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FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910.

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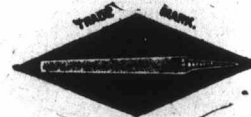
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1. Branch.

The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of Montreal

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL (all paid-up)... \$14,400,000.00
REST... 12,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS... 681,561.44

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Estab. 1836. Incor. by Royal Charter in 1840.

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Rest.....2,530,666.66

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid-up.....\$4,000,000

Reserve Fund.....4,400,000

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, - - - \$4,000,000

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Total Deposits by Public - - - 47,000,000

Total Assets, - - - 61,200,000

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UNSACTED.
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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital, - \$10,000,000
Rest, - - - - - 6,000,000

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Bank of Hamilton

HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON

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 RESERVE & UNDIVIDED PROFITS . . . 2,827,140
 TOTAL ASSETS 33,000,000

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Member of The Canadian Bankers' Association
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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000

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Branches and Agencies throughout the Farming
 Districts of Ontario.

W. R. TRAVERS, General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

Union Bank of Canada

Established 1865.

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Total Assets (over) . . . 44,000,000

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THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 80.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Divi-
 dend of THREE PER CENT for the cur-
 rent quarter ending the 31st of October,
 1910, being at the rate of TWELVE PER
 CENT PER ANNUM upon the Paid-up
 Capital Stock of this Bank has been de-
 clared, and that the same will be pay-
 able at the Head Office of the Bank and
 its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the
 1st of November, 1910, to Shareholders
 of record of the 21st October, 1910.

By Order of the Board,
 GEORGE P. SCHOLFIELD,
 General Manager.
 Toronto, 27th September, 1910.

The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of Ottawa

ESTABLISHED 1874.

**Paid Up Capital, Rest
 and Undivided Pro-
 fits, \$7,051,019.81**

Extensive facilities for
 COLLECTIONS
 in Canada and the United States.

Traders Bank of Can.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS . . \$ 6,550,000
 TOTAL ASSETS \$44,500,000
 TOTAL DEPOSITS \$33,500,000

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 J. A. M. ALLEY Secretary
 P. SHERRIS Inspector
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Capital Paid-up... 5,470,000
Reserve Fund... 5,470,000

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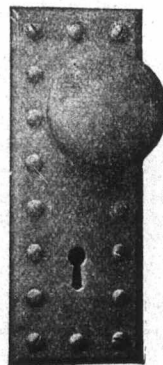
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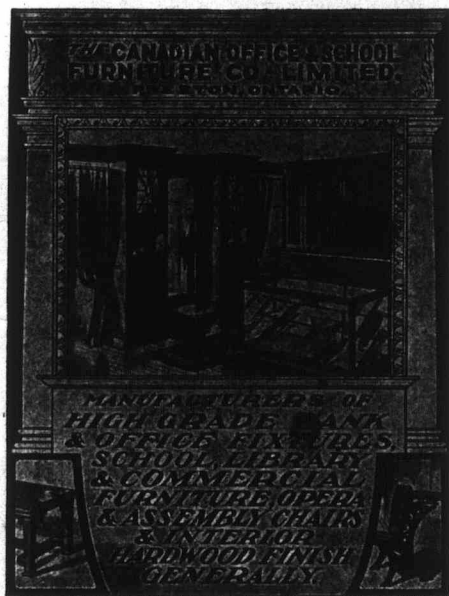
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COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

—The Merchants Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Chilliwack, B.C.

—Grand Trunk Ry. reports that the loss of gross revenue owing to the strike was \$710,000.

—The subsidy to the C.P.R. for the Winter service from St. John, N.B., to London has been renewed for a year. It amounts to \$15,000.

—Bank exchanges last week at all leading cities in the United States aggregate \$2,886,126,557, a loss of 18.2 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year.

—Over 108,000 Jews are now in Canada, and half a million are to be added to Canada's population soon. This statement was made to the Maritime Synod of the Presbyterian Church by Mr. Leopold, Jewish missionary of Toronto.

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—The British Columbia salmon pack this year amounts to 549,000 cases.

—R. C. Matthews and Co. have purchased \$11,500 town of Taber, Alberta, 5 per cent debentures.

—Canadian Pacific Railway return of traffic earnings from Oct. 1 to 7, 1910 \$2,243,000; 1909, \$2,175,000 increase \$68,000.

—The Canadian Northern will establish a repair plant and shops at Parry Sound, Ont., and proceed next year with erection of an elevator with a capacity of at least 500,000 bushels.

—The adoption of the standard safety appliances recommended by the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission, it is calculated, will cost the railways of that country fifty million dollars.

—Lieut. Col. James Mason, general manager of the Home Bank, has been through the West to the coast on a trip of inspection. It is probable that some new branches will be established as a result.

—S. N. Moffat, manager of the Bank of Commerce at Toronto, N.S., has been appointed manager at Dunlask, Ont., in place of the late Mr. Minty. C. W. Montgomery, manager at Middleton, N.S., will go to Toronto, N.S.

—The Department of Agriculture at Washington estimates that in the United States this year there will, compared with 1909, be a shortage in the wheat crop of 45,000,000 bushels and a surplus in the oat yield of 96,000,000 bushels.

—The timber statement of British trade shows increases of \$600,000 in imports and \$20,816,600 in exports. The principal increase in imports was \$7,500,000 in cotton and in the exports, manufactured goods and textiles showed a gain of \$10,000,000.

—The Niagara Bedstead Co. of Buffalo, will locate a Canadian branch of the factory in Brantford, in connection with Ham and Nott Co. The company will employ 75 hands at the commencement. The city has agreed to grant a fixed assessment for a number of years.

—Wood, Gundy and Co., have purchased this week \$50,000 lighting debentures of the town of Brockville, 4½ per cent, due 2nd May, 1930; \$15,790.44 city of Niagara Falls, 5 per cent debentures, repayable in 20 instalments, issued for local improvements; also \$8,000 Daifengrd, Manitoba school district, 6 per cent debentures, due in 19 instalments.

—“Our State Department is evidently in sympathy with all movements calculated to extend the country's foreign trade. Only this week it arranged for a visit by Prince Tsai Sann, uncle of the Emperor of China, to the Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Works, and it is now announced, apparently with authority that the company has been awarded contracts to build two battleships for China at a cost of about \$15,000,000.”—U.S. Exchange.

—According to the information given out, the successful tenders for the new Quebec Bridge will not be announced for some time yet. The Canadian tender went from two Bridge building firms in the Dominion, and the English bid also came from two or three firms in combination. It is understood that the Phoenix company is really making the U.S. offer under the name of another firm with whom it would join forces for this great work.

—It appears that U.S. wool growers have got into the way of keeping over their clip for advances. During July many Boston, New York, and Philadelphia wool dealers were out West and purchased quantities of domestic grown wool. It is said that 75 per cent of the domestic clip is still held by American merchants on a consignment basis. One might say

that this business is practically unknown throughout Great Britain, wool-growers there in 99 cases out of every 100 selling their clips outright.

—A new development in the cattle trade is noted in Ontario papers, being the shipment from the western provinces to Ontario farms of ‘stockers’ for fattening during the winter. The high prices ruling for farm cattle, it is declared, have led farmers to reduce their herds till in some districts they have not enough to consume their fodder. For a good while the West was a taker of cattle from the East. The reversal of the process now is perhaps the best evidence to be had that the West's agriculture is going ahead.

—Epiphagic butchers the name given in France to dealers in horse flesh, are doing an increasing business. There are in Paris alone about 600 stores where horse flesh is sold, and the consumption now exceeds 240,000 animals per year. The price ranges from 10 to 13 cents per pound, and would be even cheaper were it not for the duty of \$10 a head on imported colts and \$20 on hogs over a year old. The present high prices of beef, mutton and pork are almost prohibitory to the poorer classes, hence the lower price of horse flesh appeals to them.

Police officials are scouring the country in connection with a hold up of a branch of the Royal Bank at Grandview, an east end suburb of Vancouver, B.C. Assistant Manager Huggert was just closing the front door at 10 3/4 block last Saturday night when he was confronted by two masked men, armed with rifles. Huggert and R. Jannine, manager of the bank, were forced to march back into the vault, the door of which the robbers closed. The robbers then ransacked the various cash drawers, taking \$300. Then they reopened the vault door, sauntered on to the street and disappeared.

—The statement of revenue for the month of September of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, just issued, shows a substantial increase over the corresponding month last year. The increase in local traffic is pronounced, there being received from this department \$12,914, compared with \$6,817 for September, 1909. The collections on imports also show considerable improvement being \$37,000, as against \$28,000. For the season of navigation from the opening to September 30, there has been an all round increase in revenues of \$45,949, which is distinctly encouraging. The number of vessels which have arrived in port shows an increase of 58.

—The London Economist's index number of average commodity prices as of October 1, was 2418, that representing an advance of 11 points over September 1, of 32 over August 1, and of 242 over April, 1909, when the average reached the lowest point of the reaction since 1907. Of the rise from that low point of 1909 54 points have been contributed by an advance in raw cotton, 45 in cotton yarns and 26 in cotton cloths. Coffee contributed 14 points, sugar 13, tin 18, iron 6, and leather 8. One offset to these advances was a decline of sixteen points in the average of wheat; otherwise net movements of prices were small.

—Canadian chartered banks opened 13 branches in September and closed two. Branches opened:—Agassiz, B.C., British North America; Cayuga, Ont., Union; Collingwood, East, B.C., Bank of Vancouver; Coquitlam, B.C., Bank of Vancouver; Fort George, B.C., Bank of Vancouver; Kronau, Sask., Standard; Moose Jaw, Sask., Home; St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, Nova Scotia; St. Damase de St. Hyacinthe, Que., Nationale; Summerberry, Sask., Dominion; Vancouver, B.C. (Abbott and Cordova Streets branch), Union of Canada; Vancouver, B.C., Bank of Vancouver; Wynyard, Sask., Imperial. Branches closed:—Hamilton Road Branch, London, Ont., British North America; Point-a-Pic, Que., (Summer Agency), Nationale.

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—For the January 1 the Canada number for the corresponding provinces the pending memorandum against 1,673 in 1909, and the month of which 1,628 whom have just were made by Scotch and French. British (mental Euro

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—U.S. Commerce advises that that exports difficult by the diameter diameter is as there is sent by Du

—Our advices report that the German Silk Weavers' Union has petitioned the Minister for the Interior to promote as quickly as possible a commercial treaty with Canada. In the petition it is stated that silk goods of German origin are treated much more unfavourably in Canada than goods from France and the most favoured countries (Switzerland, Austria, Japan, etc.), and that the United States is about to enter into treaty with Canada. It is also pointed out that German exportation would be very considerably damaged if the United States received still more favourable terms from Canada, especially as Belgium, Holland, and Italy have succeeded in being put on the medium tariff, although these countries have made smaller concessions than Germany, which is still on the general tariff.

—For the first eight months of the present calendar year, January 1 to August 31, the homestead entries in Western Canada number 36,916, as compared with the 24,396 entries for the corresponding period of 1909. In each of the prairie provinces there is an increase as compared with the corresponding months of last year Manitoba having 2,072 entries as against 1,673 in 1909; Saskatchewan 20,692 as against 12,587 in 1909, and Alberta 14,013, as against 9,933 in 1909. For the month of August alone the entries numbered 3,500, of which 1,228 were made by Canadian-born persons, some of whom have just returned from the United States; 825 entries were made by United States citizens; 715 entries by English, Scotch and Irish; 226 by Scandinavians, and the balance by French, Belgians, Germans and other immigrants from Continental Europe.

It is estimated that the cotton crop of Adana, Turkey, will amount to 100,000 bales this year, as against only 60,000 bales in 1909. The average weight per bale is 260 kilos, or 440 lb., though bales pressed by the new presses of a German company weigh 315 kilos, or 693 lb. The late rains proved very beneficial to the growth of cotton. The local cotton is short fibre but this year about 8,000 bales of long-fibre cotton will be produced from the planting of American seed. The principal drawback to a greater cultivation of American cotton is a lack of cheap labour to meet the added difficulty of picking the cotton directly from the boll in the field. The local cotton is easily picked—stock, boll, and all—and the cotton extracted later at leisure. The former difficulty will, however, doubtless be overcome in time. Attempts are being made with some success to introduce the more valuable Egyptian seed into Turkey.

—Among the wealthy and prominent Montrealers visiting the Pacific Coast this month is Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, accompanied by Messrs. Richard B. Angus and Chas. R. Hosmer, on the former's annual tour of inspection along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with intent to be absent for some weeks.—Mr. John M. McIntyre, President of the great wholesale dry goods house of McIntyre, Son and Co., has returned from a trip to the North-West and the trade centres of British Columbia. During his four days' sojourn in Winnipeg he observed little diminution in the usual business activity characteristic of that progressive capital. Among the large structures being erected there are the new premises of the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Commerce building, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, all previously referred to. These, with other buildings under way, cannot fail to add greatly to the utilities and ornaments of the city.

—U.S. Consul-General Mr. R. P. Skinner, of Hamburg, advises that the German rope industry is in such condition that exports vastly exceed imports, the latter being rendered difficult by an import duty of 10 marks per 100 kilos, when the diameter exceeds 5 millimeters, or 22 marks when the diameter is more than 1 or less than 5 millimeters. Such trade as there is in imported ropes appears to be controlled at present by Dutch, Belgian, and English concerns. Efforts have

been made at various times to dispose of American rope in Germany, but without any substantial success. Indeed, the only serious competition of the German rope makers in Germany is that of English manufacturers. In the Hamburg Free Harbour it has been found possible to dispose of large quantities of English cordage, as in this locality the goods are free of duty. The English industry is a very old one, and English manufacturers have succeeded in supplying first-class rope on competitive terms.

—In a case in a U.S. Court of Appeals, the plaintiff testified that she had purchased from the defendant a flannel wrapper for 50 cents. A few days later she took it down from a shelf, and, undoing the wrapper for the first time, placed it in a washtub containing no other article. While rubbing the wrapper on the washboard a large basting needle contained in it, penetrated her wrist. In a suit for damages against the defendant storekeeper, her claim being based on his negligence in not properly inspecting the wrapper before making the sale, she recovered \$200. The Appellate Division held that as the needle was a basting needle and sticking out in an unfinished seam in the wrapper, it should have been discovered had the garment been inspected with ordinary care before sale, and the judgment was affirmed. The question whether plaintiff had been guilty of contributory negligence in not inspecting the wrapper before attempting to wash it, was not raised on behalf of the defendant.

—The feature of the apple situation in the United States latterly has been the eagerness of buyers to get apples, even at the growers' figures, according to the Farmers' Advocate. The latter, it is said have been holding out for around three dollars, while nothing much above \$2.50 was being offered. Owing to a scarcity in Ontario, many of our large operators crossed into New York State, and, together with a number of English buyers who were unable to secure supplies here, bought many of the best orchards before the American buyers began to move. As a result, prices have gone up rapidly, till from \$3.00 to \$3.25 have become the ruling prices. Generally speaking, the crop in the United States is poor; likewise Nova Scotia has a poor crop of inferior quality. In Western Ontario, the crop is extremely light, and, except in sprayed orchards, very poor. East of Toronto seems to be rather better, though by no means good, either in quantity or quality. British Columbia, of course, has a big crop. British price cables are cherring, good fruit selling in Liverpool at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per barrel, with Kings \$5.00 to \$6.00.

—Dispatches from branch offices of R. G. Dun and Co., in Canada, state that wholesale trade continues fairly active, the movement of seasonable goods being large. Favourable reports are received from dealers in millinery and dry goods, and though sorting up business in the latter is hardly as good as last year, prices in all lines are very steady. Manufacturers are generally busy and in some lines of underwear and hosiery they find it difficult to keep up with orders. The demand for furs is good. Building activity shows no decrease and prices for materials of all kinds are firm. In hardware and heavy metals there is good distribution with well sustained values. A fairly satisfactory trade is noted in groceries, with the one noteworthy feature being a reduction of 10 cents a cental, making the present price of standard granulated \$5.00 per hundred at refinery. Business with manufacturers of boots and shoes is quiet and the movement of leather is somewhat slow, both for local demand and for export, but prices show little or no change. Hides are dull but steady. Grain is slow in coming forward in Ontario, but receipts of Manitoba wheat at the head of the lakes are fast increasing. Trade in grain is comparatively quiet and prices are above exporters' views. Coarse grains are quiet and steady. Provisions are also quiet, but firm, with little change, except that dressed hogs are lower. Cheese is somewhat stronger on higher Liverpool cables and butter remains firm for the best grades.

The Standard Assurance Co. OF EDINBURGH.

Established 1825

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - MONTREAL.

INVESTED FUNDS	\$61,000,000
INVESTMENTS UNDER CANADIAN BRANCH	18,000,000
REVENUE	7,400,000

(WORLDWIDE POLICIES.)

Apply for full particulars, D. M. McGOUN, Manager.

\$2,000,000.00

In Profits will be allotted to Policyholders this year by the

Canada Life

1909 was the Most Successful Year in the Canada Life's history, and shows that it is a most satisfactory Company for Men to insure in and for Agents to represent.

Address--Canada Life Assurance Co.

The Northern Assurance Co. OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Limited.

"Strong as the Strongest."

Branch Office for Canada, 88 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal

Income and Funds, 1909.

Accumulated Funds	\$37,180,000
Uncalled Capital	13,500,000
Total	\$50,680,000

G. E. MOBERLY, Supt. of Agencies. ROBERT W. TYRE, Man. for Canada.

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.

First British Insurance Company Established in Canada, A.D. 1804.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd., of London, Eng.

Founded 1782.

FIRE. LIFE.

Total resources over ... \$78,500,000

Fire losses paid ... 350,000,000

Deposit with Federal Government and Investment in Canada for security of Canadian policyholders only

exceed ... 2,500,000

AGENTS wanted in both branches,

Apply to,—

R. MacD. PATERSON,

J. B. PATERSON,

Managers.

100 St. Francois Xavier Street,

Montreal, Que.

LIFE BONUS YEAR 1910.

All with profit policies taken out prior to 31st December will participate in one full year's reversionary bonus.

R. WILSON-SMITH

Financial Agent

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

GUARDIAN BUILDING

160 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910.

MERGERS.

Although opinion is somewhat divided upon the wisdom of amalgamating a producing company with a consuming company, as in the case of the Montreal Street Railway, and an electric power producing company, there is not much actual opposition now, to the idea of merging, per se. There is little wisdom in attempting ruinous competition, when raw material, labour and mechanical appliances cost the same to all alike. It is only when some special advantage of invention, purchase, or position offers itself, that competition is likely to be genuine or helpful. Nowadays, there is unlikely to be any selling price competition, for the margin of profit is usually arranged by the exigencies of international trade, in staple articles at any rate. The reduction of staff, the geographical division of orders, and the advantages of buying in larger markets without as much opposition to run up the cost if raw ma-

terials,—these are factors which go towards enabling manufacturers to control their markets, and are the chief causes of mergers. As a matter of fact, these combinations ought to effect lowering of prices, and probably would do so, were it not for the evil habit of inflating the bonded or shareholding values of plants or properties in the merging. This causes an unfair charge upon the profits, and an addition to the burden or cost of production, in the interests of holders of these securities. An analysis of the capital of the merged interests in the Dominion might well be left among the possibilities in any new incorporating legislation, and if made at the present time would show an immense amount of "water," upon which the public is paying interest. No doubt, some part of the High cost of living to-day may be traced directly to this very thing.

The interests involved are so great that the matter is in danger of becoming serious from the above point of view. The capital in stocks and bonds of the 10 mergers consummated in Canada last year was \$195,000,000!

Attempts made recently in some journals to tabulate this year's combinations are very unreliable, containing some which were completed last year, and being erroneous as regards the final capitalizing arrangements. The following are among the mergers of the current year, accomplished, or still in course of consolidation:—

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Over
FIRE

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W. D. Aiken, St
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Aseptic Soap
Black Lake
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Founded in 1896.

The Law Union & Rock Insurance Co.
OF LONDON Limited.

Assets Exceed.... \$45,000,000 00
Over \$6,000,000 Invested in Canada.
FIRE and ACCIDENT Risks Accepted.

Canadian Head Office (112 St. James St., cor. Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.

Alex. S. Matthew, Manager,
W. D. Aiken, Sub-Manager,
Accident Department.

J. E. E. DICKSON,
Canadian Manager

	\$
Maritime Fish Corporation, Ltd.	12,500,000
Dominion Cannery, Ltd.	150,000
Aseptic Soaps, Ltd.	5,500,000
Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos, Ltd.	2,000,000
Canadian Consolidated Felts, Ltd.	1,000,000
Siemon Co., Ltd.	3,500,000
Inland Lines, Ltd.	5,000,000
Canadian Cottons, Ltd.	35,000,000
Canadian Cereal, Ltd.	4,000,000
Dom. Steel Corporation	2,000,000
Natural Gas, etc.	5,000,000
Canadian Machinery, Ltd.	10,000,000
Holt, Renfrew, Furriers, Ltd.	1,000,000
Steel and Radiator Co., Ltd.	10,000,000
Powder Companies	1,000,000
Malleable Iron Companies	1,000,000
United Produce Co. (packing)	1,000,000

We attempt no definite or exhaustive list, though where figures have been officially given out as in the instances quoted, it will be noticed that already we have indicated a total capitalization of over \$86,000,000, and if we add the mergers practically completed last year, though not really listed, the total will exceed \$165,000,000.

There are other movements in the air, and apparently every industry in Canada will be organized in similar manner before long. The effect of it all upon prices will be undoubtedly costly, for the present in any case, though according to the spirit of the age, consolidation is inevitable.

DISHONEST WEIGHING.

There appears to be a hot campaign on in New York against what are termed dishonest practices of retailers. No doubt there must have been some reason for it all, for there are "black sheep" in every large business. And, as usual, the way of the reformer is broad and indiscriminating, and fairly certain to be unjust to the innocent.

There was perhaps some reason in the vigorous attack made upon the thin wooden receptacles in which it has become the fashion to serve butter, lard, peanut-butter and such things. The wood, however trivial in weight, was not worth as much as the material it was weighed in with, though many found no fault on that account, because of the convenience of the packing. The same thing is true also of the cardboard cartons of various kinds now in use. It seems rather hard to set down the tradesmen using this kind of devices for the convenience of their customers, as dishonest. However, an attack was delivered, and the custom of weigh-

ing in the wooden dishes has probably been dropped in most reputable groceries, since the law has been found to oppose it. In which case the handy little bits of chip will be extremely likely to disappear from these stores.

