vice-President. W. J. Thomas, Esq., J. H. Beatty, Esq., Thorold. C. Kloepfer, Esq., M.P., Guelph.	Debenture 1, 2 of Interest payable half-yee Executors and Tru law to invest in De Head Office-King
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO	LONDON &
H. S. STRATHY, General Manager. J. A. M. ALLEY Inspector. Arthur, Ont. BRANCHES Ayumer, Ont Ingersoll, Ridgetown, Drayton, Leamington, Sarnia, Dutton. Newcastle, Ont. Strathroy, Bimira, North Bay, St. Mary's Gienoce, Orillia, Sudbury, Ont. Geneiph, Port Hope, Tilsonburg Hamilton, Sturgeon Fails, Ont. Windsor. BANKERS. Gereat Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange National Bank.	GEO. R. R. CC Capital Subscribed, "Paid-up. Rest MONEY TO LEND ON MUNICIPAL DEB TO INVESTOR on Debentures at Interest and Pa Britain or Cana Rates on application to
ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. INCORPORATED 1886. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Sesorve, W. H. TODD, President. F. GRANT, Cashier. AGENTS. Londou-Messrs. Gipn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York. N.B.A. Boston-Globe	THE D Savings and In LONDOR

National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Western Loan and Trust Company, Limited.

pany cannot be appointed directly to trusts, such as as-signees, etc. Therefore, Mr. Stephens will act on behalf of the Company in all such cases, the Company assuming all responsibility and reliability in regard to any trusts which may be placed in his hands.



THE MONETARY TIMES



Municipal, Government and Railway Bonds bought and sold. Can always supply bonds suitable for deposit with Dominion Government.

STOCKS. New York, Monireal, and Toronto Stock purchased or Cash or on margin and carried at the lowest rates of nterest.

H. O'HARA, & CO. Members of the firm-H. O'Hara, H. R. O'Hara Members Toronto Stock Exchange), W. J. O'Hara Member Toronto Stock Exchange).

J. F. RUTTAN REAL ESTATE, INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE. PORT ARTHUR & FORT WILLIAM.

Post Offi Address-Port Arthur, Ont.

GEORGE KERR. WALTER R. MORSON.

KERR & MORSON STOCK BROKERS McKinnon Building, - TORONTO Deal in all Domestic and Foreign Securities, including Mining Stocks.

Mining Stocks. N. Y. Correspondents: HENRY CLEWS & Co.

Established 1857

**JENKINS & HARDY** 

Successors to R. & T. JENKINS

Accountants and Estate Agents

15± Toronto Street, Toronto.

### A Trust Company

is established for the purpose of transacting business for others in the capacity of trustee, executor, administrator and general agent, and has every facility for realising estates and making safe investments of trust funds. A private executor or trustee has the cares of his own business affairs and can give but little time to the duies of his trust. A strong trust company is a thoroughly reliable trustee, executor or administrator. Bafe Deposit Boxes to Rent.

### THE TRUSTS and GUARANTEE CO., Limited

CAPITAL - - \$2,000,000 14 King Street West, TORONTO, Office and Safe Deposit Vaults. President-HON. J. R. STRATTON. T. P. COFFEE, Manager.

### In Winnipeg

and throughout the Province of Manitoba THE MONETARY TIMES is represented by

Mr. W. E. Barley,

357 Cumberland St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

### MITCHELL BOARD OF TRADE.

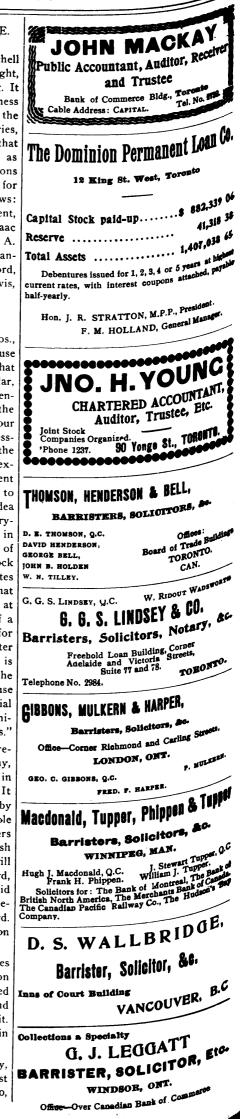
At the annual meeting of the Mitchell Board of Trade held last Friday night, the secretary's report was encouraging. It showed that there had been no business failures among the business men of the town during the year; that the factories, though not numerous, were busy, and that Mitchell still maintained its reputation as one of the best cattle shipping stations on the G.T.R. Officers of the board for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, W. G. Hinds; vice-president, S. R. Stuart; secretary-treasurer, Isaac Hord; council, John Broderick, Α. Cameron, William Forrester, R. D. Hannah, E. F. Davis, A. Burritt, T. S. Ford, W. Thomson, F. Dufton, Fred. Davis, William Lester, W. Bailey.

CLOSE upon the failure of Harper Bros., another long-established publishing house in the United States suspends. It is that of D. Appleton & Co., whose circular, issued last month, announces "the suspension of our personal operation of the business which three generations of our family have uninterruptedly and successfully pursued." The necessity for the suspension arises largely through the extension of our business on the instalment contract basis (which contracts amount to fully \$900,000, now outstanding). An idea of the lock-up of capital involved in carrying on such a business as this is given in the single fact that out of \$3,604,028 of assets, there is \$830,000 in plates and stock in process, besides \$360,000 in the plates of special books. The trouble is that their capital (their surplus is shown at \$446.398), is inadequate to the carrying of a business that involves so long waiting for instalment sales to mature. As the matter is put by an American paper, there is "no such interior decay as caused the Harper troubles, but rather an unwise use of some of the less legitimate commercial methods which are resorted to by furniture, sewing machine, and piano dealers."

A SPECIAL general meeting of shareholders in the Hall Mines Company, Limited, of British Columbia, was held in London, England, on March 16th. It was stated that an offer had been made by a Canadian firm to take over the whole property. A committee of shareholders was formed, and according to the British Columbia Review, the old directors will retire, with the exception of Robert Ward, of Victoria. The temporary board is said to be S. Boulnois, D. H. Gibb (or Freeman), Charles Harvey and Robert Ward. The aim appears to be the reconstruction of the company,

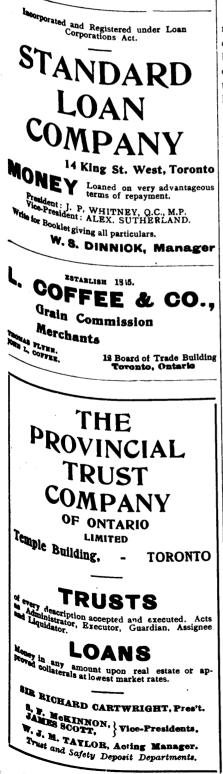
ONE hundred and forty-five employees of the Hamilton Bridge Works went on strike last week. The riveters demanded an increase in wages of 10 per cent., and when it was not at once acceded to, quit. The bridgemen and others went out in sympathy.

THE hardware store of G. F. Beverley, at St. John, was destroyed by fire last Friday night, entailing a loss of \$10,000, partially covered by insurance.





The contractors have not quite completed becomeny for Henry A. Taylor, Draper, the local Block. Toronto, to move back to his Homes, which have during the past two houlds been undergoing expensive alterations. and is showing a splendid range of the new-times in imported woolens for the spring and then to gentlemen desiring it any time. Apol-is at a gentlemen desiring it any time. Apol-is act an 'unpact' state, but it is only a mat-bound of a few days when he will be able to an-pointed the handsomest and best ap-bound the formal opening of what will be pointed ordered clothing house in the Do-



### Mercantile Summary.

THE Shawenegan Water and Power Company propose to transmit power to Montreal over a line 80 miles in length. They will start by transmitting 5,000 horse power.

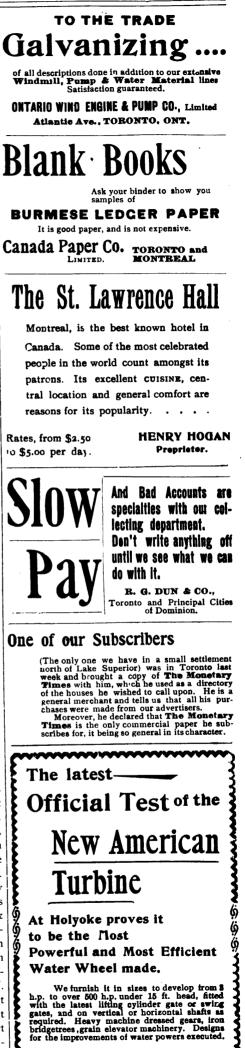
WORK was recommenced on Tuesday on the Grand Trunk Railway Company's new general traffic building in Montreal. It is intended to have it completed by July, 1901.

A FAKIR duped several Woodstock merchants by selling them revolving show cases for goods, which, when wound up, he said would run eight days. In reality they would run about two hours-just long enough for him to get out of town. In Brantford he was arrested and forced to disgorge. This was probably the same man about whom a letter appeared in the Monetary Times last week.

ONE of the oldest East End dry goods merchants in Montreal, L. E. Beauchamp, is reported embarrassed. His busines record of some 35 years is without previous flaw but it is unfortunately true that trade has left his neighborhood, and he has been over-weighted for some years with a large amount of property, carrying a considerable yearly interest, and his merchandise creditors have suggested a composition at the rate of 75 cents, payments spread over eighteen months. The bulk of his liabilities is in mortgage.

JOSEPH ST. JULIEN, of Rigaud, Que., formerly a farmer, but of late keeping a small store and peddling, offers his creditors 25 cents on the dollar.---P. Mc-Donald & Co., St. Justin de Newton, Que., lately reported failed, has arranged to pay creditors 40 per cent. of their claims .----- Hill & Bracey, engaged in the manufacture of butter tubs, at Bolton Centre, Que., are reported embarrassed, and a meeting of their creditors is called. -The assignment is noted of L. D. Taylor, a baker at Lachute Mills, Que. He owes about \$800.---Mrs. A. W. Tonks, a milliner at Richmond. Oue., has assigned.---C. B. Paisson, general dealer at St. Samuel de Gayhurst, Que., recently insolvent, has arranged a compromise.

WE hear of the assignment of Charles E. Spragge, carrying on business at Montreal, as the Harvey Medicine Co. The liabilities are figured at \$34.360, largely to relatives. He was formerly in the hardware trade, and acquired the patent medicine business of the late M. H. Brissette, in 1897.—A. Granger, dry goods, Montreal, reported last week as failed, is offering 35 cents.-David & Robert, dealers in flour and feed, Montreal, want their creditors to accept ten per cent. on liabilities of \$3,400.---Joseph Beaulieu, dealer in provisions, has arranged a compromise at 20 cents.---J. M. Lepine, hotelkeeper, has filed consent to assign.----A demand of assignment has been made upon the Vaillancourt Shoe Co., of which Mrs. Benjamin Vaillancourt figures as the legal owner. The business is of a limited manufacturing character, and has been less than two years afloat.



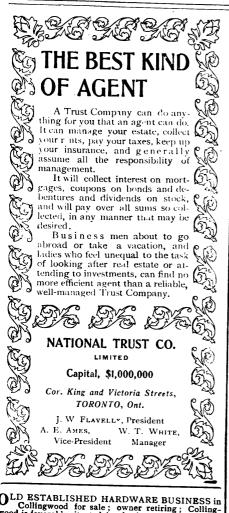
1809

4

THE WM. KENNEDY & SONS, LIMITED OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Montreal Office-Y. M. C. A. Building. \_\_\_\_\_A

#### THE MONETARY TIMES



OLD ESTABLISHED HARDWARE BUSINESS in Collingwood for sale; owner retiring; Colling-wood is favorably situated for business, being terminus of two railways; was fine harbor, with large fiset of first-class steamers, giving access to all mills and points on Georgian Bay and upper lakes; has also large saw and planing mills, meat factory, tannery, dry-dock and ship-yard; also projected blast furnaces and rolling mills. Apply to J. HENDERSON, Barrie.

### Chance for a Smart Young Man

Twenty manufacturers within a radius of about thirty miles of each other are desirous of engaging, conjointly, the services of a smart young man to look after their adver-tising matter. He must be prepared to locate in one of the cities or towns in their vicin-ity and to give each concern an equal portion ity and to give each concern an equal portion of his time at stated intervals. He must have of his time at stated intervals. He must have the ability to prepare advertisements for trade journals and weeklies, get up catalogues, book-lets, circulars, etc., and in fact attend faithfully to the department of publicity and promotion of each of his clients. Income will be not less than \$1,000 annually. Apply by letter,

"GOOD CHANCE,"

### Mercantile Summary.

A HALIFAX despatch states that Mr. Michael Dwyer, head of the firm of John Tobin & Co., wholesale grocers, of that city, died suddenly in New York on Monday afternoon. He was one of the prominent men of Halifax, and a director of the Merchants' Bank of that city.

For the month of March, the Dominion revenue from customs was \$2,847,380, as compared with \$2,363,248 for March, 1899, an increase of \$484.176, nearly half a million dollars. This is said to be the largest revenue ever collected by the Canadian Government in any one month.

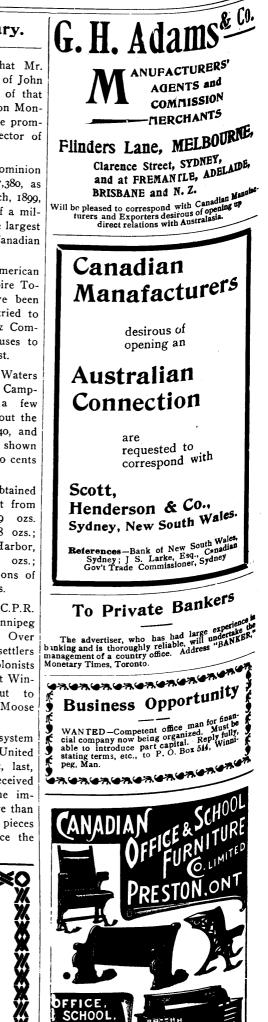
REPRESENTATIVES of the American Trust, which bought out the Empire Tobacco Company, of Lachine, have been in Hamilton. It is stated they tried to buy out the George E. Tuckett & Company's business, but the firm refuses to sell out and will not join the trust.

AT a meeting of creditors of J. Waters & Brother, dry goods dealers at Campbellford, Ont., held in Montreal, a few days ago, it was decided to close out the estate, and sell the stock of \$7,440, and other small assets. Liabilities are shown at \$15,153, which means less than 50 cents in the dollar for creditors.

THE largest quantity of gold obtained in Nova Scotia last year was got from the Stormont District, viz., 8,099 ozs. Sherbrooke came next with 5,118 ozs.; Brookfield with 2,980 ozs.; Wine Harbor, 1,529 ozs.; Salmon River, 1,096 ozs.; Tangler, 1,000 ozs. The productions of other districts are under 1,000 ozs.

ON Tuesday last, the first of the C.P.R. three colonist trains through to Winnipeg carrying settlers, left Montreal. Over one hundred and fifty prospective settlers were on board. The departing colonists are nearly all French-Canadians. At Winnipeg they intend to branch out to Edmonton, N.W.T., and the Moose Mountain country.

SINCE the introduction of the system of the parcels post between the United States and Germany, October 1st, last, the number of articles sent and received has greatly increased. At first the imports through this system were more than the exports. The total number of pieces handled in the three months, since the Care of Monetary Times, Toronto | treaty took effect, was 16,781.



URC LODGE & LODGE

FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT

RUG STORE FITTINGS SEND FOR CATALDE

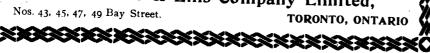
HOUSE

with eyelet and fastener, is the most convenient and economical for mailing samples, catalogues, etc. Made from extra heavy manilla, in different sizes : -No. 50, size  $7\frac{1}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$  in.; No. 55, size  $6\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in.; No. 60, size  $5\frac{5}{8} \times 8$  in.; No. 65, size  $4\frac{5}{8} \times 6\frac{7}{8}$  in.; No. 70, size  $4\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$  in. Stock sizes open at ends. Any other size made to The Barber & Ellis Company Limited,

Sample Enveloper

\*\*\*\*\*\*

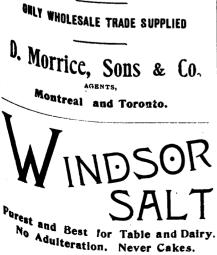
The Perfection Clasp







Cotton Suirtings, Flannel es. Composition Suirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.



No Aduiteration. Never Cakes.

### **Mercantile Summary**

THE Owen Sound chair factory last week shipped three carloads of chairs to Melbourne, Australia, and one carload to Liverpool.

VANCOUVER people are buying stock in a company organized to furnish the city with water power for factories. The water is to be brought from the Bridge river, thirty miles above New Westminster, in pipes at an estimated cost of \$400,000.

The Dominion Coal Company are having plans prepared for three large steamers to run between Cape Breton and Boston. The vessels will be built at Newcastle, England, and it is understood each will have a capacity of 6,000 tons, and a speed of 20 knots.

THE Banque Jacques Cartier bill was before the Banking Committee of the House of Commons on the 29th March. It sought power to increase the capital to one million dollars and change the name to Banque Provinciale du Canada. The bill was reported as framed.

THE Chesterville firm of McGee & Franklin, general merchants, have assigned to P. Larmonth, of Ottawa, and a meeting of the creditors is called for the 9th inst. The firm dates from August, 1898, when they bought the branch business of Lang & Kemp, Ottawa.

THE bill to incorporate the Crown Life Insurance Company was amended at Ottawa last week by making the organizing subscribed stock \$250,000, instead of \$150,-000, thus making the paid-up organizing capital \$25,000, instead of \$15,000. The bill was reported with very slight verbal amendments

Mr. CLERGUE was not "talking through his hat," when he told the Toronto Board of Trade the other day of the marvellous mineral and other riches of Ontario. The director of the Bureau of Mines has received an excellent specimen of talc (magnesia silicate), taken from Alex. Henderson's farm, close to Madoc, Hastings county. The vein is 18 ft. wide. The output is being shipped to Newark, N.J., for manufacture, but works are to be erected in Oswego. Some 200 tons have been shipped to date by J. E. Harrison. of Bridgewater. Mr. Blue pronounces the specimen the finest he has ever seen, and hopes that works may be established in Ontario. Talc is largely used in paper making, and is used for making glass. The Chinese make lanterns of it. Powdered it makes a "silver sand," which is used in the Old Country by letter writers.





OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Special attention to all classes of

### METAL WORK

OFFICE, Bell Telephone Building, Notre Dame St. FACTORY, 371 Aqueduct St.

MONTREAL



Manufacturers of Refined[Sugars of the wellknown Brand



Of the Highest Quality and Purity

Made by the Latest Processes, [and] Newest; and Bes Machinery, not surpassed an

> LUMP SUCAR In 50 and 100 lb. boxe

"CROWN " GRANULATED Special Brand, the finest that can be mad.

EXTRA CRANULATEL Very Superior Quality.

> CREAM SUCAPS (Not Dried).

YELLOW SUCARS Of allGrades and Standards SYRUPS

Of all Grades in Barrels and Half Barrels SOLE MAKERS

O1 high class syrups, in tins 2 lbs. and 8 lbs. each.



AGENTS-J. SPROUL SMITH, 24 Wellington St. W Foronto. DAVID KAY, Fraser Building, Montreal JOHN HALLAM, Toronto, Special Agent for Beau Warps for Ontario. Mills-New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. John Cotton Mills.

ALL supplies have been laid down to put in a 15-stamp mill at the Gold Panner mine, near Rat Portage.

FROM reports received, the Crown Lands Department of Ontario places the lumber output at 800,000,000 feet. The season has been an unusually good one, the snow having held out long enough to get all the logs to the river ready for driving. The cut is one of the largest in the history of the province.

THE stockholders in the Leroi mine are cheered by a letter from the secretary to the effect that the temporary suspension of shipments from the mine need not cause the slightest uneasiness. The installation of a new electric hoist, he says, is the cause of stoppage, and adds that the mine is looking better than ever, and that quarterly dividends will be resumed later on.

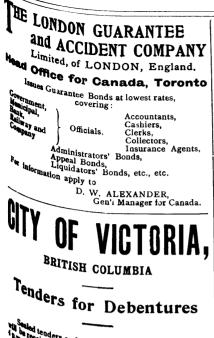
THAT was a serious disaster, the destruction by fire, this night week, of the plant of the asbestic company's mines, at Danville, Que. All the buildings were destroyed, and the machinery badly damaged. The loss is estimated to be about \$200,000, partly covered by insurance. Some 200 hands have been thrown out of employment. It is very gratifying to know that the company is going to rebuild immediately, and that the hands will be employed in the reconstruction.

An assignment has been made by C. C. Gibson & Co., dealers in clothing in Rossland, B.C., who complains that business has been exceedingly bad during the past winter, and that he had to mortgage his stock a short time ago.—R. F. Farkington has had a general store in Kimberly for the past six months. We already hear that creditors have taken possession of the stock, under a bill of sale.—The confectionery store of E. M. Byers, in Vancouver, has been foreclosed under power of a chattel mortgage.

WE hear that Hepburn & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Guelph, have arranged to pay their creditors 55 per cent. of their claims, in cash, in settlement.——Rodgers & Rae, dealers in clothing at Rat Portage, are offering creditors 50 per cent. Last week we noted their troubles.——C. W. Laing, who formerly kept store in Sheffield, moved to Bright some years ago, when he opened a general store under the style of C. W. Laing & Co. Now we hear of the assignment.

THE general store firm of D. F. Reid & Co., at Dauphin, Manitoba, whose financial troubles we noted last week, are offering creditors 35 per cent., as a compromise.----It is three years since W. H. Bolton opened a general store at Napinka, Assa. His stock has, we understand, always been mortgaged, and now he assigns.----Another assignment is that of the Great West Laundry Co., Limited, Winnipeg. The concern has been in business just one year, and its operations were extensive. They had an authorized capital of \$250,000, of which more than half was They have ten branches in Manipaid. toba.





and tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" on Models at the office of the undersigned up to the doday, the 14th day of May, 1900, for the energy of Debentures of the Corporation of the City state at the anomalies to \$20,000 or its stelling and a for \$4,000 to the corporation of the City and a the state of \$4,000 to the stelling and the stelling equivalent as afore-the state of \$1,000 or its stelling and the for a state of \$4,000 to the stelling and the stelling equivalent as afore-ater at the former at the rate of 4 per cent. per the state iter in London, England, New York, a state of the state of the bank of British field on the interest at four per cent. The the to the the interest at four per cent. The above the Tice thas purchaser will have the state of the beautres. The above the trace at the corporation of the the state of the state of the conder authority and the beautres are issued under authority and the beautres are to a state on all rat-The the Corporation does not bind itself to accept any

**rporation** does not bind itself to accept any

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Stath March, 1900. WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

To the Stove and § Hardware Trade 

We are in a position to furnish stove the following makes of stoves the tollowing man. Price Premium ..... Veral, Elegant (formerly made Williams & Co.), Brilliant, hillant Range & Cook, For-Mater Candy Furnace, Derby (tomerly made by Harte-Smith Mfg. Co,), Splendid and Diamond, Contended and store Co.) and for all makes of Jno.Findlay & Sona' etoves. Also for all kinds bearing our name.

WN, CLENDINNENG & SON

Ste, Cunegonde MONTREAL, QUEBEO

THE Walkerville Match Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100.000.

C.P.R. LAND sales for March were the largest on record. During the month the company sold 31,183 acres for \$97,-778; for the same period last year the sales amounted to 24,046 acres for \$75,460.

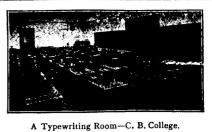
THE town of Hantsport is the smallest incorporated town in Nova Scotia. The total cost of running it in 1899 was \$3,888.84, and its revenue, including \$1,000.84, uncollected taxes, amounted to \$3,886.69.

IT is now thought the smelter at Trail, B.C., will not have to close down. It has 12,000 tons of ore in stock, and is receiving a sufficient tonnage from Boundary, Slocan, East Kootenay, Republic and Camp McKinney to keep it running indefinitely.

THE unexpected assignment is reported of A. G. McCready & Sons, tanners, at Brockville. The business was a very old established one, and the firm has always stood well. Mr. A. G. McCready died some twelve years ago, but the business was continued under the old style by the sons, Frederick and Charles, and was generally supposed a prosperous one. They are said to owe about \$40,000, and to have only \$26,000 to pay with.

THE bailiff is in possession of J. O. Parker & Co.'s brass foundry, in Toronto, and the assets are advertised for sale. For years the firm have been weighted with a chattel mortgage, which now amounts to \$7,000.—In November, 1897, The Twentieth Century Churn Co., Limited, was incorporated with a paid capital of \$8,200. Of this sum, \$6,000 was in the shape of patents, etc. The selection of a name has been unfortunate, as the company thought it could enter into the twentieth century. Instead of doing so, it has gone into voluntary liquidation.

C. S. GILLESPIE has been many years in Campbellford, as a dealer in stoves and tinware. For some time he did a nice trade, but lately seems to have been losing ground. About six months ago he estimated that he had a stock of \$3,000 and book debts of about \$5,000; against these items there were \$2,000 liabilities. In view of the above figures, some might wonder why he assigns, but the knowing ones will not so wonder .---- John Brimmell, who has a harness shop at Mono Road, owes \$490, and has not nearly enough assets to pay the expenses of his assignment.



### Typewriting

is the handmaid of Shorthand. Both are well taught in the **Central Business College**, Toronto, where the services of four regular teachers and the use of forty-five new machines are placed at the disposal of stude nts. A strong and popular school. Enter any time. No vacations.

W. H. SHAW, Principal,

### BANKERS

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

### ONTABIO ACTON, Halton County, STORIE, CHRISTIE & AILSA CRAIG, Middlesex County. JOS. ROSSER ALLISTON, Simcoe County. GRAHAM & KNIGHT. A MHERSTBURG, Essex County. THE CUDDY-FALLS CO. ARKONA, Lambton County. JOSEPH WILCOX. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES WAPELLA, Assiniboia, N. W. T. R. A. PEASE & CO. (with Branch Office at Moosomin, N.W f.)

#### E. EVANS,

J. Commercial Customs Broker and Forwarding Agent, VANCOUVER, B.O. Reliable information relating to any part of British Columbia promptly turnished. Customs work attended to with despatch.

### F. J. LUMSDEN,

Accountant, Auditor, Assignee, and General Agent. Accounts investigated and collected. Prompt returns guaranteed. Rocm 11, Inns of Court Building, VANCOUVER, B.C. References furnished.

GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, 361 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

COUNTIES Grey and Bruce collections made on commission, lands valued and sold, notices served, A general financial business transacted. Leading loan companies, lawyers and wholesale merchants given as

#### H. H. MILLER, Hanover

WALTER SUCKLING & COMPANY. Winnipeg Real Estate Agents and Managers, 369 Main Street (ground floor). We undertake the management of estates, collection of rents and sale of city properties. This agency has the management of over 400 dwellings. Over fitteen years' experience in Winnipeg property. References, any monetary house in western Canada.

#### IOHN RUTHERFORD, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

(deensed Auctioneer for County of Grey.

Lands valued and sold; Notices served; Fire. Life and Plate Glass Insurance; several factory and mill-sites in good locations to dispose of Loans effected Best of references.



1

#### FACTORIES AND BONUSES.

#### Editor MONETARY TIMES:

SIR.-We have read with interest your remarks in issue of March 30th, on the concessions granted by the Toronto City Council to Lever Bros., and fully agree with all you say.

In view of the action taken by the Ontario Legislature in refusing to ratify the bill, and requiring that a vote of the ratepayers should be taken, we think a few facts regarding the soap trade would not be amiss.

In the first place, regarding the quantity of soap likely to be turned out by Lever Bros. They claim to be about to install a plant with a capacity of 500 tons of soap per week, or 1,000,000 lbs.; now, the estimated consumption of laundry soap is one pound per week per family of five, so that Lever Bros. propose making soap to supply five million people, or about the entire population of Canada. What is to become of the large number of factories aleady catering for this trade, there being no less than fifteen within a radius of 100 miles from Toronto? Do they intend to close us all up and compel every one to use Sunlight soap? If so, they have undertaken quite a contract.

Some might suggest that they purpose manufacturing for export, to these we would merely point out the fact that we have to import a very large proportion of our raw materials from Great Britain and United States, in the shape of all our chemicals, rosin, oils and a large propor-

tion of our tallow and greases, so that the manufacture of soap in Canada for export, to compete with Great Britain or the United States would not be a very profitable enterprise. We think we are quite safe in saying that were the soap plants already in operation in Toronto alone run to their full capacity, they could supply a very large proportion of all the soap used in the Dominion.

In the second place, the number of hands employed in a properly equipped soap factory is a mere bagatelle, there being but very little manual labor connected with the manufacture of soap. Our works have a boiling capacity of about 100 tons per week, and this we can turn out quite easily with from 25 to 30 hands.

In the third place, as far as we know, there is not a soap manufacturer in Toronto or elsewhere in Canada, obtaining any concessions from the municipality; and a good number of them started in a modest way many years ago, and have grown up with the country, without as much as asking assistance from their fellow citizens, but have always paid their fair share of taxes, and to say the least of it, it is galling to have a firm, such as Lever Bros., who are continually boasting about their immense business and enormous wealth, granted aid by the Toronto City Council, in order that they might try to successfully compete for the soap trade of Canada.

In the fourth place, glycerine is a byproduct from the manufacture of soap, in obtaining which but little manual labor is

employed; it is already being produced by nyme the Canadian soap manufacturers. know; mite, however, is not, as far as we some it might be it might be quite an acquisition to some localities

Finally, all raw materials used in the anufacture manufacture of soap have to be purchased in the operin the open market, and Lever Bros. with all their because all their boasted wealth, cannot buy it any better ther better than those of us who have sufficient capital at capital at our command to pay spot cash for round 1. for round lots, so that we are not a fraid of the competition the competition, but have to protest against the against them being granted concessions that will with the second that will give them an undue advantage. DAVID MORTON & SONS.

Hamilton, 3rd April, 1900.

THE first vessel to reach Quebec from sea this year was the schooner one lef which arrived on April 3rd. But one left Quebec earlier the school of th Quebec earlier than this, namely, the "Marie Arrow" "Marie Anne," on March 31st, bound for Natashouse Natashquan. This is eighteen days earlier than 1800

TORONTO had a \$40,000 blaze on three nesday night. It took the firemen brick hours to conquer the flames in the brick building. building, Richmond street, near Bay, occupied by the Bryant Press, Automatic Cheque Part Cheque Book Co., Imperial Manufactur-ing Co ing Co., Hill Printing Co., Keen's Manufacturing Co. facturing Co., Eakins & Ferris, Crown Clothing Co. Matter Control Class Co., Clothing Co., Eakins & Ferris, Co., and Clatworth and Clatworthy & Co. The fire started of the second of the second floor, and twelve streams and water water water were turned on it, the firemen and

Kay's noted for best of everything in Floor Coverings

### Getting Ready for Spring

Whatever the want in Floor Coverings, we are sure, out of our large stocks, to meet your requirements.

Our importations of Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums and Oilcloths for Season's Trade are the this Season's Trade are the heaviest in our long history in the busi-ness-everything selected are in ness-everything selected personally, and direct from Manufacturers, by our Mr. Kay who exact by our Mr. Kay who spent several months in the European Market, this vear. this year.

-No house in Canada carries stocks of Linoleums such as we do, -making it possible for us to promptly fill the largest orders. The -trade of the large Banks, Offices and Public Institutions comes to us. We are the Sole Agents for Staines' Celebrated Inlaid Lino--leums which are not surpassable for office use, wearing like wood.

In Brussels, Axminster and Wilton Carpets the range of stocks this year, more than , includes a variety of Special Designs and ever, includes a variety of Special Designs made up specially for our own business.

The whole of our large stock, covering six floors, is given over entirely to the business of pets, Rugs, Curtains. Drapery Goods and E prices, it is needless to say, will bear the closest comparison with any prices going. Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Drapery Goods and Fine Furniture—a fact that indicates the trade done—our large buving facilities—and processed done—our large buying facilities—and necessarily an advantage in price to all who buy here.

### John Kay, Son & Co., Limited,

36-38 King Street West, Toronto.

ipparatus doing good work. The building the property of the Hugh Ryan Estate. Was damaged to the extent of about **Was** damaged to the extent of the **u**r. Insurance amounted to \$15,000, in the **u**r. The be Western and other companies. The follows: bases to occupants are given, as follows: bryant Press, loss, \$15,000; insurance, **bryant** Press, loss, \$15,000; insurance, **bas** e. Automatic Cheque Book Co., **c** \$8,000; Imbus, sutomatic Cheque Doc., berat \$5,000; Keen's Mfg. Co., \$8,000; Im-Mig. Co., \$2,000; Hill Filmens Cloth: Eakins & Ferris, \$1,000; Crown Clothing Co., \$1,000; Clatworthy & Co., \$00: M. T. \$00; McKay Stained Glass Co., \$1,200. The total estimated loss is \$34,700. Among the insurance companies interest-phoenix, of Brooklyn; North British and Mercantile,



A GROCERY and CROCKERY retail business, acceled in Winnipeg in the 70's, and comprised of the sense of 1,500 in groceries and \$2,000 in chinaware, any terms will be ill-the ill the of the owner, now for sale will to man or a couple of young men with a small the sense of the sense the sense of the sense

HAROLD TURNBULL, 532 Main Street, Winnipeg, Vendor's Solicitor.

## For Sale by Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Partday, April 19th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon for the Mills, Oatario, General Minister Insolvent. The store, and the stock in trade of J. S. Frice, a The store, a store and the store of the stor

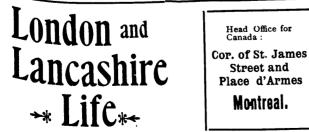
The stock is exceptionally good, well assorted and hier months and the insolvent being in business about theen months only.

The stock list may be inspected at my office at any , lutending the store of the s Tenders much list may be inspected at my onice and the stock. Tenders much list of the stock.

Tenders must be accompanied by a certified cheque hyble at par to my order for 10% of the amount offered. The highest of the companied by a certified cheque to the second The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forther particulars as to stock, etc., will be furtighed on application to

A. E. BAKER, Assignee of the Estate.



CHAIRMAN CANADIAN BOARD : THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD STRATHCONA & MOUNT ROYAL B. HAL BROWN, General Manager.

J. L. KERR, Asst. Manager Inspector Ontario-A. STEVENS BROWN GALT

Lancashire, Northern, Liverpool and London and Globe, Hartford, Phoenix, of Hartford; Queen, London and Lancashire, and Caledonia.

### PROVINCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF

ONTARIO, LIMITED.

The second annual meeting of the sharehold-ers of the Provincial Trust Company of Ontario, Limited, was held on Thursday, the 22nd March, in the Temple Building. There were present:—Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. A. A. Allen, J. R. Barber, E. P. Beatty, J. M. Bond, A. Bruce, William Davies, John Flett, George W. Gouinlock, James Innes, Charles Jenkins, T. Lawless, H. G. Muntz, John Mac-iaren, J. A. McGillivray, A. W. McDougald, S. F. Kinnon, James Scott, J. H. Widdifield and Matthew Wilson. The president, Sir Richard Cartwright, took the chair, and in presenting the annual report The second annual meeting of the sharehold

The president, Sir Richard Cartwright, took the chair, and in presenting the annual report took the opportunity of congratulating the share-holders on the extremely good showing made by the company and the bright prospects for coming business. Mr. S. F. McKinnon, Vice-President, in seconding the adoption of the re-neat elluded to the very largely increased volport, alluded to the very largely increased vol-ume of business in the way of trusts under-taken by the company during the past year and the many matters of the same kind which were under contemplation. The shareholders in adopting the report expressed satisfaction with the conduct of the business, and felt confident

the conduct of the business, and fell confident in the outlook for the company's success. The following gentlemen were elected to the directorate:-Sir Richard Cartwright, A. A. Allan, Esq., John R. Barber, Esq., M.P.P., John M. Bond, Esq., Alexander Bruce, Esq., Q.C., Henry K. Egan, Esq., John Flett, Esq., John Hallam, Esq., John Knox, Esq., David Maclaren, Esq., John Maclaren, Esq., S. F. Mc-Kinnon, Esq., John A. McGillivray, Esq., Q.C., Reuben Millichamp, Esq., Oronhyatekha, M.D., G. Sterling Ryerson, Esq., M.D., James Scott, Esq., Jos. N Shenstone, Esq., J. H. Widdi-field, Esq., M.D., and Matthew Wilson, Esq., Q.C. Q.C

At the directors' meeting, held immediately after that of the shareholders, Sir Richard Cartwright was re-elected President, and Messrs. S. F. McKinnon and Jas. Scott First and Second Vice-Presidents respectively.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

Lowest.

