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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.



386 TH	IE MONETARY TIM	ES
BANK OF MONTREAL Bstablished 1817-Incorporated by Act of Parliament, Capital all Paid-up 13,000,000 of 13,000,000 of 13,000,000 of 13,000,000 of 13,000,000 of 13,000,000 of 13,000,000 of 14,000 of 1		MERCHANTS BANK
Undivided Profits		OF CANADA Capital paid up. Rost
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL G.C.M.G., President		HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, A. T. Paterson, Esq. Sir William C. Macdonald, Bd. B. Carnetbilling, R. B. Angus, Esq.	.]	BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir William C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq. Edw. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq W. W. Ogilvie, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.	Incorporated by Royal Charter	BOARD OF DIRECTORS. ANDREW ALLAN, ESQ., President. HECTOR MACKENZIE, ESQ., Vice-President Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. James P. Dawes, Esq. John Cassils, Esq. Nobert Mackay, Esq.
W. S. Clouston Inspector of Branch Baturne	The Court of Directors hereby give notice	C. R. Hosmer
F. W Taylor, Ass't Inspector of Blanch Returns. BRANCHES IN CANADA. MONTREAL-H. V. Meredith, Manager.	that an interim dividend for the half year end- ed 30th June last, of twenty-five shillings per	Thos. Fyshe, Joint Gen. Manager.
ONTARIO ONTARIO LOWER PROVINCES Almonte, Sarnia, Amherst, N.S. Belleville, Stratford, Halifax, N.S.	share, being at the rate of five per cent. per	BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. Alvinston, Ont. London. Preston. Ont.
Brantford, St. Mary's, MANITOBA & N.W.	annum, will be paid on the 6th day of October next to the proprietors of shares registered in	Beileville, Leamington, Ont. Quebec, Berlin, Markdele, Renfrew, Brampton Montreal Charmelia (1969)
Corpwall, Wallaceburg. Lethbridge, Alta.	the colonies. The dividend will be payable at the rate of	Chesley, Ont Galt, Montreal No. 2200 Sherbrooke, W Galt, Mitchell. St. John's Que.
Goderich, Wontreal, BRITISH COLUMBIA Guelph, "West End Br. Greenwood, Harditan "Seizneurs St. Norenno.	exchange current on the 6th day of October next to be fixed by the managers. No trans-	Gananoque, Napanee, St. jerome, June Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Hanovar
Kingston, "Pt.St. Charles New Denver, Lindsay, Quebec. New Westminster,	fer can be made between the 22nd inst. and	Hespeler, Owen Sound, Toronto, Ingersoll, Parkdale, Walkerton.
London, LOWER PROVINCES Rossland, Ottawa, Chatham, N.B. Vancouver, Perth, Fredericton, N.B. Vernon,	the 6th prox., as the books must be closed dur- ing that period.	Kingston. Prescott, Windsor, Ont- Sub-Agencies-Lansdowne (sub-agency to Gananoque.
Peterboro, Monston, N.B. Victoria. Picton, St. John, N.B.	By order of the Court.	Mildmay (sub-agency to Walkerton) BRANCHES IN MANITOBA. Winnipeg. Neepawa Brandon.
IN NEWFOUNDLAND. St. John's, NfdBank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN. London-Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.	A. G. WALLIS, Secretary,	Souris Portage La Prairie
IN THE UNITED STATES	No. 3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.	BAINERES IN GREAT BRITAIN-LONdon, Glagow Edinburgh and other points. The Clydesdale Bain (Limited). Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. AGENCY IN NEW YORK-63 and 65 Wall St., T.
New York-B. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, agents, 59 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal-W. Munro, Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.	5th September, 1899.	Merrett acting agent. BANKERS IN UNITED STATES-New York, American Exchange Nat'l Bank; Boston, Merchants' Nat'l Bank Chicago Agts., Northern Tusta Co.: St. Paul. Mat.
don. The London and Westminster Bank. The	THE QUEBEC BANK	Chicago Agts., Northern Tusts Co.; St. Paul, Mina First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Francisco, Ange-
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Soutland—The British Linen Company Bank and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Founded 1818, Incorporated 1892.	Newportune Marchants Daul 1 ar 116
National Provincial Bank of England. Jiverpool. — The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Sootland.— The British Linen Company Bank and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. New York.— The National City Bank. "The Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston.— The Marchants' National Bank. J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo.— The Marine Bank. Buffalo.	Capital Authorized	Scotia and Merchants' Bank of Halifay
Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco-The First National BankThe Bank of British ColumbiaThe Anglo-Californian Bank. Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS. John Breakey, Esq., President. John T. Ross, Esq., Vice-President.	BRITISH COLUMBIA-Bank of British Columbia. A general Banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japa and other foreign countries.
THE CANADIAN BANK	Gaspard Lemoine, w. A. Marsh, Veasey Boswell, F. Billingslev	
OF COMMERCE	Thos. McDougall, Gen'l Manager. BRANCHES Quebec, St. Peter St. Toronto, Ont.	THE BANK OF TORONTU
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000	"Upper Town. Three Rivers, Qus. "St. Roch Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, St. James St. Thorold. Ont.	Head Office, Toronto, Casada
Rest 1,000,000 DIRECTORS : HON. GEO. A. COX, President. BOBERT KILGOUB, Rsq., Vice-Pres't.	"St. Catherine E. Ottawa, Ont. Thetford Mines, Que. St. Henry, Que.	Capital
 Jas. Crather, Esq. W. B. Hamilton; Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq. John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., LLD. J. W. Flavello, Esq. E. WALKER, J. H. PLUMMER, Ast. General Manager. 	Agents-London, England, Bank of Scotland. New York, U.S.A., Agents Bank of British North America ; Hanover National Bank. Boston, National Bank of the Republic.	GEORGE GOODERHAM, PRESTORET WILLIAM HENRY BEATTY, VICE-PREFIDERT Henry Cawhra. Geo. J. Cook. Robert Reford. Charles Stuart. William George Gooderham.
A. H. Ireland, Inspector. M. Morris, Asst. Inspector. Branches of the Bank in Canada: ONTARIO:	THE ONTARIO BANK	DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. JOSEPH HENDERSON, Inspector
Ayr Dresden Ottawa Simcoe Barrie Dundas Paris Stratford Belleville Dunnville Parkhill Strathroy	Capital Paid-up \$1,000,000 00 Rest 110,000 00 Profit and Loss Account 40,860 58	BRANCHES. Toronto Gananoque Patrolia
Berlin Galt Peterboro Toronto Blenheim Fort Frances Port Perry Toronto Jc. Brantford Goderich St. Catharines Walkerton	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, DIRECTORS. G. R. R. COCKBURN, Esq President	"King St. W London Port Hofe C Barrie Montreel Barland B.C
Cayuga Guelph Sərnia Walkerville Chatham Hamilton Sault Ste. Marie Waterloo Collingwood London Seaforth Windsor	DONALD MACKAY, Esq Vice-President	Brockville "Pt. St. St. Catharide Cobourg [Charles Stayner Collingwood Peterboro
Orangeville Woodstock UFBEO: MANITOBA: BRITISH COLUMBIA: Montreal. Winnipeg. Cranbrook Greenwood	D. Ullyot, Esq. R. D. Perry, Esq. J. Hallam, Esq. CHARLES MCGILL General Manager. E. MORRIS, - Inspector.	London, Eng The London City and Midland Bk. (Los) New York New Midland Bk. (Los)
YUKON DISTRIOT: Fernie Vancouver Dawson Atlin	BRANCHES. Alliston, Lindsay, Sudbury, Aurora, Montreal, Toronto, Scott & Wel-	New York, - Nas Loudon City and Midland Bank of Comment Chicago First National Bank of Comment Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick, Bank of British North America
In the United States; New York. New Orleans. Skagway, Alaska. Bankers in Great Britain :	Bowmanville, Mount Forest, lington Sts. Buckingham, Que. Newmarket, 5 bu Queen st. w. Cornwall, Ottawa, Yonge & Rich-	Nova Scotia Union Bank of Halifax
THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON. Correspondents: India, China and Japan – The Chartered Bank of	Kingston, Port Arthur, Tweed,	Collections made on the best terms and remitted for on day of payment.
India, Australia and China. Australia and New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Limited. South Africa, Bank of Africa, Limited. Standard Bank of	London, Eng.—Parr's Bank, Limited. France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais.	IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
South Africa, Limited, Mexico -Banco de Londres y Mexico. Bermuda – Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton. West Indies – Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston, Jamaica,	of Montreal. Boston-Eliot National Bank.	Capital Paid-up
Colonial Bank and Branches. New York —American Exchange National Bank. Chicago —North-Western National Bank.	THE STANDARD BANK	DIRECTORS. H. S. HOWLAND, President T. R. MERRITT Vice-President William Ramsay. Robert Jaffray T. Sutherland Stayner. Elias Rogers, Wm. Head Man Dervice Torono March 1990
THE DOMINION BANK		
Capital (paid-up)	HEAD OFFICE. TORONTO	BRANCHES
HOM. SIR FRANK SMITH, PRESIDENT. B. B. OSLER, M.P VICE-PRESIDENT.	DIRECTORS: W. F. COWAN, President.	Fergus Listowei, St. Catharines, Wellinger Galt. Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock Hamilton Port Colborne
Bdward Leadlay. Wilmot D. Matthews. A.W. Austin. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	W. F. Allen, Fred. Wyld, A. J. Somerville T. R. Wood, Jas. Scott.	Toxovro Yonge and Bioor St. Branch. Yonge and Bioor St. Branch.
Belleville. Cobourg. Lindsay. Orillia.	Ailsa Craig, Campbellford, Harriston, Bowmanville Cannington, Kingston	(Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch. Brandon, Man. Nelson, B.C. Calgary, Alta. Portage La Prairie, Man
Brampton. Guelpi. Napanée. Oshawa. Seaforth. Uxbridge. Winnipeg. Whitby. Huntsville, Ont. Montreal. TORONTO—Dundas Street, Corner Queen. "Market, corner King and arvis street. "Queen Street corner Rayber street.	Bradord, Chatham, Ont. Markham, Brantford, Colborne, Parkdale, Toronto Brighton, Durham, Piston,	Brandon, Man. Neison, B.C. Calgary, Alta. Portage La Prairie, Mas Rdmonton, Alta. Prince Albert, Sask Golden, B.C. Winnipee, Man. Strathcona. Reveistoke, B.C. Vancouver, B.C.
"Market, corner King and 'arvis street. "Queen Street corner Escher street. "Sherbourne Street corner Courses.	New York—Importers' and Traders' National Bank	AGENTS-London, Eng., Lloyd's Bank, Ltd. New York, Bk. of Montreal. Bank of America
Spadina Avenue, corner College. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and Europe bought & sold.	Montreal—Canadian Bank of Commerce. London, England—National Bank of Scotland.	Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at and the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Minute
Letters of Credit issued available at all points in Europe, Chin and Japan.	All banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited. GEO. P. RBID General Manager	on the Mackenzie, Peace, Liard and Athabascs British and other Posts in the Northwest Territories & British
R. D. GALBLE, General Manager	Groudrat manager	Columbia.
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THE MOLSONS BANK. Bank of Hamilton. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON. Capital (all paid-up) BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J.000,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J.000,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J.000,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J.000,000 DIRECTORS: J.000,000 Cashier. A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President Vice-President Vice-President A. G. RAMSAY, A. T. Wood, M.P. A. B. Lee (Toronto), William Gibson, M.P. Cashier. H. S. STEVEN, A. GENCIES: Berlin, Jarvis, Ont. Brandon, Man. Carman, Man. Carman, Man. Carman, Man. Carman, Man. Carman, Man. Chealey, Morden, Man. Georgetown, Milton, Man. Georgetown, Morden, Man. IBarton St. Owen Sound, Wingham, (East End. BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS: National Provincial Bank of England (Ltd.), London. AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS: National Bank, Hanover National Bank, New Bufalo. Union National Bank, Chicago. Detroit Na-tional Bank, Detroit. National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis. MEDPLIANTE DAWN OF HALLIEAY Bank of Hamilton. UNION BANK OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE, Board of Directors: ANDREW THOMSON, ESQ., HON. E. J. PRICE, C. Thomson, Esq. B. Giroux, Esq. Hon. John Sharrles. E. B. WERE, J. G. BILLETT, BRANCHES. C. D. C. Thomson, Esq. Hon. John Sharrles. BRANCHES. 88TH DIVIDEND The shareholders of the Molsons Bank are The shareholders of the Molsons Bank are bereby notified that a dividend of four per cent, and a bonus of one per cent, upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank, in Montreal, and at the branches on and after the

 J. G. BILLETT,
 FRANCHES.

 Alexandria, Ont.
 Indian Head,
 Noepawa, Man.

 Boissevain,
 N.W.T.
 Norwood, Ont.

 Carberry, Man.
 Killarrey, Man.
 Quebec, Que.

 Carberry, Man.
 Killarrey, Man.
 (St. Lewis St.

 Carberry, Man.
 MacLeod, NWT
 Regina, N.W.T.

 Carberry, Man.
 MacLeod, NWT
 Shelburne, Ont.

 Carman, Man.
 Merrickville,
 Smith's Falls,

 Crystal City,
 Out.
 Ont.
 Souris, Man.

 Glenboro, Man.
 Montreal, Que.
 Wawanesa,
 Man.

 Hartney, Man.
 Mostersal, Que.
 Wiarton, Ont.
 Man.

 Hastings, Ont.
 Norseomin,
 Na.
 Man.

 Morden, Man.
 Now, W.T.
 Winchester, Ont.
 Man.

 BRANCHES. branches, on and after the Second Day of October Next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th September to 30th September, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the bank will be held at Man. Wiarton, Ont. Winchester, Ont Winnipeg, Man. Yorkton, N.W.T. its banking house, in this city, on Monday, the 9th of October next, at three o'clock in the afterney Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Morden, Man. MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX afternoon FOREIGN AGENTS. LONDON, - Parr's Bank, Ltd. NEW YORE, - National Park Bank BOSTON, - National Bank of the Republic MINNEAPOLIS, National Bank of Commerce ST. PAUL, - St. Paul Nationa' Bank GERAT FALLS, MONT. - First National Bank CHICAGO, ILL., - Commercial National Bank BUFFALO, N. Y. - City Nationa Bank DETROIT, - First Nationa Jiank A by-law will be submitted to the meeting increasing the capital stock, by the sum of \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 increased stock pro-rata amongst the share-holders desirous of accepting same, and the shareholders will be asked to pass the said by-law. by-law. It is intended at present to allot only 10,- T_{rac} said shares after the certificate of the Treasury Board has been obtained. By order of the Board. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager Montreal, Aug. 25, 1899.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

BANK OF OTTAWA, HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, CARADA. Capital Authorized Capital Paid-up 1,500,000 Bees. DIRECTORS. CHARLES MAGEL, ESCORGE HAY, Bad. President, ESCORGE HAY, Bad. President, Coulonge, Vice-President Hon. Geo. Bryson, Jr., Denis Murphy, John Mather, David Maelaren, BRANCHES Amprior, Alexandria, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carle-no Piace, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Lanark, Mattawa. Pembroke, Parry Sound, Kemptville, Rat Portage, Ren-frew, Toronto, Vankleek Hill, in the Province of Ontario; and Winnipeg, Dauphin, and Portage la Prairie, Man-itoba; Montreal, Lachute, Hull, Quebee; Rideau st. add also Bank st., Ottawa. BEO. BURN, General Manager.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

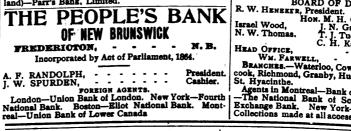
		un 2 1	DAIL
Authorised Capi Capital Paid up Reserve Fund	tal		500,006
R. W. HENERER, Pr	D OF DIREC	TORS.	885,000
Israel Wood, N. W. Thomas,		H. B. Bro	President
HEAD OFFICE,	T. J. Tuck, C. H. Kathan, SH	G. Stevens	
HEAD OFFICE, WM. FARWELI BRANCHESWate cook. Richmond. Gr	Ge rloo, Cowansvi	neral Manag	er. d. Coati.
St. Hyacinthe.	L. Book of M	on, Bedford	Magog
-The National Ban Archange Bank. N Collections made at	Scouland	. Boston-	National

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX

Patrick O'Mullin, George R. Hart, J. J. Stewart, W. H. Webb, G. J. Troop. READ OFFICE, North Rad Beach, Hallier, Edmonston, N. B., Wolf

North End Branch-Hallfaz, Edmunston, N. B., Wolf N.B., N.S., Woodstock, N.B., Lunenburg, N.S., Shediae Levia, P.Q., Lake Megantic, P.Q., Cookshire Quebee, P.Q., Hartland, N.B., Danville, P.Q. DANKERS.

The Union BANKER	RS.	
The Union Bank of London, The Bank of New York New England National Bank Bt 1k of Toronto	- London, G New Y	01
or Toronto	Bos	



The National Bank of Scotland, LIMITER

incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament. Established 1825.

Capital Subscribed, £5,000,000

Paid-up, \$1,000,000 Uncalled, \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000 HEAD OFFICE - EDIMBURGH THOMAS HECTOR SMITH, Genera Manager. GROBA

GEORGE B. HART, Secretary London Office-37 Micholas Lane, Lombard Street, B. C.

don, G.B. New York Boston Montreal the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application. All other Banking business connected with England and Sectiand is also transacted.

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BANK OF YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA

T. W. JOHNS - Cashler. H. G. FARISH - Ass't Cashler. B. B. DIRECTORS.

L. G. FARISH DIRECTORS. L. B. BAER, President. C. E. BROWN, Vice-President. Hugh Cann. S. A. Crowell. John Lovitt. Halifar.—The Merchanis Bank of Halifar. St. John—The Bank of Montreal. Montreal.—The Bank of Montreal & Molsons Bank. New York—The Bank of Montreal & Molsons Bank. Sector—The Bank of Montreal & Molsons Bank. Bouton—The Eliot National Bank. Consolidation National Bank. London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London. Prompt attention to collections.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA-Victoria, Vancouver, New Action Rossiand and Sandon. In the United States-San Mater, Rossiand and Sandon. In the United States-San Mater, ACPANER, Sandon.

Canada, Canadia, In the Connerce, Merchants Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Canada, Pank of Nova Scotia and Union Bk. of Canada, New York. Agents Merchants Bank of Canada, New York, Bk. of Nova Scotia, Chicago, Bk. of Nova Scotia, New York. Agents Merchants Bank of Canada, New Posto, Bk. of Nova Scotia, Chicago, Bk. of Nova Scotia, Australasia. HonoLULU-Bishop & Co. IN CHINA AND Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking Vistoria, B. C. GEO. GILLESPIE, Man.

Canada Permanent

Loan & Savings Company. INCORPORATED 1855.

The Oldest and Largest Canadian Mortgage Corporation.

Paid-up Capital \$3,600,000 Reserve Fund 1,800,000 Head Office-TORONTO ST., TORONTO. Branch Offices-Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B. C.

Deposits received. Interest allowed. Debentures Issued for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years, with interest coupons at-tached. Money Lent on security of real estate mort-gages, Government and Municipal Bonds, etc.

Western Ganada Loan and Savings Co.

OFFICES, NO. 76 CHURCH ST., TORONTO and Main St., WINNIPEG, Man.

DIRECTORS: Hon. Geo. W. Allan, Pres.; Geo. Gooderham Vice-Prei Thomas H. Lee. Alfred Gooderham, Geo. W. Lewis, Geo. F. Galt. WALTER S. LEE, - Managing Director

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Western Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 84

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank for the current six months, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after Monday, 2nd Day of October, 1899, at the office of the bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of Sept. By order of the Board.