The Commissioner of Weights and Measures would appear to be pushing his reform measures pretty far, when he announces to the retailers:—"May I also call your attention to the fact that paper and twine cannot be weighed in with sugar, flour, rice and other such commodities. You must allow for the weight of the bag, and I suggest to you as the best method of doing this, folding a bag of the same size as that which you are using for wrapping your sugar, etc., and placing that folded bag on the opposite side of the scale. When heavy coloured paper bags are being used and being weighed in, I promise you that this department will be most vigorous in its prosecutions. All these prosecutions in the future will be brought under the criminal law, and whenever possible this department will avoid bringing civil action if we have any law in the Criminal Code which will serve the same purpose."

The very poor who buy in small quantities may possibly suffer somewhat from having to buy packing paper—twine is not often weighed in—along with sugar, flour, etc. But what is to be done? These people have no more right to expect something for nothing than any one else. The grocer pays for his packing—boxes, barrels, bags, and jute-cloth, all appear on his invoices. It is absurd to expect retailers to furnish freely, packing for what they sell, and if the rule conventionally established of weighing in the paper-bags, bought and paid for of course by them, is to be abrogated, either we shall have to carry things away as well as we can unpacked, which would be unpleasant in the case of lard, for instance, or retail prices will advance.

There are cases where the human unit needs to be taken into consideration and trusted. In the last resort the man at the throttle, the wheel, the scale, or the yardstick is presumed to be trustworthy. There is an old principle of law "de minimis not curat lex," which would appear to have some application here. Even the law leaves minor things to the discretion of the individual. Commissioner Driscoll by his action, especially by such pamphlets as his "What every Housewife ought to Know," is conveying the impression that the retail grocery trade is thoroughly dishonest in New York. Generalization of this sort is nearly always mistaken, and would appear to be in danger of doing much undeserved harm in the community.

A HINT FOR THE CONTROLLERS.

Happily, signs are appearing of a realization on the part of the civic authorities of the fact that Montreal has become a large, busy cosmopolitan city, beyond such management as would suffice for a good-sized village, or country town. We are still far from giving the appreciation of the fact the public manifestation apparent in the old world cities, where the growth has been slow enough to permit of men growing into the training necessary to control or develop them complete-

ly. Unfortunately also, owing to differing conditions, we have to buy and pay for a good deal of our own experience. Humanity is the same the whole world over, however, and where its interests are not artificial, but natural, there is no reason why methods of ministering to its needs should greatly differ.

As all travellers know, the cities of the old world arrange for public urinals in the streets, squares, or elsewhere, with proper provisions for privacy, according to the training of the people. In Montreal the saloons, restaurants, hotels, or railway stations provide such conveniences for their customers, having been driven to do so by necessity. Men become customers of the restaurants, or saloons, frequently, because they need not the refreshment, but the accommodation provided. Habits have been formed thereby, which have become destructive to business and to character. And inconvenience, and even disease, has been caused by the lack of what taxes paid to those who look after the comforts and protection of citizens ought to have provided.

There will be no opposition, we imagine, from any quarter to the suggestion that the Controllers should inform themselves of what has been done in other, especially foreign, cities, to meet this crying necessity, and should set about providing for it in the most enlightened and thorough manner.

IRON ORE IN ONTARIO.

Unfortunately for us, the London Economist, which is an undoubted power in the financial world, is usually not remarkably well informed respecting Canadian affairs. It is all the more pleasant, therefore, to have the opportunity of laying before our readers the following article on the deposits of iron ore, discovered some year or two ago, as our readers may remember, along the Kingston and Pembroke Railway.

It is but fair, however, to keep in mind the fact that excepting for lignite formations of problematical value, there has been no discovery of coal in the central part of Canada as yet. The Maritime and Western Provinces appear to have the monopoly of the fuel, without which iron ore has had very little value in the past. To complete the tale of the value of these ore deposits must be remembered the success which has attended the experimental smelting with electric power in the Lake Superior Mining Company's works at Sault Ste. Marie, and the quantity of hydro-electric power available in Ontario. By means of the electric furnace, used by Canadian scientists, good results have been obtained in Sweden, as well as in Canada, and the promises for the future of this industry are exceedingly bright just now. The Economist says:—

"The news of the discovery of valuable high-grade ore deposits in Eastern Ontario, Canada, near the great centres of population, has created widespread interest, not only in this country, but also amongst the great iron and steel companies of the Dominion. Additional importance is lent to the discovery by the fact that the iron region is traversed by several railways, and is within a distance of only 60 miles following the railroad from the port of Kingston, on Lake Ontario. The ore deposits already proved open up a new source

of supply, estimated at 1,000,000 tons annually, for the great Canadian steel works, which have hitherto had to depend almost entirely upon supplies from other countries.

Dr. Robert Bell, F.R.S., for many years head of the Dominion Geological Surveys, who is at present in this country, gives some interesting details of the new ore region, and of its effects upon the steel industry of Canada.

'Up to the present,' he says, 'Canada has produced very little high-grade iron ore, even although a few large and good deposits have been shown to exist in different parts of the country. We did not know, however, of any deposits sufficiently valuable, and situated near a railroad for transportation, to warrant their having any considerable commercial value.

The location of the new ranges of iron ore, which have recently been discovered, is on the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad, and they also lie so close to Lake Ontario that they become immediately valuable. In fact, the situation of these ranges is far better than any known large deposits at present being mined in the United States. Canada will thus have a very large and independent source for her future supply. I have seen enough of the new iron region to satisfy myself that the various steel and iron plants now operating in Canada and drawing on other countries can easily obtain all their ore supplies from this one range alone when the machinery is in full operation.

From an Imperial standpoint, therefore, the discovery of this very large high-grade ore bed is of national importance. We know at the present time the Canadian furnaces are securing their ore from other countries and but little from the Canadian fields. The consumption of iron and steel is undoubtedly very heavy in Canada to-day, and as the country is growing the consumption is bound to increase very rapidly. At present we have to go a thousand miles east or west for the supplies of ore. Along the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad we have a range of ore bodies situated almost in the middle of the big iron and steel producing plants of Canada, and near all the large centres of population. The ore is of higher grade than anything being mined in the United States.

In estimating the commercial value of a workable bed of iron ore, three factors have to be considered,' Dr. Bell points out. 'The first is quantity, which ought to be sufficient to last for years; the second is quality, which should be pure enough for making the highest grade of steel; and the third is the distance to market and the accessibility. The new ore range is just half-way between Montreal and Toronto, and is on a good railroad, which is controlled by the Canadian Pacific. The iron-bearing portion of the Kingston and Pembroke iron ranges would cover a territory of some 80 miles along the railroad. The width, so far, is undetermined, but extends indefinitely to the east and west, easily some 20 miles on either side. The railroad, in fact, runs through the heart of the iron region. I have thoroughly investigated a solid block of 5,670 acres, but the total extent of the property to which I am making more particular reference is altogether 17,000 acres.

The quality of the ore already produced is the best

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being worked in the country. It has been assayed by various Government chemists. One, Dr. Hoffman, former Chief Chemist, says it is splendid ore, and runs about 61 per cent of metallic iron, and is practically free from phosphorus or sulphur, or any other ingredients which are objectionable to the making of first-class Bessemer steel; and Dr. Leverin, the present Chief Chemist of the Dominion Department of Mines, agrees with him, and finds an even higher percentage of iron.

Already the work of development is pretty considerable. Several large shafts have already been put down. In one of these shafts following the slope of the bed for 380 feet the ore is 50 feet thick, while in another shaft to the north-west it is 60 feet thick, and a fourth shaft of some 250 feet is in a third bed of ore about 30 feet in thickness. In addition a great many boreholes have been put down, and some open working has been done. Diamond drilling by means of three complete sets of machinery is also progressing. By the work already accomplished, therefore, it has been proved that the ore occurs in three distinct beds, one above the other.

'All these ore bodies are being developed at the present time,' Dr. Bell continues, 'and are being equipped with up-to-date machinery, so that by November 1st the daily output will be 1,000 tons. The properties are under the supervision of competent managers, and there is now a large force of men actively engaged in the mining of the ore. The development work is progressing, and additional plant is being installed to bring the capacity speedily up to 2,000 tons daily; in other words, in addition to the present plant, a second plant is to be erected at what is known as the vertical shaft, which will have a minimum daily capacity of an additional 1,000 tons.'

'This by no means, however, would indicate the capacity of the output which the mines are capable of furnishing,' adds Dr. Bell, 'and it would be an easy matter to increase the output considerably. This rich and abundant ore is near the surface, and over such an extent of territory that it can be attacked in many places. With the abundant labour and timber available for mining purposes, and with a water-power capable of furnishing several thousand horse-power, the ores can be mined at very small cost, and, because of close proximity to the markets, will be entitled to very favourable freight rates. I am of the opinion that the large extent of the ore bodies will easily make possible a production of 1,000,000 tons or more annually.'

DISTILLATION.

Notwithstanding the undoubted familiarity of the great portion of mankind with the distilled product of barley or maize, much continues to be written on the subject. One of the most exhaustive works prepared for our enlightenment thereupon was issued some weeks ago in Great Britain, the result of a Royal Commission on Whiskey and other potable spirits which, quite apart from its value as an official definition of Whiskey is an extremely interesting publication. Being in the shape of those formidable Blue Books to

which editors are not at all unfamiliar in Canada, works that bear the authority without the circulation, and which lacking the editorial reviews given them in our periodicals, would rarely be looked into by the public, we deem ourselves called upon to assist in spreading the information they contain, as far as in us lies.

As may be inferred from the name given to the spirit, whiskey must have originated among the inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland, for we learn that when Henry II invaded Ireland, in 1171, he found "the people were in the habit of making and using usquebaugh" (uisge-beatha, water of life) a term since abbreviated into Whiskey. The word alcohol comes to us from the Arabs, among whom, in all probability, the manufacture was originally designed to produce a stimulant. But as civilization advanced, a specially flavoured spirit came into demand rather than a mere stimulant, and it was only natural that in the different countries the manufacturers starting, as they did, would generally with different materials, gradually produce spirits of special flavours, more or less peculiar to the country or district of origin. In the grape-growing countries spirit was produced from wine; in the northern countries where the vine is not largely cultivated, spirit was produced from grain. The date at which "aqua vitae" was first made in the British Isles is uncertain, but in Scotland the manufacture of spirits was a subject for legislation as early as the sixteenth century, and some works on "distillation" published in the seventeenth century show that the method of distillation in use at that period was not essentially different from that practised in the "pot-still" distilleries of Scotland at the present time. Extracts from statutes seem to show that "aqua vitae" was not the exclusive product of malted barley, but that other substances such as unmalted grain were also used in the early days of distillation in Scotland. The English statutes point to the same conclusion, and indeed in the year 1802 an Act of Parliament was passed, presumably owing to fear of scarcity during the continuance of the Napoleonic wars, expressly prohibiting the distillation of spirits from any kind of grain.

There was no forethought in those days that a large proportion of the Whiskey of to-day would have its origin in Indian Corn grown in the United States. The origin of the late Commission was as follows:—From time to time various attempts were made to place restrictions upon the materials and the processes used in the manufacture or preparation of the spirit sold under the term "whiskey," and attention was specially directed to the question of the significance of this term in consequence of certain legal proceedings which were taken at the instance of the Council of Islington. In the case referred to, the magistrate adopted certain definitions, which imposed considerable restrictions upon the manufacture of what might legally be called "whiskey." And this, in spite of the fact that the Select Committee on British and Foreign Spirits, appointed by the House of Commons in 1890, emphatically stated that "there is no exact legal definition of spirits going by popular names, such as whiskey, brandy, rum, patent or silent spirits." As a result of this case, a meeting was held in Glasgow, at which re-

representatives of the Scotch and North of Ireland Grain Distillers, of the North of Scotland Malt Distillers' Association, of the West, South, and East of Scotland Malt Distillers' Associations and of the Wholesale Blenders' Association of Edinburgh and Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Belfast attended, and authorized a deputation to wait upon the President of the Local Government Board, to urge the appointment of a Royal Commission. In February of last year a Commission was appointed, under the presidency of Lord James of Hereford. In the following June it published an interim report, which so far settled the questions at issue as to prevent further legal proceedings being taken.

The final report of the Commission recently appeared, and its general conclusion is to the effect that Whiskey is "a spirit obtained by distillation from a mash of cereal grains saccharified by the distase of malt"; That it is "Scotch" if distilled in Scotland, and Irish if distilled in Ireland. Thus the Commission absolutely confirmed the report of the committee of 1890, and definitely decided against those who would define within narrow limits either the processes or the grains that may lawfully be used in the manufacture of whiskeys.

Concerning the ingredients of which Whiskey is made, the Commission decided that: "The quantity of spirit made in Scotland and Ireland from malt alone, or from a mixed mash of malt and unmalted grain has, throughout the period covered by the excise return (i.e., since 1827), invariably been far in excess of the quantity made from any other description of materials, and in recent years practically no spirit has been distilled at any Scotch or Irish distilleries from any materials other than malt and grain. Whilst, therefore, the evidence furnished by this return is sufficient to explain the conflicting definitions of whiskey which have been put forward, it appears to us that whiskey as a commercial product is regarded, both by the manufacturers and by the public, as a spirit made from no other materials than malt and unmalted grain, and is, as a matter of fact, so made at the present time; and we feel confident that the restriction of the application of the term "Whiskey" to a product manufactured from malt and grain would meet with no opposition from any of the traders in whiskey."

It was urged by some witnesses before the Commission that Irish whiskey should be made solely from grain actually grown in Ireland, and Scotch whiskey from grain actually grown in Scotland, apparently with the idea of "protecting" the home farmer, but the Commission came to the natural conclusion that it would not be to the advantage either of the trade generally or of the public as consumers of whiskey to prohibit the use of foreign grain. And they similarly declined to impose any limitations as to the grain used, which, as they expressed it, would merely stereotype the existing practice. Canada Rye Whiskey is now chiefly made from U.S. "Corn."

The controversy among those in the trade abroad as to the process was between manufacturers who used the old-fashioned "pot-still" and those who used the more modern "patent-still." It was strongly urged that the product of the "pot-still" was alone entitled

to be called whiskey. The reply was obvious: "A product does not lose its name because an improved or even altered mode of manufacture is employed." The sole difference, it would seem, between the products of the "pot-still" and the "patent-still" is in the quantity and flavour of the secondary products, which give to the ethylic alcohol the character by which whiskey is recognized.

It was significant that the majority of medical witnesses examined attached no importance to the question whether the whiskey were pot-still or patent-still, considering that the value of it in the treatment of disease depended essentially on the ethylic alcohol. As a matter of fact, the spirit which is produced and sold to the public in the United Kingdom at the present time is a blend of the products of both the pot-still and the patent-still. The fact that the milder product of the patent-still or a blend of the two is preferred to the older and stronger product of the pot-still is an evidence of the change in the public taste.

It is clear from this report that the form of still employed does not affect the wholesomeness of the spirit produced. The Commissioners' report will doubtless be welcomed by the majority of manufacturers and retailers; to the consumer it is a document of considerable interest, and perhaps value.

The preparation of ardent spirits involves two separate series of operations:—The making of an alcoholic solution by means of vinous fermentation, and the concentration of the alcoholic solution so obtained by the process of distillation and rectifying. All natural substances which contain sugar in any of its forms are susceptible of undergoing vinous fermentation, and may therefore be used as sources of alcohol. Further, all starchy substances and ligneous tissue, seeing that by various chemical processes starch and cellulose may be converted into grape-sugar, may also be used for the preparation of alcohol. It is thus obvious that the variety of organic substances, especially of the vegetable kingdom, from which alcohol may be elaborated, is almost endless. Commercially, distilled alcoholic liquors are made of varying strength, or proportion of alcohol to water, according as the spirit is intended to be used for drinking or medicinal purposes or for employment in the arts. Proof spirit is the standard in Great Britain upon which Excise Duty is levied. For this purpose alcohol and water are almost in equal proportions by weight, or, exactly, there being in 100 parts 49.24 of absolute alcohol and 50.76 of water. Distilled spirits are said to be "over-proof" when the proportion of alcohol is greater, and "under-proof" when there is more water present than is indicated by "proof." Spirit for drinking is seldom sold at more than 11 over proof, from which it varies downward to 25 and more under proof. Spirits of wine, as used in the arts, must be at the least 43 over proof. It is usually sold at from 54 to 64 over proof, or o.p., as it is termed.

—Grand Trunk Ry. System traffic earnings from Oct. 1 to 7, 1910, \$908,412; 1909, \$902,707; increase, \$5,635.

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CIVIC BENEVOLENCE.

It is really too bad that the Montreal Firemen's Pension Fund should have to be appealed for to the general public as a common charity. If the idea which is rapidly growing into an undoubted doctrine, that municipalities are simply big business concerns like railways or manufacturing plants, is to have place at all, the liability of the city for injuries to its employees and for the pensioning of those worn out in its service, is very evident. It might be well that the Employers' Liability Act, should, if necessary be amended to especially include civic corporations among employers. Apparently some recognition of the principle was given by the city when in 1898, it started the Pension Fund with a \$10,000 grant. At the present moment the Chief of the Brigade reports that there are 50 pensioners, 38 widows and 90 children on the annual pension list. For the first nine months of the current year, the expenditure upon these has amounted to \$19,498, while the income derived, presumably from the interest on \$10,000, public charity and assessments upon the firemen themselves, has only come to \$12,818. An average amount of \$9 a month to each beneficiary would not appear to be exceedingly excessive!

It is certainly the moral duty of the civic authorities to support this fund from the regular sources of income. The whole community would agree to it—provided there was a certainty of correct administration of it. The "tips" which are sometimes made to the firemen, by those who have directly benefitted through their exertions should not be relied on for the purpose. Those who pay rates for fire protection want to do the thing well, and to rank as do other employers of labour which is arduous and very dangerous. As it is at present, the tender-hearted and generous who may not be always the most wealthy, are bearing a burden which should rest upon all alike. The only way to make all take their full share of responsibility would doubtless be to pay the whole expense from the city treasury.

Firemen are ordinary mortals in this respect, that they would go into perils with cooler heads and calmer consciences if they realized that their possible widows and orphans should rank as wards of a great well-to-do city, should death be waiting for them in burning buildings, or that disablement did not mean that they should be for the rest of their lives paupers dependent upon the kind charities of the world.

NATIONALIZING LARGE WATER POWERS.

Possibly a new era in the history of the Dominion may have been inaugurated this week with the opening of the Hydro-Electric Commission's power line to Berlin, Ont. The Provincial Government has made a hard fight for its principle of owning the transmission lines, by which electrically generated energy is to be conducted from Niagara Falls to Ontario towns and cities. International and Federal difficulties seem to have prevented their controlling the development also, but no doubt the Province made as good a bargain on a wholesale scale with the Ontario Power Company as was possible. At any rate the Province controls

the transmitting which is considered an important matter, and is responsible for the regular supply of power the municipalities contract to take. The public ownership of this utility is thus seen to have been fully assumed both by Provincial and Municipal authorities. Naturally, the experiment will be watched with deep interest by other communities, as well as those directly interested, and an example has been set, which may be widely followed.

We are bound to say that on the whole, experience does not support those who clamour for public ownership of utilities in general. But in the case of immense generative potentialities as, for instance, in the case of Niagara, the St. Lawrence Rapids, the Grand Discharge at Lake St. John, and many other great water falls on northern rivers, it would appear to be only right that the rights of the whole Dominion, or at least of a whole Province, should be rigidly safeguarded. The acquisition of these immensely valuable rights by private individuals would probably imply monopoly of a most irksome character.

It ought to be borne in mind that the utilization of water power as collected by electric generators has immense capabilities, only dimly seen as yet. Its application in labour saving devices is being demonstrated more largely every day. Conveniences are to be developed from it, which will become practical necessities at once. Most people believe that power storage is soon to become commercially possible. Sweden is already producing fertilizing material by its aid, and our western wheat fields will require tremendous quantities of such soil enrichment. Possibly heating will come from the water powers also. In such matters, it is not well that people should be left in the hands of private individuals altogether, especially when the privileges are part of the public domain.

It would be absurd to apply such a principle to every little water fall or source of power, but when there is a possibility of developing what will be of general value and importance, and is capable of transmission to other localities, it might well be made the rule that the Governmental ownership should not be relinquished readily, but should be exercised in the public welfare.

CROPS.

After all the apprehension expressed during the past dry summer, a survey of the world's crops, which is now possible, shows that there is room for great encouragement, rather than for dismay. Russia, for instance, has about as good a wheat crop as she had last year when her immense yield surprised the whole world. Central Europe has almost an average crop, and southern Europe a greatly over-average crop. France has a poor yield, though not as poor as had been anticipated. India has done as well as last year. Egypt reports her usual yield, at least. England has an average of two bushels an acre less than her splendid crop of last year. There is nothing in Asia and Europe to add abnormal values to wheat or other grains. Manchuria, we should add, has a great crop of beans which will relieve the linseed situation.

On this continent it is evident that the pessimists

began their wailing too soon. In the United States it is doubtful whether the wheat shortage will amount to 40,000,000 bushels, and there is a prodigious crop of over 100,000,000 bushels of corn more than was estimated in our last summary, an under average crop of cotton, but large yields of everything else. Canada is perhaps 15 to 20,000,000 bushels short of the total of last year's wheat crop in the West. The following report has just been issued by Mr. Blue, Chief Census Officer of the Dominion:—

"In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there is a drop of about twenty per cent in the quality of grains and roots, but the threshings indicate that the yield will be larger for wheat, oats and barley than was promised at the end of August. For the whole of Canada the condition of rye at the end of September was 83.59, which is ten per cent better than two years ago and 2.39 better than last year. Peas and beans are nearly eight per cent lower in condition than a year ago, but nearly ten per cent higher than in 1908. Buckwheat is about the same as last year, and 12 per cent better than in 1908, whilst mixed grains are better by five per cent than last year and by 19.47 per cent better than two years ago. Corn for husking compared for the three years 1910, 1909 and 1908 shows percentages of 85.12, 86.77 and 82, and corn for fodder of 89.82, 87.18 and 92 for the respective years. The condition of potatoes is 76.08 at the end of September compared with 90.37 last year, of turnips 82.09 to 83.34 and of sugar beets 83.13 to 71.02, whilst in 1908 their condition ranged from 68 to 74. Alfalfa has a condition of 83.30 for the end of September, and it exceeds 90 in the Maritime provinces and Ontario. In Quebec and the North-West Provinces it is not more than 70 per cent, and in British Columbia it is 88.33. All field grains in the province last named exceed 82 per cent in quality.