262 127<del>3</del>

160

187

Highest

262 1273

161

1813 181

STOCKS

Montreal .....

Ontario .....

Molsons .....

oronto ...... Cartier .....

J. Cartier ...... Merchants ..... Commerce .....

Union ..... M. Telegraph xd R. & O. Nav. ... Street Ry. .....

Gas ...... Land Grant bds N. W. Land.... Bell Tele. Coxd Mont. 4% stock Hochelaga ..... Nationale .....

MONTREAL, April 4th, 1900.

Total.

13

27 163

12

7

Closing Prices.

Sellers

.....

190 180

143

same 1999

Average, date Buyers.

260

162 111 301

188 971

### Debentures.

Municipal Debentures bought and sold, also Government and Railway Bonds. Securities suitable tor Investment by Trustees and Insurance Companies and tor Deposit with the Government, always on hand.



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### TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1900.

#### THE SITUATION.

The Queen's visit to Ireland has touched the hearts of the Queen's visit to Ireland has concrete the Dublic Irish people; the enthusiasm of her reception, in Dublin exceeds all expectation and equals that of the Jubilee demonstration. heroism of the Irish soldiers, in South Africa. To that unhappy contest, great as its cost in men and money, the Empire owes much, of which the burial, for which we have a support of the burial o we hope, of many old hatreds, in connection with Irewill not be the least; while all parts of the Empire the closer together, two which stand close together, Gland and Ireland, had greatest need for the removal of old Causes of difference. The Royal visit to Ireland gives ground for the hope that a better feeling between the two two countries will henceforth exist. The Irish welcountries will henceforth exist. The to their Queen is a marked contrast with the dastardi. dastardly attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales in foreign • loreign city, at the very hour of her triumphal entrance into Dublin.

Bad scouting is responsible for a new disaster to the httish, a few miles north of Bloemfontein, in which the inspiriting the Boers to renewed efforts, may do someaffected.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Delacosse, cliatory of Foreign Affairs, on Tuesday made a conthe way to a better understanding with Great Britain. Under the South African war had shown that the "splendid stated to her interests. The Foreign Minister thought little confidence in one another, the more so as in case ever it might be, would not be the one to reap the benestrated as ridiculous, and puerile. "I think," he said, two countries have many reasons for mutually

respecting each other's rights and dignity in the questions they have to solve." These are fair words, and the feeling they are intended to convey is worthy of reciprocation. The Minister's speech was made on the question of the Foreign Office estimates. The men who are using language the reverse of this, the Minister said, had for an object the overthrowing of the Cabinet. That this overture should be made in the face of the most violent opposition, in a country where cabinets succeed one another with marvellous rapidity, shows a good deal of confidence that an appeal to right feeling and the good sense of the nation would not be without its effect. It is significant that the Senate ordered this speech to be placarded throughout France.

In moving an address for a copy of the petition presented by the depositors of the Ville Marie Bank for a grant in relief, Mr. Monk (of Jacques Cartier), was virtually appealing from the Government to the Legislature, an appeal which is generally hopeless. Mr. Monk certainly did not make out a case for legal redress. He said there should be some provision for the inspection of banks, and if he proved this contention, he would not have advanced his claim. He did not pretend to be able to present a legal claim, but as the failure of the bank had made some depositors bankrupt, he put them in the same category as sufferers by flood or fire. There is, however, a difference between the act of God, as such visitations are called, and the acts of inside robbers of a bank; the only sameness is the consequent misery. Mr. Fielding, in promising to look into the matter, distinctly denied the liability of the Government. He pointed out that, if the bank had been closed by the Government, this act would have been blamed as the cause of all the mischief. In saying that the bank was generally looked upon as in a rotten condition, Mr. Monk, in effect, accuses his clients of a want of ordinary comprehension. If public aid is to be granted merely because some of the depositors are poor, what about the shareholders who lost their money? The cases are, of course, not parallel; but as a matter of fact both were equally helpless in the hands of the bank robbers. No one has had the assurance to make a claim for the stockholders, whose business it was to guard their own treasure as well as that committed to their care.

A curious question about coal royalties has been raised in British Columbia, having birth in a complaint publicly uttered by Mr. Joseph Martin, premier of the In a speech delivered in Victoria, he comprovince. plained that the Crow's Nest Pass coal mines paid no The Colonist, in reply, says that every ton royalty. mined is liable to a royalty of five cents. Mr. Martin had quoted chapter and verse for his contention; but the Colonist points out that the statute in question does not apply. In return it quotes another statute, as applicable to the Crow's Nest Pass mines, in these words: "Provided also that there shall be, and this is hereby reserved to us, our heirs and successors, the royalty upon and in respect to each and every ton of coal raised or gotten from the lands hereby granted, now in force or from time to time imposed by the Legislature." This is perhaps about the only instance that ever occurred in which Mr. Martin was glad to find and admit that he was in the wrong. If the law gives unlimited power to levy a royalty, it is sure to be used for all it is worth. Within

a few days, Mr. Martin has been accused, we know not with what justice, of trying to get an interest in these mines, which, it is now said, he estimates to be worth \$100,000 dollars. If this be true, the owners of the mines will scarcely be regarded as his friends.

In a speech delivered before the Garrison Club, of Quebec, Sir Charles Tupper took the ground that Canada being left free, spontaneously to go to the aid of the Empire, in the South African war, and not being under compulsion to do so, accounted for the enthusiasm with which a large part of the population had entered into raising and despatching of troops thence. He quoted a previous opinion which he had expressed, to the effect that the use of compulsion to secure such aid from the colonies would have the effect of breaking up the Empire instead of knitting it more firmly together. There is something in both these statements which make them worthy of careful scrutiny and remembrance. Any attempt to compel us to do what we have done, in this particular, would probably have been a failure. If we are to pay according to our proportionate population, Sir Charles said our contribution to the British navy would be \$46,000,000 a year; but no man in his senses would ever propose such proportional payment. No country can be independent unless due provision is made for its defence; and the real question, what we ought to offer, as a voluntary contribution, not what we ought to be compelled to pay. There is altogether too much politics imported into the question by most speakers belonging to either party.

The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that under her treaty rights, which existed before the war, and which the war has not abrogated, Great Britain's demand for permission to transport troops from Biera, Portuguese East Africa, to Umtali, in Rhodesia, has been granted. Between these two points there is a railway; from Umtali to Salsbury a connecting link is projected and from Salsbury to Bulawayo there is a coach road; all the way from Bulawayo to Cape Town there is railroad connection. If the war were going to last long, it might be worth while to complete the railway connection between Umtali and Bulawayo, which by the circuitous route of Salsbury, would be not far from 400 miles; a more direct line would probably not be much, if anything, more than 300. If the Boers are getting supplies by this route, as has been suspected, it will now be possible to get proof of the fact. If the Transvaal has no treaty with Portugal securing a right of way over this route, and presumably it has not, a representation to Portugal of the irregularity might be expected to bring relief. The treaty right of transit by this route will doubtless have other advantages for the British.

### GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS IN MANITOBA.

The Government of Manitoba has lost no time in foreshadowing its policy in the railway question. Immediately after the election of Speaker, Mr. Colin Campbell, a member of the Government, gave notice of a motion, on which to found a petition to the Federal Parliament, on the subject. For this motion precedence over the governor's speech was asked. The old rule used to be, and it has continued to the present day, that it was discressed in the present day that it was disrespectful to the Crown or its representative to leave unanswered leave unanswered a royal or vice-royal message while any other question any other question was discussed. The excuse for this departure from any departure from ancient usage is, of course, that, unless haste were made haste were made, some unguarded railway concessions affecting Manitoba and the source of the source affecting Manitoba might be granted, before a protest against such action against such action could get a hearing. The petition is avowedly intended is avowedly intended to meet such a contingency, and it asks that there are it asks that there may be inserted in any new charters provisions enables of provisions enabling the province to acquire, on equitable terms based able terms, based on the cost of construction, any such road: and in the road; and in the event of the province and the resort company being unable to agree upon the price, resort be had to arbitration be had to arbitration; and to secure to the province the right to use such line right to use such lines in connection with any that may hereafter be owned hereafter be owned or operated by the province; terms to be and to be terms to be, and to be determined, as in the case of pur-chase. The province the set buying chase. The province to have the first option of buying any such railway. It any such railway. It is not probable that persons seeking charters for roll ing charters for railways in Manitoba will be willing, without a fight it without a fight, if at all, to assent to such terms. question is one which the Federal Legislature, on the initiative or direction initiative or direction of the Government, will have to decide.

The Manitoba Government, the petition states, may equip henceforth "be called upon or forced" to build, equip and operate railways of the second seco and operate railways, the electors having pronounced in favor of Government favor of Government ownership. In the meanwhile, the Government takes it Government takes this means of attempting to prevent a flanking movement flanking movement by the exertion of Dominion authority in exercise authority, in cases where it can be constitutionally excrted. The fact the excrted. The fact that such power can be constitution-ally used may reliant ally used may raise the question whether the province is entitled to ask is entitled to ask or to get everything that is contained in its petition Everything in its petition. Experience tells us that limitations of this kind will not always the kind will not always stand against determined and per-sistent demands for sistent demands for concessions by the province. In a former struggle which is former struggle, which has become memorable, Sir John Macdonald early form Macdonald early foresaw, and speaking for the Domin-ion authority utters to ion authority, uttered the well remembered words: "We cannot check Manifel To check, however, Ottawa did try with a persistence firmer than wise, but at last it had to vield The F it had to yield. The Federal Legislature would quite within its richt. quite within its rights in refusing to insert the provisions but the asked for; there can be no question of this; but question is whether question is whether it would be expedient to do ottawa Meanwhile, even if the province's appeal to Ottawa should fail it will also should fail, it will show that the local Government by moving on the line moving on the line indicated in the mandate given by the electors to their the electors to their representatives. This much it may count for to the C count for to the Government. The Government, as the petition attests bold petition attests, holds itself bound to the policy of pub-lic ownership of roll lic ownership of railways, and to set about the realiza-tion of that policy "

tion of that policy "as soon as practicable." In defending the policy of Government ownership, the Government of Manitoba addressed a willing audience, in a House elected to bring about the change. The question of ways and means will present a difficulty. The question of ways and means will present a difficulty. The trend of opinion in British Columbia is in the same direction. The subsidy system is in disfavor everywhere; though many who object to it have not yet become fully convinced that Government ownership is the best thing course will not be found and followed, at least bridge between two diametrically opposite systems, if the

 $\frac{c_{hasm}}{d_{onteral}}$  is to be traversed. The petition was, after a debate, adopted unanimously.

### INEXPERIENCED STOREKEEPERS.

One of the things that surprises the observer is the large number of young men who are ambitious to become storekeepers on their own account. These young  $m_{e_n}$  are in search of some genteel occupation in which the remaining the remaining the remaining the search of the search think that a country stores supplies this very thing. Only one no. that is his apparent prosperity and comfortable surtoundings. He is selling plenty of goods, and, of course, it is int. Without it is inferred, must be making lots of money. Without huther investigation young men are quite willing to hyvest not only their own cash but all they can borrow hom their friends, in such an enterprise—it looks inviting. One day this week the writer found himself travel $h_{n_g}^{s}$  One day this week the writer round maner.  $h_{a_n}$  := described above. He **han**, in some respects, such as described above. **Was** in Was in some respects, such as described about a thousand for a small but growing town of about a nice little thousand inhabitants, where he could rent a nice little Nore and set up as a merchant.

The number of shops already in a place did not appear to concern him much, because he felt sure that he would soon be able to attract a good many customers by have: by having a nice stock and selling his goods for some months at cost or a small fraction above cost. thquiry it was ascertained that this sanguine young man had no practical knowledge of mercantile business, that he had practical knowledge of mercantile business, that he had already changed his occupation several times, having 1. Western Ontario, having been in various employments in Western Ontario, and the future, opening a and so been in various employments in vices. so far as he could see into the future, opening a these thing to engage the Here was the next best thing to engage in He argued that at the worst he was sure to get a good living, argued that at the worst he was sure to get the cost way. While claiming to know something of Nothing about the quality, style or class of goods that would sell best in any particular locality. All of this  $k_{\rm WOULL}$  best wholesale he Would leave to the advice of some honest wholesale man, who would take especial interest in his welfare, so the thomat he thought. What he felt sure of was that he could soon what he felt sure of was that he could surely make at sell plenty of goods, and if he did would surely make at least a lit not know that success least a goods, and if he did wound success depended good living. He did not know that success depended on the proper buying of goods, as much as upon the clever selling of them. Were made he had some very hazy ideas. He seemed to think the think that after an allowance was made for wages, the difference between the invoice price and selling price of rent, **Boods** was all or nearly all profit. taxes, instrance, interest, depreciation of stock and losses 1. the notions, losses by bad debts were, according to his notions, entirely bad debts were, according to his notions, entirely bad debts were, according to be considered.  $k_{n_{0w}}$ ,  $t_{00}$  small to be considered.  $k_{n_{0w}}$  of business that he thought these could not seri $o_{usly}$  of business that he thought mess counce He had the calculation either one way or another. He had entirely overlooked the fact that, in any event, all or needed to be carefully conall or nearly all of these factors must be carefully con-sidered and taxes, fuel and sidered and provided for. light, have to be paid whether goods are sold or not. Interest goes on, by night as well as by day. What he assumed it could not be sure of, however, (though he assumed it theerfinit...) cheerfully), was his ability to sell goods at a profit, and this was in the very essence  $th_{is}$  was his ability to sell goods at -rof  $b_{using}$  the turning-point in the affair—the very essence of business.

fact that in many Canadian towns and villages, especially near the large centres of trade, are to be found merchants who at one time were prosperous, but who, during the past few years, have found it, with all their capital and experience, extremely difficult to make ends meet. Many such men would rejoice to have a chance to dispose of their premises at cost price, and their stock for cash at a reduction of thirty or even forty per cent. discount and retire from retail business. The fact being that it now-a-days is subject to so many worries and annoyances that the profits are out of all proportion to the risks and vexations incurred.

It is impossible to put old heads on young shoulders, and it is rarely that a man in early life will consent to profit by the experience of an older man, who has had opportunity of observation and who perhaps has "been through the mill." It is pleasing to know, however, and it is some satisfaction to the writer to narrate, that his questions and suggestions were the cause of this thousand-dollar-young-man turning back and reconsidering After this he will look at the country store notion. "storekeeping" with different eyes, having been made aware of its drawbacks and responsibilities, as well as of its attractions.

### CONDITIONS IN THE FUR TRADE.

Conditions in the fur trade are at present abnormal, for prices have reached figures higher than the oldest heads in the trade have ever known. Last year, an unexpected demand developed for certain fancy furs and prices of them rose sharply; seal, for example, rose eighty per cent. in December; skunk, too, went very high. This seems to have stimulated the ideas of dealers who visited London this year and apparently lost their heads. Hitherto it has commonly been the Americans who put up prices, but this year European buyers, French ones prominent among them, have been The advances, which we have elsewhere the bulls. quoted, as the prevailing prices at the London March sales, show how excited the market has been and how enormously some skins have been "boomed," Silver fox are advanced a hundred per cent. over March, 1899; lynx skins, 140, and wolfskins, 200 per cent.! Who knows why? The whole range of prices is, in the opinion of experienced fur dealers, too high for safety.

Not that the fur trade is not brisk. Both manufacturers and dealers are and have been extremely busy, and this season has been the best for the shippers of raw furs that the trade has ever known. At the same time a word of caution may be accepted by people who, as collectors, are disposed to hold their stock for even higher prices. They would be wiser not to expect any higher figures than the present. And the manufacturer who has not supplied himself in advance is at a disadvantage to-day. In Canada, the demand for fur garments has been general all over the list, and there is still demand for various kinds of fur. There are more reasons than one for this unusual activity. The general prosperity of the country is one; others are the extent to which fur is being used in millinery and on ladies' gowns. As to variety, a Toronto fur merchant tells us this week, "we have in this warehouse skins from every fur-bearing country in the world."

Quite plainly, this young man was not aware of the

A result of the rise in price of seal skins within recent months has been to put seal garments for the

present out of the reach of any but the rich, \$250 to \$500 is now the price for seal coats, that used to be got for \$175 to \$325. The fur now largely sought for to replace seal for ladies' clothing is Persian lamb, which is a durable and handsome fur, suitable to this country, and can be had at a reasonable price. But even here a rise appears imminent, for recent advices from Bokhara are to the effect that there is unusual mortality among the Persian lambs, and the quotations for them are stiffened accordingly. As to wolf skins, too, for which so remarkable a demand is now developed at unheard-of prices, we are told that the skin of the common coyote of the prairies, for which a year or more ago the hunter would get 75 cents to \$1.50, is now worth to him from three to five dollars. These facts are scarcely conducive to simplicity of life-and dress; quite the contrary.

### CANADIAN BUTTER—MAINTAIN THE STANDARD.

The increasing favor accorded to Canadian butter in the English market should stimulate both makers and handlers of that article to keep the quality high and to relax no effort to place it upon the market in first-class condition. Much pains has, we know, been taken in this direction for several years by some shippers. If a like policy has not been pursued by all exporters, it is to be regretted. The growth of Canadian butter exports to Britain has been steady, as the following figures show. In ten months ended with October, 1895, the exports of butter from Canada to Britain were 28,333 cwts. In the same period next year they were 69,351 cwts., and in the ten months ended October, 1897, they were 92,968 cwts.

