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**THEFT** 

The Chartered Banks. AΠ

DDTUTAT

The Chartered Banks

### BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Divider d of Five real cent. upon the paid up Capital S.ock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this (ity, and at its Branches, on and wher SATURDAY, the FII'ST day of DE-CRANKED payt on and after S CEMBER next,

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 20th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON. General Manager.

Montreal, 16th October, 1900.

### The Bank of Toronto.

#### £ DIVIDEND No. 89.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current helf-year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT, per a num, upon the Paid-up Capital of the bank, bas this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of December next.

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

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

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

THE BA	NK	OF	BI	RITISH	
NOR	TH .	AM	ER.	ICA.	
1	stablie	heā in	1888,		
Incorpora	ted by I	Royal C	barte	or in 1840.	
Paid-up Capital,				£1,000,000 stg.	
Reserve Fund,				825,000 **	
London Office, 8			e. Lo		
		DIRE			
J. H. Brodle John James Cat Gaspard Farrer Honry R. Farrer,	<b>.</b>	HU.A.	runur 1 Tan	ndall	
Gaspard Farrer	- · ·	Fredet	de La	hbock.	
Honry R Farrer.		John	Pator	1	
Richard H. Glyn		George	9 D. 1	Whatman.	
Sc	retary,	A. G. Y	<b>Vallie</b>	•	
Head Office in C	anada, i	St. Jam	98 BL	reet, Montreal.	
H. STIK	EMAN	, Gener	al Mi	anniger.	
J. ELMSLY, Inspector.					
BRANCHES IN CANADA :					
London, Ont.					
Brantfort,	Hallfs	x. N.S.		Brandon, Achcroft, B.C.	
Hamilton,	Sydne	ч. С.В.		Atlin,	
Toronto,	St. Jo	hn, N,	в,,	Greenwood,	
	Fredø	ricton,		Victoria,	
		ı Distri	ct,	Vancouver,	
Ottawa,		on City		Roseland,	
Montreal, Que.,	winni	peg. M <i>i</i>	sn.,	Kaslo.	

DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE OB-TAINED AT THE BANK'S PRANCHES. Agents in the United States.

Agents in the United States. New York (52 Wall St.,)-W. Lawson and J. C. Walsh, Agents. San Francisco (127 Sansome Street)-H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose. Agents. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Mears Givn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited. and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, and branches : National Bank, I mited, and branches Australia-Union Bank of Australia New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia. India, China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of Indis, Lim-ited. West Indies-'olonial Bank. Parke-Mesers Maronard, Krause at Cle. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. Maronard, the world.

### THE MOLSONS BANK

THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated by Aut of Parliament, 1858. IHEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. Paid-up Capital S2.466 040 Rest Fund, S0.466 OFFICE: MONTREAL. S2.666 040 Rest Fund, S2.466 040 Rest Fund, S0.470 OF DIRECTORS: Wm. Molson Macpherson, President. S. H. Ewing, Yence President. W. M. Ram-ay Sammel Finloy. J. P. Cleghor. H. Markland Molson. Lt. Col. F. C. Henehaw. JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager. A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector. H. Lockwood, W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspectors. BRANCHES. Alvinston, Ont. Mesford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch. Brockville, "Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto Je.," Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, "Terenton, " Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, "Terenton, " Chesterville, Ont. Revelstoke Victoria, BLO. Hamilton, Ont. Revelstoke Victoria, MLO. Hamilton, Ont. Bretston, B.O. Waterloo, Ont. Station, B.O. Waterloo, Ont. Kingsville, "Ridgetown, Ont. Winnipeg, Maa. Knowlton, Que. Station, B.O. Waterloo, Ont. Kingsville, "Ridgetown, Ont. Winnipeg, Maa. Kowlton, Que. Station, B.O. Waterloo, Ont. Kingsville, "Ridgetown, Ont. Winnipeg, Maa. Kondon, Ont. Aretabark of British Columbia. Manitoba and North-West-Imperial Bank of Canada. New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Nawfoundiand-Bank of New Brunswick. Nawfoundiand-Bank of New Brunswick.

Mininton and noter the series of the series

Junnec-Eastern Townships Bank.
Yukon Territory, Dawson City-Bank of British
North America.
IN EUROPE.
Londom-Par's Bank, Ltd.; Méesrs, Chaplin,
Mine, Grenfell & Co., Ltd.
Miverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited.
Iroiand-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd.,
France-Sonieta Generale, Credit Lyconais,
Germany-Deutsche Bank.
Belgium, Antwerp-Js Banque d'Anvers.
Chins and Japan - Hong Kong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation
IN UNITED STATES.
New York-Mechanics' National Bank; National
City Bank; Hanover National Bank; The Morion
Trust Co. Breton-State National Bank; Ridder,
Peabody & Co. Philadelphia-Philadelphia National
Bank : Fourth Street National Bank; Buflone
Rational Bank. Cheradon - First
National Bank. Oleveland -Commercial National
Bank Detroit - State Savinge Bank, Buflone
Bank. Detroit - State Savinge Bank, San Francisonal Bank. Ontana.-First
Nutional Bank. Toledo -Second National Bank.
Butto, Montana.-Piret National Bank, San Francieso-Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Uregon
-Bank of British Columbia. Seatle, Wash.-Boston National Bank.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returne promptify remitted at lowest rates of exchange, Commercial Letters of Gredit and Traveller's Circular letters is Gredit and Traveller's Circular letters is Bank Money Orders " payable at all banking points in the Dominion.

The Chartered Banks.

いっての日本にはそのことの意識機

### MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX. \$1,985,078 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Thom. E. Kenny, President, Thomas Ritchie, Vice-President, M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C., Hon. David MacKeens HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.

R. L. Pesse, General Manager (Office of the Gen-eral Manager, Montreal); W. B. Torrance, Sec. and Supt. of Branches; W. F. Brock, D. M. Stewart, Impretors.

Antigonish, N.S.	Montreal, Westmount.
Atlin, B.O.	Manalmo, B.O.
Bathurst, N.B.	Nelson, B.C.
Bennett, B.C.	Newcastle, N.B.
Bridgewater, N.S.	Ottawa, Ont.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Picton, N.E.
Dorchester, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Fredericton, N.B.	Rosaland, B.O.
Grand Forks. B.C.	Sackville, N.B.
Guyeboro, N.S.	St. John, N.B.
Halifax, N.S.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
Kingston, N.B.	St. John's, NEd.
Londonderry, N.S.	Summerside, P.E.I.
Louisburg, C.B.	Sydney, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S.	Troro, N.S.
Maitland, N.S.	
Moncton, N.B.	Vancouver, B.O.
Montreal, Que.	Vancouver, E'st End, B.O.
Montreal, Que.	Victoria, B.O.
Montreal, West End	Weymouth, N.S.
	Woodstock, N.B.

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

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

### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1888. St. Stephen, N. B.

St. Stoppingh, Iv. 19, Gapital, ..., ..., \$200,000 Reserve, ..., ..., \$200,000 F. H. TODD, ..., President. J. F. GRANT, ..., Cashier. AGENTS: London-Messrs. (Ilynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafis issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

### THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized Capital Subscribed Capital Paid up Reserve \$1,000,000 \$00,000 358,239 128,000 Reserve BOARD OF DIRECTORS: 123 000
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: 123 000
 John Cowan, Esq., President.
 REUBEN S. HAMIJN. Esq., Vice-President.
 W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq., Robert Melntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Fsq. T. H. McNillan, - Cashler.
 BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Pickering, Port Perty, Ont., Tavistock, Ont.
 Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange hought and sold. Deposite received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promptly made.
 Correspondence at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

# THE ONTARIO BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Two aud One-half per cent. for the current half-year, has been declared upon the capital etock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Saturday, first day of December next.

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

C. MOGILL General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd Oct., 1900.

1861 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks 1.00 1.5.11.5.5 Bank of Hamilton. **DIVIDEND NOTICE.** UNION BANK OF CANADA. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four ner cent, for the current half-year hes this day been declared, and that the same vill be payable at the DIVIDEND No. 68 bank and its agencies on and after Dec. I next. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent. uprn the paid-up (apital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current haif year, and that the same will be psyable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches, on and after The transfer books will be closed from 16th to 30th November, both days inclusive, The Canadian Bank of Commerce By order of the Board, J. TURNBULL, DIVIDEND No. 67. Cashier. Saturday, the first day of December next. HAMILTON, Oct. 22, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1<sup>s</sup>th o the 30th November next, both days inclusive. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three AND ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the Capital By order of the Board. Stock of this Institution has been declared for the E. E. WEBB. current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches On and after General Manager. Quebec, Oct. 28rd, 1900. Saturday the first day of December next. 

 Fastern Townships Bank.

 Authorized Capital
 \$1,500,000

 Capital Paid-Up
 1,500,000

 Reserve Fund
 900,000

 BOARD OF DIFFCTORS:
 900,000

 R. W. HANBERER, President.
 900,000

 Israel Wood, J. N. Galer
 H. B. Brown,

 N. W. Thomas, J. S. Mitchell, G. Stevens,
 C. H. Kathan.

 HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que.
 WM. FARWERL, General Manacor.

 Branches-Bedford, Coatlcook, Cowapeville,
 Granby.

 Granby, Huntingdon, Magog, Ormstown, Richmond, Stanstead. St. Hyacinthe, Waterloo, Grand
 Forka, B. O.

 Correspondents:
 Montreal-Baak of Montreal.
 London, England, National Bank, of Scotland.

 Boeton-Mational Exchange Bank.
 New York-Mational Park Bank.
 Collections made at all accessible points and prompiby remitted for.

 THE DOMINION BANK
 THE DOMINION BANK

 The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th o' November to the 39th of November, both days inclusive. B. E. WALKER. General Manager. Toronio, October, 1900. THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE, . QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP - 2,500,000 " PAID-UP - . REST -PAID-UP 2,500,000 REST DIRECTORS : 700,000 JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T ROSS, Vice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. March, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingeley, C. F. Smith. THOMAS MODOUGALL, Gen. Manager. Branches. Quebec, St. Peter St. Throe Rivers, Que. do St. Roch. Toronto, Ont. do Upper Town. Three Rivers, Que. do St. Roch. Shawenezan Falls, Q. do St. Catherine St. E. St. George, Beauce, Q. do St. Catherine St. E. St. George, Beauce, Q. do St. Catherine St. E. St. George, Beauce, Q. Ottawa, Ont. St. Henry, Que. Pembroke Ont. Agents. Indoorn Kallonal Bk. of the Republic. New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk. of Rit, North Amer. do Information Content Agents. THE DOMINION BANK 'I'HE DOMINION BANK Gapital, \$2,000,000 | Reserve Fund, \$2,000,007 DIRECTORS: Hon, SIR. FRANK SMITH - President. E. B. OSLER - Vice-President. Wm. Ince, Timothy Eaton, W. R. Brock, A. W. Austin, Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Huntsville, Lindesy, Napanee, Oshuwa, Orillia, Sea-forth. Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W. cor, Eather: Dundas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave. cor, College St.; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Mar-ket Branch, cor. King and Jarvie Sts; Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of E-rope bonghr and sold Lettors of Credit issued available in all parts of Enrope. China. Japan and the West Indies. T. G. BROUGH, Gen. Manager. Traders Bank of Canada 

 Board of Letter

 John Drynan, Esq.
 Presson

 John Drynan, Esq.
 Vice-President.

 THOMAS, Esq.
 C. KLOEFFER, Esq. M.P.

 BEATTY, Esq.,
 Guelph.

 "mborold.
 Grounto.

 Yanager.
 Cornto.

 W.J. THOMAS, ESQ. J. H. BEATTY, ESQ., of Thorold. HALIFAX BANKING CO. Head Once, I. S. STRATHY, . A. M. ALLEY, BRANCHES : General Manager. ... Inspector. BRANCHES Hamilton, Ingersoll, Learnington, Newcastle, North Bay, Arthur, Ont., Sarnia, Sauls Ste. Marie, Arthan, Ontr, Burlington, Drayton, Dutton, Blmira, Glencos. Grand Valley, Guelph, Saule Ste. Marie Strathroy, St. Mary e. Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Tilsonburg, Windsor Orillis, Port Hope, Ridgetown The Standard Bank of Canada. Gueiph, BANKERS Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five per cent for the current half-year, upon the paid-up ("apital Stock of the Bank, has this day been de-chared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after Saturday, the First Day of Dec. next. The transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclu-sive. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA. INCORPORATED 1832. By order of the Board, BANOUE D'HOCHELAGA. GEORGE P. REID, General Manager, Head Office, - HALIFAX, N.S. Toronto, October 26th, 1900. DIRECTORS. JOHN Y. PAYZANT, - President CHARLES ARCHHRALD, - Vice-President R. L. BORDEN, J. WALTER ALLISON. GEO. S CAMPBELL, HECTOR MOINNES. General Office, - TORONTO, Ont. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three The BANK OF OTTAWA. HEAD OFFICE. Ottawn, Canada. Capital (anthorized) Capital (anthorized) Capital (paid up) Rest. Capital (paid up) and one-half per cent. (81/2) for the current halfyear, equal to seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be H. C. McLeon, Gen. Manager. D. WATERS, Chief Insp'r. GEO. SANDERSON, Insp'r. payable at the head office or at its Branches, on Capital (Bald up) - 1,957,810
 Capital (Bald up) - 1,957,810
 Reet, 1,572,952
 Gzo, BUAN, Gen. Mgr. - D. M. FINNIE, Ottawa Mgr. DIRECTORS:
 CHARLES MAGEE - President, GEORGE HAY, Vice-President
 Hon. Geo, Bryson, Alex, Fraser, David Macharen, John Mather, D. Murphy.
 Branches: Ontsride, Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mattawa, Ottawa, Rideau 8t., Ottawa, Bank St., Parry Sound, Pembroke, Rat Portage, Rarleton Place, Hait, Sound, Hu, Winchester, Que, Lachnite, Hull, Winchester, Que, Lachnite, Hull, Winchester, Gue, Lachnite, Hull, Montreal, Shawingan Falla, Manitoba - Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipar, AciUNS-CANAD-Hank of Montreal, St. Paul-Merchants National Bank, Leuden, Eng.-Parr's Bank, Limited, and af or BRANCHES. In Nova Scotla-Amheret, Annapolia, Bridgetown, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New Giasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, Stellarton, Westville, Yar-Saturday, the 1st day of December next The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. mouth. In New Brunswick-Campbellton, Ghatham, Fre-dericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussex, Wood-stock. In P.E. Island-Charlottetown and Summerside, In Quebec-Montreal and Parpeblac. In Ontario-Almonte. Araprior, Berlin, Toronto. In Manitoba-Winnipeg. In Newfoundiand-St. John's and Harbor Grace. In Wewfoundiand-St. John's and Harbor Grace. In West Indies-Kingston, Jamaica. In United States, Boston, Mass.: Calais, Maine. By order of the Board. M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,

增加的 建铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁

General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

1362

## Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 51.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4½ per cent. for the half-year ending 30th November, 1900, upon the padd-up capital stock of this institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

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

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE,

General Manager. To onto, 25th October, 1900.

# La Banque Nationale.

do (St. Johns St.) St. Marie, do Montreal, Chicoutini, P. Q., Ottawa, Ont.; Roberval, P. Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., St. Hyachuthe, P.Q., Jollette, P.Q., St. Hyachuthe, P.Q., Jollette, P.Q., St. Johns, P.Q., Murray Bay, P.Q., Rimouski, P.Q., Montmagny, P.Q., Fraserville, P.Q. St. Casimir, P.Q., *Agents-England*—The National Bank of Scot-land, London, France-Credit Lyonnais, Parls and Branches. United States—The National Bank of the Republic, New York; Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston, Mass. Prompt attention given to collections.

### Union Bank of Halifax.

Inconronated 1856. Gapital Authorized, Capital Paid up Rest, \$1,500,000 Gapital Authorized, 51,500,000
Gapital Paid up 650,000
Rest, DIRECTORS, 350,000
Rest, DIRECTONS, Esq., President, WM. ROBERTSON, Esq., President, WM. ROBERTSON, Esq., President, C. C. RLACKADAR, Esq., J. H. SYNONS, ESQ.
G. MITOIRLI, Esq., M. P.P., E. G. SMITH, Esq *IHEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.*E. L. THOUNE, Genl. Mgr.,
C. N. S STRICKLAND, Mgr., W. C. HARVET ACCL. BRANGIES:
Annapolis, N.S., K. D. Arnaud, Man ger. Bidgetown, N.S., N. R. Burrows, "Barrington Passage, N.S.
C. Robertson, "Granville Forry, E. D. Arnaud, Act. Mgr. Wolfville, N.S., F. O. Robertson, "Glace Bay, N.S., S., N. R. Burrows, Act. Mgr. Lawrencetown, N.S., K. D. MacIlas, Mgr., New Glasgow, N.S., K. D. MacIlas, Mgr., New Glasgow, N.S., K. C. W. Frazes, "Sherbrooko, N.S., J. E. Allen. Act. Mgr. North Sydney, C.B., C. W. Frazes, "Sherbrooko, N.S., J. D. Leavitt, "Conrustronestra: Bank of Toronito and Branches, Canada. National Bank, of Commerce, New York. Merchants' National Bank, of Halifax, St. John's, Nid. Interest allowed on Deposit Recolpts and Dep



#### Loan Societies.

### THE . . . CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY,

 $32^{-0}$  Interest allowed on Deposits re-payable on demand. 40/0 Interest payable half-yearly allowed on Debent.res.

Offices : Gor. King and Victoria Sts., TORONTO. F. W. BAILLIE, Secretary. E. R. WOOD, Man.-Director.

### The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

London, .. .. Canada. Capital Subscribed, .. .. \$1,000,000 0 " Paid-Up, .. .. .. 932,474 97 Total Assets, .. .. .. .. 2,541,274 27 ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. T. H. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

### THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT 👞 AND LOAN SOCIETY

President, ... A. T. WOOD, Esq., M.P. Vice-President, ... ALEXANDER TURNER, Esq. Vice-President, ... ALKANDER TURNER, Esq. Capital Subscribed, ... ... \$1.5(0,000.00 Capital Paid-Up, ... ... 1,100,000.00 Reserve and Surplus Funds, ... ... 345,824.00 Dohentures issued for 1, 2 or 3 years, Interest pay able half-yearly at the highest current rate. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society. inve

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

# Have You

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

NEW YORK, April 29th, 1896.

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

Address all communications.

### Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal.

53 St. Sulpice St..

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-General Binder

MONTRRAL

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### EPPS'S COCOA COMFORTING GRATEFUL Distinguished everywhere for. Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1/4-1b. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homcoopathic

Chemists, London, England. BREAKFAST SUPPER Oceanic Steamships.

# **ALLAN LINE**

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL. via Halifax.

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS.

NEXT SAILING, SS. TUNISIAN

From Portland December 13th, Noon. From Hallfax December 14th. Midnight, Special Winter Rates now in force.

The new steamers Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest, finest and fastest vessels ever built for the St. Lawrence route.

The Salcons and Staterooms are in the central part where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking room on the promenade deck. The Salcons and Staterooms are beated by steam.

promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam. RATES OF PASSAGE.--Cabin : \$50.00 and up-wards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets, except on lowest rate. Second Cabin-To Liverpool, London or Lon-donderry. \$35 to \$40 Single; \$60.50 to \$76 Return. Steersge-To Liverpool, London, Giasgow, Bel-fast or Londonderry, including every requisite for thevoyage, \$26.00.

Glasgow, and New York Service calling at Londonderry. From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York

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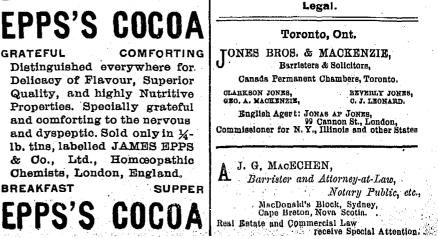
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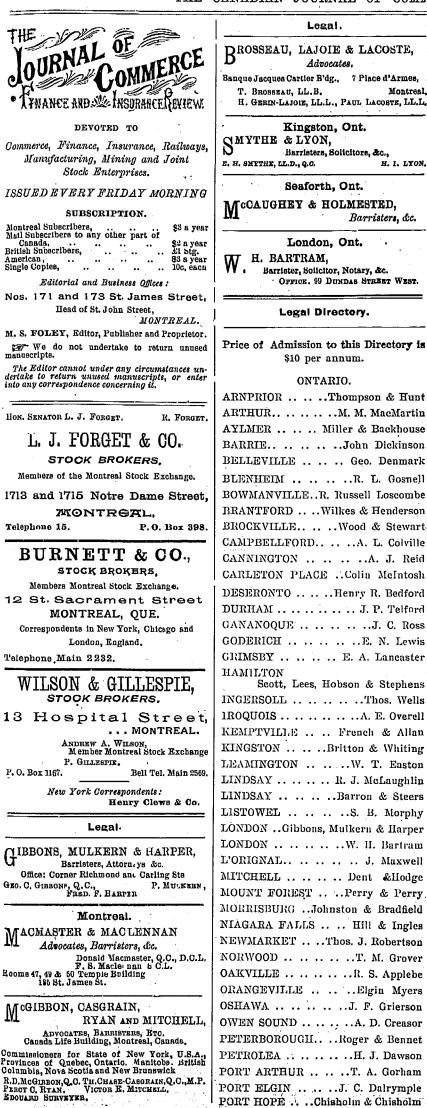
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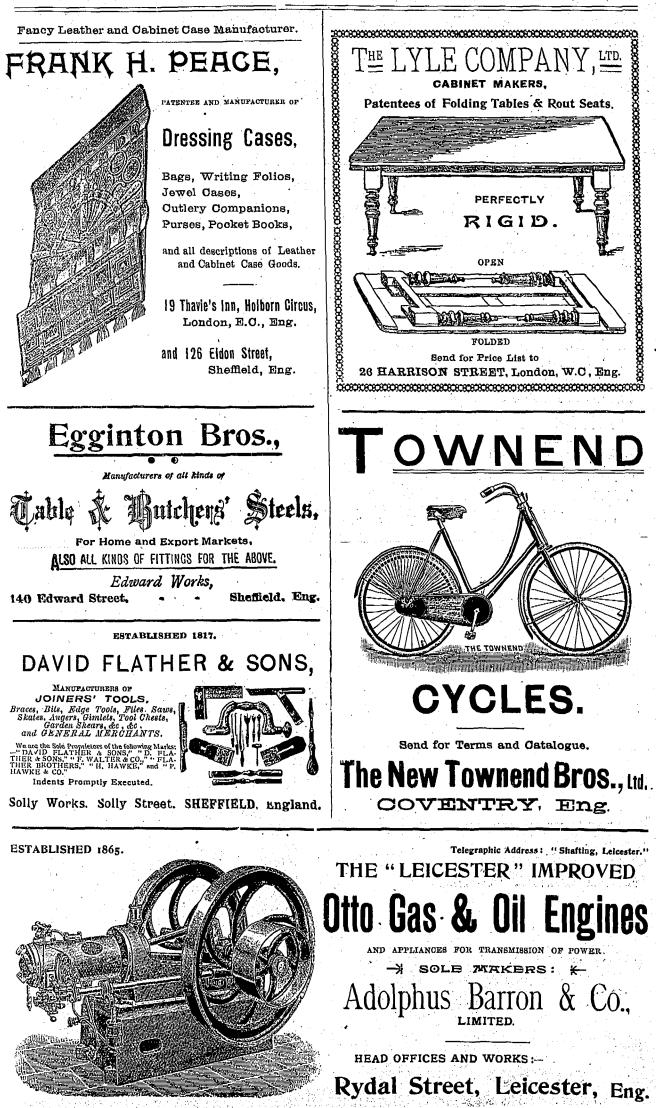
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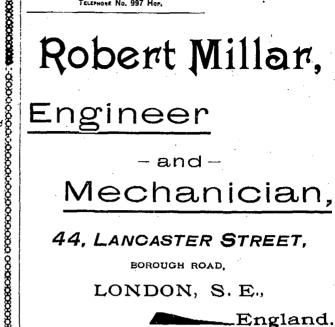
-Deposits in the Dominion Government Savings Bank during the month of October amounted to \$239,948.59, and withdrawals to \$253,005.48, leaving balance on hand on 31st October of \$15,668,952.42.

--Advices from New York state that two gigantic railroad deals involving the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific, on the one hand, and the Atchison and Southern Pacific systems on the other hand, have just been completed, and will shortly be announced. This statement is made by one of the highest executive officials of the Northern Pacific Railway, who admits his company is to pass under the control of the Great Northern.

-The State Department at Washington, U.S., has been informed by the commercial agent at Stanbridge, Que., that steps are being taken to re-establish railroad connections between Quebec and Vermont. The old road owing to its inability to meet liabilities was closed to traffic fourteen or fifteen years ago. An American company has leased the road for a term of ninety-nine years, and already has commenced the work of reconstruction. The road extends from St. Lambert, via Chambly to Frelighsburg, and the Vermont State line, a distance of fifty-two miles. From that point it extends to Sheldon Junction, where it connects with the Central Vermont Railway, also with the Boston and Maine line running south to Burlington, Vt. This road, it is stated, will open up a new agricultural section of Quebec, and in a measure increase trade between that district and the United States.



TELEGRAPHIG ADDRESS "STEAMPOWER, LONDON." TELEPHONE NO. 997 Hor.