The estimated yield of rye this year for Canada is 1,634,000 bushels, of peas 6,414,500 bushels, of beans 1,089,600 bushels, of buckwheat 7,302,000 bushels, of mixed grains 20,103,000 bushels, of flax 4,314,000 bushels and of corn for husking 17,682,000 bushels. The average bushels per acre of these crops is 19.43 for rye, 16.69 for peas, 20.54 for beans, 26.98 for buckwheat 34.91 for mixed grains, 9.04 for flax, and 53.82 for corn. Better averages for wheat, oats and barley are assured when the final returns are made in December than the reports for the end of August gave."

From all of which it will be seen that the future is not gloomy from the production point of view, and that when international clouds blow away, as is likely at this time of year, and with the present feeling against resorting to the arbitration of war, the prospects should be fairly clear for a good winter's trade, the whole world over.

Fire at London Ont., Thursday, destroyed McAdan and Ferguson's livery barn, Smith's cigar factory, and several bars. Loss \$50,000.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway will build a new line from Stratford to Grand Bend and also to Linwood, Ont.

CHANGING A NAME.

An exceedingly interesting judgment was given in the New York Court of Appeals, which for the literary flavour of the judge's written notes is well worthy of reproduction. It is by Judge Venn, and runs as follows:—

"As the common law rests so largely upon the customs of the people, it is often necessary to search the history of remote periods both in England and in this country, in order to learn its full scope and meaning. While the legal name of a person now consists of a given name, or one given by his parents and a surname, or one descending from them, history shows that this was not always the case. In the early life of all races surnames were unknown, while given names have been used from the most distant times to identify and distinguish a particular individual from his fellows. In England surnames were unknown until about the tenth century, and they did not come into general use or become hereditary until many years later. 8 Nelson's Encyc. 386. At first they were used, sometimes for an easy method of identification and at others from accident, caprice, taste, and a multitude of other causes.

Mr. Bardsley in his history of English Surnames gives thousands of instances of change through selection, the action of neighbours in applying descriptive epithets, the use of nicknames, and pet names, and the gradual development through circumstances and the necessity of identification as population increased. Thus the son of John or Peter became known as John's son or Peter's son, and finally as Johnson or Peterson, aside from his given name. It is well known that the word meaning 'son' in different languages, such as Fitz and Mac, was prefixed to the Christian name of the father to give the son a surname and 'O' to give one to the grand-son, and thus we have the name of FitzGerald, O'Brien, MacDonough, and many others. The place of birth or residence, the name of an estate, the business pursued, physical characteristics, mental or moral qualities, and the like were turned into surnames.

It is to be noted, however, that the surname in its origin was not as a rule inherited from the father but either adopted by the son, or bestowed upon him by the people of the community where he lived. Dudgeon's Origin of Surnames, 252. Father and son did not always have the same surname, and it was not regarded as important, for both frequently had more than one. Coke wrote in the forepart of the seventeenth century: 'Special heed is to be taken of the name of baptism as a man cannot have two, though he may have divers surnames.' Coke Lit. (1st Am. Ed.) 3 a. m.

So in *Button vs. Wrightman*, Popham's Reports, 56, the learned Chief Justice and reporter said: 'Anciently men took most commonly their surnames from their places of habitation, especially men of estate, and artisans often took their names from their arts, but yet the law is not so precise in the case of surnames and therefore a grant made by or to John, son and heir of J. C., or filio juniore, I.S., is good, but for the Christian name this always ought to be perfect. Camden mentions a man with eight sons, each with a different surname, and not one with that of his father. Camden's Remains, 141.

In a scholarly opinion by Chief Judge Daly, to which we are much indebted, many instances are mentioned where the colour of the individual as White, Black or Brown, his height or strength, as Little, Long, Hardy or Strong; mental or moral attributes as Good, Waley, Gay, Moody or Wise, fixed the surname. In *re Smook*, 2 Hilt, 566.

The history of literature and art furnishes many examples of men who abandoned the name of their youth and chose the one made illustrious by their writings or paintings. Melancthon's family name was Schwartzerde, meaning black earth, but, as soon as his literary talents developed and he began to forecast his future, he changed it to the classical synonym by which he is known to history. Rembrandt's father had the surname Gerretz, but the son, when his tastes broadened and his hand gained in cunning, changed it to Van Ryn on account of its greater dignity. A predecessor of Honore de Balzac was born a Guez, which means beggar, and grew to manhood under that surname. When he became con-

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scious of his powers as a writer, he did not wish his works to be published under that humble name, so he selected the surname Balzac from an estate that he owned. He made the name famous, and the latter Balzac made it immortal. Voltaire, Moliere, Dante, Petrarch, Richelieu, Loyola, Erasmus and Linnaeus were assumed names. Napoleon Bonaparte changed his name after his amazing victories had lured him toward a crown and he wanted a grander name to aid his daring aspirations. The Duke of Wellington was not by blood a Wesley, but a Colley, his grandfather, Richard Colley, having assumed the name of a relative named Wesley, which was afterward expanded to Wellesley. S. Baring-Gould's Famous Names and Their Story, 391. This author in his chapter on 'Changed Names' gives many examples of men well known to history who changed their names by simply adopting a new one in place of the old.

Many other instances of voluntary change of name, both given and surname, might be added, but we will mention only two more. In Parke's 'General Grant and His Campaigns,' (page 267) it is stated and the fact is well known, that Gen. Grant's baptismal name was Hiram Ulysses, and he bore that appellation until he was appointed a cadet at West Point. General Hamer, who nominated him for a cadetship, by some means got his name mixed up with that of his brother. He was therefore appointed as 'Ulysses Sidney Grant,' and that name once so recorded on the books of the military academy could not be changed. He was baptized into the military school as U. S. Grant, and he has ever since been thus designated. Another instance, equally well established by current history, is that of President Cleveland, who had the baptismal name of Stephen G. Cleveland. After he entered his teens he omitted the word 'Stephen' and assumed the name of Grover Cleveland, by which he was known throughout his distinguished career.

Out of the groundwork of custom, as shown by the early history of the subject, the common law sprang and was gradually developed. The ancient custom was for the son to adopt a surname at will, regardless of that borne by his father, and the practice continued occasionally until the present time, has extended to the given name also. If the insurance policy in question had been issued, under the same circumstances, to General Grant or President Cleveland, would it have been valid? Indeed, it may well be asked, would it have been valid if issued to either of those noted men, had it followed the name given at birth instead of the one acquired by adoption and by which they were known while filling the most exalted positions, and will be known for all time? There are but few decisions directly in point, although there are many dicta by eminent judges recognizing as an established rule that a man may change his name, Christian, surname or both, without resort to legal proceedings."

BUILDING STATISTICS.

Building operations throughout the Dominion still remain strikingly brisk with little or no signs of an approaching subsidence. On the contrary, the outlook for fall work was never more promising. August wound up the summer season in a manner quite in keeping with the marked development which has continued throughout since the beginning of the year. Permits issued in twenty-four important centres reporting to Construction, total \$8,257,984, as against \$5,799,800 for the same period in 1909. This gives an average increase of 42 per cent, a gain which can be taken as being fairly representative of the situation in general.

While all sections fared exceedingly well, the West in particular, enjoyed a most consistent expansion. Omitting Vancouver's loss of 11 per cent, which borrows but little from the splendid total gain already made by that city, not a solitary break is noted. Saskatchewan presents in itself an array of statistics which show a most marvellous state of development. Saskatoon has an increase of 927 per cent, Prince Albert a gain of 586 per cent, and Moose Jaw an advance of 502 per cent, thus giving this Province the highest increase per cent recorded for the month in one, two, three order.

Regina also shows a very gratifying total although the gain, 5 per cent, is not nearly as pronounced.

Equally as prosperous was the condition in Alberta. Calgary made a gain of 82 per cent, representing an investment of nearly a half-million, and Edmonton and Lethbridge surpassed their corresponding figures to the extent of 34 and 67 per cent in order named. Aside from these places, other gains noted are: Victoria 50 per cent; Winnipeg 27, and Brandon 55 per cent. Winnipeg total is second largest amount registered, permits having been issued for new buildings aggregating value \$1,449,100 as against \$1,135,250 in August 1909.

In Ontario three losses occurred, viz.: Windsor 23 per cent, Ottawa 54, and London 30 per cent; but these are effectively counteracted by the heavy investments made and the high percentage attained in other centres. Hamilton made an excellent showing, netting a gain of 123 per cent; as did also, Port Arthur, where the total was 186 per cent greater than last year. Fort William and Brantford are ahead by a margin of 21 and 10 per cent, respectively, while Toronto, with an advance of 28 per cent, registers the highest amount (\$1,713,040) recorded in the Dominion. Berlin does not submit comparative figures, but an amount which places operations for the months at \$17,400.

In Quebec the condition seems to be clearly indicated by the figures of Montreal, which show a rise of approximately \$700,000; the exact value of permits being \$1,393,047, and the increase noted 99 per cent. It is quite likely in view of the pronounced activity in this case, that other cities in the province also made substantial strides. Further east, St. John and Sydney annex gain of 22 per cent and 17 per cent respectively; although Halifax is in arrear with a decrease of 45 per cent, the comparative amounts recorded, however, being quite small.

	Permits for July, 1910.	Permits for July, 1909.	Increase, Per cent.	Decrease, Per cent.
Berlin, Ont.	\$ 17,400			
Brandon, Man.	45,450	\$ 29,200	55.65	
Brantford Ont.	56,680	51,218	10.66	
Calgary, Alta.	440,998	242,175	82.09	
Edmonton, Alta.	133,900	99,707	34.29	
Fort William, Ont.	204,580	168,935	21.09	
Halifax.	13,800	25,117		45.06
Hamilton, Ont.	230,100	102,755	123.93	
Lethbridge, Alta.	122,325	73,106	67.33	
London, Ont.	40,705	64,137		36.54
Montreal Que.	1,393,047	699,255	99.21	
Moose Jaw, Sask.	314,275	52,150	502.63	
Ottawa, Ont.	146,800	321,600		54.33
Port Arthur, Ont.	75,200	26,600	182.70	
Prince Albert, Sask.	212,750	31,000	586.29	
Regina, Sask.	175,615	166,924	5.20	
St. John, N.B.	69,825	56,900	22.71	
Saskatoon Sask.	348,330	33,850	929.04	
Sydney N.S.	22,250	18,950	17.41	
Toronto, Ont.	1,713,040	1,335,332	28.28	
Vancouver, B.C.	745,235	841,020		11.39
Victoria, B.C.	212,814	141,040	50.88	
Windsor, Ont.	63,775	83,625		23.74
Winnipeg, Man.	1,449,100	1,135,250	27.64	
	\$8,257,984	\$5,799,840	42.38	

Failures in Canada for the third quarter of 1910, reported by R. G. Dun and Co., numbered 277, with defaulted liabilities amounting to \$2,246,071. This is distinct improvement as to number when compared with the 307 of the same period last year, but there is a slight increase in liabilities over the corresponding three months a year ago, when they aggregated only \$2,170,515. Compared with earlier years, however, the exhibit is extremely satisfactory in all respects, failures in the same period in 1908 numbering 340 for \$3,492,661, while in 1907 they were 297 and involved \$2,573,695.

BRITISH CHEMICALS.

A circular from S. W. Royse of Manchester, Eng., says:— With the end of the holiday season there was a prospect of some good trade, but this has been checked by the serious disputes in the Cotton and other industries, and a good deal of business, especially for forward delivery, is naturally held over for the present. For near delivery there has been a good, steady demand in the home trade, and this is continued, and export business also is good. Trade in general is, however, much disturbed by the present labour troubles; not only is there difficulty at home in the shipbuilding, mining and cotton industries, but there are also serious riots in Germany. It is to be hoped these matters will soon be settled, and not become a serious check to the present revival in trade, and thus to a decline in unemployment. Sulphate of copper has fallen about 5s per ton, and is quiet. Exports are declining, being 37,094 tons in January-August this year, as against 41,597 tons in January-August 1909 and 66,601 tons in January-August, 1908. Green copperas is still depressed, the production being heavy. Acetates of lime are firm, and British makers do not care to sell far ahead but in American make some good business has been done for next year. Miscible naphtha is somewhat easier, but most consumers are fully contracted for this year. Acetate of soda is steady without much enquiry. Acetates of lead are firm, foreign white being some 5s per ton dearer, and brown continues scarce. Nitrate of lead is unchanged, and moves off steadily. Carbonate and caustic potash are quite firm, and some good business has been arranged into next year at full figures. Montreal potashes seem likely to be dearer, supplies being small here and abroad. White powdered arsenic has eased during the month, but is now steady though dull, consumers having some time ago bought freely at the low prices. Tartaric acid and cream of tartar have advanced very strongly; supplies are likely to be short, with the failure of the grape crop on the Continent, and there is expectation of considerably higher prices. Prussiates of potash and soda are steady, but not much business doing. In tar products there is a general steadiness without a large amount of trade. In pitch there are a number of enquiries on the market but not much business, consumers finding it not easy to buy at the reduced prices they would like to pay. Solvent naphtha is quiet, and any business passing is at somewhat reduced figures. Benzoles remain low, and are steady. Creosote is looking better, some sales having been made at slightly increased prices. Crude carbolic is rather brighter, owing to the cholera on the Continent. Liquid is moving off well, but crystals continue quiet. Sulphate of ammonia is exceedingly firm. High prices are paid for spot delivery, some of the advance being caused by certain dealers having sold short, and having now to cover, and there is an active enquiry for forward. In heavy alkalis there is a very fair trade, and there are recently some notable alterations in values. Caustic soda is reduced for next year's delivery, solid 10s per ton and liquid 5s. Soda crystals also are reduced 5s per ton. Bleaching powder is firm, and for next year's delivery makers ask a considerable advance upon the figures that were accepted for this year's contracts.

FIRE WASTE.

The publication by the U.S. Geological Survey of Bulletin 418, known as "The Fire Tax and Waste of Structural Material in the United States," is worthy of high commendation and we believe a wider distribution of this pamphlet and the preparation and dissemination annually of similar information will materially serve to awaken the public to a realization of the enormous values in utilized resources which are destroyed by fire beyond recall and cause action to be taken by nations, municipalities and individuals to enact such laws and regulations as will make for the exercise of greater care and forethought in the preservation of materials produced from our natural resources. It must be evident that the conservation of our forests and mines will fail of its full results if the

utilized products therefrom are to continue to be unnecessarily destroyed by fire to a degree that is a national disgrace.

The following table is found in the Bulletin, which is valuable for purposes of comparison with the statement of the losses in Europe, which we annex:—

Per Capita Fire Losses for 1907 in the United States.

(United States Geological Survey.)

Geographic Division.	Fire Loss Per Capita.
North Atlantic:	
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania	\$2.50
South Atlantic:	
Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	2.19
North Central:	
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas	2.37
South Central:	
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas	3.66
Western:	
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California	2.65

Fire Losses in Six European Countries.

Country.	Years.	Annual Population Average.	1901 Loss per Capita.
Austria	1898-1902	\$7,601,389	26 150,597 \$0.29
Denmark	1901	660,924	2,588,919 .26
France	1900-1904	11,699,275	38,595,500 .30
Germany	1902	27,655,600	56,367,178 .49
Italy	1901-1904	4,112,725	32,449,754 .12
Switzerland	1901-1903	999,364	3,325,023 .30

Average loss per capita, 33 cents.

CROP STATISTICS.

The Dominion Government has recently issued some crop statistics, giving the yield of the three leading grains per acre for all the provinces. From these we learn that spring wheat yielded, in Prince Edward Island, 21.38 bushels; in Nova Scotia, 21.91; in New Brunswick, 21.72; in Quebec, 19.77; in Ontario 27.35; in Manitoba 8.95; in Saskatchewan, 13.70; in Alberta 12.37; in British Columbia, 29.78.

Oats—In Prince Edward Island, 37.50 bushels; in Nova Scotia, 37.10; in New Brunswick, 33.10; in Quebec, 20.65; in Ontario 36.96; in Manitoba, 15.65; in Saskatchewan, 26.53; in Alberta, 17.59; in British Columbia, 43.56.

Barley—In Prince Edward Island, 29.95; in Nova Scotia, 20.04; in New Brunswick 28.97; in Quebec, 26.74; in Ontario, 30.67; in Manitoba, 11.23; in Saskatchewan, 20.57; in Alberta 21.68; in British Columbia, 40.83.

In considering these figures it is to be remembered that the season was an exceptionally dry one in the Prairie Provinces, and the wide areas where the crop was light greatly lowered the average yield.

CAPITAL AP

New capital loans and elsewhere ended clearly share speculation during the Se mist, aggregate totals for the the second quarter of the year t three quarters tions have a than any ear tal was reach nine-months' t have taken a by corporatio quarters of 11 805,480 last y 081,959. Of 1 173,039, or \$1 of 1909, where issued \$77,324. The following Bulletin summarizes:—

Bonds
Notes
Stocks

Total

Bonds
Notes
Stocks

Total

Grand Total

The enormous ly increased pr able substance sent year, says price of rubber per pound on "Within the le compounds whi of rubber comp vantage that t tionable featur to oxidation. bodies. The n albumen found substance sougl The inventor ce as a plastic 'wi processes as se solid mass, hav be moulded, cas possessed of su of the arts and By the appli can be pressed

CAPITAL APPLICATIONS AND NEW ISSUES IN LONDON AND U.S.

New capital applications (Government and public authorities' loans and new company flotations) in the London market and elsewhere in the United Kingdom for the quarter just ended clearly reflect the results of the collapse of the rubber share speculation. The capital of the new companies floated during the September quarter, according to the London Economist, aggregates £28,178,000, as against the unprecedented totals for the first quarter of the year of £99,355,600, and for the second quarter of £88,721,400, making for the first half of the year the unequalled total of £188,076,000. For the three quarters of the year just completed the capital applications have aggregated £216,254,000, which is a total larger than any earlier full year. The previous highest annual total was reached in 1908 with £192,203,700. Of this year's nine-months' total of £216,254,000, Canada and Newfoundland have taken approximately one-seventh. New security issues by corporations in the United States during the first three quarters of 1910 have reached \$1,242,887,439, against \$1,215,805,480 last year, the increase, therefore, having been \$27,081,959. Of the grand total the railroads contributed \$765,173,039, or \$104,406,559 more than in the first nine months of 1909, whereas the industrial and miscellaneous corporations issued \$77,324,600 less than last year's total of \$555,039,000. The following table compiled by the New York Commercial Bulletin summarizes the issues for the nine months as follows:—

	1910.	1909.
Railroads:		
Bonds	\$484,815,979	\$532,479,900
Notes	183,650,000	33,764,550
Stocks	96,707,060	94,526,000
Total	\$765,173,039	\$660,766,480
Industrial Corporations.		
Bonds	\$215,923,000	\$285,995,000
Notes	38,853,800	34,175,000
Stocks	223,937,600	234,869,000
Total	\$477,714,400	\$555,039,000
Grand Total	\$1,242,887,439	\$1,215,805,480

A RUBBER SUBSTITUTE.

The enormous demand for rubber in the arts, and its greatly increased price, has led to much investigation as to a suitable substance to fill its place, and do its work. In the present year, says the Manitoba Free Press, the advance in the price of rubber was from \$1.64 per pound in January to \$2.77 per pound on May 1st. Dr. Wiechmann now announces: "Within the last three years I have succeeded in producing compounds which possess many of the physical characteristics of rubber compounds, and which present the additional advantage that they are entirely free from one principal objectionable feature of rubber, that is to say, they are not prone to oxidation. This invention is a combination of two protein bodies. The new material occurs in nature as a vegetable albumen found in the seeds of certain palms, in which the substance sought for plays the role of a reserve cellulose. The inventor calls his new substance 'Protal' and describes it as a plastic which may be subjected to such treatment and processes as serve to convert it into a plastic semi-solid or solid mass, having characteristics which permit such mass to be moulded, cast, pressed, or otherwise formed into shape, and possessed of such properties as to permit its use in a number of the arts and industries."

By the application of heat, this new substance of protal can be pressed from the state of dry powder into any desir-

able article, but even without heat it may be pressed into slabs, plates, discs, rods, and then these articles may be dried. After being dried they may then by the application of heat be pressed into other desirable forms.

The new substitute for India rubber, is declared by those who have seen it, to be odorless and resilient; it can be cut, sawed, filed, polished, tapped and counter-sunk like hard rubber and hard wood. It can be coloured by dyes, and all pigments may be combined with it. It is non-explosive, and when heated in a Bunsen flame, it does not burn actively, but only chars and smoulders. In some of its forms, it is a good electric insulator, while many of the forms of this compound are hard and unyielding. The inventor declares that other forms may be made which may be used for "Automobile tires, bicycle tires, diaphragms, discs, doormats, and runners, heels and soles, horseshoe pads, interlocking tiles, plumbers' force-cups, valves, 'soft and semi-hard,' weather strips, etc." The use of this new compound will be watched with interest.

BRITISH BUTTER IMPORTS.

The British Board of Trade returns give the following figures showing the quantity of butter imported into Great Britain for seven months ending July 31, for the years 1908-9-10:

	Cwts.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.
Russia	362,612	351,797	323,060
Sweden	164,660	193,276	189,250
Denmark	1,093,847	1,068,696	1,009,635
Germany	925	2,924	1,083
Netherlands	137,435	91,630	99,153
France	209,400	221,222	198,940
United States	23,450	627	225
Victoria	146,834	81,068	167,258
New South Wales	112,449	98,573	166,555
Queensland	59,303	52,290	92,180
New Zealand	177,811	219,136	275,346
Canada	17,928	3,735	5,630
Other countries	64,888	92,403	86,316
	2,571,042	2,507,377	2,614,677

The total value of butter imports in the seven months of 1908 was £14,659,622; 1909 £13,564,004; 1910 £15,029,919. Canada's Trade Commissioner at Manchester says:—The best information obtainable points decidedly to the fact that shipments of Canadian butter are all that can be desired, and the regret is that more of it does not reach this district. The taste of the English consumer is quite adverse to a salty butter, and it is stated that 3 per cent of salt for the north of England, and 2 per cent for the south is the quality that best suits the public taste. Regarding the moisture, it is established by regulation that it should not exceed 16 per cent.