Day of October, 1899, at the office of the bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th	Issued for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years, with interest coupons at- tached. Money Lent on security of real estate mort-	WALTER S. LEE, - Managing Directory
to the 30th of Sept.	gages, Government and Municipal Bonds, etc. For further particulars apply to	DEPOSITS received and interest allowed thereon- compounded half-yearly. Debentures issued for terms of 2 to 5 years, interest, main half yearly Trustees are
By order of the Board. T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.	J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto, Ontario.	of S to 5 years, interest paid half-yearly. Trustees are empowered to invest in these securities. Loans granted on Improved Farms and Productive City Property.
Oshawa, Aug. 26th, 1899.		HURON AND ERIE
LA BANQUE NATIONALE	THE FREEHOLD	Loan and Savings Company.
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.	LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY	LONDON, ONT.
Paid-up Capital	COR. VICTORIA AND ADBLAIDE STS., TORONTO.	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. R. AUDETTE, Esq., - President.	ESTABLISHED IN 1869.	Capital Subscribed
A. B. DUPUIS, Eq., Vice-President. Hon. Judge Chauveau. V. Chateauver., Esq.	Subscribed Capital \$3,923,500 Capital Paid-up 1,319,100 Reserve Fund 659,550	Money advanced on the security of Real Estate
N. Riouz, Esq. N. Fortier, Esq. J. B. Laliberte, Esq.	President, C. H. GOODERHAM. Manager, Hon. S. C. WOOD. Inspectors, JOHN LECKIE & T. GIBSON.	ravorable terms.
P. LAFRANCE, Manager Quebec Office. N. LAVOIE, - Inspector.	Money advanced on easy terms for long periods; re-	Brecutors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Par- liament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.
BRANCHES Quebec, St. John Suburb. Sherbrooke	payment at borrower's option. Debentures issued and money received on deposit.	interest allowed on Deposits
Montreal. St. Koch. St. Francois N.E., Beauce.	Executors and Trustees authorized by Act of Parlia- ment to invest in the Debentures of this Company.	J. W. LITTLE, G. A. SOMERVILLE, President. Manager.
Roberval, Lake St. John. Chicoutimi. Ottawa, Ont. St. Hyacinthe. P.Q. Joliette, Que St. John's, P.Q.	THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND	The Home Savings and Loan Company
Rimouski, Que. Murray Bay, P.Q. Montmagny, P.Q.	LOAN SOCIETY	LIMITED).
AGENTS. England-The National Bank of Scotland, London.		OFFICE : No. 18 CHURCH ST. TORONTO
France-Credit Lyonnais, Paris and Branches.	President, G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq. Vice-President, A. T. WOOD, Esq. M.P.	
York ; Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston. Prompt attention given to collections.	Capital Subscribed	Authorized Capital
THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.	Reserve and Surplus Funds	<u> </u>
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1885.	DEPOSITS received and Interest allowed at the highest current rates.	Deposits received and interest at current rates allowed. Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on response
Authorized Capital,	DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by	able and convenient terms. Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	law to invest in Debentures of this Society. Head Office-King St., Hamilton.	HON. SIR FRANK SMITH, JAMES MASON
C D. WARREN, Beq., President, JOHN DRYNAM, Beq., Vice-President. W I Thomas Rev. I. H. Beatty Beg., Thoroid.	C. FERRIE, Treasurer.	President. Maner
JOHN DRYNAM, Esq., - Vice-President. W. J. Thomas. Esq., J. H. Beatty, Esq., Thoroid. C. Kloepfer. Esq., M.P., Guelph. Goorge E. Tuckett, Esq., Hamilton.	London & Canadian	The London & Ontario Investment Co.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO	Loan & Agency Co., Limited	(LIMITED,) Cor. of Jordan and Melinda Streets,
H. S. STRATHY, General Manager.		TOBONTO.
J. A. M. ALLEY Inspector. BRANCHES	DIVIDEND NO. 58	President, SIR FRANK SMITH. Vice-President, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, 59
Avimer, Ont Ingersoll, Ridgetown, Drawton, Leamington, Sarnia,	Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of	DIPRCTORS
Dutton. Newcasile, Ont. Strathroy, Rimira, North Bay, St. Mary's	one and one-half per cent. on the paid up capital stock	Messrs. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, Alexander Nairn, Henry Gooderham, Fred-
Giencoe, Orillia, Sudbury, Ont.	of this Company for the three menths ending 30th Sep-	criter of yie and join 1. taylor.
Guelph, Port Hope, Tilsonburg	tember, 1899 (being at the rate of six per cent. per an-	terms on the security of meduating form gity and to
Hamilton, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Windsor. BANKERS.	num), has this day been declared, and that the same will	property.
Hamilton, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Windsor. BANKERS. Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange National Bank.	num), has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on 16th October proximo. By order of the Directors.	property. Money received from investors and secured by the Company's debentures, which may be drawn payable either in Canada or Britsin with interest helf wearly
Hamilton, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Windsor. BANKERS. Great Britain—The National Bank of Sootland. New York—The American Exchange National Bank. Montreal—The Quebeo Bank.	num), has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on 16th October proximo.	property.
Hamilton, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Windsor. BANKBRS. Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange National Bank. Montreal—The Quebee Bank. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. INCORPORATED 1886.	num), has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on 16th October proximo. By order of the Directors. V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager.	property. Money received from investors and secured by the Company's debentures, which may be drawn payabs either in Canada or Britain, with interest half yearly si current rates. Cor. Jordan and Melinda Toronto.
Hamilton, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Windsor. BANKERS Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange National Bank. Montreal-The Quebee Bank. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. INCORPORATED 1856. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital	num), has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on 16th October proximo. By order of the Directors. V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager. THE DOMINION	property. Money received from investors and secured by the Company's debentures, which may be drawn payaba either in Canada or Britain, with interest half yearly current rates. A. M. COSBY, Manager.
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Hamilton, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Windsor. HANKERS. Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange National Bank. Montreal—The Quebeo Bank. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. INCORPORATED 1886. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital, ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital, ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital, Ganr, Cashier. W. H. TODD, President. W. H. TODD, President. W. H. TODD, Start, Start, Cashier. Korken, Start, Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York, N.B.A. Boston—Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. St. St. St. St. Boston—Globe	num), has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on 16th October proximo. By order of the Directors. V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager. THE DOMINION Savings and Investment Society LONDON, CANADA. Capital Subscribed	property. Money received from investors and secured by the company's debentures, which may be drawn payshis either in Canada or Britain, with interest half yearly a either in Canada or Britain, with interest half yearly a current rates. Cor. Jordan and Melinda Toronto. BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION Paid-up Capital Total Assets, now DIRECTORS. President, Larrat W. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L. Vice-President, Wm. Mortimer Clark, W.S., Q.C. C. S. Gzowski, A. J. Somerville, Geo. Martin Res.
Hamilton, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Windsor. MANKERS. Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange National Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. Incorporated 1836. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital,	num), has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on 16th October proximo. By order of the Directors. V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager. THE DOMINION Savings and Investment Society LONDON, CANADA. Capital Subscribed	property. Money received from investors and secured by the company's debentures, which may be drawn paysis either in Canada or Britain, with interest half yearly a either in Canada or Britain, with interest half yearly current rates. Cor. Jordan and Melinda Toronto. BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION Paid-up Capital Total Assets, now DIRECTORS. President, Larrat W. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L. Vice-President, Wm. Mortimer Clark, W.S., Q.C. C. S. Gzowski, A. J. Somerville. WALTER GILLESPIR, WALTER GILLESPIR, WALTER GILLESPIR, WALTER GILLESPIR, Manager. OFFICE, COR. TORONTO AND COURT STREETS Money advanced on the security of city and farm pro-
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Hamilton, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Windsor. HANKERS. Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange National Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. INCORPORATED 1886. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital, ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital, Bank, Composition of the State of Montreal. F. GRANT, AGENTS. London—Messrs. Giyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. Jorats Issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal. L3 Banque Jacques Cartier. 1863 Head Office, Montreal 1898 Capital Paid-up. Support Hon ALPH. DEBJARDINS, President Mr. A.S HAMELIN, Vice-President M. Dumont Lavio- lette; G.N. Ducharme,; and L. J. O. Beauchemin; M. TANCREDE BIENVENU, Gen'l Manager; M. ERNEST.	num), has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on 16th October proximo. By order of the Directors. V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager. THE DOMINION Savings and Investment Society LONDON, CANADA. Capital Subscribed	property. Money received from investors and secured by the company's debentures, which may be drawn pay bis either in Canada or Britain, with interest half yearly and ourrent rates. Cor. Jordan and Melinda Toronto. BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION Paid-up Capital Toronto. Paid-up Capital Toronto. President, Larratt W. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L. Vice-President, Wm. Mortimer Clark, W.S.Q.C. C. S. Gowski, A. J. Somerville. WALTER GILLESPIE, Geo. Martin Res WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager. OFFICE, COR TORONTO AND COURT STREETS Money advanced on the security of city and farm For- perty. Mortgages and debentures purchased. Interest allowed on deposits. Registered Debentures of the Association obtained of application. THE ONTARIO LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY
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Hamilton, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Windsor. HANKERS. Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange National Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. INCORPORATED 1886. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital, ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital, Great, Cashier. K. GRANT, Cashier. AGENTS. London-Messer. Giyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. Dratts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal. Instained on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal. 1863 Head Office, Montreal 1898 Capital Paid-up. Stight, N.BBank of ALPH. DEBJARDINS, President; Mr. A. S HAMELIN, Vice-President M. Dumont Lavio- lette; G. N. Ducharme,; and L. J. O. Beauchemin; M. TANCREDE BIENVERU, Gen'l Manager; M. ERNEST BURChards. Stead Stead St. Charles, Ontario St. Ste. Catherine St. East, Ste. Curgonde, St. Henry, St. Jean Bte. Beauharnois, P. Q. Quetec-St. John St., St. Sauveur. Fraserville, P.Q.; Yuil, P.Q.; Yai Leybeld, P.Q.; Yitoriaville, P.Q.; Juan, P. J.	num), has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on 16th October proximo. By order of the Directors. V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager. THE DOMINION Savings and Investment Society LONDON, CANADA. Capital Subscribed	property. Money received from investors and secured by the company's debentures, which may be drawn pay bis either in Canada or Britain, with interest half yearly ourrent rates. Cor. Jordan and Melinda Toronto. BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION Paid-up Capital Toronto. BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION Paid-up Capital Toronto. DIRECTORS. President, Larratt W. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L. Vice-President, Wm. Mortimer Clark, W.S., Q.C. C. S. Gowski, Robert Jenkins. A. J. Wartzr GillEapir, Manager. OFFICE, COR TORONTO AND COURT STREATS Money advanced on the security of city and farm pro- perty. Mortgages and debentures purchased. Interest allowed on deposits. Registered Debentures of the Association obtained on application. THE ONTARIO LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY OSHAWA, ONT
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Hamilton, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Windsor. HANKERS. Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange National Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1886. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital, ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital, GRANT, Cashler. R GRANT, Cashler. R GRANT, GENTS. London—Measrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. St. Stephenk of Montreal. Dratts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal. 1863 Head Office, Montreal 1898 Capital Paid-up. St. St. Berned Office, Montreal 1898 Capital Paid-up. St. St. Benk of Montreal. St. St. St. Hawgin, Vice/Fresident M. Dumont Lavio- liette; G. N. Ducharme, ; and L. J. O. Beauchemin ; M. TANCREDE BIENZENU, Cen'l Manager; M. ERNEST BUNEL, Asst. Manager; M. C. S. Powell, Inspector. Branches—Montreal—Point St. Charles, Ontario St., St. Catherine St. Est, St. Currie, Ontario St., St. Catherine St. Est, St. Charles, Ontario St., St. Catherine St. Est, St. Curry, Cond. St. Henry, St. St. Sauveur, Fraserville, P.Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; Ed- monton (Alberta), NW.T. Savines Depertment at Head Office and Branches. Foreign Agents—Piris, France—Comptoir Nat'l d'Escompte de Paris, Le Credit Lyonnais, London, BugComptoir Nat'l d'Escompte de Paris, Le Credit Lyonnais, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—Rk, ort Bk. of the Republic, Nat'l Park Bank Western Nat'l Bk. oston, Mass.—Nat'l Bk. to the Commonwealth, Nat'l Bk. of the Republic, Nat'l Park Bank Western Nat'l Bk. Soton, Mass.—Nat'l Bk. to the Commonwealth, Nat'l Bk. of the Republic, Nat'l Park Bank Western Nat'l Bk.	num), has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on 16th October proximo. By order of the Directors. V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager. THE DOMINION Savings and Investment Society LONDON, CANADA. Capital Subscribed	property. Money received from investors and secured by the company's debentures, which may be drawn pay bis either in Canada or Britain, with interest half yearly ourrent rates. Cor. Jordan and Melinda Toronto. BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION Paid-up Capital
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R. D. MACDONNELL Commissioners.

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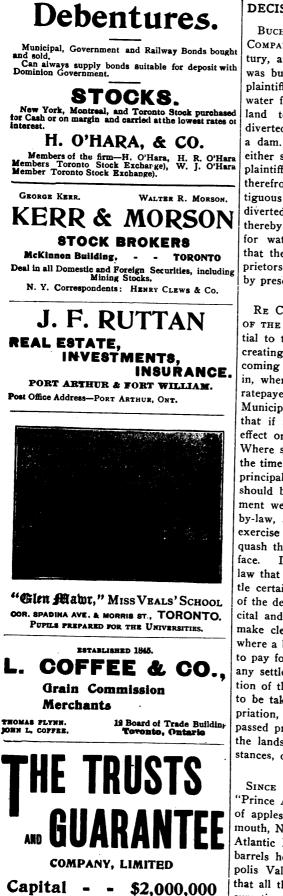
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TORONTO



Executors, Administrators, etc.

Offices and Safe Deposit Vaults, 14 King St. West, Toronto

President - J. R. STRATTON, M.P.P.

Chartered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, etc. Agent for investment of moneys and management of estates. Safe Deposit Boxes to rent. Wills appointing the Company executor or trustee held without charge. Correspondence invited.

T. P. COFFEE, Manager.

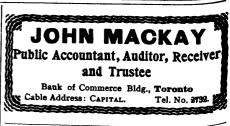
DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW

BUCHANAN V. INGERSOLL WATERWORKS COMPANY .-- About the end of the last century, an artificial channel or water-race was built across a lot now owned by the plaintiffs, for the purpose of carrying water from a stream above the plaintiffs' land to a mill below, the water being diverted into the channel by means of a dam. The channel and the banks on either side of it never formed part of the plaintiffs' land, having been excepted, therefrom, so that their land was not contiguous to the water. The defendants diverted the water and the plaintiffs were thereby deprived of the use of the same for watering their cattle. It was held that the plaintiffs were not riparian proprietors, and could not claim any right by prescription to the use of the water.

RE CALDWELL, AND THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GALT .--- It is not essential to the validity of a municipal by-law creating a debt, that a day certain for its coming into force should be stated there in, when published and submitted to th ratepayers, as sec. 384, sub-sec., 2, of the Municipal Act, R.S.O., ch. 223, provide that if no day is named, it shall take effect on the day of the passing thereof Where such a by-law, as passed, declared the time required by law, within which the principal and interest of the debentures should be payable, but the dates of payment were left blank in the copy of the by-law, as published. The court, in the exercise of its discretion, refused to quash the by-law, which was legal on its face. It is no objection to such a bylaw that the enacting clause omits to settle certain specific sums for the payment of the debt and the interest, where the recital and enacting clause read together make clear what is to be done. But where a by-law was passed to raise money to pay for the opening of a street without any settled plan, showing the exact position of the intended street, or of the land to be taken, or of the cost of the expropriation, and without a by-law being passed providing for the expropriation of the lands, the court, under the circumstances, quashed the by-law with costs.

SINCE Saturday last, the fleet steamer "Prince Arthur" has carried 3,000 barrels of apples here on three trips from Yarmouth, N.S. It is said that the Dominion Atlantic Railway will ship some 40,000 barrels here this season from the Annapolis Valley by rail and steamer. Also that all the apples will be for home consumption and not as shipments to Europe. —Boston Post.

ANDREW MORRIS has been in the coal and wood business many years at Listowel, and always did a nice trade. A year ago he claimed a surplus of \$2,500, and his assignment now is quite a matter of surprise. Another assignment in the same line of trade is that of James Mc-Inerney, whose headquarters were Hamilton, with yards at Galt and Berlin. Robert Ferguson, contractor, Galt, has got into difficulty, and also makes an assignment.



THE INSOLVENCY AND LIQUIDATION DEPARTMENT OF THE

Western Loan and Trust Company, Limited, IS OPERATED BY

W. Barclay Stephens Manager of the Company.

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

Address communications to

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS,

13 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL, Que

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12 King St. West, Tor	
-	onto
Capital Stock paid-ups Reserve	37,535 90
Debentures issued for 1, 2, 3, or 5 current rates, with interest coupons a half-yearly.	1,427,931 11 years at highest ttached, payable
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THOMSON, HENDERSON & BEL	.L,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITO	RS, &c.
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and NOTARY	
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Hugh J. Macdonald, Q.C. J. Stewart Tupper, Q.C. Frank H. Phippen. William J. Tupper. Solicitors for: The Bank of Montreal, The Bank of British North America, The Merchants Bank of Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., The Hudson's Bay Company.

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HENRY A. TAYLOR, DRAPER

Early fall suitings for gentlemen are beginning to arrive. Exclusive designs and novelties which are confined to my high-class trade in Toronto. Drop into my "draperie" and have me show you the autumn style plates.

THE ROSSIN BLOCK. TORONTO

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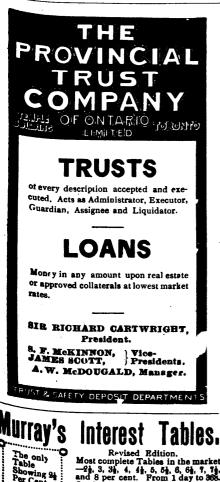
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A Business College requires an up-to-date, durable type writer-so does the business man. Write or call for Catalogue.

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Mercantile Summary.

AT Almonte on Monday last, the voting on the by-law for municipal ownership of the electric light plant was defeated by thirty-eight.

THE creditors of W. T. Hunter, grocer, Hamilton, met on Monday at the office of Asignee Scott. The assets amount to \$2,000, and the liabilities \$6,000. The assignee will wind up the estate.

At Ingersoll, last week, a by-law to provide for the granting of a \$20,000 bonus to the Lake Erie, Tilsonburg, and Port Burwell Railroad for an extension for the road from Tilsonburg to Ingersoll, was voted upon by Ingersoll ratepayers and carried. Only 36 votes were recorded in opposition.

LAFONTAINE & Poirier. general dealers of Drummondville, Que., who assigned several weeks ago, and owe some \$5,000 to \$6,000, have approached creditors with an offer of 40 cents, cash.-A demand of assignment has been made upon Adelard Beaudet, a manufacturer of bricks at St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.

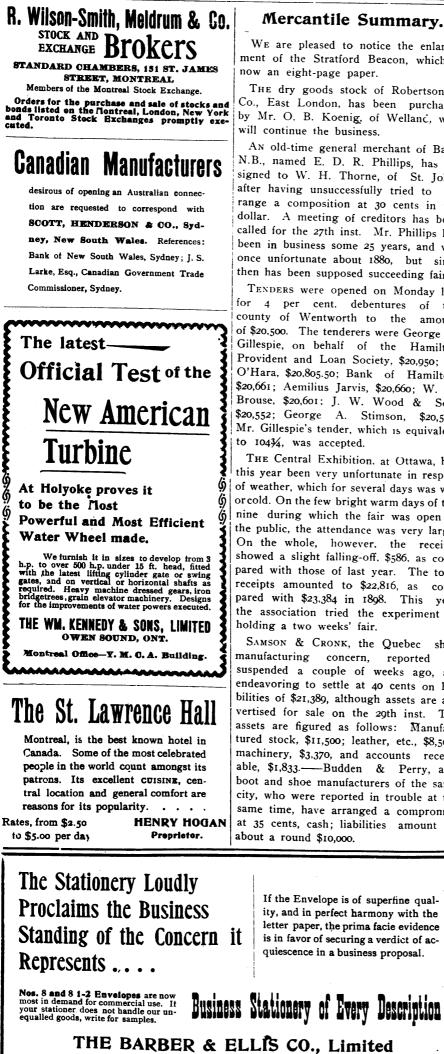
LONG engaged in business at Shediac, N.B., as a general merchant, lumberer, and lobster packer, Fidele Poirier is reported to be embarrassed, and to be asking the indulgence of creditors in the shape of 50 per cent. compromise on trade liabilities of about \$12,000. He has hitherto always paid his way in full, and his troubles are understood to be due to accommodation paper.

Jonathan Henderson, the oldest dealer in hardware in Barrie, is advertising the stock for sale .---- H. A. Longley has taken possession of the painting stock of William Gauvereau, at Rat Portage .----- A. J. McPherson, dealer in men's furnishing goods, Stratford, is advertising the stock for sale, by auction. -An assignment is made by G. C. Palmer to S. A. D. Bertrand, Winnipeg.

AT Osgoode Hall on Monday last, in the High Court of Justice, before Winchester, Master, in the matter of Curtis v. Monetary Times Printing Co., of Canada, a motion was made by King, Q.C., for defendants, to dismiss action because of non-compliance with order for security for costs. No cause was shown for plaintiff, and an order was made dismissing action with costs, including costs of application.

HERE is a Montreal list of traders in trouble: Upon demand, an assignment has been made by C. I. Grenier, who has been manufacturing corsets for some years, and was generally supposed to be in moderately fair shape. Liabilities are scheduled at \$28,834, his wife and children by a first marriage figuring as creditors for some \$13,000.---F. St. Denis & Co., who started a retail shoe business last spring, have assigned, owing about \$1,000. Mr. St. Denis had been in business before unsuccessfully, and was this time using his wife's name.----H. Glenny, paints and hardware, is offering 40 cents cash, and 10 cents in six months.-Rene Leduc, grocer, has arranged at 50 cents.





WE are pleased to notice the enlargement of the Stratford Beacon, which is now an eight-page paper.

THE dry goods stock of Robertson & Co., East London, has been purchased by Mr. O. B. Koenig, of Wellanc, who will continue the business.

An old-time general merchant of Bath, N.B., named E. D. R. Phillips, has assigned to W. H. Thorne, of St. John, after having unsuccessfully tried to arrange a composition at 30 cents in the dollar. A meeting of creditors has been called for the 27th inst. Mr. Phillips has been in business some 25 years, and was once unfortunate about 1880, but since then has been supposed succeeding fairly.

TENDERS were opened on Monday last 4 per cent. debentures of the county of Wentworth to the amount of \$20,500. The tenderers were George H. Gillespie, on behalf of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, \$20,950; H. O'Hara, \$20,805.50; Bank of Hamilton, \$20,661; Aemilius Jarvis, \$20,660; W. H. Brouse, \$20,601: J. W. Wood & Son, \$20,552; George A. Stimson, \$20,551. Mr. Gillespie's tender, which is equivalent

THE Central Exhibition. at Ottawa, has this year been very unfortunate in respect of weather, which for several days was wet or cold. On the few bright warm days of the nine during which the fair was open to the public, the attendance was very large. On the whole, however, the receipts showed a slight falling-off, \$586, as compared with those of last year. The total receipts amounted to \$22,816, as compared with \$23.384 in 1898. This year the association tried the experiment of holding a two weeks' fair.

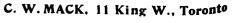
SAMSON & CRONK, the Quebec shoe manufacturing concern, reported as suspended a couple of weeks ago, are endeavoring to settle at 40 cents on liabilities of \$21,389, although assets are advertised for sale on the 29th inst. The assets are figured as follows: Manufactured stock, \$11,500; leather, etc., \$8,500; machinery, \$3.370, and accounts receivable, \$1,833.-Budden & Perry, also boot and shoe manufacturers of the same city, who were reported in trouble at the same time, have arranged a compromise at 35 cents, cash; liabilities amount to

> If the Envelope is of superfine quality, and in perfect harmony with the letter paper, the prima facie evidence is in favor of securing a verdict of acquiescence in a business proposal.

> > TORONTO, Ont.

Growing Time

This year has been a growing time for us. Never have we been so busy, and we're still growing. We are better equipped than ever to carry out your orders for Rubber Stamps, Seals, etc. Write or call on







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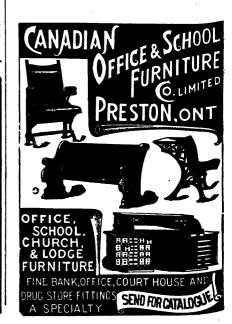
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COTTON MANUFACTURERS

AGENTS-J. SPROUL SMITH, 94 Wellington St. W Foronto. DAVID KAY, Fraser Building, Montreal JOHN HALLAM, Toronto, Special Agent for Beem Warps for Ontario.

Mills -- New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. John Cotton Mills.



The Stationery Loudly Proclaims the Business Standing of the Concern it Represents

Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49 Bay Street.



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Mercantile Summary.

THE damage done to the Hastings saw mill at Vancouver by the bursting of the engine fly-wheel is estimated at \$15,000.