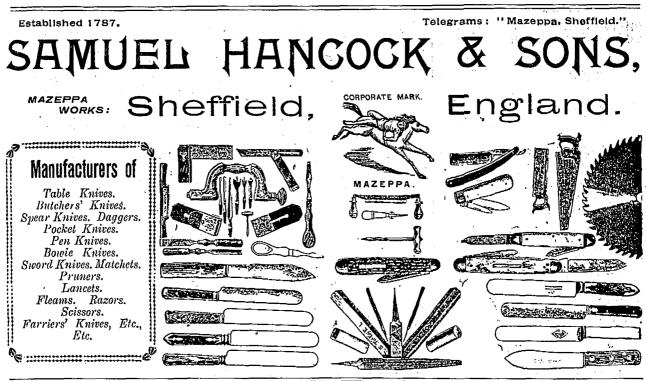
-The annual meeting of the Shefford Butter and Cheese Syndicate was held at Waterloo, Que., on the 16th instant. According to advices received, the report of the inspector was considered highly satisfactory, and the finances of the association were in excellent condition. The principal work of the syndicate is to appoint a dairy expert, who will exert his powers to the utmost to bring up the art of cheese making to as high a standard as possible, so that the best financial results might follow. Mr. G. W. Ferguson, who has acted in this capacity in Shefford, for several years, made the following report: "In presenting my ninth annual report as your inspector it affords me great pleasure to be able to congratulate the members of the syndicate on having had a most successful and profitable season. Prices of both butter and cheese ruled unsually high, and began early in the summer, when the make was largs. The farmers have never realized so much from their dairies as in the past season, and the market conditions point to another good season next year. The syndicate was composed of fourteen cheese factories, which turned out 566 tons of cheese in the six months, and four creameries, which turned out 263 tons of At the fall fairs first prizes were taken on butter butter. and cheese exhibited by members of the syndicate. usual, all the factories paid by the Babcock test. Taking the season through, the quality of the milk was maintained at a high standard, and all the makers produced butter and cheese of a superior quality. The affairs of the syndicate ran smoothly, makers and patrons alike giving me all the assistance in their power, and all striving to turn out first class goods. I began my duties the first of May, and ended the second of November, working 180 days. The samples tested reached 10,800. In conclusion, permit me to thank makers and patrons for many kindnesses shown." The following officers were chosen for the coming season: President, Mr. Maxime Archambault; vice-president, Mr. W. S. Furdy; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Parmelee, M.P. Mr. G. W. Ferguson was again appointed inspector.

-The preliminary work in connection with the construction of the new Toronto hotel is expected to be under way before the New Year. The contracts are, it is stated, all let and it only remains for the tenants on the property to vacate in order for the work of preparing the ground to commence.

-The Intercolonial Railway has placed the following orders for freight cars of the newest type: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N S., 1,000 box; Crossen Car Company, Cobourg, 200 box and 150 flat; the Rathbun Company, Descrouto, 75 box.

-Our Winnipeg correspondent writes that the stock of  $\Pi$ . J. Rodgers, furrier, was sold by the assignee, on the 14th instant, to Mr. Chevrier, at about 56 cents in the dollar.





-The new steamer being built by Messrs. Harland Wolff for the White Star Company will, it is stated, exceed that of the Oceanic by 2,226 tons. Her dimensions will be 680 ft. by 75 ft. by 49 ft., about 19,500 tons, and 3,500 n.h.p., whilst the Oceanic measures 686 ft. by 68 ft. 3 in. by 44 ft. 5 in., is 17.274 tons, and has 3,014 n.h.p. Germany, however, will not be outrivalled in the matter of speed. It is expected the new vessel will be launched before the New Year, and she will ultimately ply between the Mersey and New York. The same firm of builders are also constructing for the White Star Company two 12,000-ton vessels, to be damed the Hunic and Suavie, and intended for the Australian fleet.

--Residents of London, Ont., are still divided as to the legality of the impediments to the free course of the river at that point. A recent dispatch states that Mr. J. D. Saunby, proprietor of the Blackfriars Mills, will ask Mr. Justice Meredith at the Assizes, this week, to allow him damages alleged to have been sustained by the waterworks dam since 1880, and also to order its removal. The complainant claims that the Springbank structure has prevented him from securing the full bunefit of the river in the operation of his mills by causing the water to be backed up. The water commissioners and the corporation, on the other hand, dlaim that the maintenance and creetion of the dam at Springbank are in accordance with acts of the Legislature of Upper Canada. They are successors in title, they say, to Richard Tunks, of lands in Westminster, on which Tunks was authorized by the Legislature to build a dam across the river. They also claim that if the plaintiff was ever entitled to relief in this matter he has disentitled himself by reason of his delay.

-Messrs. A. S. & W. H. Masterman, pork packers, Montreal, whose assignment was referred to in a recent issue, have produced in the Insolvency Court a statement of their assets and liabilities. The latter amount to about \$200,000, including several large amounts secured by mortgages or otherwise The assets consist in a block of property on Notre Dame street, including several stores and dwellings, with buildings also in the rear; a property of sixty-seven acres at Dorval, which belongs to Mr. W. H. Masterman, and the stock in trade of the firm, as well as horses, vehicles, machinery and book debts. The principal creditors are the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien for a mortgage of \$55,000; Walter Kavanagh, mortgage, \$5,000; Merchants Bank of Canada, indirect, and secured, \$13,340; Merchants Bank of Canada, secured, \$15,455.59; City of Montreal for assessment and taxes, \$11,684.40; Dosithee Deslauriers, Dorval, mortgage on personal property of W. H. Masterman, \$9,000; Samnel Price, notes, \$8,000; Blair and Laverty, \$6,793,64; William Masterman, open account, \$5,400; Hannah Masterman, open account, \$2,300; Annie Masterman, \$2,900; Ross & Richardson, Tilbury, Ont., \$6,793.64; Wm. Rodgers, Frankford, Ont., \$2,679.42; Ogdensburg Coal & Towing Co., \$2,820.97.

1369

-The statistical report of lake commerce through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie for the month of October shows a marked reduction in the castbound grain movement, comparing with the corresponding month a year ago. The movement of wheat, through both the United States and Canadian canals, amounted to 2,046,276 bushels, comparing with 9,771,091 bushels last year. The tonnage of the canals shows a slight decrease for the month, the total being 3,189,293 tons, as against 3,760,601 tons.





-An Ottawa letter states that the new C.P.R. station at the Chaudiere will be completed in about three weeks, but will be used in part previous to that time.

1370

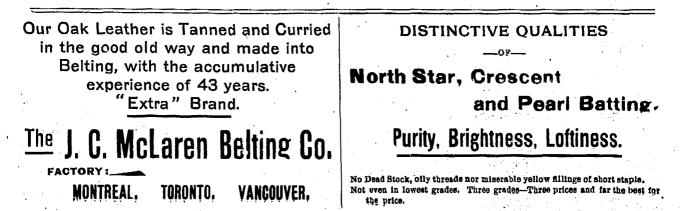
--The Boers are reported as likely to secure territory in Southwest Africa by purchase from Germany, in order to develop that region. The story that they will establish a new Republic there needs taking with a large grain of salt. Germany will stand no such nonsense on her borders as England has done for years and paid for her anniability by two wars with the Boers whom she befriended and protected.

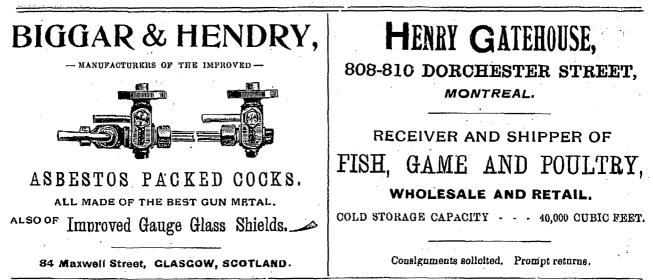
-As a result of the recent amendment to the Ontario Mining Act, the Orford Copper Company, Sudbury, Ont. which have been for years refining at their works in New Jersey, U.S., the copper nickel matte of the Canadian Copper Company, are establishing a smelting or refining works at Copperciff, near Sudbury, in the vicinity of the Canadian Copper Company's McArthur mine. It is expreted the refinery will be completed about the end of this year. The object is to calcine and smelt the copper-nickel matters at present produced by the Canadian Copper Company, with a view of raising the metallic contents of the matte to about 80 per cent., thus by further reduction than is now done by the company making it a high grade matte instead of one of low grade, as at present. It is is also proposed to treat the basic copper matte after smelting the ore from the Orford Company's mine near Massey Station in the same plant, using as a flux with these ores the somewhat enpriferous silicious slags from the reconcentration of the Canadian Copper Company's matte. The works will be capable of treating about double the present matte output of the Canadian Copper Company and will employ about 150 men. The copper vein which the Company is working, is about a mile in length and varies from four to eight feet in width. The ore is chalcopyrite. The company proposes to raise 200 tons of ore per day, about one-half of which will be sent direct to the smelter, which the company intend to construct at Massey Station, and the other 100 tons will be concentrated to a product containing about 15 per cent. copper.

-Every mail from the West brings tidings of the progress and energy of the Clergue interests in and around Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Operations are being conducted there with such determination that already capitalists in the United States are seeking investments in property adjacent to the projected towns and along the railway routes. Late advices from Toronto quote Mr. E. V. Clergue, brother of the Sault Ste. Marie promoter, as saying that supplies are all on the spot for the completion of the Algoma Central Railway through to the Canadian Pacific line, a distance of 230 miles. Thirty-five miles of the road has been completed. The company, under the act granting its charter, is under agreement to settle 1,000 heads of families in the district each year for ten years." "This year," he said, "we have not needed to give the matter serious thought. Prople have been coming there on their own account from all over the world, and this is likely to continue. Scandinavians and other north countrymen, we fancy, will be suitable. We anticipate not the slightest difficulty in getting our 10,000 families. During the summer, the company, among others, brought over 140 skilled mechanics from England, Many of those have already sent for their wives and families, intending to remain permanently.

-Mr. Louis Boldue, carriage maker, of St. Louis du Mile End, Montreal, has assigned on demand of Gravel & Duhamel. The principal creditors are: T. Tremblay, \$5,690; A. R. Williams, \$859: Gravel & Duhamel, \$1,237: A. Leroux, \$1,264; Consumer, Vr. Company, \$318; Mrs. Mary Lindsay, \$5,210; Mrs. J. Cuddy, \$3,500; D. Tremblay, \$3,000; J. Swail, \$400. Mr. Boldue was one of the applicants for a charter for the Montreal Automobile Company (Ltd.), last July. He has been in the enriage business for several years, and owns considerable property, including the factory site.

-Improvements to the extent of \$10,000,000 will be added to the Carnegie iron and steel works at Pittsburg, U.S. This is of itself sufficient evidence of the faith in the future of the iron and steel industry by the most prosperous individual concerned therein.





--Malcolm Gray, who recently disposed of his hardware stock at Orangeville, Ont., and was subsequently arrested charged with intent to defraud his creditors, has been committed for trial.

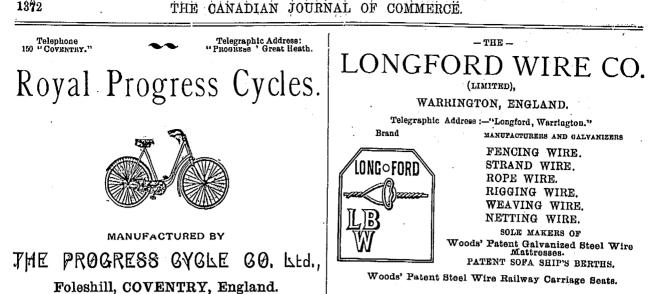
-The Government work which is to be undertaken at Sorel, Que., involving considerable dredging, and building of a large wharf is, says a correspondent from that city, tikely to have an important effect on the shipping by the St. Lawr.mce route. The Rutland & Vermont, being somewhat handicapped in their connections with Atlantic ports owing to the latter being nearly all in control of the Vanderbilt and other big railway systems, has purchased within the last year or two the East Richelisu & United Counties Railway, now known as the Quebec Southern. This company now has lines running from Ogdensburg, and from Burlington to Sorel, connecting at St. Hyacinthe, with all the important Canadian lines. They intend to creet a large elevator at Sorel and hope to draw much of the western freight to that port. It is stated that the transfer from rail to sh.ps can be more cheaply done at Soral than at Montreal, and that Sorel will draw some shipping trade which now goes to the Atlantic ports in the States.

-The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trude received at the High Commissioner's Office in London, Eng., during the week ending November 2nd:-A Glasgow firm of timber importers desire to be placed in communication with Canadian firms able to supply quantities of boxwood.-A commssion agent in Scotland is open to represent Canadian firms manufacturing household woodware, hardware, etc.-An enquiry has been received from a person who desires to correspond with British fims anxious to open up an export business with Canada, his object being to take up the agencies for the sale of goods in the Dominion .- A Belgian (Autwerp) firm asks for names of exporters in St. John, Halifax, or elsewhere of seal oil .- Another Antwerp house desires to correspond with Canadian exporters of lard, grease and oils -- Enquiry is made by a Manchester firm concerning the opening for a trade in hard and soft felt hats in Canada, and for suitable agents to take up these lines .- A manufacturer's agent in Glasgow would be glad to hear of Canadian firms in the furniture trade, who require an agent with a good connection among cabinet makers, ironmongers, etc. He is of opinion that there many novelties in the shape of Canadian made fumiture and woodware that would find a ready sale in Great Britain. The following trade enquiries have been received by Mr. Harrison Watson, Imperial Institute, S.W.: - A Belfast house writes that they possess a good outlet for tallow, and are prepared to hear from any Canadian shippers of the article wanting a market .- A Hampshire correspondent, who claims a considerable connection, would like to arrange to sell butter or commission for a Canadian shipper.-Trade inquiries from England have been received by the Trade and Commerce Department, Ottawa; as follows: A firm of importers would be pleased to hear from a shipper of chrome iron ore .- A Belfast house wishes to deal in evaporated apples .-- A Manchester manufacturer wishes to purchase turned wood handles .- Names of Canadian shippers of floor boards and blocks are wanted. . . . . . .

--- It, apparently, needed but the assurance of the re-election of Presiduet McKinley for the U.S. iron and steel manufacturers to find orders coming in at every door. Industrial activity is in the air and seems likely to stay. Advices from Chester, Pa., state that the Penn Steel Casting & Machine Company is preparing to make extensive additions to its large plant. The foundry, which is 400 feet long, will be enlarged to 600 feet. A smaller foundry will be added to accommodate two ten-ton furnaces. A new machine shop will be crected, doubling the capacity of the plant, and there will be four targe ovens. The Penn will have the largest foundry in the United States for the manufacture of open hearth steel, The superintendent states that the improvoments will be made because of confidence in more business for next year and the next few years to come than there has been in the past \_ Ex-Councilman R. E. Ross has induced a large machine company of Philadelphia to erect a plant in that city to employ several hundred hands. Mr. ttoss says other industries will locate in Chester, and that 1,000 new houses will be required for the employes of the new plants. At Pittsburg orders for steel have been coming at a rate that insures the steady operation of the mills of the American Sheet Steel Company for several months. Orders were recently received to start the plant at Canal Dover. This is a ten-mill plant and is under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association. All the combine's plants, with but two exceptions, are now being operated. A Milwankee dispatch says what the re-election of President Mchinley means to Milwaukee is shown by a compilation just made of the new investments in manufacturing plants alone for this city, decided on or contemplated, which include an out ay of \$9,398,000, and when the improvements are completed will turnish employment to 6,824 more workmen. The three largest contemplated improvements in the list are E. P. Allis' works, \$2,000,000; the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, \$2,000,000; and the Illinois Steel Company, \$2,000,000. Improvements in other plants run from \$350,000 down to \$10,000. Many of the intending investors say frankly that they would not have invested a dollar in improvements had the election gone the other way. Never in the history of Milwaukee have the factories been so busy as now, Many find it impossible to keep up with their orders, and an increase is expected right along. It is to meet this increase that manufacturers will increase their plants.

- Telegraphic advices from Rossland, B.C., say the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern lines have at that point gened tracks. Not only will this permit greater facility of shipment to the mines, but renders possible the extension of the raiway system so as to allow of the opening of other mines and industries, which heretofore have been handicapped by the competition of the two railways. In addition, freight consigned to boundary points and to Trail, coming from Canadian and American points by American railways can now go on from there to its destination withcut breaking bulk.

-Of four by-laws submitted to the ratepayers of the town of St. Lambert, Que., on the 15th inst., two were carried, being for the purchase of the waterworks and the consolidation of the debt.



SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

- Petrolea, Ont., advices state that the much-talked-of English syndicate has taken another favorable start. From letters and other information received it now looks bright, and it is anticipated that before long everything will be arranged so that the oil men here will close the deals with the syndicate to their satisfaction. This means that a large amount of money will be received by oil producers in Petrolea, and will, consequently, benefit the town. It is reported that all common stock has been taken up.

--Here is a case from the good ofd Bourbon State of Kentucky, that knocks the alleged Alvord-First National Bank of New York, defalcation, back into the shades. United States Bank Examiner Tucker to-day took possession of the German National Bank at Newport, Ky., says a Cincinnati dispatch, and posted a notice that the bank would remain closed pending an examination. Examiner Tucker also announced, unofficially, that Frank M. Brown, the individual bookkeeper and assistant eashier, was missing, and that a partial investigation showed that Brown was short about \$201,000. Brown had been with the bank eighteen years, was one of the most trusted men ever connected with this old bank, and it is stated by the experts that his peculations extended back as far as ten years ago. The capital stock of the bank is only \$100,000. Brown's alleged shortage is double that amount, and more than the reserve and all the assets, including the real estate. He should send back after the ink stand and chair.



-The very fact of gold being found in good paying quantitles so near home as evidenced by the following report, seems to give it less value than were great hardships endured and thousands of miles traversed through unbroken forests and unnamed streams in its search and recovery. Even gold, the great standard of value, would appear to have its value enhanced by distance. A special from Halifax, N.S., states that Messrs, Evan and Thompson, owners of the Colonial gold mine, at Renfrew, are the possessors of a gold brick weighing 2700 onnees, and valued at \$54,000. It is stated to be the largest brick of gold ever found in Nova Scotia and it came from 110 tons of quartz. To secure it the owners spent \$1,500, giving them a margin of \$52,000. During the past three months this mine has yielded \$70,000 in gold from an expenditure of \$3,000 and with less than a score of men working it. The property consists of 300 acres and only a small corner has been worked. It is a bonanza and will be fully developed at once. Its prospective yield is estimated in millions.

EXPORT OFFICE, 61 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., Eng

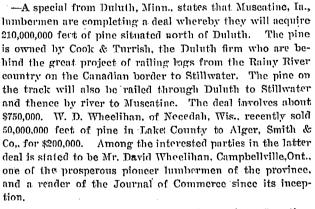




-At a recent meeting of Brockville, Ont., milk dealers, it was decided to form a dairy association. The intention is to build an up-to-date dairy and fit each place of supply with the latest appliances for the proper handling of milk. The association will be known as the Brockville Dairymen's Company, Limited, and it will be capitalized at \$50,000.

-There were 64 new post offices opened in Canada during the month of October. The number in each province was: Nova Scotia, 17; Quebec. 10; New Brunswick, 10; Ontario, 10; Northwest Territories, 6; Manitoba, 5; Prince Edward Island, 1. Three effices were closed, viz., Lower Mill Stream, King's County, N.B.; River Dennis, Inverness County. N.S.; St. Felix, Lisga County, Man.; the name of Big Streams, P.O., Hastings County, Ont., was changed to Belleview, and that of Oakville, Macdonald County, Man., to Kawende.

-- The Dominion Iron & Steel Company's plant at Sydney, N.S., says a Halifax dispatch, will be formally started, it is expreted, about the last week in December. Fifty of the coke ovens are nearly completed, and by the latter part of next month the ovens and one of the blast furnaces will be in operation. The plant will at the start be operated at only minimum capacity, but it will not be long before the full capacity is reached. The operation of these ovens and the blast furnace will require 300 tons of coal daily, and will be increased as the iron works develop. The Dominion Coal Company has decided to erect another coal-washing plant at Port Morrien. This company has found it necessary, owing to the demand for washed coal coming from the Everett Gas & Coke Company, to erect a new plant.



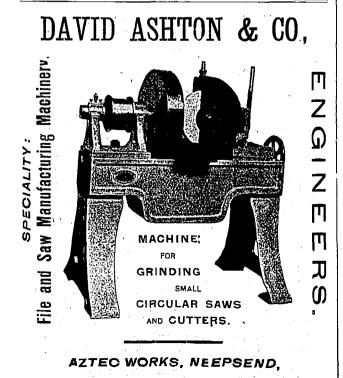
1878

—Our correspondent at Kingston, Ont, writes: Sometime ago two young men, F. T. Phillips and Samuel H. Squire, commenced business here as hardware merchants. They bought out the stock of Mr. E. B. Loucks, hardware and tins, and to this added a plumbing establishment. The business was at first prosperous but later on it is supposed it was less remunerative, for Mr. Phillips retired and Samuel Squirel and his brother, Hardy Squire, ran the business under the name of "The Squire Co." Three or four months ago they were compelled to make an assignment. On the 14th inst. the stock was sold in Toronto and was bought in by Lena S. Squire, presumably the wife of one of the partners, at 62 cents in the dollar. The business will be continued in her name.

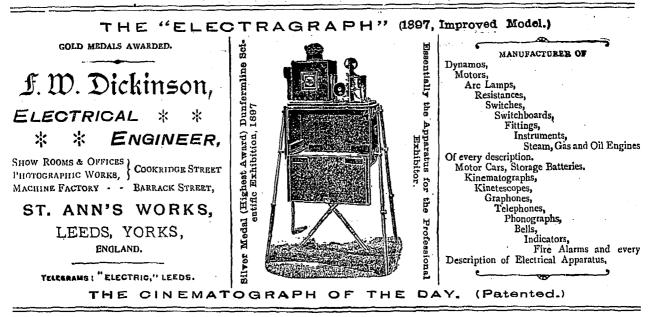
-The proper storing of explosives to guard against the possibility of danger is interesting the Canadian Underwriters' Association. It is the intention to improve the present by-law in that respect. Mr. A. W. Hadrill, of the association, at a recent meeting of the committee, gave some hints upon the subject. It was shown that the advice of a chemist ought to be obtained, so as to free as much as possible all buildings of such a great danger. The first step to be taken is to study the by-laws of all the principal cities, and to await the decision of New York where, it is understood, a thorough investigation is under way.

-A recent issue of the Guelph, Ont., Mercury contained a cut of the new building being erected in that city for the Provincial Fair. When completed, the building, which covers an acre of ground, will be well worthy the efforts of the people of the "Royal" city in doing well whatever is undertaken for public benefit. The opening of the fair on December 11, will renew to some extent the memories of the earlier days of the cattle fair, held on the first Wednesday in each month, and still remembered, in the height of its attractiveness, by the remaining pioneers of Wellington and adjoining counties.

--It is stated that 100 miles of track has already been laid on the Rainy River Railway westward: from Port Arthur, Ont., and that the grading has been done nearly all the balance of the distance toward the mouth of the Rainy River, where the line erosses to Minnesota. There is every prospect of the line being ready for a portion of the wheat traffic next fall. At Port Arthur, Ont., the company is building a' round house and preparing to put up an elevator. The population is increasing, and the town is building up rapidly.



SHEFFIELD, ENG.



-The sale of the dairy buildings and machinery of the Croil & McCullongh Dairy Company will take place at Montreal on the 29th instant.

-The Colonization Department of the Ontario Government has received a large number of requests from speculators in the United States for large tracts of land in New Ontario. All of these have been refused, as the policy of the Government is not to encourage speculation but to encourage bona fide settlers

-The network of electric street car lines whichpaper-has encircled Western Ontario many times, is at length beginning to assume shape, at least, in so far as a fair share of the province is concerned. The Hamilton. Guelph & Galt road is, it is understood, in a fair way of being started. Advices from Toronto are to the effect that the incorporation of the Toronto & Central Ontario Railway Company is expected to be secured soon. The men at the head of the project, which, it is understood, will involve the expenditure of several million dollars, will petition the government of Ontario, for power to construct and operate a system of electric railways, consisting of six or more main lines and their branches, running from the city of Toronto to the cast, north and west, with a mileage of not less than 500, and within a radius of 100 miles of the city.

-A litigation of long standing and which has, from the fact of its being aired so often, done much to prevent accessions to the ranks of friendly societies, has at length been settled. After more than two years, says a Toronto dispatch. the trouble over the assessments of members of the defunct seciety, the Select Knights of Canada, has been settled in a compromise ratified by the Division Court. The dispute. originally embraced about 4,000 members. It was subsequently narrowed down to about 1,000 who by the consent judgment are liable for one-half their assessments, amounting in all to probably \$5.000, which should bring the assets of the society up to some \$15,000, compared with liabilities of nearly \$50,000. Winding-up proceedings began in 1898. when it was sought to recover assessments up to six months from those members who had dropped out in the previous As a result of a notice sent out, about 2,800 six years. members paid their dues, the remaining 1,200 contesting the After a decision by the Local Master as against the claim. remaining 1,200, the latter appealed to Chief Justice Meredith. He decided that those who had dropped out previous to July 1, 1896, when a new constitution was adopted, rendering those who did not pay their dues liable to suit, besides forfeiture of membership, were not liable. This affected about ten per cent., but the balance, who as yet sechied no redress, carried on the issue. The settlement announcd now affects the position of the balance of a thousand odd members. By its terms the exemption of those who dropped out previous to July 1, 1896, is confirmed. It is also agreed that those who gave proper written notice of withdrawal are exempted from liability. As to the remainder of the ordinary members, numbering about 1,000, the judgment holds them liable for half the assessments which the receiver charged against them.

-F. Boileau & Frere, contractors, Ile Bizard, Que., have assigned. The total liabilities amount to \$60,000, of which \$15,000 is secured. The principal unsecured creditors are the Dominion Bridge Company, \$850; E. Fisk, Joliette, \$2.-400; Leblanc, in trust, \$1,615; Felix Lauzon, \$800: Laurence & Robitaille, \$510; J. L. Lafleur, \$900; F. D. Monk, \$1,200; N. McDonald, \$1,200; Jos. Martel, \$1,216; J. C. Lamothe, in trust, \$2,000; Garand & Terruox, \$1,300; A. Jette & Co., \$1,640; A. Beaudry, \$700; L. Benoit, \$900; Jos. Cadieux, \$1,-113; Desforges & Latourelle, \$864. The firm is composed of Philias D. and Napoleon Boileau, who have been partners since January, 1891, previous to which the former was alone. For some years they have been behind financially, several suits being entered against them.