We are enabled by our own files and by the figures contained in the Colonial dairy produce report of Messrs. Weddel & Co., of London, 23rd March, to make a more recent comparison of our butter exports. The months of September, October, November and December are those which find the largest arrivals of Canadian butter in England:

Four months	, 1896,	arrivals	were	64,318 cwts.
Four months	, 1897,	arrivals	were	81.038 cwts.
Four months	, 1898,	arrivals	were	IIO.048 cwte
Four months	, 1899,	arrivals	were	143,177 cwts.

It is agreeable to find, too, that Canada takes a more prominent position than she used to do among the countries supplying Great Britain with butter. During 52 weeks from September, 1898, to August, 1899, the supplies of butter from various colonies and other countries to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland were as under:

Ist-Denmark suppliedI	187 220 cuts
2nd—France	260 022 cwts.
3rd-Holland	309,032 CWIS.
Ath-Sweden	283,192 cwts.
4th-Sweden	270,416 cwts.
5th-Canada	228,885 cwts.
otn-Australia	210 608 curts
/mrussia	IEA IES curto
8th-United States	1 34,130 CWLS.
	140,781 CWts.

Canada has thus reached fifth place, passing the United States and Australia. Of the countries which send butter in smaller quantity to the Mother Isle are New Zealand, 97,371 cwts.; Belgium, 49,451 cwts.; Germany, 39,707 cwts.; Argentina, 21,494 cwts.; Norway, 30,971 cwts.

### LET US TAKE STOCK OF OUR TERRITORY.

In commenting, three or four months ago, on the ch of Hon M. D. speech of Hon. Mr. Ross, Premier of Ontario, in which he declared a duty of the T he declared a duty of the Government to be to ask for a reasonable sum to an reasonable sum to properly explore the territory north of the C.P.R. we all of the C.P.R., we advocated the examination of above unexplored territor. unexplored territory "to learn what it contains, above glound or below" ground or below." Since that time has been published the admirable addition the admirable address, from a business man's point of view, of Mr. R. F. W. view, of Mr. B. E. Walker, before the Canadian Insti-tute, on the subject tute, on the subject of National Surveys and Museums. As a preface to him As a preface to his pamphlet, Mr. Walker adopts language of G. M. D. language of G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., to the following effect: "We find and it is a state of a effect: "We find ourselves possessed in Canada of a country vast in its dia country vast in its dimensions, but of which the popula-tion is as yet compared. tion is as yet comparatively small. If therefore, we have good reason to believe it good reason to believe that the natural resources of our territory are in any set territory are in any respect commensurate with its area, we may look forward with its area, we may look forward with confidence to a great future, But in order that the But in order that this may be realized properly and soon, we must devote an we must devote ourseives to the exploration and defini-tion of our latent works tion of our latent wealth, and to the solution of the prob-lems which inevited. lems which inevitably arise in the course of its utiliza-tion, under the circu tion, under the circumstances which are often more or less entirely powel? less entirely novel."

How much other countries have done in finding out natural resources their natural resources, and how little Canada has done in that direction is for the in that direction is forcibly pointed out by Mr. Walker. Suppose, he save that Suppose, he says, that a private person were to come into possession of real into possession of 5,000 or 10,000 acres of virgin ritory, he would at a ritory, he would at once examine it or have it examined to find out what work to find out what was in it—soil, timber, clays, minerals, lakes, streams motor lakes, streams, water powers, would all be looked into, stock would be taken and stock would be taken of them, to see what could be made of such assets Nor of such assets. Now, a new country is but an enlargement of this 5 000 ment of this 5,000 or 10,000 acres; the people of this country are in the country are in the supposed position of this practical individual. But the But the Canadian people have not been is direction practical in this direction, but have "betrayed an indiffer ence to higher consid ence to higher considerations which is not creditable to their intelligence". their intelligence." Quoting the list of exploring expenditions, organized by the list of exploring the list of exploring by ditions, organized by the United States Government, by the States' Government, by the States' Governments, by the Union Pacific Railroad, Mr. Walker save "" Mr. Walker says, "the Pacific Railroad reports alone exceed all that we have a spend exceed all that we have done." Where we spend \$100,000, the United States and the second states are second sta \$100,000, the United States, it seems, spends a million of geological surveys or ' geological surveys and examinations, to say nothing of the great sume average of the the great sums expended by individual States of Union for purposes of Union for purposes of surveys and museums. We need, as a people to de as a people, to do more to encourage exploration and development of the development of the riches we believe ourselves to pos-sess. Private percent sess. Private persons among us, travellers, observers, amateur scientiste amateur scientists, so to speak, have done much in the direction. The offer direction. The officers of our Geological Survey have done nobly these manual done between the survey have done nobly these many years. But our official enquiries and efforts must be Growing as we are in many directions, industrial, educational, financial, cannot afford to neglect so rich a field as Nature to given us; but should devote more adequate sums examine our heritage examine our heritage. It is not creditable that a large sum of money can be sum of money can be more easily got from Parliament or Legislature to impose or Legislature to improve some minor harbor to proenlarge the scope of our Geological Survey, or Let the vide a decently safe place for mineral treasures. view of Governments local and the view of Governments, local and federal, take a wider view their duty, and look to the aroused intelligence of the people, People's representatives to justify business-like expenditure for such purposes.

### MUNICIPAL ACCOUNT-KEEPING.

The brief and business-like report for 1899, by the Provincial Municipal Auditor, Mr. J. B. Laing, sub-mitted Nitted to the Ontario Legislature the other day, contins information which is suggestive. That there was ted for the services of this officer appears when we learn the very 1897 learn that the municipal defalcations for the year 1897 reached that the municipal defalcations for the year 1897 reached the sum of \$100,000. And that benefit has **then** from these services is manifest when it is shown that the that the deficits of municipal treasurers for 1898 did to \$12,000, while those of 1899 are less than the first to \$12,000, while those of 1899 are less than 4,000. The office of Provincial Municipal Auditor has thus justified itself in Mr. Laing's hands, and it will be Worth while to take note of some of his recom-<sup>mendations.</sup>

 $I_n$  only some half-dozen cases, out of the visits paid to a hundred municipal treasurers during the year, is any  $d_{0}$ by description deemed necessary to be given in detail of the condition of affairs. Of the municipalities whose books were examined, two were cities, 23 counties, 40 towns and villages, 38 townships. Six accountants Were engaged to investigate and report upon the affairs  $M_{attri}$ . Maidstone, and of Matilda, Guelph, Aldboro, Innisfil, Maidstone, and Both and of the towns of Trenton and a symmetry ranged bothwell. The cost of these examinations ranged both e. The cost of these examinations ranged ton \$32 to \$510 each. In one case, a book-keeping tror of \$270 was discovered in the treasurer's accounts, which \$270 was discovered in the treasurer's accounts, Which was promptly rectified; in another, \$2,491 was to be owing; and in yet another, \$1,146 was to be owing; and in yet another, ye, tettled due by the treasurer, which amount was duly -licetors were found to tettled. In one instance, the collectors were found to be bake **behind**, but the treasurer's accounts correct; in **thother** tother the books of both treasurer and collector were bund but indifferently kept, but no deficiency was <sup>shown</sup> to exist.

Aithough, as we showed some years ago, there Was a time when irregularities and deficiencies were the when irregularities and uncommended the book-tepine in municipal offices in Ontario, and the booktepping was of the crudest and most inadequate kind, by was of the crudest and most many and Mr. Laing is the to are a whole, finding the to compliment the treasurers, as a whole, finding then, as a rule, anxious both to receive and impart wormation.

"In some cases the position of treasurer is filled by men well the some cases the position of treasurer is nice by ..... the in years who appear fully competent to perform their where men over eighty years the in years who appear fully competent to person of the are cases, however, where men over eighty years a se fill at the meelves, their families and of are cases, however, where men over community of the community of the office, who owe it to themselves, their families and the community office, who owe it to themselves, their families and the community office, who owe it to themselves, their families and the community of th the community to resign and give younger men a chance. There is far behind the times, the munity to resign and give younger men a channel who is kent the treasurer is far behind the times, Who is kept in office out of consideration of old friendship and this is kept in office out of consideration of our moments been influence. I think this last year there has been influence. I think this last year there has been influence. the improvement in the personnel of the municipal treasurers, and information the personnel of the municipal treasurers, and the formation the personnel of the municipal treasurers and the personnel of the personnel of the personnel of the municipal treasurers and the personnel of the pers **Upok** for further improvement now that there is a uniform sys-ten of municipal treasurers, and the system of the

The of further improvement now that there is a unicipal book-keeping throughout the province." This Uniform system, adopted we believe within two this uniform system, adopted we believe within the been a great help to municipal officers, that is the been a great help to municipal officers, the use Mat has been a great help to municipal of Mhich : Mhich : of which is obligatory on municipalities, simplifying— at lease of treasurers and or at least clarifying—the methods of treasurers and collectore Transformer to the state of the collectors. The Provincial Auditor has had prepared cash the use of school sections, public schools that their use be tor the use of school sections, public collegiate institutes, and suggests that their use be

made obligatory. We can quite well understand that such a book must be a great boon to many officials in country places, whose methods of keeping either accounts or cash are extremely irregular.

#### CHEMICALS AND MINERALS ABROAD.

Activity in ship-building, in house-building, in industrial production of every kind has caused immense stir in all sorts of chemical and structural factories in the United Kingdom. Advices from Glasgow, of March 21st, tell us of great activity in the iron trade, and from England comes word of excessive demand for manufactured iron in the Midlands. The heavy exports of iron have sent the price up from 5s. to 6s. Lead is steady, but copper has advanced £3 per ton during the month.

A Manchester Circular of March 24th, says: There is a good demand for most chemicals. "Business is, however, mostly for near delivery; buyers seem timid about committing themselves largely at the higher figures, not bearing fully in mind that with the position so good and makers so heavily engaged present values are likely to be at least fully maintained for some time to come." Soda ash of all qualities is very firm; caustic soda in demand; chlorates of potash and soda strong at the advance. The exports of alkali and bleaching materials continue to improve. Creosote has fallen, and stocks are heavy at makers' and consumers' works. Crude carbolic lower and weak, and crystals more freely offered. Sulphate of ammonia has been ruling steady, and other ammonia salts are also steady. Acetates of Lime are somewhat dearer, stocks being light and rates of freight high. Acetate of Soda is more freely offered, and easier in price. Prussiates of Potash and Soda, and Cyanide of Potassium, have advanced, and are much enquired for, there being expectation of a great increase in demand for gold mining purposes. Sulphate of copper has followed the metal upwards, and has been selling freely. Tartaric Acid has advanced, and is expected to impove further.

Messrs. Royse & Co., of Manchester, also say, with respect to minerals, that iron ore continues in very active demand, and prices again somewhat higher, rates of freight being heavy; there is an increase of 73,959 tons in two months. Brimstone is quite steady in price, and the imports are improving steadily. In phosphates of lime, values however remaining unchanged. Producers of china clay are all well supplied with orders, but the trade is at present hampered by dear fuel and by the difficulty of shipping clay abroad through scarcity of tonnage, and there is understood to be quite a probability of a reduced production during this year Ochres have rather more enquiry, while barytes is also in better demand.

#### THE SEED TRADE.

Dealers report that during the month of March the trade in staple seeds has been somewhat disappointing, but during April more activity has developed and better things are looked for. Since the close of the export season the prices of clover seeds are somewhat lower, but stocks are not very large, and it is quite possible there may be a reaction. At present the jobbing price of red clover ranges from \$5.10 to \$6 per bushel, according to quality; the different qualities of alsike range from \$4.80 to \$7.50 per bushel, while timothy is \$1.40 to \$1.80 per bushel of 48 lbs. There is some enquiry for Hungarian and Millet from parties who are anticipating their requirements, and quotations are made at from 75c. to \$1 per bushel of 48 lbs. Our growing dairy interests are causing a continually increasing demand for seed corn, for ensilage and fodder purposes, and the market offers numerous varieties at prices ranging from 60c. to \$1 per bushel.

The seed trade in England has also, according to John Shaw & Sons' circular, been rather light, owing to the backwardness of the season, but with moderate stocks and prices a healthy consumptive demand for clover and grass seed is awaited. Tares are scarce, wanted and higher; lucerne, timothy and cocksfoot are obtainable on moderate terms; mustard and rape seed command full prices and canary has advanced two shillings per quarter. Hemp seed remains dull and unaltered. A small arrival is noted of Canadian wonder beans.

#### PRESSED PEAT.

The value of pressed peat as fuel is a subject of especial interest at present owing to the high price of coal and wood, the dreariness of the latter part of the winter, and incidentally the immense quantity of raw material in the swamps of this Canada of ours. The fuel in question has been put on the market at Lindsay, and among those who experimented with it was His Honor, Judge Dean. He has given the public the benefit of his experience through the press and we are pleased to note that it is on the whole satisfactory. The objection that the peat burns too fast he meets with the advice "shut the draft." In using the peat in his furnace he opens the back draft and admits a little air in front to carry off the smoke which at first is abundant; but when fairly started he shuts off all draft and has glowing coals giving powerful heat for a long time. Twelve hours after the last feeding he has an abundance of coals to start a fire.

Feeding the cooking range with pressed peat is a different proposition, and the judge's remarks on the matter lead us to conclude that here the fuel and domestic servant problems become mixed. He says "to learn to use two new kinds of fuel in one winter is too much to expect of any cook, and more than any dining room can survive." However he believes "the question of its use as a domestic fuel may be fairly considered settled."

#### CANNED GOODS SITUATION.

The Packers' Association have endeavored to encourage trade and ensure living profits by fixing the prices of new pack of canned fruit and vegetables at from Ioc, to 121/2 cents above the opening prices of last year, and guaranteeing them against a decline before October 1st. This is good business from the packers point of view at least, and with the increased demand occasioned by the war it would look as if prices would be maintained even without the agreement of the packers.

But another feature of the trade that must be reckoned with is the number of new canneries that the present prosperity has developed. St. Thomas will have one, Tecumseh one, and still others are being promoted at different places. If the South African war continues and the demand holds so will prices. But given a sudden cessation of the war, a heavy crop of fruit and vegetables, and a falling off in the demand, and how long will the new co-operative concerns hold to the fixed prices.

A somewhat similar situation obtains in the United States and The New York Journal of Commerce has this to say concerning it: "As the season advances there is very little increase of the demand for future canned goods. Some buying of special brands is being done and there are some retailers who are prepared to contract for fall supplies, but there is nothing approaching the activity which characterized the market at this time last year. The conditions in the market for spot goods is somewhat better than in futures, but there is not the snap to trade usually expected at this season. This comparative indifference of buyers is in no small measure due to the prospect of a large pack of everything this season as indicated by the large number of new canneries building and projected all over the country, and the probability of large crops of fruits and vegetables both in the east and on the Pacific Coast."

A few figures will illustrate the extent to which this industry has grown of late years. At the convention in Detroit of members of the three canners' associations of the United States, statistics submitted showed the extent of the fruit and vegetable canning industry in that country. We do not quote the estimates of value of output, profit, etc., nor do we need to believe that so many as 215,000 people derive their living from the industry. But there are said to be 2,000 firms or companies in the business to-day where there were scarcely 100 at it in 1885. The quantities of vegetables canned by them each year is placed at 6,000,000 cans tomatoes, 5.500,000 cans corn, 2.000,000 cans peas, and 10,000,000 cans peaches and other vegetables.

-We learn that Hon. George A. Drummond, senator, has been chosen upon the Canadian board of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, to replace the late W. W. Ogilvie.

### TEXTILE MANUFACTURES AND IMPORTS.

Canadian manufactures of a textile nature have made ked progress in recent marked progress in recent years, whether in woolen and cotton textiles or in other direction textiles or in other directions. This is evidenced in the actual decline of imports from Participation actual in the second decline of imports from Participation actual in the second decline of imports from Participation actual in the second decline of imports from Participation actual in the second decline of imports from Participation actual in the second decline of imports from Participation actual in the second decline of imports from Participation actual in the second decline of imports from Participation actual in the second decline of imports from Participation actual in the second decline of imports from Participation actual in the second decline of imports from Participation actual in the second decline of t decline of imports from Britain of such merchandise as has of late years been made in Court of such merchandise as has may late years been made in Canada. Some examples of this past be given from the British P be given from the British Board of Trade returns for the past fourteen years. The value fourteen years. The value in pounds sterling of the imports of textiles from Great Briter

of textiles from Great Britain into Canada was:

1		1885.	1890.	1895	£ 547, 500
	Cotton piece goods	*	£404,417	£447,919	171,250
	Linen piece goods	145,287	138,343	142,597	
	Silk broadstuffs	24,186	3,433		••••••
	Silk ribbons	• *	496	21,842	51,87 <sup>0</sup>
ĺ	Silk mixed goods	63,929	34,985	35,234	310,885
	Woolen fabrics	642,347	336,417	220,075	
	Worsted fabrics	465,820	518,354	551,454 166,450	188,00
	Carpets	185,979	171,860	-1 050	
	Apparel and slops	240,060	346,568	<sup>351,035</sup> 148,37 <sup>0</sup>	154,0, 112,404
	Haberdashery	507.217	373,201		I I 274
	Jute piece goods		91,444	98,057 the official	table adds
				una official	:6cant

silk laces and raw wool, but their import was each of The totals reached are To the items we have given above, the offici The totals reached an average of  $\pm 3,200,000$  in each of the years 1885, 1886 and 1287. years 1885, 1886 and 1887; declining to  $\pounds 2,443,000$  in 1805; to  $\pounds 2,208,000$  in 1805; to  $\pounds 2,243,000$  in  $\pounds 2,243,000$  in £2,208,000 in 1895; to £1,097,000 in 1897, and to £2,378,000 in 1895; to £1,097,000 in 1897, and to  $\pm 2,378,000$  in 1899. Cotton piece goods 1899. Cotton piece goods import has suffered a perceptible cotton piece goods import has suffered a perceptible cotton piece because of the perception of t decline, doubtless because of the progress our own reduction the reducti factories have made. In the case of woolen fabrics the country, tion is still greater for tion is still greater, for in spite of the growth of the country, which should have warranted which should have warranted a greater proportion of  $\pm 642,000$ , the woolen fabrics import the woolen fabrics import, which in 1885 amounted to  $\pm 642,000$  in declined to  $\pm 336,000$  in  $t^{202}$ declined to £336,000 in 1890, £228,000 in 1895 and £310,000 in 1899. Carpets, which in the 1899. Carpets, which in the earlier years of the period have comparison showed a work. comparison showed a yearly import exceeding  $\pounds_{200,000}^{000}$  have come down to an average come down to an average of £165,000 in the last five years. But the most marked dealer But the most marked decline of all is haberdashery, our imports of which exceeded half a minimum rest in rest and the second se of which exceeded half a million pounds in value in 1885 and 1887. These have been reduced 1887. These have been reduced, presumably by the competition of domestic haberdacher of domestic haberdashery, to  $\pm 373,000$  in 1890,  $\pm 252,000$  in Eng. and an average of  $\pounds 146,000$  in each of the last five years. lish linens and worstede lish linens and worsteds maintain the scale of their exports not Canada, because their Canada, because their manufacture in this country has not reached a point where its reached a point where its product can compete.