AN Ontario order-in-council, dated 21st September, changes the corporate name of The National Trust Co., of Ontario, Limited, to the corporate name The National Trust Co., Limited.

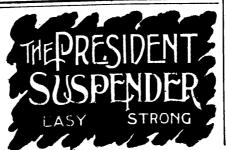
IN Metlakahtla, B.C., John Cunningham, general storekeeper, has assigned. For many years he has been trading with the Indians there, but does not appear to have prospered by it. Possibly he may have treated his customers better than many Indian traders elsewhere are reported to have done.

THE annual meeting of the Quebec Provincial Architects' Association was held in the City Hall, Quebec, on Saturday last. It has now 139 active members. The president is Professor S. H. Capper; the secretary, G. O. Monette. A sum of \$1,000 was voted to the library of the institution. The next annual meeting will be held in Montreal.

GREAT relief from the strain of apprehension was felt by hundreds, who had relatives or friends on board the Dominion Line steamer "Scotsman," nearly a week overdue, upon receipt at noon yesterday of word that her passengers were safe. She had run ashore in the Straits of Belle Isle, and her passengers are probably by this time in Quebec, having been taken off by the "Montfort."

D. L. MATHER has secured a contract from the C.P.R. for from forty to fifty thousand jack pine ties to be delivered during the term of open navigation, says the Keewatin Enterprise. These ties are being taken out at Eagle Lake, and will be loaded at Vermilion Bay. The use of jack pine is a new departure for the C.P.R. Owing to the scarcity of tamarac, and the difficulty of handling it in the summer season, the management decided to use jack pine in laying some of the branch lines.

WORD has come from Montreal that on Tuesday last, the liquidators of the Banque Ville Marie were authorized by Judge Archibald to pay a first dividend of 25 per cent. on the circulation of the bank to note holders. The payment will be made on October 12th. Holders of notes will be required to deposit with the liquidators the full amount of notes in their possession, and will be handed back 75 per cent., along with payment for the other 25 per cent., thus obviating the stamping of bills, removing the danger of fraud.



ISLAND CITY Pure White Lead AND **ISLAND CITY Ready Mixed Paint** Lead the market on account of their excellent qualities. Manufactured by P. D. DODS & CO., 188 & 190 MoGill St. MONTREAL 100 Bay St., Toronto. 1 The NORTHERN ELECTRIC Manufacturing Co., Limited MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN **Electrical Apparatus** and Supplies OF EVERY DESORIPTION Special attention to all classes of METAL WORK OFFICE, Bell Telephone Building, Notre Dame St. FACTORY, 371 Aqueduct St. MONTREAL THE CANADA Sugar Refining (Limited) MONTREAL Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-Of the Highest Quality and Purity Made by the Latest Processes, and Newest and Best Machinery, not surpassed an LUMP SUGAR In 50 and 100 lb. boxe " CROWN " GRANULATED Special Brand, the finest that can be made. EXTRA CRANULATED Very Superior Quality. CREAM SUCARS (Not Dried). YELLOW SUGARS Of all Grades and Standards. **SYRUPS** Of all Grades in Barrels and Half Barrels SOLE MAKERS

Of high clas syrups, in tins, 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. each.



THE CARSWELL CO'Y, Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

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Purest and Best for Table and Dairy. No Adulteration. Never Cakes.

"Short Talks on Advertising"

294 pages, 123 illustrations; sent post-paid on receipt of price. Paper bir dins, lithographed cover, 25 cents. Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, \$1.00.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES Vanderbilt Building, New York.

vanceront Building, New York. "Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written-more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising-and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorou turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note." —Geo. P. Rowell. "Excellent Work."-Buffalo Evening Neve.

"Excellent Work."—Buffalo Evening News. "Interesting and profitable."—Baltimore Herald. "Lively and Sensible."—Philadelphia Evening elecram.

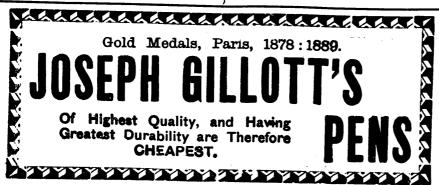
"Livery and Clever."-New York Press. "Handsome and Clever."-New York Press. "Should be read twice."-Cleveland World. "Should be on the desk every advertiser."-Cleve

land Press.
"Best thing we have seen."-Buffalo Express.
"Most practical and helpful."-Minneapolis Journal
"Every advertiser may read with profit."-St. Louis
"Mr. Bates has rer dered a service to all progressive business men "-Philadelphia Record.
"Most" nteresting of all instructive Books."-Buffal. Times. Times

"Full of ideas of value."—Cleveland Leader. " Nothing humdrum or commonplace."—Buffalo ommeroial.

Con Full ct snappy, commonsense hints."-Boston Advertise

vertiser.
 "Striking and resdable."- Baltimore American.
 "Cannor tail to prove interesting."- Pittsburg Pre
 "Should be in the hands of every business man.
Philadelphia Ledger.



THE mortgagees have advertised the confectionery stock of Peter McIntyre, in Hamilton, for sale.

W. M. CHACE, D. L. Brockway, and R.L. House, carrying on business as the London Hydraulic Company, in Atlin district, have assigned to E. G. Tennant, of Atlin. The creditors were to meet in Atlin, on September 28th.

An appropriation of \$30,000 has been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway to complete the work of straightening and improving the Columbia and Kootenay branch between Nelson and Robson. This makes \$60,000 for the work in one year.

In the North-western American States, it is said, lumberman are unable to supply the demand for lumber. Dry stock has long since become almost unknown in the market, and prices for green lumber have advanced so much that many building schemes will have to stand over.

FROM Charlottetown we receive the following, under date 22nd September: Harvesting operations are about completed. Experienced farmers say that the crop in general this season on Prince Edward Island is the best for the last thirty years. The oat crop is exceedingly heavy, though broken down considerably by the rain and wind a few days ago. The wheat crop has been saved in first-class condition.

ABOUT seven years ago, D. Zant opened a dry goods store in Tilsonburg. At that time he had \$2,500, cash. After he had been five years in business, his statement showed a surplus of \$8,000. Last February he sold his stock and moved to Port Burwell, where he bought an hotel. Three months later he was burned out, and claimed to have lost \$6,000 above an insurance of \$4,000. Now he assigns.-Last month, Orliff M. Alger, grocer at Castleton, failed, and endeavored to compromise with creditors, but being unsuccessful, he assigns to E. R. C. Clarkson.

EVERYTHING points to the gradual building up of Sydney, C.B., into a very large manufacturing town. We learn that Mr. H. M. Whitney has purchased two of the finest properties in Sydney, "Ashby," the home of the late Henry Davenport, and "Colby," the home of the late William Routledge. The price paid was \$44,560. It is the intention of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. to build 1,000 cottages on the property. The officials' cottages will be built on the Colby property and the workingmen's on the Ashby. It is also said that the hospital will be built near this property. The centre of these properties will be reserved for a park, which may be called Whitney Park.

FOR SALE

One of the best grocery, flour, feed and seed busi nesses west of Winnipeg, for sale. Apply Box 52, care of Monetary Times, Toronto.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Young Woman with several years' experience in an insurance office in the United States as general clerk, desires a position in this city. Excellent testimonials as to char-acter and ability turnished. Apply 62 Church street.

A SNAP

FOR SALE-A \$20,000 hotel doing the best paying business, with no exception, in the Kootenay country of British Columbia. For particulars apply X. Y. Z., care Box 459, Monetary Times, Toronto.

Sealed Tenders

will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on the 2nd Octoher, 1899, for the purchase of \$3,000 5 per cent 20 year Debentures. For full particulars address N. DICKIE, Mayor, Carberry, Man., or H A. MAN-VILLE, Chairman of Finance, Carberry. Man.



The Town of Edmonton, N.W.T., offers for sale by tender the following municipal debentures :

1. \$2,725 dated lat April, 1899, payable in twenty years with 5% interest half-yearly, less the first half year's interest.

2. \$686 dated 1st February, 1899, payable in ten years, with 5% interest half-yearly, less the first half year's interest.

The purchase money to be payable at par in Bd-monton. Tenders to be separate for each debenture and to be received on or before November 1st next by the undersigned.

Edmonton, Sept. 9th, 1899.



Tenders addressed to the undersigned marked "Tender," will be received up to and including the 3rd October, 1899, for the following issues of Town of Pem-broke Debentures, viz.:

\$12,000 Sewerage Debentures

4%, payable in thirty annual instalments from 15th Sep-tember, 1899, and

\$5,000 High School Debentures 1%, payable in twenty annual instalments from 7th No vember, 1899.

B. B. BAHNSEN, Pembroke, Ont. Chairman of Fin. Committee



TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p m. on the 3th day of October, 1899, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to \$210,000, or its sterling equivalent at \$1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in 20 years from 15th November, 1899, and bearing inter-sets from 15th November, 1899, and bearing inter-num, payable half-yearly, with principal and interest North America either in London, England, New York Montreal, or Victoria, B.C.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the corporation the interest at four per cent. from the 15th November, 1899, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The consolidated Debenture Loan By-Law, 1899, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all rat able land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and are intended together with the Sinking Fund on hand to retire debentures amounting to \$272,560, bearing inferest at the rate of 5% per ann m. The Corporation days not bind itsalt to accent and

The Corperation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Hall, Victoria, B.C., August 1899.

At the annual meeting of the Moyie. B.C., Board of Trade recently held, Mr. J. C. Drewry was unanimously elected president of that body.

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THE Recorder understands that W. H. Chase, of Wolfville, and J. Wallace Smith, of Halifax, have opened an apple canning factory at Kingston Station, N.S., under the name of the Acadia Canning Co.

THE Columbian has it that Emma D. Tuthill, F. R. Stewart and F. M. Black, all of Vancouver, have entered into a co-partnership, as F. R. Stewart & Company, commencing on Sept. 1st, for a period of five years. The first-named contributes \$20,000 fo the capital stock of the partnership.

THE firm of S. Greenshields, Son & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, have removed from the premises recently occupied by them on Hastings street, in Vancouver, to their new warehouse in the Burns block, Cordova street, in that city. Another firm in Vancouver which seems to need more room is that of Turner, Beeton & Company, whose liquor warehouse has been removed to new premises in the same block.

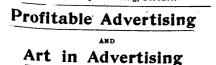
A DESPATCH from Victoria, B.C., dated Igth September, says that Mayor Redfern has given notice of a resolution directing the legal advisers of the corporation to negotiate with the claimants of damages by the Point Ellice Bridge disaster, for a settlement of the suits out of court. This is in consequence of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, giving damages against the city in two test cases.

MR. JOHN H. PARK, long one of Hamilton's prominent business men, died in that city on Tuesday last, of Bright's disease. Mr. Park entered business life as a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of the late G. J. Forster, and on that gentleman's death in 1870 he joined R. A. Lucas in the firm of Lucas, Park & Co., of Hamilton. Mr. Park was possessed of good business ability, and contributed materially to the success which has been achieved by the firm. He retired from business in 1892. In all kinds of field sports Mr. Park was a great enthusiast.

WANTED

THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

OF CANADA want a general agent for the Counties of Simcoe, Grev and Bruce ; a general agent for the Counties of Norfolk. Oxford and Perth ; a general agent for the Counties of Arontenac, Lennox, Addington and Renfrew ; a general agent for the Counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas and Stormont, and two general agents for the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia. Must be men of enery, good address, and capable of writing at least \$100,000 of new business. Now is the time for reliable men to securr permanent positions with a modern life company. Apply to Head Office, Temple Building, Toronto.



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10c. brings a sample copy if you mention this ad. Address

Profitable Advertising and Art in Advertising, BOSTON, MASS. KATE E. GRISWOLD, Ed. and Pub'r. THE annual meeting of the grocery commercial travellers of Montreal was held on Friday evening last. The following officers were elected: Honorary President, H. Laporte; president, E. Massicotte; first vice-president, W. F. Leclerc; second vicepresident, J. M. C. Havard; secretary, W. E. Sullivan; honorary secretary, H. Bertrand; treasurer, J. N. Crepeau. There are eighteen directors.

THE Kingston waterworks debentures, which are twenty-year four per cents, for \$3,500, and the three and a half per cents for \$25,300 intended to rearrange old obligations were tendered for as under by Kingston and Toronto parties: Oddfellows of Kingston, \$28,984; G. W. Wood & Son, of Toronto, \$28,706; W. H. Brouse, \$28,605; H. O'Hara & Co., \$28.558.76; A. Jarvis & Co., \$28,274.37; G. A. Stimson & Co., \$28,025; A. T. Drummond, of Kingston (for \$12,600 only), \$12,127.50.

THE St. John's, Newfoundland, News of September 22nd, has the following about the take of fish: Whitely has secured 3,200 quintals at Bon Esperance up to date: fish is plentiful at Isle au Bois, and the fishermen are doing well; Brown's boats at Lance au-loup are averaging from 120 to 140 quintals; from Blanc Sablon to Lance-au-loup and neighborhood doing well; Red Bay very poor; at Chateau the men were doing a little till the late heavy winds; Cape Charles and Battle Harbor report fair; Griquet, St. Anthony and Conche doing well; the residents of White Bay are doing exceptionally well.

HER IDEA OF "TRASH."

A Pennsylvania doctor. who has a decided vein of humor in his makeup, tells this story: "I had an Irishwoman for a patient many years," said the doctor. "God rest her soul, she is now dead. I once pulled her through a lingering attack of typhoid, taking her temperature from time to time by having her hold a thermometer under her tongue. When she had nearly recovered, I called one day, and, without further testing her temperature, left a simple prescription and started on my way homeward. About three miles from her house I was overtaken by her son on horseback. 'Mother is worse,' said he, 'come right back.' Back I went. 'Docther,' said the old lady, reproach-'fully, 'why didn't ye give me the jigger undther my tongue? That did me more good than all the rest of yer other d thrash!"

-"Who, was George Washington?" asked the soldier. "That's all right," answered the sailor, who was walking arm in arm with him. "I'm willing to admit his being first in war and all the rest of it. But I want to tell you that George Dewey runs a mighty close second."-Washington Star.

--The superstition of sailor folks is proverbial. Some of the yacht-racing sailors are almost as foolish in the belief in hoodooed vessels as were the Polynesian fishermen, who made sacrifices for a good breeze. Among the things still considered unlucky are women, cats, and sky pilots or ministers on board ship, and recently a crew mutinied on being asked to go to sea with a bride. Hundreds of miles of articles have been printed to show that a vessel, unlucky at her launch, remained so through her career, when in reality it is just as often the other way. There are numbers of instances to prove the truth of this statement.

Debentures.

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



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

H. H. MILLER, Hanover

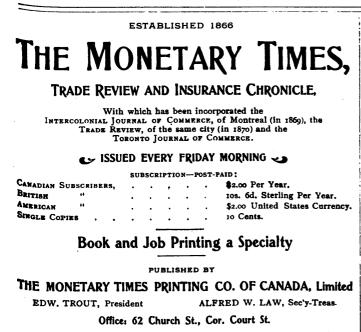
WALTER SUCKLING & COMPANY, Winnipeg. Real Estate Agents and Managers, 369 Main Street (ground floor). We undertake the management of estates, collection of rents and sale of city properties. This agency has the management of over 400 dwellings. Over fitteen years' experience in Winnipeg property References.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

JOHN RUTHERFORD, OWEN BOUND, ONT.

Licensed Auctioneer for County of Grey.

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





TELEPHONES: BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES, 1392 PRINTING DEPARTMENT, 1485

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.

THE SITUATION.

Col. S. Hughes is in haste to go to South Africa, to put to rights the Outlanders there; in so great haste that he is a little premature in issuing a circular, on the subject, to his men, before the superior authority has given the word. Col. Cosby thought he had the word of the Minister of Militia that he might go with the 48th Highlanders to New York, to greet the arrival of Admiral Dewey, the destroyer of the Spanish fleet, at Manila. Major-General Hutton's consent would be necessary, and he refuses to give it, and has so informed It would not be safe to allow any Lieut.-Col. Otter. rule of logic to force us to the conclusion that these authorities are playing at cross-purposes. If Mr. Blake were in the Government, he might seize the opportunity to show that by a process of chopping logic, of which he is supreme master, he could weave out of the materials at hand a match for the pardon prerogative case, in which he gained distinction. Mr. Borden does not travel on these rigid lines, and it requires no strain on the mental vision to see the Premier avoiding friction in a smile of unquestioning assent. An Irish regiment, at New York, not being assigned the place in the procession it desired, objected to the Canadian High-The proposal to go was illland strangers coming. conceived, from the first. Canada is a British colony, and Great Britain is on friendly terms with Spain, the conquered country, as well as with the conqueror. Our individual sympathies we can dispose as we like, but all organized displays of it, in military array, are out of place. The proposal is on a par with the foolish escapade, in which a number of Toronto's school children figured, at Tampa. A little common sense, in the right place, is a fine thing.

Last week, the statement was published that a mining company, of which Sir Charles Tupper is representative, had given notice of a suit to obtain redress for the improper cancelling of a liquor permit to take 3,000 gallons into the Yukon. It is now asserted that Sir Charles is entirely opposed to this traffic there, and that in this he represents the attitude of the company. The cancelling of the license was represented as the cause of Sir Charles Tupper's attack on Major Walsh; but in the light of present facts, the charge has been withdrawn.

Negotiations having failed to bring a solution of the French shore difficulty of Newfoundland, the British Government may find itself under the necessity of asking the Island legislature to renew the modus vivendi, which keeps the lobster fishery question in its present undesirable condition. The belief, at St. John's, is that the Colonial Government cannot without difficulty, if at all, be brought to recommend this course to the legislature. Newfoundland has already suffered much, but at the present crisis, the interests of the Empire demand that she be not too exigent, even in a just cause, but exercise still a little more patience, in hopes of a more favorable opportunity of bringing the question to a final settlement.

Espionage by diplomatic agents, and securing by illicit means secret documents, which form the key to the safety or unsafety of nations, are not confined to Germany and Russia, both of which figured in this connection in the Dreyfus affair. Now the turn of France to be called to account for this kind of conduct has come. The whole of the Italian Alpine military plans have been procured by purchase from an Italian traitor; a civil employee; the French officer named as the purchaser is Col. Girard Pinsonniere. The report adds that the Italian Government resolved to ask the Government of Paris to recall the functionary, who had abused his position. This was the proper course to pursue. The French Government, foreseeing what was about to happen, is reported to have taken time by the forelock, and given the diligent and successful Colonel a hint to return home. In the eyes of his employers, his crime will be that he did not succeed in concealing the irregularity of which he was guilty.

The Bank of Italy is reported to have got into hot water, by the part it has taken in stock exchange operations, being loaded up with stocks of a nominal value, to the amount of one hundred million lire. This has created a danger that the whole financial system of the country may become disorganized. The Government has drafted a Bill prohibiting banks of issue from engaging in stock exchange operations, which would seem to be an extreme measure. As to the remedy, the mischief has already been done; as the large amount of the doubtful stocks shows. The directors see the difficulty of unloading, and would not be unwilling that the Minister should share with them the responsibility of disaster, if the threatened calamity should arrive. The Minister, however, thinks it incumbent on him to save the bank from the ruin with which he believes it is threatened, unless the present policy is changed. Other Italian banks have got into the maelstrom of speculation, and a general crash is feared.

There is said to be on foot a scheme for the fusion of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, part of which is that Kruger is to resign in Steyn's favor. Kruger is 74 years of age, but this is the first time he has been credited with the virtue of resignation; resignation he has often threatened as a menace. The consolidation of the two republics is said to have for its object to confer on the Transvaal all the political attributes of the Orange Free State. But if England was insisting on suzerainty, in the Transvaal, the knot of the difficulty could not be cut in this way, without her consent. Besides consolidation would place the Outlanders in a worse position by lessening their number, relative to that of the Boers.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

We observe that steps are being taken to effect a separation of agencies of tariff and non-tariff fire insurance companies in Canada. Those who represent the former are not to be allowed to act for the latter. In a recent discussion on the subject of representation by agents, the inconsistency of having the same persons acting for tariff and for non-tariff companies was fully recognized. It was inevitable that friction would arise from such circumstances, and some step, in the direction of the separation indicated, was found necessary to overcome this friction. But a distinction has very properly been made between mutual companies, in which only policy-holders get profits, and stock companies, which are not members of the C.F.U.A. The mutuals are excepted from the operation of the proposed rule.

It is by no means to be wondered at that a movement of the sort should have at last been resolved upon. The companies which form the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, whatever may be said of them as "a combine"—which is anathema to many people deserve credit for steps taken towards reducing the fire waste in this country by their regulations. Not only have they, by means of lower rates offered, induced municipalities to protect themselves and advantage their pockets by better fire appliances, but the C.F.U.A. pays a staff of inspectors to help citizens to make their premises safe. Every installation of electric light or power plant, for example, has to undergo the opinion of an electrical expert, and such experts are not to be had for nothing. Why, then, should the valuable information secured by this expenditure be taken advantage of by companies which pay nothing towards keeping up the system? It is quite natural that they should insist on having the use of it confined to agents of tariff companies.

SUPREMACY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

All signs point to war, in South Atrica, almost immediately. The Volksraad of the Orange Free State, while professing a desire for peace, at any cost short of the independence of the Transvaal, lets it be known that, if war comes, the Free State will fight side by side with the sister republic. The British Government is despatching mules, from places so far apart as Italy and Jamaica, to the scene of probable conflict. The White Star Steamship Company has been requisitioned to hand over the steamer "Britannic" to the Government to be used as a transport. On the other side, the Boers are making all preparations for the conflict which apparently they intend to bring on before the India contingent can reach Natal. Everywhere, as always happens on similar occasions, the Boers are preparing to give effect to their feeling of brotherhood. Numbers count for something. Sir Walter Peace, the Agent-General for Natal, thinks the war will not last over two months; but who is to tell us what will happen after the war is over, and the conquest complete?