INSURANCE NOTES.

—Mr. Charles H. Neely, the Canadian manager of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, has left for Winnipeg on a business trip.

—The Great National of Hartford, has taken over the risks of the Shawnee Fire Insurance Company, of Topeka, Kans., which has been in trouble recently.

—During the first eight months of 1910, from January to August, inclusive, the Prudential paid to beneficiaries in death claims, the large sum of \$11,936,744.48.

—It has been announced that the Yorkshire Insurance Company, of York, England, will soon begin to write surplus lines in the United States, through Messrs. Frank and DuBois.

—The Manager for Canada, Liverpool and London and Globe. Mr. J. Gardner Thompson, left for the Pacific Coast last week on the company's business, and expects to be absent about four weeks.

—Recent disappointments owing to bad weather have directed attention in the States to the British custom of insuring against such mishaps which has been in vogue for some time past. Some of the insurance journals are suggesting entering the same business during the forthcoming political meeting season.

—The question which is to come up for judgment in the Supreme Court of Canada, whether insurance is properly classed under the heading, "Trade and Commerce," is up again in a New York Life case in Montana. So far legal opinions in the States incline to the Provincial view in Canada, that Insurance is not properly classed under the heading, Commerce, and is therefore not under Federal control.

—The Royal Indemnity Co. of New York, capital of \$500,000, is the latest company to enter the casualty business. The men interested in the organization are associated with the management of the Royal and Queen insurance companies, the incorporators being: F. F. Beddall, G. W. Burchell, C. F. Shalleons, W. L. H. Simpson, J. E. Hoffman, J. H. Pearce, James A. Macdonald, Milton Dargan, N.S. Bartow, Frederick W. Day, Rolla V. Watt, Geo. W. Law, S. Y. Tupper. It is the purpose of the company to transact the business of accident, health, liability, burglary, plate glass, steam boiler and flywheel insurance, and to write fidelity and surety bonds of all kinds.—Insurance Press.

—Although the insurance policy of the Brooks-Sanford Hardware Co. in the Rochester-German Fire Insurance Co. had a clause in it reading, "If the property assured is assigned without the express permission of the company the policy shall be void, but the condition does not apply to a change of title by succession or by the operation of law or by death," and, although that company did assign without the express permission of the insurance company. Mr. Justice Middleton at Toronto, October 5, held that the policy was not void. The question arose in the action of Osler-Wale, assignee for the Brooks-Sanford Co., to recover \$2,402 insurance. The company assigned on October 9, 1908, and the fire broke out on October 20. His Lordship held that the assignee is entitled to the money on behalf of the creditors.

—A few days ago a gang of fellows were bound over to await indictment by the Grand Jury on charge of grand larceny in stealing thirty-five thousand cigars from a factory which was damaged by fire. The theory of the prosecutors was that the theft was the result of a burglary, followed by a fire intended to conceal the theft. Upon several occasions lately circumstances have developed tending to prove that stocks of merchandise which were claimed to be destroyed were not in the premises at the time of fire. The evidence was the absence of any remains of the quantities claimed, and the fact that the burnt sections which left some portion of the stock only partially burned showed no sign whatever of any larger amount destroyed though the books of the owner proved the stock was on hand.—Insurance Monitor of N.Y.

—It is now possible, for the first time, to obtain compensation at Lloyd's for having one's holidays spoiled by rain—a departure induced by the persistently wet weather which has so far marked the greater portion of the holiday season. Underwriters are prepared to insure proposers against one-tenth of an inch of rain falling on more than two days a week during their holidays at any towns on the south and east coasts between Bournemouth and Scarborough, where the daily rainfall is officially published or satisfactory records can be obtained. For a premium of 7s 6d covering seven days, compensation would be paid at the rate of 10s a day on excess of two wet days, while a premium of 10s insures against an excess of four wet days in a fortnight. But of the one-tenth of an inch of rain—the quantity which constitutes a "wet" day of twenty-four hours—the greater portion must fall during the daytime.—London Daily Mail.

—It is reported that the French insurance companies, after a private meeting of directors, have definitely decided not to insure flying men against accidents at any rate for the present, in consequence of the enormous risks. The only proposals that will be entertained is insurance against loss or injury caused by an aviator to other people. The organizers of aviation meetings can protect themselves against this class of accident—a £200 premium guaranteeing £20,000 insurance

during the continuance of the meeting. Recently a Spanish company made heavy losses over its policies on the lives of three aviators, whom it had insured at £60 a year premium for £20,000. It had to pay the widows £2,000 apiece in less than a year. A gentleman much interested in aviation had the opportunity some days ago of going up as a passenger with a prominent aviator. He wanted to insure himself for a quarter of an hour's flight, but his own company asked him £30 premium for a £2,000 policy.—London Insurance Record.

FIRE RECORD.

The shed of the Elder Dempster Line at Hochelaga was destroyed by fire Oct. 6. Loss \$2,000.

Fire Friday last at Liverpool, N.S., destroyed a barn used by Dr. C. B. Trites as a garage and stable. The gasoline tank of an automobile exploded causing the fire to spread rapidly and the entire contents of the building, including a waggon, auto, harness, feed, etc., were destroyed. The building was insured for \$200.

The hardware store of C. J. Laviolette, 705 East Laurier Ave., was destroyed by fire Oct. 7, and did considerable damage to adjoining premises.

The Arlington Hotel, formerly the Plank House, Uxbridge, was badly damaged by fire Oct. 5. Loss \$3,000, covered by insurance.

Fire, Oct. 6, at the new slack bins near the coke ovens at Fernie, B.C., did damage to the extent of \$15,000 to \$20,000. Five loaded coal cars which were standing on one of the tracks over the bins were destroyed, and the damage to the bins was considerable. Loss covered by insurance.

Fire Oct. 4 destroyed the house and contents of Alex. McKelvin, five miles north-west of Pilot Mound, Man. There was no insurance on the property.

The stables and outbuildings of G. E. Lee Gilbert Plains, Man., were burned early last week.

The cheese factory of Ryan Hartington, Kingston, was destroyed by fire Sunday.

Fire destroyed E. H. Mann and Co.'s cheese box factory at Peterboro Sunday. Damage estimated at \$2,000 to the building and \$1,000 to contents.

The barns belonging to the Boys' Home at Shawbridge were gutted by fire Sunday. The buildings destroyed are the cattle barn, stable and cart shed. Loss \$3,000 covered by insurance.

Fire Sunday did \$1,000 damage to dwelling of Jos. Bourbon, 223 Beaudry Street.

The barn of Edward Leeder, McIntosh Mills, Ont., was destroyed by fire Monday, together with the season's crops.

The flour mill's of H. Braeken and Son, at Brampton, Ont., were destroyed by fire Tuesday, with a loss of \$20,000. Insurance \$5,000 on building, and \$4,000 on contents.

The general store of H. H. Engle and Co., Hanover, was destroyed by fire Tuesday. The insurance will not cover the loss. There were other departments in the top flat, such as Mrs. Baltrop's millinery and dressmaking shop, which were destroyed having no insurance.

The carriage factory of A. S. Fillmore at Southampton, N. S., was gutted by fire Wednesday. Loss \$35,000, with \$6,000 insurance.

The asbestos works of A. Bremner, 100 Bleury Street, were considerably damaged by fire Wednesday.

The King's Hall, a five-storey structure, 591 St. Catherine Street, West, was gutted by fire early Thursday morning. The following tenants suffered:—King's Hall, A. L. Pacaud, proprietor; Billiard Hall; C. Depencier, dentist; W. Mackenzie; C. C. Cottrell, real estate, etc.; Frank Turner, optician; International Distributing Co.; F. d'Arcy Tansey, dentist; Rosemary Sisters, dressmakers and milliners; R. S. Williams; Dr. C. S. Burgess; Caledonia Springs Co., Ltd.; Dufield and Co.; H. P. Adams, dentist; R. S. Williams and Co.; J. H. Springle, dentist; International Correspondence School; Dominion Dental Mfr. Co.; Miss R. Fenoglio; L. R. Morrison, dentist; Martin Hall and Co., Ltd.; C. Price, janitor; Ideal Sales Co.; Mrs. E. L. Wood, Montreal School Hair Dressing;

F. S. G. Mrs. Jackson ground floor Toronto Hamilton at \$125,000 probably c have been

The fire compiled b 700,000. 7 losses of \$ by months

January ..
February ..
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August ..
September ..

Total ..

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The follo bec:—J. E Turgeon; I (firm name cide Nadeau

The assign and Co., b The former been contec compromised signed. Th and Co., g judicial ass Monts, hav judicial a s mise at 50 assignment; have assign wholesale f Cloak Mfg. George, com

In Saskat M. Hodgson and Hall g In the ca ancial Guar for creditor

The follo McPeak (M son, reported Wells, as a hotel as mo H. D. W Smith.

F. S. G. Hollister; Royal Messenger Service; R. Macpherson, Mrs. Jacobson; A. E. Brown. The following tenants on ground floor suffered from water and smoke: Branch of Eastern Townships Bank; Knit-to-Fit Mfg. Co., and the Hamilton and Co., Ltd., dry goods. Loss roughly estimated at \$125,000. It is impossible to get the insurance, but it will probably cover the loss. At this writing it is reported bodies have been found.

The fire loss of the U.S. and Canada for September, as compiled by our New York namesake, shows a total of \$11,700,000. The following table presents a comparison of the losses of September 1910 and 1909, together with the losses by months:—

	1909.	1910.
January	\$22 735,000	\$15,175,400
February	16 131,000	15 489,350
March	13,795,400	18,465,550
April	19 345,300	18,091,800
May	17 360,400	18,823,200
June	14,435,900	13,183,600
July	15 830,900	26,847,900
August	16 423,000	21,570,550
September	15,043,000	11,700,000
Total 9 months	\$151,099,900	\$159,347,350

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

The following assignments are reported from Ontario:—Ed. Hassfeldt, grocer, Hamilton, to W. F. McGivern; E. A. White, clothier, etc., Blind River, to John Fairbairn; J. Coulson, general store, Newcastle, to H. Barber; G. L. Reinhardt, butcher, Port Colborne, to M. E. Zavity; A. R. Pearson, confectioner, St. Thomas, to B. F. Honsinger; A. W. Jackson, sawyer, etc., Trenton, to P. J. O'Rourke; Toronto Mica Co., Toronto, to J. P. Langley, winding-up order granted; Edmonds and Frank, coal dealers, Woodstock, to Crossley Fielden; W. B. Geary, plumber, Belleville, to W. B. Morrison; Jeffery and Purvis, men's furnishings, Toronto; C. R. Laliberti, (Mrs. F. X.), general store, Ottawa, reported offering compromise of 25 per cent.

A demand has been made for the assignment of Leon Archambault, hotelkeeper, Montreal.

The following are the assignments in the Province of Quebec:—J. E. Bouvier, dry goods, Montreal, to Chartrand and Turgeon; L. A. Brochu, shoe dealer, and W. O'Donoghue (firm name), of Montreal; J. A. Rousseau, Plessisville; Alcide Nadeau, saddler, St. George East.

The assignment of The First Greek Bakery, and A. King and Co., builders, both of Montreal, has been demanded. The former has consented to assign; the latter demand has been contested. Stag Pants and Overall Co., Montreal, have compromised. John Grant and Co., builders, Montreal, assigned. There is a demand for the assignment of S. Smith and Co., grocers, Montreal. J. E. Lavoie, Riviere Bleu, judicial assignment. Turner and Plante, St. Alexis des Monts, have compromised. L. P. A. Nadeau, St. George, judicial assignment. P. Langis, Amqui, has effected compromise at 50 per cent. Gedeon Bergeron, Chicoutimi, judicial assignment; Guertin and Fils, saw millers, Grand St. Esprit, have assigned voluntarily. The assignment of C. Bessette, wholesale furriers, is demand. The Co-operative Suit and Cloak Mfg. Co., Montreal, assigned. Alsalon Poulin, St. George, compromised at 35 cents.

In Saskatchewan the following assignments are reported:—M. Hodgson, restaurant, Saskatoon, to C. Garton; Cowen and Hall grocers, etc., to C. Garton.

In the case of Bond and Berry, of Bassaro, Alta., the Financial Guarantee Co., Calgary, have been appointed trustee for creditors.

The following is reported from British Columbia:—L. E. McPeak (M's. M. L.), Creston, assigned. G. P. Wills, Nelson, reported to have assigned his assets to his father, W. C. Wells, as a trustee for creditors. W. C. Wells continuing the hotel as mortgage.

H. D. White, confectioner, St. John, N.B., to H. J. Smith.

F. A. Robinson, restaurant-keeper, Digby, N.S., to John Daley. P. R. Gillingwater and Co., grocers, Truro, asking extension of time, and business in liquidation. F. C. Gillingwater, grocer, Halifax, assigned to G. E. Faulkner.

There were 21 failures in the Dominion last week, as compared with 32 for the same week of 1909. Ten of the failures were in Quebec, three in Saskatchewan, two in British Columbia, four in Ontario, and one each in Manitoba and New Brunswick.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Thursday Afternoon, October 13, 1910.

Undoubtedly the revival of interest in the New York bond market is due to large purchases in London. Whether it is precisely wholesome for so large a market to be directly under foreign influence, and to be so visibly strengthened by an immense addition to its indebtedness abroad, we need not say. Neither are we prepared to go the length of some financiers who think that investments in bonds gives evidence of mistrust of the immediate future. More likely it proves the conservatism of the recipients of the large dividends at the first of the month. The desire to realize on cotton bills of lading before the 31st October, when such financing ceases unless British requests for validation are granted, is responsible



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for addition to Post Office, St. Louis du Mile End, P.Q." will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Monday, October 24, 1910, for the work mentioned.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application at the office of Mr. H. N. Lymburner, Supt. of Public Buildings, Post Office, Montreal, and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

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

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

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 11, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

for the little flurry in the money and exchange markets.

In Montreal, the stock market did not show any marked activity, and prices after some fluctuations remain much as they were. Quebec Railway has been boomed, but is back again at the 47½ point, in spite of much talk of large takings by Paris. Power has run its course for the present, and remains at about 142 though it is watched well, in view of the fresh attempt to push it up by rumours of an alliance with Shawinigan. Street is neglected now, and is really at low value at 235. Steel Corporation was among the leaders, though its range for the week was only 2¼ points. Asbestos is still low and uncalled for. Cement appears to be looking up in a promising manner.

The Banks were inactive, the chief transactions being in Royal, which is undoubtedly a popular bank, selling up to 245.

Without following the crowd to take credit for it, we note that the 20 per cent monthly broker, referred to last month, appears to be in difficulties, and it is rumoured has left town to avoid trouble. There are many dupes to bewail his departure upon whom no pity need be expended.

To-day, being the first celebration of the U.S. holiday, Columbus Day, all the exchanges of that country are closed.

No concern need be felt over the monetary position in Paris, notwithstanding that the Bank of France last week reported a loss of fully \$4,000,000 in gold and an increase of more than \$21,000,000 in note circulation. The discount rate remains a trifle under the Bank's minimum figure of 3 per cent, and there is little probability that any change in the latter will become necessary. None of the European banks advanced rates last week, but the Bank of Bengal raised its quotation from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, and the Bank of Bombay also added 1 per cent to its minimum, making it 4 per cent.

The exhibit of clearings for the Dominion of Canada continues very satisfactory. For the thirteen cities included in our compilation from which comparative figures are received, the aggregate for September 1910 shows an increase over the like period of 1909 of 20.6 per cent, all cities sharing therein. The total for the period since January 1 is moreover 21.7 per cent greater than that for the nine months of 1909. Compared with 1908 the gains are 42.0 per cent and 50.8 per cent, respectively.—N.Y. Financial Chronicle.

New security issues by corporations in the United States during the first three-quarters of 1910 have reached \$1,242,887,439, against \$1,215,865,480 last year the increase therefore having been \$27,081,959. Of the grand total the railroads contributed \$765,173,039 or \$104,406,559 more than in the first nine months of 1909, whereas the industrial and miscellaneous corporations issued \$77,324,600 less than last year's total of \$555,439,000.

The Ontario Securities Co. has purchased \$26,000 5 per cent debentures of the town of Galt, maturing in 1950. The issue is made for sewer and storm-drain purposes. The net debt of Galt is less than 5 per cent of the assessed value.

The statement of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. for September shows an output of 55,100 tons of ore, 7,387 tons of coal, 7,220 tons of pig iron, 6,830 tons of steel, while the company shipped 90,000 tons of coal.

—Instead of private discounts having advanced since the London rate was raised from 3 per cent to 4 per cent, there has actually been a decline, short bills being quoted down to a slight fraction below 3½ per cent. By borrowing freely, the Bank could no doubt bring the figure appreciably nearer the official minimum. Last week's statement disclosed a loss of \$15,760,000 in reserve, a decrease of \$3,185,000 in loans and a decline in the ratio of reserve to liabilities from 50.39 per cent to 47.68 per cent, the amount of bullion on hand having fallen to \$172,065,260.

It appears that there had been ginned to Sept. 25 this year a total of 2,302,211 bales of cotton, against 2,568,150 bales to the same date last year 2,590,639 bales two years ago and 1,532,602 bales in 1907.

The New York offices of the Royal Bank of Canada are to be in the building at 68 William Street, corner of Cedar Street. The bank has had offices in another part of the building for some years. The new quarters were formerly occupied by

Fisk and Robinson. The bank's lease is for sixteen years and seven months, beginning Oct. 1.

At Berlin the pressure in the money market has distinctly relaxed since the Reichsbank named 5 per cent as a minimum discount charge; spot bills can now be placed at 3¼ per cent. This is the more surprising in view of the very unfavourable return issued by the Imperial Bank at the beginning of this week. The loss in cash at the month-end exceeded \$40,000,000, not circulation expanded upwards of \$125,000,000, discounts increased more than \$105,000,000 and loans nearly \$35,000,000, while deposits fell off fully \$11,000,000.

Last week's New York Bank statement was no worse than had been anticipated though poor. It will bear a little careful analysing by those who are optimistic about the coming winter. It was as follows:—Deposits decreased \$27,346,000; loans and discounts decreased \$13,219,400; specie decreased \$9,711,900; legals decreased \$1,458,700; circulation increased \$920,500; reserve decreased \$4,334,100; percentage of reserve 25.50; surplus reserve \$5,945,300.

The news that there is not likely to be a cotton mill lock out in England after all, ought to have a good effect upon the raw cotton markets on this side, in view of the short crop.

July's finance bills drawn on New York by foreign bankers are now maturing, and have to be met.

London has bought about \$50,000,000 of new U.S. bonds recently, including \$7,500,000 Unions.

Last week was a great dividend paying time in London, and the effect of the distribution will certainly be felt in the financial markets.

At Toronto, bank quotations: Imperial 223; Dominion 236; Trades 143.

In London: Bar silver 25¼d. Money and discounts unchanged. Gold premium: Madrid 7.05; Lisbon 7.00. Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs. Paris exc. 25 francs 22½ centimes.

Consols 80½ to 80¼.

The following is a comparative table of stock prices for the week ending October 13, 1910, as compiled by Messrs. C. Meredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:—

STOCKS.	Sales.	High-	Low-	Last	Year
		est.	est.	Sale.	ago.
Banks:					
Eastern Townships	5	162½	162½	162½	..
Hochelaga	17	151	150	150	145
Merchants	58	186	186	186	165½
Melons	118	210	208½	210	206
Montreal	34	254½	250	250	252
Curber	46	124	124	124	..
Royal	163	245	243	245	225
Miscellaneous:					
Asbestos com.	1970	10	9	10	..
Do. Pref.	180	50	50	50	..
Bell Telep. Co.	160	145½	145	145½	145

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Clear Havana. Cuban Made.

Retailed at 2 for 25c.

Superior to imported costing double the price.

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Montreal, Que.

Pr
SPECIAL
BLACK LA

W. FC

Packers A.
Do. B...
Black Lake
Can. Car. P
Cement, cor
Do. Pref.
Can. Pacific
City of Mo
Crown Res.
Detroit ...
Dom. Coal,
Dom. Iron
Textile, pre
Halifax Ele
Lake of Wo
Lake of Wo
Laurentide
Mexican ...
Mont. Light
Mont. St. I
Nor. Ohio
N.S. Steel &
Ogilvie ...
Do. Pref.
Ottawa L.
Quebec Ry.
Rich. & On
Shawinigan.
Do. Right
Soo. com. .
Steel Corp.
Toronto St.
Winnipeg R
Bonds:

Black Lake
Cement ...
Can. Col. C
Can. Rubbe
Dominion C
Dom. Cotto
Dom. Iron
Keewatin
Power 4½
Ogilvie ...
Penman's ..
Quebec Ry.
Textile A.

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Prairie Cotton Co.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO 1-16 TO 1-8 HEAVY BODIED BLACK LAND COTTON.

ABERDEEN, Miss.