-When the annual statement of the Ottawa civic finances is presented in a few weeks' time, says a dispatch from that city, the condition of affairs that will be revealed will not be the most reassuring to the ratepayers. The annual revenue of the city appears to be entirely inadequate to the needs of the civic government. Auditor Cluff, has stated that this year's deficit will total about \$80,000. A large part of this will be on account of the remission of taxes in the burnt district cutting down the revenue. Several of the committees are said to have exceeded their appropriations.

-A Sydney, N S.W., dispatch states that the Government reports 1,563,000 acres of land in New South Wales under wheat cultivation, and that the total yield ought to be sixteen million bushels.

-Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings November 6th to 14th, 1900, \$450,754; 1899, \$497,191; decrease, \$46,437. Chicago and Grand Trunk earnings omitted.



### THE GROCERY TRADE.

-A private London, Eng., circular, date 9th inst., treating of the dairy situation, says: -Butter-The week has been one of wet and depressing weather which has unfavorably influenced the tone of the market Although the temperature is colder than last week, it is still above the normal for early November. The effect of depressing climatic conditions and the action of buyers supplying their wants from butter in cold store rather than from the open market, has resulted in a fall in prices of Australian and New Zealand butter of about 2s per cwt., and 108s and 110s are now the prices for "Choicest" new season's butter of both classes, while "Finest" makes 98s to 102s. The values of last season's cold stored butter are about 6s to 8s per cwt. below above quotations. There is a considerable quantity of cold stored Canadian, Russian and other kinds on the market, and until these goods pass into consumption we shall not have brisk markets. The home make still continues large for the time of year, and small country towns are taking little imported butter. The public have not yet got fairly on to Colonial goods. The new season's New Zealand butter was of very good quality, while buyers complain that much of the new season's Australian is but of in-The New Zealand butter this season is different quality. expected to show further improvement on last year's excellent progress, as the Dairy Commissioner has spent a considerable amount of time and labour in instructing the managers of the various factories, how, by the use of "starters," to control and improve the quality of their output. The Copenhagen Official Quotation has this week been lowered by three kroner, and now stands at 102 kroner against 100 kroner last year. There is a very great shortage just now of really choicest Danish, owing to the change of fodder of the cows, which always takes place at this time of the year when they are taken out of the field for winter feeding in The calving of the winter cows at this period, their stalls. also adds to the difficulty of making strictly choicest quality. In the Northern markets prices fell 3s to 4s per cwt. this week, but choicest Danish still brings 118s to 120s ---Cheese-There has been a very slow demand for Canadian. and prices are a bit easier. especially for "Summery" goods, which may be had for 48s to 50s. The first half of August make brings 52s to 53s, while late August's fetch 54s to 55s. There is not many Septembers offering, but the values of these are 56s to 58s. The first shipment of New Zealand cheese for the coming season consists of about 100 tons, due the 18th December.

--The present shortage of freight cars throughout the west and northwestern states is likely to develop into a genuine famine, according to reports of some officials. The situation in Oregon and Washington is described as being "critical," while other important shipping terminals are congested with cars of grain for the eastern markets. At Tacoma, it was recently reported, there were nearly 4,000 .-000 bushels of wheat awaiting cars for shinment eastward. Throughout the Canadian system no difficulty has been experienced, but it is thought that as soon as the grain movement is well underway they will be kept busy in clearing the yards on the various system. Every available piece of rolling stock equipped as prescribed by the regulations of the Inter-State Commission, it is thought, will be pressed into service before the end of the season.

--A number of recent typhoid fever cases in Montreal have been traced to a dairy some twenty miles distant, where the milk had become infected with microhes owing to a milk hand having had typhoid in his family, besides being actually suffering from the disease himself, while performing his duties. Wisdom and prudence have been shown in ferreting out the origin of what has endangered many lives, but when will laws be enforced with sufficient rigor to insure against such repetitions? It remains with those in power to answer.

-The payment by the Hamilton Street Railway to the city for the week ending September 30, amounted to \$4.-678,58, made up of \$2,798.57 percentage and \$1,879.96 mileage. The percentage for the same quarter last year was \$2,477.40, the increase being \$321.17.

### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1900.

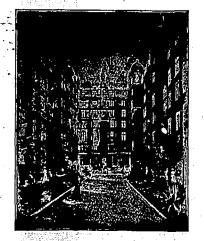
### DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

The attacks on departmental stores, which have been looming up periodically ever since these modern mercantile establishments have sprung into prominence, and which have assisted in no small measure in making them the success which is being proven, are again being heard. This time Toronto is the centre. Representatives of some of the lading departmental concerns there have been detailing before the Assessment Commission the why and wherefore of the existence, growth and necessity of the stores in question; which, somehow, have been singled out as targets merely because business ability and much outlay of capital Without calling into queshave made them prosperous. tion the wisdom of graded taxation, which if applied to the departmental stores, would, in many instances, check their growth, prevent much unreasonable cutting of prices on well known commodities, and certainly give individual retail dealers in drugs, groceries, tinware, clothing, and many other lines, a much better chance to do a prosperous business, a reference to a few points brought out by one of the defendants of these stores may not be amiss.

As showing that departmental stores must, of necessity, keep good goods, it was stated that the sale of a worthless dipper, if allowed, would be the loss of a customer for twenty other articles. Dippers are returnable at any store, whether a tin shop or a departmenta'. The price, three to eight cents, being but a trifle. Tinware is worthless only when it refuses to hold that for which it was intended. Therefore, the illustration was, to say the least, a poor one. When it is asserted that retailers' profits on dry goods have been reduced one-half in the last twenty years, it is only necessary to refer to the average dealer who has been in the business since that period. He looked for a fair margin of profit then, selling such staples as grey or bleached cottons, prints, denims, etc., at a minimum of profit, and he does the same to-day. If he adds 30 per cent, to the cost of worsted or woollen dress goods to-day, he must, according to this authority, have exacted 60 per cent, twenty years ago. Those who have gone through it might smilingly wish they had received 60 per cent. which profits might have placed them as exclusive importers to-day.

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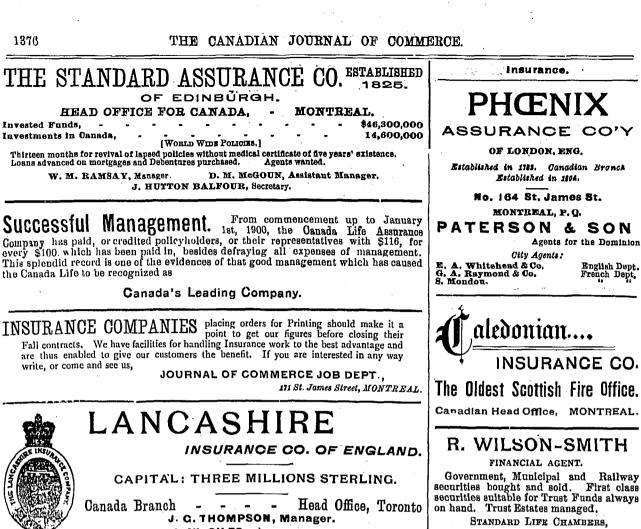


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THE CANADIAN Iournal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1900.

### MR. CLOUSTON'S ADDRESS.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association at Toronto, on 15th inst., the President, Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, de-We are glad livered a most interesting and able address. to see Mr. Clouston occupying this position, and taking an active interest in the life of the Association. The meeting was the first held since it was incorporated.

The address opened with a brief sketch, or picture contrasting the commercial situation in Canada four years "Then it was a time of age and its conditions to-day. small profits, increasing failures, lethargic enterprise and depressed trade. Now capital is profitably employed, labor is well nigh at a premium, industrial activity over-

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spreads the land, business failures have diminished, prices of commodities have attained a higher level, the productive capacity of the country has increased, and the earnings of the banks have been quite satisfactory." The prosperity was declared to be "as nearly world-wide as we can hope to witness." A statement was given of the increases in bank deposits, and current loans, since 1802 - . . . . . .

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with which our readers are too familiar to call for repetiticn here, beyond recording, that since 1892 the bank deposits have increased 80 per cent., and their active busi-The growth of our foreign comness proportionately. merce to extent of \$142,600,500 in the last four years, was also remarked upon as "a very remarkable expansion." The data of insurance business, of railways, post office returns, clearing houses, were also cited as evidences of commercial growth in recent years, and its increased stability was proved by the great decrease in the liabilities of insolvents. Farm properties in Ontario, of which the value in 1896 was returned as \$910,291,600, are now placed at \$947,513,300. The statistics of farm values are, however, not as reliable as the others in our judgment.

Turning to the domestic industries of Canada, President Clouston said: "One is struck by the sudden advent of Cawada into the list of gold-bearing countries, our output of this metal having increased in value from \$2,780,-000 in 1896, to \$21,050,000 in 1899, while in the year now drawing to a close it is expected to reach close upon \$30,-000,000." He regarded the amendments to the Banking Act as "less important and radical than those introduced on previous oceasions." One of these is believed to have been contrary to the views of the Bank of Montreal authorities. The amondment conferring on the Bankers' Association a control and responsibility over the note circulation of the banks was spoken of in terms of approbatin. The experience of the past year in connection with the failure of the Banque Ville Marie was quoted as a practical illustration of the utility of former legislation. The President reviewed the provisions of the act of incorporation granted, under which the Bankers' Association is made permanent, and is constituted an agent of the Government in the administration of the Bank Act. Attention was also called to the by-law adopted providing for a monthly return of the circulation of all banks doing business in Canada to the association, and giving the association power to inspect their circulation agencies, also providing for the appointment of a curator to supervise the affairs of any bank which may suspend payment. The suggestion that a Government inspection of the banks be instituted, the President pointed out, had wisely not been entertained by Parliament as such inspection had always proved abortive of its purpose. Two quite recent cases in the States prove, unfortunately, how ineffective is Government inspection to prevent frauds.

Mr. Clouston then took up the proposal to establish a mint in Canada, which he raked fore and aft with hot

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shot. As all the bankers condemn the proposal, we believe it will be abandoned. The mint scheme is a clear case of "the game not being worth the candle." The raoney it would cost could be far better spent.

In the concluding section of his address, President Clouston made some remarks on the population question which were very weighty and logical, as well as more original than the ordinary topics discussed in such addresses. We give, therefore, his remarks in full with the eloquent reference to the effect on Canada's position of her help in the recent war: "Complaint is sometimes voiced that our population increases at a snail-pace, and comparison in this respect is drawn with the United States, to the disparagement of the Dominion. 1 would remind you that there are two sides to this question. Mere numbers in themselves do not necessarily constitute a great and prosperous country. If they did, then China would stand in the van of nations, instead of in the rear. A small community may be free, prosperous and happy, to wit, Switzerland, even though we moderns term it slow, unprogressive, unambitious, old-fogeyish. Our six millions of Canadians have probably as high an average of comfort as any people in the world; we have fewer millionaires, yet we have fewer paupers than European countries, and in point of personal liberty, of freedom, of government, of stable institutions, in opportunities for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, we need envy no one. An augmentation of population is desirable in so far as the national strength is thereby increased, but it is a moot problem if in other respects a large population is mecessarily an added blessing, and certain it is that growth of numbers, without homogeneity, assimilation, and unity of national sentiment, is a distinct weakness to a State. Our national security is not derived from strength within

so much as strength without; from our position as a member, and no humble one, of the great Empire of Britain. That security, it is no vain boast, I believe, to make, has been rendered yet greater by the events of the past year, and especially by the splendid and moving spectacle of Britain's sons from the four corners of the Empire fighting shoulder to shoulder in South Africa in the cause of freedom and a united empire. Looking at the attitude of England's first and chiefest colony towards her a century and more ago, and that of her colonies to-day, how aptly the words of Shakespeare fit the situation:

"This England never did, mor ever shall, Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror, But when it first did help to wound itself, Now these her princes are come home again, Come the three conners of the world in arms, And we shall shock them; naught shall make us rue, If England to itself do rest but true."

As a literary effort, as well as a most able discussion of economic affairs, we are disposed to put Mr. Clouston's address prominent in the front rank.

### MR. REEVE, GENERAL MANAGER, GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mr. George B. Reeve has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hays, as General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. He has carned the title of "The Railway Cincinnatus" for, after retiring to his farm, as the famous Roman did, like him he has been recalled to active duty in a sphere where his eminent abilities, energy and progressive ideas will find ample scope for exercise. Mr. Reeve knows the Grand Trunk probably more thoroughly than any other man. With its working, its needs, its opportunities, its capacities, its equipments, its finances, and staff, from plate layers up, he is quite familiar. He has nothing to \* learn but much to teach in regard to Grand Trunk busi-This appointment was made, if not at the suggesness. tion, with the warm approval of Mr. Hays, whom he succeeds as General Manager. Mr. Reeve, from 1860 to 1899, was in the service of the line. Starting at the foot of the ladder, as freight clerk at Belleville, he worked his way up from rung to rung, as telegraph operator, train dispatcher, travelling agent, assistant general freight sgent, general traffic manager, until he was called upon to stand at the head of the ladder of promotion, of responsibility, and reward. Through all these successive steps he carried with him the high esteem and good-will of his colleagues, of the directors, of his associates in the railway world and of the public. It is an honour to the Grand Trunk to have trained one so capable; to have retained his services for migh forty years; and to have conferred on so faithful a servant its chief distinction.

It was after conversation with Mr. Reeve on railway matters in 1896 we defended the line from charges then frequent that the changes in its staff were being made on racial or nationality grounds, for which we declared there was "not a particle of foundation." We made reference to the Grand Trunk, "anticipating a larger quantity of grain, or its equivalent, for shipment along the line of the road." In this connection, in view of Mr. Reeve's ambition and efforts to enlarge the freight business we said: "Whether the new policy of the Grand 'Trunk will embody something that may deal with this subject we cannot foresee. But there is certainly not wanting an opportunity for a master mind to grapple and solve the difficulties that have stood in the way of a larger freight business from mills and factories along the road which have been hampered or handicapped by a competition against which there seemed no prospect of fairly contending. The railway world, the shareholders here and abroad, and especially the Canadian public are watching with no little anxiety for the developments anticipated." The "master mind" to which we alluded, is now about to assume supreme control, and with him at the helm, the old ship, "Grand Trunk" has every prospect of presperous voyages.

### THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE AND THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

The season of ocean navigation, so far as Montreal is concerned, is now practically over, and the result cannot be looked upon with entire satisfaction by those interested in the prosperity of the port. For the last three or four years the most highly coloured prospects of a largely increased volume of business were held out as sure to follow the enlargement and deepening of the St. Lawrence canals, which were completed a year ago. Facilities for handling the increased business on an extensive scale and on the most modern lines were promised, and expectations were raised that the shipping trade of Montreal would increase by leaps and bounds.

Instead of these bright expectations being realised the hard part is, that there is a very discouraging falling off in the number of ocean ships arriving here as well as in the. volume of business done in the port, which, to tickle the fancy of the people, has been called the "National Port of the Dominion," by those high in authority. Various reasons are assigned for this unexpected condition of things, and it is for those interested to find out the real causes and apply the proper remedy. The public spirit that has built up Montreal to its present standpoint cannot possibly be extinct, but it is possible that an apathetic belief in the certainty of the continued growth of its trade may prevail which, in these days of keen competition, may have injurious consequences to Montreal.

Notwithstanding the natural advantages of the St. Lawrence much of the western trade that should have come here for transhipment to Europe has been switched off to American Atlantic ports because there were not a sufficient number of ships here to carry away all that should come by this route. This freight was consequently sent to other ports, where, with keener competition among ocean carriers, freights were so much lower that the extra cost of railway carriage was more than compensated. The question why did not more ships come here is the important one to solve. The unfair discrimination in marine insurance rates against the St. Lawrence route, as well as Dominion Atlantic ports, has been freely blamed for this, and for anything we have yet seen to the contrary, justly so. It has appeared as if, for some inexplicable reason, a dead set has been made by a combination of adverse interests to unfairly disparage the maritime interests of the St. Lawrence route and ignore all that has been done to guard against its dangers. Months ago, when the inevitable result was becoming apparent, this Journal directed public attention to the matter and later on called upon the government to provide a remedy in some way that would protect the vast interests of the Dominion in those

transportation lines for the promotion of which so much money has been expended.

A few weeks ago the Harbour Commissioners with all the trade interests of the city, except, strange to say, that of the shipping, and with the concurrence of similar boards in other cities, petitioned the government to appoint a Royal commission to investigate the matter with a view to future action. Last week a delegation from the Marine Insurance Association of this city waited on the Government in Ottawa and presented statistics and arguments to show that the insurance companies were in nowise to blame, but that the Government was, because the aids to navigation were not what they ought to be, and They further came out with a the pilotage laws bad. counter blast and charged the shipping interest for being the cause for the falling off in the trade. The different lines, they stated, had regular weekly meetings at which they fixed rates of freight as high as the trade would bear to ensure full cargoes for their ships coming here, not car-They callled for an inquiry on ing for anything more. this point as well as the insurance feature. Such a combination is a serious matter, if it has the effect of limiting the number of ships as stated, but we may be permitted to say, that such a combination is in principle the same as the insurance men are acting upon, only the result is more pernicious.

It is clear that the discriminating high rates of marine insurance prevent the class of tramp vessels from coming into the river in search of cargo. In former years those vessels were encouraged to come and they acted as regulators and, by their competition, rates were kept measurably reasonable. It is not from that class of vessels that many of the losses have occurred, yet neither they nor their cargoes can be insured at the same rates as the regular liners. If these transient vessels are encouraged to come they will be a wholesome check on the combination of the regular lines, if it exists, as the insurance men affirm.

The insurance agents have published a long letter in which they give vent to their views as above set forth in brief, but they do not give a copy of the statistics which they left with the government. We do not know what impression those gentlemen made in Ottawa, but the whole question is a serious one. As it was tersely put by one of the papers, which generally speaks for an influential member of the government, it must be met and the remedy will be found to be very simple. Whatever that remedy may be it should be ready for application before business men make their arrangements for the next year's business.

### THE PROSPECTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

The automobile industry is going through a similar stage of development as was experienced by vessels and carriages propelled or drawn by steam, and other mechanical devices which were radical changes from old conditions. There were small steamers running on the inland rivers in England years before one was placed for service between seaports. In 1809 a steamer ran from this city to Quebec. It was not, however, until 1833 that one crossed the Atlantic that was wholly driven by steam power. That both these vessels were built in Canada is a feather in the cap of this country. It took all that period of 24 years to awaken those interested in naviga-

tion to appreciate the superior advantages of steamers over sailing vessels, although a steamer on inland waters was a familiar sight in the old country.

We are seeing occasional automobiles on our streets, which are run as exhibits, not for service. In this matter Toronto is taking the lead as there are several of these machines operated as delivery vans by a departmental store, and by the post office for carrying mails to the railway station. - These pioneer vehicles are exciting great interest and promise to give a stimulus to their adoption for city transport services, both of goods and passengers. It has been found, of course, that men of a different class are required for automobiles to those who are ordinarily in charge of delivery vans, private carriages, and cabs. Asupply of expert automobile drivers will come gradually, the demand, as is usual, creating the supply. When electric lights and telephones were introduced there were no mechanics procurable as experts for fixing and repairing the equipments necessary. But they were found as the wages offered led men to educate themselves for this class of work, just as engineers were found to operate the engines on steam vessels, and other classes of new machinery.

For some time there were movements to develop the automobile business which were based upon unreasonably sanguine anticipations. We were told in the prospectus of some companies that the day of the horse had passed, that automobiles were about suddenly to appear on our streets by hundreds. Such a rapid change was never known, nor was it possible, for the practical destruction of capital invested in vehicles, horses, harness, stables, &c., and the raising of the enormous capital needed to buy autemobiles, involved such financial conditions as neither exist, nor are capable of being suddenly created. Those who are sanguine about the automobile displacing horse drawn vehicles overlook the social distinction attached to a horse and carriage. If machines were given away there would be few private vehicles put out of use, for they, to a large extent, are not used for anything but display, in making which the cost is little considered. Electric car services, now so convenient to every door, have not reduced the number of private carriages, nor abolished Automobiles will, we believe, never supplant these cabs. vehicles which are used for ostentation, or the convenience of their infirm or aged owners.

The lines on which the new machines will develop are mercantile. They will come into very extensive use for vans, for delivering and collecting freight in cities and suburbs, for passengers who are in haste, and for pleasure parties. As soon as the public becomes thoroughly satisfied in regard to the safety, the regular working, the ease of manipulating an automobile, and its superior economy, the demand for this class of vehicle will probably create an enormous industry. In Europe there are now estimated to be 10,000 in use, which represent 10 millions of dollars invested capital.

One who is looked on as an authority on this question is quoted as saying: "In the United States, although the industry is now in its infancy, about \$3,000,000 was invested in the purchase of motor vehicles last year. Up to the present time the large amounts of money expended for automobiles have been for pleasure vehicles, but from now on the development of the business from a commercial standpoint, is certain to receive vastly increased attentiom. One of the leading Western railroads is contemplating placing a contract for a large number of vehicles to be used in rural districts for collecting freight and express matter. The large express companies are now experimenting with motor trucks. Business houses all over the country are rapidly introducing these vehicles to the displacement of horses. In my opionion, their manufacture is destined to become one of the greatest industries of the twentieth century. There is to-day more inventive genius at work upon the perfection of the automobile than in any other line of invention.

"The possibilities of the industry are almost unlimited. The advantages of the horseless vehicle can be mathematieally demonstrated. This is particularly true of large cities, where space in streets is so important a factor in the rate of transportation. By getting rid of horses it is possible to place twice as many vehicles in the street as before without adding to the congestion. In addition to this, an automobile can go faster without increasing its rate of speed over that of horses because of the case with which motor vehicles can be controlled and their ability to run closer to some impeding object in front. Then. too, the actual rate of speed can be somewhat increased, so that, with the same amount of room in the streets, it is possible to do probably three times as much business with automobiles, if not more, than with vehicles drawn by horses. Of course, there will have to be limits placed upon the rate of speed. A point that is worth noting in this connection also, is the decreased wear and tear upon streets, and also the decrease in the expenses of street cleaning, two items which at present are important ones in the city budget."

# PROPERTY BOUGHT BY HUSBAND IN WIFE'S NAME.

In the Court of Appeal, Quebec, on 10th inst., an important judgment was rendered regarding property hought by a husband in his wife's name. The judges present were, Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Lacoste, and Justices Wurtele, Bosse, Blanchet and Hall. Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Wurtele, of which the following is a synopsis:

In 1882, the appellants, Virginie Dery and George Robitaille, were married, and by their marriage contract they were separated as to property.

At the time of their marriage, Mrs. Robitaille only owned her clothing and some furniture, and she subscquently inherited neither property nor money.

After his marriage, George Robitaille was a partner successively in the commercial firms of Robitaille & Savard, Robitaille, Bernier & Bernier, and Robitaille, Frere & Cie. He was also incidentally a member of the firm known as "Les Quatre Saisons," and of the firm of Fecteau & Co.

The question at issue related to the title of certain lands. The appellant on the failure of Robitaille, Frere & Co., was appointed curator to the property of the firm. On the advice of the inspectors and under judicial authorization, the respondent, in his capacity of curator, instituted action against the appellants alleging that the five lots of land held by Mrs. Robitaille had been acquired with her husband's money, and had been placed in her name to confer a benefit upon her in contravention to the provisions of the law, and to defraud those when might become his creditors. It was alleged that the deeds and titles under which she so possessed the properties in question, were simulated and fraudulent, and the Court was asked that such deeds and titles be annulled and set aside, and that the insolvent George Robitaille be

declared to be the owner of the lots of land so held by his wife. The appellants dony these allegations and allege that the properties in question were acquired by Mrs. Robitaille without fraud, and that George Robitaille never took and applied any money of the various firms to which he had belonged to benefit his wife.

The Superior Court dismissed the original action, but the Court of Review decided that the five lots of land in dispute were and had always been the property of the husband, George Robitaille, and ordered him to abandon and cede them to the curator, holding that all the money paid by Mrs. Robitaille for the five lots of land in question came from her husband; that, consequently, they were and had always been his property, and that the deeds and titles executed in his wife's favor were simulated and null.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal says:

"There are in the case three points which have to be considered:

1. Can a husband, who is separated as to property, lend money to his wife, to enable her to enter into a lawful transaction, without being considered to have acted in contravention to the prohibition contained in article 1265 of the Civil Code and to have illegally benefited his wife?

2. Can a husband separated as to property, give his services as agent or manager to his wife, when no fraud on his creditors is perpetrated, without thereby conferring a benefit on his wife in contravention to the prohibition against consorts benefiting each other during marriage?

3. When a husband has illegally advanced money to his wife, separated as to property, and has thus benefited her, to enable her to acquire real estate, which she may get for a cheap price, or which has increased in value after its purchase, what can the husband, or his heirs, or creditors claim; is it the property thus acquired or the reimbursement of the money advanced?"

The judgment recites the facts relating to the acquisition of five lots of the lots in question, part of the price of which properties was paid by Mrs. Robitaille with money advanced to her by her husband, with the proceeds of hypotheeary loans and with the rents which she received, and the balance was unpaid and was secured by the vendor's privilege, and a portion of this balance is still due. On other two she asumed the hypothees and charges, and paid \$1,750, practically by the profits which she made on the purchase of the credits of the firm of Robitaille, Bernier & Bernier. In all these transactions, George Robitaille acted on behalf of his wife, and he afterwards administered the properties as her agent, but all the deeds of purchase and of sale were signed and executed by her.