An intimation has been thrown out, from an unexpected quarter, that England will not insist on the maintenance of her suzerainty, in the Transvaal. The intimation was let drop by the Home Secretary, Mr. Matthew White Ridley. This is giving way, on the vital point. There is nothing so much that the Boers value as their independence, unless it be that Great Britain should withdraw from South Africa. For such withdrawal, they have been hoping for at least a quarter of a century. Cecil Rhodes charges that the Transvaal Government has used money to corrupt members of the Cape Government. It is no new thing for a President of that Republic to try to make trouble in Cape Colony. Mr. Brand, a former president, standing on the soil of Cape Colony, advised the Boers there to have as little to do with the English as possible. In case of war, the Treasury of the Transvaal would soon be empty, as it was before the gold fields filled it to overflowing. The real contest between the Boers and the British is for supremacy, in South Africa; if peace be maintained, the relative numbers must ultimately settle the question; if the Boers force on war, as they are said to be anxious to do, they are bound to be beaten, though it does not follow that even then they will be forced into the position of an English colony.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The extraordinary tide of prosperity that has been flowing over this country and other parts of the world shows no sign of abating, and this year the effects of four or five years of adverse times ought to be entirely done away. It certainly will be so in Canada, as a whole, although, of course, in particular districts there may have been only the development of ordinary conditions, and in some cases not even that, for the crops in certain parts of Western Ontario have not by any means been good, and the year to many farmers will not be one in which they have added to their capital. These are, however, exceptional cases. Over all the area of our cheese and butter districts an air of prosperity reigns, as well it may, with cheese at such an extraordinary price as 12 and 13 cents a pound, and butter at 22 to 23 cents.

In one particular there is very great reason for satisfaction. The production of butter has at last got into so gratifying a position that the demand for it from abroad is increasing by leaps and bounds. Two years ago our export of butter to the United Kingdom was 10,900 cwt. Last year this had increased to 15,700 cwt. but during this present month of August, the great quantity of 60,900 cwt. was shipped. Now, remembering that the price has increased nearly 50 per cent. during the same time, it will be seen that the amount of money received by our farmers from butter exported to the United Kingdom alone must be between *eight and nine times as much* as it was two years ago. Then let us think of the enormous increase in the money received for cheese, when the value of that also has increased nearly 50 per cent. It means that from these two sources alone millions of dollars of additional money have been poured into the pockets of our farmers, increasing by this amount their power to purchase goods, and also to pay off indebtedness and to deposit money in the banks.

This, however, is only one aspect of the case, and not the most important. We have secured in Manitoba and the North-West the most magnificent harvest of cereals the country has ever known; secured it also in such good condition that its value, taken altogether, is undoubtedly at least 25 per cent. more than the average harvest of the last few years. We thus have enormous quantity, good condition, and satisfactory price all combined in the same year, a state of things which must inevitably lead to a great reduction of indebtedness, and a vast development of wealth and business all over the North-West.

Then passing on to the regions beyond the mountains, we have more marvelous development still. The mines of British Columbia are pouring out gold and silver by the million. The catch of salmon is unprecedented in volume and value, agriculture is prospering, cattle ranches developing, and foreign trade increasing. The most marvellous of all are the developments in the Klondyke, from whence an export of eighteen millions is expected this year, with new and increasing developments constantly opening up, and means of communication being provided which will ere long bring Dawson City within two or three days of Vancouver.

It is probably owing to the great influx of prosperity in other directions that the lumber trade has had a return of prosperity after several of the dullest years perhaps ever known therein. The confidence of men engaged in this business has been strikingly shown of late in the extraordinary prices realized for blocks of limits in the Georgian Bay district, the highest price being paid by an American from Detroit; which indicates either a confidence in the ability to export logs being restored, or else an intention to transfer some sawnilling operation from Michigan to Ontario. The last, of course, is what we would desire.

In the foregoing, it will be seen that the attention of our readers is directed wholly to production and exports, as it is well-known these are the main factors in the prosperity of any country. The imports are an uncertain sign, for they may be represented by debt; but exports represent solid wealth.

The Bank Returns reflect all this prosperity. Deposits are still mounting up, as they are sure to do under such a state of things, and now amount to the remarkable figure of \$363,000,000; this includes bank deposits, savings bank deposits, and Government deposits, and is an evidence of the extraordinary power of accumulations in the people of the country. Discounts and loans have increased also, and now amount to \$252,000,000; but the banks are finding that the commercial demand for money (as it exists also in England), by no means keeps pace with accumulations; consequently we find that their investments in bonds of various kinds are becoming a very important feature in their returns, as well as their employment of money in Call Loans. Their investments at the end of August amounted to \$35,000,000, and their Call Loans to nearly

\$32,000,000. These are not profitable features of banking by any means, as a rule, but Call Loans at present are producing almost as good a return as Commercial Loans, largely owing to the immense devlopment of speculation. The investments are a good feature, as far as contributing strength to the bank is concerned, but they probably hardly realize more, taken all round, than the cost of deposits.

In one respect, however, the banks are to be congratulated, namely, the diminution of insolvencies. If they make smaller gross profits than formerly, they will certainly have to make much smaller deductions for bad debts.

ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

31st Aug., 1898.

515t Aug., 1656.	[In thousands.]							
Description.	Banks in Quebec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.				
Capital paid up Circulation Deposits	18,598	12,130	6,571					
Loans, Discounts and Investments Cash, Foreign Balances (Net), and Call	124,593			263,022				
Loans Legals								
_ 0 .	1 1 1 1							
Specie								
Investments								
31 st Aug., 1899.		[In t	housand	ls.]				
Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in the other Prov's.	Total.				
Capital paid up Circulation	35,622 20,242		10,296	63,826 41,446				
Deposits		107,319	40.272	275,584				
Loans, Discounts and Investments	138,991	108.518		287,481				
Cash, Foreign Balances (Net), and Call	,		,					
Loans	58,287	36,877	16,603	111.767				
Legals	8,638	6,329	8,517	18,484				
Specie	4,146	3,108	2,188	9,442				
Call Loans	10,366	16,901	4,425	31,692				
Investments	10,114	20,028						
Government Savings Banks Montreal City and District Saving Bank La Caisse d'Economie, Quebec Loan Companies, 1899, say Bank Deposits	s 11,03 5,68 20,00	32,000 50.000 50,000	87,478, 275,584,					
		-	363,062,	000				
GOVERNMENT CIRC	ULATION	τ.						
Small Large		\$ 9,630 17,006						
		\$26,636	,000					
Gold held, \$15,462,000 58.04	per cent	•						
DANGER IN ADULTE	RATE	D TE	XTIL	E				

DANGER IN ADULTERATED TEXTILE FABRICS.

That textile fabrics have been adulterated with different chemical substances has long been known by the dry goods trade. This adulteration has taken place in response to the craze on the part of the public for something with pleasing appearance—but cheap. The Manchester Home Trade Association has taken up the question of adulteration, and we are indebted to The Drapers' Record of London, Eng., for partial report as to the results of the investigations of that body. A committee examined samples of cotton sheets, flannelettes, blankets, and woollen and cotton goods of various kinds, and called in the aid of medical and other expert authorities. The conclusions arrived at may therefore be accepted as absolutely trustworthy; and very serious conclusions, indeed they are. The chemi-

[In thousands]

cals used for adulterating purposes, says The Record, may be divided into two classes; one causing irritation of the skin, the other having a peculiar attraction for moisture. It is difficult to say which is the more dangerous of the two. Some people have extremely sensitive skins, and are prone to rashes and eruptions. In such cases, the wearing of textiles adulterated, say, with zinc chloride, would be extremely harmful, producing eczema, and perhaps blood-poisoning. In the case of damp-attracting fabrics, some of them, if examined on a fairly dry day, would be found to contain one-fifth of their weight of water. This is almost inconceivable, but it is vouched for on the authority of no less a person than the Professor of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology at Owen's College. A material of the kind in question might be thoroughly dried before a fire, but afterwards when used in the usual way it becomes damp again, and never dries of its own accord and by ordinary means. It is the duty of merchants to warn customers against the purchase of these cheap fabrics. Textile goods of honest and durable manufacture are so cheap that none are under compulsion to resort to adulterated goods. A little bit of frankness on the part of merchants in this connection will be appreciated by the sensible part of the public.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

It is a healthy sign to see a portion of the intelligent residents taking interest in the administration of a municipality, and watching the doings of their representatives. Still the persons are few who will unselfishly give their time for such a purpose. We have occasionally seen small groups of citizens in different towns or cities banding themselves together for municipal reform, when taxes became too high, or when some extravagance was being committed by a council. But such bodies do not seem long to maintain an active existence or to attain great numerical strength, for the reason that the public are hard to arouse when the object is civic reform, and the sense of duty in the individual becomes chilled, when it finds no general response, if indeed the individual memory on the subject does not become dulled with time.

Some days ago there was a meeting on Chaboillez Square of the Municipal Reform Association of Montreal, and it was a disappointing one. Not only was the attendance slender-there were perhaps fifty electors present and fifty more persons, adults and boys-but of the twenty speakers advertised to be present, not onehalf appeared. Some of the best-known gentlemen, who were unable to be present, however, wrote to express sympathy with the movement, among them Mr. George Hague and Mr. Edward Bond. Resolutions were adopted desiring the electors of the city not to sign requisitions or promise to vote for a candidate whom they do not know to be a trustworthy supporter of a reformed city council; and further to oppose the reelection of any alderman whose record shows him to have been unworthy of confidence. A resolution was passed expressing regret that the City Council of Montreal is levying taxes upon its industrial institutions, namely, by including as immovable property with real estate, machinery used in the factories and work-shops, thereby placing the manufacturing industries of Montreal at a disadvantage with those outside of the city, which are exempt from taxation. As this law is driving manufacturers from the city and injuring land and business, the Council is called on to first modify the present law relating to taxes upon machinery, and to secure the amendment of clause 361 of the city charter, so as to abolish all taxes on machinery.

Associations of the kind may serve a good purpose, for civic mismanagement is too common. It is often said that when taxes become so high as to affect the pocket of the town and city voter, he will rise in angcr and defeat the man or men who have raised them. But even this will not always work a desired cure. Many voters do not know whom to put in the places of the rejected ones, so as to secure better and more honest administration. But an association of voters, which can inform the individual, having machinery for securing not only information but action, can do much towards achieving reform which is beyond the power of any single voter or small group of reformers.

THE ERIE CANAL.

It is tolerably evident that, as was stated not long ago by the New York Journal of Commerce, interest in the Erie Canal, either in New York State or outside of it, is not yet dead. That journal has published many expressions of opinion, from shippers who ireely use the canal, to the effect that it is an important means of transportation in itself, and that it has a restraining influence over railway charges that makes its value beyond that measured by its own tonnage. With the decrease in railway charges the influence of the canal diminishes, and it may disappear, but it is evidently the opinion of many large shippers that it has not yet disappeared, and that it is worth conserving. A shipper who sends four hundred boatloads of general merchandise up the State every season by the canal, says that comparing canal with rail rates, he finds the former about 23 cents per hundred pounds cheaper on first-class freight, 18 cents on second-class, 13 cents on third-class, 9 cents on fourth-class, and 5 cents on sixth-class freight. Mr. Wheeler, of the Cleveland Steel Canalboat Company, considers, and the Journal agrees with him, that the Erie canal must find some way of reaching the traffic of Cleveland, Ohio, in order to develop its full usefulness. His own ingenious project is to load half a dozen canal boats upon a barge, which would be in the nature of a floating dock, and very much as a dozen railway cars are run upon a float for transportation from one part of our harbor to another, and thus transport them from Cleveland to Buffalo.

THE NEW B.C. MINING LAW.

It is regarded as noteworthy by The Nelson Miner that the Associated Boards of Trade, at their recent gathering, passed 3 resolution regretting that the Legislature of British Columbia had thought it necessary to enact the eight-hour law, which was productive of infinite harm to the mining industry of the province; and also that the Canadian Mining Institute, which has special knowledge of the conditions that go to its successpasses a similar resolution of disapproval and remonstrance. "It would be hard to find two bodies that could declare themselves with greater authority on a question of that kind." The Miner has several bitterly satirical paragraphs on the Eight-Hour law. Witness this: "One paper having said that a milion dollars had been lost through the closing down of the Slocap mines, another says, not so; the ore is still in the mines and therefore cannot be lost. In this reply we get a glimpse of statesmanship and knowledge of economics that is positively blinding in its brilliancy. Why all this bother and excitement over mines and mining and eight-hour days and companies and syndicates and capital? It is all a waste of temper and energy. We are rich without it. The ore is in the mines; what more can we want? To dig it out and smelt it makes it no more valuable, nor adds to the wealth of the country. Close up the hole and come away; as long as the ore is there you are rich, if you but have imagination enough to realize it."

DRESS GINGHAMS.

For the spring trade of 1900 dress ginghams are assured a prominent position. The wholesale houses have now received complete samples, and the past several weeks have been before the retail trade soliciting orders. It is stated that orders to date are fully 30 per cent. in advance of those taken in the same period last year. This applies to both staple and fancy ginghams. Of the latter woven stripes are the pattern most in demand, but the large range of checks which has been shown the trade this year by Canadian manufacturers has met with considerable favor. This strong demand has naturally resulted in firm values. During the past six weeks we have announced advances in price ranging in different lines from five to ten per cent. At present the feeling is that prices will be firm for some time. The situation in the United States is equally strong and is described as follows by a prominent New York authority: "Staple ginghams in leading makes are heavily under contract, the entire output of some prominent mills being covered by orders for several months to come. There is a steady demand, and prices are very firm. Fine ginghams for spring have sold unusually well and in such lines as the Toile du Nord and A.F.C.'s a record business has been done. Dark dress ginghams and dark domet fabrics are scarce in all but the lowest qualities, of which there are in an occasional quarter some stocks on hand."

PROPOSED WOOLEN COMBINATION.

Reports have been current the past week as to the probable amalgamation of large woolen interests. It has been stated that the amalgamation will centre around the Penman Company, and include the most prominent mills in Ontario. While there is apparently some truth in the reports that have been published they have been greatly exaggerated. We learn that the movement has not advanced beyond the stage of an informal talk on the part of some woolen mill owners as to the advantages that would be gained by a centralization of mills under one organization. The difficulties in the way of a combination of woolen interests are from all appearances unsurmountable. The small mills of Ontario have a comparatively large aggregate output, and any syndicate of mill owners would meet with strong com-Petition in the production of goods.

MARITIME PROVINCE SHIPPING.

What appears to be a very unusual activity in demand for the purchase of schooners and other sailing vessels by merchants of the French islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, is reported from Halifax. About thirty vessels have been recently Purchased by Halifax men for St. Pierre firms. During last week several Frenchmen have reached that city looking for vessels, which are now somewhat difficult to obtain. Every year the Frenchmen augment their fleet for the fishing banks. Vessels do not last long once they pass into the St. Pierre trade. Consequently, when the fisheries are good, as they are this year, the demand for tonnage is also brisk. Agents from St. Pierre are going to Boston and Gloucester to secure other vessels there.

The St. John Telegraph of Monday says business in square-rigged sail tonnage has been exceedingly light, which is still largely attributed to the unusually small number of vessels available and the enhanced ideas of owners. "In no branch, however, do the orders appear of an urgent character, hence the little inclination shown to anticipate requirements. West India and coastwise lumber vessels have the advantage as to rates, with business still hampered by the shortage of suitable carriers." On Thursday, Sept. 21st, a new schooner was launched at Bridgetown, N.S., for L. D. Shaffner. This is said to be the first vessel to leave the stocks at that place in nine years.

HOG PRODUCTS ACTIVE.

The hog packing season of 1899-1900 will be opened next week, and the commencement is made under most favorable auspices. A number of prominent houses in the city report that when the new pack is ready for the market they will not have a pound of last year's products on hand. Several causes have contributed to this end. The general demand from the country has shown a betterment, while a revival of the lumber industry and the commencement of a fresh period of activity in railway construction have led to liberal orders being placed for pork products. It is understood that several large shipments are soon to be made to Western Ontario and Manitoba points. Quotations of stock are however, practically where they were some weeks ago, and shippers of dressed hogs cannot look for the season to open with high prices. The situation in the United States has been very quiet for some time past, while the Liverpool market has shown only very moderate strength.

THE HALIFAX FAIR.

After much preparation, the grounds and buildings for the September Fair in Halifax were got ready, and the exhibits were in position by Saturday last, the opening day. The lieutenant-governor opened the Fair officially on Monday amid a good attendance of dignitaries, civil and military. In the matter of cattle and horses there was an unusually good display, and a marked improvement in quality was observable; the poultry show, too, proved attractive, while the display of fruits is striking and valuable.

In the main building, the C.P.R. exhibit of Northwest products is striking, and the products of the Dominion Coal Company are displayed to good advantage. Henderson & Potts have a pyramid of their paints on view. W. &. C. Silver show their carpets and curtains in a furnished room. The N. S. Steel Co. have an exhibit of ores, fuels, fluxes, pig iron and the manufactured product. There is an exhibit of Nova Scotia gold quartz, and an exhibit of ores and products of the Minerals Product Co., Bridgeville.

In Machinery Hall the Robb. Engineering Company, of Amherst, N.S., show hot-water heaters and automatic engines of their own make. Parties or firms in Summerside, Smith's Falls and Toronto make displays of farm implements. In the Transportation Building is a remarkable display of vehicles. The Nova Scotia Carriage Co. of Kentville, and the McLaughlin Carriage Co., have the largest exhibit in this department. The former company have sixteen carriages of all descriptions and six sleighs. The McLaughlin Co.'s exhibit consists of seventeen wagons and seven sleighs; these include concords, phaetons and buggies and single and double sleighs. The well known products of the J. B. Armstrong Company of Guelph in the way of carriages and carriage parts are well illustrated at the left of the entrance.

A number of handsome musical instruments, which had already attracted attention at the Toronto Industrial Fair, were on view in the gallery. Among them being Bell organs and pianos, Newcombe pianos, harn organs, Heintzman pianos. The display made by the Halifax confectionery firm of Moir. Son & Co., is very striking, while Starr & Sons electrical exhibition is one of the features of the place. A. & W. McKinlay make a creditable showing of books and stationery. The Pure Gold goods are among the baking powder and essence exhibits. In the Fishery Department the display of George E. Boak & Co., receives merited attention.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OPENS IN ENGLAND.

Some months ago, while on a visit to England, J. J. Kenny, vice-president and managing director of the Western Assurance Company, made arrangements to open a branch office for the transaction of fire insurance. the Western having already an office for marine insurance in the Old Country, Mr. W. B. Mickle has been selected for the post of manager; he is said to be a man of wide experience, who will likely aim at good lines of business. For several years past Mr. Meikle has been manager for the Eastern department of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, with headquarters at Calcutta, and prior to that worked in England for the Manchester and the Fire Insurance Association. The Western has a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, and possesses assets aggregating over \$2,400,000. Heretofore the fire insurance business in Great Britain has been done by British companies, and an American insurance journal says that, "this experiment of reciprocating by one of the leading British-American companies will be watched with interest by American fire underwriters." Mr. Kenny goes over to England again next month, and hopes to have the fire branch of the Western in London in running order by 1st January next.

RETIREMENT OF A. G. RAMSAY.

We confess to sharing the general feeling of regret at the intelligence that Mr. A. G. Ramsay has retired from the presidency of the Canada Life Assurance Company. He will not remove to Toronto with the rest of the staff, but will reside in Hamilton, a handsome retiring allowance having been made him by the company. He does not relinquish the presidency, however, until the end of the present year, and will, we believe, continue to give the company the benefit of his experience and advice. So long has Mr. Ramsay been associated with the Canada Life, so completely has he been identified with it, that one could hardly think of the company apart from him. He has for forty years had a great share in building up the institution we are all now so proud of. He desired to see it built up carefully, steadily, on foundations sanctioned by justice and experience. Nor did he forget that in conducting the affairs of any society right feeling has as distinct a place as good sense; and that if an edifice is to last, and to command general respect, that end is not likely to be attained by indulging needless antagonisms or by abandoning the courtesies which should always distinguish business life.

While no step has yet been taken, we understand, to appoint Mr. Ramsay's successor, it seems to be the general opinion that the likeliest man for this position is the Hon. Senator Cox. It was not only within recent months that Mr. Cox became prominently identified with the company, although more publicity attended his efforts of late. As long ago as 1863 George A. Cox was an agent for the Canada Life, and thenceforward turned into the head office, first from the town of Peterboro alone, then from Peterboro county, next from the Midland district, and later from Eastern Ontario, through his sub-agents, yearly aggregates of business, each exceeding the last, until the directors, marvelling at the growth of their business, marvelled still more at the restless activity and success of their eastern general agent. Prosperous man as he is, there is no field in which the good fortune which waits upon diligent effort has been in his case so steady, and we doubt if there is any of which he is more proud, than of his life insurance experience. Assuredly he has done much to build up the Canada Life.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

For some months past arrangements have been in progress looking to the establishment of branches of the North American Life Assurance Company, of Toronto, in several of the United States. And now, we understand, a license has been issued authorizing the company to do business in Minnesota, and an application for a license is before the Michigan department. A very thorough examination of the company's affairs has been made during the present year by representatives of the Minnesota and Michigan insurance departments, who have made a very favorable report on its financial position, and the safe principles, and tried methods which it has adopted.

The North American is an old line insurance company, conducted on lines which have commended themselves to conservative life underwriters in Great Britain, while its managers have not hesitated to make use of the newer plans or methods which have been found practicable and safe in the experience of modern American companies. It has long been a popular company with policy-holders in Canada, where its directors are

known widely as men of financial experience and integrity. The company's assets exceed \$3,000,000; its new business last year was close upon \$4,000,000, and its total assurances in force exceed \$20,000,000.

The man who is best known, and deservedly, in connection with the progress of this company for some twenty years past, is William McCabe, whose standing as a life assurance expert beyond his own country, is amply vouched for by the fact that he is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain; a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and a prominent member of the Actuarial Society of America. He has spent months in the United States, arranging for the entrance of his company into the northwestern States of the Union, and must be gratified indeed at the conclusions expressed by competent American experts as to the strength and soundness of the company, which are fully recognized in Canada. The reserve of the North American Life, which in the Canadian Blue Book appears at \$2,586,947, is in excess by over \$50,000 of that required by a valuation made by the Actuary of the Michigan Insurance Department, on the basis of the American Experience Table at 4 per cent.

THE PONTON CASE.

William Ponton, the young bank clerk suspected of assisting a gang of burglars to rifle the Napanee branch of the Dominion Bank of \$36,000 in 1897, has been acquitted by a jury which remained out an hour. This was the second trial, and was held at Cobourg, instead of Napanee, in order that a jury might be obtained free from bias in favor of the young man, who was popular in the latter place. The evidence was not sufficient to induce the jury to convict Ponton. They seem to have hesitated to convict a person of previous good repute mainly upon the cvidence of criminals whose record might well throw doubt upon their word. The jail-breakers, Pare and Holden, pleaded guilty and were sentenced, the first to three, the second to four years in the penitentiary, Roach is allowed to go on suspended sentence.

