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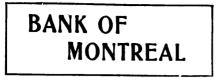
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Continuous pagination.





Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after

Saturday, the 1st Day of December Next

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

By order of the board.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 16th October, 1900.



DIVIDEND NO. 67

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the bank, and its branches, on and after

Saturday, the First Day of December Next

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

B. E. WALKER,

General Manager.

Toronto, October.



Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in his city, on and after

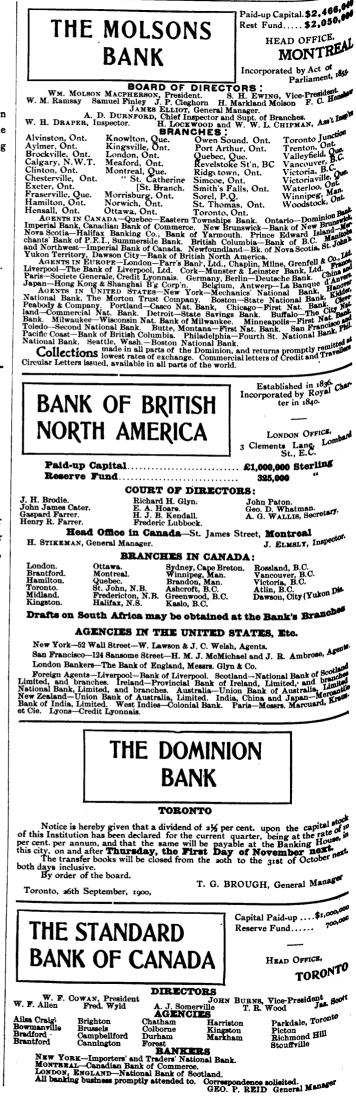
Saturday, the 1st Day of December Next

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

THOS. FYSHE,

Joint General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd Cctober, 1900.



THE BANK OF TORONTO

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DIVIDEND NO. 89

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the Current half-year, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum upon the paid the paid-up capital of the bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank, and its branches, on and after

Saturday, the First Day of December Next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th days of November, both days included. By order of the board.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, Oct. 24th, 1900. D. COULSON, General Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIRECTORS : T. R. Merritt, Vice-President T. R. Merritt, Vice-President Rammay Robert Jaffray T. Sutherland Stayner Elias Rogers Wm. Hendrie HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO D. R. Wilkie General Manager E. Hay, Inspector D. R. Wilkie, General Manager BRANCHES Der Colborne St. E. Hay, Inspector

Hamilton Montreal Port Colborne St. Thomas Toronto Ingeneoil Niagara Falls Rat Portage St. Catharines Weiland Uistowel Ottawa St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Woodstock Mandon, Man. Jolden, Alta. Jolden, B.C.

Edmonton, Alta. Prince Albert, Sask. Revelstoke, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Portage La Prairie, Man. Strathcona, Alta.

Adrarge La Prairie, Man. Strathcona, Aus. Bank of America. South Africa-Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

The Merchants Head Office, HALIFAX, N.S. Capital Paid-up. \$1,985,070 Reserve Fund... 1,700,000 Directors The Kon Bank of Halifax

Spital Paid-up. \$1,085,070
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Bring Barre Catherine E.	Pembroke, Ont.	Shawenegan Falls, P.Q.
North North London, Engla	nd. Bank of Scotland. No	ew York, U.S.A., Agents Bank of
America, Hand	ver National Bank. Bost	St. Henry, Que. Shawenegan Falls, P.Q. ew York, U.S.A., Agenta Bank of on, National Bank of the Republic.

Bank of British Columbia.

Canada Canada, Bank of Commerce, Agency New York; Agents Merchants Bank of Commerce (Agency) New York; Agents Merchants (Agency) New York; Agents Merchants (Agency) New York; Agents Merchants

Bank of Nova Scotia Capital paid-up. \$1,860,000.00 Reserve Fund. 2,281,942.86 Incorporated 1832

- - HALIFAX, N.S. Head Office, -

Head Office, - - HALIFAX, N.S. JORN Y. PAYZANT, President H. Borden G. S. Campbell J. Walter Allison Hector Molnnes Hector Molnnes J. Walter Allison Hector Molnnes Hector Molnes Hector Molnnes Hector Molnnes Hector

Union Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 68

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

Saturday, the First Day of December Next

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th Nov. next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

Quebec, Oct. 23rd, 1900.

E. E. WEBB, General Manager.

THE ONTARIO BANK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two and One-Half per cent. for the current half-year, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the bank and at its branches on and after

SATURDAY, Ist DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT

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

Toronto, 23rd October, 1900.

C. McGILL, General Manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada DIVIDEND NO. 30

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Six per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and its branches on and after

SATURDAY, THE 1st DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT

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

H. S. STRATHY, General Manager. The Traders Bank of Canada, Toronto, 23rd October, 1900.

BANK OF HAMILTON **DIVIDEND NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Four per cent, for the current half-year has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its agencies on and after December 1st

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

J. TURNBULL, Cashier.

Hamilton, Oct. 22, 1900.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK **PREDURICTON**, Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1864 A. F. RANDOLPH, President **Description A Second Second D Secon**

Foreign Agents

London-Union Bank of London. New York-Fourth National Bank. Bosto -Eliot National Bank. Montreal-Union Bank of Lower Canada.

THE MATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

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

Manaphanou 10/00.	
Capital Subscribed	£5.000.000
Pald-up	
Uncalled	4,000,000
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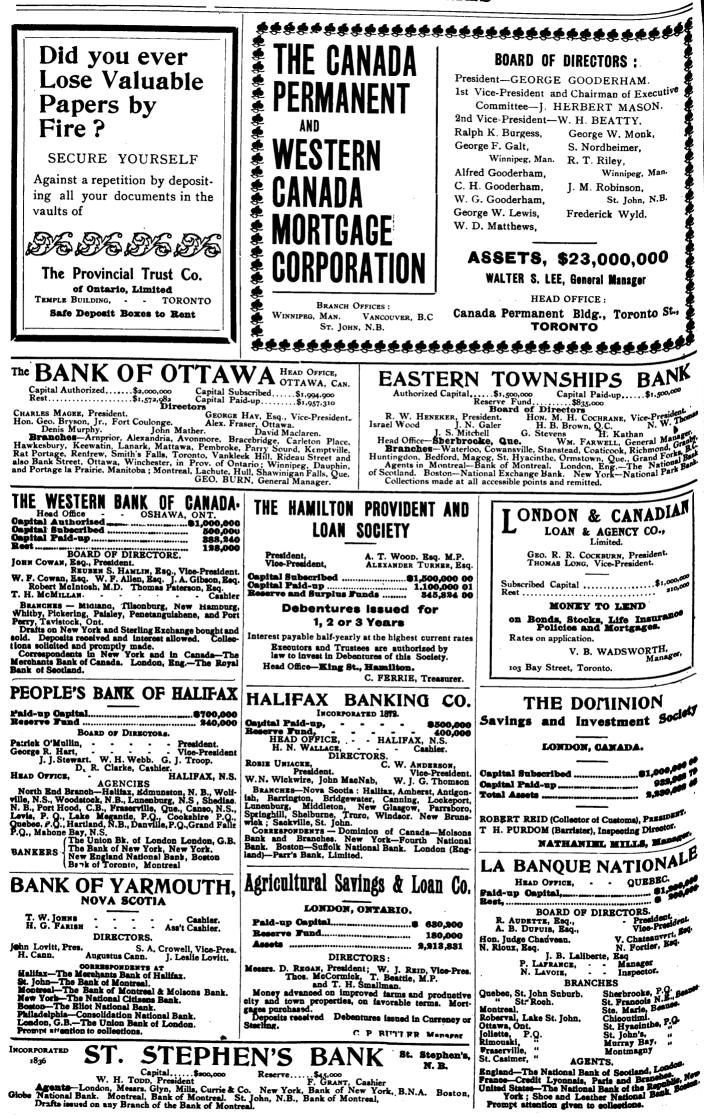
HEAD OFFICE, -

EDINBURGH

THOMAS HEOTOR SMITH, General Manager

LINDAR HEOTOR SMITH, General Manager London Office—37 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptanees of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be turnished on application. All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also trans-acted.

THE MONETARY TIMES



HURON AND ERIE Loan and Savings Company.