The prohibition contained in article 1265 against consorts benefiting each other during marriage forbids any transaction by which one of the consorts benefits or enriches the other consort to the former's detriment, or to the diminution of the other consort's estate or possessions. A loan made in good faith by one consort to the other, where the intention of the one is not to give, but to be reimbursed, and where the instention of the other is to return the money advanced, is not, therefore, a transaction contrary to the provisions of the law, as there is no design to benefit one to the detriment of the other, or of his heirs or creditors. When therefore a wife separate as to property buys property in good faith, for her own individual benefit, a loan made to her by her husband is a valid transaction and places her under a valid obligation to reimburse the money advanced to her husband or to his heirs or assigns. As fraud is never presumed, the mere fact of the husband having advanced money for a purchase of real estate by his wife separate as to property, is not alone sufficient to attaint the transaction with fraud or simulation; other substantial evidence would be required, although when such evidence is produced, the fact of the advance having been made may be an element of the proofs. In this case there is no proof of any intention on the part of George Robitaille to benefit his wife to the extent of his advances to the detriment of his own fortune, or the interests of his creditors.

The closing section of the judgment of the Court of Appeal reads: "It is not established either that the assets of the husband were diminished in purchasing these properties to the detriment of his creditors or that any fraud was perpetrated against them; all he gave to his wife was his advice and his gratuitous services in buying and administering the properties, which he could lawfully do The contention of the respondent that the purchases were fraudulent and that the deeds and titles were simulated, appears to us unfounded."

The decision of the Superior Court was, therefore upheld, and that of the Court of Review was annulled. The purchases of Mrs. Robitaille were declared not to have been in any sense fraudulent, nor the decds and titles simulated, and that the proper action to be taken was not one to revendicate the properties, but an action for debt to recover the sum advanced on them.

### PRICE OF HATS UNDER THE DIFFERENTIAL TARIFF.

A subscriber in Western Ontario writes us regarding the differential tariff, and desires to be made acquainted with the reason why the reduction should not be applicable to the stock of hats he is ordering for the coming spring, although he has not noticed it in any samples thus He is of the cpinion that perhaps the reducfar shown. tion does not get any further on its mission than the storeroom of the jobber, but considers under modern methods of competition he should be entitled to some share, not to hold but to offer customers. The general reduction on English hats has made a difference of 10 to 11 per cent. on the cost of the hat. The differential duty has been in favor of the retail merchant, as the importers have made a full difference of 10 per cent. reduction in price, owing to the keen competition existing; but it is not so apparent, because, during the past 18 months. the fur used in the manufacture of fur hats has advanced from 60 per cent. in some lines to 120 per cent. in others. The consumer has not had to pay the advance, as the manufacturers in England had much of their stock purchased at a comparatively small increase in cost.

On the whole, the price is not materially altered on account of the large increase in cost of fur, notwithstanding the differential duty of 10 per cent. The actual advance in the better class of cut fur for hats, is about 80 per cent. The manufacturers, consequently, to take into consideration the advance in the material used in the hats, which is being felt at present, must advance prices accordingly, but the differential duty prevents the reduction of 10 per cent. showing any appreciable advance in the present cost of goods.

The same rule applies to wool hats. The advance in wool in the last 12 months has been fully 60 per cent., against which the 10 per cent. differential tariff makes

but little difference in the actual cost of the hat laid down; the advance on the one side being counterbalanced by cost on the other. There has been a considerable drop in wool during the last 60 days, but that will hardly affect prices made and the benefit will only be felt next Fall.

### REGISTERED LETTERS INSURANCE.

The Postmaster-General is reported to be considering a plan for insuring registered letters. This is done in England, where on payment of an extra fee of a few cents, the sender of a registered letter is insured against loss of its valuable contents when in the hands of the post office. The scheme is a reflection upon the registration of letters, for, if that were what it is understood to be, there would be no need to insure the sender against his remittance being lost. There is the same liability to a letter falling into wrong hands in the case of a registered as an unregistered letter. The only difference is, that the person who receives a registered letter can be traced. letter containing a \$5 note was recently received at a dwelling in this city, which was signed for by one of the inmates to whom it was not addressed, who kept it. On enquiry being made, the person who had signed the receipt affirmed that the letter had been duly handed over to the owner. This conflict of testimony cleared the post office of responsibility, but left the rightful owner of the \$5 without the money. In such a case the insurance of the letter would not have protected the sufferer from loss. The letter carriers cannot be expected to know every person to whom a registered letter is addressed, so that deliveries to wrong persons cannot be guarded against, and insurance in such cases would not insure against frauds of this class. In a considerable number of cases the receivers of registered letters have claimed that the money enclosed was less than what the sender declared had been enclosed. In 1897, for instance, out of 125 registered letters which were received without or with less than the alleged contents, there were 29 in which there was "no evidence to account for alleged discrepancy." The postal officials who insure a money letter, or one having valuable contents, will need to see whatever is alleged to be enclosed in a letter is actually inserted, and they will need also to seal up all letters insured, after inspecting and testing what is inserted. This exposure of the amount of money, or valuables, in every letter will open opportunities for fraud by mail clerks. A letter insured at one office may be opened en route and re-sealed without any trace as to where or by whom this had been done. This risk, however, might be lessened by the scal put on an insured registered letter bearing an impression in wax of the name of the office where it was first affixed. Even that device is not a perfect protection against tampering The whole irregularities which occur in dewith seals. livery of registered letters, including robberies of post offices, fires and other accidents are remarkably few. 1898, the total number was only 113, which is very trifling when we consider that there were 3,534,500 registered letters passed through the post office. Out of the 113 letters in the delivery of which irregularity occurred there were 14 accounted for by fires and burglaries, so that in 99 cases, or one in each 35,702 registered letters, were there errors im delivery or discrepancies between the contents and the sum alleged to have been inserted. Out of those 99 cases there were doubtless several for which the mail clerks were not responsible. These data indicate that the insurance of registered letters would be a very trifling business in Canada. We are doubtful whether it is desirable to give any encouragement to the practice of sending money in letters. It is evident from the list of such letters that have been tampered with that no such fraud would have been perpetrated had a bank draft or a postal order been sent instead of money.

### EXPLOSABLE CHEMICALS.

The special risk arising from the storage of chemicals which are liable, when accidentally mixed in the confusion caused by a fire, to become explosive, or which when heated generate explosable qualities, is exciting much intcrest in underwriting circles. It has been made known that a chemical familiar to dentists, nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, is liable to develop dangerous properties when subject to great heat, as it might be subjected to during a fire. Nitrous oxide is confined in iron cylinders, which some firms store where they could be covered with water readily and quickly should a fire break out. As no little uncertainty exists as to what chemicals are liable to explode, when combined with others, under such conditions as arise during a fire, it would yield, probably, highly valuable results were the Underwriters' Associations to combine for the purpose of engaging professional The storage of chemists to investigate this question. cliemicals is becoming far more common than was the case a few years ago. Secretary Wilmerding, of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association, has written the following circular to the owners of dyeing establishments:

"We desire to call your attention to a hazara which has come to our notice through the occurrence of several fires recently in dycing establishments, so that the repetition of accidents from the same cause may, as far as possi-These fires were caused ble, be avoided in the future. by a mixture of chemicals in which chlorate of soda form-The use of such powerful oxidizing agents ed a part. as chlorate of soda or chlorate of potash in direct contact with powerful reducing agents (as was the case) is attended with great danger of spontaneous combustion. In the cases referred to, chlorate of soda had recently been substituted for potash, it being claimed that the soda possessed greater strength than the potash. On that account it is probably more hazardous. The fires occurred from these mixtures, which had been left standing. It is therefore recommended that where such mixtures are made, they should be used immediately and not left standing even for an hour.

"Care in this matter is most important, because the ordinary modes of fire protection, such as automatic sprinklers and hose pipes, are not, as a rule, effective in promptly controlling a fire of that nature, inasmuch as the application of water to burning chlorates or nitrates is likely to result in explosions. All such materials as chlorate of potash and chlorate of soda should be kept outside of the manufacturing buildings in a separate building provided for the surpose. Attention is also called to the increased use of peroxide of sodium as an oxidizing agent. The storage of this substance should also be properly safeguarded, as the contact of this chemical with moisture or organic matter may cause spontaneous combustion. Tt is requested that owners of dyeing establishments will advise us fully in regard to any experience in spontaneous combustion which they may have with these or other chemicals."

The use of chemicals of the above class is not unknown in laundries.

# THE SOUTH SHORE RAILWAY AND THE NEW BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.

The question of a bridge across the St. Lawrence to connect the counties on the south side of the river from Longucuil downwards with the commercial metropolis of the Dominion has again been discussed by La Chambre de Commerce at a general meeting held last week. It is not surprising that the active force and intelligence of that important body should be in favour of such a project. For many years it has been advocated, but so far has been retarded to the great disadvantage of the rich counties of the south shore of the river that are deprived of easy and direct communication with this city, which is their natural market and point for doing business. The question was raised by a new proposition to locate the long contemplated bridge across St. Helen's Island to land at Sohmer Park, and to be extended to Graig street. The plan, as shown, would encroach several hundred feet upon the navigable channel. In view of past experience, evident need for widening the chanand the that point as well nel at as at Isle Ronde, immediately below, the proposal to locate a bridge at that point was disapproved by most of the members who participated in the discussion. The general opinion was in favour of the plan that has in previous issues of this Journal been described as crossing the Isle Ronde from Longueuil to Hochelaga, where there would be connection with the railway system of the Dominion. That is a common-sense view of the mattter and in all likelihood the important interests of the south shore counties and towns will before long obtain a direct railway connection with Montreal-their matural trading point, which they have for so long desired. It is justly contended that the southern counties of the St. Lawrence below Montreal are amongst the most productive in the province, yet, strange to say, they have been the most neglected as regards providing railway communication with provincial centres. Pelitical complications are doubtless in a measure responsible for the position but the advocates for the south shore railway and the bridge at or near Longueuil appear to be confident of bringing both of those measures to a successful accomplishment to the mutual benefit of the country and of Montreal in the near future. Before the Victoria Bridge was built, the traffic from across the river to this city was chiefly by way of Longueuil, and the route is followed yet by a large body of both passengers and freight traffic.

### DOES EXPORTER OR IMPORTER PAY THE DUTIES?

A contemporary has had an enquiry as to who has to pay the duty on goods bought abroad for delivery at a port on this side f.o.b., the foreign exporter or home importer? The answer is given in the following words: — "When foreign goods are bought abroad to be delivered in New York, f.o.b., or otherwise, the title to them remains in the seller until they are delivered in New York. All expenses necessary to make such delivery, so that the buyer may take the goods with no valid claims against them, must be paid by the seller. The import duty is one of these expenses, and the seller must pay that." This is not a complete reply. If the terms of sale go no further than to bind the seller to deliver goods purchased

free on board at port where delivery has to be made, the stipulation, f.o.b., refers, ordinarily, to freight charges, not to the duties which such goods will be charged with before delivery. It would be quite impracticable for an European manufacturer or merchants to go on making shipments of goods to foreign ports, at each of which each of his consignments would have to be cleared by him through the local custom house. The buyer is on the spot, he knows the rate of duty to which his purchases are liable, he is familiar with the routine of clearing operations, hence he is the right person to pay the duty, and, when he is buying goods he usually keeps in mind what duties will have to be paid on them. The reverse applies to freights. When a foreign exporter has goods to ship he can make terms with a vessel owner at point of shipment far more promptly, and readily, than the consignce at a distant port. Hense it is a natural arrangement for goods to be shipped, deliverable at a foreign port f.o.b., that is, with the freight charges paid. Of course exporters and importers can enter into any agreements they like as to freight, insurance, etc., but it is rather a loose way of doing business to leave it uncertain which party has to bear these charges.

### DIRECTORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

Recent instances of laxity in the mangement of corperate institutions are regarded by the American Banker as indicating how difficult it appears to be for the average run of trustees and directors to take their obligations, to the stockholders and the public as seriously as their nature Within recent years, for example, our bankwarrants. ers' associations have devoted an enormous amount of attention to the subject of the prevention of official malfeasance, and yet if we are not mistaken, bank defalcations in the United States have become, in recent years, more frequent than ever. It is the confident belief of most bankers that wrong doing may be checked where the directors never neglect their privileges of inspection and are familiar with all the various devices to which defaulters resort. In most cases where a successful defalcation has been maintained for a long while the fact transpires that the board of directors had been deceived by their faith in the offending official. Outwardly, so far as they were able to judge, the life they led was in all respects within the line of self-respecting conduct, and in expenditure not beyond the annual stipend. The average man being trustworthy, it did not occur to them that anything beyond formal inquiry was necessary. And then does not the State endeavor to protect the public against crime by regular examinations? Despite the repeated exposure of the insensate fallacy of this attitude and its blasting consequences, no such notice appears to be taken of it as one might reasonably expect. The practical recognition of their obligations among trustees and directors has not kept pace with the multiplication of corporations. And yet the future of our success in finance and business depends on the quality of our directorial management. Never before was the meed for a large and active board in our larger banks felt so strongly as now. with the immense world outlook before them. It is the same in the industrial world. The times call for a more than merely official approval of the acts of officers. Never were the inducements to riotous and extravagant living so large as now, or the temptations of speculation so various and seductive. Most of our social life is rank with a vulgar rivalry of display. The moral atmosphere in which many of us live tends to weaken the springs of honorable ernduct. We take political corruption, even when it is flaunted in our faces, as a matter of course, while we are generally so far lost to the sense of its evil as to justify one malefactor by the acts which we assume his rival would perpetrate had he the chance. We need a revival of the sense of moral responsibility. The scathing denunciation of the "insensate folly" of relying on State audits of books "to protect the public against frauds" should shake the confidence of those in Canada who wish the State to discharge the same bank auditing function in this country.

### RETURNING GOODS.

Freedom is responsible for bringing to the surface meny undesirable acts which the formality of distant repeet and consideration would have allowed to remain hidden. The inexperienced retailer sometimes considers it the part of wisdom and business acumen in identifying himself with affairs pertaining to his customers, thus extending his personal acquaintance among them; but he finds as the seasons roll by that he has made a mistake. Those who have been requesting credit, petty loans, or other favors, are those whom his aim at acquaintance had brought into familiar contact. As strangers, they had cash wherewith to pay for their needs, and furthermore, they made no complaint about the quality or correctness of what they purchased; but as acquaintances, friendship, when it entered, appeared to force out the even tenor of commercial transactions. As a comparative stranger the merchant's suggestion for larger purchases was invariably given consideration, and frequently acceded to, but as a friend his extra knowledge would not be permitted, or in few cases looked on but in a merconary light.

There is a similar evil confronting the wholesale community, which has been growing of recent years from the some class of root, to such an extent that importers and jobhers are wondering how best to arm themselves against It is the practice among retailers to refurther inroads. turn goods which have been legitimately bought. This undesirable feature is simply an outgrowth of modern methods of doing business, and will continue to exist, like black knot on the cherry trees, until it has been made a distinct provision in the sale of all goods by the wholesale trade, that no goods can, under any pretext, be accepted as returned before an understanding has been reached. between buyer and seller as to the reason. Mistakes frequently occur, and many wholesale houses practice what is known as substituting, but in the latter case an explanatory letter generally settles the matter, as it would be useless for the wholesale firm to practice such without giving full value, for it leaves the entire order at the option of the retailer as to whether he need accept all or any.

Better acquaintance with wholesale houses and their representatives naturally causes more determination on the part of the seller, and in exercising this he is extending his familiarity. Modern opposition and the use of all arts in pushing sales has caused the sound retailer to be considered in the light of a prince, whom, to feast and entertain, is to be rather considered a porsonal favor by his permission. No wonder, then, that should the latter occasionally feel he has been argued into allowing a larger bill of goods to be booked than he had intended, he takes the liberty of returning a portion. But it is not business. It upsets all calculations as to the unsold amount of each special line and leaves the wholesale house at the mercy of the buyer who is looking around for odd ends of stock which are expected to be closed out at a loss. It causes the importer to lose faith in the customer who empleys such methods and prevents the salesmen for that heuse from keeping such costumers in view whenever extra bargains are at hand. It isolates one from the other to a degree hurtful to both, but which must eventually result in a greater loss to the retailer who is, under all circumstances, to some extent in the hands of the firm from which he buys.

At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade on the 19th instant, says a dispatch from Toronto, one of the big wholesale firms asked the council to take steps to check the steadily-growing evil of customers returning goods that have been sent them in accordance with their It is practised by nearly all classes of traders. orders. and has grown to such an extent that the damage of goods and the annual cost of express and freight charges on these returns has now become a very serious tax on busi-The firm's letter said: "In many cases we have ness. goods that were sent out in August, September and Oetober last, being returned in November, without asking permission, and, we believe, for the sole reason that this season has not been quite favorable to these retailers, and they want to unload by returning the goods." The council will probably issue a circular to the retail trade, pointing out the evil of the practice, as on a former occasion.

### THE DUMBELL'S BANK PROSECUTION.

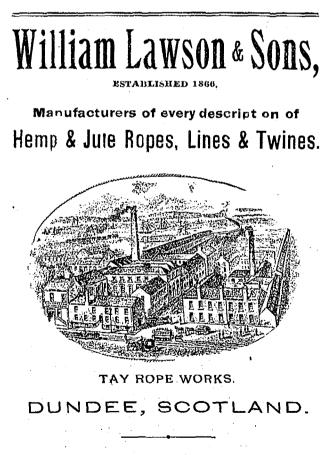
The failure of Dumbell's Banking Company in the Isle of Man some months ago created great consternation amongst the Manxmen, but little interest in Great Bri-The Isle of Man, though very ancient, and on the tain. highway between England and Ireland, is a very seeluded spot though many thousands of cheap trippers run across in the summer from Liverpool. The novel and play of "The Christian" have given an interest to the place in a literary sense, which it has also from one of Scott's novels. There are a number of Canadians who hall from the Isle of Man, among others our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, the Honble, J. K. Ward. The banks there in 1899 were: Dumbell's Banking Co., Isle of Man Banking Co., and the Manx Bank, a fourth one, the Channel Island Bank, was absorbed by the London and Midland, which appears to have had business connections with Dumbell's. The total paid up banking capital of the three Island Banks was \$525,000, which, in 1899, were reported to have an aggregate Reserve Fund of \$500,000. Their total deposits were \$11,296,000, a sum which indicates large accumulations of spare capital, the proportion of bank paid-up capital to deposits being \$22.00 of the latter to each \$1.00 of the In Canada the proportion is, \$4.40 deposits to former. \$1.00 capital. The Island banks had \$6,795,000 in discounts, loans, bills and other securities, and they held \$4,-445,000 in honds. stocks and other investments. Nearly 40 per cent. of the Island's deposits were placed in securities, which looks like the banks being very strong, but the demand for money not being active. Dumbell's Bank. however, has been paying 18 per cent. dividends, and the Isle of Man Banking Co., 25 per cent. The Manx Bank only paid 7 per cent. The average value of their stocks Dumbell's had a capital paidwas about 375 per cent. up of \$250,000, deposits, including current balances, \$5,-

714,000; its loans were \$4,402,000, and investments, \$1,-333,000, with cash in hand, \$586,000, a very small sum in proportion to its deposits, but, if its investments of \$1,-333,000, were readily convertible into cash, considering that its note issues were only \$140,000, not below the line of safety under ordinary conditions. These ordinary conditions did not exist. There were very gross irregularities in the management, and the amount of cash on hand was falsified by the unissued notes being counted. This reminds of what once occurred in this city. A bank was in dire distress for money when one sapient director went into the vault and found stored there a very large amount of notes ready to be issued. He rushed to his colleagues and demanded what their alarm was all about when the bank had such large reserves of cash? When the officials of Dumbell's Banking Co., are in the penitentiary they will have time to study that question, as well as some others of an economic and ethical nature.

### Porrespondence.

Editor of Journal of Commerce:

Sir,—In your issue of 2nd inst., in an article entitled, "The Department of Labour and the Labour Gazette," you say:— "If the artisan classes, who are to be under the wing of the government—like freshly hatched chickens, under the old hen's—had a full sense of manly independence they would despise a government for interfering with their affairs." In another article in the same issue, entitled, "Discrimination



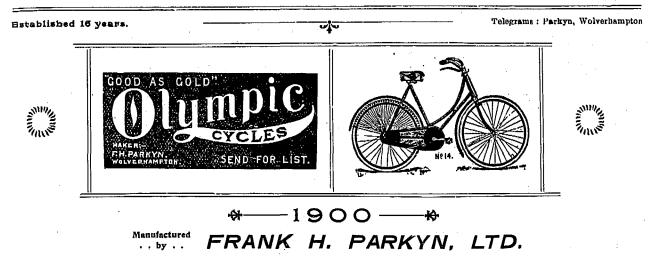
SPECIALTIES.

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

Gaskins, Driving Ropes, Tarpaulins

and Waterproof Coverings.

1385



"Olympic" Cycle Works, - - GRANVILLE STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

against St. Lawrence Route," you say: "The urgency was extreme for some energetic steps being taken to remove this discrimination, and, as this is the natural port of Canada, we deemed it the duty of the government to use its influence in protecting the national port from the adverse influences at work to injure its prestige in the interest of American rivals." If the artisan classes should "despise a government for interfering with their affairs," what should be the feelings of the millionaire merchants and shipowners and of the marine underwriters of Montreal—none of whom are "freshly hatched chickens"—toward a government for attempting to interfere with the rates of marine insurance for the St. Lawrence route.

Your obedient servant,

### S. A. CHESLEY.

Lunenburg, N.S., Nov. 13th, 1900.

[Our correspondent fails to see the vital difference between a government coddling workingmen by taking their trades unions under its wing, which they can, as they ought to, manage without government help, and a government using its powers to protect a shipping port from what is regarded by many as a movement to do it serious injury. Governments interfere with all classes, but, when a government voluntarily takes an active part in managing the affairs of trades unions, it takes work in hand which is wholly outside its province and this meddling weakens the self-reliance and title to self-respect of those upon whom it obtrudes its help. On the other hand, when a government excreises its influence to guard the national port from what is threatening to do that port very serious damage, it is fulfilling a natural function of government. In one case it is coddling a class without any reason, and in the other it is exercising the supreme influence of a government in the general interests of the country .--- ED.]

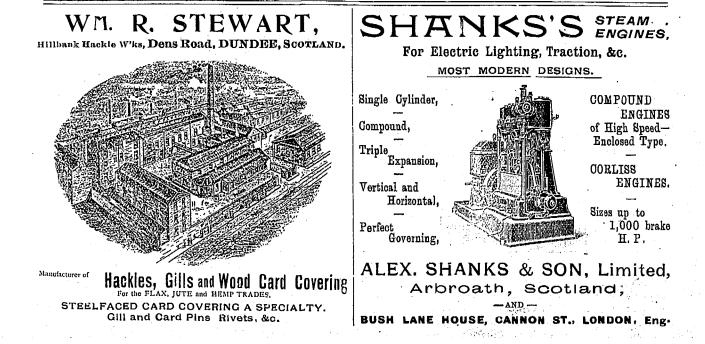
### HARBOUR STATISTICS, 1900.

The following is a comparative statement of revenue from opening of navigation to 1st November, in the years 1899 and 1900:

From Collector of Customs—Octob	er:	
	1899.	1900.
Imports	\$19,000.00	\$15,500.00
Exports		15,000.00
	\$40,000.00	\$30,500.00
From wharfinger for local traffic	2,629.00	5,165.14
	\$42,629.00	\$35,665.14
Amount previously reported	185,338.00	167,300.90
Total	\$227,967.00	\$202,966.04
Decrease		\$25,000.96
The above totals were received from	om:	
Imports	\$100,000.00	\$90,457.94
Exports	106,965.00	90,419.83
Local traffic	21,002.00	22,088.27
Total	\$227,967.00	\$202,966.04

### TARIFFS AS BLOWS.

The Springfield Republican quotes our remarks suggesting that Canada raise the duties on American products to same height as the American duty on our products, and styles this, the voicing of an opinion that the United States should be "slapped a little harder in the interest of the mother country." The Republican adds: "The Dingley tariff has not provoked much retaliation as yet, but it has created a lot of





bad feeling in Germany which promises soon to find practieal expression, and the above extract shows how our northern neighbors feel about it." The expression "slapped a little harder" is a frank description of the intention of the American tariff, it is a slap at Canada, for the Republican says if we do the same thing, it will be a harder slap at the States. Our tariff is so mild that it cannot be regarded as a "slap" at all, but only a gentle tap, whereas the American tariff is designed to be a hard blow at the trade of Canada which the authorities across the line desire shall censist exclusively in their goods being soid in Canada, none of ours being admitted into the States.

1386

#### SAULT STE. MARLE.

The United States Engineering Office at Sault Ste. Marie reports the following information regarding lake commerce through the American and Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and Ontario, for the month of October: Number of net tons eastbound freight, 2,675,894; westbound freight, 513,399 net tons. The total number of craft passing through the United States canal was 2,058, and through the Canadian canal, 458. The total registered tonnage tbrough the United States canal was 2,533,143 net tons, and through the Canadian canal, 380,012. The number of bushels of grain passing through the United States canal, eastbound, was 2,617,723; and the Canadian canal, 309,640; the number of net tons of iron ore passing the United States canal was 1,927,517, and the Canadian canal, 225,051; the number of bushels of wheat passing the United States canal was 1,700,759, and the Canadian canal, 345,517. In westbound traffic, there were 13,047 net tons of hard coal passing the United States canal; 343,860 net tons of soft coal passing the United States canal, and 63,360 net tons passing the Canadian canal. The number of passengers through the United States canal, westbound, was 647; eastbound, 851; and through the Canadian canal, westbound, 1,082; eastbound, 886.