LIVE REMARKS ON A LIVE SUBJECT.

So far as we know, the arrangement is a new one which is made by the British American Commercial College, of giving "Advertising" a place on its curriculum. We do not know of any other Canadian business college which does this. And we are told that the subject is not dealt with systematically by any American business college. A week ago the introductory lecture on the subject of advertising was given at this college by Mr. J. S. Robertson, editor of "Business." We have obtained a summary of this lecture, and have pleasure in submitting it to our readers. Mr. Robertson said in substance:

"The historical side of advertising may not have a practical bearing on the advertising problems of to-day, and yet in introducing this subject into the British American Business College, as something distinctively new in the line of studies, it would be fitting to make a brief reference to advertising methods in times past. The word "advertise" is found twice only in the Bible—in Numbers xxiv., verse 14, and again in Ruth iv., verse 4, but the word 'publish' appears fully one hundred times, and is used in about the same sense as the word "advertise" is used to-day. [In one of these cases the word advertise is used as meaning to acquaint beforehand, but in the other it has the significance of personally notify.-Ed. M.T.]. In ancient times the advertising spirit was not altogether wanting. In ancient Rome the sign of a saw indicated that the man within was a carpenter: a bushel measure was hung over a baker's door; and among the ruins of Pompeii an inscription says: 'A wine jar is lost from the inn. If anyone bring it back, there shall be given to him sixty-five sesterces. If anyone bring the thief who took it double the sum will be given.' The condensed advertising column was not known in those days, but some method had to be adopted to discover lost articles.

"The large amounts of money expended in advertising in the present day make it necessary that the advertiser should have this money well spent, and the newspaper space which he buys filled with matter that will bring good returns. No shrewd merchant sends forth as buyer a man who has not a knowledge

of the best markets in which to buy, as well as of the goods to be bought. So in advertising, the same principle is being made to apply. It has been stated on good authority that John Wannamaker, with his stores in Philadelphia and New York, spent in each of these not less than \$300,000 on advertising last year. It one calculated profits on a basis of 10 per cent. this meant a turn-over of \$3,000,000 to cover the expenditure for advertising alone. Hood's Sarsaparilla expenditure amounts to \$750,000 Yearly; that of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, \$500,000; of a certain brand of baking powder, \$500,000; Pearline, \$300,000; Castoria, \$200,000. It is true these are not Canadian figures, yet they are the figures of advertisers whose names are familiar to the People of all countries, and some portion of this appropriation is spent among Canadian newspapers. They are all successful concerns cited, and in this fact is made clear the value of good advertising.

"But there are large advertisers in Canada. Two of the largest departmental stores spend each not less than \$100,000 a year. and Mr. P. C. Larkin, manager of the Salada Tea Company, has stated over his own signature within the past few weeks, that his firm spends \$50,000 a year. Advertising has become one of the essentials of present day business, and one of the first questions to be considered, when one commences business, is that of advertising."

The point aimed at by the lecturer in citing these cases was to emphasize the fact that whether a business is large or small, the advertising appropriation is one of the important items of expenditure, and careful business men are to-day, as never before, learning that it is unwise business to expend this money indifferently or unknowingly. Hence the place that is filled in many business houses by those who had made a study of advertising—the mediums in which advertising is to be placed, and the preparation of the matter for the space purchased.

In illustration of the direct relationship of advertising to success in business the lecturer instanced the experience of large advertisers in Chicago during the time of the printers' strike, a year or two ago, when that city was without a daily newspaper for several days. The manager of the Siegel-Cooper Co. departmental store has said that their business fell off two-thirds from being unable to advertise, and his testimony was corroborated by other leading merchants. Less than two years ago the departmental stores in St. Louis united and refused to advertise because newspaper rates were not made to their liking. The lock-out did not last long, for the effect was such on the business of these mammoth stores that they were glad to capitulate and pay the newspaper their tariff rates and start advertising again.

Very frankly the students of the British American College Were told that they must not go away with any fairy notion that in the course of lessons to be given on the subject of advertising they could immediately command incomes earned by such men as Chas. Austin Bates, N. C. Fowler, jr., Powers, Rose, Gillam and others. Both in the country to the south of us and in Canada, hard work was needed to bring success, but the fact that salaries equal to those of bank officials and cabinet ministers were paid for this work was evidence that, as Daniel W_{-1} Webster has said, "there is room at the top;" and what was probably more practical, that these cases showed the possibilities that exist in the business of advertising writing and manage-Ment. A knowledge of the general principles of advertising possessed by a young man or woman, who would go out with a diploma for book-keeping or stenography, would be the means of increasing materially the worth of such students to their employers. In those houses where the advertising appropriation was not very large, the employer welcomed an assistant who was able to help in the matter of preparing the advertising of the house, and who had some knowledge of what constituted ^{values} in media.

As to future lessons the lecturer announced that the aim would be to make them of a thoroughly practical character. Preparation of advertising matter will be the subject of the second lesson, when Mr. Robertson will discuss some of the conditions that enter into the preparation of good advertising, and set the pupils at work to prepare matter. Following this subject will come other lessons dealing with the matter of display, compression of matter, and other practical questions.

ABOUT CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.

The Nova Scotia Steel Company are making preparations for the erection of another smelting furnace. The large steel building will be extended some eighty feet to cover the new furnace and bring the steel travelling crane in connection with it. The furnace will be of the tiling pattern, and will produce 100 tons of steel a day.—Eastern Chronicle.

The Dominion Coal Co. has made a provision for the widows and children of the men who lost their lives in the June explosion at Caledonia Mine. Each widow \$4 a week for the first year and thereafter \$12 a month; \$2 a month for children under 13 years, \$4 a month for boys till 14 years, and for girls till \$16; \$8 a month is to be given to parents whose sons were their sole support.

The receipts of the Industrial Fair, Toronto, were this year \$88,334, against \$97,611 in 1898—a record year—and \$74,736 in 1897, an average of nearly \$87,000.

No cessation of activity characterizes the works of the Robb Engineering Company, of Amherst, N.S. We hear that Mr. H. E. Hill, of Halifax, has ordered a 100 h.p. steam plant from that concern, for the new works of the Maritime Explosives Co. Also that a 100 h.p. Mumford Improved boiler is ordered by the Canadian Rubber Company from the same works.

The Stanstead Granite Quarries Company has been organized in Toronto with a capital stock of \$130,000 to work the granite quarries at Stanstead and Mount Johnson in the Eastern townships of Quebec. The directors of the company are: W. R. Brock, president, Toronto; Hugh Elder, Stanstead Junction; Duncan McIntosh, Toronto; John McIntosh, vice-president, Toronto; John W. Elder, Stanstead Junction; D. Taylor Mc-Intosh, managing director, Stanstead Junction. We are told that the company has acquired the granite quarries of Mount Johnson. It is claimed that these quarries will turn out granite similar to Quincy, Mass., granite, with the advantage of being free of iron rust.

It must be very gratifying to the authorities of the St. John Exhibition to find the attendance of the public so greatly increased from that of former years. Up to and including the sixth day in 1896, the attendance was 24,714; next year it was 25,492; the following year, 1898, it was 27,224, but this year it was 41,982. The total attendance was also largely ahead of former years, being 56,000 this year, against 47,439 in 1898; 40,182 in 1897 and 39,411 in 1896.

According to a press telegram which emanates from Kingston, a movement is on foot to form a combine of all the woolen mills of Central Canada, taking in the five mills of the Penman Company, the Moody mills of Hamilton, and the mills at Paris, Almonte and Kingston. The capitalization would run up to a million dollars. It is understood the scheme owes its origin to the Penman Company.

A description appears in a New Brunswick paper of the huge mill of D. Frazer & Son at Fort Ingalls, on Temiscouata Lake, which began running week before last. This mill will give employment to 150 men and cut up 20,000,000 ft. of lumber a year. The main mill is 196 feet long and is 88 feet wide in front. The engine is of tremendous power, of the compound type. The mill will turn out many millions of shingles every year. There are eight machines, which will run continuously the year round, as will the clapboard machine. Fort Ingalls is 38 miles from Edmundston, at the mouth of the Cabano river, on Lake Temiscouata. The long lumber will be shipped north to River du Loup, while the most of the short lumber, shingles and clapboards will come down by way of Hartland, near Woodstock. Messrs. Frazer have an immense acreage of lumber limits---something like 800 square miles, on Squatook and Green rivers. They will employ this winter 400 men.

We understand that the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company has secured the services of Mr. A. B. Powell, now inspector of the Economical Insurance Company, of Berlin, and that the position of manager of the Ottawa will be assumed by Mr. Powell on or about 1st November. Having been, some half dozen years ago, an agent of the Economical in London, Mr. Powell was chosen inspector, and he has performed the duties of that office with marked ability. As manager of the Ottawa Company he will have a somewhat larger field.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS OF COMPANIES.

The following parties, namely, John G. Hay and A. B. Hay, chair manufacturers; H. B. Smith, barrister; Geo. W. Gurnett. contractor; F. W. Harris, superintendent, and John James Best, factory foreman, are chartered as the North American Bent Chair Company, Ltd., of Owen Sound, the share capital of the company to be \$199,000.

The Imperial Varnish and Color Company; capital, \$100,000, is incorporated in Ontario; head office, Toronto; provisional directors, Joseph Wesley Flavelle, John Marcellus Sparrow, Thomas Flavelle Monypenny, James Monypenny and James Hales. Toronto parties, among whom are William Marshall McCausland, John Cathcart Hutchison, James William Bain, David Walker Glass and Thomas David Bailey, are chartered under the name of the Continental Costume Company, Ltd.; capital, \$40,000; head office, Toronto, to make and sell skirts, blouses, costumes, jackets and articles of male and female wearing apparel, and, for the said purposes, to acquire the necessary factory-premises and plant.

A charter has been granted in Quebec incorporating merchants and advocates of Montreal, by the name of "The French Medical Company," with a capital stock of \$25,000. Also one incorporating Messrs. Erastus C. Landon, manufacturer; John F. Risley, merchant, of Montreal; Peter N. Tait, of Milles Roches, Ont., merchant; and John F. Glegg, merchant; Thomas Chambers, and M. P. Cochrane, accountant, of Montreal, by the name of "Montreal Dry Plate Company," with a capital stock of \$20,000. Among applicants for charters is the Lay Whip Company, of Rock Island, Que.; capital, \$40,000, to make whips. The applicants are, Messrs. Edwin Ralph Lay, of Westfield. Mass; Thomas James Norris and Andrew T. Chapin, of Rock Island; Henry Tomkins, of Beebe Plain; Edward Franklin Lay. of Westfield, Mass. The Franco-Canadian Soap Manufacturing Company will have its head office in Montreal. Capital stock, \$15,000 in \$50 shares. The applicants are Messrs. Alexis Robert, druggist; Jos. Henri Ostigny, accountant; Alderic Lemaire, accountant; William Renaud, accountant, and Aquila Cheval, druggist, all of Montreal.

IN THE DRY GOODS STORE.

Broadcloths and venetians are in request in the States, also homespuns, camels hair, cheviots, etc. Plaids are in an excellent position.

It is reported that the American Woolen Company is buying at the rate of 4,000,000 pounds of wool or more a week at this time, says last week's Cotton and Wool Reporter.

"Gur-ruls are niver satisfied," mused the janitor philosopher. "Whin they are in short skirts they are crying fer long wans, an' whin they git long wans they have to hold them up." -Chicago News.

The North American Export and Import Company, of Toronto, Ltd.; capital, \$20,000, is chartered to carry on a general mercantile business, and to warehouse and exhibit goods and wares of all kinds, and to act as agent and bailee.

Scotch tweed manufacturers are reported as busier than for ten years past, and some difficulty is experienced in finding sufficient hands to keep the machinery running. Some of the factories have four months' work in hand. The demand is almost wholly for the better-class goods.

The Wachusett mills, at Worcester, Mass., of which Harry W. Smith is president, have begun the manufacture of ironcloth on a large scale. Ironcloth is used very extensively for overcoat and ulster linings. It resembles in appearance common haircloth, once so popular as a covering for furniture, only it is very smooth, being of the sateen order.

A letter from Bradford, England, says that the export trade of that place in textiles for the American market is more active than for years. In the August shipments to the States are increases in cotton goods, stuff goods and worsteds to amounts in some cases more than double the same month of 1898. The total increase of exports for that one month amounted to £85,639, which is more than \$425,000.

On condition of tax exemption the municipal council of St. Henri has accorded permission to the Merchants' Cotton Com-

pany to erect a new factory there. The company agrees to employ 300 persons, to whom are to be paid \$50,000 yearly. The factory will be four stories in height and 300 feet long. It is to contain 20,000 spindles for making hosiery yarn, and 500 looms for weaving cotton print.

The National Exposition in Philadelphia was opened very auspiciously some ten days ago, over 22,000 people attending in the afternoon and evening. The exhibits are now generally in position, and will be visited by thousands from all parts of the States and abroad during the next two months. The press of the States generally recognize the importance of this great enterprise, as one of the greatest efforts yet made to build up the export trade of that country.

There is great activity in New York, Boston and Philadelphia dress goods markets. Said one commission man who sells direct to the retail merchants a good deal of the time: "I wish I had another mill at work on fancy backed dress goods. I cannot begin to fill the orders I could have for them. Buyers are ready to go down on their knees if they thought that by doing so they would stand any show of getting the stuff they wanted. Price doesn't cut any figure."

A new ruling has been made by the Treasury Department at Washington concerning the importation of seal garments. After October 1st sealskin sacques and coats in ordinary baggage will be exempt from duty to the extent of \$100. In excess of that sum a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem will be levied upon the amount in excess, unless there should be other foreign-made wearing apparel in the passenger's baggage. Tourists will also be compelled to satisfy the collector that the skins of which the garments are composed were not taken in the North Pacific Ocean by poachers. Nearly all the sealskins made up in Canada were taken on the Pribyloff Islands.

The exhibit made by Wm. Parks & Son, Ltd., at the St. John Exhibition is spoken of in terms of high praise. The Globe described it as "one of the most fastefully arranged exhibits, and one that the exhibitors may well be proud of as representing local manufacture." The goods are exhibited on multi-colored pyramids surmounted by a gay streamer of red, white and blue. The Messrs. Parks' exhibit consists of fancy shaker flannels, dress ginghams, bleached cottons, Saxony flannelettes, foulards, yarns, warps, twine and hose yarns. These are all of their own make and as specimens of home manufactures cannot be surpassed by anything of the kind. The country people, at the Fair especially, were anxious to know about these goods.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

The new flour mill at Indian Head which has been in course of erection all summer is now in running order, and has made some trial runs. The result has been highly satisfactory.

Continued activity is reported in the export of Canadian cheese and butter. Last week there went across the Atlantic from Montreal 65,710 boxes cheese and 35,902 packages butter,

Capt. Demers, of the St. Lawrence steamer "Campana," says the cod fishery is excellent this year off the coast of New" foundland, but that the heavy weather and fogs have been source of great loss to the fishermen.

It is believed by the American Grocer that the inevitable end of a continuance of the sugar war will be direct distribution from refineries to retailers, and if that does not work, direct to consumers. The sugar wagon may possibly become as familiar a feature of distribution as the milk wagon or the baker's wagon.

The milk producers supplying Toronto, at a meeting on Saturday, decided to increase the price to the wholesale trade from 90 cents to \$1 per can or \$1.15 delivered, to come into force 1st November. The increase is said to be due to the scarcity of pasture, and the high price of food-stuffs for cattle.

A number of flour milling companies are being incorporated in Manitoba. The Lariviere Milling Co., Ltd., capital \$15,000. and the Headingly Milling Company, of Headingly, capital stock, \$20,000. Arrangement is also made, says The Commercial, for building a 125-barrel mill at Sidney, for which a bonus of \$3,000, and exemption from taxation for ten years, has been given by the municipality. A Massachusetts debtor has been sent to prison for twelve days for nonpayment of a grocery bill of \$8, amounting with costs to \$23.75, in instalments of 50 cents per month. The debtor is thereby punished, but the grocer is minus the costs as well as the original amount. The instalments ordered were far too small and wide apart. The debtor would have had 47 months in which to pay.

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The ninth annual meeting of the London Retail Grocers' Association was held last week with Mr. R. A. Jones, president, in the chair. The supply of some lines of canned goods were reported to be limited, and quotations considerably in advance of last year. The officers elected were: T. A. Rowat, president; J. C. Trebilcock, vice-president; W. H. Branton, treasurer; E. Sutton, secretary; W. H. Ferguson, guard; George Loveless, F. Robinson, N. McLeod and D. Shoebotham, directors.

A meeting of the Dominion Cigar Manufacturers' Association was held in Toronto on Monday last. Those present represented 80 per cent. of the total output. It was decided to ask the Government to raise the duty on imported cigars from \$3 to \$4.50 per pound. This is the United States duty, and the cigarmakers claim that the proposed increase would greatly encourage the manufacture of clear-filled Havana cigars in Canada. The past year, it was reported, had been a prosperous one, the consumption having been 123,000,000 cigars.

In the opinion of The Chicago Tribune only an accident Can prevent the breaking of all previous records by the corn Crop production of the United States this year. "A canvass of the eight States which raise the bulk of Indian corn in this Country warrants an estimate above that of 1896, which heretofore has been the record, and there is much in the advices received to justify a prediction that the crop will approximate 2,500,000,000 bushels. The first corn crop of the country to reach in round numbers 2,000,000 bushels was that of 1885." and only eight previous years ever produced this much.

Some very interesting figures indicating the increase in Canada's butter export trade with Great Britain have just been Published at Ottawa. Not only is the trade growing in bulk but, as we have elsewhere noticed, the improved quality of the butter we are sending to the Old Country is creating a very favorable impression. British Board of Trade statistics show an increase in the importation of Canadian butter and cheese that is unprecedented. The export to Great Britain of Canadian butter for the first eight months of the last three years is shown to have been: 1897, 28,668 cwt.: 1898, 45,450 cwt.; 1899, 117,850 cwt. For the month of August, 1897, the quantity of Canadian butter shipped to Great Britain was 10,888 cwt. In August, 1898, this figure was increased to 15,736 cwt., but in August, 1899, the amount had jumped to the tremendous figure of 60,957 cwt., or something over 150 tons per day. In cheese the increase was not relatively so large. Up to Aug. 31 the quantity of Canadian cheese sent to Great Britain since Jan. 1 was 731,080 cwt., as ^{against} 687,683 cwt., during the corresponding eight months in 1808

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

E. H., Hamilton, Bermuda.—Have replied by letter to the first part of your enquiry. The firms you name are the principal Canadian manufacturers of the kind, but there are several others, mostly in Ontario. (2) Your certificate is not worthless; shares of the Consolidated Stock of the Grand Trunk Railway, which were quoted in the London market at 63% and 65% per cent. two years ago, are now worth 81% to 83%, according to London quotations of 2nd September.

C. B., Hamilton.—It would be in the year 1888 or 1889. The C.P.R. was not opened through in the year you mention, 1884, and the British Association delegates only got as far as Calgary or thereabout.

-Rather a singular case, that of A. W. Falconer, a quietliving married school-master at Galt, who is charged with having obtained some thousands of dollars as an agent, for investment on land or loan stock, while in reality he did not invest it at all, but speculated with and lost it. Then he appears to have lied about it, and continued for years to pay interest regularly on money so obtained, fooling the owners of it, some of whom were women. He was arraigned at Berlin on Tuesday last before Judge Chisholm, charged with misappropriating money entrusted to him for investment, and pleaded not guilty. He elected a summary trial, and Tuesday, Oct. 3, was fixed as the date.

-Owing to the death of Mr. C. M. Taylor, first vicepresident of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company, Waterloo, Ont., the board of that company last week elected Mr. Wm. Snider, merchant miller, Waterloo, to fill the vacancy on the directorate; Mr. Hoskin, Q.C., second vice-president, was moved up to the first vice-presidency, and Mr. B. M. Britton, Q.C., M.P., Kingston, who has been a member of the board since 1883, was made second vice-president. Thus far this year, we are told, the new business of this popular company is in excess of the same period of last year, and the Ontario holds a record for having written in 1898 the second largest amount of insurance of any company in Canada.

-We have received, with the "Compliments of the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada," a copy of the Book of Views of Western Canada, issued by authority of the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, and intended to describe in outline the interesting points of Western Canada. The little book is an attractive one. The Department has wisely made large use of the pictorial art in addition to brief letterpress, and scenes in prairie farming, ranching, mining and sporting life are numerous. Not so much notice has been taken of the timber and fishery interests.

ONTARIO CHEESE BOARDS.

Sixteen boards this week report offerings of 25,139 boxes, which is a considerable decrease from last week's figures, when nineteen boards offered 31,342 boxes. Cheese has moved more freely, as buyers are paying from 11½ to 1134c. per lb. this week, whereas last week the highest price reached was 1136c. It is interesting to compare the prices paid during the corresponding weeks of 1897, 1898 and 1899. In 1897 the average price was 914c. per lb., in 1898 prices ranged from 814c. to 95-16c. per lb., while during the past week as high as 1134c. per lb. was paid. We append our usual table:

Boards and Date of meeting.	No. of factor- ries.	Cheese boarded. Boxes.	Cheese sold. Boxes.	Price Per lb. Cts.
Brockville, Sept. 21	••	3,458	1,905	118
Madoc, Sept. 21	15	790	765	114
Brantford, Sept. 22	••	1,596	1,596	11 5 -8
Iroquois, Sept. 22	••	892	••	IT
Kemptville, Sept. 22	15	1,065	1,065	117
Lindsay, Sept, 22	••	1,462	1,462	11-9/16- 2
Ottawa, Sept. 22	••	2,855	••	117
Perth, Sept. 22	••	1,400	1,400	114
Winchester, Sept. 22	••	710	· · ·	118
Belleville, Sept. 23	••	700	55	118
Cornwall, Sept. 23	••	1,966	••	11 9/16- 3
London, Sept. 23	14	1,801	1,246	111-8
South Finch, Sept. 23	••	1,750	••	111
Ingersoll, Sept. 26	••	1,920	••	111
Napanee, Sept. 27	••	780	320	118
Woodstock, Sept. 27	12	I,994	1125	11 9-16

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures of Canadian clearing houses for the week ended with Thursday, September 28, 1899, compared with those of the previous week :

CLEARINGS.	Sept. 29, 1899.	Sept. 21, 1899.
Montreal	\$15,147,587	\$17,001,606
Toronto	9,711,388	9,712,194
Winnipeg	2,145,616	1.886.448
Halifax	1,378,396	1,466,360
Hamilton	735,850	885,985
St. John	732,696	725.643
Victoria	710,974	875,158
Vancouver	1,002,147	1,305,097
		·····

^{81,564,654 \$83,858,491}

Aggregate balances, this week, \$4,251,788 ; last week, \$5,852,440.