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LONDON, ONT.
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 Capital Paid-up
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 Reserve Fund
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 Koney advanced on the security of Real Estate on Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling. Recould a trustees are authorized by Act of Par-Interest allowed on Deposits J. W. LITTER J. W. LITTLE, G. A. SOMERVILLE, President. Manager. The Home Savings and Loan Company LINITED). OFFICE : No. 78 CHURCH ST. TORONTO Deposits received and interest at current rates allowed. Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reason and convenient terms. Bank and other Stocks. Hon. SIR FRANK SMITH, JAMES MASON, President. Manager The Toronto Mortgage Company Office-No. 13 Toronto St. DIRECTORS: top Francis, Casimir S. Gzowski, Thos. Gilmour, Geo. Registered Debentures of the Company obtained on thereon at current rates. WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager THE ONTARIO LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY **OSHAWA, ONT** 1.... Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-ap 75.000 . 605,000 Money loaned at low rates of interest on the securit Real Estate and Municipal Debentures. Deposits received and interest allowed. W. P. COWAH, President. W. P. ALLEN, Vise-President. T. H. MCMILLAN, Sec-Tres The Canada Landed and National investment Company, Limited. HEAD OFFICE, 18 TORONTO ST., TORONTO. DIRECTORS DIRECTORS DIRECTORS DEN HOSENK, Req., O.C., LL.D., - Vice-President. Senator Gowan, LL.D., C.M.G., J. K Osborne, J. S. Playfair, N. Silverthorn, John Stuart, Frank Turner, C.E., Hoo. James Young. Money lent on Real Estate. Debentures Issued. EDWARD SAUNDERS, Manager, IMPERIAL LOAN & INVESTMENT COMPANY OF CANADA, Imperial Buildings, 33 and 54 Adelaide Street Bast, TORONTO, Ont. President-Jas. Thorburn, M.D. Vice-President-Ald. Daniel Lamb, Manager A.B. H. Kertland. Manager of the Manitoba Branch-Hon. J. N. Kirch-rodie & Maclagan, Reinburgh. Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on fav-rable terms.

Mercantile Summary

THE Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company has begun the laying of a double track from Beauport to Montmorency.

THE damaged flour from the steamship "Ottoman," wrecked some few days ago, was sold by auction at the Dominion Line wharf, Montreal. The lot consisted of 700 bags, which fetched \$1.55 per bag.

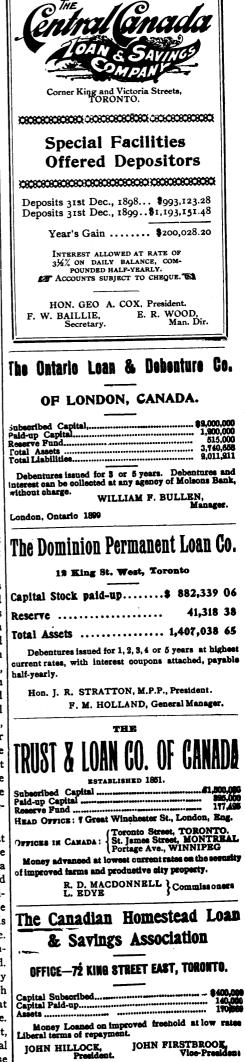
THE Quebec Southern Railway has assumed control of the East Richelieu Valley Railroad, and the United Counties Railway, of Canada, with operating headquarters at St. Hyacinthe.

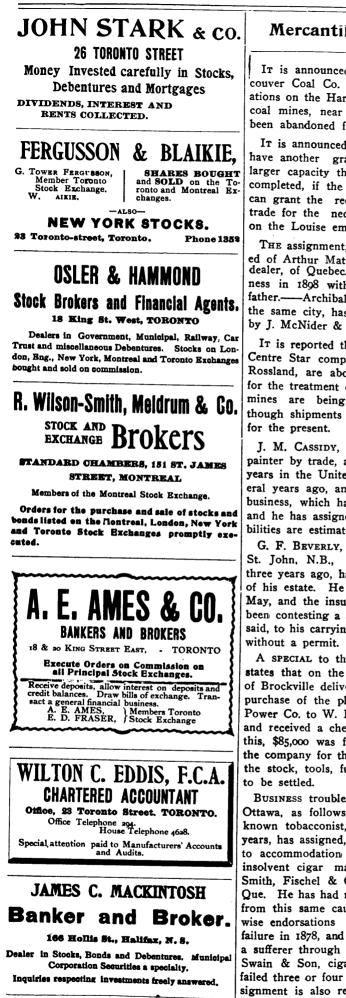
THE Department of Marine and Fisheries are calling for tenders for the construction of two steamers for the protection of fisheries in British Columbia. They are to be built at Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, or Westminster. Plans are on view at the Marine Department, Victoria, and at the Customs' Departments of those cities.

MONTREAL city council has approved of a plan proposed by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of elevating their tracks from St. Bonaventure station as far as the city limits. There will be some eight tracks at the platform, which, by the time they reach Aqueduct street, will have dwindled into four. At Aqueduct street, a single track, which has been termed the low level or incline track. will branch from the elevated tracks and grade down till it reaches the level at Mountain. Past Mountain it will continue its way till it reaches the proposed new Grand Trunk freight sheds on Albert street.

RECENTLY the Canadian Commissioners at Paris entertained one hundred and fifty representatives of the British Press Association in the food products section of the Canadian Pavilion. After a rapid tour of the section, in which were seen Canadian beverages, canned goods, cereals and honey, and the bottled grain and fruit, Commissioner Perrault outlined the position of Canada in the commercial world, her great resources, her industries, manufactures, climate and facilities for transportation, dwelling especially on the volume and importance of the export trade in foodstuffs, wheat, butter, cheese and fruit. The delegates are said to have been greatly impressed with Canada's resources and products.

A SHORT business career has been that of X. Forget, of Ste. Adele, Que., he having only started storekeeping in a moderate way last spring. He is reported as having given poor attention to business, and his habits are said to have been somewhat criticized, so that his failure does not create much surprise. ----P. Nicolle, a general building contractor, of Montmagny, has assigned. His shop, etc., were burned in the early summer, without insurance, and though the town gave him some assistance at the time he has been unable to continue. -J. A. Dionne, general merchant, Lambton, Que., reported failed several weeks ago, has arranged a compromise at 50 cents, cash, on the dollar.









Mercantile Summary.

It is announced that the New Vancouver Coal Co. is about to start operations on the Harewood and Southfield coal mines, near Nanaimo, which have been abandoned for some years.

It is announced that Quebec will soon have another grain elevator of even larger capacity than the one now being completed, if the harbor commissioners can grant the request of the western trade for the necessary accommodation on the Louise embankment.

THE assignment, on demand, is reported of Arthur Matte, a retail hardware dealer, of Quebec. He only began business in 1898 with the assistance of his father.——Archibald Brown, a wrecker, of the same city, has been asked to assign, by J. McNider & Co., bankers.

It is reported that the War Eagle and Centre Star companies, operating near Rossland, are about to build a smelter for the treatment of their own ores. The mines are being steadily developed, though shipments are not going forward for the present.

J. M. CASSIDY, of Chatham, N.B., a painter by trade, after working for some years in the United States, returned several years ago, and started a grocery business, which has proved unsuccessful, and he has assigned to the sheriff. Liabilities are estimated at about \$5,000.

G. F. BEVERLY, a hardware retailer, of St. John, N.B., who began business three years ago, has made an assignment of his estate. He was burned out last May, and the insurance companies have been contesting a settlement, owing, it is said, to his carrying a stock of explosives without a permit.

A SPECIAL to the Mail and Empire states that on the 17th inst., the Mayor of Brockville delivered the bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Light and Power Co. to W. H. Comstock, ex-M.P., and received a cheque for \$101,082. Of this, \$85,000 was forthwith paid over to the company for the plant. The value of the stock, tools, fuel, etc., still remains to be settled.

BUSINESS troubles are reported from Ottawa, as follows: John Roos, a well known tobacconist, established for many years, has assigned, owing, it is reported, to accommodation given to the lately insolvent cigar manufacturing firm of Smith, Fischel & Co., of St. Jerome, Que. He has had much bitter experience from this same cause in the past, unwise endorsations having wrought his failure in 1878, and it is said he was also a sufferer through accommodation to H. Swain & Son, cigar manufacturers, who failed three or four years ago .---- The assignment is also reported of the Wm. Lamb Manufacturing Co., biscuits, etc., who were burned out at the late great fire, and who never resumed business. Their insurance of \$12,000 is said to have mostly gone to their bankers, who held the policies as security.----A. Gervais, a laundryman, whose plant, etc., was under chattel mortgage, is reported insolvent.





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Mercantile Summary.

CHICAGO Board of Trade defeated an amendment calling for the abolishment of the rule, recently adopted, limiting trading in grain futures to 60 days.

BUFFALO harbor will soon have grain elevator capacity aggregating 24,495,000 bushels, of which 9,300,000 bushels, or considerably more than onethird, will be in steel houses. No more wooden elevators are being built.