# AN AMERICAN CONSUL ON BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

The American Consul at Liverpool, Mr. James Boyle, is well known as an aente observer, and judge of trade movements. His views regarding commercial affairs generally, but more especially those affecting the United States are always worthy of consideration. The American Government has published a bulletin containing the following remarks by Mr. Boyle on preferential trade: "The Canadian preferential tariff is one of a number of facts bearing upon what promises to be, in the not distant future, a burning question inroughout the British Empire-a trade zollverein, or precereillar tariff, between and among the colonies of Great oritain and the mother country. Liverpool is vastly interested in this question. Liverpool receives more imports from the United States than does any other single port in the world; and it is also the headquarters of the Canadian trade, both for import and export. Beyond question, during recent years there has been a great development of sentiment in favour of an imperial preferential tariff; and 1 do not hesitate to say that this sentiment has a far stronger hold, not only among the mass of the people of Great Britain, but even among the politicians, than the party newspapers and party leaders concede. It is a very significant fact that for the last two years this question has been discussed more than any other at meetings of Chambers of Commerce and trade organizations of Great Britain and her colonies.

"Canada is leading the way in the movement. A few days ago Lord Stratheona, the High Commissioner for Canada, with headquarters at London, published a communication in the leading newspapers of Great Britain, in which he made the offer of the free gift to schools in this country of books devoted to the history, geogrphy, and resources of Canada; and he announced that medals would be awarded as prizes to children passing the best examination in the study of those subjects. The High Commissioner frankly states in his newspaper communication that this study ought to be beneficial, in a commercial sense, in making the products of Canada better known than at presetn.

"The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce seems to view the proposition of an imperial preferential tariff with favour, as the other day it adopted a resolution memoralising the British Government to appoint a commission to investigate the subject. The enormous possibilities—commercial as well as political—attaching to this question are emphasised by the recent federation of Australia and the proposed federation of South Africa, with the inclusion of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

"Another phase of the new Imperialistic and preferential movement is the agitation, which is getting very strong, for a countervailing duty on imported sugar which receives a bounty. Still another phase of the movement is the demand which has recently sprung up, and which has assumed serious proportions, that the British Government should impose an export duty on coal, or even prohibit the exportation of coal altogether, as it is feared that the coal supply of Great Britain is running short, and as the coal exported goes to benefit Continental countries, which are commercially and politically rivals of Great Britain."



end. The singular union between a bigotry, unworthy of the infancy of the race, and a corruption that made a market of justice, a sale of law, and a hustings of privilege, will be dissolved."

### THE TELEPHONOGRAPH.

A new style of telephone instrument is exciting great interest in scientific circles in England. It is a device for recording telephone messages on a wax cylinder so that they are permanent, and can be read off at any interval after being transmitted. The instrument is a combination of the telephone and phonograph, hence its title is made up from these two words. At an office where there is no attendant the new machine can be set to automatically reply, "Mr. is out," when a call is made. That is most ingenious, but it would inevitably lead to the question, "Who is speaking?" and there being no response, would be irritating. Another arrangement is one to return a reply, "Mr. -• will read your message on his return." That also would bring enquiries and withdrawals of the original message, or changes that would cause much confusion. In this age of wonders it is well to be cautious in doubting the success of any new invention, but we venture to doubt the Telephonograph becoming popular.

-M. L. Leonard, public merchant, Montreal, has assigned. The principal creditors are August Leblanc, \$327; and J. C. Hemond & Oo., \$200.

-A loss of some \$30,000 to \$37,000 was occasioned to the Chambly, Que., Manufacturing Company's plant on the morning of the 17th instant, through the giving way of some sluice gates. The work of repairing is being proceeded with.

-The announcement is made of the amalgamation of the Otto Higel Co. and the Augustus Newell Co., of Toronto, manufacturers of piano keys and other musical instrument parts, under the title of The Newell & Higel Company, Limited, with a capital of \$250,000.

-Our correspondent at Bedford, Que., writes under date Nov. 20th:-There were sold here to-day to Montreal buyers: 205 packages creamery butter at 201/2 to 21c; dairy, 42 packages, at 18c to 19c. No cheese offered. Eggs, a few cases, at 18c. There were shipped 2 carloads of hogs, live, 41/2 lb.; dressed, 51/2 c lb. Prime quality of dressed, at 61/2 c to 61/2 c.

-The Brockville, Ont., Town Council has disposed of \$14,-000 worth of water works debentures to Stinson & Co., brokers, Toronto, at 103.93, or \$551 premium, without accrued interest. The debentures bear 4½ per cent. interest, and will cover a period of twenty-five years. These debentures were a portion of \$30,000 issued in 1895 for the extension of the waterworks to the asylum.

-The American Steel and Wire Company, says a Duluth dispatch, has just bought the fleet of the American Steamship Company, of Duluth, paying \$5,250,000. There are 12 ships, including the four largest vessels on the lakes, six others of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons capacity, and two St. Law-

WHEN IS AN INSURANCE POLICY IN FORCE?

In the city of London Court, on October 16th, Mr. Commisisoner Kerr gave an important decision as to insurance premiums. The case is reported in The Review. A claim was made by the General Accident Assurance Corporation to recover £13 premium due on a policy of assurance entered into by the defendant, Mr. John Cronk, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant decided to take up a policy with the plaintiffs, assuring his horses from accidental consequences. When the proposal form was taken to him he was busy, and said he would consider the matter in a few days. Then he changed his mind and said he should not assure at all. The plaintiff company now claimed that the contract was complete, and that the defendant was liable for the premium as soon as the acceptance of the proposal was communicated to him. Mr. William Hurd, for the defendant, on the other hand, argued-that no policy of assurance of any kind was complete until the first payment had been made under it. A proposed assurer might change his mind at any time before payment. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he could not hold that. The company had accepted the risk, and the policy was in force as soon as the defendant was told of the acceptance. He did not think that the company were entitled to all the premium, however. The defendant was liable for the damages which the plaintiff company had sustained, but they were only nominal. There would be judgment for the plaintills for nominal damages; and costs, but the company had better appeal and get the point - which was a very important one to the assured and companies alike-settled once and for all.

### A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT IN BROOKLYN.

Among the American journals that have taken a soberminded view of the South African war, unbiassed by that irrational anti-British feeling which so bemcans many of the papers in the States, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle takes an honourable.place. In one of its issues appeared the following righteous verdict on the war: "The consequences of the victory of the British will be good for the world. In the Orange River colony and in the Transvaal independence will be less, but liberty, equality, opportunity and humanity will be more. A viciously corrupt, fanatical, superstitious and mediaeval oligarchy will disappear, and local government with free manhood suffrage, just laws and open rights of petition, discussion, printing and schooling, will take its place. Women will no longer be regarded as burden-bearers, inferiors, and unconsidered subjects. The black races will no longer be held in the slavery of apprenticeship, allowing herding, scourging, enforced and unpaid labour at will, and denying to them, in the name of a God of Wrath, the common rights of human nature. A government founded upon an essentially pagan and brutal filtration of the Old Testament through minds of ignorance and of cruelty will ccase, and a government as liberal, peaceful, and equitable as that of Canada and Australia or New Zealand will follow. Unequal taxation, without any representation at all, will



rence canal ships of 3,000 tons cach. Two years ago these vessels cost the American Steamship Company about \$3,-350,000.

-Reports received at the Department of Grown Lands, says a Toronto dispatch, indicate that the Algoma Central Railway Company have completed and had inspected seventeen miles of the road, from the Sault toward Missanabie, and ten miles from Michipicoten toward Missanabie, pasenger trains being run regularly on the latter section. There are between 4,000 and 5,000 men employed in the various industries controlled at the Son by Mr. Clergue.

The official statement of circutation and specie shows the amount of fractional currency and \$1, \$2, and \$4 bills outstanding on 31st October, to have been \$10,903,173.75, and bills of large denomination, \$17,210,055.77, making a total of \$25,113,229.52, an increase of \$612,365.00 during the month of October. The amount of specie and guaranteed debentures held against the note issue was \$16,616,311.69, being \$3,503,-112.17 m excess of the amount required by law. Unguaranteed debentures to the amount of \$17,250,000,00 were also held, being \$2,250,000.00 in excess.

—A party consisting of Messrs. James Sharp, Henry Knight, Dr. Lurnbull, and Walter Sharp of Burk's Falls, Ont., and George Paget, of Huntsville, directors of the Maganetewan Railway Company, waited on the Ontario Premier recently regarding a grant of \$2,500 additional to one of \$7,-500 a.ready promised by the Government. They propose building a spur line from Burk's Falls to the head of nav.gation on the Maganetewan River. The distance is but a mile and a half, but the deputation claims it will cost \$40,000, because of the necessity of two steel bridges. The Dominion Government, it is understood, has promised a grant of \$15,000.

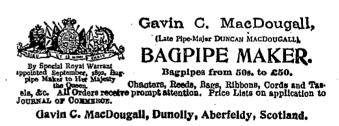
-The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Itailway Company has withdrawn all opposition to the plans of the Queenston, Niagara & Port Dalhousie Electric Railway Company, and a charter will issue to the latter company forthwith. The first half of the railway is to be completed by June and the second half by August next.

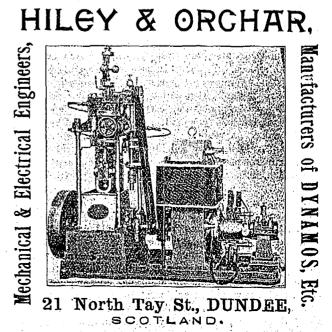
—An increase in the rate of taxation in Ottawa is inevitable according to City Auditor Cluff. He has stated that, however, unpopular such an action would be with the ratepayers, it was the only solution of the financial problem of the eity. 'to do so, however, would necessitate a special enactment by the Legislature.

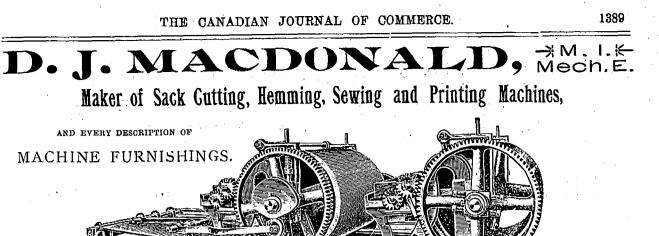
-Bay of Quinte Notes--Excavation work for the new post office at Deseronto is being pushed vigorously .-- The closing of the cheese factories has been the cause of a decline in butter from 30c to 25c in this section .- There is a general outery in Deseronto for an cleetric plant. Deseronto is behind the age in that respect. The present system of lighting the town is most defective.-At the Napanee cheese board last Friday 665 boxes were boarded, of which 225 were white and 410 colored. Sales were made of 605 boxes at 10c. There were but few buyers present. The board adjourned until the first Wednesday in May, 1901.—On Sunday morning, a coal oil lamp burst in the cabin of the sloop Trenton, which was lying at Adolphustown. The men on other boats in the harbor helped to fight the fire. The sloop was not injured to any great extent, but the captain had his hands and arms burned severely.—The North American Telegraph Co. has replaced the telephones in Campbellford with new instruments of the Bell pattern.—The first sleigh bells were heard in Deseronto last Tuesday afternoon. On that day occurred the first real snow of the scason. The weather became colder towards evening, and on Wednesday the ground was covered with an inch of snow. The Napanee river was also frozen over.—The British-American and Frontenac hotels, Kingston, have changed hands. Mr. H. J. Wilkinson will succeed Thomas Crate as manager.

### · RECENT FIRES.

Iroquois, Ont., Nov. 15.—The cold storage building, owned by Wm. Meldrum & Co., Montreal, burned. Loss on building about \$\$,000; on stock, light. Latter carried insurance of \$\$3,500; insurance on building unknown.—Hamilton, 15.— Fruit drying kiln, owned by Wm. Somerville, almost totally destroyed. Loss about \$1,000.— St. Eugene, Nov. 15.— Outbuildings of J. R. Proteau destroyed, together with three







1/2 13

# South St. Roque's Works, DUNDEE,

### SACK PRINTING MACHINES, THE FINEST MACHINE MADE FOR JUTE and GRAIN BAG PRINTING. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

horses, two cows, eight buggies and many farm implements. Loss about \$3.000. Insured for \$1,200.-Montreal, 18.-St. atrick's school bady damaged. Cause unknown. Loss to building and contents, about \$3,500; building is owned by the Sulpicians, and is fully insured .- Montreal, 18 .- Fire in premises of Montreal Tent, Awning and Tarpaulin Company, did considerable damage .-- Montreal, 16 .-- Residence of Mr. A. Ramsay, Westmount, destroyed.-Campbelford, Ont., 16.-Wallace block badly damaged. Tenants and building fully insured .- Montreal, 20 .- The Beaudry block, recently repaired, the scene of another fire The building is occupied by U. Pauze & Sons, lumber; Lymburner & Matthews, toundrymen; New York Steam Laundry, and Progress Manufacturing Co. The fire started in a drying room occupied by U. Pauze & Sons. It was confined to the upper floors, occupied by Lymburner & Matthews. A large amount of valuable lumber was destroyed, and the damage to the stock will probably reach some thousands of dollars .-- Toronto, 19. buildings owned by T. Kennedy and occupied in part by Mr. Cariton, damaged. Loss on buildings about \$350; on contents, \$300.

### BUSINESS CHANGES.

Ontario.—Law & Sissons, drugs, Beeton, dissolved, J. M. Sissons continues; J. H. Cocker, livery, Brantford, succeeded by E. P. Worthington; Switzer & Goode, general store, Rideau Centre, succeeded by S. W. Hall; Ayearst & Newton, gro. and bakers, St. Thomas, dissolving partnership; G. H. Gardner, grist mill, Aylmer, now Gardner & Hilborn; W. S. Budford, confice, London, admitted F. C. Hessel as partner; Est. of M. Shalloe, hardware, Parkhill, succeeded by Magladery Bros.; Shera & Co., dry goods, Port Arthur, sold out to H. B. Dawson; J. C. Burns, dry goods, etc., Rat Portage, sold out to J. Johnson; J. H. Brick, hotel, Teeswater, sold out to W. Varson; W. H. Adams, tailor, Thornhill, moved to Toron-

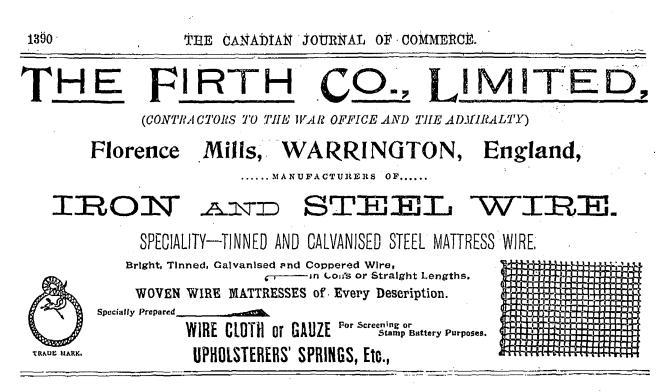
to; C. W. Hagen, shoes, Berlin, style now Union Shoe Co.;
W. Cunningham, hotel, Clandeboye, selling out to M. Atkinson; D. J. Melntosh, hotel, Greenfield, sold out to S. Filion;
C. Johnson, harness, Learnington, sold out to L. A. Brosseau;
T. S. T. Smellie, drugs, Port Arthur, and Fort William, admitting J. W. Crooks, as partner under style J. W. Crooks & Co.; R. Sullivan, hotel, Pieton, succeeded by P. Devers.

Quebec.—Cravea Bros., com'n., Montreal, partnership reg.stered; rranco-Canadian Food Co., Montreal, A. Groll sole .wner; Migneron & Gohier, wood and coal, St. Laurent, dissolved; American Rubber Specialty Co., Montreal, T. W. M.tchell, sole owner; Colonial Importing Co., Montreal, dissolved and new partnership registered; Grimm Mnfg. Co., mn1rs, evaporators, Montreal, J. H. Grimm sole owner; J. Tayler & Co., mnfrs. soap, Montreal, dissolution and new co-partnership registered; Royal Shoe Co., Montreal, shoes, Maisonneuve, partnership registered; Novelty Clothing Mfg. Co., Montreal, partnership registered; Reid & Co., Ltd., paper stock, Quebec, partnership registered; Caron, Caron & Co., general store, St. Alexis des Monts, partnership registered; Demers & Laliberte; lumber, Shawenegan Falls, part-..etsnip registered.

Manitoba & N.W.T.—Manitoba Felt & Yarn Works, Ltd., Lrandon, incorporation granted; Friezen & Street, hotel, Plum Coulee, dissolving, A. P. Friezen continuing; W. B. Frocklington, whol, liqs., Regina, succeeded by R. J. Mullin; Neepawa Press Co., Ltd., Neepawa, applying for incorporation; M. N. Tobin, hotel, Whitemouth, sold out to Chenier & Dawson; Franklin Press, Ltd., printers, Winnipeg, incorporation granted; W. M. Hynes, harness, Lander, sold out to J. A. Turnbull; Geo. Craig Co., Ltd., dry goods, Winnipeg, applying for incorporation.

New Brunswick.--F. A. McClymont, general store, Dumfries, sold out to W. E. Scott; A. L. McNairn, jewelry, Kingston, removed to Sydney.

British Columbia.—S. E. Roberts (Mrs. W. R.), jeweler, Nanaimo, sold out to C. L. Brooks; H. C. Rayson & Co., con-



tractors, Clinton, dissolved; A. J. Clyde & Co., tinware, etc., Victoria, dissolved, F. C. Bishop returing; E. F. Radiger, com. coal, etc., Victoria, formed partnersihp with H. C. Janion, under style Radiger & Janion.

Nova Scotia.—Allison & Co., groe., etc., Halifax, succeeded by Reid & Colwell; J. Bowes & Sons, printers, Halifax, sold out to J. C. Jones; Martin, Blanchard & Martin, builders, Sydney, dissolved, J. B. Martin continues; G. W. Smith, shoes, Truro, succeeded by G. W. Smith & Son; Thompson, Scott & Co., general store, Shubencadie, succeeded by Thompson & Blois; H. Green, dry goods, Springhill, removed to Sydney.

### LEGAL RECORD.

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

#### WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

Chapleau--Murray et al vs H. A. West, \$331; Flamboro W. Tp .-- T. Thompson vs J. Reder, \$325; Hay Tp .-- Bank of Montreal vs E. Becigneul, \$500; Huntsville-J. Vance vs J. Evans, \$5,000; London-J. Connor vs Hobbs Hardware Co., \$781; J. Connor vs Hobbs Hardware Co., \$1,213; Napanec-P. Van Luven vs J. R. and Cornelia Scott, \$434; Ottawa-Farmers' L. & S. Co. vs E. Foxton, \$657; J. L. Rochester vs G. E. Kennedy, et al, \$1,000; Tilsonburg-A. Bradburn vs A. Mc-Farlane, \$337; Toronto--Lake of the Woods Milling Co. vs W. H. Porter, \$470; S. Wilson vs J. R. Robinson et al, \$7,000; Confed Life Assn. vs Emily Willmott and R. M. Scott, \$1,-928; Bartonville-Bank of Hamilton vs J. W. Gage, \$405; Brantford-H. Stewart vs C. H. Yapp, \$2,500; Dominion Life Assee. Co. vs H. R. Yates, \$525; Burgess S. Tp .- Margt. Mc-Lenaghan vs B. Jackson, \$\$35; Dundalk-C. G. Fawcett agt R. Acheson, \$2,000; Gainsborough Tp .-- J. Sammons vs W. Hackadow, \$897; Hamilton-G. Morris vs F. Edgar, \$1,000; Kingston-Can. General Electric Co. vs B. W. Folger and J. Hammond, \$4,000; Richards Supply Co. vs Raneys Specialty Mufg. Co., \$1,537; Mitchell-S. R. Stuart et al vs A. Koenig, \$735; Montague--R. Armour vs E. Davis et ux, \$3,607; Oakland Tp.-J. H. Malcolm vs J. A. Eddy, \$1,000; Seymour Tp. -W. B. Archer et al, trustees, vs D. H. & I. H. Ketcherson, \$2,726; Toronto N. Tp.-Farmers' L. & S. Co. vs J. T. Couch et al, \$1,035; Toronto-F. J. Andrews vs D. Lewis, \$2,250: F. C. Jarvis vs J. E. and Louisa E. Loney, \$3,587; Sherwin-Williams Co. vs Ontario & New York Steamboat Co., \$429; Bank of Commerce vs T. C. Wallace, \$702; Trafalgar Tp .--G. D. Clyde vs W. H. Stewart, \$300; .....A. F. Botsford vs Ontario Victoria Mining Co., \$615; New Westminster

Tp., B.C.—Farmers' L. & S. Co. vs G. Craik, \$857; West Bay City, Mich.—J. C. Fleming vs G. E. and Sarah J. Grover, \$333; BellevilleHastings Loan & Investment Society vs G. H. & P. Twining, \$381; Blenheim—J. McCullough vs J. H. Hull, \$1,000; Minto—T. H. Cosford vs D. Murray, \$3,000; Ottawa— H. N. Bate & Sons vs J. Kavanagh, \$4,463; Stratford—N. Lichardson et al vs J. Hogarth, \$1,568; Toronto—Can. Gen. Electric Co. vs Folger-Hammond Mines Co., et al, \$8,794; Bank of Montreal vs G. Frame, \$468; Canadian Gen. Electric Co. vs Hammond Gold Reef Mining Co., Ltd., \$2,058; A. Beck vs Havana Cigar Co., \$392; Central Canada L. & S. Co. vs. W. Levack et al, \$4,132; Wallace Tp.—Canada Landed & N. Inv. Co. vs W. McMillan, exr., \$304.

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

Brandon-E. L. Christie, \$20,000; Hyde-Hyde Trading Co., \$552; Winnipeg-J. T. Gordon and R. Ironsides, \$7,776; Winnipeg Trunk & Box Co., \$400; Elgin-A. B. Tiger, \$879; Minto-T. Armstrong, \$570; Souris-Cook, Marshall & Fitzpatrick, \$704.

### WRITS ISSUED - BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson-J. L. Stamford, \$350; Phoenix-M. W. Crane, \$556; Greenwood-W. Waterland, \$734, \$714, \$307; Nelson-J. D. J. and W. W. Beaton, \$518; W W. Beaton, \$518; Rossland-H. & T. D. Henderson, \$634; D. Haris & Co., \$814.

### JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

Camden Tp.—Deroche & Madden agt J. S. Rombough, \$570; Ottawa—Metropolitan Loan & S. Co. agt J. and Annie Kavanagh, \$2,466; Toronto—Mary Vert agt Toronto Gen. Trusts Corpn., \$4,121; Dickerville—T. T. Brown agt D. Newman, \$335; Almonte—B. D. Steacy agt J. J. O'Neil, \$769; Arnprior --E. T. Wright & Co., agt J. D. Lee, \$421; Bathurst Tp.— Ames-Holden Co. agt J. L. Playfair, \$335; Chatham—Merchants Bank agt J. Smith, \$682; Oxford Tp.—Molsons Bank agt E. L. Smith, \$728; Sombra Tp.—J. W. Steinhoff agt W. K. Snider, \$1,319; Wallaceburg—J. W. Steinhoff agt J. & P. Murphy, \$2,009; Simcoe—W. J. Thompson & Sons agt A. J. and E. McVight, \$314; Ransom, N.Y.—J. Dale et al agt J. W. Eaper, \$325.

Montreal-J. Atkinson agt W. Clendinneng, sr., et al. \$440; Imperial Insee. Co. agt W. G. Cruickshank, \$351; The Queen agt A. Dufresne, \$400; The Queen agt O. Dufresne, \$400; The Queen agt G. Dufresne, et al, \$400; J. W. Kilgour et al agt A. Jette, \$4,116; F. W. Evans et al agt H. S. Phillips & Co., \$20,503; St. Henri-E. Chausse agt Estate U. Lamoureux, \$270; United States-G. Capsey agt A. A. Batcheller, \$799; Labello-M. Williams agt N. Desroche & Co.,\$300; Montreal-Annie Moley agt M. Griffin, \$198; J. M. R. Trudeau agt J. Leclair, \$200; Banque Jacques Cartier agt Dme. Margt. Picard, et al, \$2,237; Banque Jacques Cartier agt De. Margt. Picard et al, \$1,600; A. McDougall agt R. Sauvageau, \$224; J. Schuler agt F. Schiller, \$850; St. Basile le Grand-Credit Foncier agt C. Gauthier, \$5,309; Montreal-G. Latreille agt L. Dionne, \$296; J. Cochrane agt Mrs. J. O'Keane, et al, \$200; The Queen agt H. S. Phillips, \$1,000; G. Roberts agt J. A. Prevost, \$272; Westmount-The Queen agt F. W. Hudson, \$1,000.

Contractors to the War Office and The Admiralty.

Telegraphic and Cable Addresses : "SMITHS, WARRINGTON."

Wm. SMITH & SON,

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

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

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

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

MILD CAST SIEEL WIRE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

# Dallam Wire Works, Warrington, England.

# Ho, Ye Enterprising Men!

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

Full particulars on application.

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

VICTORIA-MONTREAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The above company began business on the 15th May, 1899, and its net premiums until Nov. 1st, amounted to \$159,054. Its Canadian business, outside of the large loss sustained by the Hull-Ottawa conflagration, has been most successful, and its business at present is stated to be on a thoroughly safe and conservative basis. In the United States it has not been so fortunate. Messrs. Temple & Sons of Montreal, are the General Managers of the Company. 'The Company had had great opposition from the first, and a portion of the mercantile press has endeavored to injure it as much as possible.

The statement that the offices of the Company were in the hands of the balliff is quite false. The Toronto agent was in receipt of \$30 per month from the Company as its share of his office rent. While this was charged to the Company it had not been paid to the lessors, who as a consequence took legal proceedings. This fact was distorted to make it appear that the Company's head offices were in the charge of the balliffs. As soon as it was learned that proceedings had been taken in Toronto the money was immediately forwarded from Montreal, notwithstanding the fact that it had been charged to the Company by its agent.