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S	TATEMENT OF BAN	KS acting	3	CA	PITAL.				LIAI	BILITI	ES.		
_	under Dominion Gov for the month ending 1899.	't charter	1	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund.	Rateper cent. of last Divi- dend declar'd	Notes in circula- tion.	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. after deducting advances.	Bal. due to Provincial Govern- ments.	Deposits by the Public payable on demand.	Deposits by the Public pay- able after notice or on a fixed day.	1
1 9 3	ONTARIO. Bank of Toronto Canadian Bank of Commerce Dominion Bank	do do	\$2.000.006 6,000,000 1.500,000	6.000.000	6,000,000	1,000,000	7	1,698,511 3.817,C83 1,313,853	407,41%	237,812		19,577,725	1
56	Ontario Bank Standard Bank *Imperial Bank	do do do	1,000,000 2,000,000 2,500,000	1.000.000	1,000,000	110,000 600,000 1, <u>1</u> 39,699	8	989,401 870,8+6 1,603,917	1C,647 19,279	152,242 122 355	1,601,499 1,756,030	4,540,72	5
7 8 9	Traders Bank of Canada Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa	do Hamilton Ottawa	1,000.000 1,500,000 2,000,000	1,499,700	806,935 1,497,190	70,000 1,000, 00	6	712,745 1,217,(85 1,373,005	18,606	113,051 149,825	1,241,539 2,6:0 987	3,132 124	8
10	Western Bank of Canada QUEBEC.	Oshawa	1,000,000			118,000					2,134,121 179,789	5,580,755	
11 13 13	Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A. Banque du Peuple	Montreal do do	12,000,000 4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	6,000,000 1,460,000	10 5	5,830,103 2,136,174				18.888,370	11
14 15	Banque Jacques-Cartier Banque Ville-Marie	do do	1,200,000 500,000	1,200,000 500,000	1,200,000 500,000	Nil. 265,000	, v	15,289 252,041	25,084	124,900	361,728	1,304,643	18
16 17 18	La Banque d'Hochelaga *Molsons Bank Merchants Bank of Canada	do do do	2,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000	1,359,700 2,000,000	1,280,100 2,000,000	565,000 1,500,000 2,600,000	** 7 8 7	1 243,919 1,896,417 3,026,779	28,227			3,539,654 8,424,174	16
19 20 21	Banque Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bank of Canada	Quebec do do	1,200,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	1,200,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	1,200,000 2,500,000	150,000 700,000 450,000	6 6 6	1,186,177 1,±38,592	16,867 16,437	115,244 103,538	1,131,691 2,938,161	10,924,760 2,271,894 4,501,953	19 19
22 23 24	Banque de St. Jean Banque de St. Hyacinthe Bastern Townships Bank	St. Johns St. Hyacinthe Sherbrooke	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000	500,200 504,600 1,500,000	261,604 314,160 1,500,000	10,000 75,000 850,000	5 6	1,479,304 144,105 283,176		549,199 66,587 34,718	1,576,374 23,775 52,886	4,327,239 177,689 797,403	22
25 26 27	NOVA SCOTIA. Bank of Nova Scotia Merchants Bank of Halifax People's Bank of Halifax	Halifax do do	2,000,000 2,000,000 800,000	1,755,100 1,969,400 700,000	1,746,440 1,891,910 700,000	2,005,700 1,543,932 230,000	7 8 7	1,209,977 1,610,181 1,840,048	24,457 246,808 120,911		889.897 3,580,255 1,909,955	3,977,196 8,810,154 6,879,105	25 95
28 29 30	Union Bank of Halifax Halifax Banking Co Bank of Yarmouth	do do Yarmouth	500,000 500,000 300,000	500,000 500,000 300,000	500,000 500,000 300,000	250,000 375,000 30,000	6 7 7	661,437 488,180 490,115	5,874 9,435	•••••	458,567 470,550 586,821	1,228,618 2,043,986 2,304 118	98
31 32	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth Commercial Bank of Windsor	do Windsor	280,000 500,000	280,000 500,000	259,651 350,000	30,000 90,000	5 5 6	77,124 52,032 164,457			58,025 46,308 92,601	192,851 118,085 636,73J	31
	NEW BRUNSWICK. Bank of New Brunswick	St. John	500,000	500,000	500,000	600,000	12	454,710			540,588	1,560,918	55
34 35	People's Bank St. Stephen's Bank	Fredericton St. Stephen	180,000 200,000	180,000 200,000	180,000 200,000	140,000 45,000	8	103,138 105,084	10.320		58,955	213,579	94 35
36	BRITISH COLUMBIA. *Bank of British Columbia	Victoria	9,733,332	2,919,996	2,919,996	486,666	5	1,100,255	310,218	5,22ò	88,416	223,257	95
37 38	P.E. ISLAND. The Summerside Bank The Merchants Bank of P. B. I	Summerside Charlottetown	48,666 500,000	48,666 200,020	48,666 200,020	18,000 65,000	5 7 8	38,653			4,461,2.9 36.428 138.9#7	1,054,062 114,122 161.658	57 55
	Grand total		76,808,664	64.857,948	63,826,343	29,341,697		41,446,399	3,6€0,531	2,545,200	95,264,669	168,627 016	_
_					ASSET								=

ASSETS.

BANK			Deposits with		Loans	Demand deposits		Balance	Balance due from		Public		1	1
	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Dom Gov. for security of note circula- tion.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.	to other Banks in Canada secured	or at notice or on a fixed day with other Banks in Canada.	Bal. due from other Canad'n Banks in daily exch'ge.	agents of the B'k	agents of	Dominion Govern- ment deben- tures or stocks.	Munic. securi- ties not Cana- dian.	Can- adian, British and other Railway securi- ties.	Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks.	Current Loans.
ONTARIO. Bank of Toronto C. Bk. of Commerce Dominion Bank	\$640.901 410,007 722.215	1,152,203 996 193 921,315	80,000 175,311 15,000	344,276 965,698 472,986		J1,754 122,300 162,034	11,655	836,597 3,231,313 945,246		237,066 672,817	577,475 3.639,447	1,984,390	3,922,864	10,069,805
Ontario Bank Standard Bank Imperial Bank Can.	89,587 J68,178 535,715	221,908 327 118 1,147,617	50,000 £0,000 90,000	285,443 169,274 357,791		37,389 203,475 467,614		157,868 183,553 909,695		373,666 218,326	697,613 155,769 1,340,309 994,305	773,580 166,300	374,030 1,249,704	8,500,505 5,842,251
Traders Bk. of Can. Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa	113,923 210,551 194,052	258,708 557,170 693,053	36,050 70,000 75,000	144,962 222,585 257,125		207,034 129,923 584,868		87.579	3	48,666 41,469 394,702	571,938 571,938 710,479 456,175	290,485	2,863,838 960.282	3,633,136
Western Bk. Can QUEBEC.	23,615	24,270	18,679	19,743	······	282,258		15,087	23,341	31,230	532,765	1	1,054,862	7,779,C06 1.411,397
Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A	2,210,912 129,515	3.204,58 0 1,186,246	300,000 77,232	1,420,792 823,941	218,282	14,476	10,935 314	16, 302,38 1 80 8,9 57	9,640,381	237,27 0	287,963			12,976,682
Bank du Peuple Bk Jacques Cartier. Bank Ville-Marie	8 10,347	5 3,726	18,419 24,000	483 56,676		39,123 181,980	135,207	316 22,631		121,666	321,704	•••••	1,164,547 233,5t 8	12 946.970 13.820 2,627,286
Bk de Hochelaga Molsons Bank Merchants Bank	219,534 333,632 468,438	527 18 5 842,38 0 928.177	53,120 100,000 160,000	516,695 611,874 1,119,772		12,719 149,496	44,689 4,614 1,134	318,601 569 335 117,475	180,536 130,823	427 299 325,644 1,346,566	253.059 666,835	628,136	4' 3,578 668,912	4.770,342
Bank Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bank Can	84,633 223,773 30,685	382,037 1,130,587 278,203	58,000 67,000 80,000	295,880 340,031 160,317	304,366	36,093	40,135 152,224	71,347 429,566 67,436	40,119	35.000	141,000	282,422	5,470 1,183,986	14,747,049 5,1(\4,63) 7,425,(56
Bank de St. Jean B. de St. Hyacinthe Eastern Tp. Bank	6,409 10,804 119,457	13.1*3 8,211 133,643	3,511 12,022 54,484	8,704 16,584 (8,744		38,959 36,921 469,264		9,741 7,441 471,588			7,246	121,666	496,602 24.226	9,237,751 569,816 1,986,650
NOVA SCOTIA. Bk. of Nova Scotia. Merchants Bk. Hal. People's Bk. of Hal.	599,012 495,634 31,923	924,967 670.301	73.817 74,200	885, 60 8 349,530		173,388	10	1,047,939 290,625	104,657		284 312 1,049,964 1,4-2,477	926,(85 584,446	58,816 2,220,708 1,055,121	1,280,987 6,707,287 10,505.2*2 9,722,624
Union Bk. of Hal'x' Halifax Bank'g Co Bank of Yarmouth	55,405 68,324 37,170	185.027 342,959 168.997 29,323	29,289 25,000 25,000	90,436 66,944 78.156		83,451 493 857 102,131		80,947 174.929 118,674	46,366 432	90 546	26,588 339,829 352,365		260,550	9,722,00 2,330,680 2,377,143 3,374,725
Exchange Bk. Yar Com. Bk. Windsor	3,629 21,709	6,000 25,812	1,690 3,677 8,230	7,012 9,919 19,906		33,542 23,338 127,581	508	98,315 54,367 36,259	4,879	19,400 	20,000 38,670			603,640 361,161 1,011,900
N. BRUNSWICK. Bk. of N. Brunswick People's Bank N B	131,367	188,747	22.810	84,789		56,772		237,912	16,338		35.544	24,395	873,902	2,231,451
St. Stephen's Bank	6,875 9,545	8,587 9,100	7.200 6,770	22,207 14,035	······	119,291 27,711		17,036 46, 15	13,2 6 159		1,900			516,813 199,519
B. COLUMBIA. Bk. of B. Columbia	719,471	951,508	57 ,3 95	57,547		178,459	40.737	111,545	1,293,179		1			4,347,264
P. E. ISLAND. Summerside Bank Mer. Bk. of P.E.I	1, 3 91 2,860	2,247 4,999	2,392 5,904	.5.001 12,219		17,333 15,154		691 17,0.)9	10,425					007 025
Grand Total	9,412,296	18,486,264	2,(74,202	9 953,665	522,648	4,629,688	490,258	28,315,269						£06,465 247,669,051

*Return of Banks of British North America and British Columbia include Canadian business only.

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	Demoster	1	Balances	Balances	1	1		
Loans from other banks in Canada Secured.	Deposits by other Canadian banks, pay able on de- mand or at fixed date.	Balances due to othe Banks in Canada in daily exchanges	due to agen cies of the bank, or to other bank or agencie	due to agen- cies of bank, or to other banks or agencies in United		Total lis bilities.	Directors' liabilities,	
*****	377,31					13.3\$9.655	716.830	
*****		2 27,05	54.16		5 2,809	33,418,520 16,862,565	428,453 392,000	1
*****		. 6 1	100,000			7,556,619	222,288	
********	•••••	. 1,369		421,011	•••••	8,438,097 15,6,5,328	239.528 122,326	
•••••		2,093		£02,970		7,179,535	133 607	
•••••	21,35	5,142	9,80		•••••	10,628,4-2 9,164,271	333,015	
•••••					15,237	1,959,835	274,672 1,099	
	1.005.040	57.251					1,053	
*****	1,298,289 58,636	44,314			11.920	59,495,043 14,613,377	1,048,000	
				4,852	5,098	1,323,886	47.338	
*00,003	······	30, 875		42,308		3,397,507	144,952	
••••••			4,119			6,134,382	117.951	
••••	840,404 1,402,594			181,342	113 11.717	14,895.8.6 19,858,692	333,800 482,419	
•••••				54,524		4,7\$3,277	318.027	
*****	95,133 879			478,061		8,999,751 8,416,985	389,258 24.50 C	
	0.0	.,			1,347	413,805	12,426	
********	·····	10,349	25,161	77,576	4 ,5 00	1,102,982 6,252,213	24,991 225,031	
			01 100	•			200,001	
••••••	458,096 324,884	2,855	91,490	545,156	60 9 2,457	14,790,934 11,625,819	96,620 403,501	222
					1,664 59,231	2,376,834	153,267	
****	99,6 83	•••••		110,110	1.699	3.265+82 3.392,190	113,85: 18,598	2
••••	••••••			6,008 .	1.544	650,158	59,287	23
••••••	1,802				1,941	217.971 910,628	18,075 90,633	3
	139.026					2,734,330	£6,003	3
*****					69	386,586	91.131	3
			687		172	431,781	60,974	š
	95,295	5,937	27,331	58,031	171,266	7,331,886		3
	4.958				763	194,162 419,662	8,914 88,481	33
491000		923.346	616,889	4.437.249	389,400	322,704 0 0	7.300,781	
491,333	5,004,981	323,290	010,002	=1=01,4=0	0.01200	JALL, IVE U. U	1.000,181	

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Loans to the Gov- ern- meni of Canada	Loans t Provin cial Gov ern- utents.	Overdu	Real Estate owned by bank no bank premises	the	n Bank pre- y mises.	Other assets not in- cluded under the fore going heads.	Total assets.	A verage amount o specie held during the month	f Dominio Notes	of Notes in	of
		313,0(1	111,695	5 107,23		1,290,38			971,00	3,920.00	0 2
6444444444444 64444444444444 6444444444		. 550 21,884	30,000	10,00	. 110,767	30,67		167,321	201,300 313,220 1,085,457	5 887,99	0 5
······································			9,125	90 38,75	0 159,679 3 353,728	91,554		207 000	209,092 465,000 626,775	1,249,00	8
*****			1	1) ō,654	10,37	2,485,641	22,994	\$3,036	304,112	5 10
*** **********************************	312.12				330,000	1,850.025	19,621,598	432,24	3,168,000 963,800	2,138.17() 12
**************************************	•••••		518,921 29,805	8,150 65,313		7,280 164,401		15 11,885	56 ჩ,052		13 14 15
•••••• •••••••	••••••		45,917 \$3,931 34,371	41,931 1,481 36,623	190,000	57,041 114,588 142,369		243,912 328,707 458,349	497.908 723,816 1,029, 37		17
	••••••••••	28,026 66,671 24,238	18,259 84,958 149,195	37,909 13,230		32,527 180,018 10, 36 0	6,300,4 93 12,484,117 10,988,394	81,055 216,595 36,263	275,357 1,167,161 200,187	1,189,642 1,595,234 1,483,141	20 21
•••••	••••••	25,422 58,106 27,483	33,129 49,534	8,573 705 48,328	14.170 19,181	10,997 22,955 61,537	709,459 1,538,032 8,712,278	6,450 10,836 118_60?	13,900 8,137 129,284	157,465 983,475 1,219,660	22 23 24
•••••	264,266 153.048 40,000	80,460 32,011 34,333	1,122 30,235 65,977	2,000 35,000 2,647	35,135 60,000 63,277	6,534 23,462 4,585	18,727,573 15,310.167 3,979,032	582,580 463,395 34,074	1,045,119 848,749 160,456	1,656,371 1,840.648 661,437	25 26 27
••••••	43,602 (5,000	26,076 33,858 73,.9J	6.075		52,000 1,800 8,000	5,000 150	4,078,293 4,317, 76 1,04,129	53,476 70,297 36,932	167,276 167,020 28,422	492,885 190,250 86,549	28 29 30
*****	•••••••••	846 50,749		•••••	23,142 22,545	1,687	523,662 1,361,1 <i>3</i> 9	3,930 21,803	6,233 25,085	ే3 626 167,872	31 32
****	***	26,320			30,000		3,959,650 731 608	130,518 6,801	188,618 8,776	480, 660 110,101	33 1 34 1
	•••••	5,990 18,360	42,575	••••••	8,500 12,000	4,000	684,892	9,750	9,43 ₀	105,(84	35
••••••	276,292	135 832	98,471		103,229	90,577	8,501,517	789,396	936,872	1,168,245	36
		3,590 9,113	335	l,133	250 10,392	5,950	260,828 702,083	1, 473 2,976	2,763 4,575	39. 418 128 132	37 3×
	1.981,663	2,313,1 45	1,710,805	629,634	6,041,048	4,692,283	117,804,124	9,416,553	17,948,198	42,447,841	Í

M. COURTNEY, Dep'y Min. of Fin.

MARINE INSURANCE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Canada has a grievance in connection with the high rates of insurance that are charged on vessels trading to and from her ports. It can scarcely be called a new grievance, seeing that it has existed for many years, but recent events have tended to bring it more prominently to the front. Within the last few weeks the authorities of Lloyd's have decided that in addition to the guinea per cent., which has long been chargeable all the year round on vessels trading with the Dominion, an additional sum of two guineas per cent. should be paid on them if their voyages are made on and after the 1st of September. This is the last straw that has raised the ire of the shipowning and commercial classes in our North American colony, and has led them to agitate for a complete removal of the discrimination in the insurance rates. With the object of enforcing their arguments on the point, the Hon. R. R. Dobell, one of the memto this country, and is at present bringing his influence to bear, not only on Lloyd's, but on Chambers of Commerce throughout the United Kingdom. The case he presents seems so strong as to demand serious attention.

At one time, beyond all doubt, the difficulties connected with the navigation of several of the Canadian rivers, and more especially of the St. Lawrence, were calculated to increase the ordinary risks, and to justify the imposition of higher rates on policies. According to Mr. Dobell, however, these difficulties have now been reduced to a minimum On the St. Lawrence, for instance, where fogs abound, and where warning signals were few, great improvements have been effected, including the erection at Belle Isle of one of the best fog sirens that could be obtained. A new lighthouse has also been erected on the coast of Newfoundland, opposite Point Armour, so that ships can take their course from this light instead of as formerly from Anticosti. and be guided up to what is known as the Traverse. That channel, again, which was previously served by two lightships liable to be moved from their moorings during stormy weather, is now provided with a permanent lighthouse.

As the result of these and other reforms, the casualties in the St. Lawrence are rapidly diminishing. The experience in this respect of the firm to which Mr. Dobell belongs may be taken as typical. Last year, out of 249 steamers loaded by that firm for the navigation of the St. Lawrence, only one was lost. This year, so far, they have sent off 108 steamers without any loss whatever. And yet all these steamers are being called on to pay rates of insurance to an extent that severely handicap them in their competition with American boats. Another illustration of the anomalies that attend this discrimination is to be found in the memorial sent to Lloyd's from North Sydney, Cape Breton This harbor bears much the same relative position to North American ports that Queenstown bears to those in the United Kingdom. It is free from all dangers of coastal navigation and claims world. As a consequence, its trade is advancing rapidly, the coal shipments alone having increased in the last twenty years more than tenfold. All the same it has to bear the burden of the restrictive clause in Lloyd's policies. The Marine Insurance section of the London Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution in favor of the modification of the existing Canadian rates, and should this example be followed elsewhere, redress ought not to be long in coming.—Glasgow Herald.

A RIVAL TO ST. JOHN.

According to the Bangor Commercial, the business of St. John, as a winter port is threatened from another quarter, viz., from the port of Wiscasset, in Maine. Commercial describes the situation The in this way: The Canadian Pacific road crosses Maine at the foot of Moosehead lake and goes eastward to St. John. From a point on the Canadian Pacific near At-tean lake at Jackmantown to Bingham, the present terminus of the Somerset railroad, the distance to be built to make connection with that road is less than 75 miles. With the seven miles built from Waterville to a connection with the Wis-casset and Quebec road—a narrow gauge built, as we understand, upon line а standard gauge roadbed-there would be standard gauge roadbed—there would be a continuous rail line to Wiscasset, an open winter harbor, the equal, if indeed it is not the superior, of Portland. This would shorten the haul from the west to an open winter port at Wiscasset 500 miles (?) on every round trip. It is not likely that the Condian Pacific is shown likely that the Canadian Pacific is always to continue that long haul to a winter port at St. John, while the Grand Trunk has the advantage of a winter port at Portland." Building on these premises, the Commercial comes to the conclusion that early in the twentieth century it "will see Wiscasset the winter port of the vast business of the Canadian Pacific in its wast business of the Canadian Facilie in its immense freight traffic from the Great West to England." All this is not exactly new, and it is no more likely of ac-complishment in the near future than when it was broached some years ago.— St. John Globe.

SOUNDS AT SEA.

I have often been disgusted at hear-ing some Jack, Dick or Tom, temporarily in charge of the deck of a sailing vessel, in charge of the deck of a saming vessel, continually hollering to the look-out dur-ing the prevalence of a fog, "keep that horn going," and this, especially, when we were the giving-way vessel. A cor-respondent, writing on this subject, says: "The first thing that an officer does when he because when in the base he hears a whistle or fog horn is to blow his own, and he always answers the dis-tant signal at once. The man on the other vessel cannot possibly hear him, because his ears are deafened by the sound of the noise of his own whistle, and he is, there-fore, not aware of the presence of the other vessel until it is too late to avoid a collision, then at a subsequent trial he will swear, and truthfully, too, that he never heard the other whistle or fog horn, although it was blown as often as his own and at nearly about the same time. Deck officers should be warned that if they blow their whistle or horn immediately after hearing another one they will not be heard. They should wait at least half a minute before they answer a distant call, in order to allow those on board to regain the full use of their sense of hearing. Admiralty courts might perhaps enforce this feature of sound signals with a more telling effect than any other authority. than any other authority. It is also a vulnerable point for proctors in admiralty to hitch on to, and may furnish a key to the evidence in many otherwise inexplicable situations of vessels in fog.-Marine Record.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labor works out that the average cost of the maintenance of a mechanic's family—five persons—in that State is \$754.42 a year. In the United Kingdom the cost is \$508.35. The fact does not appear, although the inference is that it is so, that these figures apply to about the same supplies and accommodations in both countries. Apparently, then, it is a fair inference that the cost of living in grain.

is greater in Massachusetts than in England. But this inference is apparently inconsistent with the fact that food and many materials used in housekeeping are sent out from America to Europe. But, on the other hand, Massachusetts has to import a great deal of her food from long distances over railroads. The cost of transportation might not be much greater for flour from the far West to Liverpool than to Boston. England is a free trade country into which is imported free of cost almost every necessity of the work-ing-man. In the United States protection makes more costly everything which the workingman may want to use in food or material. If there were reciprocity between Canada and the United States, the American workman in his position as a consumer would be able to buy manv things, which he uses, at a cheaper rate than he can buy them now, for the shorter haul would tell in his favor. In the same way, too, the Canadian would be bene-fited. There are many articles of United States product, which the Canadian desires to buy, the free entrance of which into this country would greatly help the pockets of the man who has to pay for them.-St. John Globe.