W. FOWLER, Manager.

Packers A.	25	86	86	86	..
Do. B.	75	92	92	92	..
Black Lake Asbes.	60	19	19	19	..
Can. Car. pfd.	138	103	102 1/4	102 1/2	..
Cement, com.	155 3/4	19	18	19	..
Do. Pref.	894 1/2	83 3/4	81	83 3/4	..
Can. Pacific.	412	196 1/4	194 1/2	195	185 7/8
City of Mont. 7 p.c.	12	173	173	173	..
Crown Res.	1650	2.66	2.63	2.65	..
Detroit	695	58	51 1/2	67	..
Dom. Coal, pfd.	376	115	114 1/2	115	..
Dom. Iron & Steel, pref.	179	103	102 1/2	103	133
Textile, pref.	52	98 1/2	98	98	107
Halifax Elec. Ry.	36	128 1/2	128	128 1/2	117 1/2
Lake of Woods	66	128 1/4	127	128 1/4	139
Lake of Woods, pfd.	13	124	124	124	..
Laurentide Paper.	12	155	155	155	127
Mexican	355	88 1/2	86 3/4	88	..
Mont. Light, H. & Power	1322	144 1/8	141 1/2	144 1/8	124 1/2
Mont. St. Ry.	138	240	235	235	210
Nor. Ohio	100	39	38 1/2	39	..
N.S. Steel & Coal.	432	84	83	83 3/4	72 1/2
Ogilvie	94	127	125 1/2	127	137 1/4
Do. Pref.	22	125 3/4	125	125 1/2	126 3/4
Ottawa L. & P.	15	116	116	116	..
Quebec Ry.	7982	48 1/4	46 3/4	47 7/8	66
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	265	93	92 1/4	93 5/8	85
Shawinigan.	324	106 1/4	105 1/2	105 3/4	94
Do. Rights.	2155	1/2	3/8	1/2	..
Soo. com.	555	133	132	132 3/4	..
Steel Corp.	6611	63 1/4	61 1/2	62 1/4	..
Toronto St.	565	124 7/8	122 1/2	124 3/4	124 1/4
Winnipeg Ry.	52	195	193	193	187 1/2

Bonds:

Black Lake Asbestos.	3000	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	..
Cement	6500	98	97 3/4	97 3/4	..
Can. Col. Cotton.	2000	100	100	100	98
Can. Rubber	5500	97	95	97	99 3/4
Dominion Coal.	8000	97 1/2	96 7/8	97 1/2	100
Dom. Cotton	5300	103	101 3/4	101 3/4	..
Dom. Iron & Steel	1000	96	96	96	95 1/2
Keewatin	3000	102	102	102	..
Power 4 1/2 p.c.	1000	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Ogilvie	4000	113 1/4	113	113	..
Penman's	2000	91	91	91	..
Quebec Ry.	32,600	84	83 3/4	83 3/4	101 1/4
Textile A.	250	97	97	97	96

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, October 13, 1910.

There is a conservative policy in general business this week, though signs are not wanting of somewhat better outlook, particularly in some branches of the iron and steel trade. The remarkable revolution in Portugal has had little effect on values. A slight improvement in the dry goods trade is noticeable, although cotton production is somewhat curtailed. Woollen and worsted goods are in better demand. Orders for footwear are on the increase, and sole leather is in good

demand. The declining tendency in wheat was checked by the reports from Argentina. The provision market is practically unchanged, except for a slight decline in sugars, and a drop in Canadian bacon in London and Bristol. A suggestion has been made that there will be a considerable increase in shipments of wool from Australia to this country next season. Locally there are ready sales and steady prices. Trade was active in potatoes with prices lower. The demand for eggs is active and the market firm. The export demand for cheese is decidedly better this week.

APPLES.—Shipments from Montreal week ended October 8 were 18,182 barrels, divided between London, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow; same period last year 59,198. Total to date 53,748; last year 153,533; in 1908, 107,472. The price ranged from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per barrel, according to quality, a fair average for the time of the year.

—J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, has arranged with J. C. Harris, of Ingersoll, Ont., for a carload of apples of assorted varieties to be placed with the Dominion exhibit at the Festival of Empire Exhibition, to be held in London, Eng., during the summer of 1911. The apples will be forwarded to Montreal shortly after being picked and placed in cold storage for the winter.

—During the past week a small quantity of No. 1 apples, such as Alexanders, Wealthies and Duchess, brought as high as \$3.25, the range being from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per barrel. These were said to have been about the best stock seen this year. Other stocks sold last week as low as \$2.25 per barrel. Scarcity of stock held prices firm. Fruit merchants report a scarcity of apples and a strong market, although some state that they are looking for a slight decline. However, they claim to be getting \$4 for single barrels of No. 1 McIntosh Reds, down to \$2.50 for No. 3; \$3.50 for Alexanders No. 1, and \$2.50 for Nos. 2 and 3; Colverts being \$3 for No. 1. Fameuse are almost unobtainable, and it is not impossible that \$5 would be paid for choice stock.

BACON.—Breakfast bacon, English boneless (selected) 21c; brown brand, English breakfast (boneless, thick), 20 1/2c; Windsor, skinned (backs) 20 1/2c; spiced roll, 7 to 10 lbs., 15 1/2c; Wiltshire, 50 lbs., side, 10c. London: The Market for Canadian has been quiet and prices are unchanged at 71s to 77s. Liverpool: Fair trade passing at 76s to 78s. Bristol: Trade in Canadian about steady at 75s to 77s.

BEANS.—A fair volume of business is passing in beans in a jobbing way; the market is steady, with sales of 3-pound pickers at \$1.95 to \$2.00 per bushel, and new crop beans to arrive at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel, ex-track.

BUTTER.—Prices in the country are strong, and the local market is firm, with choicest quoted at 24 to 24 1/2c, and seconds at 23 to 23 1/2c. Total receipts since May 1, 360,593 pkgs., against 319,735 a year ago. Receipts for last week: 10,253 pkgs. against 7,623 for the corresponding week of last year. At St. Hyacinthe 700 boxes sold at 23c. Bristol: Butter weaker, 114s to 116s. London: Butter is dull, 112s to 114s.

—Shipments of butter from the port of Montreal this season to date, are 27,000 packages, as against 36,000 a year ago.

CHEESE.—Quiet but steady; westerns 11 1/2 to 11 3/4c. and eastern 11 1/8 to 11 1/2c. Receipts last week were heavier, 67,142 boxes as against 61,368 for the corresponding week of last year. Total receipts since May 1, 1,635,868 boxes, as against 1,633,300 a year ago. Exports during the present season are about 30,000 boxes less than last year, being now about 1,145,000 boxes.

—Liverpool: Steady, Canadian fines white, new 55s 6d; finest coloured 56s.

—London: Market quiet, but firm. Canadian quoted at 54s to 56s.

—Bristol: Market firm. Canadian quoted at 53s to 56s.

—Exports from the port of Montreal for the season amounted to 1,281,000 boxes, as against 1,300,000 a year ago.

DRY GOODS.—Sorting business is hardly as good as last year, but all prices in this line are steady. The troubles in Lancashire had no lowering effect on prices apparently, but raw cotton made a strong advance. The Dominion Textile Company has secured control of another large cotton manufacturing plant, under a 10-years' lease. New York cotton futures closed steady; closing bids: Oct. 14.46c; Nov. 14.44c; Dec. 14.53c; Jan. 14.56c; Feb. 14.62c; March 14.73c; April 14.77c; May 14.84c; June 14.80c; July, 14.83c. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands 14.65c; do. gulf 14.50c. Sales, 1,500 bales. Liverpool, cotton spot, good business done; prices 18 points higher; American middling fair, 8.62d; good middling, 8.26d; middling, 8.00d; low middling 7.86d; good ordinary, 7.60d; ordinary 7.35d. Futures opened firm and closed strong but irregular; Oct. 7.65½d; Oct. and Nov. 7.77d; Nov. and Dec. 7.74d; Dec. and Jan. 7.74d; Jan. and Feb. 7.74½d; Feb. and March, 7.76d; March and April 7.78d; April and May 7.78d; May and June 7.79d; June and July 7.77d; July and Aug. 7.74d.

—New York: The suspension of the cotton brokerage firm of Argo, Jester and Co. was announced on the Cotton Exchange on Monday. It is said that the firm's open interest in the market was a small one.

—In Rochester, N.Y., George B. Draper has been appointed receiver for Michael C. Simon, as an individual, and as surviving partner in the wholesale clothing manufacturing firm of Ely Meyer and M. C. Simon, Rochester. Liabilities are estimated at \$750,000, and assets at \$500,000. The company owns a chain of retail stores in various cities.

—The New York Journal of Commerce says:—A decidedly firmer tone is apparent in the cotton goods markets and buyers are now beginning to recognize the fact that cotton goods are generally low-priced. There is still a lack of snap in the purchases made at the consuming end, but the confidence in present values is being increased every day. Printers, manufacturers and converters who use grey goods in quantities are trying to cover for the balance of the year and are also looking ahead for the early months of next year on the more staple cloths. They find mills insistent upon prices that will protect them against cotton as it now stands. There is an entire absence of the willingness shown last year at this time to accept forward business without much regard to the 13½c cotton that was then prevailing. The cause for this change is found in the fact that mills as a whole are not carrying over stocks of cotton and cannot manufacture against them.

—Great strength developed in the New York markets yesterday. In men's wear there was a sharp advance for spring deliveries of from 2½c to 5c a yard, which will effectually stop the talk of the manufacturing of these goods at loss. The whole trade rallied upon the news becoming known, and prices rose to 14.65 for December, and 14.69 for January.

EGGS.—There has been an advance due to scarcity, and prices have a tendency to go higher. Strictly new laid, 35c; selected stock 28 to 30c; straight receipts at 21c and for seconds 24 to 26c per doz. Receipts for the week 2,396 as compared with 2,295 for the previous week, and 2,564 for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals since May 1 to date were 169,005 cases, as against 173,750 a year ago.

—New York: Eggs firm. Receipts 7,118 cases. Fresh gathered extra first, 26½ to 28c; do. first, 25 to 26c; do. seconds 23 to 24½c; checks, best, 18 to 19c.

FEED.—Millfeed prices are about steady with a fair volume of business passing. Ontario bran \$19.50 to \$20.00; Ontario middlings \$22 to \$22.50; Manitoba bran \$19; Manitoba shorts \$22; pure grain mouillie \$31 to \$32; mixed mouillie \$25 to \$28. Cotton-seed meal is quoted at \$37 to \$38 per ton.

FISH.—New Malpeque oysters are quoted at \$12 to \$13 per brl. Fresh halibut are not so plentiful this week, but price remains the same. B.C. fresh salmon are in good supply and price is low. Haddock and fresh cod are scarce.

Fresh pike, doree and lake trout are in good supply, but whitefish are scarce. The season for brook trout is closed. Fresh mackerel are arriving by express. Smoked haddies, bloaters and kippers are beginning to arrive, but stocks are still scarce owing to stormy weather. Prepared new skinless cod and boneless cod, all kinds carried in stock, also new green cod, salmon, Labrador herring, mackerel, etc. Fresh:—Halibut (express), per lb., 9c per lb.; haddock 5c per lb.; flounders 10c per lb.; sea trout 12c; sea bass 12c; mackerel 12c; lake trout 10c; pickerel (doree) 10c; dressed pike 8c; dressed brook trout 25c; B. C. Salmon 14c; Gaspé salmon 16c; dressed bullheads 10c; dressed perch 10c per lb.—Salted and pickled: New Labrador herring, brls., \$5.75; do. half brls., \$3.25; B.C. salmon half brls., \$7.00; No. 1 mackerel, half brls., \$8.00; No. 1 mackerel, choice, pails, \$2.00; Labrador salmon, half brls., \$9.00; Labrador salmon, tierces 300, \$25.00; sea trout, half brls., \$6.00; sea trout, brls., \$10.00; No. 2 green cod, per lb., 3c; No. 1, 3½c; large, 4c.—Frozen: Market cod, per lb., 4c; steak cod, 5c; Dore (winter-caught) 10c; mackerel 10c; B.C. salmon 13c; Gaspé salmon (fancy) 20c.—Smoked: New fillets, 15 lbs. boxes, 11c; new haddies, 15 lb. boxes, 8c; new kippers, half boxes, \$1.10; new bloaters, 60 in box, per box, \$1.10; new bloaters, 90 in box, per box, \$1.10; boneless smoked herring, 10 pound boxes, per box, \$1.00. New smoked herring per box, 20c.—Prepared: "Gem of the Sea," 20 lb. boxes, per lb., 6c; "Favourite" brand, 20 lb. boxes, per lb. 6½c; "Golden" brand 20 lb. boxes, per lb., 8c; "Winterport" brand, 1 lb. blocks, per lb. 10c; do 20 lb. boxes, per lb. 10c; "Winterport" crates, 2 lb. wooden boxes, per lb. 11c; skinless cod, 100 lb. cases, \$5.75; shredded fish cakes, 35 packages in box, per pkg., 8c.—Oysters: Sear-shipt selects, per gall. \$2.00; do. standards, per gall. \$1.85; bulk oysters, selects, per gall. \$1.60; do. standards, per gall. \$1.40; live lobsters, per lb., 25c.

FLOUR.—Spring wheat flour is in good demand, and some large contracts have been made by city bakers. The prices in bags are as follows:—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.80; Manitoba spring wheat patents, seconds, \$5.30; winter wheat patents \$5.25 to \$5.50; Manitoba strong bakers \$5.10; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$5; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.15 to \$2.25; extras \$1.75 to \$1.90. New York: Flour quiet and about steady; spring patents \$5.40 to \$5.60; winter straights \$4.30 to \$4.40; winter patents \$4.60 to \$4.90; spring clears \$4.35.

GRAIN.—A steady demand continues from foreign buyers for Manitoba spring wheat, but the volume of business shows no improvement. The market, however, remains quiet and the local prices show little change. The prices in car lots, ex-store, are as follows:—Corn, American No. 3, yellow, 58½ to 59c; oats, No. 2 Canadian western, 38½ to 39c; do No. 3 37½c; oats, No. 2, local white 37½c; do. No. 3, 36½c; Manitoba barley No. 4, 49c to 50c; Manitoba feed barley 48c to 48½c; Ontario No. 2 barley, 64 to 66c.

—The United States Government report, given out on Monday, shows a small improvement for the past month—say to about 80 or 80.5, compared with 78.2 last month and 73.8 a year ago. A condition of 80 would mean a crop of 2,966,000,000 bushels, the largest ever raised, while 80.5 would mean 2,984,000,000 bushels. A condition of 79 means 2,929,000,000 bushels, or 2,000,000 bushels more than the record crop of 1906. In that year the yield was 30.3 bushels per acre which, applied to this year's acreage of 114,083,000, would give a crop of 3,422,000,000 bushels. It will only take a yield per acre of 26 bushels to make 2,966,000,000 bushels, and of 28 bushels to show 3,194,000,000 bushels. The final crop last year was 2,772,000,000 bushels. An estimate of 220,000,000 bushels on spring wheat is expected to be shown, which would be a little over 11 bu h ls per acre, the smallest yield per acre in recent years. Should the report give the trade a surprise by making it 12 bushels, the yield on the original acreage will be 237,000,000 bushels. Taking the crop at 220,000,000 bushels spring and 458,000,000 bushels winter the total wheat harvest would be 678,000,000 bushels, compared with 737,000,000 bushels last

year. In the Government will change to close to 1,100 bushels per acre would give 1,100 bushels per acre, exceeding the previous year.

—The estimate is 122,785 barley, 39,388,000 wheat, 353,466 in the final period last year spring wheat to 84.89; and the condition spring wheat. barley.

GREEN FRUIT.—Tations:—Oranges \$5.00; Jamaica per keg, \$4.75; Intosh, No. 1, all varieties \$3.75; spy, N. Lemons: March choice, 300's, per bunch, \$1.75; Canadian, per and green per per pkg., \$1.40; Dates: Hallow 14c; 7 crown, per lb., 10c; 4 crown boxes, 75 lbs., per box half-cases, per French, 9c.—Shelled, per lb. lb., 12c.—Brazil

GROCERIES.—finers quoting present factory covado, 89 test lasses sugar, 81 crushed \$5.75; dored, \$5.20; "A" \$5.05; No. 2 \$4.75; 5 \$4.60; No. 10 \$4.35; 14 \$4.20. Lard 9s 3d. Coffee German cables Rio. No. 7, 10c to 13¼c. The Supplies are a Clover white h white extract trade in maple with prices no wood at 6c per 10c per lb.

—New York to 42c.

—London: B

HAY.—Price business passing; \$10 to \$10.50 to \$8 for clove —Hay is in full receipts liberal.

year. In the final report in December, it is expected that the Government will cut and revise its figures on acreage, which will change the present figures on yields. A crop of oats close to 1,100,000,000 bushels is expected, on the basis of 31 bushels per acre on 34,380,000 acres. Even a 30-bushel yield would give 1,031,000,000 bushels, the largest on record, exceeding the previous high mark of 1,007,000,000 bushels last year.

—The estimated production of wheat for the whole of Canada is 122,785,000 bushels, of oats 283,247,000 bushels, and of barley 39,388,000 bushels, as compared with 166,744,000 bushels wheat, 353,466,000 bushels oats, and 55,398,000 bushels barley in the final estimate for last year. Compared with the same period last year for the Dominion the average condition of spring wheat on August 31 was 79.05 to 84.30, of oats 80.03 to 84.89; and of barley 80.51 to 83.54; but compared with the condition at the end of July it was 79.05 to 77.05 for spring wheat, 80.03 to 79.57 for oats, and 80.51 to 79.62 for barley.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—New table figs are now in. Quotations:—Oranges: Cal. Val. lates, 150, 176, 200, 216, per box, \$5.00; Jamaicas, in brls., brl., \$4.50; Malagas, heavy weights, per keg, \$4.75; medium weights, per keg, \$4.25.—Apples: McIntosh, No. 1, per brl., \$5.00 to \$6.00; Winter stock, No. 1, all varieties, per brl., \$4.50; No. 2, all varieties, per brl., \$3.75; spy, No. 1, per brl., \$5.00; No. 2, per brl., \$4.00.—Lemons: Marconi brand, Verdellis, fancy 300's, per box, \$4.50; choice, 300's, per box, \$4.00.—Bananas: Jamaicas, packed, per bunch, \$1.75 to \$2.00.—Pears: California, per box, \$4.00; Canadian, per basket, 60c to 75c.—Grapes: Canadian, blue and green per basket, 20c to 25c.—Sweet Potatoes: Hampers, per pkg., \$1.50.—Cranberries: Cape cod, per brl., 7.50.—Dates: Halloween, per lb., 5c.—New Figs: 8 crown per lb., 14c; 7 crown, per lb., 13c; 6 crown, per lb., 11c; 5 crown, per lb., 10c; 4 crown, per lb., 9c; 3 crown, per lb., 8c; 14 oz. crown boxes, per box 10c.—Onions: Red, in lags of about 75 lbs., per bag, \$1.50; Spanish, large cases, per crate, \$2.50; half-cases, per pkg., \$1.40.—Peanuts: Bon Ton roasted, 12½c; French, 9c.—Almonds: shelled 35c; Taira, 15c.—Walnuts: shelled, per lb., 36c; Green, per lb., 14c.—Filberts: Sicily, per lb., 12c.—Brazils, per lb., 17c.

GROCERIES.—There is a slight decline in sugar, local refiners quoting a reduction of 10 cents a cental, making the present factory figure for standard granulated an even \$5. Muscovado, 89 test, 3.45c to 3.50c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.95c; molasses sugar, 89 test, 3.20. Refined sugar steady; cut loaf, \$5.85; crushed \$5.75; mould "A," \$5.40; cubes, \$5.30; XXXX powdered, \$5.20; powdered \$5.15; granulated \$5.05; diamond "A" \$5.05; confectioners "A" 4.85c; No. 1 \$4.80; No. 2 \$4.75; No. 3 \$4.70; No. 4 \$4.65; No. 5 \$4.60; No. 6 \$4.50; No. 8 \$4.45; No. 9 \$4.40; No. 10 \$4.35; No. 11 \$4.30; No. 12 \$4.25; No. 13 \$4.20; No. 14 \$4.20. London raw sugar centrifugal 10s 9d; Muscovado, 9s 3d. Coffee showed a tendency to sag as a result of easier German cables. The prices in New York this week were:—Rio, No. 7, 10½ to 11c; Santos No. 4, 11¼c. Cordova 11¼c to 13¼c. The market for honey is without any new feature. Supplies are ample and prices rule steady. We quote:—Clover white honey 14 to 15c; dark grades 11½c to 12½c; white extracted 10¼c to 11c; buckwheat 7 to 7½c. The trade in maple product continues slow, and the market is dull, with prices nominally unchanged. We quote maple syrup in wood at 6c per lb., and in tins at 6½c. Maple sugar at 9c to 10c per lb.

—New York molasses quiet; New Orleans open kettle, 32c to 42c.

—London: Beet sugar, October, is quoted at 9s 6¼d.

HAY.—Prices for hay hold steady with a fair volume of business passing. Quotations: \$11 to \$11.50 per ton for No. 1; \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 2 extra; \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2; \$7.50 to \$8 for clover mixed, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover.

—Hay is in fair demand, but as local stocks are heavy, and receipts liberal, prices are generally easy.

HIDES.—Market fair demand absorbing offerings. Prices: 8c per lb. for uninspected; 8c for No. 3, and 9c for No. 2, and 10c for No. 1, and for calf skins they pay 12c for No. 2 and 14c for No. 1, and sell at ½c per lb. advance. Lamb skins are 35c and 40c each, and horse hides \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.50 for No. 1. Tallow, 1½c to 3c for rough; and 6c to 6½c for refined.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Good distribution; values well sustained. New York prices are: Standard copper quiet; spot and Dec. \$12.25 to \$12.35. Tin, unsettled, spot, \$7.05 to \$7.75; December \$35.25 to \$35.50. Lead, quiet, spot, \$4.40 to \$4.50; New York \$4.25 to \$4.30; East St. Louis. Spelter \$5.50 to \$5.60 New York, \$5.37½ to \$5.42½ East St. Louis. Iron quiet; northern grades, \$15.25 to \$16.25; southern grades \$15.00 to \$16.25.