A short time ago, the Directors, feeling that it was necessary in order to place the Company in a good financial foundation and to stop once and for all the opposition which it has hitherto incurred, determined to call up the ap-

tire subscribed capital, amounting to \$315,100. The entire unpaid losses amount to \$43,562, and the paid up capital of the Company is \$191,040, in addition to the \$315,100, for which the shareholders have been called upon, as stated above, so that it will be seen that the Company's resources are many times larger than all its habilities. The unsettled losses will be paid from the proceeds of the first two calls, and the other six caus will place the Company in a position to compete for the best classes of business. Mr. Edward L. classes of business. Mr. Edward L. remple informs us that his firm have for some time wished to be relieved of the management on account of his own He did not feel like resignm-health. ing octore on account of the temporary unneutres which the Company was in, but as these are now practically over on account of the measures which have been taken, the firm have tendered their resignation, to take effect on Decemben 1st.

It is understood that legal proceedings will be taken at once and vigorously pushed against the several papers which have published libellous articles against the Company.

#### BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

-Mr. F. J. Feltetier, dry goods, Montreat, has assigned. Liabinties, \$15,ood. The chief creditors are onder (agnon, \$5,859; Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., \$2,412; S. Grenshields, Son & Co., \$2,000; W. R. Brock & Co., \$1,518; Gault Bros. & Co., \$1,000. Mr. Felletief was for many years a bookk eper for G. Gagnon & Co. In June, 56, he purenased the stock of G. Gagnon, amounting to \$18,000, for 75 cents in the dollar, paying \$2,000 down and giving property in Cartierville, varied at \$3,-000 as further security. It en competition and carrying too heavy a load are responsible.

-The wholesale grocery firm of G. A. Pyke & Son, Halifax, is reported to be in financial difficulties. A meeting of creditors was held on the 21st inst., at which a statement was made showing liabilities of \$60,000. An offer of 25 cents was made and is under consideration.

### FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1900.

Now the elections are over business is being better attended to and the country is realizing that, so far as its material interests are concerned, the event was of no practical importance

except to actual and prospective office holders. The Provincial elections which have been spring so prematurely, suddenly and needlessly on the trovince are exciting less interest than ever. The proposal to raise a new loan of \$2,000,000 for this city is probably one reason for the elections being held out of time, as the anticipation is that there will be a large number of members sent to Quebee who will authorize this loan for the cost of which very few of them will ever pay one cent, while they or their associates will profit by its expenditure. If the votes for such purposes were proportioned, as they should be in all farmess, according to the proportion of civic taxes paid by the voter, there would be a decided check placed on loan raising and expenditures. The strain upon the Bank of England is shown by its having in a recent week sold 15 million of dollars of securities. The 4 per cent, rate seems likely to stand till end of year, but it will go up if there continues any further drain of gold. The reserve stands at 43.75 per cent. as against 54 per cent, on 20th September, The harboir revenue this season shows a considerable falling off below 1899. The statement is in this issue. The arrival of the first Carne-

El Padre Needles 10 cents. Varsity, 5 cents. The Bestk-CIGARSKthat money, skill, and nearly half a century's experience can produce. Made and Guaranteed by S. DAVIS & SONS, MONTREAL, Que.

# $A_{\text{LEX}} B. CRICHTON \& Co.$ MANUFACTURERS OF School, Shopping and Market Bags, Door Mats, Art Squares, Matting, Aprons, Skipping Ropes, Clothes Jute Garpets, &c. Lines, Jute 1 wines, Hearth Rugs inene) 170 WALLACE WORKS, (Den's Road) FACTORY, UNDEE, SCOTLAND. ESTABLISHED 1809.

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

1392

LIFTS.

Silent Working with Powerful Brake Apparatus.

gie steel carriers into this port is a more important incident than seems to be generally realized. The cold storage case is now being heard. We shall be able, in next issue probably, to give an authentic statement in re-gard to it. There was little of public interest in the proceedings of the Bankers' Association annual meeting last week beyond a very emphatic con-demnation of the mint project by Mr. E. S. Clouston, in an exceedingly able address to which we refer in our caraddress to which we refer in our car-lier columns. Navigation is practi-cally closed. There is a shipment of four millions of dollars of gold from Australia now due at San Francisco. The expansion of exports continues from the States, the amount in Octo-ber being \$163,093,597, which is over 28 millions in excess of any month on record. The total of U.S. exports this year to 1st inst., amount to \$1,194,775,-205, an increase of \$166,331,178 over last year to same date. These vast returns are giving strength to stocks returns are giving strength to stocks which seem likely to keep up at their present high figures. The local marpresent high fighres. The local mar-ket has no special features. A few Pacifies have sold at SS; Electric,203% to 204; Gas, 201; Montreal St., 273 to 276; Molsons Bank, 191 to 193; Bank of Commerce, 149%; Dominion, 234%; Standard, 228; Merchants, 156. It has been reported that the Royal Electric is wroneing to hand over its wroneing is proposing to hand over its manufacturing business to the Canadian Gen-eral Electric Co. Exchange on London

at Paris, 25f. 11c. Consols, 98 9-16. Local foreign exchange, sixtles, 8% to S½; and demand, 9½ to 9½. Money rates remain as last week.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Nov. 22nd, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., stock brokers, Montreal:-

BANKS.	sold.	Elgheet.	Lowest	Averoge same dute Laet Year
	5	Ħ	<u> </u>	A 831
Bank of Montreal	xd52		259	260
Molsons Bank	225	193	188	$197\frac{1}{2}$
MISCELLANEOUS,				
Can. Pacific	2060	8814	87 5/8	95
Comm. Cable Co.		172 38	171%	
" e'pon bd	s7700	100¾	100%	102 .
Montreal Teleg	. 170	170	168	175
Virtue Co	26500	38	30	45
Rich. & Ont. Nav		1051/2	106	10814
North Star		99	95	
Montreal St. Ry.	1703	278	279	3081/2
" new stocl		267	264	
Montreal Gas Co	.1294	204	199	1903/8
Bell Telephone.	. 17	170	170	190
Royal Electric		208	190	169%
Toronto Railway	. 890	108%	107%	
Republic, bds	. 80600	70	65	117
Halifax Ry	. 0U 9=00	954	90	100
Payne Co Twin City	1000	00 1/2	86%	2 111
	.1200	66		
" Pfd War Eagle	10150	139 108	139	
Mont, Cotton Co	50		105 185	
Can, Col'd Cot, bd			981	
Dom. Cot. Mills.			90	
Merchant Cot		127		
Dom. Coal pfd			114	
Dom. Coal Com.		44		50
Duluth Com				4 01%
Corp. 7 p.c. Bds.		185	185	~ ~/8
Int. Coal Co		55	55	

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE For week ending Nov. 20th, 1900 : Nov. 14...... 10 17-32d 15.....10%d 16....

"	171058d
44	1910 <sup>°</sup> 9 16d
41	2010 15-82d

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for week end- ing 22 Nov., 1900.	- 16,788,552	2,436,521
Corresponding week 1899 " 1898 " 1897	15,956,105 14,939,864 11,304,976	2,610,756 1,904,602 1,710,297

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Attention is directed to the advt., "Ye enterprising Mea" in this issue.

> MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

### Montreal, Nov. 22, 1900.

The closing of river and lake navigation has had the effect of bringing trade into the narrower winter chantrade into the harrower whiter chan-nels. Groceries are moving briskly. The trade are went picased with the business doing. Dry goods dealers do not report so favorably. Weather conditions are much against the move-ment of seasonable lines and as a re-sult re-orders are not being seen. Lea-ther is extremely unit, henced by the ther is extremely quiet, helped by the nabor troubles at Quebec, which show new opposition instead of settlement. Darry products are steady but without heavy movement. Turpentine has been advanced to while inseed outs ben advanced ic while finseed oils keep steady. Some brands o toba flour have been reduced. Some brands of Mani-

BOTTER.—The market holds quite steady and business passing is fairly satisfactory. Choice to finest fresh made creamery meets with ready sale at 20e to 21e, while held lots are somewhat neglected and not quoted at over 17c to 20c. There is a good demand for dairy butter the range of price be-ing from 16c to 18½c for Western and

### IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MICA For All Purposes.

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

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

OFFICE ADDRESS: 81 MURTYGATE, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND,

R. & S. BAXTER

works :

Commercial Court.

THL. ADDRESS ; FARINA, DUNDEE,"



HIGHEBY AWAROS SOLE CHANUTACTURENCY NTING NUSHES DEPUTY DOTLAND CODE LAND CODE L

Telegramsi: "MORIER, GLASGOW."

19c to 20e for Eastern Townships. Late advices from St. Petersburg, Russia, state that a line of specially constructed steamers will begin plying between Riga and London next spring. They will earry Siberian butter and fresh meat. Owing to the glut of merchandise awaiting transportation the Siberian Railway will not accept further shipments for the present.

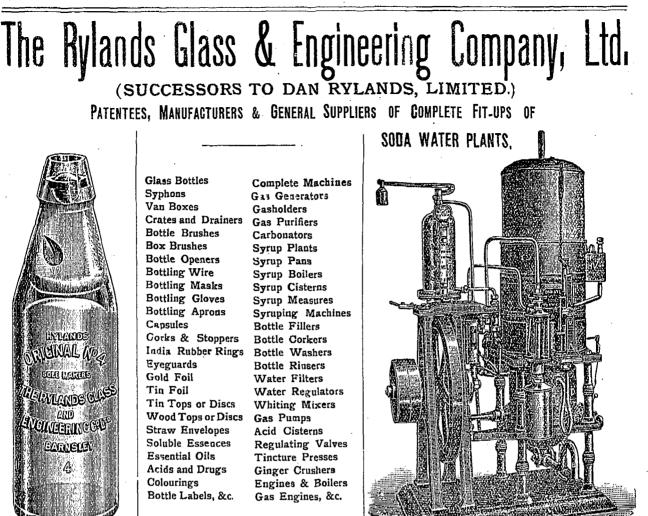
CHEESE.—The market reported firm but ruling somewhat quiet. Jobbing sales are at 10½ to 11½ c as to quality, with large lots for export changing hands at 10c to 10½ c. Offerings are light as holders are not willing to submit to ruling prices, and are looking forward to higher prices after Jan. 1. In their reports to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the agents in Great Britain of that department make frequent reference to the packages in which Canadian cheese are placed for export. The agent in London says: "Many boxes broken because not strong enough. They should have strong hoops or the covers will come off. Some are landed tied up with string, which the steamship people in Canada when the boxes come out of the railway cars with loose covers." The agent at Liverpool says: "There is always a certain proportion of cheese boxes broken, due to poor boxes and boxes which are too large for the cheese."

GLASGOW, Scotland.

Day Goops.—Importers refer to the mild weather as much against trade. All cotton goods are hardening in value while linens show advances in keeping with the strength of the producing markets. U.S. manufacturers have made slight advances on prices of staple cottons as follows: Merrimack shirting prints, 4¼c; Cocheco Amaranths and Glosselles, 5c; Allen double prints, 5c; robes, 4½c; cardinals, 4½c; pink brocades, 4½c; fancies, 4½c.

EGGS,—The market is firm, with demand better. Strictly fresh stock is sold at 18c to 20c; held, 12c to 15c; limed, 15c to 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c, and No. 2, 10c to 12 cents.

FISH.—The local market remains unchanged. There is a probability of higher prices for codfish, owing to light supplies at some centres of distribution. Gloucester, Mass., reports arriving two schoeners from Newfoundland with the first salt herring of the season. The quotaions are as follows: Prepared Fish.—Skinless cod, in 100 pound cases, \$4 to \$4.25; dried cod, in 112 lb. bundles, \$5 per cwt.; boneless cod, in bricks, 5½ c per lb; boneless fish, loose, in 25 lb. boxes, 4½c; and 5 lb boxes, 5c lb. Fresh Fish.— B. C. Salmon, fresh, 16c lb.; haddock, 5c to 5½ c lb; halibut, 13c to 14c; dore or pickerel, 9c; white fish, 9c; pike, 7c; Salt Fish.—B. C. salmon, No. 1, \$13 a barrel; Labrador salmon, \$14 a barrel; No. 2, \$13; half barrels, \$7 to \$7.50; green cod, No. 1, \$4.75 per 200 lbs; large, \$4 per 200 lbs; Loch Fyne hera



### PATENTEES AND MAKERS OF MACHINE-MADE JAM JAES AND AIETIGHT AND VACUUM BOTTLES FOR MILE, FEUIT, SCUP, EXTRACTS, &c. Hope Glass and Engineering Works, Stairfoot, Barnsley, Eng. Catalogues on application.

rings, \$1.10 a keg Smoked Fish. — Finnan haddies, 6½c to 7c a lb.; smoked herrings, 12e to 15c per box. The oyster market is fairly active. Handpicked Malpeeques, \$4.40 to \$4.80 brl.; No. 2 Malpeeques, \$3 to \$3.50; Charlottetowns, \$3 to \$3.25.

FLOUR & FEED.—A decline of 15c per barret has been made on Manitoba brands of flour as will be seen by subjoined price list. The demand is active nuch flour being taken at interior and country points prior to the probability of bad roads. The demand for feed continues brisk at steady prices. Accounts from Manitoba this week give assurance of good returns from the use of the present wheat erop, the flour being of extra quality as compared with former seasons. The quotatious are as follows: Flour, winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.-35; straight rollers, \$3.95 to \$4: in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; Manitoba patents, \$4.35; strong bakers, \$4.05; brau, bulk, \$14; shorts, \$15; mouille, \$19 to \$22; ton; catment, \$5,30 to \$3.35; and \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bag; baled hay. No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$9; clover and mixed, \$7.50 to \$8, in earlots on track. Best timothy hay, in bulk, is held at \$5.75 to \$9 per load, averaging 1,500 lbs.

FRESH POULTRY.—All kinds are plentiful. The soft weather has checked the demand which leaves supplies in excess of requirements. Prices are demoralized and showing a wide range. Turkeys sell at from 7e to 9e per lb.; fowls, and chickens, 5e to 7e lb.; geese, 4e to 6e lb.; ducks, 7e to 9e lb.; partridges are in good demand at 70c to 75c pair.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—The tone of the market for lemons continues weak,360 size being a shade lower At the New York auction this week both 360s and 300s Messinas, brought lower prices than the previous safes. This has been accounted for, however, partially by the unfavorable weather conditions. Oranges keep steady under a better demand. Export apples have been moving freely. Prices in Liverpool have somewhat improved from those of a week ago, but there are large quantities there to be sold and low figures are probable. Montreal prices for winter apples of good keeping quality are \$2.25 to \$2.50 per brl. for all the principal kinds. Other quotatins are : are: Oranges, Jamaicas, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do. boxes, \$3.50; lemons, 300s, \$4 to \$4.50; 360s, \$1 50 to \$1.75; bananas, 8hand, \$1 to \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.75 to \$2.00; bunch; pineapples, 25c to 30c each ; California green. Tokay grapes, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 4-basket crate; Catawba grapes, 20c per small basket; Spanish onions, crates, \$5c; sweet potatoes. \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel; Malaga grapes, \$7.25 to \$5.50 per 100-qt, barrel; quinee, 20c to 30c basket; new figs, 3c to 12½e per lb.

GREEN HIDES.—Prices unchanged from last week. Dealers report the expectation of lower prices before the end of the month, possibly next week, as they claim the U.S. markets have declined.

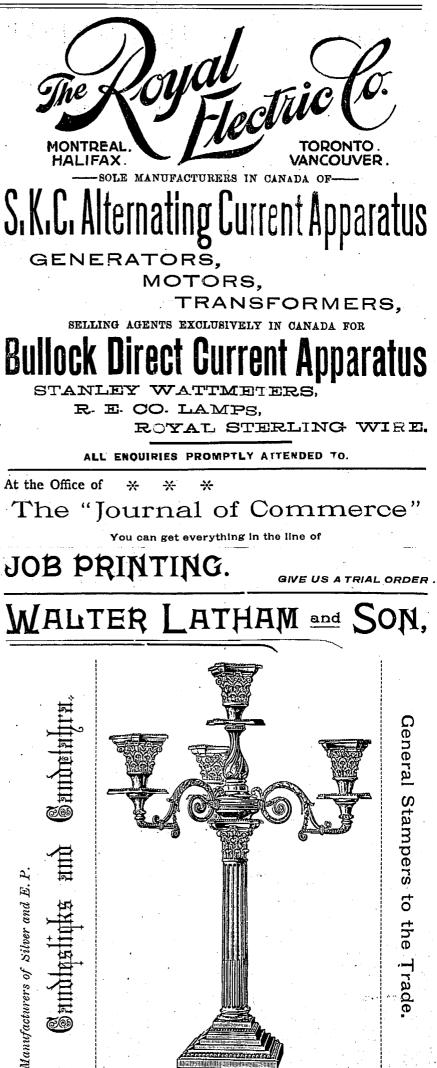
GROCERIES.—There is a good movement in sugars at the recent decline. Granulated holds steady at \$4.85; yellows in proportion. Valencia raisins are in good request at 7½ et o 9c, as to quality. Bulk currants in brls, are slightly easier, present quotations being 11½ e to 12e. A leading authority on the situation states that the statistical position remains very favorable. Existing stocks are reckoned about as follows: Greece, 10,000 tons; England, 16,000 tons; and New York 3,100 tons. Stock in Greece of 10,000 tons compares with 50,000 tons at this time last year. The market in Patras quiet, but one of the leading shippers reports that any endeavor to buy in important quantities would at once result in an advance of several shillings, as holders of the remaining stocks, expect finally to market their goods at about the high level ruling the end of September. It appears, however, that the constantion during the next few weeks up to Christmas. Should the world's consumption during the next few weeks up to Christmas. Should the world's consumption to the end of December amount to about one-half that of last year, we must surely see a considerable advance in price. The market for prunes is unsettled. The present erop totals 60,700.000 lbs. over the world's production a year ago. Dealers expret to see small sizes placed on the market shortly at a very low figure. Canned fruits are steady. Canadian

or Cal. peaches, 3 lbs., are worth \$2.50 per doz.; Canadian 2s, \$1.65 to \$1.80. Pears, Can. 3s, \$2.60 to \$2.75; Cal., \$2.50; Can. 2s, \$1.30. Can. plums, 2s, \$1 to \$1.30; Can. gr. gage plums, \$1.30 to \$1.50; Cal. apricots, 3s, \$2.50 per doz. Dealers report trade brisk. The candy trade was never better. Candy factories are running night and day to keep pace with orders. A report on almonds in general, taking the world's supply together, justified a price higher than the average during the present season; but the light demand which prevailed during the month of October weakened the views of holders and caused a general decline. At the lower level now ruling a large business is doing, as stocks are unusually small it is quite possible to se a sharp recovery before the season is ended.

HARDWARE & METALS. — There has been a decline in zine spelter equal to 50c; the present price is \$6 to 50c; Black sheet iron is also slightly lower. New prices are: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.85; 18 to 20 do., \$2.55; 22 to 24, \$2.65; 26 do., \$2.75 and 28 do., \$2.85. Rope has advanced. Present prices for sisal advanced. Present prices for sisal are: 7-16 and up, 8/2c; 3/8, 9c; 5-16 and 1/4, 9/2c; 3-16, 10c. Manilla, 7-16 and lgr., 12/2c; 3/8c, 13c; 5-16e and 1/4c, 13/2; and 3-16, 14c. Lath yarn has advanced to 8c. Trade is active. In the London market on Tuesday the price of pig tin declined 10s but recovered the full figure before the close. Futures declined a like amount but recovered 5s later. Copper shows an advance. The prices of pig iron warrants on the Glasgow market on Tuesday were: Scotch, 6Ss; Middlesboro, 64s. The U.S. markets for iron are firm at the recent advance, with numerous orders for foundry and pig iron at full quoted prices.

LEATHER & SHOES. - The leather trade is very dull. This is a quiet seaas a rule, but the continuance of the labor troubles at Quebre affects the trade here to the extent that little leatrade here to the extent that little lea-ther is wanted meantime. Should the Quebec strikers gain their point there is every possibility of a like demand being made nearcr home. Prices hold fairly firm in sympathy with the strength in dry hides in the U.S. mar-kets. Some of the large manufac-turers are preparing to take stock. They report the outlook for spring trade as very favorable. The St. Hy-acinthe, Que., firm referred co last week has not yet succeeded in a settlement at 25c in the dollar, which is being of-fered. Mr. Harrison Watson, curator of the Canadian section of the Impe-rial Institute, in a letter to Mr. Rusrial Institute, in a letter to Mr. Rus-sell, Secretary of the Canadian Manu-facturers' Association, discusses at length the prospects for Canadian leather in the British market. After referring to the important place which American leather goods are securing over the water, he remarks that on a recent visit to the Shoe and Leather Fair, now in progress at Islington, he was unable to find any exhibit of Ca-nadian goods whatever. After ex-pressing disappointment at this, Mr. Watson remarks that Mayor Leonard of Leicester, a large dealer, subsequently showed him some samples of Canadian leathers in his own store, thus indicating his sympathy with the Cana-dian trade. Mr. Watson adds that a good deal of Canadian leather without any national mark is sent to England, and he believes a little vigorous canvassing would result in a considerable expansion of the trade.

OILS & PAINTS.-Linseed oils continue unchanged. A sudden drop of 10c per gallon by the U.S. trust, on Western oil, took place last week but this has



BROCCO WORKS, SOLLY ST., SHEFFIELD, Eng.



#### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE time for receiving tenders for the construc-tion of a high level pier and for dredging at the mouth of the Bilchelieu river at Sorel. Que, is hereby extended from Friday, twenty-third Novem-ber, to SATURDAY, FIRST DECEMBER next. By order,

> JOS. R. ROY, Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works of Canada. Ottawa, Nov. 218:, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

no effect on local values. Turpentine has advanced to per gallon.

POTATOES.—The market rules firm at 38e to 40c per bag for Western stock in car lots, Montrial prices at the farmers' markets range from 45c to 50c for bags averaging 80 to 83 lbs.

PROVISIONS-The market holds steady as to prices of cured meats. The mild weather has been against the shipment of fresh killed hogs which are wanted at present, selling well at 6% to 7% c per lb. In another page is given some practical hints by professors on the raising of the sort of hogs which are necessary in order to command the highest prices abread. As it e sts no more for the raising of the one than the other it is hoped that the circulation of this knowledge may be of much benefit. The Liverpool provision market showed little change, prices being steady. Pork closed at 72s; prime western lard at 3Ss 6d; long cut light bacon at 46s 6d; long cut heavy at 46s; short cut heavy at 43s 3d; Australian tallow at 27s 6d; American do., 25s. Canow at 218 out, American 00, 258, Cash quotations in Chicago: Mess pork, \$10.871/2; lard, \$7.15; short ribs, \$7.25; to \$7.75; dry salted shoulders, 57/8c to 61/se; short clear sides, \$6,90 to \$7.00. Montreal quotaions aro:- Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$20; half barrels, do., \$10,25; short cut back,\$20; selected heavy short cut boneless, special quality, \$21; barrels heavy Canada short cut clear pork, \$19,50; half-bar-rels do., \$10; barrels heavy flank pork. \$10.50; Canadian lard, 10%c to 11%c per lb.; and compound refined, at 714c to 81/2e per lb. Hams, 101/2e to 14c; and bacon, 12c to 14c per 1b.

Woot.-The market shows no improvement. Recent sales of silghtly damaged Cape stock seems to have given those who were waiting for such a chance, the sort of deal which now keeps them aloof from the market. Some small lots are selling, but at prices which show much hesitation in closing sales. Actual prices are un-changed. Capes bring 15c to 17c; B. A.'s, 36c to 371/2c.

#### TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

Toronto, Nov. 22, 1900. Business in wholesale lines has not been as active this week, the unfavorable weather no doubt curtailing the retail strade in heavy winter goods. Some orders for spring goods are be-ing taken by travellers and prices gen-erally are firm. The demand for Christmas goods, toys, notions, etc., is fairly active, and the outlook on these lines is favorable to a large trade this sea-son. In grocerics, hardware, metals, and drugs, business is said to be fair, and remittances satisfactory. Money unchanged, prime discounts being quoted at 6 to 61/2 per cent. and call loans at 5 to 51/2 per cent. Stocks



Hadfield Works Warrington, England. **Manufacturers** of HIGH-CLASS 8 Bedsteads, Lots, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN BRASS AND IRON. . .: The' Exhibits of this Company were awarded Gold Medals as above for excel-sence of design and workmanship. Write for Pattern Book of Latest Design.

fairly active, with prices in some cases a triffe lower than last week. Latest sales: Dominion Bank 234½, Bank of Communes 149 xd, Standard Bank 224 xd, C.P.R. 87%, Gen. Electric 183,Twin City 65%, Toronto Ry, 108, Cable 171½, Bickelly 1097, Communes 10, 2007, 100 Riche'i u 106% ,Cartar-Crume 105%, To-ronto Electric 136.

Butter, &c .- The demand for choice qualities of butter is good, and prices as a rule are firm. The best tub sells at 18e to 19e, and pound rolls at 18e to 20e. Low grades sell at 13e to 15e. Creamery unchang d, tub selling at 21½c to 22e, and rolls at 23e to 24e. Eggs are firm: ordinary fresh quoted at 17c to 18c in case lots. Cheese is dull at 11½e in a jobbing way.

Dressed Hogs .- Teh offerings are moderate and prices rule firm; cor lots of selections, \$6.25 to \$6.50 and small lots \$7.

Flour and Grain—The flour trade has been quiet this week, with prices steady. Ninety per cent. patents in barrels sold at \$2.90 west, and in bags

at \$2.60. Choice brands 15c additional. Dressed Hogs. — The afferings are bakers, \$4.30. Bran, unchanged, \$11 to \$11.50 west, and shorts, \$12.50 west. Wheat quiet and steady, with white and red quoted at 63c north and west, and terrer the section of the first terrer that the section of the No. 1 is quoted at 43c west. No. 2 at 35c and No. 3 extra at 37c west. Oats firm, white selling at 25c west and at 26c east; mixed, 23½c to 24c west. Peas, firm, at 58c to 58½c west and 60c east. Corn. dull, at 38c west for old, and 31c to 32c for new. Rye, 47c Rye, 47c west, and 48c cast. Buckwheat, 461/20 west, and 47c cast.