—Teacher (stating problem a second time)—"The man has six thousand dollars assets, and ten thousand dollars liabilities. What per cent. will the creditors get?" Pupil—"About—." Teacher —"Work the problem out; don't guess at it." Pupil—"My father says that is all anybody can do."—Cleveland Leader.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, September 27th, 1899.

				Clos Prie	same 98.	
STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average, sai date 1898
Montreal	261	260	12		255	
Ontario	•••••		••••	•••••••	•••••	
Molsons Toronto	•••••			•••••	•••••	
Merchants	172	170	14	172	171	
Commerce	151	151	35	151	170	
J.Cartier					· • • • • • • • • •	
Union Hochelaga	114	114	18	116	••••••	
Nationale	90	90	90		•••••	•••••••
M. Telegraph	175	173	94	175	173	
R. & O. Nav	11(111	. 75	1193	111	
Mon. Street Ry. Street Ry New	314 309	308 3071	3070 525	311 <u>1</u> 311	310 3 3094	····
Gas	201	200	490	2001	1994	· • · • • • • •
C.P.R	973		1668	911	91	
Land Grant bds	•••••••					
N. W. Land Bell Tele	1923	192		59	55	
Mont. 4% stock	1923	1928	50	194	192	

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 28th, 1899.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter continues active. The best feature of the movement the past few days has been the clearing of the market of inferior quality of butter. Of course the usual proportion of poor butter is coming forward in present receipts, but certain stocks of low grade stuffs, which had accumulated here, have been removed, to the advantage of the trade. Dairy butter is selling up to 18c. per 1b., while creamery is bringing as high as 23c. per 1b. Cheese remains steady, as elsewhere noted. Eggs are without special feature, selling at 12 to 15c. per dozen.

DRY GOODS.—The general movement in trade is good. Retailers send most satisfactory reports in regard to autumn prospects. The weather of the past week has been favorable to trade in winter supplies, and already enquiry is being made for repeats. We elsewhere note the situation at greater length.

GRAIN.—There is a seasonable activity n grain. Unfavorable weather delayed

deliveries somewhat during a couple of days since our last report, but the roads are in good shape in most districts. Exporters cannot yet touch Ontario wheat as values are too high for the British markets. Ontario millers are, however, purchasing in a moderate way to supply requirements. We quote red and white winter wheat 65 to 67c., at outside points. Manitoba wheat is very firm, and purchases; on behalf of New York exporters, has added strength to the market; the local quotation stands at about 79 to 81c per bushel. There is no special movement in peas, with 59 to 61c. per bushel quoted. There is a good demand for rye, and prices are very firm at quotations, viz.: 53 to 55c. per bushel. There is little life in the market for oats; values for new oats are low, and the market generally depressed; we quote 25 to 27c. per bush. Large quantities of barley have been coming forward, and the receipts have had an effect upon values, which are now quoted 40 to 42c. per bushel.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Trade is quiet and without special change. Merchants continue to pay 8½c. per lb. for butchers hides, No. I. The quality continues good, but tanners are buying in a restricted way. In skins there is little or no change. Tallow remains quiet, and prices unaltered. Chicago, September 25th.—The tone of the market for packer hides held firm. Offerings continued small, as packers generally were sold up fairly close to their kill, and were indifferent sellers, holding firm for outside figures, closing at 13 to 13¼c. for native steers, 13 to 13¼c. for Texas, 12¼c. for butt brands, and 11¾ to 12c. for Colorado branded cows and native cows.

Hors.—The hop harvest in Ontario is practically completed, and in both the trade to brewers and dealers there is somewhat increased activity. The movement is, however, not of large dimensions. Quotations range about 20c. per pound. We are in receipt of advices from the United Kingdom, as follows: London, September 14th.—The market shows signs of more activity, and a fairly large business has been transacted during the last few days. Though not quotably higherprices have an upward tendency, in consequence of the serious attack of blight reported from a good many home districts. It is reported that several portions of the East Kent growth have been sold at £5. Quotations are as follows: East Kents, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; Mid. £4 10s. to £5; Wealds, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; Sussex, £3 10s. to £4. There is practically nothing doing in Continentals. According to the latest advices, it is expected that the Pacific Coast will turn out fully 10 per cent. more hops than last year.

LIVE STOCK.—The total receipts last week were: 3,740 cattle, 7,654 sheep and lambs, 4,539 hogs, and 749 calves. On Tuesday there were received, 53 loads, representing 1,050 sheep, 930 cattle, 1,200 pigs, and 32 calves. Choice cattle, suitable for export, were scarce, selling \$4.35 to \$4.85 per cwt. Butchers' cattle were slow of sale, bringing only \$3.50 per cwt. Export sheep brought \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.; lambs were sold at \$2.50 to \$3.25 each. Hogs have been inclined to drop in price, selections selling on Tuesday at \$4.62⁴ per cwt.

\$4.62^{3/2} per cwt. PROVISIONS.—There is considerable activity in hog products, and some large sales are reported to have been made recently. Prices are firm, and stocks well cleaned up. Trade in the country shows considerable improvement, and collections are more satisfactory.

WOOL.—The local situation remains very quiet, so far as fleece wool is concerned. Pulled wools are steady and unchanged. Dealers manifest considerable interest in the reported combination of manufacturers. The London wool sales are steady, and good rates are prevailing.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

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Montreal, Sept. 27th, 1899. AsHES.—No improvement is reported in the demand, and the few transactions passing are of a limited character. Receipts continue light, and the stock in the inspection stores is very small, but prices show no strength, and range from \$3.75 to \$3.85 for first quality pots, seconds, \$3.50 to \$3.60, and pearls, \$4.80 to \$5 per cental.

CEMENTS AND FIREBRICKS. — Cements are quite scarce on spot, receipts having been quite light of late, and some considerable supplies are due between now and the close of navigation. Several 2,000 to 3,000 barrel lots have been booked since last report for forward delivery. Prices are steady at \$1.95 to \$2.05 for Belgian; English, \$2.30 to \$2.40; German, \$2.45 to \$2.55; firebricks, \$16 to \$21.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.-Values in cheese have shown a steady, gradual tendency upwards, since last writing, in the local market, and the Liverpool cable this week records an advance of sixpence on both colored and white. Some dealers ask 124cc. per lb. for fine Westerns, and others Would seem to prefer to hold their goods; fine Quebec makes have sold at 111/2 to 113/4c. upwards during the week, and it is claimed that 23c. has been paid for some fancy creamery in boxes; better prices also been paid for dairy makes, have Townships being quoted at 20c., and Western at 17 to 18c. The exports of cheese last week figured at 65,710 boxes, fine and butter shipments were again very large, having been 35.902 packages, as gainst 23,000 odd for same week last year.

DRY GOODS.—City retail trade is hardly so brisk as the late cool, raw weather would naturally suggest, but wholesalers continue to report active business with the country, and remittances of a very gratifying character. The further marked advance in raw wools in London naturally leads to some expectation of still higher prices for woolen fabrics, and some merchants profess to look for stiffer values in all lines of cottons.

Furs.—Buyers of raw furs have not as yet decided on quotations for the coming season's catch, and are awaiting the results of the London sales, which take place next month, before issuing a new price list. Some shipments of muskrats, etc., held over since last spring, have just been forwarded for these sales. There seems to be an expectation that values in most lines will be maintained. Red fox is said to be in good demand on the Continent, and may probably advance; marten is also said to be looking up.

GROCERIES. — Granulated sugar shade easier this week, and the St. Lawrence Refining Co. is quoting 5 cents less than a week ago, making standard granulated \$4.60. The Canada refinery is expected to follow suit. for yellows have not been altered, and The quotations range from \$3.75 to \$4.40. The American market is also reported rather easier. Rather more is reported doing in teas, in a wholesale way, all available lots of moderate-priced pingsueys being picked up, it is said. Supplies of new pack of salmon are now here in fair quantity, and are quoted at \$1.50 for tally and \$5 for fasts for best young hysons \$1.50 for talls, and \$1.65 for flats for best brands. The moderate receipts of Valencia raisins to hand so far, have been well sold up, and no new currants are yet available on this market. The Medi-terranean steamer "Escalona," left Denia on the out interview to be alon the 18th inst., and has to be allowed about 20 days to get here; the Jacona," the second direct boat, is now fore the direct boat, is now fore the close of navigation, especially as

she will have some cargo to discharge at Halifax. California raisins have opened very high this year, owing to the combination of growers, and could hardly be jobbed less than 9½c. for three crown, a price which will favor a larger consumption of Valencias. California prunes are figured to cost about the same as last year. White haricot beans have advanced wonderfully, from 90c. to \$1.15, and American buyers are reported to have picked up about all the available supply of old crop.

HIDES.—There is more trouble among hide buyers, and the figure now being generally paid for No. I beef hides is 10 cents, but conservative operators hold that this cannot last, the competition in buying being of an unhealthy character. For lambskins the figure is still 50c.; calfskins, II and 9 cents. Americans are reported buyers of some moderate lots of beef hides in this market of late.

LEATHER.—A fair business is doing, but hardly as much as ten days ago, as tanners are inclined to be firmer in their ideas, and three Western black leather men, who were in town this week, all talked higher prices, and reported good English demand. The firmness in sole reported last week is well sustained. We quote: Spanish sole, B.A., No. I, 25 to 26c.; No. 2, 23 to 24c.; No. 1, ordinary, Spanish, 23 to 24c.; No. 2, do., 24 to 26c.; common, 20 to 21c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; do., heavy, 27 to 30c.; grained, 32 to 35c.; Scotch grained, 30 to 35c.; Western splits, 21 to 23c.; Quebec, do., 16 to 18c.; juniors, 16 to 17c.; calf-splits, 30 to 35c.; calfskins, (35 to 40 lbs.). 60 to 65c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 75c.; colored calf, American, 25 to 28c.; canadian, 20 to 24c.; colored pebble cow, 13 to 15c.; russet sheepskins linings, 30 to 40c.; colored, 6 to 7½c.; harness, 25 to 30c.; buffed, cow, 13 to 15c.; extra heavy buff, 15c.; pebble cow, 11½ to 13c.; polished buff, 12 to 13c.; glove-grain, 12½ to 14c.; rough, 22 to 23c.; russet and bridle, 35 to 45c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.---Summerlee iron is now quoted at \$24.50, as the lowest figure; some Carnbroe is now available at \$24; and Calder, \$24.50; the makers of domestic brands decline to book any orders at present. Canadian bars are now quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25. Iron pipe con-tinues to advance sharply, local mills now quoting \$5.75 for one inch, with a possible advance to \$5.90, very big figures, as compared with a few months ago. Following the cabled advance in wire, noted by us a fortnight ago, local quotations have been put up 20c. a cental, and wire nails were again advanced last week. Tërne plates are firmer, some dealers asking \$7.75. All agricultural tools are advanced, and the farmer will have to pay about 75 per cent. higher for his scythes, forks, etc., next spring; this is due to an understanding arrived at between the American and Canadian makers, by which the former agree to let the Canadian market alone. Steel prices are all firmer. Lead is very firm, \$4.25 being the general figure for ordinary lots; lead pipe, 7c.; composition pipe, 71/2c., less 20 per cent. on both. We quote: Summerlee pig iron, \$24.50 to \$25; Carnbroe, \$24; Calder, \$24.50 to \$25; Carnbroe, \$24; Calder, \$24.50; Hamilton, No. I, \$00.00 to 00.00; No. 2 do., \$00.00 to 00.00; Fer-No. 1, \$00; machinery scrap, \$15 rona, to \$16; common ditto, \$00 to \$00; bar iron, Canadian, \$2.20 to \$2.25; Canada plates-Pontypool or equal, \$2.60; 52 sheets to box; 60 sheets, \$2.70; 75 sheets, \$2.80; Galvanized Canada plates, \$4.25 per box Galvanized Canada plates, \$4.25 per box of 52 sheets; Terne roofing plate, 20 x 28, \$7.50 to \$7.75; Black sheet iron. No. 28, \$2.55; No. 26, \$2.50; No. 24, \$2.45; No. 16, and heavier, \$3; tin plates; Char-coal, I.C. Alloway, \$4.80 to \$4.90; ditto, I.X., \$5.25 to \$5.50; P.D. Crown, I.C., \$5.50 to \$5.75; do., I.X., \$4.75; coke, I.C.,

\$4.40; galvanized sheets, No. 28, Queen's Head, \$4.75; No. 26, \$4.25 to \$4.50; No. 24, \$4 in the case lots; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6c.; No. 26, etc., the usual extra for large sizes. Steel boiler plate, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and upwards, \$2.95 for Dalzell and equal; ditto, three-sixteenths inch, \$3; tank steel, \$2.90, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch; three-sixteenths, \$3; heads, seven-sixtenths and upwards, \$2.95; Russian sheet iron, 9 to $\frac{9}{4}$ c.; lead per 100 lbs., \$4.10 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4.75 to \$5; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast-steel, 11 to 12c.; toe calk, \$3 to \$3.10; spring, \$2.90 to \$3; sleigh shoe, \$2.60; tire, \$2.50; round machinery steel, \$3.25 to \$3.50, as to finish; ingot tin, 35 to 36c.; for L. & F. Straits, 34 to $\frac{34}{2}$ c; bar tin, 37 to $\frac{38c.}{5}$; ingot copper, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 19c.; sheet-zinc, \$7.50 to \$8; Silesian spelter, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Veille Montagne spelter, \$6.50; antimony, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c.

Oils, Paints and Glass.—The ported firmness in linseed oil has developed into an advance of a cent. Turpentine has recovered the late decline of two cents, and is again up to 75c. for single barrels. Other lines are as before. We quote: Single barrels, raw and boiled linseed oil, respectively, 57 and 6oc. per gallon, for one to four barrel lots; 5 to 9 barrels, 56 and 59c.; net 30 days, or 3 per cent., for 4 months' terms. Turpenor 3 tine, one to four barrels, 73c.; five to nine barrels, 72c.; net 30 days. Olive oil, chinery, 90c.; Cod oil, 34 to 36c. per Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod oil, 34 to 36c. per gal.; steam refined seal, 34 to 36c. per gallon. Castor oil, 8 to 8¼c. in quantity; tins, 9 to 9¼c.; machinery castor oil, 7½ to 8c.; Leads (chemically pure and c 8c.; Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6; No. 1, $$5.62\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, \$5.30; No. 3, \$4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 4, \$4.50; dry white lead, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c. for pure; No. I, ditto, 5c.; genuine red ditto, 5c.; No. I, red lead, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Putty, in bulk, bbls., \$1.65; kegs, \$1.80; bladder putty, in bbls., \$1.80; smaller quantities, \$1.95; 25-lb. tins, \$2.05; $12\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins, \$2.30; Lon-don washed whiting. 40 to 45c.; Paris 8c.; Leads (chemically pure and first-class 10. this, \$2.05; 1272-10. tins, \$2.30; Lon-don washed whiting, 40 to 45c.; Paris white, 75 to 80c.; Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.25 to \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$1.75 to \$2. Window glass, \$1.90 per 50 feet for first break; \$2 for second break break.

SCOTCH TRADE POSITION.

The Scotch trade position has been further strengthened by the continued strong tone cabled from the United Status, A private schla to a Chargen States. A private cable to a Glasgow company states that the Carnegie Steel Company has sold its entire output up to Ist July, 1900, at a price quite 15s. per ton above the ruling value of plates on this side. Similar advices come from the Continent, where the works are taxed to the utmost, and hence it is natural to look for the bulk of the fresh export demand falling on this country. Not only have 1,000 tons of plate been fixed here for export to the States, but 4,000 tons of hematite have been purchased in Glasgow this week for a similar purpose, and in ad-dition 1,000 tons of special brands are booked for Canada. This drain, should it expand, will have a marked effect on our home position, for stocks in makers' hands were never so low as at present. These shipments throw a striking light on the position of American trade, for this movement means that a further rise in prices in the States would cause a con-siderable importation of hematite from All classes of finished material this side. are asked for, notably some heavy castings for the Admiralty connected with the shafts of battleships now building at the dockyards. There is, however, less enquiry for bridge work, and pipe founders are not being asked to quote so freely.

It is expected that within the next few weeks some good orders will be forthcoming for railway material and rolling stock for the Italian Government, which

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.
Breadstuffs. FLOUP Manitoba Patent "Strong Bakers Patent (Winter Wheat)	\$ c \$ c. 3 85 4 05 3 50 8 70 3 10 3 15	Groceries.—Con. Syrups:Com. to fine, Fine to choice Pale	<pre>\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 0 00 0 021 0 023 0 03 0 031 0 25 0 40</pre>	Hardware.—Con. Annealed Galvanized Coil chain § in. Barbed wire	2 90 4 65	Canned Fruits. PINE APPLE— Extra Standard dos. 0 00 2 50 "Standard" 0 00 2 50 STRAWBERRIES
Patent (Winter Wheat) Straight Roller	25 00 16 00 3 80 3 90 0 65 9 70	New Orleans RICE : Arracan Patna, dom. to imp Japan, ""… Genuine Hd. Carolina SpicEs : Allspices	0 19 0 10	Iron pipe, ½ to 9 in Screws, flat head " r'u head Boiler tubes, 9 in " " 3 in	2 85 9 90 85 0 00 771 00 0 09 0 00	PRACHES-3108
"No. 9 No. 9 Spring Wheat, No. 1 No. 9 Man. Hard, No. 1 No. 9 No. 9	0 67 0 68 0 68 0 69 0 67 0 69 0 00 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 50 0 00	Cassia, whole per Ib Cloves Ginger, ground Ginger, root Nutmegs Mace Pepper, black, ground	0 90 0 30 0 60 1 10 1 00 1 10 0 15 0 16	STEEL: Cast Black Diamond Boller plate, <u>1</u> in " " 2/16 in " " <u>j</u> & th'ck'r Sleigh ahoe	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 191 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 3 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 3 & 40 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 3 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 \\ \end{array}$	Canned Vegetables. BEANS-S's, 80 0 90 CORN-S's, 90 1 00 PEAS-S's, 97 0 0 00 PUMPEINS-S's, 000 070 TOMATORE-S's, 000 070
Barley No. 1 No. 9 No. 3 Extra Oats, Peas Rye Corn Canadian Buckwheat	0 38 0 33 0 36 0 31 0 31 0 28 0 24 0 25 0 64 0 55 0 50 0 51	SUGARS Montreal f.o.b., Redpath Paris Lump., Bxtra Granulated Bxtra Bright Coffee No. 1 Yellow No. 2 Yellow	5 25 5 35 4 75 0 00 4 35 0 00 4 00 0 00	Cut Nails: 30 to 70 dy 16 and 20 dy 8 and 9 dy 6 and 7 dy 4 and 5 dy 3 dy	0 00 2 30 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 35 0 00 2 35 0 00 8 40 0 00 2 65 0 00 9 85	Fish, F.ow, Meats—Onses. 91b. tin MACKERET
Provisions. Butter, dairy, tubs "Rolls Creamery, tubs "Prints Cheese Dried Apples	0 18 0 20 0 22 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 11 0 19	TEAS: Japan, Yokohama Japan, Kobe Japan, Nagasaki, gun- powder, com. to chole't Japan, Siftings & Dust Congou, Monings Congou, Focchows	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	S dy Wire Nails HORSE NAILS : Toronto Acadian HORSE SHORS, 100 lbs CANADA PLATES: all dull. MLS Lion 2 pol	0 00 3 95 2 95 3 95 dis 50% 50/20 3 35 0 00 2 50 0 00	SARDINES-Alberts, *s
Hops, Canadian Beef, Mess Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear "Breakt'st smok'd Hams.	0 00 0 00 0 18 0 20 11 50 12 00 14 00 15 00 0 07 2 0 08 0 00 0 124 0 00 0 124	Yonng Hyson, Moyune, Yg. Hyson Fychow and Tlenkal, com. to cho't Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey, Gunpowder, Moyune- Gunpowder, Pingsuey, Caylon, Broken Orange,		Full pol'd TIM PLATES IC WINDOW GLASS : 95 and under	0 00 3 10 5 00 0 00 3 50 0 00	ChickEx-Boneless, Aylmer, 100s., 9 dos
Lard, compd Lard, compd Bggs, \u03c6 doz. fresh Beans, per bush Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1	0 96# 0 07# 0 05% 0 56 0 14 0 1 0 00 1 10	Pekces Ceylon, Orange Pekces, Broken Pekces Pekces Pekce Souchongs Souchongs Indian, Darjeelings Broken Orange Pekces Orange Pekces	0 223 0 30 0 24 0 39 0 19 0 23 0 13 0 20 0 29 0 55 0 28 0 35	41 to 50	4 75 0 00 5 00 0 00 5 35 0 00 0 19 0 00 0 19 0 00	LUNCH TONGUE—Clark's, 1's, 1 doz 000 \$ 00 """ 000 4 f0 "S's, "" 000 4 f0 "Clark's, 1's, Ox Tail, 9 doz" 000 1 40 "Clark's, 1's, Chicken, 9 doz" 0 10 1 40 FISH-Medium scaled Herring" 0 11 0 12 CHIPPED BEEF-4's and 1's, per doz. 1 70 \$ 59 SMELTS-40 tins per case
Slaughter, heavy No. 1 light. Harnes, heavy Hight. Upper, No. 1 heavy light medium.	0 26 0 48 0 24. 0 26 0 00 0 24 0 95 0 30 0 95 0 28 0 90 0 36	Broken Pekces Pekces Souchong Souchong Kangra Valley Oolong, Formosa Tosacco, Manufactured Mahogany	0 28 0 35	AXES : Splitting axes Chopping " Oils. Cod Oil, Imp. gal Paim, ¥ lb.	6 GC 19 00 0 45 0 50 0 062 0 00	FINNAN HADDIE—Flat domestic 1 00 1 10 KIPPERED HERRINGS 1 10 1 70 Manurial Chemicals. NITRATE OF SODA—f.o.b. Toror*0,1001b 4 00 4 50 SULPHATE OF AMMONIA 4 00 0 00 PHOSPHATE THOMAS (Rd), car lots, per ton 21 00 0 00 Descent Marcuna (Rd), car lots, per ton 21 00 0 00
hip Skins French Domestie Veals Heml'k Calf (25 to 30) French Calf. Splits, & lb Enamelled Cow, & ft Patent	0 50 0 60 0 65 0 75 0 45 0 65 1 10 1 40 0 90 0 92 0 18 0 93 0 18 0 93	Tuckett's Black Dark P. of W Myrtle Navy Solace Brier, 8's Victoria Solace, 16's Rongb and Ready 6's	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lard, ext Ordinary Linseed, boiled f.o.b Linseed, raw f.o.b Olive, ψ Imp. gal Seal, straw " pale S.R	0 50 0 60 0 60 0 00 0 57 0 00 1 30 1 40 0 49 0 50	"SULPRATE, " " 51 00 00 "KAINIT, " carlots, " 91 00 00 "PHOSPHATE OF " 140 00 00 SUPERPHOSPHATE 12%, 16%, carlots, delivered
Pebble Grain, upper Buft Russets, light, ¥ 1b Gambier Sumac Degras	0 14 0 16 0 124 0 15 0 40 0 45 0 03 0 25	Honeysuckle, ys Crescent, 8's Laurel, 3's Index, 8's Lily Ts Lily Ts Liquor	0 00 0 58 0 00 0 67 0 00 0 68 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 61 0 00 0 63 in b'd dy pd	Petroleum. F.O.B., Toronto Canadian, 5 to 10 tris Can. Water White American Water White Paints, So.	0 0 0 15	CAR OR CARGO LOT. \$26 00 28 00 1 in. pine & thicker, cut up and better \$26 00 28 00 1 in. " " \$1 00 34 00 1 and thicker cutting up
Hidee & Skins. Cows, green Steers, 60 to 90 lbs. Cured and Inspected Calfakins, green Pelts Lambskins Tallow, rough Tallow, canl " rendered	0 (9 0 092 0 (9 0 00 0 50 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 00 0 01 0 00 0 094	Pure Spirit, 65 o. p 50 o. p 95 u. p Family Proof Whiskey 90 u. p Old Bourbon, 30 u. p. Rye and Mait, 35 u. p. Rye Whiskey, 4 y. old 5 y. old	1 96 4 80 1 14 4 87 0 60 9 22 0 66 9 40 0 66 9 40 0 66 9 40 0 68 9 5 0 85 9 60 0 95 9 70	White Lead, pure in Oil, 25 ibs White Lead, dry Red Lead, genuine Venetian Red, Eng Vellow Ochre, French Vermilion, Eng Varrish, No. 1 furn Varrish, No. 1 furn Bro. Japan Whiteg	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1x10 and 13 corressing
Wool. Fleece, combing ord '' clothing Pulled, combing '' super extra	0 00 0 14 0 00 0 14 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 164	TIN: Ingot Copper: Ingot Sheet LEAD: Bar Pig Sheet	0 90 0 21 0 23 0 00 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 05	Putty, per brl. of 100 lbs Spirits Turpentine Drugs. Alumlb. Bine VitriolBrimstone	9 72 0 00 9 00 0 00 0 19 0 10	1x10 and 13 spruce culls
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"	0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 09 0 00 0 09 0 00 0 13 0 15 0 07 0 08	Tank Plates Boller Rivets, best Russia Sheet, per Ib Imitation GALVANISED IRON : Gauge 16	4 50 5 00 0 101 0 111 0 06 0 061 4 25 0 00	Oplum Oli Lemon, Super Oxalic Acid Paris Green Potass Iodideoz Guinineoz Salspetreb Sal Rochelle Sheilac	0 19 0 14 0 16 0 17 3 50 3 75 0 45 0 50 0 0 07 0 0 96 0 30	Rock, "11 "14" 18 00 25 60 "11 "13" 18 00 00 60 Hemlock, "01 "0" 98 00 00 60 Hickory, "11 "13" 98 00 16 60 "Maple, "11 "14" 15 00 16 00 "3 "4" 17 00 90 60 (Cak. Red Plain "11 "14" 15 00 90 60
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4.000 wagons, and 450 carriages, for the Mediterranean Southern Railway Company.