### A FURNITURE AMALGAMATION.

Some twenty-two establishments which have been making furniture in Ontario for years have agreed to combine to form the British American Furniture the British American Furniture Company, Limited. This com pany has a share capital of the pany has a share capital of \$3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares, Seven per cent. preference Seven per cent., preference accumulative stock, 20,000 shares, \$2,000,000; common stock \$2,000,000; common stock, 10,000 shares, \$1,000,00. (cent. preference cumulative cent. preference cumulative stock to the amount of \$1,000,000 has, we are told, been placed to the amount of the head office has, we are told, been placed upon the market. The head office of the company is to be in Tour to The Gat of the company is to be in Toronto. According to The following are the Reporter, the following are the names of the companies whose plants have been taken over the names of the companies furniture plants have been taken over by the British American Furnited, Company, Limited Company, Limited: American Rattan Company, Walkerton; Anthes Mnfre Co. D. Harting, Son, Ling, Walkerton; Anthes Mnfg. Co., Berlin; Thos. Bell & Seaforth; ited, Wingham; Broadfoot & D ited, Wingham; Broadfoot & Box Furniture Company, Seaforth; Burr Bros., Guelph: Button Burr Bros., Guelph; Button & Fessant, Wingham; Chair Company, Limited Chair Company, Limited, Chesley; Furniture Manufacturer Exporting Company of Ontario, Limited, Berlin, Ont., and Liverpool, Eng.; Hobbs Manufacturer, London, Liverpool, Eng.; Hobbs Manufacturing Company, Company, Ont.; Lewis Hahn, New Hamburg, Ont.; Hill Chair Company, Limited, Wiarton, Ont.; Krue Berger, Company, Knechted Limited, Wiarton, Ont.; Krug Bros. & Co., Chesley; Knechtel, Furniture Company, Limited, Hanover; Joseph Orr, Stratford; Shaefer, Killer & Co., Waterloo: Service Boog & Co., Wiarton; Shaefer, Killer & Co., Waterloo; Snyder, Roos & Co., Limited, Siemon & Bros. Mnfg. Co., Witerloo; Snyder, Roos & Co., Limited, Siemon & Bros. Mnfg. Co., Wiarton; Simpson Co., Limited, Berlin; Union Furniture Co., Tierton; Simpson Watson & Berlin; Union Furniture Co., Limited, Wingham; Watson & Malcolm, Kincardine: William V Malcolm, Kincardine; William Young, Wiarton and Zoellner Co., Mount Forest. It is stated that the companies here combined employ about enteen hundred hands. The

seventeen hundred hands. The amount of their aggregate sales in

1897 was \$1,029,179; in 1898, it was \$1,320,774, and for the first sine and a 1,029,179; in 1898, it was \$1,320,774, and for the first hine and a half months of 1899, 11,320,774, and 11,320,774, and 11,320,774, and 11,320,774, and 11,30,774, and 11the total business. They make something over 60 per cent. of the total business. We are the total sales of household furniture in the Diminion. We are business without any told that the company will commence business without any bonded or floating indebtedness, and with but \$80.000 of mort-**Rage debt**, a portion of which is non-interest bearing, being builts loans by municipalities. The management of the company and the and the superintendence of the various factories will be in the hands of hands of experienced manufacturers. Here follow the names of the men. the men who have consented to act as directors: W. R. Hobbs. London; J. S. Knechtel and Daniel Knechtel, Hanover; Simon Merner, D. S. Knechtel and Daniel Knechtel, Hanover; Henry **Merner**, Berlin; Andrew Malcolm, M.L.A., Kincardine; Henry Thomas D., Cargill; R. E. Truax, M.L.A., Walkerton; Thomas Bell, Wingham; J. S. Anthes, Berlin; John H. Broad-foot, Seet hoot, Seaforth; Myron W. Burr, Guelph; Lewis Hahn, New Wamburg, G. Karth, Myron W. Burr, Guelph; Lewis Hahn, Chesley; Ramburg; Christian Hill, Wiarton; William King, Chesley; Joseph G. Christian Hill, Wiarton; William King, Chesley; Joseph Orr, Stratford; Henry Schaeffer, Waterloo; J. C. Siemon, Wigton, F. R. Zoellner, Wiarton; F. E. Coombe, Liverpool, Eng.; E. F. R. Zoellner, Wount E. K. Coombe, Liverpool, Eng.; Mount Krug, Chesley; Kount Forest; Wm. Button, Wingham; John Krug, Chesley; S. Holt C. S. Hobbs, Toronto and J. R. Shaw, Toronto.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALGOMA.

In his remarkable address before the Toronto Board of de land delightful way Inde, last Monday, Mr. Clergue enlarged in a delightful way the resources of Algoma and what he and his friends are doing to develop them. The speaker expressed the opinion that there is, in northern Ontario, the opportunity to establish an industriat hdustrial population equal to that of Southern Ontario. He and his re: and his friends have showed their faith in the possibility of a great down **Breat** development there by the expenditure of \$5,000,000 tready are by an investment of **Uready**, and intend to follow this up by an investment of Reat water of a mill **Breat** water power, with, as he said, Lake Superior for a mill bond, TL Mill from was afterwards They constructed a pulp mill at a cost of provident of the second motives of economy in working was afterwards - day to produce which 200  $t_{creased}$  to a capacity of 20 tons a day, to produce which 200  $cord_{s}$  of  $t_{cords}$  of  $c_{0Td_{S}}^{c_{0Td_{S}}}$  of a capacity of 20 tons a day, to produce ...... Was found are consumed. But after spending \$1,000,000 it **Vas** found necessary to invent some new machinery, which after an expendit an expenditure on it of \$25,000 and some disappointments, proved Proved a success; a machine which makes a profit of \$1,000 a day Another invention was to get  $n_{ore}$  than the ordinary machine. Another invention was to get it of the For this purpose. id of the resinous matter in the wood fibre. For this purpose, the sulph...  $\mathfrak{h}_{e}^{ot}$  the resinous matter in the wood fibre. For this part sulphurous acid gas, wasted at Sudbury mines, to the value  $\mathfrak{h}_{2,000}^{ot}$ . Up to this time of \$2,000 a day, was brought into requisition. Up to this time  $\psi_{e_{T_e}}^{\Psi_{e_{T_e}}} \psi_{was}$  no known process by which sulphurous acid gas Mr Clergue and his staff could be extracted from pyritic ore. Mr. Clergue and his staff to the extracted from pyritic ore. Mr. Clergue and the state of the succeeded in inventing a process to do this. After that a sulphite pulp mill had to be constructed, which is now <sup>a</sup> sulphite pulp mill had to be constructed, which is too a more out of the residue left in the ore, by another invention a more perfect alloy of nickel steel than had hitherto been **Produced** Produced was made, and if we understand him correctly he has contracted contracted was made, and if we understand him content, .... some them with the Krupps, of Essen, to supply them with tome thousands of tons of ferro-nickel matte. Still there was an admixture admixture of copper to be got rid of, and a new process to effect this had to be devised. Alkali works became necessary in first to last this connection, and they too were set up. From first to last every by-product has been utilized; and so great is the success the whole the whole reads more like a fairy tale than plain, sober fact, which it is.

Mr. Clergue does not look at all like a fairy prince, but he  $d_{oes} \int_{look}^{M_r} Clergue does not look at all like a tarry prime, knowled.$ knowledge and talk like a level-headed man with much pre-age and business sense, plus an unusual degree of cour-Tn his fascinating story age and business sense, plus an unusual degree and strong faith in this country. In his fascinating story is the evolution of of the evolution of a great industry, he had to tell of disappoint-ments, next if his five years in Canada ments, perplexities, obstacles; but if his five years in Canada has been largely a record of difficulties it is also one of the Besides, think of the uplifting thumphant overcoming of them. Besides, think of the uplifting his auditor war ! It fairly made the coldest and most critical of  $h_{is}^{a}$  of the man ! It fairly made the coldest and most and  $h_{is}^{a}$  auditors "sit up" to hear him magnify Northern Ontario, and what he had found there. No one within living memory had ever heard the resources of Algoma spoken of in such terms of praise as he used. And yet those who know him declare that he is no visionary, if indeed his achievements thus far were not

The enterprise and faith of this man and his Philadelphia

associates are at once a rebuke and an encouragement to Canadians. A rebuke to those who, having the capital were afraid to risk it, and an encouragement to such as would like to do something worthy in the way of exploration or industrial enterprise, to apply themselves to the development of the resources we possess. Mr. Clergue, who has travelled much in Northern Ontario, said that there exist valuable materials for development as far north as Hudson Bay, and he pointed out that Toronto should insist that no railway should be built which did not come to the lake system; the inhabitants of this region should insist on not being side-tracked.

### TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION.

Upon the last occasion when we had to review the business of this corporation, the aggregate of business under its care was some fifteen millions of dollars. To-day that aggregate exceeds twenty millions, and nearly one-fifth of it has passed into the hands of the corporation during last year. The largest item in this year's total is that of executorships, which amount to \$1,863,310; then there are trusteeships, \$766,368; administrations, \$304,489, the remaining business coming under the heads of guardianships, liquidatorships, estate agencies, etc. The business of this concern has grown to its present great dimensions partly because there was a field for such an organization, but also by reason of the influence of its board of experienced business men, and by reason of the fact that the work of its executive has been done carefully and well, which is after all its best certificate.

The operations of this corporation are after all strictly limited and hedged about by law. It is in fact a corporate administrator, under the eye of the court and subject to the court's commands with respect to the passing of its accounts, to its charges and commissions. Moreover, speculation is forbidden to it. We have met with the statement here and there that the charges of such an organization are heavy; but they are not necessarily so. Indeed, with so extensive a staff as it commands, deliberative, legal, clerical and executive, it ought to be in a position to do its work cheaply as well as thoroughly, for there is a vast array of work to do. In any case the client who places his affairs in the hands of this Trusts Corporation may rest assured that the court, which takes cognizance of all the accounts of this big concern, is not likely to allow overcharging. The low dividend the company pays does not lead to the belief that it is making too much money, though it is steadily adding something to its reserve.

The amalgamation of the two companies which have gone to form this one-the Toronto General Trusts Co. and the Trusts Corporation of Ontario-and the bringing of the affairs of both under one roof necessitated enlarged premises. Hence the reconstruction of the building, corner Colborne and Yonge streets, and the erection of additional vaults therein. Effective light for the whole ground floor is secured by the use of the Luxfer prism glass, and the arrangement of the interior-a succession of glass-partitioned offices opening into each other for the heads of departments, and a clear space with abundant desk room for the use of clerks-gives better facilities than ever before. The main office is a handsome one, and the building when it is completed will be well suited for the purposes of the corporation.

### BOARDS OF TRADE, AND THE LIKE.

In a circular recently issued by the Maritime Board of Trade. communities are urged to consider what means should be taken to promote their material welfare. If a place have no commercial organization, such as a business men's association or a board of trade, it is properly said that its residents may do well to consider the formation of one. If one exists, but is dormant, let it be aroused. "This is the age of progress and organized effort," says the circular. "Woe betide the community or people not up-to-date." An organization of business men will tend to bring the commercial interests of the place into cordial relationship. "Men will exchange ideas, discover a community of interest and a world outside their own doorsteps, see innumerable chances for progress, expansion and advancement. Every town in the Maritime Provinces is possessed of some natural advantage

peculiar to itself, adaptability in some line of commerce, or it may be beauty of scenery to attract the tourist and sportsman, the seeker for health and recreation-depend upon it nature has put something within your reach." If improvement of a municipal kind requires legislation, villages are reminded that it is their part to shape legislation, for Parliaments are only existent for putting the well-understood wishes of the people into effect. "Are there empty houses in your town, unoccupied shops, unworked factories, virgin soil, treasures of the forest, mine or sea beside and about you idle or undeveloped ? If there are pull yourselves together, ask why these things are so, and ten to one the answer will be found, the remedy suggested and applied."

#### TORONTO STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

A better feeling has prevailed on the Toronto Stock Exchange during the week. C. P. R. held its advance of last week and on reports of increased earnings for the last week in March it touched 98, and closed yesterday at noon at 9734; transactions for the week totalled 1,840 shares. In mining stocks, Virtue was the feature advancing from 941/2 to 117 on sales amounting to 31,000 shares. War Eagle also showed a substantial gain for the week, going from 1371/8 to 1491/2; transactions in this stock were 48,900 shares. The other transactions for the week ending Thursday noon were:

Commercial Cable, 1,176 at 1711/2-1721/4; Toronto Railway, 330 at 100-1001/4; Toronto Electric Light, 195 at 1323/4-133; Imperial Life, 10 at 1461/2; Canada Life, 3 at 450; Imperial Bank, 21 at 2091/2-2101/2; Bank of Commerce, 33 at 1483/4-149; Dominion Bank, 25 at 269; Bank of Montreal, I at 262; Ontario Bank, 20 at 128; Standard Bank, 10 at 199; London Electric Light, 101 at 1191/4-1211/4; Luxfer Prisms, 13 at 1117/8-112; General Electric, 90 at 164-167; do, cum.-allot., 1 at 178; Toronto General Trusts, 20 at 1471/2; Bell Telephone, 25 at 180; Richelieu and Ontario, 275 at 110-114; Cycle and Motor, 48 at 851/2-86; Carter-Crume, 40 at 1011/4-1/2; Crow's Nest Coal, 228 at 1397/8-140; Toronto Mortgage, 24 at 78; Freehold Loan, 25 at 75; do., 20 p.c., 16 at 741/2-75; Canada Permanent, 4 at 130; do., 20 p.c., 46 at 130; Montreal Gas, 25 at 1891/2; Western Assurance, 340 at 158-159; Twin City Railway, 150 at 66; Canada N.W. Land, pret., 16 at 5234; Consumers' Gas, ex-dividend, 4 at 211; Western Canada, 2 at 90; Canada Landed, 8 at 83; Manitoba Loan, 21 at 45; Payne, 2,000 at 129-130; Republic, 3,000 at 105; Cariboo (Mc-Kinney), 100 at 70; Golden Star, 1,000 at 17; Cable Coupon Bonds, \$45,000, at 1031/8; Reg. bonds, \$5,000 at 1031/8; Centre Star (unlisted), 5,500 at 141-150.

### IN THE DRY GOODS STORE.

The Windsor Cotton Co., of Windsor, N.S., are expending \$20,000 in improving their factory.

J. J. Garland is a new partner in the clothing firm of Wm. Garland at Portage la Prairie. The firm name is unchanged.

Lindsay Bros., successors to Robertson, Lindsay & Co., have reopened the departmental store burned out at St. Thomas some months ago.

We learn that advances in price of fall tweeds have been notified by several Canadian woolen mills. The average will be about seven and a half per cent.

"My dear," said the chemist to his wife, just after he had refused her a new dress, "your tears do not move me. I have analyzed them. They contain nothing but a little phosphate of lime and some chloride of sodium. The rest is water."

It sounds oddly to hear, what is, however, quite true, that in some country districts of Quebec and Ontario merchants are complaining that they are in need of spring goods, which have been lying days if not weeks in the railway stations, but which cannot be got into the shop. The reason for this doubtless is the unusual depth of snow.

A complaint, which is common enough in commercial circles, and a retort not so often thought of, are thus given by an Indianapolis paper. A tailor goes for his delinquent customer, thus: "You said you would settle that bill at the expiration of a month, and here over six weeks have passed." То which the customer replies: "Yes, and if you will think, you

will remember you told me you would have the suit done in a week. It took would have the suit done in a week. It took you three."

In comparing the prices realized at the London fur sales, which have this week come by cable, and which are almost uniformly higher it is important to import the series uniformly higher, it is important to remember that three series of sales have been held air and the series of of sales have been held since March, 1899, and that in each of these more or less advance we these more or less advance was declared. Only bear skins and mink fur are quoted the care mink fur are quoted the same as a year ago, and the sole item showing a fall since that dots is a transformer cent showing a fall since that date is fisher, which is five per cent lower. All kinds of for and lower. All kinds of fox are from 30 to 100 per cent. higher, as our Montreal markets shows i our Montreal markets show; lynx and wolfskins are enormously advanced, the latter doubled advanced, the latter doubled in price. Coon, skunk, marten and badger are all higher and we have a state of the state of t badger are all higher, and muskrats show a slight advance.

The experience which Messrs. Glover and Brais, of Mont-[and Ouebeel have be real [and Quebec] have had may be a lesson to other Canadian debtors. This firm seemed to be a lesson to other the seemed to be a lesson to other the seemed to be a lesson debtors. This firm seemed to be of the opinion that all it had to do was to run over to I and do was to run over to London, tell the creditors there that the Canadians had accepted an ar Canadians had accepted an offer, and that the Britishers would then immediately fall into the sort of then immediately fall into line. Once upon a time this sort of thing was done, but the Drivit thing was done, but the British creditor has of late years grown more obdurate. particularly more obdurate, particularly in cases like that of Glover and Brais, which was not at all Brais, which was not at all a satisfactory affair. The total sum realized is understood to t realized is understood to be about £14,000, but as Canadian realization expenses are been but £14,000, but as what divirealization expenses are heavy, it is difficult to say what divi-dend the creditors may get a dend the creditors may get. In any case, Glover and Brais have been to some extent purchast been to some extent punished in being sold out by auction after the various attempts which the the various attempts which they made in endeavoring to arrange. More firmness on the arrange in endeavoring to arrange in endeavoring to arrange in the second seco More firmness on the part of British creditors would effect a considerable change in the creditors would traders considerable change in the offers that insolvent Canadian traders try to get carried - Dressed - D try to get carried.-Draper's Record, London, 24th March.

### FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

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The average crop of beans, peas and strawberries is ected from Virginia expected from Virginia.

Stocks of beans available for commercial purposes in Can-are said to be now down ada are said to be now down to 50,000 bushels.

At Tecumseh, \$10,000 stock has been subscribed for the blishment of a camping t establishment of a canning factory.

A new industry in New Westminster, B.C., is the veneer set and fruit how plant basket and fruit box plant operated by the B.C. Manufacturing Company.

Three tons of Manitoba butter shipped to Montreal to h the famine prices arrived catch the famine prices arrived a few days too late, and brought 16c., 17c. and 18c per th

Imports of salt mackerel at Boston from the beginning of year have aggregated 16c., 17c. and 18c. per lb. the year have aggregated 2,403 barrels, compared with 2,216 barrels last year and 4,220

A company is being organized in Victoria, B.C., to erect innery and curing setablish barrels last year, and 4,178 barrels in 1898. a cannery and curing establishment on the Skeena for the treat-ment of salmon and belity.

ment of salmon and halibut for export on a large scale. Wallace Bros., of Vancouver, who have been operating on Fraser river for some the Fraser river for some years, have purchased the Claxton cannery on the Skeeps cannery on the Skeena river, and will both can and cure salmon and halibut.

The stock of canned pineapples in the hands of Baltimore kers is lighter than it is packers is lighter than it has been at any time during the past six or eight years. They will six or eight years. They will go into the new season with practically bare floors practically bare floors.

The Erie Tobacco Company, largely composed of farmers, operate the tobacco form will operate the tobacco factory recently built by the Lake Erie and Detroit Ry, at Kingerill and Detroit Ry. at Kingsville. John S. Bruner is president, and Fred Fox secretary of d

The almond crop in Tarragona has suffered immense age from frost. The arragona has suffered last year and Fred Fox secretary of the company. damage from frost. The condition is similar to that of last year when two-thirds of the area when two-thirds of the crop was lost. New York dealers pre-dict high prices for almost

Vermont maple sugar makers whose trees were reported porarily ruined last an dict high prices for almonds in the shell. temporarily ruined last year by the previous season's cater-pillars, are happy over a season of the previous season's caterpillars, are happy over a good run of sap during the past few days. The quality is better th days. The quality is better than it has been for years.

A meeting of St. Thomas grocers called to confer with of Bate, of St. Catharines with F. Bate, of St. Catharines, who is considering the advisability of establishing a wholesale and the advisability of the advisa establishing a wholesale grocery in St. Thomas, unanimously decided to assist such a contract of the state of decided to assist such a concern in every way possible.

During the season of 1899 there were 34 cheese factories in tration : The season of 1899 there were 34 cheese factories in <sup>Ouring</sup> the season of 1899 there were 34 cneese laster <sup>Aration</sup> in Prince Edward Island, at which 38,936,975 pounds <sup>Aration</sup> in Prince Edward Island, at which 38,936,975 pounds of milk were received, and 3,746,168 pounds of cheese prothe value of the cheese was, in gross, \$376,060. During the value of the cheese was, in gross, \$370,000. All the time six creameries produced 437,276 pounds of butter <sup>4</sup> a gross value of \$83,358.

At a meeting of Toronto Retail Grocers' and Provision healers' Association held Monday night the following resoluton was passed unanimously: "We, the members of the above the castly closing by-law in its was passed unanimously: "We, the members of the inter-secution, while we are against the early closing by-law in its have resolved that no **Automatical shape**, yet, as an association, have resolved that no hours per day." hope shall work more than ten hours per day."

### \_\_\_\_\_ BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

We have received, and with welcome, the March number of nent transmission of the second secon We have received, and with welcome, the March Harch History, which, after being published nine years as a marter, which, after being published nine years as a Matterly in Boston, Mass., now makes its appearance as a southly m wouthly. The character and scope of the work undergo no the editors remain the same. hered, for, indeed, we understand the editors remain the same. As a summary of contemporary history its value has always been beat, and the ditors remain .... summary of contemporary history its value has arrest stat, and will now be greater, because more frequent. And that the new frequent is consect more portraits, cuts he may, from the looks of this issue, expect more portraits, cuts The yearly subscription price remains the same, \$1.50; price of from 40 cents to 15 cents.

Price of single numbers is reduced from 40 cents to 15 cents. REPORT ON AGRICULTURE for the Province of New Bruns-Vick for 1899: Printed by authority of the Legislature, Freder-Th. Th. Printed by authority of the Legislature, C. H. The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, C. H. Abillois, commissioner, reports that last year was one of the tost prosperous in the history of the province for farmers, both trainse of good weather and because of the increased interest the larmers took in their work. The demand for Farmers' Instithe meetings is much more brisk, and nine gentlemen from Nova Scotia, Ontario and New Brunswick lectured to more than by place. thy places on dairying, beef-raising, soils, fruit-culture and its fam. bixed farming. The encouragement given by Government h wheat growing, and the building of twelve modern roller mills in the Browing, and the building of twelve modern round a matter counties has done much to stimulate wheat growing as Note when loyal endeavor. Something like 150.000 bushels hore wheat was grown off the same or a lesser acreage than in the average yield was 18.1 bushels, which beats that of an intoba and the average yield was 18.1 bushels, which Dears ...... bushes of 179.540 acres-bushes real states produced 5.147,600 bushels, off 179.540 acres-than 1898. Potatoes, 4.071,200 bister Vield off less ground than 1898. Potatoes, 4.071,200 at high off less ground than 1898. bushels off 39,501 acres. There is much information of interest hand dairving off the book is a credit to the depart-**U**out dairying and fruit. The book is a credit to the depart-Ment, being well printed and well illustrated.

NEW YORK INSURANCE REPORTS, Condensed Edition, by Nork; vol. 3; years 1864 to 1870.—The work of compiling Vork; vol. 3; years 1864 to 1870.—The work of company baced by end of these reports for the years named was  $M_{aced}^{aced}$  by Superintendent Payn in the very competent hands of  $M_{aced}$  W p Need by Superintendent Payn in the very competent name New W. Barnes, who was the first to occupy the post of Insur-be Superintendent Payn in the very competent name Mr. Barnes had already pre-We Superintendent in the State. Mr. Barnes had already pre-band similar Are Superintendent in the State. Mr. Barnes had already re-bet similar reports for the years 1830 to 1863. The preface the third volume, read in the light of to-day, is interesting

### INSURANCE MATTERS.

bid, pithily: "It is evident that on this narrow margin of budgetwriting \_\_\_\_\_\_ It is evident that on this narrow margin of the assets When the profit anything that adds to the cost of the business We writing profit anything that adds to the cost of the business We either the profit anything that adds to the cost of the business The comparise added to the rate or subtracted from the assets of the companies."

"It would be well for large insurers all over the country to thinke the: The wildcat is reported very It would be well for large insurers all over the country the hungry and vigorous just now." The New York Chronicle, which which we added that the

hon which we cut the foreoing, might have added that the foreoing. The state of the foreoing, may be cut the foreoing, may burrowing.

The brother officers of Mr. J. W. Kerr, cashier, at Toronto. the Standard Life Assurance Company, presented him a handsome silver service as a testimonial of the bid will upon the occasion of his approaching mar-tice. Mr. Hunter, chief agent for Ontario, and Mr. M. Hunter, the field staff, made brief a handsome silver service as a testimonial of their Will upon his approaching mar-

addresses on the interesting occasion, and Mr. Kerr made an appropriate reply.

In reply to H. D., Montreal, who asks the name of the new insurance body formed in Toronto the other day, we may say there have been two formed, the Insurance Institute, of which Mr. J. J. Kenny is president, Mr. Henry Sutherland vice, and the Life Underwriters' Association of Ontario. We have an idea it is the latter our correspondent means. Its officers are: President, Robert Lovell, North American Life; first vice-president, W. H. Orr, Ætna Life; second vice-president, Colin Harbottle, London and Lancashire Life; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Holland, Insurance Corporation of Ontario.

The announcement is made that Mr. W. M. Ramsay, general manager for Canada for the Standard Life Insurance Company, will retire from that position in April of next year, to be succeeded by Mr. David M. McGoun, who will meantime be assistant manager. Mr. Ramsay is now we believe in his fiftieth year of service with the Standard Life, and the large share he has had in popularizing the company here and building up its extensive Canadian business is well known. It is pleasing to be told that he will retain a seat on the board of directors, where his long experience and sound judgment will be retained for the benefit of the company, and for the pleasure of his many admirers, who will be glad to see him among them for many a day.

-A sensible and suggestive use of money has been made in the setting aside by Mr. J. W. Flavelle of some thousands of dollars towards a travelling fellowship for students of the University of Toronto, and we see that the University has accepted the offer made by this liberal gentleman. The intention is that the scholarship shall go to the candidate proving best fitted for entering public life in Canada. First-class honors in either classics or English history are a requisite to qualify the candidate. Mr. Flavelle considers that the student who takes the highest place in the subject of history should be given the fellowship. When appointed, he is to go to the University of Oxford, and there for two years to devote himself to the study of modern history.

-The Provincial Trust Company of Ontario has held its second annual meeting, and has elected twenty Ontario gentlemen, most of them well known to the directorate, indeed they were nearly all re-elected from the previous year. The company has been handicapped in the race for trusts by a variety of circumstances, but it has now secured the nucleus of a good business. The shareholders appear to have taken a cheerful view of the outlook, and are determined to put their shoulders to the wheel, so that this year's business, which has begun well, may be satisfactorily rounded out.

-A resolution of the council of the Toronto Board of Trade recognizes the necessity for addressing package freight with a name in full instead of by numbers and initials, and recommends this course to all shippers. This, in order to assure its prompt and safe carriage to its destination by the transportation company to whom it is intrusted. There is a meeting of the freight rates committee of the board this week to receive information which is to assist the committee to effect more equitable freight rates in the interest of Toronto.

#### CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures of Canadian clearing houses for the week ended with Thursday, April 5th, 1900, compared with those of the previous week

the previous week.		
CLEARINGS.	April 5, 1900.	March 29, 1900.
Montreal	\$13,047,061	\$11,670,063
Toronto	10,780,911	8,587,256
Winnipeg	1,799,723	1,509,937
Halifax	1,463,227	1,220,305
Hamilton	747,017	655,741
St. John		544,773
Vancouver	770,309	815,059
Victoria	•••••	575,204
		\$25 578 338

Aggregate balances, this week, \$.....; last week, \$3,486,031.

Meetings.

#### TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION.

The first annual meeting of this corporation, since the union of the Toronto General Trusts Company and the Trusts Coreral Trusts Company and the Trusts Cor-poration of Ontario, was held on the 28th March, 1900, at the offices of the corpor-ation, corner Yonge and Colborne streets. Mr. John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., the presi-dent of the corporation, occupied the chair, and among those present were vice-presidents Hon. S. C. Wood and W. H. Beatty, and Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Aemilius Irving, Q.C.; B. B. Osler, Q.C.; J. L. Blaikie, William McCabe, Alfred Hoskin, Q.C.; Robert Jaffray, J. J. Kenny, John Greig, W. D. Matthews, A. B. Lee, James Henderson, William Hendrie, E. B. Osler, M.P.; E. H. Bick-ford, Edward Martin, Q.C.; D. E. Thom-son, Q.C.; William Gordon, George Porter, Alexander Nairn, William Cook, Walter Barwick, Q.C.; Edward Galley, T. Sutherland Stayner, Samuel Nord-heimer, Henry Gooderham, J. G. Scott, Q.C.; J. J. Foy, Q.C., M.P.P.; E. T. Malone, Q.C.; Dr. J. W. Digby, of Brant-ford, and J. W. Langmuir. Mr. J. W. Langmuir, the managing director, acted as secretary and submitted the statements showing the operations of poration of Ontario, was held on the 28th

director, acted as secretary and submitted the statements showing the operations of the corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1899.

The report of the corporation was read, as follows:

#### REPORT.

The directors of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the first annual report of the corporation. The Act of the Ontario Legislature au-

thorizing the union of the Toronto General Trusts Company and the Trusts Corporation of Ontario was assented to on the first of April, 1899, from which date The statethe amalgamation took effect. ments accompanying this report relate to and include the operations of the old Toronto General Trusts Company for the full year ended 31st December, 1899, but owing to the continued and unavoidable separation of the offices of the two old companies and the inability of the management to thoroughly examine the books of the Trusts Corporation of Ontario before the close of the year, the directors have for the present excluded from the statements all matters and transactions of the Trusts Corporation of Ontario.

The paid-up capital and surplus of the two companies at the date of amalgamation were, according to their respective balance sheets, as follows: The Toronto General Trusts Company, \$550,000; the Trusts Corporation of Ontario, \$228,000; showing total paid-up capital and surplus of \$778,000.

Out of this sum \$163,000, less what had been already written off during the present year, was set aside as a contingent fund, to meet all ascertained losses and contemplated shrinkage in values, and \$123,000 was carried to the reserve fund. Having thus dealt with these portions of the paid-up capital and surplus of the two companies, paid-up stock in the new corporation for the balance was issued to the shareholders in proportion to their respective holdings as at 1st of April, 1899, as follows:

To the shareholders of the To-

As the Act of amalgamation provides that the capital stock of the corporation shall be ten thousand shares of \$100 each. or \$1,000,000, it became necessary to issue

five thousand and eighty shares of new stock at a premium of 25 per cent. This stock, after the adjustment of fractions of shares, in both the old and the new stocks, was issued to the old shareholders or their approved nominees, and the premium of 25 per cent. has been paid and added to the reserve, thus increasing that fund to \$250,000.

The capital of the new stock thus issued was made payable in ten bi-monthly instalments of 10 per cent., commencing the 19th of September, 1899, and ending March, 1901; and your directors have to report that the two instalments, which report matured before the 31st of December were promptly paid, thus making the paid-up capital and surplus of the corporation at that date \$850,240, as follows: Paid-up capital (including two in-

stalments paid on new stock)...\$600,240 Reserve ..... 250,000

#### \$850.240

The remaining eight instalments of the new stock, amounting to \$399,760 (of which two have been paid at the date of this report), will, when received, make the paid-up capital and reserve, \$1,250,000.

During the past year the corporation has been appointed to various positions, and has assumed new trust and agency business to the value of over four million dollars, as follows:

donais, as ione as		
Executorships	\$1,863,310	4I
Trusteeships	766,368	12
Administrations	304,489	93
Guardianships	47,257	64
Estate management agencies.	34,540	
Liquidatorships	180,000	00
Committeeships	21,235	75
Guaranteed Investment agen	-	
cies	805,683	80

\$4,022,836 24

The amount of the business now under the care of the corporation, after deducting all distributions to date, now aggregate over \$20,000,000.

The profit and loss statement submitted herewith shows the sources from which the revenues of the corporation were derived during the year, limited as in the second paragraph of this report, also the charges made against the same. From the net profits for the year, amounting to \$47,453.30, your directors have declared dividends at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the paid-up capital, amounting to \$36,-370.39, and have carried forward the balance, viz., \$11,082.91, to the credit of profit and loss.

Considering the enormous aggregate of business transacted by the corporation, it may be a matter of surprise to some of the shareholders that the net profits are not larger. In this connection, however, it should be kept in mind that, apart from interest derived from the investment of the paid-up capital and surplus of the corporation, the chief sources of profit are commissions received for the care and management of estates and trusts and agencies. It will be readily understood, having regard to the extremely moderate charges of the corporation, that an enormous volume of business has to be dealt with in order to produce the compensation which appears at the credit of the profit and loss sheet, and in this connection, it should be stated that the corporation strictly confines its operations within the scope of a trust and agency business.

Your directors regard with great satisfaction the rapid growth of the business of the corporation, more particularly its operations as executor, administrator, trustee and agent. The business which may be done by the corporation in these capacities is capable of almost unlimited extension; and it will be the aim of the directorate, while making provision for the development of the business in every

part of the country, to keep up and improve the birth of the country, to keep up and improve the birth of the prove the high standard of efficiency, and at the same time keep its charges on a

The expenses of the corporation past been abnormally large during the separ-year, chiefly owing to the enforced separyear, chiefly owing to the enforced separ-ation of the two offices and the duplica-tion of many events. ation of the two offices and the duplication of many expenditures. It should be to borne in mind, however, that the cost of management of an association having the management of an association must necescare of estate and trust funds must necessarily be large the corporation consarily be large. The corporation combines in its operations not only the work of the large. ones in its operations not only the work of the largest trust company in Ganada, but (having regard to the unrealized mort gages and security (1997) also the out thaving regard to the unrealized more gages and securities of estates), also effi-largest loaning association, and the effi-cient conduct of these operations requires the services of a specially trained and the services of a specially trained and necessarily expensive staff of officials. When the amplemention till passed the

When the amalgamation bill passed to gislature voice that the steps to

when the amalgamation bill passed to Legislature, your directors took steps to prepare plane to the prepare plans for the reconstruction of the premises of the prepare plans for the reconstruction of the premises of the corporation at the corper plans provide for the occupation of the whole of the ground theor having a front whole of the ground floor, having a front age of thirty-fire for the vonge by a age of thirty-five feet on Yonge to depth of one hundred and twenty five, the gether with the gether with the greater portion of has first floor. The work of reconstruction as so far advanced so far advanced as to warrant the later plete occupation of the comise not later be far advanced as to warrant the com-plete occupation of the premises not later than the 1st of April. Your directors have to record with deep

Your directors have to record with deep gret the death Your directors have to record with three regret the death of no less than interest for the amalgamation of the two A panies were entered upon. Dr. E. no Meredith was associated with the Toronto General Trusts Company from the date to the two A General Trusts Company from the date of the organization in 1999 until his death, General Trusts Company from the date <sup>01</sup> its organization, in 1882, until his zeal-during which time he faithfully and vice ously performed the duties of first also president. Mr. B. Homer Dixon was board highly esteemed member of the Mr. from the date of its organization. from the date of its organization Trusts Hugh Ryan was a director of the mation Corporation of the mation riugh Ryan was a director of the Truss Corporation of Ontario from its formation in 1889, and his great business ability and experience were of the utmost service of the that company. All of these gestates), (two of them having very large estates) experience were of the utmost gentlemer, that company. All of these gentlemer, (two of them having very large states), manifested their confidence in our no agement by accounting the corporation to agement by appointing the corporation to be their executors and tracted

be their executors and trustees. All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN HOSKIN, President of the Executive President and Chairman of the Executive

J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director.