Groceries.—There has been a fair trade this week, and prices ruled steady. Sugars are unchanged: gran-ulated is quoted at \$4.98 to \$5.03; yel-lows, \$4.28 to \$4.48. Canned salmon lows, \$4.25 to \$4.45. Canner summining good demand and firm. Dried fruits unchanged; Valencia raisins, 9c to 9½c; currants, 12c to 13c. Teas are in fair demand at firm prices.

### BRANTFORD SOAP WORKS .. For Sale...

### The BRANTFORD SOAP WORKS CO., Limited, are retiring from business and offer FOR SALE all their well known TRADE MARKS ineluding

#### "IVORY BAR,"

Boxes, wrappers, labels, advertis-ing matter, dies, goodwill formulas, &c., &c. The large FACTORY, GROUNDS, PLANT AND MACHINERY will be sold at a low price, on easy terms, The factory is in first-class running con-

dition.

Immediate possession can be obtained. Full information will be given on application to

HARRY A. GENET, Scoretary Treasurer.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Nov. 14, 1900.



## Repaired Equal to New or Bought for Cash

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

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

PROMPT DELIVERY. N.B.-We cannot Repair or put in New Wires.

A Variety of SECOND-HAND COVERS, any size [equal to new] in stock, 10/6 each.

[Of the Best Workmanship and Material.]

Full Particulars of the

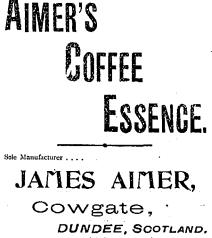
## IMPERIAL TYRE & RUBBER CO., Ltd.

BROOKE STREET, 27

STOCKS AND BONDS.

							<del></del>	
NAME.	rai Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capitai paid-up	Rest.	Div. iset 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends,	Per Cent. Price Nov. 22. (Bid)	Cash value per 5
British North Am Can, Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor Dominion Eastern Townships Halifax Banking Co Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial	243 50 50 50 20 100 100	4,866,656 6,000,000 500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 1,750,600 1,500,000	4,865,666 5,000,000 350,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 500,000 1,700,000 1,500,000	1,591,000 1,250,000 80,000 2,000,000 900,000 400,000 1,235,000 683,000	8) 3% 8 3% 8% 4 3%	Apl. Oc June De May Jan July Feb, Au June De June De	2 152 105 934 153 158 191% 2 152	76 00 42 00 117 00 76 50 79 00 191 50 152 00
Jacques Cartler Merchants' Can Morchants' Halifax Moleons Montreal Nationale New Brunswick	100 25 100 100 50 200 80 100	2,458,603 ,000 6,000,000 2,000,000 2,474,825 12,009,000 1,200,000 500,000	2,600,000 500,000 6,000,000 1,997 240 2,474,825 12,000,000 1,200,000 1,828,200	1,700,000 2,600,000 1,700,000 2,050,000 7,000,000 200,000 700,000 700,000	3 8½ 3½ 4&1 5 3 6	June De June De Feb Au Oct Apri June De May Nov Jan July	2 ] 57 2 ] 57 3 ] 190 3 ] 191 5 253 7 95 , 300	218 00 157 00 180 05 95 50 516 00 25 50 300 05
Nova Scotia Untario. Ottawa People's of N. B Quebec St. Stephen's	100 100 100 150 100 100	1.833,300 1,000,000 1,994,900 180,000 2,500,000 200,000	1,000,000 1,957,310 180,000 2,500,000 200,000	140,000	4 3 214	Feb. Aug June Da June Da June Da April Oc	1251/4 205 250 122	224 60 125 50 205 66 375 66 122 00
Standard Toronto Tradere Union (Halifax) Union of Canada Western.	50 100 100 50 100 100	1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 500,000	2,000,000	1,9,0,000 1,9,0,000 150,000 350,000	4 5 81/3 81/4 51/4 51/4 81/4 81/4	April Oc June De June De Mch Sep June De Apl Oc	240 109 150	111 50 240 00 109 00 75 00
Agri, Sav. and Loan Go Bell Telephone Co Brit. Can, Loan & Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loan Co (an. Colored Cot, Mille Go Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo.	50 100 100 100 100 100	630,000 3,168,000 1,987,900 450,000 2,700,000 2,008,000	629,544 8,168,0'9 398,481 816,504 2,700,000 1,004,000	100,000	3	Jan July Jan • Jan July July Oct Jan July	7 168 5:: 78	165 00 52 00 75 00 80 00
Can. Perm, Losn and Sav Can. Sav. & Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co	50 50	2,008,000 5,000,000 750,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	2,600,000 750,000 1,250,000 934,200 1,000,000	1,200,000 220,000 885,000 2J,000	3	Jan Juli June De Jan July July De Mar •	109% 115 135	54 75 57 50 135 00 36 00 59 00
Dominion Cotton Mills Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan liome Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Erie Loan & Sav.Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	100 100 10 50 100	3,221,500 1,500,000 2,000,000 3 000,000	3,000,000 1,819,100 1,100,000 200,000 1,400,000 720,647 658,098	345,824 200,000 750,000 160,000	8 3 4 4 3 3	June Da Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul	y 111 y 135 y 173 y 78	96 CU 111 00 185 CU 86 CO 75 CO
Lanoad Banking and Loan Lond, & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Lond, and Ont, Inv. Co Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co Montreal Telegraph Co	100 50 50 100 100 40	840,000 700,000 5,000,000 679,700 2,750,000 1,500,000 2,000,000	700,000 661,850 559,000 375,000 2,000,000	210,000 81,000 160,000 51,000	4 3 8%	Jan Jul Mch Sej Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul	5 70 109 7 109 7 10 105	111 0J 35 00 54 LU 40 0 J LG 40
Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co Merchants M'f'g Co Montreal Loan and Mortg Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv	40 50 100 100 25 100	2,500,000 5,000,000 1,400,000 500,000 465,800	2,997,916 5,000,000 1,400,000 600,000 500,000 314,386	834,247 600.000	5 21/3 4 31/4 3 3	April Oc Feb. * Mch. * Feb Au Mch Se Jan Jul	2729 <u>7</u> 134 135 140	79 00 136 37 131 00 135 00 35 00
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co. Real Est. Loan Co Richelleu and Ont. Nav. Co. The Royal Electric Co Toronto Electric Light Co	50 50 40 100 100	2,000,000 600,000 578,840 1,350,000 1,500,000	1,200,000 600,000 373,720 1,350,000 1,500,000	40,000 50,000 250,000	2 3	Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan, * Jan, *	y 122 y 21	61 00 12 0J 88 09 106 10 201 00 186 00
Toronto Mortgage Co Toronto Street Aallway Western Cau. Loan and Say. Western Loan & Trust Co. Windsor Hotel	100 100 50 50	500,000 1,445,860 6,000,000 3,000,000 2,201,200	6,000,000	250,000	21/1 3 3/1	Jan. • Jul	. 771 <u>/</u> 107 <u>3/</u> y	77 50 107 75 105 00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		<u>                                     </u>	·			<u> </u>	

\* Paying quarterly dividends.



- USE H

HOLBORN, LONDON, E. C., Eng.

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

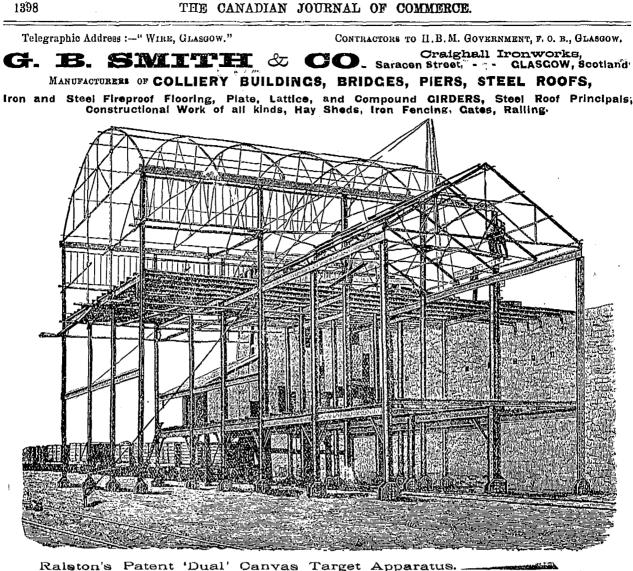
Leather.- The demand continues good, and prices are firm all round.

Hides and Skins .- The hide market is unchanged, with demand fair. Cur-id cows, 5%, and steers, 9%, Green hides, 5% of for No. 1, and 7% of or No. 2. Lambskins, firmer at 85c. Calf-skins, 8c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2.

Live Stock.—The cattle trade has been slow this week, with offerings chiefly of inferior quality. A few exporters sold at \$4.50 to \$4.60 per 100-lbs., and choice butchers at \$4.25; me-dium butchers, \$3 to \$3.40. Stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.75, and feeders, \$3, to \$3.40 Sheep unchanged at \$3.25 to \$3.35 for ewos and at \$250, to \$2.50 burders wesp incharged at \$2.50 to \$3.55 for ewes, and at \$2.50 to \$3 for bucks. Lambs weak@, at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100 Us. - Hogs are firmer, the best bacon lots selling at \$5.25 per 100 Us., and heavy light fat at \$4.75; sows, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Provisions .- The demand for cured meats is active, with a ready sale for all offerings, and prices rule steady. Bacon sells at 9½c to 10c in large to case lots. Smokid hams, 12½c to 13c; breakfast bacon, 12c to 12½c, and rolls, 10c to 10½c. Lard, 9½c to 10½c, ac-10e to 10%c. Lard, 9%c to 10%c, ac-cording to size of package. Beans, \$1.25 to \$1.35 for hand-picked. Dried

\$1.25 to \$1.35 for hand-picked. Dried apples, 3½c, and evaporated, 4c to 4½c. Wool.—Trade is quiet, with prices unchanged. Fleece is quoted at 16c to 17c, and unwashed at 9½c to 10c. Pulled wools, 18c to 19c, for supers, and 20c to 21½c for extras.



-The Hessian fly is reported to be damaging the wheat in Wentworth and aujoining counties in Ontario.

-It is reported in Kingston, Ont., that the Robertsville iron mine, on the K. & P. Railroad, has been sold to a New Yorker for \$9,000. Ore is being shipped to Bethlehem, Pa.

-Five Neepawa, Manitoba, hotelkeepers and druggists have been fined \$75 and costs for selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the licenes laws. Two other accused have fled.

A recent issue of the Liverpool, Eng., Journal of Commerce devotes much space to a discussion of the possibilities of a fast Atlantic steamship line - soween Montreal and that port.

-A Pittsburg, U.S., dispatch states that Mr. Andrew Carnegie is to establish in that city a polytechnic school for the instruction of practical mechanics and the industrial sciences, at a cost of \$3,000,000, including an endowment.

-In a recent issue of the Canada Gazette there appears a notice of application for letters patent for the incorporation of "the estate" of Mr. C. J. Smith, of Ottawa; the name of the company to "The C. J. Smith Estate Company, Limited," Capital, \$40,000 The purpose for which the company

Cable address: "Scent Fountains " London.

#### R.R. PATTISON & Co.,

.. IMPORTERS OF .. FOREIGN FANCY GOODS. and Factors of English Toys OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 91 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. O. England.

Bone Goods with Sea Side Views.

is formed is that it may deal in real estate, land, or borrow money, on mortgage or otherwise, and, in fact, do exactly what the late Mr. Smith had been accustomed to do.

## n's Patent Casement Window.

Hinged to Open Inward.

Absolutely Watertight JOHN SIM, Architect, MONTROSE, N.B., Scotland.

Supplied to H.M. Public Works Oflice, Rayal National Lifeboat Institution. &c. Diploma, Edicburgh, 1890. Diploma & Gold Medal, Paris, 1891. Diploma, Birmingham, 1892.

Absolutely waterlight, sash rises and opens inwardly, simple, durable, No (tay required. Gun metal bluges, With or without springs, Falls automatically when closed. Guaranteed five years. Drawings and particu-lars on application.

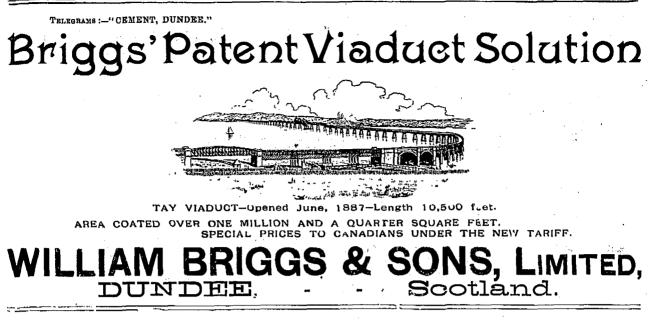
USED FOR LICHTHOUSES. PRIOE - Fittings from 10s. 6d. per Set.



... Or ... Messrs. BAIRD, THOMPSON & CO., Sanitary Engineers. 26 Bath St., - GLASGOW, Scotland.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING ENGINES.

The demand for electric lighting and power has created a new trade which is developing rapidly. This is the manufacture of "Electric Lighting Engines." Messrs, Alexander Shanks & Sons, Arbroath, Scotland, have been so successful with their engines as to have taken the leading place in this new industry. It is always a distinct sign of a firm being successful with a special enterprise when it is able to devote its whole attention to one class of manufacture. The firm, Shanks & Son do not make all kinds of machinery of a more or less fair quality, but, having acquired a thorough knowledge



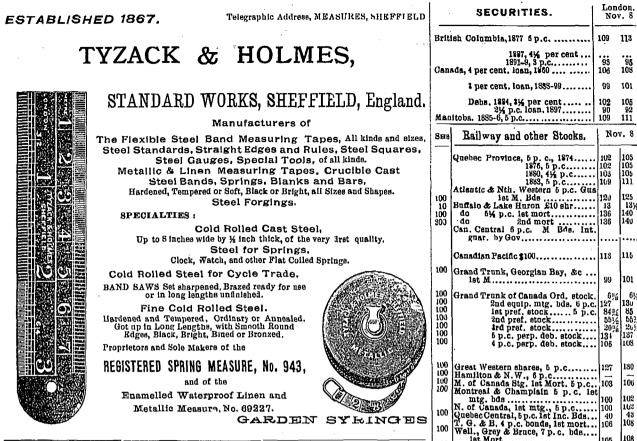
of the requirements of first-class electric lighting engines they have been most successful in turning out these machines of unsurpassed quality, in some respects, indeed, unrivalled. Α partial list of installations driven by the engines of this firm shows that they have supplied them for electric lighting to customers all over the world, including governments, navigation companies, electrical works, cities, and private users of electric lighting. Amongst the cities are Nijni Novgorod, Russia; Vallodolid, Spain; Amsterdam, and London. The list comprises the names of forty-six steamships which have been installed with electric lighting engines by Messrs. Shanks & Son. The engines are, horizontal high pressure; vertical single cylinders, high speed; vertical double speed; vertical compound of various sizes; vertical triple expansion; and horizontol Corliss engines. Every engine is fully tested before leaving the works and may be absolutely relied upon to do the work it is built for with the utmost regularity, efficiency and economy. We have confidence in commending the engines of Messrs. Alex. Shanks & Son, to all requiring such machinery for electric light installation.

1399

#### ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

What is ordinarily served as coffee, both in many hotels, restaurants and private houses is a sort of soup flavored and thickened with coffee. This beverage does not give us what we want, but is a liberal supply of what is not desired. Coffee, when properly made, is more like a wine than a soup, It should be clear, semi-transparent, and entirely free from sediment. Why coffee is so commonly muddy is a mys-





# White Capsule Ale

IS BREWED BY The Canadian Breweries Ltd.

SUCCESSOR TO

#### The CANADIAN BREWING CO. and H. A. EKERS. Unsurpassed for Family Use

BELL TELS. EAST 465 AND 140

tery, for it is as easy to have it clear as thick and as economical to serve. To make sure of a palatable cup of coffee it is advisable to use Essence of Cottee, for which Messrs. A. C. Sanderson Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland, have acquired a great reputation. The Essence sold by this firm is rich in flayour, of full strength, guaranteed purity, is ready and of uniform quality, by which in two minutes with boiling water-a prime necessity-and cream or hot milk, there is produced a drink "fit for the gods." Messrs. Honeyman & wilson of Edinboro' are wholesale agents for the Sanderson Essence of Coffee. The grocer who introduces this article will receive the thanks and extended custom of his patrons. See adyt.

#### PATENT WINDOWS.

Ingenious carpenters have time and again tried to introduce an improved window frame, to do away with the annoyances and dangers common to those in general use. The cleaning of windows is usually difficult and dangerous, as to reach the outside of the glass is very awkward unless the danger is incurred of standing on the sill, or a board fixed for the purpose. Windows also are seldom storm proof and watertight, Mr. John Sim, architect of Montrose, Scotland, has achieved the distinction of inventing a Patent Combination Window, and Patent Casement Window, both of which are simple in action, aurable, moderate in price, and wholly free from the above defects, difficulties and dangers. They can be cleaned outside and inside with equal case and safety. They are absolutely water and draught tight, and just as easy to open and close as any other window. Houses fitted with the Sim's Patent Windows would have a special attraction to tenants. The attention of builders is called to these goods, which would be highly popular in Canada. The price is trifling compared with the advantages. Detailed drawings and printed instructions for fitting them are supplied free of charge. We would urge builders to communicate with Mr. John Sim, architect, Montrose, or Messrs. Baird, Thompson & Co., engineers, London, England, as per advertisement.

-The City of Ottawa is making efforts to secure the sale of registered cathe, to be held in eastern Ontario, in February next, under the auspices of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association. The association has not yet determined where the sale is to be held.

-St . Petersburg advices are to the effect that an English syndicate, with a capital of  $\pounds 1,000,000$ , has just secured a concession to exploit the Perhona gold fields, Russia, which are 370,-000 acres in extent in the Mur region.

6½ 130 85 55% 26% 108 106 100 MUNICIPAL LOANS. City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c. City of Montreal stg. 5 p.c 1874 City of Ottawa, 4 ½ p.c. stg. redeem 1875 100 1031 0.11 100 105 107 105 111 ) 1170 102 110 1Üb 110 (00 City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p.c., 108
 Deb. scrip, 1883, 6 p.c., 111 MISCRILLANROUS COMPANIES. Canada Company ..... Canada North-West Land Co..... Hudson Bay 35.8 100 31 2223 2234 BANKS. Bank of British Columbia. ..... North America..... " " Montreal..... 39 64 622 518

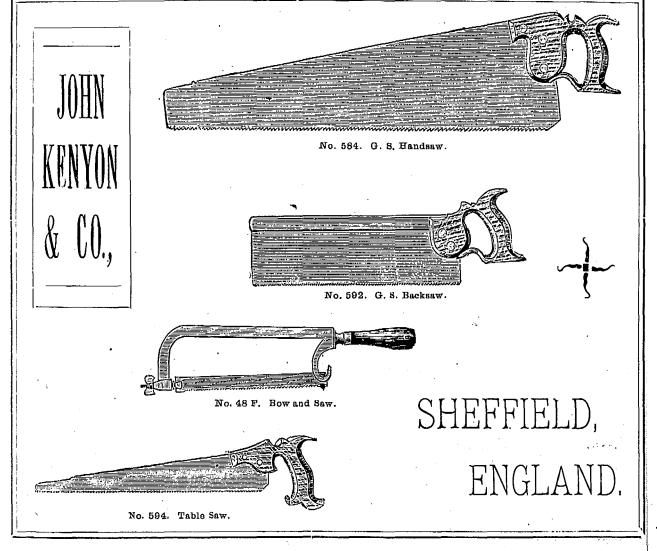
The syndicate will also be allowed to dredge and excavate the streams. The Marquis of Queensbury and Prof. Holoway are the heads of the syndicate.

-A Toronto dispatch states that the first consignment of turkeys for shipment to England for Christmas trade arrived in that eity on the 20th inst. About 3,000 birds were received, and 47,000 more are expected. This year's shipment will be the heaviest on record, and a large force has been employed to prepare the birds for market.

—At a meecing of the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Toronto, recently, a communication from the Montreal Board of Trade was received, asking for the support of the association to the petition of that board to the Government for the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter of marine insurance rates charged against the St.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1900.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Boots and Shoes. Brogans or Cobourga Split Balmorals Market Science State S	1 10       1 20       0 36       1 00       0         1 20       1 50       1 00       1 20       0         1 20       1 50       1 00       1 20       0         2 10       2 75       1 50       1 75       1         2 10       2 75       1 50       1 75       1         2 10       2 75       1 50       1 75       1         3 175       52       00 full 2 42       2 50         Womens,       Misses,       0       0         0 90       1 00       80       90       0         1 00       1 00       90       1 00       1         1 00       1 00       90       1 00       1         1 00       1 00       90       0 00       0         1 00       1 00       90       0 00       0         1 50       2 50       1 55       1 50       1 50         1 50       2 50       1 50       1 50       1         1 50       2 00       1 20       1 50       1         9 ar Welt       2       2       1 50       1         9 ar Welt       2       2       1 30       1	50 3 50 90 2 10 10 Gitric Acid 10 3 00 Corporas per 100 lbs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder. Bine Vitrol. Brimstone. Canatic Soda 50 Soda Starb Soda Ash Soda Bicarb Soda Bicarb Sal, Soda. " Concentrated Dyestuffs. Archil. con Catch Ex. Logwood Chip " Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Gambier Madder Sumac Fish. Bloaters, per box No. 1 Shore Herrings " Nova Scotla " Yobre " Yobre " Yobre	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 & 00 & 7 & 54 \\ 2 & 00 & 2 & 56 \\ 0 & 00 & 2 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 & 2 & 25 \\ 1 & 25 & 1 & 56 \\ 2 & 25 & 2 & 35 \\ 2 & 25 & 2 & 35 \\ 1 & 50 & 2 & 06 \\ 1 & 50 & 2 & 06 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 36 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & $
Name of Article.         Wholessle.           Canned Coods.         5 C. \$ C.           Lobstere, ½s to 1 lb         1 C0 3 25           Bardines.         70 17 00           Canadian Sardines         70 17 00           Mackerel         3 76 8 00           Mackerel         1 25 2 00           Oysters         """"           Tomatoes, 3s. per doz         1 80 1 60           Oysters         """"           Tomatoes, 3s. per doz         2 85 2 50           Peara, 2-lb.         1 46 1 80           "Barborries, 2-lb.         1 46 1 80           "Gozeberries, 2-lb.         1 45 1 75           Phase, 3-lb.         1 45 1 75           Pinespples, 3-lb tin, p. doz         2 0 2 40           Gozeberries Pres 2.s         0 00 1 50           Grädsges, 2-lb.tins, p. d.         1 30 1 50           yon, 2 lb. tins         0 80 0 30           Pase, 2-lb tins	Corn Beef 1-1b	Cream Tratar	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Green Cod, No. 1 Green "iarge Salmon, brie Lab. Salmon, brie Lab. "Brit. Col brie. "Brit. Col brie. "Cod Skinless Cod. case Skinless Cod. case Skinless Cod. case Skinless Cod. case Skinless Cod. case Winter Wheat Herrings, keg Fiour. Winter Wheat patents Strong Bakers Strong Bakers Surgering Corn meal, bag Bran Manitobs, bulk Bran Ontario bulk	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

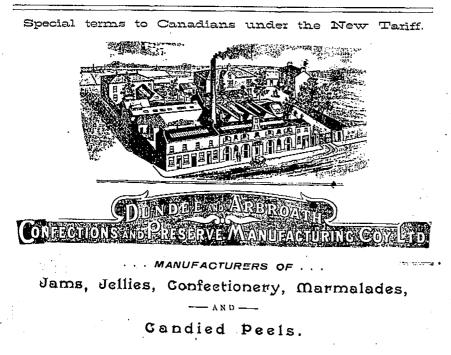


	MONTI	REAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THURS	DAY, NO	V. 22, 1900.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm Products. BUTTER: Choicest Cr Under grades Cr	\$ c. \$ c 0 20 0 21 0 17 0 194	Crain. Old No.1 Hard, Ft. Will New """	0 83 0 834	Molasses (Barbados), cars do brls. & ½s Evaporated Apples, New. do do Oid.	0 05 0 08	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " 'i Italian	\$ C. \$ C. 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 06 0 10 0 13
Choicest to Ane Townships Dairy Western "' Good to choice Fresh Rolls	0 00 0 00 0 19 0 20 0 16 0 15 0 15 0 16	Oats, afloat. Barley, No. 1. "No. 2. Peas, per 60 lbs., afloat	0 00 0 00 0 45 0 46 0 66 0 67	Raisins: Sultanas Loose Musc. Malaga Layers, London	0 08; 0 10 0 00 2 40	Peel-Clitron Orange Lemon	0 14 0 16 0 11 0 13 0 10 0 12
Cuzzez: Finest Sept., Col'd	0 11 0 114 0 104 0 101	Groceries.	0 51 9 0 52	Con. Cluster Extra Descert Royal Bucking'm Valencia	0 (0 3 25 0 00 3 75 0 071 0 09 0 00 0 081 0 00 0 081	Vanilla, yel. wrap. 24 x ¥ lb do Chamois do do do Pink do do do Bins do do Ti ip. Van, Green do do	0 48 0 48 0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66 0 50 0 56
Eags: Select new Limed Cold stornge No. 2	0 15 0 15 0 12 0 15 0 10 0 12	good med. to fine choicest fancy dust	0 19 0 20 0 221 0 25 0 26 0 36 0 071 0 09 0 15 0 20	Currants, Provincials Filiatras	0 11 U 12 0 00 0 18 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 14 0 06 0 11 0 04 0 05	do do Lilac do do uo do Bronze do do do do White do do Unsweet'd blue prem do Starch:	0 58 0 66 0 65 0 74 0 73 0 81 0 38 0 49
Hors: N. Y. State, per b. Pacific Coast, "… Canadian "… German "… English "… British Columbia "…		fine to finest, h Gunpowder, Moyune Pingsney med to good fine to finest " Oolong	0 25 0 25 0 25 0 85 0 16 0 16 0 19 0 23 0 28 0 42	Figs in bags '' new layers Dates Sh. Almonds, bxs S. S. Tarragona Walnuts	0 031 0 00 0 08 0 13 0 05 0 06 0 25 0 35 0 131 0 14 0 00 0 081	Can. Lanndry Silver Gloss Benson's Prep. Corn "Sat. Chr. label Can. Pure Corn No. 1 Wh. blue 48 lb	0 00 0 07 0 00 0 06 0 07 0 00 0 07 0 00
Hoe PRODUCTS: Bacon, smoked, per D Hams, city cured, '' Pork Ca. s.c. per bhl. do mess Dressed Hoge, light "'' heavy Lard, per D Can pure "Com. Redined	0 12 0 14 19 50 21 00 19 00 20 00 0 00 7 25 0 00 6 75 0 091 0 10	" good common. " " med. to good" " fine to finest" Darjeelings" Ceylon"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Filberts	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 13 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 90 & 1 & 20 \\ 0 & 90 & 1 & 20 \\ 0 & 50 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 010 & 0 & 12 \\ \end{smallmatrix} $	Vinegar : less 10 p.c. dis.           Cote D'or.           Crystal Picking.           W. W. XX           W. W. XX           W. W. XX           Cote Table           Cote Table           Cote Table           Imp Trip           W. W. XX           W. W. XX           Cote Table           Cote Table           Cote Table	0 28 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 17 0 00 0 45 0 00
Szzbs: Clover, red, per 1b Timothy, (Can'n) per bsh.	0 084 0 10 2 00 2 50 1 50 1 80	Rin u	0 17; 0 18; 0 11 0 15 0 27 0 29 0 06 0 11 0 00 0 06	Pimento	0 17 0 19 0 25 0 27 0 72 0 76 0 23 0 25	" XXX Soap: Best Laundry	0 27 0 00 0 05 0 05 0 02 1 0 04
Flax 65 lbs. Fall Rye. Millet. Hangarian SunDniks: Potatoes, per bag Honey, White Clov., Comb.	1 50 2 00 0 75 0 90 0 75 0 90 0 75 0 90	Sugars: Factory. Ex Granulated, brls German gran'd Ex Ground. in brls	0 00 4 85 0 00 0 00 0 00 5 50 0 00 5 70	Rice, C. C. " standard B. " Patna	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"Telephone "Tiger "Parior, 200's Diamond Jubilee	0 00 4 20 0 00 0 00 0 00 4 50
Beeswax BANS: prime do. Beet hand picked	0 08 0 10 0 25 0 80 1 40 1 45 1 10 1 55 0 08 0 09	Paris Lumps, in bris "half bris	0 00 5 50 0 00 5 50 0 00 5 60 0 00 5 60 0 00 5 60	Gelatine, 1 ot pk	0 00 0 05	Washboards: Royal Lily	1 60 0 00 1 65 0 00

Lawrence ports. It was decided to endorse the petition.