—Pittsburg: Production continues at a fair rate and buying is increasing, but new business placed is not exceptional and prices have not strengthened. Notwithstanding existing impressions of overproduction of pig iron, the output has been fairly even for three months. According to the "Iron Age" the rate for September was 68,476 tons per day, an increase of 500 tons over August. The United States Steel Corporation is operating its furnaces at a rate approximating 68 per cent of capacity. Sales of pig iron have not been sufficient to produce any change in quotations and prices remain rather weak. Bessemer iron is quoted at \$15, Valley; basic \$13.50, Valley, and No. 2 foundry, nominally \$14, Valley. Requirements of steel are largely covered by contract and new inquiry is light. Resales of small billets are being made at slight concessions, and open-hearth and Bessemer are about on a par at \$24.50 and \$25, Pittsburg. The National Tube Company has issued a new price list on wrought iron pipe, as of October 1, reducing the prices on some sizes \$2 to \$4 a ton and advancing other sizes \$2 a ton. The reductions, however, effect the larger tonnage. The new schedule represents a reduction in extra strong, double strong and butt-weld pipe, and an increase in lap-weld merchant pipe. Gas and oil projects in prospect will require a heavy tonnage and line pipe orders are the main feature of the market, the demand for merchant goods being only fair. The re-adjustment of pipe prices may bring about lower quotations for skelp. Muck bar is still a little scarce, owing to a shutdown of several mills, and prices are firm. The best grades of muck are quoted \$29.50 and \$30, Pittsburg. Quiet conditions prevail in the plate market and orders for structural steel are lighter than for some months. Concessions have been made in some instances, the general run of business in plates and structural shapes being at \$1.40, Pittsburg, with fluctuations of \$1.35 to \$1.45. Rail output is largely of the lighter weights, for which a fair amount of business is being done; orders for standard sections of any magnitude have not developed. Steel bars are quoted at \$1.40, Pittsburg, and common iron bars \$1.45, Pittsburg. Bar iron is rather quiet, with a good demand for steel bars. The scrap metal market is unchanged and better conditions are not expected immediately. Prices are weak and heavy steel melting scrap can be had around \$14, Pittsburg. Based on figures compiled by the "Connellsville Courier" the coke market has the aspect of standing still, with production running practically even for some weeks. The total output last week amounted to 345,390 tons, with producers supplying the general trade, showing an increase of several thousand tons, offset by a reduction in the output of the furnace interests. Current prices are unchanged, prompt furnace being quoted at \$1.60 and prompt foundry \$2.10 and \$2.25 at oven. An idea of the present state of the market is gained by comparing the present weekly output of approximately 345,000 tons with an output of 474,000 tons the week of January 29, 1910, and an average production of 400,000 tons during June of this year.

LEATHER.—It is a between-season period at the present, but prices are steady, as follows:—No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 24c; jobbing leather, No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25½c. Oak, from 30 to 35c, according to quality. Green hides are slightly firmer, but shoe manufacturers are only buying leather as needed.

LIVE STOCK.—There is a steady demand in the Birkenhead market for cattle, and everything changed hands. For States steers, from 13¼ to 14c per lb.; Canadian steers from 12¾ to 13½c. and ranch steers, from 11½ to 12½c.

—Buffalo: Veals were active and 25c higher at \$6.75 to \$11.00.

—Chicago: Cattle receipts estimated at 30,000, market steady to 10c lower; beeves \$4.75 to \$8.00; Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$5.65; western steers, \$4.15 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$3.75; cows and heifers \$2.25 to \$6.50; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.00. Hogs receipts estimated at 26,000, market slow; light, \$8.30 to \$8.85; mixed \$8.05 to \$8.85; heavy \$7.90 to \$8.75; rough, \$7.90 to \$8.10; good to choice heavy, \$8.10 to \$8.75; pigs, \$8 to \$8.80; bulk of sales, \$8.30 to \$8.65. Sheep, receipts estimated at 65,000, market steady; native \$2.50 to \$4.35; western \$2.75 to \$4.25; yearlings \$4.35 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.50 to \$7.15; western \$4.75 to \$7.

—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Market the receipts of live stock for the week ending October 8 were 2,445 cattle for export account, and 2,565 cattle, 1,211 sheep and lambs, 1,720 hogs, and 600 calves for local consumption. The offerings on the market Monday for sale amounted to 1,100 cattle, 1,300 sheep and lambs, 250 hogs, and 200 calves. The trade in cattle was active, there being a good demand, and sales of choice steers were made at 5½c, good at 5c to 5¼c, fairly good at 4½c to 4¾c, fair at 4c to 4¼c, and common at 3½c to 3¾c per lb. Cows brought from 3¼c to 4¼c, and bulls from 3c to 4¼c per lb.

—The exports of live stock from the port for the week ending Oct. 8, were 2,827 head of cattle, as compared with 2,554 for the previous week.

OILS, TURPENTINE, ETC.—Liverpool, turpentine spirits steady, 53s 3d. Rosin, common, firm, 15s 6d. Petroleum, refined, steady, 7d. Linseed oil, strong, 47s.—London: Calcutta, linseed, April-June, 63s. Linseed oil, 44s 9d. Sperm oil £32. Petroleum, American refined, 5 15-16d; do. spirits, 7s. Turpentine spirits, 53s 3d. Rosin, American strained, 15s 3d; do. fine, 16s 10½d.—Antwerp, petroleum, 19 francs 50 centimes.—New York: Rosin easy; strained, common to good, \$6.20. Turpentine easy; machine barrels, 76c. Savannah, turpentine, steady, 76½c; receipts 633; sales, none; shipments, 319; stock 15,965. Rosin, firm; receipts 2,568; shipments 1,691; stock, 64,360. Quote:—B, \$5.90; D, \$6.15; E, \$6.30; F, \$6.40; G, \$6.45; H, \$6.50; I, \$6.55; K, \$6.60; M, \$6.65; N, \$6.70; WG, \$6.90; WW, \$7.00.

POTATOES.—There has been an active trade in potatoes this week, and prices are firm at 60c per bag in car lots, and at 75c in a jobbing way. Dealers were able to get Green Mountains at 55c to 58c per 90 lbs., earloads, track. Quebec potatoes and other qualities are selling down to 50c; smaller lots, 5c higher. Some of the stock being received was rather poor.

PROVISIONS.—The trade in all lines is quiet, prices generally being unchanged, with the exception of a drop in Canadian bacon in London and Bristol. Dressed hogs are quiet, and the demand was slow at \$12.00 to \$12.25 for abattoir fresh-killed stock. The prices are as follows:—Pork: Heavy Canada short cut mess, brls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$28.50; half-barrels Canada short cut mess pork, \$14.50; Canada short cut back pork, brls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$29; half-barrels short cut back pork, \$14.75; Canada clear pork, barrels, 20 to 35 pieces, \$28.00; bean pork (small pieces, but fat), barrels, \$23.50; brown brand heavy, boneless pork (all fat), barrels, 25 to 35 pieces, \$28.50; heavy clear fat backs (very heavy, all fat), barrels, 40 to 50 pieces, \$31.00; heavy clear fat backs (very heavy, all fat), barrels, 50 to 60 pieces, \$30.00.—Beef: Extra plate beef, half-barrels, 100 lbs., \$9.25; barrels 200 lbs., \$18; tierces, 300 lbs., \$26.50.—Lard, compound: Tierces, 375 lbs., 13½c; boxes, 50 lbs., net (parchment lined), 13½c; tubs, 50 lbs., net, grained (2 handles), 13¾c; pails, wood, 20 lbs., net, 14c; tin pails, 20 lbs., gross, 13c; cases 10-lb tins, 60 lbs. in case, 13¾c; cases 5-lb. tins, 60 lbs. in case, 13¾c; cases, 3-lb. tins, 60 lbs. in case 14c; brick

compound lard, 1-lb packet, 60 lbs. in case, 15c.—Lard: Extra pure—Tierces, 375 lbs., 15c; boxes, 50 lbs. net (parchment lined), 15½c; tubs, 50 lbs., net, grained (2 handles), 15½c; pails, wood, 20 lbs., net (parchment lined), 15½c; tin pails, 20 lbs. gross (parch. lined), 14¾c; cases 10 lb. tins, 60 lbs. in case 15¼c; cases 5-lb. tins, 60 lbs. in case, 15½c; cases 3-lb. tins, 60 lbs. in case, 15½c; brick lard, 1-lb. packets, 60 lbs. in case, 16c. Cured Meats: Hams, extra large size, 25 to 40 lbs., 16½c; large size, 20 to 25 lbs., 17½c; medium sizes, selected weights 15 to 19 lbs., 20c; extra small sizes, 12 to 14 lbs., 20c; hams, bone out, rolled, large, 16 to 25 lbs., 20c; hams, bone out, rolled, small, 9 to 12 lbs., 21c; breakfast bacon, English boneless (selected), 21c; brown brand English breakfast bacon (boneless, thick), 20½c; Windsor bacon, skinned (backs), 20½c; spiced roll bacon, 7 to 10 lbs., 15½c; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs., side, 19c.

—Chicago: Latest figures for provisions varied from 27½c gain to a loss of 15c. Future quotations closed:—Pork, January, \$17.47½; May, \$16.82½. Lard, November, \$11.65; January \$10.65. Ribs, October, \$10.87½; January \$9.27½; May, \$9.22½. Cash quotations closed:—Mess pork, per barrel, \$18.50 to \$18.75; lard, per 100 pounds \$12.65. Short ribs, sides, loose, \$10 to \$11; short clear sides, boxed, \$11.50 to \$11.75.

—London: A weak feeling developed in the market for Canadian bacon in the early part of the week, and prices declined 4s to 5s per cwt., but toward the end a better feeling prevailed and the market closed firm at 67s to 72s.

—Liverpool: The market for Canadian bacon has been weak, and prices since this day week show a decline of 6s to 7s per cwt. At this reduction the demand has been fair, with sales at 69s to 72s.

—Bristol: The tone of the market for Canadian bacon during the week has been weak, and prices are 4s to 5s lower, with only a quiet trade passing at 70s to 73s.

WOOL.—London: The fifth series of the wool auction sales closed with offerings of 7,229 bales. There were ready sales at steady prices, especially merinos. Sales: New South Wales, 400 bales, scoured, 1s to 1s 6d; greasy, 9d to 1s.—Queensland, 700 bales; scoured, 1s to 2s ½d.—Victoria, 200 bales, scoured, 9½d to 1s 1d; greasy, 7d to 1s 1d.—New Zealand, 5,000 bales, scoured, 1s 3d to 1s 11d; greasy, 5¾d to 1s 1d.—Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales, scoured, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; greasy 7¼d to 9½d.—During the sales 69,000 bales were taken by the home trade; 42,000 by the Continent, and 14,000 were held over. Americans purchased a few hundred bales.

—For the last twelve years, the combined oversea exports of Australia and New Zealand have averaged £71,800,832 per annum, and the average value of wool exported has been £23,897,836, or no less than 32.28 per cent of the whole. The actual net production of wool for the past twelve months was 833,611,665 pounds, or 2,484,643 bales. Last year the United States market purchased 69,500 bales of Australian wool from London, and 137,491 bales in the Commonwealth, making a total of 206,991 bales. Buyers from the United States took the principal share of the best Merino fleece and the finer grades of cross-bred wool, which appreciated the value of these lines. The outlook, so far as the United States market is concerned, is not considered to be so favourable for Australian wool the coming season.

—A comparatively small quantity of wool was shipped from Australia to Canadian woollen mills during the last season, and exporters are, with the rapidly increasing population of the Dominion, looking for increased trade with the Dominion.

—Boston: Trading in wool is steady and some increase is reported in the demand. Several buyers are on the market and the movement in sample lots has enlarged. There is no change in prices, but the markets still favours buyers. Foreign advices are less strong than formerly, especially from Australia, where the season in Melbourne has opened at decidedly easier prices. The Australian clip is reported as generally in poor condition. The London auction sales have also developed weakness on coarse and medium crossbreds.

SIZES OF W

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Post, full size
Demy
Copy
Large post.
Medium
Royal.
Super royal
Imperial
Sheet-and-half
Double foolscap
Double post,
Double large
Double medium
Double royal.

BUSINES

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SIZES OF WRITING & BOOK PAPERS.

Pott	12½ x 15¼
Foolscap.	13¼ x 16½
Post, full size	15¼ x 18¾
Demy	16 x 21
Copy	16 x 20
Large post.	17 x 22
Medium	18 x 23
Royal.	20 x 24
Super royal	20 x 28
Imperial	23 x 31
Sheet-and-half foolscap.	13¼ x 24¾
Double foolscap	16½ x 26½
Double post, full size	18¾ x 30½
Double large post	22 x 34
Double medium	23 x 36
Double royal.	24 x 38

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Demy	18 x 24
Demy (cover)	20 x 25
Royal.	20½ x 27
Super royal	22 x 27
Music.	21 x 28
Imperial	22 x 30
Double foolscap	17 x 28
Double crown.	20 x 30
Double demy	24 x 36
Double medium.	23 x 36
Double royal	27 x 41
Double super royal	27 x 44
Plain paper	32 x 43
Quad crown	30 x 40
Quad Demy.	36 x 48
Quad royal	41 x 54

PAPER QUANTITIES.

24 sheets... 1 quire 20 quires... 1 ream

SIZES OF BROWN PAPERS.

Casing	46 x 36
Double Imperial	45 x 29.
Elephant.	34 x 24
Double four pound.	31 x 21
Imperial cap.	29 x 22
Haven cap.	26 x 21
Bag cap.	26 x 19½
Kent Cap	21 x 18

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

The following were among the inquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., during the week ending September 30th., 1910:—

A firm in the English Midlands manufacturing enamelling and japanning stoves, double-cased, heated by either town, producer or Mond gas, and also by the high pressure water system, wish to get into touch with Canadian buyers.

A correspondent in London is desirous of purchasing large quantities of straw for shipment to the Continent, and would like to hear from Canadian exporters.

A Liverpool firm wish to get into touch with parties in Canada open to represent them for the sale of new cereal food.

A London firm make inquiry for the names of Canadian firms mining Steatite, of which they wish to purchase supplies.

A London firm desire to appoint an agent in Canada for the sale of engineers' machine tools of all kinds, woodworking machinery, hydraulic presses, pumps, rivetters, etc.

A London firm one of whose partners will be in Montreal in November, are desirous of getting into touch with Canadian manufacturers of paper, wood pulp boards, etc., desiring to increase their trade in Great Britain.

A London firm manufacturing varnishes, japans and spirit varnishes; also printing inks for all climates, wish to appoint agents in the Maritime Provinces and in Western Canada and British Columbia.

A London firm of merchants having large dealings with the Orient are desirous of finding a market in Canada for Eastern produce of all kinds.

A London firm of lithographing and letter-press printers wish to get into touch with Canadian buyers of printed labels; also with firms requiring supplies of advertising matter.

A London correspondent wishes to get into touch with parties in Canada op-

en to take up the sale in the Dominion of water turbines, engines, etc.

An important English firm of steel manufacturers are desirous of getting into touch with Canadian importers of steel forgings, castings and stampings of every description.

A North of England firm manufacturing steam fittings such as valves, cocks, lubricators, etc., water fittings and plumbers' brasswork, wish to open up Canadian business connections, and are prepared to appoint an agent.

An English firm manufacturing hand, steam, electric and petrol cranes, traverses and turntables, capstans, tanks, water cranes and pumps, swing bridges, castings, contractors' and railway plant, wagons, concrete mixers, sluices for irrigation works, and refrigerating machinery, are seeking to extend their business in Canada for which purpose a Director is now visiting the Dominion.

From the branch for City Trade Inquiries,

73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

A firm in Brisbane, Australia, ask to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of maple butchers' skewers.

A representative is wanted for the whole of Canada to undertake the sale of ladies' blouses, aprons and all classes of whitewear, handkerchiefs, white shirtings, prints, coloured woven goods, dyed goods and velveteens. One with headquarters in Montreal preferred. A principal of the firm inquiring will be in Montreal in January.

A North of England firm importing Canadian mica and manufactures, including hard and flexible mica, mica washers and small tubes, ground mica, etc., would be pleased to get into communication with manufacturers of electrical appliances, ebonite and wall papers, and other buyers of mica.

—Ottawa clearing house total for week ending Oct. 6, 1910, \$4,142,320; 1909, \$3,827,930.

MOTORING EXPENSES HIGH IN ENGLAND.

Driving a high-powered motor car in England is now an expensive amusement, says the "Boston Transcript," for under the new finance act, which has recently gone into effect a license for a car of more than sixty horse-power costs \$210. By the new law the charge for licenses is graded according to horse-power, as is the practice in Massachusetts, but the classification is more detailed, and the charges much higher than here. The new English license rates are as follows:—

Motor cycle or tricycle \$5; motor cars under 6½ horse-power, \$10.50; 6½ to 12 horse-power \$15.75; 12 to 16 horse-power, \$21; 16 to 26 horse-power \$31.50; 26 to 33 horse-power \$42; 33 to 40 horse-power \$52.50; 40 to 60 horse-power \$105; over 60 horse-power \$210. Although this law has been in effect only a few weeks it has resulted in an increased demand for low-powered cars, and it is reported that many high-powered machines have been put on the market at very low prices. The old system of licensing was graded according to the weight of cars, the price being \$10.50 and for a car from one to two tons in weight being \$21.

The net proceeds of the automobile licenses, which it is estimated will be large, will be applied, together with the gasoline duties for road improvement. Medical practitioners who keep motor-cars for use in connection with their profession are entitled to a reduction of one-half of the license fees.

ELECTRICITY AND PLANTS.

E. D. Arnaud, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, says:—The application of electricity in the promotion of plant growth has already been referred to in a report from this office, and it will no doubt be more or less interesting to agriculturists and horticulturists throughout Canada to read the results of some remarkable experiments in the use of electricity as described by Mr. J. H. Priestly, lecturer in botany at Bristol University in an address before the Royal Horticultural Society at W st-

Sterling Exchange

Table for Converting Sterling Money into Dollars and Cents at the Par of Exchange (9 1/2 per cent premium).

£	Dollars.	£	Dollars.	£	Dollars.
1	4.86 66 7	36	175.20 00 0	71	345.53 33 3
2	9.73 33 3	37	180.06 66 7	72	350.40 00 0
3	14.60 00 0	38	184.93 33 3	73	355.26 66 7
4	19.46 66 7	39	189.80 00 0	74	360.13 33 3
5	24.33 33 3	40	194.66 66 7	75	365.00 00 0
6	29.20 00 0	41	199.53 33 3	76	369.86 66 7
7	34.06 66 7	42	204.40 00 0	77	374.73 33 3
8	38.93 33 3	43	209.26 66 7	78	379.60 00 0
9	43.80 00 0	44	214.13 33 3	79	384.46 66 7
10	48.66 66 7	45	219.00 00 0	80	389.33 33 3
11	53.53 33 3	46	223.86 66 7	81	394.20 00 0
12	58.40 00 0	47	228.73 33 3	82	399.06 66 7
13	63.26 66 7	48	233.60 00 0	83	403.93 33 3
14	68.13 33 3	49	238.46 66 7	84	408.80 00 0
15	73.00 00 0	50	243.33 33 3	85	413.66 66 7
16	77.86 66 7	51	248.20 00 0	86	418.53 33 3
17	82.73 33 3	52	253.06 66 7	87	423.40 00 0
18	87.60 00 0	53	257.93 33 3	88	428.26 66 7
19	92.46 66 7	54	262.80 00 0	89	433.13 33 3
20	97.33 33 3	55	267.66 66 7	90	438.00 00 0
21	102.20 00 0	56	272.53 33 3	91	442.86 66 7
22	107.06 66 7	57	277.40 00 0	92	447.73 33 3
23	111.93 33 3	58	282.26 66 7	93	452.60 00 0
24	116.80 00 0	59	287.13 33 3	94	457.46 66 7
25	121.66 66 7	60	292.00 00 0	95	462.33 33 3
26	126.53 33 3	61	296.86 66 7	96	467.20 00 0
27	131.40 00 0	62	301.73 33 3	97	472.06 66 7
28	136.26 66 7	63	306.60 00 0	98	476.93 33 3
29	141.13 33 3	64	311.46 66 7	99	481.80 00 0
30	146.00 00 0	65	316.33 33 3	100	486.66 66 7
31	150.86 66 7	66	321.20 00 0	200	972.33 33 3
32	155.73 33 3	67	326.06 66 7	300	1458.00 00 0
33	160.60 00 0	68	330.93 33 3	400	1944.00 00 0
34	165.46 66 7	69	335.80 00 0	500	2430.00 00 0
35	170.33 33 3	70	340.66 66 7	600	2916.00 00 0

Table for Converting Sterling Money into Dollars and Cents at the Par of Exchange (9 1/2 per cent premium).