✓ A WAREHOUSE belonging to the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co. was completely destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. Several carloads of flour, together with machinery, were also burned.

TUG "Lorne" towed to sea, a few days ago, the ship "Clan Mackenzie," the first of this year's salmon fleet to sail. The vessel loaded on the Fraser, having been given despatch by Evans, Coleman & Evans, of Vancouver. She has a cargo of 69,456 cases of salmon, valued at a little over \$300,000.—Province.

KINGSTON ratepayers have voted in favor of a grant of \$50,000 for the purpose of building a new Arts and Science building in connection with Queen's University. It is stated that \$150,000 will be spent in the next two years in buildings, apparatus, etc., so that from 1,000 to 1,200 students can be accommodated.

E. BICHON, of Montpellier, France, has written the Mayor of Sandwich, enquiring as to the adaptability of the soil of Essex County and the Niagara district for grape growing. The writer states that if suitable land can be secured, he will send out a number of young men to engage in the business of growing grapes.

JOHN R. BLAKE, A. De Guerre, W. Linton, A. R. Goldie, and others, are interested in the establishment of an association, under the name of the Galt Canadian Club, having for its object the inculcation of patriotic principles. One of its tasks will be to print cards bearing important dates in Canadian history, and to ask the various local school boards, the town council, and all manufacturers to hoist their flags on the anniversaries of these events. The children in the schools will be taught, as each day comes round, what the flag is flying for. They will also print history charts to be forwarded to every school in the County of Waterloo.

Montreal THE following are late failures: J. A. Dube, manufacturing shoes in a small way, principally slippers and turned work, has assigned, and is said to owe \$8,000 to \$10,000. He was originally in the clothing business, in which line he proved unsuccessful in 1896. It is less than a year ago that he claimed a surplus of some \$4,000.---J. Asselin, grocery jobber, in a limited way, has arranged a settlement at 60 cents on the dollar, on liabilites of about \$3,000.-Joseph Martineau started in the retail hardware line, about eighteen months ago, in the Eastern suburbs, under what was considered very favorable auspices, his father, a well-to-do merchant, in the same line, having given him a fair send off, it was said, but his assignment is now reported, with liabilities of about \$7,000.

to the trade Galvanizing

of all descriptions done in addition to our extensive Windmill, Pump & Water Material lines Satisfaction guaranteed.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited Atlantic Ave., TOBONTO, ONT.

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Office-Corner Richmond and Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT.

GEO. C. GIBBONS, Q.C. FRED. F. HARPER.

Tupper, Phippen & Tupper Barristers, Attorneys, &c. WINNIPEG, CANADA

J. Stewart Tupper, Q.C. Frank H. Phippen. William J. Tupper. George D. Minty. Gordon C. McTavish.

Gordon C. McTavish. Solicitors for: The Bank of Montreal, The Bank of British North America, The Merchants Bank of Canada. National Trust Co., Ltd., The Canada Life Assurance Company. The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., The Hudson's Bay Company.

D. S. WALLBRIDGE,

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Inns of Court Building

VANCOUVER, B.C

Collections a Specialty G. J. LEGGATT BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. WINDSOB, OMT.

Office-Over Canadian Bank of Commerce







off until we see what we can dowith it.

R. G. DUN & CO., Toronto and Principal Cities of Dominion.

Mercantile Summary.

NEW gold placer discoveries have been made on Lake Lebarge, in the Ogilvie Valley, and at Koyokuk, on Chandler Creek, in the Yukon district.

THE Cataract Power Co., Hamilton, has secured right-of-way privileges from Barton Township Council. It is the intention of the company to build a belt line through Bartonville, which they agree to construct within two years.

WE hear that Mr. J. E. Magee, of Elora, has been appointed manager of the branch office of the Merchants' Bank, in Leamington, to fill the position made vacant by the promotion of Mr. A. B. Patterson to St. Thomas,

THE 45th annual convention of the American Passenger and Ticket Agents' Asociation took place in Buffalo a few days ago. Amongst those present were: W. E. Davis and H. G. Elliott, of the Grand Trunk Railroad; C. E. E. Ussher, of the Canadian Pacific; Thomas Henry, of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, and John Foy, of the Niagara Navigation Company. A proposition that a bureau be formed similar to that maintained by the banks, to prosecute forgers, counterfeiters, and other unlawful manipulators of tickets and transportation, was referred to the chairman of the Passenger Traffic Association.

THE annual convention of the Canadian Roadmasters' Association took place in Montreal last week. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mr. A. McAuley, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto Junction; vicepresident, Mr. J. R. Brennan, of the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. Drinkwater, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Winchester; executive committee, Messrs. J. Jelly, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Carleton Junction; T. Graham, of the Canada Atlantic Railway, Ottawa; F. J. Holloway, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto Junction; and N. Delair, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal. It was decided that the next meeting of the association should be at Hamilton, in the third week of October, next vear.

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW

Unless successfully appealed against, Judge Rose's ruling in the Hotel Brant case, at Hamilton, is liable to have a farreaching effect over company promoters. He held that an unreasonable time had elapsed between the subscription of stock and its allotment to defendant, and, generally speaking, that there being no company incorporated at the time when the latter subscribed, there was no party with whom to contract; there was no binding This means that the most agreement. elaborate and apparently binding agreement, when subscriptions are being sought for new enterprises, is not binding if the company has not first received its letters patent and become duly incorporated.





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XTRA BRAND

Should be in every Iron and Steel Works or where high heat is used.

FOR SALE BY COPLAND & COMPANY 107 St. James St., MONTREAL

To the Stove and Hardware Trade

We are in a position to furnish stove repairs for the following makes of stoves : Grand Universal Range, Uni-Grand Universal Range, Uni-versal, Premium Universal, Prize Universal, Home Uni-versal, Elegant (formerly made by J. M. Williams & Co.), Brilliant, Brilliant Range & Ocok, For-rester Oandy Furnace, Derby (formerly made by Harte-Smith Mfg. Co.), Splendid and Diamond, (formerly made by the Toronto Stove Co.) and for all makes of Jno.Findlay & Sons' stoves. Also for all kinds bear-ing our name. Se . ٦ 5 ٦ 3 8 ٦ ٦

WM. CLENDINNENG & SON MONTREAL, QUEBEC

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THE CANADIAN COLORED COTTON MILLS CO.

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes. Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.

ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED

D. Morrice, Sons & Co. GENTS

Montreal and Toronto.



When writing to advertisers please men-this journal.

THE erection of a third garbage crematory in Toronto is under contemplation.

THE Conners' syndicate has started work in earnest on the construction of its elevators in Montreal.

THE Winnipeg Mining and Smelting Co. have decided to reorganize the company, to make the stock assessable to the extent of 5c. per share, and to increase the capital stock to \$1,250,000.

ALEX. SHARP, mining engineer, on behalf of an English syndicate, has taken over control of the Indian Chief Mining Company's property, the Spitzee claim, south of Victoria, and development work is to be carried on briskly.

THE Silver Queen Miring Company has been reorganized as the Silver Queen Mines, with a capital of \$375,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares of 25 cents cach. Hon. George E. Foster is president, and Hon. T. Mayne Daly is vice-president. The property is situated on Cariboo Creek.

A NEW bridge is to be built at Westminster, at the order of the Dominion Government, for the purpose of improving the channel of the Fraser river, so as to make it navigable for vessels of all classes; a consummation which will be the means of benefiting that city very considerably.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, held a few days ago in Montreal, the retiring board was re-elected as follows: Sir William Van Horne (chairman); R. B. Angus, Gen. Russell, A. Alger, John Cassells, James Ross, Mackenzie, and Russell A. William Alger, Jr.; Mr. Russell Alger, Jr., (manager).

THE bridge over the St. Lawrence river between Cornwall and Hogansburg, N.Y., is completed, and the Ottawa and New York and the New York and Ottawa railroads will be operated as one line, under the name of the New York and Ottawa, with head offices in Ottawa. The following have been elected officers: General manager, H. W. Gras; auditor, G. B. Colpas; general freight and passenger agent, G. H. Phillips; assistant general freight agent, G. A. Brown; assistant general passenger agent, H. K. Gays; superintendent, M. G. De Shaw; road master, M. Keefe, and master mechanic, M. Goodrich.

THERE is a reasonable prospect of the early establishment of another direct line of first-class steamers between Vancouver and Skagway, in which the Cunard line people will be interested. The proposal is to have two steamers, capable of carrying 80 to 100 first-cabin passengers. It is intended to buy vessels either here or on the Eastern American coast, and place them on the route within a few months. One vessel will probably be run exclusively between Vancouver, Victoria and Skagway, and the other boat will be purchased on the American side of the line, so as to be able to make trips from Seattle and take in the cities of Victoria and Vancouver on the way.