-The number of ocean vessels and tonnage to this port for the past season has been much smaller than during the seaso nof 1899, being 718 vessels, as against 801 last year. The seasons of 1898-99 were abnormally good for the shipping business to this port, while during the season just about to close several of the largest vessels were withdrawn, having been taken over by the Imperial Government as transports for South Africa.

-Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts, of the United States, reports that the net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were \$567,240,852, the largest in the history of the country, exceeding those of 1866, the next high-The increase of est, by \$47,291,288 \$51,280,232 over the preceding year was chiefly contributed from customs and internal revenue. On the side of the expenditures there was a net decrease of \$117,358,388 in comparison with 1899, so that the deficiency of \$\$9,111,560 for that year was converted into a surplus of \$79,527,060, in 1900. The gross receipts under warrant, including those on account of the public debt, were \$1,387.299,262, and the disbursements, \$1,195,943,472, a large in-



crease on both sides over the previous year.

-The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building: Canadian patents: C. Werthner, knock down wicker chairs; J. H. Ross, machines for separating oil and water from steam; A. Murray, rotary engines: W. Newburn, fire escapes and extinguishers; J. Skerry, weather strips; J. C. McNulty, method of and apparatus for treating ores; A. Vezina. car couplers; C. W. Conner, cleats for metal shingles; S. Hampton, rotary plows; T. . Cosens, machine for exhausting and testing canned fish; P. Vollmar, washing machines; M. Power, shoes for truing up car wheels; J. A. Mineau, feed cookers; J. R. Connon. lung testers and exercisers; J. M. K. Letson and F. W. Burpee, shields for fish or meat cans; C. A. Beach and M. F. Beach: curd cutters-P. H. Brown, typewriter: S. J. Laughlin, pipe wrench, S. Lount, radial flow steam turbine engine or motor.

-Tn order to make the industrious Outario farmer as practical as possible no stone is being left unturned by the officials of the Farmers' Institutes. Arrangements for an energetic season's work in the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario are being completed by Mr. Geo. C. Creelman, Provincial Superintendent, says a Toronto letter. **Over** 700 meetings have been fixed for December, January and February, to address which about 50 practical, progressive farmers have been engaged. There will be discussed at these meetings:-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1900.							
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Vholesale.	Name of Article;	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware. Antimony	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{S} \ \textbf{c} \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf{c} \\ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{101} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{101} \\ 0 \ \textbf{00} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{00} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{00} \ \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{00} \ \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{00} \\ \textbf{00} \ \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{00} \\ \textbf{00}$	Goll Chain-No. 4       9-16         9-16       9-16         9-16       9-16         9-16       9-16         9-16       9-16         9-16       9-16         9-16       9-16         9-16       9-16         9-16       9-16         9-16       9-16         9-16       110         9-16       100 lb. box, 1½ to 1%         Bright, 1¼ to 1%       15%         Galvanitza Iron.       gauge 28         Comet.       100 lb. box, 1½ to 1%         do       28 gauge         Iron Horse Shoes:       No. 2 and larger.         No. 2 and larger.       No. 2 and larger.         No. 2 and larger.       20         4       4       20         4       4       20         4       4       216         Mon Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2j ft., 18       16         Man Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2j ft., 18       16         Man Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2j ft., 18       12         4       4       22         4       4       23         Man Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2j ft., 18       16         100 pton, base for 2 1n       10 <t< td=""><td><math display="block"> \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td>Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.         Zinc:         Spelter, per 100 lbs.         Sheet, Zinc         Black Sheet Iron.         Per 100 lbs.         8 to 16 guage.         18 to 20 do         20 do         21 to 24 do         22 to 24 do         26 do         27 to 24 do         28 do         29 do         29 do         20 do         20 do         21 to 24 do         22 to 24 do         28 do         29 do         20 do         20 do         21 to 24 do         22 to 24 do         22 to 24 do         23 do         24 t         25 do         26 do No. 6, 7, 8         26 do No. 12         26 do No. 13         26 do No. 14         26 do No. 15         30 do No. 16         Barbed Wire-         Spring Wire per 100, 1.00         net extra.         " 516 "         " 516 "         " 516 "         " 516 "         " 516 "         " 516 "      <tr< td=""><td>7 00 0 00 less 15 p.c. 0 00 5 50 6 00 6 25 2 85 0 00 2 55 0 00 2 55 0 00 2 55 0 00 2 75 0 (0 2 55 0 00 2 75 0 (0 2 55 0 00 3 85 0 00 5 15 0 00 5 10 000 5 10 000 5 10 000 5 10 000000000</td><td>Tallow, cake</td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td></tr<></td></t<>	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.         Zinc:         Spelter, per 100 lbs.         Sheet, Zinc         Black Sheet Iron.         Per 100 lbs.         8 to 16 guage.         18 to 20 do         20 do         21 to 24 do         22 to 24 do         26 do         27 to 24 do         28 do         29 do         29 do         20 do         20 do         21 to 24 do         22 to 24 do         28 do         29 do         20 do         20 do         21 to 24 do         22 to 24 do         22 to 24 do         23 do         24 t         25 do         26 do No. 6, 7, 8         26 do No. 12         26 do No. 13         26 do No. 14         26 do No. 15         30 do No. 16         Barbed Wire-         Spring Wire per 100, 1.00         net extra.         " 516 "         " 516 "         " 516 "         " 516 "         " 516 "         " 516 " <tr< td=""><td>7 00 0 00 less 15 p.c. 0 00 5 50 6 00 6 25 2 85 0 00 2 55 0 00 2 55 0 00 2 55 0 00 2 75 0 (0 2 55 0 00 2 75 0 (0 2 55 0 00 3 85 0 00 5 15 0 00 5 10 000 5 10 000 5 10 000 5 10 000000000</td><td>Tallow, cake</td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td></tr<>	7 00 0 00 less 15 p.c. 0 00 5 50 6 00 6 25 2 85 0 00 2 55 0 00 2 55 0 00 2 55 0 00 2 75 0 (0 2 55 0 00 2 75 0 (0 2 55 0 00 3 85 0 00 5 15 0 00 5 10 000 5 10 000 5 10 000 5 10 000000000	Tallow, cake	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Glinch naile— \$ inch and longer per 100 lbs 2% and 2% inch " 2 snd 2% inch " 1% and 1% " " 1% " " 1% " " 5% and 1% " "	1         50         0         00           0         60         0         00         0         65         0         00         0 </td <td>per 100 ft. nett. Steel, cast per lb. "Spring, 100 lbs" "Sitch shoe, 100 lbs" "Sitch shoe, 100 lbs" "Acchinery" "Harrow Tooth"</td> <td>9 45 0 00 base 8 10 0 00 1 95 base 1 85 base 2 75 8 25 base 3 25</td> <td>3d " " " " " " " 4d and 5d " " " " " 6d and 7d " " " " " " 5d and 9d " " " " " 10d and 12d " " " " " 116d and 20d " " " " " 30d to 60d " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "</td> <td>0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base</td> <td>Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nid. Norr Process. (* Norwegian Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td>	per 100 ft. nett. Steel, cast per lb. "Spring, 100 lbs" "Sitch shoe, 100 lbs" "Sitch shoe, 100 lbs" "Acchinery" "Harrow Tooth"	9 45 0 00 base 8 10 0 00 1 95 base 1 85 base 2 75 8 25 base 3 25	3d " " " " " " " 4d and 5d " " " " " 6d and 7d " " " " " " 5d and 9d " " " " " 10d and 12d " " " " " 116d and 20d " " " " " 30d to 60d " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base	Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nid. Norr Process. (* Norwegian Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
inch and longer per 100 lbs 2% and 2% inch " 2 and 2% inch " 1% and 1% " " 1% " " <i>Coil Chain</i> —No, 6" <i>Goil Chain</i> —No, 6" " 4 " 5 5.16 " 7.16.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	IC Coke, 14 x 20         IC Charcoal, 14 x 20         IX Charcoal         IX Terne Plate IC, 20x28         Ruse, Sheet Iron         Lion & Crown tin'd sh is         22 and 24 guage case lots         26 guage	8 50 box 0 101 0 0 7 50 7 75 7 75 8 00 0 00 4 60	Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides "No.1. "No.2. "No.3. Fanners pay \$1 extra for sorted, cured & inspect? Sheepskins. Clips. Lambskins each. Calfskins, No. 1. "No.2. Borse hides.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 00 & 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 07 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0$	Give pure Olive, pure Extra, qt., per case Turpentine, net Benzine (small lors) do (rouvd lots) <i>Petroleum:</i> Gasoline Silver Star Imperial Acme American W. W Astral	0 90 1 10 8 00 3 70 0 63 0 64 0 00 0 24 0 17 0 18 0 20 0 21

The breeding and feeding of bacon hogs, the feeding and marketing of poultry, and the cost and construction of cold storage buildings on the farm. Part of the training of the speakers will be obtained at the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph in D cember in connection with the killing and dressing of hogs and poultry in the competitions. There will also be lessons in cold-storage. Last year 138,000 persons attended the institute meetings, and large numbers are expected this year.

-A circular giving pointers on the bacon trade to the farmers of the province has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The Dominion live stock commissioner, after summing up the bacon situation, states that the Canadian market demands a long, lean singer, therefore, it is in the interest of Canadian farmers to supply the best pigs for that purpose. First class goods mean a growing market at home and abroad; anything else means a stationary or receding market. At the present time 25 per cent. of the nigs marketed in Canada are what is known as "softs;" 25 per cent. are flats and at least 10 per cent. unsizables. Sixty percent, of Canadian pigs grade as No. 2 lower, which is 40 per cent. more than might be expected if breedfarmers lose at least 20 cents per hundred on all pigs sold because of this condition; packers fixing their buying prices according to their average receipts from sales. The man who insists on breeding the wrong type not only loses 20 cents per hundred, but he causes his neighbor to do so as well; not only this, but he injures the home and foreign trade. Therefore, it is to the interest of every citizen that the right sort of pigs be bred on every Ca-



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

MONTORAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	(URRENT-	-THURSDAY.	. NOV. 9	22, 1900.

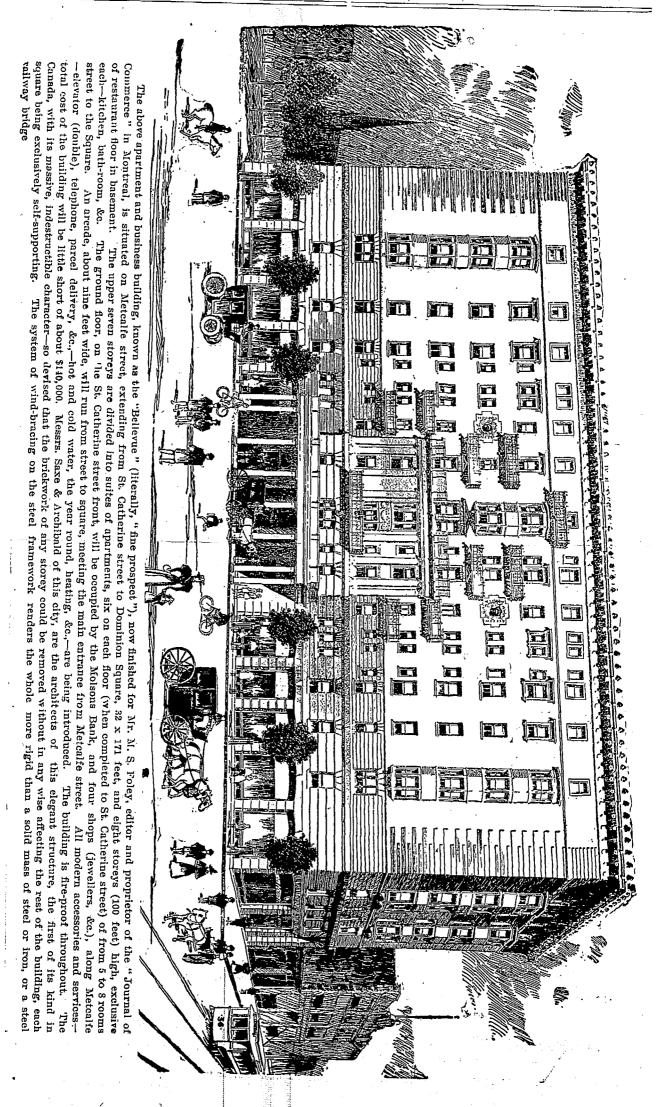
MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CORRENT-THUNSDAT, NOV. 22, 1860.							
Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle
Ao         41 to 50           Ao         51 to 60	· 0 00 2 10 · 0 00 4 50 · 0 00 4 75	Salt-Continued. Special Dairy, per brl. quarters Spi Cheese Salt p bag 2001b Turk's island per bush	2 00 2 60 0 45 0 50 1 25 1 50 0 30 0 35	Capetan Cigarettes, 10s. 60s. Gold Flake, 10s. 50s Three Castles, 10s. 50s Gold Tip, 60s. 100s Gerth's Smoking, per 1b Wool.	0 16 0 76 0 20 1 00 1 26 2 50	Ports- Tarragona Sandeman Warter & May sPorts gal. Sherries-Peu artin Wiscom & Warter's Sher-	200 600 210 650 200 650
Paints, &c.           Lead pure 50 to 100 lb. kg/ do No. 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<b>Tobacco</b> -Cut Smoking, No. 1 Elseck Chewing, cade No. 2 do Old Clum, in pkg., 108 and 128 Old Chum, in tins, ibs. and <u>28</u> Old Chum, 1-6 tins	0 00 0 004 0 59 0 00 0 00 0 82 0 00 0 82 0 00 0 95	Fleece do clothing Tub Wash. Pulled, combing do super do extra B. A. Scoured	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 27 0 21 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 35 0 371	riesper gal Clarsts- St. Juliens Bartou & Guestier Nat. Johnson & Sons J. Calvet & Co	2 60 2 65 4 00 25 00 4 00 25 00
Yel. Ochre, French Whiting, ordinary, do Gilders do Paris. do	. 1 25 3 00 . 0 45 0 50 . 0 60 0 70 . 0 85 1 00	do ½ lb. tine do ½ lb. tine do i lb tine Cot Cavendish. in pkg., 1-100 Durham, in pkge, 1-128 and	0 00 0 85 0 00 0 85 0 00 0 83 0 00 0 83 5 0 00 0 80	Natal. Cape, greasy. do cleaned. Australian greasy. California.	0 15 0 17 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Champagnes— Pommery, Fils & Co G. H. Namm Perrier. Jonet & Co	28 00 30 00 28 00 30 00
English Cement, cask Beigian Cement. Fire Bricks per 1000 Fire Clay	1 50 1 75	1-68. Durham, 1 lb. drums Ritchle's Navy Cut, 1-5 tins	0 00 1 00 00 1 00 00 1 00 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 05	Waste. No. 1, White Cotton	0 0 0 0 00	Brandies-Henneesygal. 1 Star Cases	7 00 8 50 12 75 14 00
Rosin Glue: Domestic Broken Sheet French Casks do bris	0 13 0 15	1-108	0 00 0 95	No. 1, Colored Cotton	0.00 0.00	Scotch Whiskeys Dewars Scotch extra spec. Spl. Liqueur Extra spl, Liqueur	9 25 9 50 12 25 12 50 16 25 16 50]
American White, brls Coopers' Glue Golden Ochre Brunswick Green French Imperial Green Vermillonette	0 16 0 20 0 20 0 26 0 04 0 74 0 04 0 10 0 12 0 16 0 12 0 40	do in pkgs., 1 lb O. K. Mixture, in pks., 15. <i>Plug Tobaccos</i>		Wines, Liquors, &c. Ale-Euglishqt Porter- Dublin Stontqt		ao hhds	0 00 2 65
Genuine Qaickeilver No.1 Furnit'e Vsrn'h, pr. 8 do do Brown Japan Black Japan Orange Shellac, No. 1	gl     0     65     0     70       0     75     1     00        0     60     0     75        0     50     0     75        0     50     0     75        0     50     0     75	Ritchie's Old Virginis Smok ing Twist, 3%s Old Virginis Solace, 3%s Ritchie's Old Chum Chewing Solace, Thick and Thin 9s (615, cads)	0 00 0 70 0 00 0 70 5 0 00 0 67	Spirits Canadian—per gal Alcohol	8 1 57 1 62 4 50 4 60 4 15 4 25 2 20 2 30 3 60 0 00	Geo Ros & Co. 1 star, ots do do 3 stars, ots John Jamieson & Co	9 50 11 50
do do Pure White do Putty Bulk 100 ib. bri Pariagreen in drum 1 ib p Sait. Liverpool per bag	$\begin{array}{c} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 18 \\ 0 \\ 18 \\ 0 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 19 $	(E.A. Gerth, agent.) Westward Ho, ½ Ib. tins Meridian (Cavendish ½ Ib.	0 00 0 50	Corby's IXL Kye, qrts XTC Rye Whisky Canudian Wines Golden Dlans, qts	cases gal.	Watson'sOldIrish,qts,prcs do do pts per cs.	4 00 4 25 6 75 7 75
Canadian, in small bags, Canadian, Quarters Factory Filled per bag.	. 2 10 8 00 . 0 271 0 50 . 0 90 1 25	Traveller Three Castles Bristol Birds Eys. Capstate Navy Cut	, 0 00 0 50 , 0 00 50	Fine Old Port "    Niagara "    Burgundy "	5 00 0 00 5 00 1 25 5 00 1 25 4 50 1 00 4 50 1 00 4 50 1 00		

nadian farm and that they be properly fed. Pigs of the wrong type cannot be made good by any kind of feeding, yet had feeding will spoil a good pig.

-Railway equipment in the States is forging ahead at a rapid pace. Among the orders reported to have been recently given out, or under way, are the following: The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has closed with the Pressed Steel Car Company contracts for 9,000 cars, 6,000 having been let provisionally before election. The Atlantic Coast Line will order 300 freight cars. The St. Louis Southwestern is asking bids on 1,000 freight The Mexican Railroad is havcars. ing three passenger cars built. The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg are asking bids on 1,000 flat cars. The Great Northern, it is rumored, has ordered 1,000 cars. The Illinois Terminal has ordered 50 coal cars. The Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis, is asking bids on 12 passenger cars. The American Car & Foundry Company is building 10 tank cars for an operating company. Clinch & Co. are having 25 freight cars built. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will increase its order for coal cars by 50 or 600. The Illinois. Central has ordered 500 sand ears. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis will buy eight passenger cars after the first of the year. The Wabash has placed an order for two passenger cars. The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic has ordered 100 'flat cars. The Chesapeake & Ohio has placed an order for 15 box cars. The American Refrigerator & Transportation Company has ordered 200 refigerator cars. The National Rolling Stock Company is having 200 freight cars built The St. Louis & San Francisco has ordered 25 furniture, 50 box and 200 coal cars. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois is asking bids on from 500 to 1,000 coal cars and on from 2,000 to 5,000 box cars. The Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis is having 10 passenger and 10 freight cars built, The Pennsylvania has orlered 500 coal cars and 1,200 box and The Cincinnati, Hamilton stock cars. & Dayton has ordered 200 box cars, with an option on 200 additional; also, 200 coal cars, with an option on 200 additional from another company. The Intercolonial has placed orders for 1,-275 box cars and 150 flat cars. The Norfolk and Western will build at its own shops a number of coal cars of 100,000 pounds capacity. The Pressed Steel Car Company has in hand an order for 167 ears for use in South Africa by several of the large gold mining companies. The Georgia Railroad is having three engines built. The Georgia Southern & Florida is having three engines built. The Butte, Anaconda & Pacific is having one engine built. The Kentucky & Indiana Bridge & Railroad Company is having five engines built.



LOOMS of all kinds; Patent CROPPING MACHINES; MEASURING & DAMPING MACHINES; CALENDERS; Patent Hydraulic CALENDER-MANGLES; STRIPPING. CRISPING and LAPPING MACHINES; CALENDEROYS, &c.; STEAM ENGINES, Shafting, and Gearing; Craves. Elevators, Fire-proofing, and other Cast-iron Works; also, LINOLEUM MACHINERY; and Hydraulic Presses and Pumps of all Sizes.

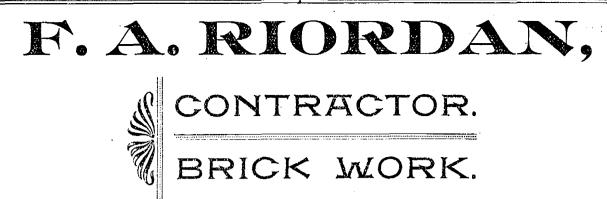












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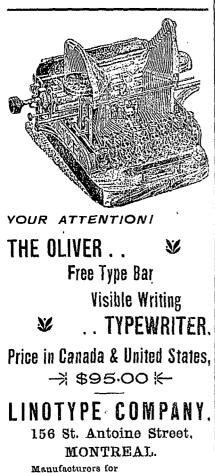
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#### THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA.

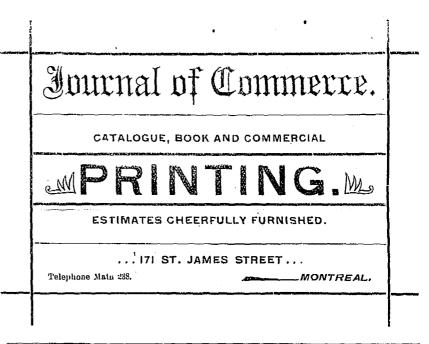
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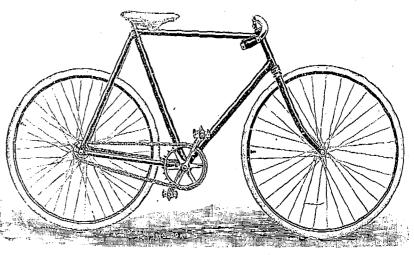


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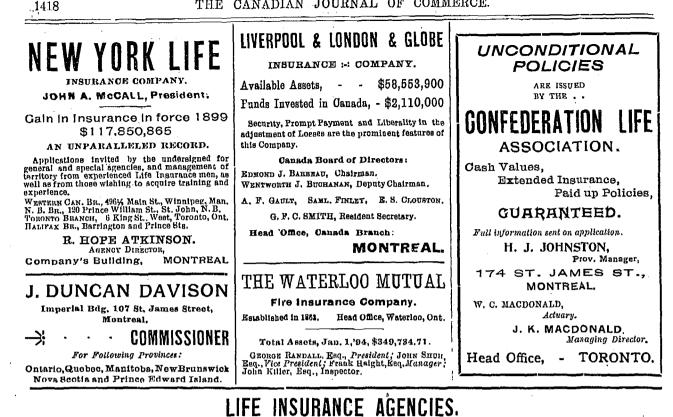
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