s.d.	D'ls.	s.d.	D'ls.	s.d.	D'ls.	s.d.	D'ls.	s.d.	D'ls.
		4.0	0 97.3	8.0	1 94.7	12.0	2 92.0	16.0	3 89.3
1	0 02.0	1	0 99.4	1	1 96.7	1	2 94.0	1	3 91.4
2	0 04.1	2	1 01.4	2	1 98.7	2	2 96.1	2	3 93.4
3	0 06.1	3	1 03.4	3	2 00.8	3	2 98.1	3	3 95.4
4	0 08.1	4	1 05.4	4	2 02.8	4	3 00.1	4	3 97.4
5	0 10.1	5	1 07.5	5	2 04.8	5	3 02.1	5	3 99.5
6	0 12.2	6	1 09.5	6	2 06.8	6	3 04.2	6	4 01.5
7	0 14.2	7	1 11.5	7	2 08.9	7	3 06.2	7	4 03.5
8	0 16.2	8	1 13.6	8	2 10.9	8	3 08.2	8	4 05.6
9	0 18.3	9	1 15.6	9	2 12.9	9	3 10.3	9	4 07.6
10	0 20.3	10	1 17.6	10	2 14.9	10	3 12.3	10	4 09.6
11	0 22.3	11	1 19.6	11	2 17.0	11	3 14.3	11	4 11.6
12	0 24.3	12	1 21.7	12	2 19.0	12	3 16.3	12	4 13.7
13	0 26.4	13	1 23.7	13	2 21.0	13	3 18.4	13	4 15.7
14	0 28.4	14	1 25.7	14	2 23.1	14	3 20.4	14	4 17.7
15	0 30.4	15	1 27.8	15	2 25.1	15	3 22.4	15	4 19.8
16	0 32.4	16	1 29.8	16	2 27.1	16	3 24.4	16	4 21.8
17	0 34.5	17	1 31.8	17	2 29.1	17	3 26.5	17	4 23.8
18	0 36.5	18	1 33.8	18	2 31.2	18	3 28.5	18	4 25.8
19	0 38.5	19	1 35.9	19	2 33.2	19	3 30.5	19	4 27.9
20	0 40.6	20	1 37.9	20	2 35.2	20	3 32.6	20	4 29.9
21	0 42.6	21	1 39.9	21	2 37.3	21	3 34.6	21	4 31.9
22	0 44.6	22	1 41.9	22	2 39.3	22	3 36.6	22	4 33.9
23	0 46.6	23	1 44.0	23	2 41.3	23	3 38.6	23	4 36.0
24	0 48.7	24	1 46.0	24	2 43.3	24	3 40.7	24	4 38.0
25	0 50.7	25	1 48.0	25	2 45.4	25	3 42.7	25	4 40.0
26	0 52.7	26	1 50.1	26	2 47.4	26	3 44.7	26	4 42.1
27	0 54.8	27	1 52.1	27	2 49.4	27	3 46.8	27	4 44.1
28	0 56.8	28	1 54.1	28	2 51.4	28	3 48.8	28	4 46.1
29	0 58.8	29	1 56.1	29	2 53.5	29	3 50.8	29	4 48.1
30	0 60.8	30	1 58.2	30	2 55.5	30	3 52.8	30	4 50.2
31	0 62.9	31	1 60.2	31	2 57.5	31	3 54.9	31	4 52.2
32	0 64.9	32	1 62.2	32	2 59.6	32	3 56.9	32	4 54.2
33	0 66.9	33	1 64.3	33	2 61.6	33	3 58.9	33	4 56.3
34	0 68.9	34	1 66.3	34	2 63.6	34	3 60.9	34	4 58.3
35	0 71.0	35	1 68.3	35	2 65.6	35	3 63.0	35	4 60.3
36	0 73.0	36	1 70.3	36	2 67.7	36	3 65.0	36	4 62.3
37	0 75.0	37	1 72.4	37	2 69.7	37	3 67.0	37	4 64.4
38	0 77.1	38	1 74.4	38	2 71.7	38	3 69.1	38	4 66.4
39	0 79.1	39	1 76.4	39	2 73.8	39	3 71.1	39	4 68.4
40	0 81.1	40	1 78.4	40	2 75.8	40	3 73.1	40	4 70.4
41	0 83.1	41	1 80.5	41	2 77.8	41	3 75.1	41	4 72.5
42	0 85.2	42	1 82.5	42	2 79.8	42	3 77.2	42	4 74.5
43	0 87.2	43	1 84.5	43	2 81.9	43	3 79.2	43	4 76.5
44	0 89.2	44	1 86.6	44	2 83.9	44	3 81.2	44	4 78.6
45	0 91.3	45	1 88.6	45	2 85.9	45	3 83.3	45	4 80.6
46	0 93.3	46	1 90.6	46	2 87.9	46	3 85.3	46	4 82.6
47	0 95.3	47	1 92.6	47	2 90.0	47	3 87.3	47	4 84.6

£	s.	d.
1	0	4 1/4
2	0	8 2/4
3	0	12 4
4	0	16 5 1/4
5	1	0 6 1/2
6	1	4 8
7	1	8 9 1/4
8	1	12 10 1/2
9	1	16 11 3/4
10	2	1 1 1/4
11	2	5 2 1/2
12	2	9 3 3/4
13	2	13 5
14	2	17 6 1/2
15	3	1 7 3/4
16	3	5 9
17	3	9 10 1/4
18	3	13 11 3/4
19	3	18 1
20	4	2 2 1/4
21	4	6 3 1/2
22	4	10 5
23	4	14 6 1/4
24	4	18 7 1/2
25	5	2 8
26	5	6 10 1/4
27	5	10 11 1/2
28	5	15 0 3/4
29	5	19 2 1/4
30	6	3 3 1/2
31	6	7 4 3/4
32	6	11 6
33	6	15 7 1/2
34	6	19 8 3/4
35	7	3 10
36	7	7 11 1/4
37	7	12 0 3/4
38	7	16 2
39	8	0 3 1/4
40	8	4 4 1/2
41	8	8 6
42	8	12 7 1/4
43	8	16 8 1/2
44	9	0 9 3/4
45	9	4 11 1/4
46	9	8 12 1/2
47	9	13 1 3/4
48	9	17 3
49	10	1 4 1/2
50	10	5 5 3/4

minister recently. He is reported to have said:

"As far back as 1875, a machine for a perpetual electrical garden was in use, and since then various kinds of apparatus had been invented for the collection and distribution of electricity among plants, it having been proved that the tiny electrical sparks running through the plants undoubtedly increased their fertility. The most successful modern experiments had been conducted at Bristol and Evesham. One of the first experiments was the electrification of 20 acres of growing wheat. The current was conducted by wire from the

generating station to the plants, which and there passed to a very high voltage before entering an overhead line of wires attached to poles ten feet high. Keeping near the wire to the ground, the current passed through the plants and so completed the circuit. There was a difference in the colour of electrified and non-electrified wheat, the former being darker green in consequence of the plant obtaining more nitrogen, and the increase in yield in one case amounted to 29 per cent. In other experiments cucumber plants gave an increased yield of 17 per cent, strawberry plants 81 per cent in the first year and 26 per cent in

the fifth year, and marginals 18 per cent.

The apparatus had also been successfully introduced into green houses. Mr. Priddy thought the process was capable of great development, and expressed the hope that more experiments would be made in this country. There was one installation in Scotland, and eight in Germany, and many in various parts of Europe. The effect of electricity on plants was to accelerate and increase their growth, and in some way improve their health, and make them better able to resist disease. The precise action of the electric current was not yet fully understood."

FOREIGN

The foreign Bureau of Ma series of reports showing changes in commodities. It appears changes in Hungary, Rouca, and Peru. report regarding tria-Hungary t between that The changes in about reduced countries entit nation treatm

Sterling Exchange.

Tables for Computing Currency into Sterling Money at the Par of Exchange (9 1/2 per cent Premium).

D'ls.	Hundreds.			Hundreds.			Cts. s. d.		Cts. s. d.		Cts. s. d.		Cts. s. d.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	¢	s.	¢	s.	¢	s.	¢	s.	
3 89.3	1	0	4 1/4	20	10	11 1/2	51	16	9	7	1047	18	10 3/4	2	
3 91.4	2	0	8 2/4	41	1	11	52	10	13	8 1/2	1068	9	10 3/4	3	
3 93.4	3	0	12 4	61	12	10 1/2	53	10	17	9 3/4	1089	0	9 3/4	4	
3 95.4	4	0	16 5 1/4	82	3	10	54	11	1	11	1109	11	9 3/4	5	
3 97.4	5	1	0 6 1/2	102	14	9 1/2	55	11	6	0 1/4	1150	2	8 3/4	6	
3 99.5	6	1	4 8	123	5	9	56	11	10	1 3/4	1150	15	8 1/2	7	
4 01.5	7	1	8 9 1/4	143	16	8 1/2	57	11	14	3	1171	4	8	8	
4 03.5	8	1	12 10 1/2	164	7	8	58	11	18	4 1/4	1191	15	7 1/2	9	
4 05.5	9	1	16 11 3/4	184	18	7 1/2	59	12	2	5 1/2	1212	6	7	10	
4 07.5	10	2	1 1 1/4	205	9	7	60	12	6	7	1232	17	6 1/2	11	
4 09.5	11	2	5 2 1/2	226	0	6 1/2	61	12	10	8 1/4	1253	8	6	12	
4 11.5	12	2	9 3 3/4	246	11	6	62	12	14	9 1/2	1273	19	5 1/2	13	
4 13.7	13	2	13 5	267	2	5 1/2	63	12	18	10 3/4	1294	10	5	14	
4 15.7	14	2	17 6 1/2	287	13	5	64	13	3	0 1/4	1315	1	4 1/2	15	
4 17.7	15	3	1 7 3/4	308	4	4 1/2	65	13	7	1 1/2	1335	12	4	16	
4 19.8	16	3	5 9	328	15	4	66	13	11	2 3/4	1356	3	3 1/2	17	
4 21.8	17	3	9 10 1/4	349	6	3 1/2	67	13	15	4	1	16	3	1/2	18
4 23.8	18	3	13 11 3/4	369	17	3	68	13	19	5 1/2	139	5	2 1/2	19	
4 25.8	19	3	18 1	390	8	2 1/4	69	13	23	6 3/4	1417	16	2	20	
4 27.9	20	4	2 2 1/4	410	19	2 1/4	70	14	7	8	1438	7	1 1/2	21	
4 29.9	21	4	6 3 1/2	431	10	1 3/4	71	14	11	9 1/4	1458	18	1	22	
4 31.9	22	4	10 5	452	1	1 1/4	72	14	15	10 1/4	1479	9	0 1/2	23	
4 33.9	23	4	14 6 1/4	472	12	0 3/4	73	15	0	0	1500	0	0	24	
4 36.0	24	4	18 7 1/2	493	3	0 1/4	74	15	4	1 1/4	1520	10	1 1/2	25	
4 38.0	25	5	2 9	513	13	1 1/4	75	15	8	2 1/4	1541	1	1 1/2	26	
4 40.0	26	5	6 10 1/4	534	4	1 1/4	76	15	12	4	1561	12	10 3/4	27	
4 42.1	27	5	10 11 1/2	554	15	10 3/4	77	15	16	5 3/4	1582	3	10	28	
4 44.1	28	5	15 0 3/4	575	6	10 3/4	78	16	0	6 3/2	1602	14	9 1/2	29	
4 46.1	29	5	19 2 1/4	595	17	9 3/4	79	16	4	8	1623	5	9	30	
4 48.1	30	6	3 3 1/2	616	8	9 1/4	80	16	8	9 1/2	1643	16	8 1/2	31	
4 50.2	31	6	7 4 3/4	636	19	8 3/4	81	16	12	10 1/2	1664	7	8	32	
4 52.2	32	6	11 6	657	10	8 1/4	82	16	16	11 3/4	1684	18	7 1/2	33	
4 54.2	33	6	15 7 1/2	678	1	7 3/4	83	17	1	1 1/4	1705	9	7	34	
4 56.3	34	6	19 8 3/4	698	12	7 1/4	84	17	5	2 1/2	1726	0	6 1/2	35	
4 58.3	35	7	3 10	719	3	6 3/4	85	17	9	3 3/4	1746	11	6	36	
4 60.3	36	7	7 11 1/4	739	14	6 1/4	86	17	13	5	1767	2	5 1/2	37	
4 62.3	37	7	12 0 3/4	760	5	5 3/4	87	17	17	6 1/2	1787	13	5	38	
4 64.4	38	7	16 2	780	16	5 1/4	88	18	1	7 3/4	1808	4	4 1/2	39	
4 66.4	39	8	0 3 1/4	801	7	4 3/4	89	18	5	9	1828	15	4	40	
4 68.4	40	8	4 4 1/2	821	18	4 1/4	90	18	9	10 1/4	1849	6	3 1/2	41	
4 70.4	41	8	8 6	842	9	3 3/4	91	18	13	11 1/4	1870	17	3	42	
4 72.5	42	8	12 7 1/4	862	0	3 1/4	92	18	17	1	1890	8	2 1/4	43	
4 74.5	43	8	16 8 1/2	883	11	2 3/4	93	19	2	2 1/4	1910	19	2 1/4	44	
4 76.5	44	9	0 9 3/4	904	2	2 1/4	94	19	6	3 1/2	1931	10	1 1/4	45	
4 78.6	45	9	4 11 1/4	924	13	1 3/4	95	19	10	5	1952	1	1 1/4	46	
4 80.6	46	9	8 0 1/2	945	4	1 1/4	96	19	14	6 1/2	1972	12	9	47	
4 82.6	47	9	13 1 3/4	965	15	0 3/4	97	19	18	7 3/4	1993	3	0 1/4	48	
4 84.6	48	9	17 3	986	6	0 1/4	98	20	2	9	2013	13	1 1/4	49	
	49	10	1 4 1/2	1007	16	1 1/4	99	20	6	10 3/4	2034	4	1 1/4	50	
	50	10	5 5 3/4	1027	7	1 1/4	100	20	10	11 3/4	2054	15	10 3/4	51	

TABLE OF DAYS FOR COMPUTING INTEREST.

To Find the Number of Days from any Day of any one Month to the same Day of any other Month.

From	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
To Jan	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
Feb	31	365	337	306	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	32
March	59	28	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May	120	89	61	30	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151
June	151	120	92	61	31	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
July	181	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	273	243	213
Aug.	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	243
Sept.	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	274
Oct.	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	304
Nov.	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
Dec.	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

N.B.—In leap year, if the last day of February comes between, add one day to the number in the table.

EXAMPLE:—How many days from May 10th to Sept. 13th? From the above table we get 123; add 3 for difference between 10 and 13, and we get 126, the number of days required.

FOREIGN TARIFF CHANGES.

The foreign tariff section of the U.S. Bureau of Manufactures has received a series of reports from different countries showing changes in the tariffs of those countries affecting many lines of commodities. In the most recent list appears changes in the tariffs of Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Australia, Jamaica, and Peru. Reference is made in the report regarding tariff changes in Austria-Hungary to a new commercial treaty between that country and Roumania. The changes in duties by this tariff bring about reduced rates on imports from all countries entitled to the most favoured nation treatment including the United

States. These changes effect the rates on imports into Roumania. A long list of articles undergoing reductions are the following:—Glue, from 3 to 20 lei per 100 kilos (len, \$0.19; kilo, 2.246 lbs.); natural mineral water, from 2.40 to 0.10 lei per 100 kilos; bottles of white glass for carbonated beverages, with glass-ball stoppers, from 15 to 10 lei per 100 kilos. In the changes affecting the tariff rates on imports into Jamaica the duties on oil have been reduced as follows:—On castor oil, in tins or in bulk, per imperial gallon, from 9 to 5d; cottonseed oil, per imperial gallon, from 9 to 5d. Similar reduction is made on oils

not otherwise enumerated in the tariff (not including medicinal, essential and perfumed oils). In the report regarding tariff changes in Peru, a new customs tariff went into effect on July 1, which has been transmitted to the Bureau of Manufactures there. The duty on paraffin is retained the same as in the old tariff of 12 sol per kilo; tallow, rendered, 1.20 sols per 100 kilos; the same, raw, 1 sol per 100 kilos; lard in cans, 5.25 centavos per kilo; in barrels, 5 centavos per kilo. From January 1, 1911, the duty on lard will be 3.25 and 3 centavos, respectively. The new rate on Old Tom gin is 45 centavos per liter.

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
DRUGS & CHEMICALS—	
Acid, Carbolic, Cryst. med.	0 30 0 35
Aloes, Cape	2 16 0 18
Alum	1 50 1 75
Borax, xtls.	0 04 0 06
Brom. Potass	0 35 0 45
Camphor, Ref. Rings	0 80 0 9
Camphor, Ref. oz. ck.	0 90 0 95
Citric Acid	0 37 0 45
Citrate Magnesia, lb.	0 25 0 44
Cocaine Hyd. oz.	3 00 3 50
Copperas, per 100 lbs.	0 75 0 80
Cream Tartar	0 22 0 25
Epsom Salts	1 25 1 75
Glycerine	0 00 0 25
Gum Arabic, per lb.	0 15 0 40
Gum Trag	0 50 1 00
Insect Powder, lb.	0 35 0 4
Insect Powder, per keg. lb.	0 24 0 30
Menthol, lb.	3 50 4 00
Morphia	2 75 3 00
Oil Peppermint, lb.	3 10 3 90
Oil, Lemon	0 00 2 00
Opium	6 00 6 50
Oxalic Acid	0 08 0 11
Potash Bichromate	0 10 0 14
Potash, Iodide	2 75 3 20
Quinine	0 25 0 26
Straychnine	0 70 0 78
Tartaric Acid	0 28 0 30
Licorice.—	
Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes	2 00
Ame Licorice Pellets, case	2 00
Licorice Lozenges, 1 and 5 lb. cans.	1 50

Cote Bros & Burritt,

ELEVATOR BUILDERS.
 MILLWRIGHTS and MACHINISTS.
 52 Conde St., Montreal.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The regular weekly statement of railroad gross earnings still shows a small increase as compared with last year, and as earnings at that time were very large the report may be considered fairly satisfactory. The total of all United States roads reporting so far for the month of September aggregates \$36,877,349, an increase as compared with the earnings of the same roads for the corresponding period a year ago of 3.2 per cent. The increase, though small, is remarkably well distributed among all the leading roads reporting, and instances where losses are made are extremely few. All the large systems in the South make gains, among them Louisville and Nashville, Southern, Central of Georgia, and Mobile and Ohio; and in the West and Southwest Colorado and Southern, Missouri Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, St. Louis Southwestern and others. In the following table are given the earnings of all United States roads reporting to date for the month of September and the increases as compared with the earnings of the same roads for the corresponding period a year ago; also for the same roads in the two preceding months, together with the percentages of gain over last year:—

	Per	Gain, Cent.
Sept.	\$36,877,349	\$1,140,528 3.2
Aug.	37,425,927	3,434,458 10.1
July	33,010,081	2,345,358 7.6

DOMINION FINANCES.

The financial statement of the Dominion to the 30th of September, the first half of the fiscal year, which has just been issued shows a total revenue in September of \$10,317,823 as against \$8,853,659 in the corresponding month of last year. For the six months now ended the revenue aggregated \$56,148,193, as compared with \$47,353,819 in the first six months of last year. It is evident that the total revenue will substantially exceed the hundred million mark as the heavy months are to come. The total expenditure on consolidated account in September was \$7,562,655, as against \$5,210,213 in September last, while for the six months the total is \$35,108,672. In the corresponding period it was \$31,563,393. The big items of revenue in the half-year were: Customs \$36,185,416; Excise, \$7,898,552; Public Works \$5,607,145; and Post Office \$3,675,060. The expenditure on capital account in September was \$3,268,685, and for the half-year \$12,430,136.

The total gross debt of the Dominion

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
HEAVY CHEMICALS:—	
Bleaching Powder	1 50 2 40
Blue Vitriol	0 05 0 07
Brimstone	2 00 2 50
Caustic Soda	2 25 2 50
Soda Ash	1 50 2 50
Soda Bicarb.	1 75 2 20
Sal. Soda	0 80 0 85
Sal. Soda Concentrated	1 50 2 00
DYESTUFFS—	
Archil, con.	0 27 0 31
Cutch	0 08
Ex. Logwood	1 75 2 50
Chip Logwood	1 50 1 75
Indigo (Bengal)	0 70 1 00
Indigo (Madras)	0 00 0 00
Gambier	0 09 1 00
Madder	0 80 0 90
Sumac	0 30 0 52
Tin Crystals	0 07 0 08
FISH—	
New Haddies, boxes, per lb.	5 50 5 75
Labrador Herrings, half brls.	3 00 3 25
Mackerel, No. 1 pails	2 00
Green Cod, No. 1	6 00
Green Cod, large	6 50
Green Cod, small	4 50
Salmon, brls., Lab. No. 1	18 00
Salmon, half brls.	7 00
Salmon, British Columbia, brls.	7 00
Salmon, British Columbia, half brls.	7 00
Boneless Fish	0 05 0 06
Boneless Cod	0 05 0 06
Skinless Cod, case	0 40 5 7
Herring, boxes	0 16 0 17
FLOUR—	
Choice Spring Wheat Patents	0 00 5 80
Seconds	0 00 5 30
Manitoba Wheat Patents	0 00 5 30
Winter Wheat Patents	5 25 5 50
Straight Roller	4 75 5 00
Straight bags	2 15 2 25
Extras	1 75 1 80
Rolled Oats	0 00 4 95
Corneal, brl.	3 15 3 20
Bran, in bags	20 50 21 00
Shorts, in bags	0 00 22 00
Moullie	38 00 34 0
Mixed Grades	26 00 29 00
FARM PRODUCTS—	
Butter—	
Creamery	0 24 0 24
Creamery, Seconds	0 28 0 28
Townships dairy	0 00 0 00
Western Dairy	0 00 0 00
Manitoba Dairy	0 00 0 00
Fresh Rolls	0 00 0 00
Cheese—	
Finest Western white	0 11 0 11
Finest Western, coloured	0 11 0 11
Eastern	0 11 0 11
Eggs—	
Strictly Fresh	0 23 0 24
New Laid, No. 1	0 19 0 19
New Laid, No. 2	0 18 0 14
Selected	0 00 0 25
No. 1 Canded	0 00 0 00
No. 2 Canded	0 00 0 00
Sundries—	
Potatoes, per bag	0 60 0 75
Honey, White Clover, comb	0 14 0 15
Honey, extracted	0 10 0 11
Beans—	
Prime	0 00 0 00
Best hand-picked	2 00 2 10
GROCERIES—	
Sugars—	
Standard Granulated, barrels	5 00
Bags, 100 lbs.	4 15
Ex. Ground, in barrels	5 40
Ex. Ground in boxes	5 40
Powdered, in barrels	5 20
Powdered, in boxes	5 40
Paris Lumps, in barrels	5 75
Paris Lumps in half barrels	5 85
Branded Yellows	4 65
Molasses, in puncheons, Moutt	0 33 0 38
Molasses, in barrels	0 32 0 42
Molasses in half barrels	0 35 0 43
Evaporated Apples	0 08 0 08

WHOLESALE

Name	
Raisins—	
Sultanas	...
Loose Musc.	...
Layers, London	...
Con. Cluster	...
Extra Desert	...
Royal Buckingham	...
Valencia, Select	...
Valencia, Layer	...
Currants	...
Filtras	...
Patras	...
Vostizzas	...
Prunes, California	...
Prunes, French	...
Figs, in bags	...
Figs, new layer	...
Bosnia Prunes	...
Rice—	
Standard B.	...
Grade C.	...
Patna, per 100 lb.	...
Pot Barley, bag	...
Pearl Barley, pe	...
Tapioca, pearl	...
Seed Tapioca.	...
Corn, 2 lb tins	...
Peas, 2 lb. tins	...
Salmon, 4 doz	...
Tomatoes, per c	...
String Beans	...
Salt—	
Windsor 1 lb.	...
Windsor 3 lb. 10	...
Windsor 5 lb. 6	...
Windsor 7 lb. 4	...
Windsor 200 lb.	...
Coarse delivered	...
Butter Salt, bag	...
Butter Salt, brl	...
Cheese Salt, bag	...
Cheese Salt, brl	...
Coffees—	
Sea brand, 2 lb	...
1 lb.	...
Old Government	...
Pure Mocho	...
Pure Maracaibo	...
Pure Jamaica	...
Pure Santos	...
Fancy Rio	...
Pure Rio	...
Teas—	
Young Hysons,	...
Young Hysons,	...
Japans	...
Congou	...
Ceylon	...
Indian	...
HARDWARE	
Antimony	...
Tin, Block, L.	...
Tin, Block, Stra	...
Tin, Strips, per	...
Copper, ingot,	...
Cut Nail Schee	...
Base price, per	...
40d, 50d, 60d	...
Extras—over and	...
Coil Chain—No.	...
No.	...
No.	...
1/4	...
5-16	...
3/8	...
7-16	...
Coil Chain No.	...
9-16	...
%	...
%	...
% a	...
Galvanized Staj	...
100 lb. box, 1 1/2	...
Bright, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4	...
Galvanized Iron	...
Queen's Head, or	...
Comet, do., 28	...
Iron Horse Sho	...
No. 2 and larger	...
No. 1 and small	...
Bar Iron per 10	...
Am. Sheet Steel,	...
Am. Sheet Steel,	...
Am. Sheet Steel,	...
Am. Sheet Steel,	...
Am. Sheet Steel,	...
Boiler plates, iron	...
Boiler plates, iron	...
Hoop Iron, base	...
Band Canadian 1	...
base of Band in	...