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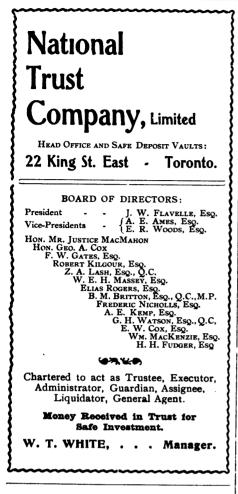
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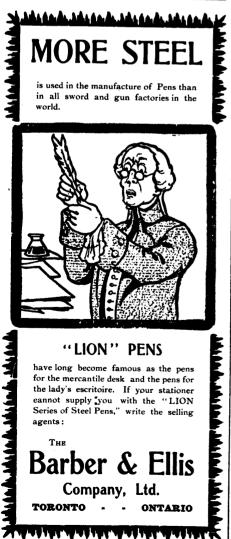
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SOLE MAKERS On high elser in s, time Sibe, and 6 lbs each



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A SYNDICATE has been organized in British Columbia to ship a large quantity of cord-wood to China, for the use of European soldiers in that country.

THREE bells, weighing 6, 2, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, respectively, arrived this week from Croyden, Eng., and are to be placed on the clock tower of Toronto City Hall.

A MOVEMENT is on foot, in Vancouver, to form a Maritime Province Association to be composed of natives of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, having for its object the bringing closer together the people of those provinces whose homes are in the western city.

THE formal opening of the Great Northern Railway took place on Wednesday last, when a through train was run from Quebec to Hawkesbury, and thence (which is one of the conditions of the bonuses, granted by Quebec and Joliette), over the Canada Atlantic Railway to Parry Sound.

It is annouced in Bell Island, Newfoundland, that the Whitney syndicate expect to ship 130,000 tons of ore during the rest of the season, and that 500 additional men will be employed. The Nova Scotia Steel Co. have sunk a shaft, and men are now taking out ore about 25 feet under the surface. They will be kept at this work all winter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA lumbermen are endeavoring to place their product before the notice of the British Government, who in recent years have been purchasing annually some 20,000,000 feet of lumber in the Puget Sound district, for use by the admiralty for docks, shipyards, etc. It is hoped that they will in future give the preference to colonial mills.

THE Head line steamship "Teelin Head," Captain Orr, left Montreal on the 23rd for Belfast, via Quebec, where she will complete her deck-load. She had on board 40,000 bushels ccrn, 720 sacks peas, 2,250 sacks flour, 500 bags oilcake, 29 boxes iurnitare. 500 quarters peas in bags, 300 sacks meal, six cases brooms, 155 standard deals, 600 boxes cheese, and 300 barrels apples.

A LETTER from Grand Forks, B.C., says that the R. Bell group in Summit camp, recently acquired by the Miner-Graves syndicate, will be on a shipping basis at an early date. A sub-spur from the Phoenix spur will be extended half a mile to the ore bunkers. The values average about \$50 per ton in silver, copper and gold, making it, undoubtedly, the highest grade proposition in the Boundary country. The lead, however, is small, its width varying from three to four and one-half feet.

THE Department of Public Works gives notice that the testing of the ship channel in Lake St. Peter shows that the south bank, between lightship No. I and lightship No. 2, and at the bend at the white buoy, has become hacked and washed and caved in. Pilots of deep draught vessels should, therefore, use great caution, and not approach the south bank too closely in the stretches named, where there are hummocks and patches of soft mud.



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D. W. ALEXANDER, Gen'l Manager for Canada.

Important to Companies.

The forms and precedents necessary for obtaining a icense under the Ontario Act requiring all extra Proving Gal cial companies to take out a license, are to be found in the new edition of

The Shareholders' and Directors'

Manual

just issued. The Canada Railway News Company, Toronto, are the publishers of the book.

A GENTLEMAN of good address and long com-mercial experience desires good agencies for British the country. Highest references. Ten years in The Monetary Times.

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tor A well-established business of fifteen years' standing Factory in first-class condition, fully supplied with latest willing to retain half interest in same. The fullest satis-tives for selling, etc. Address Box 4, Monetary Times, Toronto.

Wanted

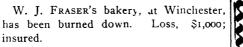
MARRIED MAN, age 36, desires partnership or into business in a growing town with desirable party eral store doing one of the largest businesses in western Ontario. Would be open for engagement after Janu-and particulars write Box 8, Monetary Times.

Tenders

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Debentures," November 1st, 1900, for the purchase of \$13,500.00 of 53 Vict., for both the purchase of \$13,500.00 of 53 Vict., for both the purchase of \$13,500.00 of 53 Vict., for both the purchase of the purchase of \$13,500.00 of 53 Vict. Apply 100 (Ont.) Said Debentures will be issued come payable each year and include principal and inter-will date from December 1st. 1900. The house the payable of the percent per annum. Debentures will date from December 1st. 1900.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. H. CLARY, Solicitor, Sudbury, or to

STEPHEN FOURNIER, Treas. Town of Sudbury.



THE Imperial Government is said to have in view the establishment of a coaling station in the vicinity of Victoria, P.C.

SATISFACTORY progress is being made on the new bridges and line between St. Francis and Yamaska, belonging to the South Shore Railway Co.

STEELE, BRIGGS & Co., seed merchants of Toronto, have purchased the stock and good-will of the late Robert Evals, for \$16,000.

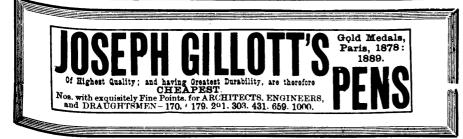
A FIRE, which started Monday in the electric motor room of the McKinnon building, Toronto, did damage to the extent of some \$1,000, before it could be extinugished.

THE Brussels carpet weavers, who have been on strike for nearly eight weeks, at the Guelph Carpet Company's works, have made a compromise with the firm, and all the strikers returned to work under a new management.

THE Royal Society of Norway, under Government auspices, recently held some field trials of various kinds of ploughs from all parts of the world, the points considered being construction, solidity, technical workmanship, draft, and quality of work. It is satisfactory to learn that Canadian ploughs came in for high honor, and that several orders are the result of the test

MR. M. P. DAVIS has commenced the work of developing the water power at Sheik's Island, Cornwall. He has the contract for lighting the Cornwall canal with electricity, and will also transmit power to the town. This will be accomplished by digging a short canal 200 feet long, and 21 feet dep, at the lower end of the big canal, at the level of the lake, formed by the famous Sheik's Island dam, thus conveying the water to the turbines and power-house. There will be three twin turbines of 1,000 herse-power each. The cost of developing the power will be nearly \$150,000.

Among the companies applying to the Quebec Legislature for incorporation are: Le Club Commercial des Commis Voyageurs, of Montreal, capital stock, \$2,000; the applicants being Hugh Brody, contractor; James Rodgers, trader: Napoleon Marsan, contractor; Joseph Bernard, trader, and Jos. Lavinge, trader, all of Montreal. The Royal Paper Box Company, of Montreal, capital, \$50,000. Among those interested are J. A. Cote and E. E. Ross, of La Bauliene, Que.; F. A. Borden, of Shediac, N.B.; and J. T. Holiday, and A. Robitaille, of Quebec.





BANKERS

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

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ACTON, Halton County, STORIE, CHRISTIE & CO.
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A MHERSTBURG, Essex County. THE CUDDY- FALLS CO.
A RKONA, Lambton County. JOSEPH WILCOX.
MEAFORD-Grey County. C. H. JAY & CO'Y, Bankers, Financiers and Canadian Express Co. Agents. Money to loan.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES WAPELLA, Assiniboia, N. W. T. R. A. PEASE & CO. (with Branch Office at Moosomin, N.W F.)
I E. EVANS,

Gent, VANCOUVER, B.O. Reliable information relating to any part of British Columbia promptly turnished. Customs work attended to with despatch.

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

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

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THERE was a very destructive fire in St. Paul, Minn., last Sunday. It broke out in the slaughtering pen of A. V. Hinman & Co.'s packing house, with the result that four firemen were killed, several injured, and \$125,000 worth of property destroyed.

At a special meeting of the Board of Catholic School Commissioners, of Montreal, to consider the tenders recently called for subscriptions to the bonds of the board for \$100,000 the tender of the City and District Savings Bank, at 104¹/₂, was accepted. Five tenders in all were received.