Dr. John Hoskin, in moving the adopt Dr. John Hoskin, in moving inter-tion of the report, said: Your directors have much pleasure meeting the shareholders of the amalga-mated company at its first annual meet-ing, and of placing before you statements showing the year's operations and

showing the year's operations and statements and stream of the year's operations and steady progress of the corporation. I regret that we are wrable to hold. I regret that we are unable to the alter. regret that we are unable to hold ur meeting in our new room, but the alter ations rendered

ations rendered necessary by our increased business have not ations rendered necessary by our increased business have not, as vou see, been have pleted. When completed we shall have offices fully up to according to the second

pleted. When completed we snan offices fully up to our requirements.

I have, on former occasions, as have so my predecessor 1 have, on former occasions, as and single also my predecessors, referred to the with and objects of the also my predecessors, referred to the almo-and objects of the corporation, and with out going over the details as fully as have done heretofore, it may not be anise briefly to refer to one or two advantages have done heretofore, it may not be amise briefly to refer to one or two advantages we offer to the sublic consciently as our we offer to the public, especially as or usefulness is being more and more of we offer to the public, especially as re-usefulness is being more and more cognized, as is evidenced by the increased volume of business volume of business summarized in the re-

Une advantage we have is continuity This of itself is a very important consider ation. Truste under the provided of indiviuself is a very important consider Trusts under the control of indivi-ustees are of ation. Trusts under the control of indivi-dual trustees are, of course, subject etc. incidents of illness, removal, death, have so that the creator of the trust can have bined as now of the persons apinted as new trustees. A reference to the Moceedings in our courts of this province ind elsewhere our courts of this province and elsewhere will show you how often it Asain where will show you how otten it. Again, where members of the family are

mainted trustees, executors, etc., not in-



frequently it happens, great pressure brought to bear upon them by bene is bv beneficiaries to encroach upon the trusts, very often to the detriment of the parties and destruction of the estate. We, of course, are removed from influences of this nature, and the creators of trust may rest satisfied that in our hands the trusts will be strictly carried out.

Again, it often happens where private individuals are trustees, executors and the like, estates suffer because no matter how honest in intentions the trustees may be, they have not the business experience to discharge their duties, and again, and a very important matter, these duties discharged by us are done at much less expense than when performed by private in-dividuals. I make bold to state this, and anyone questioning what I say can easily ascertain the accuracy of my statement.

It goes without saying that our work is of a very varied character, embracing the various business affairs of life. We are acting as executors, administrators, trustees, agents, guardians, liquidators, committees of lunatics and their estates, mortgagees for bondholders, and so forth and so forth. We have had experience not only in the investment of moneys in the but have carried on and wound up busi-ness affairs of many kinds, such as grocery stores, dry goods stores, hotels, a loan company, a newspaper office, farms, mills, a railway company, a menagerie, etc., etc.

As to the volume and character of the work, our report calls your attention to a few figures which will demonstrate what we have been and are doing, and with what confidence the public are entrusting to us the management of their affairs. The Hon. S. C. Wood, vice-president,

in seconding the report, said:

After the voluminous statements read by the managing director and the very lengthy report presented by the president, I need not occupy at any great length your time in seconding its adoption. The pleasure of seconding the adoption is much enhanced from the fact of my personal acquaintance for a great many years with the managing director, who has so largely the management of the affairs of this corporation under his control. Whatever credit may be due for the excellent position of the public institutions in this province, both as regards their system of keeping their accounts, audits, and the general management, a larger portion than any other should be credited to Mr. Langmuir. His very great success in establishing, directing, supervising and generally carrying on the very many in-stitutions under Government control, eminently fitted him for the important and responsible duties of his present position, as results have proved. I had thought when the Trust Company was established that it was necessary for its success that the Hon. Edward Blake should be its president. The Hon. Edward Blake has ceased to hold that position, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that, with Dr. Hoskin, the vacancy has been filled with great success in every particular. We all know how important it is for us, as private individuals, or as members of corporations, to have from time to time, good advice, legal and otherwise. Everybody will admit the president's high standing as a lawyer, but in addition to that his very large dealings with estates and his extensive experience in trust matters generally qualified him in every way to be perfectly fitted for the position he occupies, and I think there can be no risk in my making the statement that he enjoys the perfect confidence of the legal profession, as a body, in all its branches, as being an able, conscientious and reliable man, and just the one to oc-(Continued on page 1229).



GEO. GOODERHAM, J. E. ROBERTS, President, Gen Manager

### TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article	Wholesale	Name of Article	Wholesale )		Wholesale )	Name of Article.
	Rates.		Rates.	Name of Article.	Rates.	
Breadstuffs. FLOUP Manitoba Patent "Strong Bakers Patent (Winter Wheat)	3 70 3 90 3 40 3 60	GroceriesCon. Syrups: Com. to fine, Fine to choice Pale MoLASSES : W. I., gal	8         c.         8         c.           0         021         0         022           0         024         0         025           0         03         0         034           0         25         0         40	Hardware.—Con. Copper Wire Galvanized Coil chain § in. Barbed wire	<b>6</b> c. <b>8</b> c 35 and 40 4 40 5 65 5 60 ( 00 3 7230 00	Canned Fraits.         5 35 10           PINE APPLE— Extra Standard
Oatmeal Bran per ton Shorts	9 80 3 00 3 50 3 60 16 00 17 00 17 00 18 00	New Orleans Ricz: Arracan Patna, dom. to imp Japan, d'' u'' Genuine Hd. Carolina	0 95 0 30 0 034 0 034 0 05 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 09 0 10	Sorews, flat head	13 75 0 00 80% 0 00 75 0 00	PARCHES-3105
GRAIN: Winter Wheat, No. 1 Spring Wheat, Man. Hard, No. 1 "No. 9 "No. 9 "No. 8	0 64 0 66 0 78 0 79 0 76 0 77	SPICES : Allspice Cassia, Clores Ginger, ground Nutmegs	0 15 0 90 0 20 0 30 0 20 0 35 0 25 0 28 0 90 0 30	Boller tubes, 9 in " 3 in STEEL: Cast Black Diamond Boller plate, ‡ in	0 19 0 00 0 191 0 14 0 11 0 00 3 25 0 00	ArppLas_Gal. Cans
" No. 3 " No. 3 Oats, Rve	0 42 0 43 0 40 0 42 0 39 0 40 0 27 0 28 0 61 0 64	Mace Pepper, black, ground "white, ground SUGARS Montreal f.o.b. Redpath Paris Lump	1 00 1 10 0 17 0 18 0 98 0 30	3/16 in 3/16 in 3/17 in 3/17 in 3/17 in	3 25 0 00 2 75 0 00	PEAS- 2's,
Corn Canadian Buckwheat Provisions, Butter, dairy, tubs	0 45 0 46 0 49 0 50	Batra Granulated Cream and Phœnix Bright Coffee No. 3 Yellow No. 1 Yellow TTA	4 45 0 00 4 30 0 00	16 and 20 dy 10 and 12 dy 8 and 9 dy 6 and 7 dy 4 and 5 dy 3 dy	0 00 2 95 0 00 3 00 0 0C 3 15 0 00 3 25 0 00 3 40	MACKEREL         0.00 1           SALMON - Cohoes
Creamery, boxes "Prints Dried Apples	0 15 0 16 0 00 0 21 0 22 0 23 0 01 0 13	Japan, Yokohama Japan, Kobe Japan, Nagasaki, gun- powder som to choist	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 dy Wire Nails, basis HORSE NAILS : Toronto Monarch FORSE SHOES, 100 lbs	0 00 3 75 3 50 3 60 dis 50%	i Rey opens i 6 10 6
Hops, Canadian Beef, Mess Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear "Breakfert model	0 00 0 073 0 13 0 15 11 50 12 00 16 00 0 10 0 08 0 083 0 11 0 12	Congou, Monings Congou, Foochows Young Hyson, Moyune, Yg, Hyson Fychow and Tjenkai nom to shot	0 13 0 60 0 18 0 50 0 95 0 65 0 15 0 50	CANADA PLATES: all dull. Lion 1 pol Full pol'd TIN PLATES IC	3 50 0 00 3 £0 0 00 0 00 3 10	
Hams Rolls Lard Lard compd Eggs, V doz. new laid Beans, per bush	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey, Gunpowder, Moyune-	0 15 0 95 0 18 0 65 0 15 0 30 0 85 0 45 0 35 0 45	51 to 60	4 60 0 00 5 00 0 00 5 25 0 00	Turkey, Boneless Aylmer 13, 00, 00           Pigs' FEET_Aylmer, 13, 9 dos         1970 00           CORNED BEET_Clark's, 13, 9 dos         970 00           Corned Berg-Clark's, 35, 1 dos         950 00           Ox TONGUE-Clark's, 13, 93
Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1 " No. 2 Slaughter, heavy " No. 1 light	0.98 0.90	Pekces Pekce Souchongs Souchongs Indian, Darjeelings Broken Orange Pokces Orange Pekces	0 94 0 32 0 19 0 23 0 15 0 90 0 29 0 55 0 98 0 35 0 98 0 35	KOPE Manilla. basis Sisal, Lath yarn	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sour-Clark's, 1 s, Ox Tall, 9 doz 0 15 00 '' Clark's, 1's, Chicken, 9 doz 800 1 10
No. 1 light No. 9 Harness, heavy light Upper, No. 1 heavy light & medium. Aip Skins Franch	0 30 0 35 0 30 0 35 0 39 0 36 0 35 0 45 0 75 0 90	Pekces Pekce Southong Southong Kangra Valley Oolong, Formosa	0 18 0 99 0 18 0 99 0 15 0 90 0 13 0 17 0 90 0 35 0 35 0 65	Double " Oils. Cod Oil, Imp. gal Palm, P lb.	00620001	SMELTS-60 tins per case FINNAN HADDIE-Domestic Manurial Chemicals. 400 600
"Domestie Veals Hemi'k Calf (25 to 20). French Calf. Splits, & b Bnamelled Cow, ¥ ft Pebble	0 50 0 60 0 65 0 75 0 45 0 65 1 10 1 40	Topacco, Manufactured Mahogany Dark P. of W Myrtle Navy Solase Brier, 6's Viotoria Solace, 16's.	0 00 0 62 0 00 0 62 0 00 0 65 0 00 0 70	Lard, ext Ordinary Linseed, boiled f.o.b Linseed, raw f.o.b Olive, # Imp. gal Seal, straw " pale S.R.	0 80 0 70 0 50 0 60 0 71 0 73 0 68 0 70 1 30 1 40 0 49 0 50	PHOSPHATE THOMAS (Rd), car lots, 49 00 00 (18% and over 8% Citrate soluble) 49 00 00 POTASH, MURIATE, i.o.b. Toronto, 49 00 00 "SULPHATE, acar lots, 40 00 00 "KAINIT, car lots, 40 00 00
Pebble Grain, upper Buß Russets, light, 🎔 Ib Gambler Sumac Degras	0 15 0 17 0 13 0 16 0 40 0 45 0 03 0 04	Victoria Solace, 16's Rough and Ready, 9's Crescent, 8's Napoleon, 8's Laurel, 3's Index, 8's Lily 7's	0 00 0 71 0 00 0 73 0 00 0 58 0 00 0 67 0 00 0 68 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 61	Petroleum, F.O. B., Toronto Canadian, 5 to 10 bris Can. Water White American Water White	Imp. gal.	1 in. pine & thicker, out up and thicker         80 0 0           12 in. "         10 0           14 and thicker outting up
Hides & Skins. Cows, green Steers, 60 to 90 ibs. Cured and Inspected Calfskins, green Sheepskins, each	$     \begin{array}{c}       0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\       0 & 9 & 0 & 10 \\       0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\       1 & 10 & 1 & 25 \\     \end{array} $	Derby         Liquor           Fure Spirit, 65 o. p         50 o. p           " 25 u. p         95 u. p           Family Proof Whiskey         100 million	in b'd dy pd 1 96 4 80 1 14 4 37 0 60 9 22	Paints, &c. White Lead, pure in Oil, 26 lbs. White Lead, dry Red Lead, genuine Venetian Red, Eng Yellow Ochre, French	6 87) 0 00 5 75 0 00 5 95 5 50 1 50 9 00	1x10 and 19 fme dressing into the second s
Tallow, rough Tallow, caul " rendered Wool. Fleece, combing ord	0 03 0 024 0 00 0 033 0 06 0 063	Rye and Malt, 25 u. p. Rye Whiskey, 4 y. old "5 y. old Hardware.	0 66 9 40 0 69 9 25 0 85 9 60	Vermilion, Eng Varrish, No. 1 furn Varnish, No. 1 Carr Bro. Japan Whiting Putty, per brl. of 100 lbs	0 85 0 90 0 90 1 00 1 50 1 75 0 60 0 90 0 60 0 70 1 90 9 30	1 inch dressing and better         19 00 4           1 inch siding null run         15 00 13           1 inch siding common
Pulled, combing " super extra Groceries.	0 18 0 19 0 18 0 19 0 19 0 20	TIN: Ingot COPPER Ing Sheet LEAD: Bar Pig	0 19 0 20 0 23 0 23 0 00 0 05 0 04 0 05	Alumlb.	0 83 0 85 . 1 50 1 75 . 0 061 0 071	XX shingles, 16 in 21
COFFEES · Java ¥ lb., green Rio " " ······· Porto Rico " ······· Mocha ·····	0 09 0 12	Sheet Shot, common Zinc sheet Antimony Solder, hf. & hf Solder, Standard	4 75 5 15 0 08 0 08 0 11 0 11 0 20 0 21	Brimstone Boraz Camphor Carbolic Acid Castor Oil Caustic Soda	9 00 9 50 0 043 0 05 0 75 0 80 0 50 0 t5 0 083 0 13	Hard Woods-Value 55 00 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Raisine, Malaga Valencias Sultana Currants, Filiatra "Patras Vostizza	0 074 0 078 0 11 0 18 0 05 0 054 0 05 0 06 0 074 0 084	Horseshoe Hoop Steel Swedish	24 50 25 00 02 85 02 95 02 65 00 00 3 20 00 00 0 00 4 25	Cream Tartarib Epsom Salts Bxtrast Logwood, bulk Gentian	. 0 21 0 24 . 1 35 1 75 k 0 19 0 13 s 0 15 0 17 . 0 08 0 13 . 0 20 0 82	Square, 1 to span. 16 0 5 5 " Red, 9 " 14" 20 5 5 Basswood 1 1 " 5" 36 0 5 " 11" 15" 36 0 5 Butternut, " 13" 36 0 5 Chestnut, " 1 " 9" 36 0 5 Chestnut, " 1 " 9
Prunes, 901(0.50 lb boxet "90100 25" "7080 50" "7080 55" "5060 25" "4050 25"	0 034 0 034 0 052 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 07 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 071 0 00 0 09 0 00 0 094 0 00	Lowmoor Hoops, coopers Band, Boiler Rivetr, best. Ressia Sheet, per lb.	. 2 35 2 45 . 0 05 0 06 . 3 20 0 00 . 3 20 0 00 . 3 20 0 00 . 3 10 0 00 . 4 50 5 00 . 0 10 0 11	Iodine Insect Powder Morphis Sul. Opium Oil Lemon, Super Oxalis Acid	. 4 00 5 00 . 0 35 0 30 . 2 00 2 10 . 4 50 4 75 . 1 95 1 50 . 0 10 0°19	Cherry (1 9 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
Silver Prunes, 25-1b. boxes Tarragona Almonds Peanuts, green roasted Greenoble Walnuts Filberts, Sicily	U 10 0 104 9 00 0 15 0 09 0 1 0 10 5 00 0 14 0 15 0 10 0 01	GALVANIZED IRON : Gauge 16	n 0 06 0 06	Potass Iodide	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hickory,       1       1       1       0<
Pecans Shelled Walnuts " Almonds	0 14 0 15	Case lots less 10c 10c lb WIPE : Brass.	. 540 000 8	Soda Ash Soda Bicarb, W keg Tartaria Asid	0 09 0 08 9 10 9 75 0 95 0 38 0 60 0 69	Wa'nut.



cupy the position of president of a large trust corporation.

With the high legal position and business attainments of Dr. Hoskin, and the large and varied official and commercial business experience and executive ability of Mr. Langmuir, it is no wonder that the corporation has been so successful, and I am confident that the success of the

business is a guarantee for greater pros-perity in the future.

perity in the future. The old directors were all re-elected, viz., John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D.; Hon. S. C. Wood, W. H. Beatty, Samuel Al-corn, John Bell, Q.C.; John L. Blaikie, W. R. Brock, J. W. Digby, M.D.; J. J. Foy, Q.C.; George Gooderham, William Hendrie, H. S. Howland, Aemilius Irv-ing, Q.C.; Robert Jaffray, J. J. Kenny, J. W. Langmuir, A. B. Lee, Thomas Long, W. D. Matthews, Hon. Peter Mc-Laren, E. B. Osler, M.P.; Hon. Sir Frank Smith, J. G. Scott, Q.C.; T. Sutherland Stayner, and B. E. Walker. At a subsequent meeting of the new

At a subsequent meeting of the new board of directors, Dr. Hoskin was elected president, and the Hon. S. C. Wood and W. H. Beatty, vice-presidents, and the W. H. Beatty, vice-presidents, and the following directors were appointed mem-bers of the Executive Committee: John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D; Hon. S. C. Wood, W. H. Beatty, John L. Blaikie, W. R. Brock, J. J. Foy, Q.C.; Robert Jaffray, Q.C.; T. Sutherland Stayner and B. E. A. B. Lee, Thomas Long, W. D. Mat-thews, E. B. Osler, M.P.; J. G. Scott, Walker Walker.