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Raisins—	
Sultanas	0 08 0 11
Loose Musc.	0 09 0 10
Layers, London ..	0 00 2 20
Con. Cluster	0 00 2 20
Extra Desert	0 00 2 40
Royal Buckingham ..	0 05 2 90
Valencia, Selected ..	0 06 0 06 1/2
Valencia, Layers	0 06 1/2 0 07
Currants	0 07 0 08
Filatras	0 07 0 08 1/2
Patras	0 06 1/2 0 09
Vostizas	0 05 0 10
Prunes, California ..	0 05 0 06
Prunes, French	0 07 1/2 0 11
Figs, in bags	0 07 1/2 0 11
Figs, new layers	0 07 1/2 0 11
Bosnia Prunes	0 07 1/2
Rice—	
Standard B.	2 67 2 82
Grade C.	2 57 2 77
Patna, per 100 lbs. ..	3 95 4 05
Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs. ..	2 00 2 25
Pearl Barley, per lb. ..	0 08 1/2 0 04
Tapioca, pearl, per lb. ..	0 06
Seed Tapioca	0 05 0 06
Corn, 2 lb tins	0 80 1 00
Peas, 2 lb. tins	0 95 1 45
Salmon, 4 dozen case. ..	0 95 2 05
Tomatoes, per dozen ..	0 90 0 95
String Beans	0 80 0 85
Salt—	
Windsor 1 lb., bags gross ..	1 54
Windsor 3 lb. 100 bags in brl. ..	3 00
Windsor 5 lb. 60 bags	2 90
Windsor 7 lb. 42 bags	2 80
Windsor 200 lb.	1 14
Coarse delivered Montreal 1 bag ..	0 60
Coarse delivered Montreal 5 bags ..	0 57 1/2
Butter Salt, bag, 200 lbs.	1 55
Butter Salt, brls., 280 lbs.	2 10
Cheese Salt, bags 200 lbs.	1 55
Cheese Salt, brls., 280 lbs.	2 10
Coffees—	
Seal brand, 2 lb. cans	0 32
1 lb. cans	0 33
Old Government—Java	0 31
Pure Mocho	0 24
Pure Maracabo	0 18
Pure Jamaica	0 17 1/2
Pure Santos	0 17 1/2
Fancy Rio	0 16
Pure Rio	0 15
Teas—	
Young Hysons, common	0 18 0 28
Young Hysons, best grade	0 32 0 36
Japans	0 22 0 40
Congou	0 21 0 35
Ceylon	0 22 0 35
Indian	0 22 0 35
HARDWARE—	
Antimony	0 10
Tin, Block, L. and F. per lb.	0 32
Tin, Block, Straits, per lb.	0 33
Tin, Strips, per lb.	0 18
Copper, Ingot, per lb.	0 18 0 21
Cut Nail Schedule—	
Base price, per keg	2 40 Base
40d, 50d, 60d and 70d, Nails ..	
Extras—over and above 30d	0 09 1/2
Coil Chain—No. 6	0 07 1/2
No. 5	0 06 1/2
No. 4	0 06
No. 3	0 06
1/2 inch	0 06
5-16 inch	5 10
3/8 inch	4 25
7-16 inch	3 55
Coil Chain No. 1/2	3 25
9-16	3 20
5/8	2 15
3/4	2 15
7/8 and 1 inch	3 15
Galvanized Staples—	
100 lb. box, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4	2 85
Bright, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4	
Galvanized Iron—	
Queen's Head, or equal gauge 28 ..	4 10 4 35
Comet, do., 28 gauge	3 85 4 10
Iron Horse Shoes—	
No. 2 and larger	3 50
No. 1 and smaller	3 75
Bar Iron per 100 lbs.	1 80
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 18 ..	2 40
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 20 ..	2 40
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 22 ..	2 45
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 24 ..	2 45
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 26 ..	2 55
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 28 ..	2 70
Boiler plates, iron, 1/4 inch	2 50
Boiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch	2 50
Hoop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger ..	2 25
Band Canadian 1 to 6 in., 30c; over ..	
base of Band iron, smaller size ..	1 85



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Ice Pier at L'Assomption, P.Q." will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m., on Wednesday, October 12, 1910, for the construction of a concrete Ice Pier, opposite L'Assomption, in the County of L'Assomption.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Merchants Bank Building, St. James Street, Montreal, and on application to the Postmaster at L'Assomption.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of Seven Hundred Dollars (\$700.00), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 13, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

is now \$483,221,045. as against \$477,471,565 at the same time last year. The net debt on the 30th of September was \$328,318,455 and on the 31st of August \$327,245,552, an increase of \$977,902.

The increase of nearly ten millions in the revenues for the first half-year is taken as indicating prosperous economic conditions, but there is a somewhat proportionate increase in the expenditures. On public works, railways and canals, the outlay in the six months was \$11,728,374 as compared with \$10,959,033 in the corresponding half-year.

FRUIT OUTLOOK.

The report of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture for September says that the quality of the apple crop, speaking generally, is very uneven, due probably to the difference in the

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Canada Plates—	
Full polish	5 60
Ordinary, 52 sheets	2 50
Ordinary, 60 sheets	2 55
Ordinary, 75 sheets	2 60
Black Iron Pipe, 1/4 inch	0 00
1/2 inch	0 00
3/4 inch	2 58
1 inch	3 10
1 1/4 inch	4 40
1 1/2 inch	6 00
2 inch	7 15
Per 100 feet net.—	
2 inch	10 00
Steel cast per lb., Black Diamond ..	0 07 1/2
Steel, Spring, 100 lbs.	2 60
Steel, Tire, 100 lbs.	2 00
Steel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs.	1 95
Steel, Toe Calk	2 50
Steel, Machinery	2 75
Steel, Harrow Tooth	2 05
Tin Plates—	
1C Coke, 14 x 20	4 00
1C Charcoal, 14 x 20	4 25
1X Charcoal	5 00
Terne Plate 1C, 20 x 28	6 90
Russian Sheet Iron	0 09 0 10
Lion & Crown, tinned sheets ..	
22 and 24-gauge, case lots	7 85
26 gauge	7 85
Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs.	5 50 5 75
Sheet	6 50
Shot, 100 lbs., 750 less 25 per cent. ..	0 00
Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	7c per lb. less 25 p.c.
Zinc—	
Spelter, per 100 lbs.	6 00
Sheet zinc	0 06 1/2 0 06 1/2
Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs.—	
8 to 16 gauge	2 35 0 00
18 to 20 gauge	2 05 0 00
22 to 24 gauge	2 10 0 00
26 gauge	2 20 0 00
28 gauge	2 35 0 00
Wire—	
Plain galvanized, No. 5	Per 100 lbs.
do do No. 6, 7, 8.	2 80
do do No. 9	2 75
do do No. 10	2 80
do do No. 11	2 85
do do No. 12	2 45
do do No. 13	2 55
do do No. 14	3 15
do do No. 15	0 00
do do No. 16	0 00
Barbed Wire, Montreal	0 00
Spring Wire, per 100, 1.25	2 50
Net extra	
Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9 ..	2 35 base
ROPE—	
Sisal, base	
do 7-16 and up	0 09 1/2
do 3/4	
do 3-16	
Manilla, 7-16 and larger	0 10 1/2
do 3/4	
do 1/4 to 5-16	
Lath yarn	0 08
WIRE NAILS—	
2d extra	0 00
2d f extra	0 00
3d extra	0 00
4d and 5d extra	0 00
6d and 7d extra	0 00
8d and 9d extra	0 00
10d and 12d extra	0 00
16d and 20d extra	0 00
20d and 60d extra	0 00
Base	2 30 Base
BUILDING PAPER—	
Dry Sheeting, roll	30
Tarred Sheeting, roll	40
HIDES—	
Montreal Green Hides—	
Montreal, No. 1	0 00 0 10
Montreal, No. 2	0 00 0 09
Montreal, No. 3	0 00 0 08
Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured and inspected	
Sheepskins	0 00
Clips	
Lambskins	0 35 0 40
Calfskins, No. 1	0 00 0 14
do No. 2	0 00 0 12
Horse Hides	1 75
Tallow rendered	0 06 0 07 1/2

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table of wholesale prices for various goods including leather, matches, oils, petrol, glass, and paints.

treatment of the orchards. In most cases where the trees have been properly loaded after a good crop of clean fruit is the result. Early apples were light in southern Ontario, with fall apples better and the winter variety scarce. The orchards of the North...

In regard to other fruits, pears and peaches are reported medium to full crop; plums, not large; blueberries and currants, average; cranberries, light to medium; blackberries, a failure or only a light crop nearly everywhere; grapes, medium to full; tomatoes, no surplus.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family...

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any Agency, on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES:—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

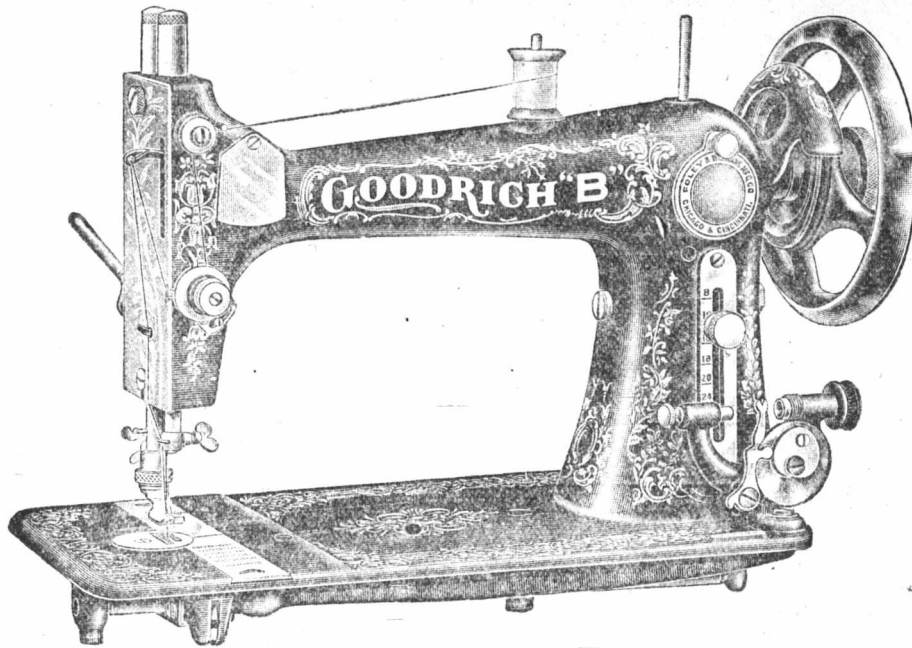
Table of wholesale prices for various goods including glue, wool, wines, liquors, spirits, and porters.



Canadian Insu... Name of... British American Canada Life... Confederation Western Assurance Guarantee Co.

BRITISH AN Quotations on

Table of British and American share quotations with columns for Shares and Dividend.



WE MAKE HIGH GRADE FAMILY

Sewing Machines

FOR THE MERCHANT'S TRADE.

Write us for Prices and Terms.

We Can Interest You.

Foley & Williams Mfg. Co.

FACTORY & GENERAL OFFICE:
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ALL MACHINES FOR CANADA SHIPPED DUTY PAID FROM OUR WAREHOUSE AT GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Address all Correspondence to Chicago, Illinois.

Canadian Insurance Companies.—Stocks and Bonds.—Montreal Quotations Oct. 12, 1910.

Name of Company.	No. Shares	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine ..	15,000	3½-6 mos.	350	350	97
Canada Life	2,500	4-6 mos.	400	400	160
Confederation Life	10,000	7½-6 mos.	100	10	277
Western Assurance	25,000	5-6 mos.	40	20	80
Guarantee Co. of North America ..	13,372	2-3 mos.	50	50	160

SECURITIES.

	London Oct 1
British-Columbia, 1917, 4½ p.c.	101 108
1941, 3 p.c.	5 86
Canada, 4 per cent loan, 1910	102
3 per cent loan, 1938.	90½ 91½
Insc. Sh.	19½ 100½
2½ p.c. loan, 1947.	75 77½
Manitoba, 1910, 5 p.c. . . . .	.....

Shares RAILWAY & OTHER STOCKS

100 Atlantic & Nth. West 5 p.c. gua. 1st M. Bonds	116	118
10 Buffalo & Lake Huron £10 shr. . .	12½	13½
do. 5½ p.c. bonds	132	134
Can. Central 6 p.c. M. Bds. Int. guar. by Govt.	200	200½
Canadian Pacific, \$100.	105½	106½
Do. 5 p.c. bonds	107	109
Do. 4 p.c. deb. stock.	104	106
Do. 4 p.c. pref. stock	115	117
Algoma 5 p.c. bonds.	115	117
Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c. 1st M.	116	118
100 Grand Trunk of Can. ord. stock	27½	27½
100 2nd equip. mg. bds. 6 p.c.	111	118
100 1st pref. stock, 5 p.c.	110	112
100 2nd pref. stock	99	100
100 3rd pref. stock	57½	58½
100 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock.	125	127
100 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock.	101	102
100 Great Western shares, 5 p.c. . . .	123	125
100 M. of Canada Stg. 1st M., 5 p.c.	100	102
100 Montreal & Champlain 5 p.c. 1st mtg. bonds	103	105
Nor. of Canada. 4 p.c. deb. stock	101	103
100 Quebec Cent, 5 p.c. 1st inc. bds. T. G.&B., 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mtg.	101	103
100 Well., Grey & Bruce, 7 p.c. bds. 1st mtg. . . . .	.....	.....
100 St. Law. & Ott. 4 p.c. bonds. . . .	.....	.....
Municipal Loans.		
100 City of Lond., Ont., 1st pref. 5 p.c.	106	104
100 City of Montreal, stag., 5 p.c. . . .	82½	84½
100 City of Ottawa, red, 1913, 4½ p.c. .	100	102
100 City of Quebec, 3 p.c., 1937	99	101
redeem, 1923, 4 p.c.	92	94
100 City of Toronto, 4 p.c. 1922-23 3½ p.c., 1929.	99	101
5 p.c. gen. con. deb., 1919-20	92	94
4 p.c. stg. bonds . . . . .	.....	.....
100 City of Winnipeg deb. 1914, 5 p.c. Deb. script., 1907, 6 p.c. . . . .	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Companies.		
100 Canada Company	27	2
100 Canada North-West Land Co. . . .	102	104
100 Hudson Bay . . . . .	.....	.....
Banks.		
Bank of England	254	259
London County and Westminster . . .	20½	21½
Bank of British North America	75½	76½
Bank of Montreal . . . . .	.....	.....
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	204	211

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Quotations on the London Market. Market value per pound. Oct. 1, 1910

Shares	Dividend	NAME	Share	Paid	Closing Prices	
250,000	10s. per sh.	Alliance Assur.	20	2 1-6	10½	11
450,000	10s. per sh.	Do. (New)	1	1	12	12½
220,000	6s.	Atlas Fire & Life	10	24s	5½	5½
100,000	17½	British Law Fire, Life.	10	1	3½	4½
295,000	60	Commercial Union	10	1	17	17½
100,000	10s.	Employers' Liability	10	2	12½	12½
10,000	18½	Equity & Law	100	6	24½	25½
169,996	12½	Gen. Accident, Fire & Life	5	1½	2	2½
10,000	10	General Life	100	5	7½	7½
800,000	10	Guardian	10	5	10	10½
67,000	16 2-3	Indemnity Mar	15	3	7½	8½
50,000	16s.	Law Life	20	20	.....	.....
150,000	6s 6d per sh.	Law Union & Rock	10	12s	5½	5½
100,000	..	Legal Insurance.	5	1	.....	1 1-16
30,000	17s 6d per sh.	Legal & General Life	50	3	17½	17½
265,840 £	30	Liverpool, London & Globe	8t.	2	22½	23½
85,862	30	London.	25	12½	47½	48½
166,650	12	London & Lancashire Fire.	25	2½	24	25
10,000	15	London & Lancashire Life.	10	3	6½	6½
10,000	40s. per sh.	Marine.	25	4½	36½	37½
80,000	6	Merchants' M. L.	10	2½	3½	3½
110,000	35s 6d per sh.	North British & Mercantile	25	6½	38½	39½
800,000	37½	Northern	10	1	8½	8½
44,000	26s.	Norwich Union Fire	25	3	26	27
88,776	30	Phoenix	50	5	32	33
100,000	20	Railway Passen.	10	3	.....	.....
689,220 £	9	Royal Exc.	9t.	100	190	193
261,268	66 2-3	Royal Insurance.	10	1½	26	27
288,087	17½	Scot. Union & Nat. "A"	20	1	3½	3½
240,000	10s. per sh.	Sun Fire.	10	10s	11½	12½
48,000	10 2-3	Sun Life	10	7½	18½	19
300,000	30	Thames & Mer. Marine	20	3	6	6½
65,400	13	Union Mar., Life	20	9½	5½	6½
211,514	30	Yorkshire Fire & Life	5	½	5½	5½

RENT.
11 0 16
09 0 10
14
16 0 00
19 0 20
04 0 10
12 0 16
85 0 90
75 0 80
85 0 90
80 0 85
00 2 20
10 2 25
10 2 40
40 1 42
65 1 67
0 11
0 17
0 19
0 21
0 22
0 18
19 0 21
00 0 00
2 0 40
00 0 20
18 0 20
00 0 00
40 2 70
30 1 70
85 1 50
40 2 70
60 1 70
60 1 65
25 1 40
80 1 40
70 4 80
25 4 95
30 2 50
00 4 00
30 2 80
50 4 00
85 5 00
25 2 75
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12
50 12
25 10
50 11 00
50 10 50
00 11 50
00 15 00
00 5 85
25 8 00
00 9 50
30 1 40
30 1 40
25 7 50

North American Life Assurance Co.

"SOLID AS THE CONTINENT."

→1909←

JOHN L. BLAIKIE,
President.

TOTAL CASH INCOME... \$2,028,595.40

L. GOLDMAN, A.I.A., F.C.A.,
Managing Director.

TOTAL ASSETS... 10,490,464.90

E. GURNEY, J. K. OSBORNE,
Vice-Presidents.

NET SURPLUS to POLICYHOLDERS... 1,018,121.25

W. B. TAYLOR, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS... 789,520.41

Home Office, — — — Toronto.



Why Depend Upon Accident or the Caprice of

Some one else for advancement? Take up a work that will allow your abilities full scope. Sell Life Insurance for The Prudential.

Write us about an agency.

The PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Home Office, NEWARK, N.J.

WANTED.—Commercial Travellers for
A profitable side-line required by all
business men; no samples. Address,
in confidence, A.B.C., P.O. Box 605,
Montreal.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

1910 September 1910

Thu Fri Sat SUN Mon Tue Wed

1910 October 1910

Sat SUN Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

22 23 24 25 26 27 28

29 30 31

January, March, May, July, August, October, December, 31 Days.

April, June, September, November, 30 Days.

The P
HEAD

Capital and
Total Insura
Paid Policy

H. RUSSEL

G
B

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To TH

Date.....

INSURANCE.

The Federal Life ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, CANADA.

Capital and Assets \$ 4,513,949.53
 Total Insurance in force 21,049,322.31
 Paid Policyholders in 1909 347,274.43

Most Desirable Policy Contracts.

DAVID DEXTER,

President and Managing Director.

H. RUSSELL POPHAM,

Manager Montreal District.

Get the Best . . .

Do not place your insurance policy until you have learned all about the Guaranteed Investment Plan offered by

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

Head Office, - TORONTO.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company
—A. D. 1888.—

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President; W. R. Brock and John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Vice-Presidents; Robt. Bickerdike, M.P.; E. W. Cox; D. B. Hanna; Alex. Laird; Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D.; W. B. Meikle; Geo. A. Morrow; Augustus Myers; Frederic Nicholls; James Kerr Osborne; Sir Henry M. Pellatt; E. R. Wood.

W. B. MEIKLE, Gen. Man. P. H. SIMS, Secretary.

CAPITAL \$1,400,000.00
 ASSETS 2,022,170.18
 LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION 33,620,764.61

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Portland, Me.
FRED. E. RICHARDS, PRESIDENT.

Accepted value of Canadian Securities, held by Federal Government for protection of policyholders, \$1,206,576.

All policies issued with Annual Dividends on payment of second year's annual premium.

Exceptional openings for Agents, Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario. Apply to Walter L. Joseph, Mgr., 151 St. James St., Montreal.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York. (STOCK COMPANY)

Assets \$277,107,000
 Policies in Force on December 31st, 1909 10,621,679
 In 1909 it issued in Canada insurance for \$ 23,418,168
 It has deposited with the Dominion Government exclusively for Canadians more than \$ 7,000,000
 There are over 375,000 Canadians insured in the **METROPOLITAN.**

Subscription Order Form

THE CANADIAN Journal of Commerce

Subscription Order Form

M. S. FOLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

The use of this form will ensure a copy of the "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" being forwarded every week to any part of Canada, U. S., etc.

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