A PARCEL having been handed to the Canadian Express Co., and lost, the company refused compensation on the ground that no formal receipt had been given. On the case coming before the courts, it went in favor of plaintiff, the judge holding that acceptance by an employee meant acceptance by the company.

THE Ontario Government has sold by tender five lots of timber limits in the township of Dana, Napissing district, for the sum of \$61,275. The lots comprise 2½ square miles of country, of which one lot, or about one-half square mile, has been burned. This is the highest price ever realized per mile for timber limits in this province.

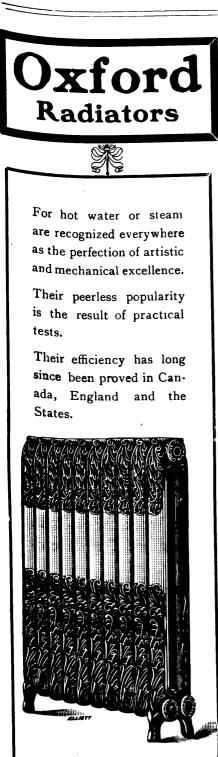
THE milling qualities of this year's Manitoba wheat crop are declared to be remarkably good, and it is now said that almost, if not quite, as much money will be realized this year as last. Persons in good position to know give as their opinon that there will be not less than 25.000,000 bushels, and that 95 per cent. of this quantity will be of good milling quality.

THE Montreal Terminal Company, which, in addition to its present line from La Salle Avenue to Bout de I'lle, is seeking to extend its system so as to traverse the whole city, is trying to make terms with the city council as to a franchise. The company is prepared to give ten tickets for twenty-five cents during the hours in which the Montreal Street Railway Co. accords 8 tickets for that price, and would also be willing to put up a bond of \$75,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest, to guarantee the carrying out of their agreement with the city.

A DESPATCH from Quebec states that two railway companies have purchased from Mr. Nelson, of Ottawa, the river frontage on the Reauport shore, commonly nown as New Water Cove, run from Blondeau's property, in ning Limoilou, or Hedleyville, in a northeasterly direction. The price of sale is \$40,000. On this property immense enterprises, which will include a worsted and other factories, will be estabished, and it is anticipated that an amount close to a million dollars will be expended in The promoters have the industries. also secured the frontage formerly in property of the Hotel Dieu, which will be divided into building lots, on which will be constructed dwellings for the hundreds who will find employment op the adjoining premises.

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THE MONETARY TIMES



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Fullest details of information on application.



THE authorities at St. John are figuring on the cost of installing an electric light plant and operating the same.

THE official gazette for the province of British Columbia contains the notice of incorporation for the township of Phoenix.

WHAT looks like the beginning of a serious strike started in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec last night, the result of employing non-union labor.

LAST week we noted the difficulties of J. H. Rogers, furrier, etc., Winnipeg, and stated that he probably would assign in a few days. We have since learned that he assigned just after we went to press.

It is at last announced that the great coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania has been definitely settled, and that work is to recommence next Monday. This is a victory for the men, though the owners hold out on some minor points.

SERIOUS rioting took place a day or two ago in connection with the strike at the Montreal cotton mills at Valleyfield, The strikers gained control of, and shut down the mills, and the militia from Montreal being called out, several persons were injured.

It will be noticed that nearly all the failures we noticed in the province of Ontario this week are small ones. The parties began business with limited capital, and in several instances with but little experience. It may also be noticed that the average period that they have been in business is less than two years.

THE stock and book debts of B. C. Griffith, Rat Portage, are advertised for sale on Monday next. On Wednesday last the general stock of McGuire & Co., Parry Sound, was sold at auction, realizing 72 per cent.; certainly a large price. The purchaser was Begg & Co., of that place.

AFTER being just eighteen months in the grocery business in Winnipeg, Garton & Farquhar have assigned. Lately they have been very slow in meeting their bills and were sued .--- N. B. James, confectioner, Lethbridge, Alberta, who arrived from England only a little more than a year ago, has assigned.-The Sheriff is in possession of the general store of John Craig & Co., Fernie, B.C., who left his store in charge of a clerk, taking all his portable assets. Shortly afterward he reported from Ogdensburg, N.Y., that he would not return. He owes about \$3,000, and the dividend will be a very small one

professor of juris--The famous prudence, Senator Pessina, who is regarded as the foremost living authority in Italy upon criminal law, did more than any of his contemporaries to secure the total abolition of capital punishment in his fatherland. But the renowned scholar has been so deeply moved by the recent succession of Italian assassins of kings and rulers that he has just published a "recantation" of his former opposition to the death punishment in all cases, and advises that it should be adopted in the case of "political murderers."



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TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1900.

THE SITUATION.

In England, the defeated Liberal Party, which hangs loosely together, some rents in the vesture being visible to the whole world, is reported to have resolved to frame a new programme. The Imperial Liberal Council, which seems to have been mistaken for the Liberal Party, has adopted a resolution in favor of social reform at home, and the consolidation and ultimate federation of the United Kingdom with the colonies. How far the Imperial Liberal Council represents the Liberal Party, what sections are inside the Imperial organization, and what, if any, are out, we have at present no means of knowing. But the resolution looks like the work of the Rosebery section. However this may be, the Imperial Liberal Council must now outline a working plan of the consolidation of the Empire. When this is done, it will then become ^a question whether the great colonies can accept it, or whether they will not have amendments to suggest. This will be the first step, and until agreement upon it is arrived at, the greater question of Imperial federation, comprising the United Kingdom and the colonies, cannot be taken.

For the purpose of settling the Chinese question, in a way that will conserve their own treaty interests, Great Britain and Germany have entered into a formal treaty of alliance, limited to the question with which it deals. The first consideration is the maintenance of their rights under existing treaties. Far from seeking exclusive rights, one of the objects of the alliance is "that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade, and every other legitimate form of economic activity for the peoples of all countries, without distinction." This is the open door of British policy, which the two Governments now agree to uphold "as far as they can exercise influence." Neither Government will take advantage of the present complications to seek any territorial advantage for itself, and the policy of both will be "directtd towards maintaining undiminished the terri-

torial conditions of the Chinese Empire." Will this cause Russia to let go her hold of Manchuria, which she is rapidly subduing by her army? She was among the first, if not the first, to declare that she did not desire to make any acquisition of territory. Yet, rightly or wrongly, the idea that her object is to annex Manchuria is widespread. The fourth article of the Anglo-German treaty evidently has this contingency in view; accordingly, it provides that if any other power seeks to obtain territorial advantages. Great Britain and Germany reserve "the right to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China." Agreement to this treaty will be asked, especially of Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Responses to this Russia, and the United States. appeal will be watched with interest.

One candidate's address-that of Mr. Charltoncannot, we should think, be viewed with entire satis-He thinks faction by the party with which he acts. preferential free trade worth trying for; and he mildly censures the Government for not having made a Even now, he urges the greater effort to obtain it. opening of negotiations with the Home Government to give Canada preference over foreigners in the English market. He puts down to the blessings of Providence, the present period of prosperity, which he says is common to all commercial nations. He thinks that grants to railway corporations have been carried too far, in the past, and that in future they should cease altogether, or be made to only "a very limited extent." He admits, or charges if you will, that the present administration has fallen short of the expectations of the endorsers of the party platform of 1893; and expresses the opinion that "the time has arrived more fully to redeem the pledges of the Liberal Party." The first result of this new attitude is that Sir Charles Tupper, grasping the hand of Mr. Charlton, announces that his new friend will not be opposed by the Conservatives. A walk-over is an easy thing for Mr. Charlton, whose defeat in any case may have been If Mr. Charlton has practically out of the question. suggested, as reported, that warned by the events in South Africa, the Imperial Government would act prudently if it were to put an Imperial regiment in the garrison of Quebec, his prudence is not to be commended.

After his return to Newfoundland, from England, Mr. R. G. Reid was shown a letter from the Premier, Hon. R. Bond, in reply to his request that the Governor-in-Council would pass an order authorizing him to transfer his several properties to the Reid Newfoundland Company, Limited, comprising himself and his three sons. These properties consist of 650 miles of railroad, with telegraph, lands and mines, steamboats, etc. Mr. Reid went to England to borrow money to enable him to develop his properties, and found that there were reasons why capitalists would prefer to lend to a company rather than to an individual. The company was to consist of himself and his three sons. The Premier might reasonably have objected to the liability of the company being limited, but it does not appear that he took that objection; he proposed, instead, that Mr. Reid should hand over the telegraph to the Government, apparently at present, and the railroad at the end of 50 years. Mr. Reid replies that the railroad, the telegraph, and the land, united, are essential features of his contract with the Government, and that any change in his position with reference to one of them, would destroy the whole fabric. We do not find clearly stated the conditions of these proposals; but unless there was to be compensation for the properties of which surrender was asked, it would be utterly unreasonable, and even as a basis for negotiation neither wise nor considerate. Mr. Reid rejects the whole proposition; and the Government threatens some legislative action in its own favor.