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A large quantity of tubes have been sold for delivery in the States within the past week, and it is understood that 20,000 tons of pig iron have been bought against this contract.

A New Element in Scotch Trading.— The directors of the United Turkey Red Company, of Scotland, have, says our Glasgow correspondent, notified the 5,000 employees, that they are prepared to pay them a bonus at 30th December next, as follows: All workers, who have next, as follows: All workers, who have dext, as follows: All workers, who have been in their employment 12 months, 12 days' pay; nine months, nine days' pay; six months, six days' pay; and three months, three days' pay.—Financial Times, Saturday, September 16th.

THE RURAL FIRE PROBLEM.

The Eastern Daily Press, writing on this subject, directs attention to the genunis subject, directs attention to the gen-eral want of extinguishing appliances in Our stately country mansions: "All but a very few have no adequate fire appli-ances of their own. Despite the obvious utility of the private telephone wire, most of them still find it necessary to summon the nearest brigade by means of a man on the nearest brigade by means of a man on horseback. Meanwhile one's ancestral pictures, or such of them as have escaped the hardships of the times, are apt to curl thematic one's ancestral the hardships of the times, are apt to cur-themselves in smoke wreaths about one's ancestral oaks. All this," it remarks, "is an oft-pointed moral. From time to time the parish councils discuss the pro-priety of getting the district councils to move and the district councils shelve the move, and the district councils shelve the difficulty by suggesting that it belongs more properly to the sphere of the county councils. Some such process as this is now going on in the union of Blofield, where everybody, who has anything to burn, feels rightly uneasy because of the recent decision of the Norwich Town from the service of the county. The Problem is not an easy one. While the local bodies are hesitating as to what hey shall do, if anything, there is a Righboring nobleman, Lord Iveagh, of Elveden, who is exemplifying on a grand tach in this respect to the county mag-nate. The property of the county mag-nate. The property of the county mag-nate. The property of the county magmove, and the district councils shelve the tach in this respect to the county mag-nate. He has organized a fire brigade composed exclusively of his own servants, and set them up with a steam engine and rescue appliances that would do credit to a town. Primarily, of course, he intends to protect his own estate; but it is under-stood in the neighborhood that in the stood in the neighborhood that in the case of fire anywhere within a radius of ten miles, the Elveden engine and brigade are the second se are to be regarded as gratuitously at the public service. . . If every nobleman Public service. . If every nousand in Norfolk would follow Lord Iveagh's enabled to be too much to ex-In Norfolk would follow Lord Iveagh's example, which would be too much to ex-pect, there would be an end of the rural be that the towns should recognize their obligations to the outlying rural dis-tricts by following the example of Wis-bech, where a second steamer has been bought and is held at the service of such the outlying villages as choose, through their parish councils, to make a stated retheir parish councils, to make a stated re-quest for it.

LIVERPOOL PRICES		
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States. Has been doing business for over thirty years.

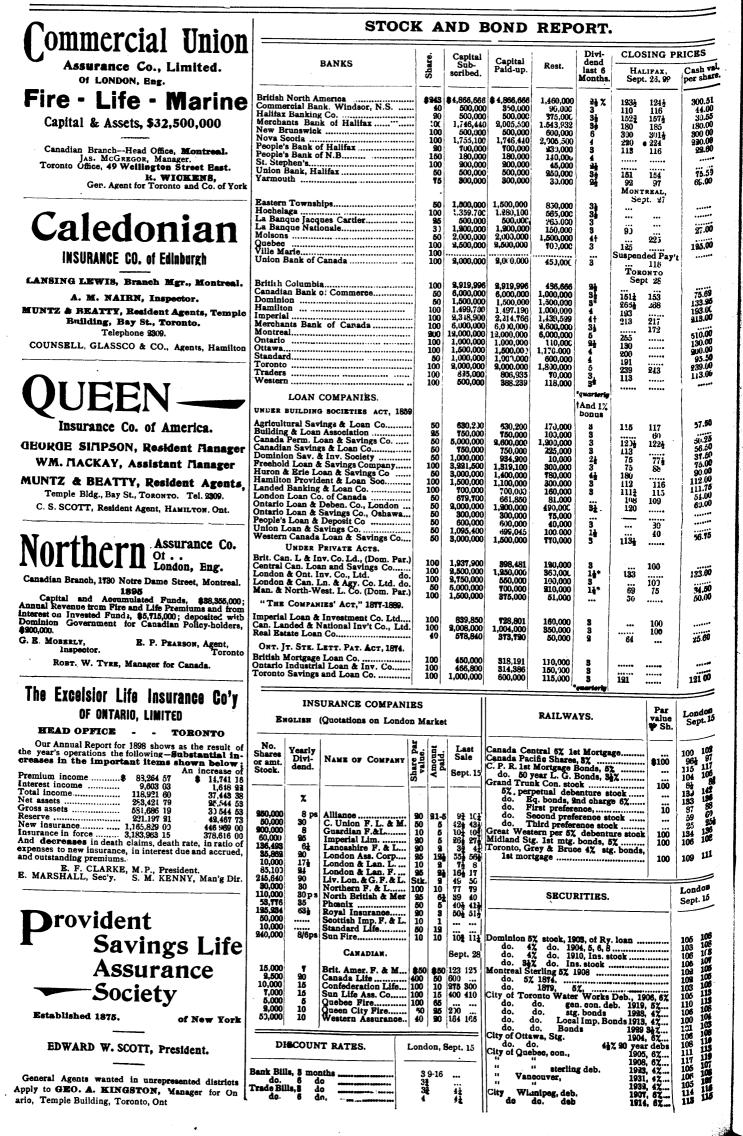
THE METROPOLITAN has Assets of over Thirty-Five Millions of Dollars, and a Surplus of over Five Millions.

THE METROPOLITAN pays Two Hundred Death Claims daily, and has Four Million Policy holders.

THE METROPOLITAN offers remunerative employment to any honest, capable,^{\$} in-dustrious man, who is willing to begin at the bottom and acquire aknowledge of the details of the business. He can by diligent study and practical experience demon-strate his capacity and establish his claim to the highest position in the field in the gift of the Company. It is within his certain reach. The opportunities for merited advancement are unlimited. All needed explanations will be furnished upon appli-cation to the Company's Superintendents in any of the principal cities.

BRANCH OFFICES IN CANADA:

Hamilton, Can., 37 James Street South-GEO. C. JEFSON, Supt. London, Can., Duffield Block, cor. Dundas and Clarence Sts.-John T. MERCHANT, Supt. Montreal, Can., Rooms 539 and 533 Board of Trade Building, 49 St. Secament St.-CHAS. STANSFIELD. Ottawa, Can., nor Metcalfe and Queen Sts., Metropolitan Life Building-FRANCIS R. FINN, Supt. Quebec, Can., 145 K. Peter's St., 12 Peoples Chambers-JOSEPH FAVERAU, Supt. Toronto, Can., Room B, Confederation Building.-WM. O. WASHBUPN Supt.



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TEXTILE MATTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Manchester, September 7th.—Reports from a wide area in the North and Mid-lands, made by travellers for local houses, whose views I have been able to gather this week, indicate the existence of con-ditions which must be regarded as chinons which must be regarded as eminently satisfactory from the wholesale drapery standpoint. The cotton industry is sufficiently active to ensure for the workers good and regular earnings for some time to come. As to the textile machinery industry, I only hear of one instance in which a firm is doing badly, and in this case the company starts its finan-cial year with an accumulated debt of £99,-242, or practically one-fifth of its entire capital. Elsewhere, however, the ma ma chinery trade is doing well, and through-out Lancashire and the West Riding good returns for travellers may be forecasted. The instance referred to is quite exceptional, and quite indicative of the actual trade position.

The fustian trade in the Congleton dis trict is now employing about 600 hands, and has improved of late, and Leek is doand has improved of late, and Leek is do-ing fairly well in sewing silk. Messrs. J. and N. Philips & Co.'s tape factory at Tean is also, I believe, well employed. At Macclesfield, the staple industry has im-proved considerably. Mr. R. Robinson proved considerably. Mr. R. Robinson Brown, a retailer in that centre, is en-deavoring to build up a special trade in silks of British manufacture; his methods, although on a smaller scale, resembling those which have enabled Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver, of Belfast, to develop such a large business in the products of the North of Ireland.

The Montreal Cotton Company are offering 33s. to 37s. 6d. a week for Lan-cashire sateen weavers. The Lancashire weaver, who accepts such a wage without the guarantee of a fixed engagement for a term of years, is foolish, unless he is in search of a holiday. Canadian wages, and those in the adjoining manufacturing dis-tricts of New England, have always been kept down owing to the willingness of French-Canadians to work for low money. It is the system in many cases for a whole family to offer their services at a fixed sum, and when times become dull there is a wholesale emigration over the border towards the United States manufacturing districts.

IRISH TRADE.

Belfast, 7th.-Business in the linen market continues to be of a very encourag-ing character. Not only has the steady improvement, experienced since the beginning of the year, been maintained, but all the indications point to a still further development and a lengthened period of prosperity. The linen trade was for so long under a cloud that when brighter days dawned expectations were in check lest they should be disappointed. There is now, however, a very buoyant and hope-ful tone prevailing. Spinners and manu-facturers are busily engaged, stocks are low, and production can scarcely pace with demand. keep

In the brown cloth market a very satisfactory trade is passing. Orders are plentiful, and comprise practically all classes of the manufacture, and rates continue to go higher. Manufactures have, in many instances, more to do than they can cope with satisfactorily, and for new contracts they require an appreciable ad-vance. Power-loom linens for bleaching continue in active demand. Tow-made goods are selling steadily, and unions are moving off freely. There is a steady demand for cloth for dyeing and hollands, and a fairly good trade in handkerchiefs

quietly but steadily passing into consumption.

In the bleached and finished end of the trade matters have a bright complexion. Enquiries and orders are coming to hand in steadily-increasing quantity, and there is little difficulty in obtaining an advance in prices. The prospects of the autumn trade are decidedly good.

Business with the United • States slowly but surely growing, and the marked expansion that has been noted in the Cuban trade is fully maintained. Shipments to Canada show no falling-off, but the South American markets are not lively. Continental trade could bear a little stirring up, as it has been rather quiet of late.

SCOTCH TRADE.

Glasgow, 7th.—Business is good just now among the retail warehousemen of Glasgow. Prospects for the autumn are promising. Several houses are still conducting clearing sales, but these should be over shortly.

I hear that an effort is being made to float one of the largest concerns in Glasgow. It is understood that the success of the Polytechnic has induced the proprietors of the establishment referred to, to seriously consider the matter. I may be in a position to speak more definitely

of this matter next week. Satisfactory reports continue to be re-ceived from Kirkcaldy. At the linen factories all the machinery is fully employed, while the orders on hand will keep the establishments going for a considerable time. The boom at the floorcloth and linoleum factories shows no signs of f.dling off. It is not anticipated that any cut-ting of prices will follow the amalgamation.

The drapery trade in the Scottish metro polis remains quiet, the holiday season be-ing still in full swing. Some retailers are doing their best to encourage trade with end of season sales, and, so far as can be learned, are doing fairly well.

It is just fifty years since the power-loom was introduced into a Dunfermline linen factory by Messrs. Andrew, Reid & Co. The firm are signalizing the event by a big addition to the works.

The American tourists to this country this season, who, it is estimated, number close on one hundred thousand, are now returning home in large numbers. The trade in Aberdeen has benefited to a considerable extent from this class, who buy largely goods of Scotch manufacture. Draper's Record.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" has summarized some official figures relating to the trade of the United States with England this year, and to some of the textile statistics we desire to draw attention. United States purchases of cotton piece goods from Great Britain show surprising increases. There is a falling-off in the exports of raw cotton to Great Britain, and July business registered a decline of 26,000 cwts., and the aggregate decline for the year is about 1,000,000 cwts., although the business for the seven months shows an increase of nearly 1,000,000 cwt. in cotton exports. With regard to the trade in imports from Great Britain, some marked changes have occurred, particularly in the wool trade, which is steadily showing the influence of the reduction of stocks these having been abnormally swelled by the heavy importations of 1897. The imports from Great Britain in July, 1897, were over 8,000,000 lbs., and the total imports for the first seven months and a namy good trade in nanokeremens 1097, were over 0,000,000 105., and the total imports for the first seven months total imports for the first seven months of that year were over 27,000,000 lbs. But the July business of this year shows pur-

chases from Great Britain to the amount cf 536,000 lbs., against 167,000 lbs. bought in July last year. The total purchases of wool from Great Britain thus far this year amount to nearly 5,000,000 lbs.-more amount to nearly 5,000,000 lbs.—more than double the figure for the correspond-ing period last year. The purchase of cot-ton goods from Great Britain shows marked changes. British sales of cotton piece goods of all kinds to the United States during July amounted to 5,400,000 yards—an increase of over 2 000 000 valds yards—an increase of over 2,000,000 yards in July last year. The purchase of cotton piece goods from Great Britain thus far this year amounted to 436,000,000 yards -an increase of about 14,000,000 upon the figures for July, 1898.—Drapers' Record.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

In a recent issue of the San Francisco Country Merchant, a contributor gives the following instance of how foolish

shopmen often bore their customers: "Well, well, when did you get back, Mrs. Blank?"

'Just yesterday."

"Looking just as fresh and blooming as a rose, too. How long were you away?" "Three weeks. I want to get some "Three weeks. groceries."

'I was down at the Coast myself last week. have?" What kind of weather did you

"Very pleasant. I'll take a pound of that cheese."

"Was your mother with you?"

"Was your mother with you?" "No. And a square of butter." "This weather isn't quite warm enough for the Coast. I was thinking of sending my family down but we thought we'd wait till it got warmer."

"Fifty cents worth of sugar and a pack-ge of raisins."

age of raisins." "How is your sister, I haven't seen her lately?

"She has gone back East. How much e these watermelons?"

Is she going to be

are these watermerow. "Fifteen cents. Is she away long?" "Perhaps several months. f the watermelons and Send over two of the watermelons and a can of that pineapple." "All right. Good morning, Mrs. Blank.

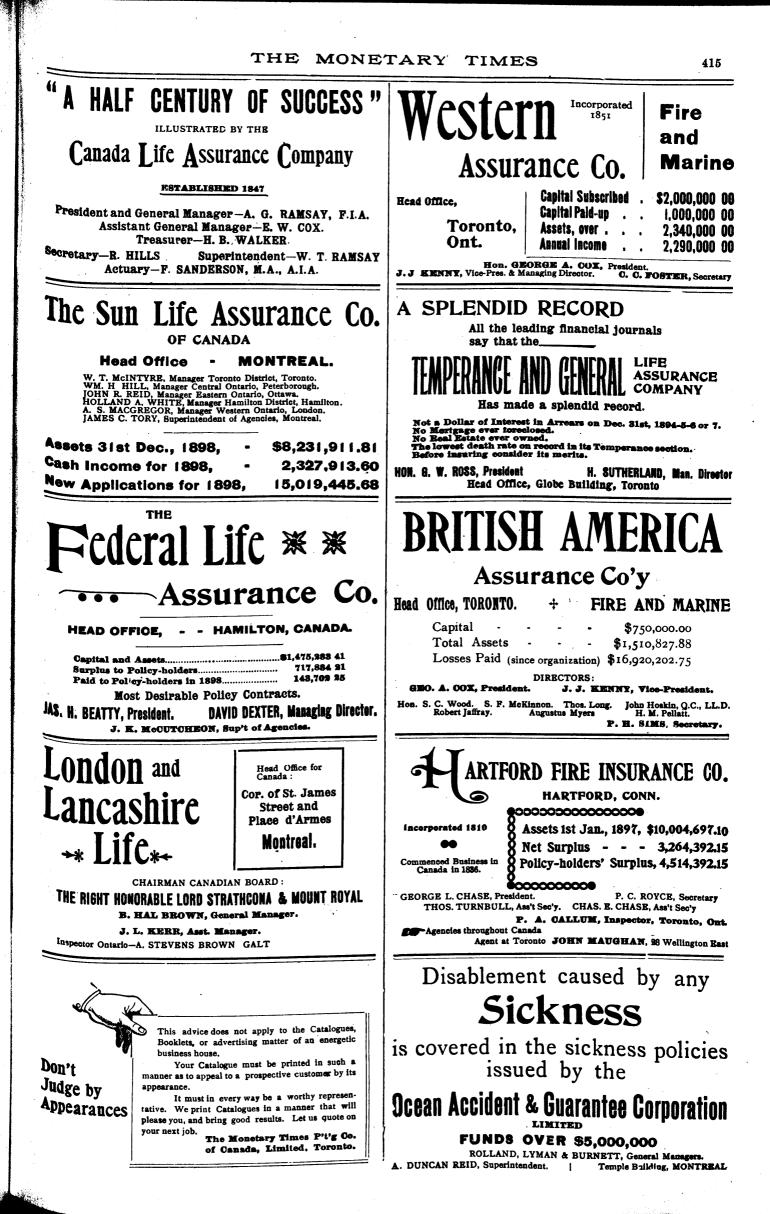
Glad to see you back." Yes, and I'll bet Mrs. Blank was glad to

get away from that grocer's incessant talk. She showed him pretty plainly by her manner that she would prefer him to confine his talk to business, but no, he wouldn't take the hint.

I can't help thinking, the more I study grocers and their style of doing business, that there is more trade lost by just such lack of tact and business sense, as is above described, than by any other cause. One of the most successful retail tobacconists on this Coast told me the other day that he had customers that he had sold cigars to every day for six years, with whom he had not exchanged six words. The very acme of success in the retail business is to know how to cater to the particular whims of different kinds of people. Your customers are the tools provided for you to make money with, says The Hustler. Humor them in everything. If they want to talk, all right. If they don't, be silent as the grave. Never forget that people always trade with the man they like the best best.

PILLS OR DEATH.

Discussing the question of patent medicine advertising in Church papers, the Pittsburg Christian Advocate says that Dr. William Hunter, one of its early edi-tors, when appealed to be accessed. tors, when appealed to by one of the clergy who objected to such advertisement, re-plied that in the present state of the paper's financial health it had to take pills or die.-Western Advertiser.



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