The Inspection Committee of the preceding year was also re-elected, namely: Vice-president, W. H. Beatty, chairman; and Messrs. H. S. Howland and Aemilius Irving.

### Commercial

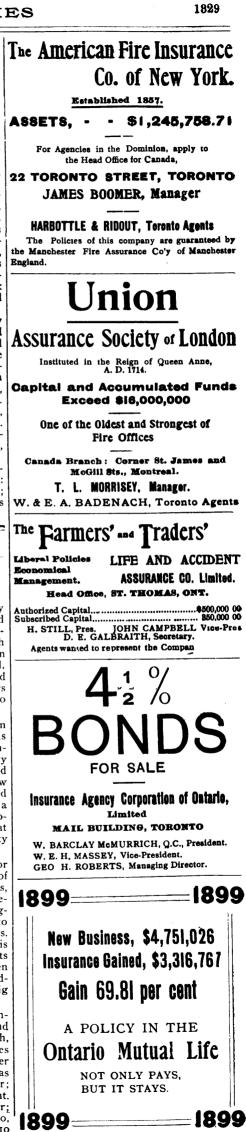
#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, April 4th, 1900. Ashes.-The demand is reported very light, the English market being dull, and this, together with the fact that new supplies will be shortly coming to hand with the opening of navigation, makes an easier market. Pearls are especially dull, and \$5.15 was the best offer that could be obtained for a small lot a few days ago. First pots are quoted at \$4.60 to \$4.65; seconds, about \$4.25 to \$4.30.

DAIRY PRODUCTS .- The easy feeling in butter is more pronounced, and 19c. is now about the extreme figure for creamery; held dairy, 14 to 15c.; fresh dairy rolls, 17 to 18c. Cheese prices for old makes are nominally unchanged; new fodder cheese is quoted at 11 to 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c., and factories are coming into operation in a good many Ontario districts. The ship-The shipments to Britain last week only figured at 1,577 boxes, cleaning the market pretty well up.

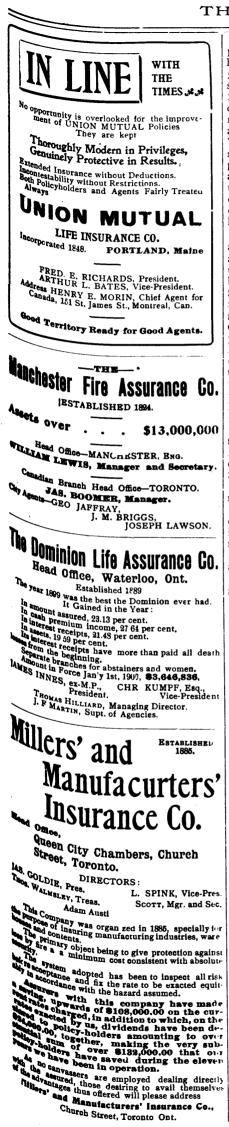
DRY GOODS .- Travellers are all out for sorting business, also carrying samples of fall tweeds, and other domestic woolens, but do not report spring stocks as large-ly broken into yet. The steady springlike weather now prevailing is likely to work improvement in sorting business. Several leading houses consulted this afternoon and report 4th April payments as satisfactorily met. Several woolen mills have given notice this week of advances in fall tweeds, generally ranging about 71/2 per cent,

FURS.-Full cable reports of the London, Eng., fur sales are to hand, and prices realized, as compared with March, 1899, are enormously high, the advances being as follows: Coon, northern, 15 per cent higher; all other kinds, the same as in last March; skunk, 35 per cent. higher; mink, the same price; marten, 15 per cent. higher; silver fox, 100 per cent. higher; arcsc ditto, 20 per cent higher; red ditto ross, ditto, 30 per cent higher; red, ditto, 75 per cent. higher; Labrador otter, 10



### THE MONETARY TIMES

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Church Street, Toronto Ont.

per cent. higher; other kinds, 30 per cent. higher; lynx, 140 per cent. higher; fisher, 5 per cent. lower; all kinds of bear the same; wolf, 200 per cent. higher; badger, 100 per cent. higher. Fall rats sold 5 per cent. higher than last January, and winter rats also 5 per cent. higher than Janu-ary; black rats sold same as January. With regard to the above advances, it should be remembered that the comparisons are made with the sales of a year ago, since which time there have been three series, all of which developed more or less advance, and the only really marked advances since the January sales are on lynx and wolf.

GROCERIES.—Very little of a novel char-acter is reported this week. Travellers are still handicapped by the spring breakup of the country roads, and the week has been a comparatively quiet one. Letters from some merchants at interior points report that they are badly off for want of goods lying at the railway stations, which cannot be moved at present. Refiners re-port a good demand for sugars during March, but say the enquiry has now slack-ened off. The recent annual meetings of the two local refining companies are said to have shown reduced earnings, owing to the competition from American sources last year. The St. Lawrence refinery has resumed work, but the Canada refinery will shortly shut down, during the usual spring repairs to the Lachine Canal. Prices are unaltered, standard granulated quoting at \$4.45; yellows from \$3.60 to \$4.20. Molasses shows still further firming up at the island, where first cost is now quoted at 17 to 18c., equal to about 37c., laid down, and the moderate supply on spot is strongly held. Dried fruits are in limited demand, and supplies of cur-rants are ample, but Valencia raisins are in very limited supply, with 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 8c. asked, and it is said there are only 2,000 boxes in bond in New York. Canned goods are very firm, and in a jobbing way tomatoes are quoted at 90c. to \$1; corn, \$1.05 to \$1.10; beans, 90c.

HIDES.-Receipts of calfskins continue heavy, but beef hides are in light supply. Dealers are still buying No. I beef hides at 9c., and quoting Ioc. to tanners. Calfskins 11 and 9c. for Nos. I and 2, respectively; lambskins, 10c.; sheepskins, \$1.10.

LEATHER.-The market is without any new feature, and improvement in demand, We quote: Spanish sole, B.A., No. 1, 26c.; No. 2, B.A., 24½ to 25½c.; No. 3, B.A., 23½ to 24c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25c.; No. 2, 22½ to 23c.; No. I slaughter, 28 to 29c.; No. to 23c.; No. I slaughter, 28 to 29c.; No. 2, ditto, 25 to 27c.; common, 20 to 21c.; waxed upper, light, and medium, 30 to 35c.; ditto, heavy, 27 to 30c.; grained, 32 to 35c.; Scotch grained, 30 to 35c.; West-ern splits, 22 to 25c.; Quebec ditto, 18 to 20c.; juniors, 16 to 17c.; calf-splits, 30 to 35c.; calfskins, (35 to 40 lbs.), 60 to 65c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 75c.; colored calf, American, 25 to 28c.; Cana-dian, 20 to 24c : colored pebble cow 13 dian, 20 to 24c.; colored pebble cow, 13 to 15c.; russet sheepskins linings, 30 40c.; colored, 6 to 7½c.; harness, 31 to 33c.; buffed cow, 13 to 15c.; extra heavy buff, 15c.; pebble cow, 12½ to 14c.; pol-ished buff, 12 to 13c.; glove-grain, 12½ to 14c.; rough, 22 to 23c.; russet and bridle, 35 to 45c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—Business in heavy metals is reported better than at this time a year ago, and new supplies by first vessels will arrive on a pretty bare market. There seems to be a good deal market. There seems to be a good dear of variation in the quotations for spring deliveries of Summerlee pig iron, figures ranging from \$25.50 to \$27. Domestic bars are reported as being bought in quantity at \$2.40. Quite a good demand is reported for tinned iron,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7c. be-ing quoted for No. 24 gauge. Canada



1831

plates are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.35 for spring delivery; galvanized, ditto, \$4.60 for Ingot tin is steady at quotations, and scarce on spot; also copper which is firmer We quote, as follows: Summerlee pig iron, \$27.50 to \$28.50; Carnbroe, \$26; Calder, \$27; Hamilton, No. 1, \$00.00 to 00.00; No. 2, do., \$00.00 to 00.00; Fer-rona, No. 1, \$25.75; machinery scrap, \$19 to \$20; common ditto, \$00 to \$00; bar iron, Canadian, \$2.45 to \$2.50; Canada plates-Pontypool or equal, 52 sheets to the box, \$3.10 to \$3.15; 60 sheets, \$3.20; 75 sheets, \$3.25; all polished Canadas, \$3.45; Galvanized Canada plates, \$4.25 per box Galvanized Canada plates, \$4.25 per box of 52 sheets; Terne roofing plate, 20 x 28, \$8.50 to \$8.75; Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$3.40; No. 26, \$3.30; No. 24, \$3.20; No. 16, and heavier, \$3.10; tin plates. Charcoal, I.C., Alloway, \$4.80 to \$5; do., I.X., \$5.25 to \$5.50; P.D., Crown, I.C., \$5.50 to \$5.75; do., I.X., \$4.75; coke, I.C., \$4.40 to \$4.50; galvanized sheets, No. 28, Queen's Head, \$4.75; No. 26, \$4.25 to \$4.50; No. 24, \$2 in case lots; tinned \$4.50; No. 24, \$2 in case lots; ti sheets, coke, No. 24, 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 7c.; tinneð sheets, coke, No. 24,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7c.: the usual extra for large sizes. Steel boiler plate,  $\frac{1}{3}$ -inch and upwards,  $\frac{1}{3}$ .15;  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch,  $\frac{1}{3}$ .25; tank steel,  $\frac{2}{2}$ .90,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch; three-93.25, talk steel, 92.90, 32.10cn; three-sixteenths, \$3; heads, seven-sixteenths and upwards, \$2.95; Russian sheet iron, 9 to  $9\frac{1}{2}c.$ ; lead, per 100 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75sheet, \$4.75 to \$5; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast-steel, 11 to 12c.; toe calk, \$3.40 cast-steel, II to 12c.; toe calk,  $\phi_{3.40}$  to \$3.50; spring, \$3.50; sleigh shoe, \$2.80 to \$2.85; tire, \$2.85; round machinery steel, \$3.57, as to finish; ingot tin, 38c. for L. & F.; Straits, 37c.; bar tin, 40c.; ingot copper, 18 to 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c.; sheet-zinc, 7 to \$7.50; Silesian spelter, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Veille Montagne spelter \$5.50 American to Veille Montagne spelter, \$5.50; American spelter, \$5.50 to \$5.75; antimony, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to IIC.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS .- Travellers are now mostly at home, and all hands are fully employed with the rush of spring deliveries, now that summer freight rates are in force. In no line is there any weakening from recent pronounced advances. Following are quotations: Single barrels, raw and boiled linseed oil, respectively, 68 and 71c. per gallon, for one to four barrel lots; 5 to 9 barrels, 67 and 70c.; net 30 days, or 3 per cent. for four months' terms. Turpentine, one to four barrels 85c. for to nine barrels 84c. and barrels, 85c.; five to nine barrels, 84c.; net 30 days. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod barreis, o.c.; nve to machinery, 90c.; Cod oil, 37<sup>1/2</sup> to 40c. per gal.; steam refined seal, 47<sup>1/2</sup> to 50c. per gallon; Castor oil, 8 to 8<sup>1/4</sup>c., in quantity; tins, 9 to 9<sup>1/4</sup>c.; machinery castor oil, 7<sup>1/2</sup> to 8c.; Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.75: No. 1.  $$6.37^{1/2}$ ; No. 2, \$6; (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6.75; No. 1, \$6.37½; No. 2, \$6; No. 3, \$5.62½; No. 4, \$5.25; dry white lead, 5½ to 6c. for pure; No. 1, ditto, 5c.; genuine red ditto, 5c.; No. 1, red lead, 4½ to 4¾c.; Putty, in bulk, bbls., \$1.75; kegs, \$1.90; bladder putty, in bbls., \$1.90; smaller quantities, \$2.05; 25-lb. tins, \$2.15; 12½/1b tins \$2.40 L ondon withd 12½-lb. tins, \$2.40. London washed whit-ing, 60c.; Paris white, 75 to 82c.; Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.25 to \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$1.75 to \$2; Window glass, \$2 per 50 feet for break; \$2.10 for second break. first

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

#### Toronto, April 5th, 1900.

DRUGS --- Business is good in the drug trade, but though there is an upward tendency in nearly all lines, we make no changes in our Prices Current this week.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market is steady, and prices are unchanged. Bran and shorts continue very scarce, and prices have advanced again, bran being quoted \$16 to \$17, and shorts, \$18. Oatmeal still resists the advance in raw material, and is steady at \$3.50 to \$3.60, though the local competition makes the price of rolled oats 10c. less to city buyers. Cornmeal, unchanged, but corn is still advancing, , and prospects are that the meal will go higher. There is a good demand for wheat products.

GRAIN.-The wheat market is firm and unchanged. Oats are up Ic. per bushel and are now 27c. to 28c. Corn also shows a further advance, and quotations are 45 to 46c. Barley is firm and unchanged. Peas, rye and buckwheat are steady at last week's figures.

GREEN FRUITS.—Unfavorable weather has interfered with trade somewhat. We quote Valencia oranges, 420's, \$6 case; large cases, 420's, \$7; fancy California navels, 126's, 150's, 175's, 200's, \$3.75 per box: 96's, 216's, 250's, \$3.50 per box: 288's, \$3.25 per box. Marmalade oranges, \$4 per box. Extra fancy Messina lemons are \$3 per box; choice, \$2.75 per box. GROCERIES.—Trade is beginning to re-

sume its wonted spring activity, notwithstanding the fact that country roads are still in very bad condition. As soon as they are passable, a rush is looked for, and prospects are, on the whole, exceedingly bright. There is heavy business in hand bright. There is heavy business in hand for the North-West, the goods to go forward on the opening of navigation. Prices of all lines are held very firm, and in some lines advances are noted. Valencia raisins are up to  $7\frac{1}{2}c$ . and  $7\frac{3}{4}c$ ., and Grenoble walnuts show an advance of 1c. and are 14 to 15c. Canned fruits are getting within very small compass, especially raspberries and strawberries, while several lines of canned meats show advances in price. Corned beef, Clark's, 1's, 2 doz., are up to \$1.60, and Clark's, 2's, 1 doz., are marked \$2.70. Ox-tongue is also up 25 to 50c., and we now quote Clark's, 11/2's, \$8.25; 2's, \$9.35; 21/2's, \$10.50. Chipped beef also shows a slight advance, and is now \$1.60 and \$2,80.

HARDWARE .--- The trade that was held back by the cold weather in March is beginning to come in, and the spring business is opening up well. There is little change in prices this week. Manilla rope shows an advance and is firm at 16c., but other figures remain unchanged. 16c., but other ngures remain and all A distinct firmness is apparent in all descriptions of iron and steel. The de-mand for structural iron is large, and it is said that in the United States makers of it are months behind in their orders.

Hay AND STRAW.—Owing to bad roads the supply of hay and straw on the St. Lawrence market is limited. Timothy brings \$11 to \$12.50 and straw \$9. Baled hay is \$8 to \$9. and baled straw, \$5. HIDES AND SKINS.—The hide market is still cuit. There has have non-imperiment

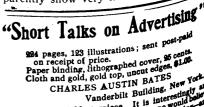
still quiet. There has been some improve-ment in Chicago, but the demand continues light, and prices are unchanged. Calfskins are in fair supply and find ready sale at 10 to 11c. per lb. Sheepskins are also in demand at \$1.10 to \$1.35 each; the supply is fair. Tallow is scarce and wanted.

PROVISIONS .- The butter famine is a thing of the past. Dairy rolls are coming in freely, and the price goes steadily downwards; this week they are quoted 15 to 16c. per lb. There are no dairy tubs in the market. Creamery holds its own better, and the quotations are the same as last week. Cheese is quiet and steady. Hog products are still going up, in sympathy with the price of live hogs, which are this week bringing \$6.25 for select weights; mess pork is marked up to \$16; long clear quotes at 8, to 84c., and rolls are firm at 9c. Lard has advanced ½c., and is now 8 to 8¼c. Eggs show an advance, and are steady at 14c. Other lines are unchanged.

Raw FURS.—The season for raw furs is retty well over. The skins that will pretty well over. The skins that will come in hereafter (except muskrats), will be from points inaccessible before opening of navigation. Prices, as quoted below, give a wide range, but it is impossible to quote closely without seeing the skins. We quote: Fisher worth \$4.50 to \$7.50; mink, \$1.50 to \$3.50; skunk, 50 cents to \$2, according to \$1; color and quality; raccoon, 50c. to \$4 marten, \$3 to \$6; red fox, \$2.50 to \$4 otter, \$6 to \$12; lynx, \$4 to \$7; wanter, to \$18; wolf, \$1 to \$3; muskrats, beaver 12 to 14c.; spring, 15 to 18c. On beaver the prohibition is still in force. WOOL.—The local market for wool is according to

the

WOOL.—The local market for fleece, uiet. There is a first for fleece, wool.—The local market for wool <sup>15</sup> quiet. There is no demand for fleece, while the mills are making only moderate enquiry for pulled. Prices are unchanged Speaking of the general situation, the American Wool and Cotton Reporter American Wool and Cotton weak and says: "The market has ruled weak and lower, especially on fleeces. but it has been been a fair business days but it has been been a fair business done, but it has been generally at the state of motations. generally at the expense of quotations, although attempt to break the market on certain lines of certain lines of territories have not met with the measure with the measure of success anticipated However, there are barried to be an in the with the measure of success anticipate However, there can be no denying the fact that the fleece market is on a lower level than current quotations for previous weeks would indicate and generally weeks would indicate, and, generally speaking, it is difficult to move any The of wools except at some concessions. speaking, it is difficult to move any The of wools except at some concessions. I London sales closed last Saturday at 15 decline variously estimated from 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 15 per cent., except on such wools as America has been in the habit of taking, which ap parently show very little decline.



Vanderbilt Building, New York

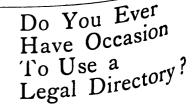
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