The Minister of Finance has made it known that arrangements have been made to establish a mint in Canada. The consent of Great Britain had to be obtained; and it seems as if the new establishment would be a branch of the British mint, for it will be authorized to issue sovereigns. Unfortunately, however, the sovereign is not a unit of our currency, from which fact some practical difficulties may arise. It will be desirable, if possible, to come to an understanding about the currency of the gold coins of each country, or the other, Canada and the United States. These coins should be rated at their value determined by the guantity and fineness of the gold they contain. Certain interests may oppose our gold coin passing in the States at its face value, for private reasons. But it would be an advantage to each country to permit the gold coin of the other to pass at its face value, supposing the values to be equally good, within its bounds.

Certain English firms, fearing American competition, for bridge and railway work, in South Africa, have gone so far as to intimate to the Government that the contracts ought to go to British firms, even if asking more money for doing the work. Mr. Wyndham takes his own way of intimating that the Government would not be justified in acting on this advice. He tells them that the way to keep the South African market is to do their work cheaper and quicker.

Ex-President Kruger, having shaken the Transvaal dust off his feet, has embarked in a Dutch warship for Holland. He appears to have gone on board secretly, fearing the indignation of his compatriots at his desertion of them. Where his gold went is kept secret; but if, as reported, the British Government objected to his taking it with him, other means of conveyance or disposal could be found. The significance of the demand that he should not be allowed to take any of the archives with him is shown by the enquiry at Pretoria as to the part played in the war by the Netherlands Railway Co.; but means of concealing or destroying such of them as were got out of Pretoria would be found. The remaining Burghers, who are acting as unlicensed marauders, destroying what they may, without any Government to authorize or sanction their acts, must soon be regarded in their true character, as outlaws, and liable to the penalties of outlaws.

The Electrical Construction Company of London, limited, are asking for tenders for the erection of a new factory. It is the intention to have a three-story building, 40 by 100 feet.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

Each of the two political parties continues to claim, by anticipation, the victory, which only one can get when the ballots are counted. The discrepancies are so great as to make it difficult to believe that the predictions are put forth in perfect good faith ;but be this as it may, little reliance can be placed upon estimates made under the excitement of the contest. Both parties continue to court the manufacturing interests, but the methods of their wooing differ. The great but sparsely-settled West contains the last relic of free trade; the people there having, or believing they have, The manufacturing East is no interest in protection. the seat of protection by which the manufacturers After profit, whatever may be the case with others. Mr. Hugh Macdonald had declared for free agricultural machinery, the chief of his party quickly followed with the explanation that this was only a personal opinion. Other candidates, on the same side, have echoed that There is one question on which the two explanation. parties differ. The Government makes British preference a free gift, as a token of gratitude; the Opposition insists on an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Whoever expects England to change her policy of free trade, for the sake of dickering with the colonies, must have strangely misread the actual facts of the situation; There is not the smallest present sign that anything of the kind is likely to be done. To give a preference is something within our own power; it has actually been given. No man is warranted in promising something not in his own power, something that depends upon the will of another. If we build upon the expectation of reciprocal preference, we shall be in imminent danger of becoming the victims of our own credulity.

con-Mr. Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., tinues at variance with the Government about the He recently exchange of traffic on the Intercolonial. told a newspaper interviewer that the C.P.R. will not use the port of St. John for their export freight, this Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, is a candiwinter. Mr. date for the representation of St. John, and Shaughnessy appears to be working for his defeat though he procests that the C.P.R. is not in politics, and that he would not move a finger to help either party. He took care to spring a demand upon the Government, just when the elections were coming on, iß and to back it up by interviews, for publication, which he poses as the champion of the city where the Minister of Railways is looking for election. It is plain from the attitude of the president of the C.P.R. what way that corporation is looking in the present elections. Its influence is great, and the result of the elections may give us some measure of what its influence really amounts to. The Grand Trunk is not great in politics, in these days, but as it is antagonized, in this question betwen Mr. Shaughnessy and the Government, its position is defined for it, in opposition to its rival.

Mr. Tarte has played for the Quebec province representation, which he boasts of being able to capture, within a fraction of five votes. When Mr. Laurier said, at the Toronto meeting, that the French see the question of sending the contingents to Africa, in a different light to that in which we of Ontario see it, he accounts for the publication of the French Conservative pamphlet, which condemned him for sending them and for being Imperialist. If his own colleague does not go so far, in the same direction, he goes as far as he dares, or could possibly, in his position, go. The simple fact is that Quebec is anti-Imperial; and while this is so both parties, both of them, more or less openly, condemn Imperialism. Shades of individual opinions produce other variations.

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In the United States, the independent political press has no difficulty forecasting the result of a Presidential election. Here the political press is too much under the influence of party to take a calm, sober view of the situation; and as a result, we have no reliable forecasts of a Dominion election. The chances are that the Government will hold its own, or more than hold its own, in Quebec, while it will lose somewhat in Ontario. In the West, if the whole power of the C.P.R. be exerted against the Government, the Opposition will gain; perhaps in any event they would do so. The Maritime Provinces are claimed by both Parties; but which will prove the true prophet will only be known on the night of November 7th.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

We give below a condensation of the figures of the statement of Canadian banks for the month of September, 1900. It is compared with the bank statement for the Previous month, and shows capital, reserve, assets and liabilities, average holdings of specie and Dominion notes, etc.:—

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

Capital authorized Capital paid up Reserve Funds	Sept, 1900. \$82,608,664 65,784,772	Aug., 1920. \$82,358,664 65,868.255
Funds	33,769,356	33,245,018
Notes in circulation	\$50,887,070	\$47,421,277
deposits . Public deposite en demond	5,516,872	5,603,362
Public deposits Public deposits on demand	101,911,549	100,738,575
Public deposits on demand Deposits deposits at notice	183,062,013	183.007.679
Dank loans or deposite from other hanks	21,218,758	16,429,516
a deposits nom other banks	1,491,563	1,337,916
		3,384,578
Due to other banks in Great Britain Due to other banks in Great Britain	3,462,114	5,713,769
	4,998,675	
Other liabilities in foreign countries	867,283	569,873
Other liabilities	5,692, 84 3	6,965,301
Total to and	\$378,603,318	\$371,171,91
Spect ASSETS.		
Specie. ASSETS. Dominion notes	\$11,666,635	\$11.080,742
Dominion notes Deposits to secure note circulation	18,642,961	18,243,566
Deposits to secure note circulation Notes and cheques on other banks	2,372,973	2,372,973
Notes and cheques on other banks	10,045,213	9,947,178
Conne to an other build the	1.549.743	1,295,152
Cenceita	4,512,917	4.253.174
Ola fast of the build in Cunudation	6,485,226	6,014,776
Due from banks in Great Britain Due from other banks in foreign countries	0,400,220	0,014,770
other banks in foreign	10 000 946	12,374,707
Dominia	12,020,346	
Other social Govt. debentures or stock	11,752,678	11,182,752
	37,162,135	35,098,636
Call loans on bonds and stocks in Canada Call loans elsewhere	30,786,953	30,028,215
Call loans on bonds and stocks in Canada loans elsewhere	29,749,949	27,771,191
Cn-	\$176,747,729	\$169,663,003
Current loans and discounts in Canada	2 72,020,397	272,012,322
Loans to Dominion and Provincial	18,650,178	14,885,183
	1,572,168	1,501,760
Overdue debts	1,391,949	1,988,004
Real estate	1,149,744	991,911
"40rtge-	582,202	575,919
		6.335,039
Bank premises	8,129,840	8,174,399
	0,120,010	
Total assets	\$487,670,752	\$476,127,784
Average amount of specie held during the month	11,008,562	11,002,953
Greatest amount notes in circulation	10,994,002	17,697,548
	51,188,095	48,242,681
Loans to directors or their firms	12,081,728	11,744,413
		• •

From the figures of the September statement it is evident that the tide of prosperity is still flowing strongly over the country, the condition of things exactly corresponding to that which was reported by the bankers of the American Association at their recent convention in Richmond. At that time the universal note was of increased deposits, more active business, abundant funds and resources; and this not in one part of the country alone, but in every State of the Union, from north to south, and from east to west. This, too, is the case with the banks in Canada, all the salient figures in the banking return are higher than ever before. Circulation has now touched fifty millions, the increase during the month of September being nearly three millions. Deposits have now reached three hundred and sixteen millions, the increase over last month being over six millions. But the total deposits of the country have now risen, for the first time in our history, to over four hundred millions, the amount being made up as follows:

Deposits in Chartered Banks	\$316,000,000
In Government Savings Banks	54,000,000
In Loan Companies	
In Montreal Savings Bank	12,000,000
In Quebec Savings Bank	
	£ 108 000 000

Total.....\$408,000,000

This is a most remarkable showing considering that only five years ago the total deposits of all kinds were only \$274,000,000. The increase has been very largely in deposits in the chartered banks. These in September, 1895, were \$197,000,000 only, while they are now \$316,-000,000. At one time the banks of Canada compared very unfavorably with those of other countries in the amount of banking funds at their disposal over and above their capital. This, as is well known, is the true measure of the power of the banks to earn profits. But now the deposits and circulation, taken together, amount in the aggregate to nearly six times as much as the capital, which gives a fair index of their earning power over and above their capital and surplus and reserve profits. These large sums, i.e., deposits and circulation together, amounting to \$367,000,000, are, of course, liabilities of the banks. They call for the holding of very considerable reserves, a matter which we may be sure the banks are fully alive to the necessity of. And the statement gives evidence that they are so alive to the fact that they have as a whole about 30 per cent. in immediately available resources, while they hold a large amount of immediately convertible assets in addition, in the shape of Government and railway bonds. The banks, then, taking them as a whole, are in a strong position and have abundant funds at their disposal to meet the present requirements of their customers.

But it is to be noted that the loans and discounts are fast increasing, and are likely to increase further, so that even before the New Year it may be found that the supply of available funds is not so plentiful as it is at present. And if customers find that bankers are talking of the possibility of higher rates for the remainder of the fall and winter they need not be surprised. For the increase in the discounts during the last year has been quite as remarkable as the increase in deposits. All this shows that the banks are doing a very active and expanding business, which is as much as to say that their customers' demands and requirements are expanding too, and that very rapidly. Of course, in such a condition of things, it is the part of prudence to consider if expansion is proceeding on healthy lines, if it is based on sound and legitimate business, and if it may not be followed by a sharp reaction. Our conclusion, after a survey of the whole position, is that the expansion so far is sound and healthy, being based on the legitimate production and movement of commodities. The price of these has materially advanced during the last year, wheat is higher, dairy products are much higher, lumber is higher, iron and steel are higher, and cotton is higher. The effect of all this is that far more money is required to handle these commodities and heavier discounts and loans required from the banks in connection with them.

But it is always well to keep a look-out ahead in times like these, and there can be little doubt that our bankers, at any rate, are doing it.

The comparative statement is as follows :

ABSTRACT OF BAN	K RETUR	RNS.		
30th September, 1899.		[In thousands.]		
Description.	Banks in Quebec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.
Capital paid up Circulation Deposits Loans, Discounts and Investments Cash, Foreign Balances (Net), and Call Loans	23,034 129,238 135,836	108,262 111,828	7,500 41¢018 46,367	
Legals Specie Call Loans Investments	8,565 4,026 11,176	6,008 3,107 17,678	3,761 2,130 4,294	18,334 9,263
30th September, 1900.		[In t	housand	is.]
Description.	Banks in Que- bec,	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.
Capital paid up Circulation Deposits Loans, Discounts and Investments Cash, Foreign Balances (Net), and Call Loans Legals Specie Call Loans Investments	24,537 146,945 158,263 65,768 8,078 5,002 35,722	17,759	48,806 55,962 18,008 3,850 3,420 5,379	50,387 316,655 345,095 120,412 18,642 11,666 60,535
Government Savings Banks \$ 53,770 Montreal City and District Savings Bank				
Small	••••••	••• •• ••	10,656 27,500	

WITH OTHERS' EYES.

That the talk in this country about reciprocity and insproved trade connections with the British colonies to the south has not been considered by the people of those colonies as equal to definite action in the matter is evident from the following clipping from a market report, which we find in a Demerara paper: "Unless Canada means in future to transfer its preferences and reduce its large importations of beet sugar, taking more sugar from us as home cargoes for the steamers--instead of allowing nearly all our crop to go to Yankeeland at better prices, as up to the present-the doubling of the West Indian steamer line will result in nothing but 'a magnificent waste.' Canada has not taken a single cargo of sugar from us for years past. Demerara would accept a few 'sugar orders,' as an earnest that the

boasting spirit has sobered down into practical business lines." Speaking of butter and cheese, the report remarks that a few lots of these commodities had been received from Halifax, which sold at better prices than the American, but adds that the small parcels of pork, hams, lard, etc., which occasionally came to hand from Canada, did not answer to colonial requirements, either in cut or packing.

The above extracts show forth the case for the southern colonies from a different point of view from the usual one; and to look at a subject from the other side is always valuable as an intellectual operation, if for no other reason. The truth is we Canadians have not exercised so much energy in the development of trade with these British colonies as we should have done. A good deal of desultory talk has been carried on as to the advantages of such a connection; but, meanwhile, Micawber-like, we have waited for "something to turn up"-waited at any rate for those colonies to buy our goods. We have not sufficiently studied, as we ought, to find out what they really needed; again, sometimes, even knowing their requirements, we have taken little heed to carrying them out. And in the meanwhile, worse and worse, we have not made it a point, as far as possible, to buy our goods from them.

It is a pity. These colonies, probably to a greater degree than any other portion of the Empire, have been fought and bled for; they have been the cruel sport of destiny and legislation for years past; they are Canada's natural complements. Surely we should do something for them; even go out of our way to help them, so far as lies within our power.

From the present indications, it would appear that the United States Government is more anxious than our own to come to some understanding in a commercial The trade of this island is quite way with Trinidad. considerable, the exports and imports each being about \$11,000,000 annually. Of this, the United States sends about \$2,000,000 worth of goods, and gets in exchange some \$4,000,000 worth. It will be remembered that the trade negotiations between Trinidad and the United States were broken off owing to some delay in the ratifying of the treaty. Reports from Washington now state that strong efforts are being made to bring about has their renewal, and the American Government already proposed to the Trinidad authorities an exten sion of the time for ratification until the next session of Congress. It will thus be seen that any action to be taken by the Canadian Government in respect to reciprocal relations with Trinidad ought to be put forth with as little delay as possible; and probably expedition would be wise in the opening and completion of nego tiations with the other colonies as well.

CANADIAN EGGS.

One shipment of an article of inferior quality will sometimes do more injury to the reputation of producers than can be remedied by several successive shipments of a good quality. On more than one occasion, we have referred to the carelessness with which some of our country merchants and others are accustomed to forward eggs to the markets; the result being that the number which have to be thrown out as unfit for food is simply astounding.

Now the natural sequel to this unbusinesslike method is being told, in the receipt of letters from importers in Great Britain, complaining of the quality of the eggs received from this country. One firm in England says that the price now being paid for Canadian eggs is ridiculous, but not more so than the quality of the same. Several lots have been sold at prices which will not pay for more than their freight charges. Needless to say, the shipping of eggs from Canada, which are not strictly fresh-gathered, will injuriously affect the sale of even such as are truly fresh; the reputation of the whole body of producers will suffer for the sin or the carelessness of some amongst them.

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No doubt, much of the state of things complained of is due to a combination of unfortunate circumstances. The eggs probably were gathered during the extremely hot spell; or they were put on the market at a time when large quantities were arriving from other places. The fact remains, however, that the chief cause for the low prices which Canadian eggs have been fetching lately in the British market is the poorness of the quality of many of them. It is a known fact that several lots have been shipped by parties who did not know how to handle the business wisely, and who did not take the necessary precautions to see that the eggs had been properly candled.

It is the hardest thing in the world to establish a **reputation** for our goods in the face of such unbusinesslike methods as these mentioned. As we said before, to a large extent all must suffer for the sins of the few. If the small shippers would think a moment, however, and would realize what large possibilities lie in this business, properly managed, they would also realize how largely their own interests would be served by a rigid adherence to honesty, and a system of the most careful selection in packing. Only in this way can a great Canadian egg industry be built up.

THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

A journey to Manitoba this fall has enabled me to speak of the conditions there from actual observation. To begin with, I may say that no one can visit the city of Winnipeg, after an absence of a few years, without being struck by its extraordinary expansion and improvements. The city is not only increasing in size and population, now about 50,000, but in the remarkably improved character of its buildings and streets. The main street, which is more than one hundred feet wide, is now completely asphalted, instead of being, as it was not many years ^{ago,} in the condition of a mere country road, almost impassable in wet weather from the extraordinary sticky nature of its k_1 black soil. Nearly all the adjacent streets in the business part of the city are now asphalted, too, and numbers of the suburban streets present the same improvement. The handsome buildings on both sides of Main street would do credit to either Montreal or Toronto, and the bank buildings that have been $\frac{e_{t_{c}}}{r}$, $\frac{e_{t_{c}}$ The buildings just about being completed for the Dominion faith of the directors of those institutions in the commercial faith of the directors of those institutions in the commercial future of Manitoba. The Bank of Ottawa has occupied for some time also a very handsome building, and while I was in the city the foundations were being laid of the large seven ^{slcry} building, of modern design and appliances, to be erected for the Merchants' Bank of Canada. The numerous new whole-Sele warehouses rising up in all parts of the centre of the city are a remarkable indication of the growth of the wholesale

trade. They also demonstrate the faith of the commercial community in Winnipeg as the great future centre of trade, not only for Manitoba itself, but for all the adjacent provinces and territories as far as the Rocky Mountains, and even beyond. The suburbs have wonderfully improved also, and present an appearance, with their beautiful boulevarded avenues of shade trees and handsome mansions and villas skirting them, much more like an old established city than of a place that was a mere village less than thirty years ago. The Canadian Pacific Railway, with its vast increasing interests in the Northwest, is likely to recognize them in a practical form before long by building a great modern station in the city, and a handsome modern hotel. The Hudson Bay Co., which at one time was absolutely everything in Winnipeg, the whole village being dependent on its fort at the mouth of the Assiniboine, is still a great factor in the industrial and commercial development of the Northwest. It has a splendid establishment near where the old fort used to be, comprising large and well equipped warehouses for both a wholesale and retail trade; in addition to which it has a Land office, which is more like a great city bank than anything else. From this office is managed the great land business which still appertains to the company, the area of which is spread over the whole northwest; in almost every municipality in which the company's lands are or were situated.

The rise in the value of prairie lands in certain districts is one of the most remarkable features in the condition of Manitoba. From particulars of recent sales of school lands, at which about 100,000 acres of selected prairie lands were disposed of, I learned that the average price realized all round was a little over \$8 an acre; while in certain districts the average of all sales, in two cases was about \$10 an acre, and in one even as These prices, it must be borne in mind, were high as \$16. averages, and in districts with a large amount of settlements and improvements in the way of roads, schools, churches, etc., around them. The progress of settlement continually improves the value of adjacent lands. But there are large tracts still in the condition of prairie within twenty or thirty miles of Winnipeg up to which settlement has hardly reached as yet, although it is steadily progressing in that direction. The value of these would be increased largely by drainage, and then settlement would give an increasing stimulus to the growth of the city. But the area of good lands adjacent to a railway, or within a reasonable distance of good roads, is steadily diminishing. I should think from my own observation that the most desirable place for settlers with a little capital is on such lands as these round about Winnipeg, for the proximity to a great market is steadily enhancing their value. Lands on the east side of the Red River within a few miles of the old Pacific road from Emerson to Winnipeg, are being steadily taken up by the children of the Mennonite settlers, who are working their way northward and eastward from their original settlements near Emerson. I passed over many of these lands and could not help being struck with the growth of settlement in and about them, and the improved appearance of the region generally.

With regard to the crops, the wheat and grain had nearly all been cut, and in many districts there was evidently a considerable amount of it. But not much had been stacked owing to wet weather. It was all in the fields, in shooks, stretching as far as the eye could reach in some localities, and only wanted a few days of dry weather to enable it to be gathered in, stacked and threshed. From subsequent reports it appears that opportunities of doing this have generally occurred. So, although the quantity will be less than the average, and the quality also below the average, as a rule, there will still be a ccnsiderable crop available for export. And we must remember that the price is fully forty per cent. higher for the same grades, so that fifteen million bushels of the same quality will realize as much money as twenty millions did last year or the year before.

Then the dairy interest is evidently a growing one: creameries and cheese factories are spreading, and already there are cases in which, as a farmer's wife said to me. "she could keep the house on the cream she sold." In passing westward from Winnipeg the progress of settlement and the rise of small villages into the position of towns with banks and other appliances of civilization was quite marked. In many of these the Hudson Bay store was one of the main features of the place, showing that this enterprising company is still abreast of the times and keeping hold, in a business sense, of the vast territory that was once their exclusive possession.

THE

G. HAGUE.

MONETARY TIMES

THE TORONTO HOTEL COMPANY.

The construction of the long projected Toronto hotel is at length assured. It would have been built years ago, but for a fire accident in New York, in which the intended lessee was killed. The financial plan of working out the problem is a good one, providing as it does individual and corporation guarantees of amounts varying from \$100 to \$2,000, payable yearly for twenty years. The latter sum, the largest annual contribution, is that of Mr. George Gooderham, president of the company. There are other guarantees by corporation, some of them for less periods. The total amount of these contributions, with \$12,000 yearly from railway companies and \$5,579 from the city of Toronto for land for the extension of Victoria street. invested yearly at 4 per cent., is estimated to yield at the end of twenty years \$1,082,451. The hotel has been leased for 20 years to Americans, at a rental of \$60,000 a year; the tenants to furnish the hotel at a cost of \$150,000; the furniture to be free from incumbrances, and to be a first lien for rent and the due fulfilment of the terms of the lease. The tenants are in addition to pay all taxes and to keep the structure in repair. After paying interest on \$1,400,000 bonds, and the cost of administration, the surplus revenue, \$3.586 a year, is to be applied in the redemption of the bonds, which will bear 4 per cent. interest. The redemption of the bonds is further provided for by the annual payments, by way of guarantee, to the amount of \$43,442.92. In 20 years these payments will satisfy, approximately, \$1,100,000 bonds. The scheme, framed with great judgment, has been worked out with an energy, perseverance and courage which speak well for the business men of Toronto.

DOMINION MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The manufacturing interests of this country have reached to such a stage of importance of recent years that any effort to place the views of their leaders more in evidence is to be welcomed. Much good has resulted already from the formation of such societies as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association of Toronto, and the Manufacturers' Association of Montreal, and we cannot but believe that for these two representative bodies to act in combination with one another would make towards an increased influence of both. A preliminary meeting was held last week in Montreal to consider a plan of amalgamation, and the formation of a central Dominion association.

The object of the Manufacturers' Association, as explained at the meeting by the president, Mr. P. W. Ellis, and the secretary, Mr. T. A. Russell, of Toronto, is the furtherance of the interests in general of manufacturers throughout the Dominion; the enlargement of the foreign market for Canadian manufactured goods, and the collocation of data and information of use to those engaged in manufacture.

As an instance of the work that might be done in this direction, it was stated that one of the first fruits of the association's efforts had been the monthly publication by the Dominicn Government of detailed statistics of imports of manufactures into Canada. Instead of the very general sub-division of imports formerly made under the various heads of hardware, dry goods, etc., the Government now had prepared a detailed list of some 1,500 varieties, showing just what goods had been imported, and in what quantities. In this way Canadian manufacturers were enabled to know in what lines the greatest outside competition was coming.

Reference was also made to the steps taken by the association in regard to the coming expositions at Glasgow and at Buffalo. In the case of the first-named, the association had succeeded in obtaining for the Canadian exhibit a space just twice as large as had been at first allotted to the Dominion.

The following committee was appointed to draw up a plan of amalgamation and organization: Messrs. J. Burland, R. Monroe, John McFarland, E. McDougall, W. McMaster and Ald. Sadler. Their report will be considered, and details settled, at a future meeting.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

The list of failures in Canada during the third quarter of the present year, as given in Dun's Review, shows that while the aggregate liabilities were more than double the number for the same period of last year, the disasters were confined to a few lines, and the majority of divisions compare very favorably. There were no failures in four manufacturing classes, and six trading classes had smaller liabilities than last year, but one failure of a butter maker for \$200,000 made the miscellaneous manufacturing total heavy, while that of a produce dealer for \$369,675 had a similar effect on the miscellaneous trading class, and in millinery and dry goods there were defaults for \$125, 000 and \$150,000. Nearly the entire liabilities in other comnercial lines were accounted for by a warehouse failure for \$850,000. The following are the figures:

poso,000. The following are	-1900		-1809
No.	-	No.	T jabilities
Iron I	\$42,591	3	\$58,05°
Tools		4	16,050
Wool		I	15,000
Cotton		••	
Wood 9	177,142	14	82,343
Clothing 21	79,457	9	62,770
Hats 2	19,400	2	4,400
Chemicals	- 37, 1	I	5,000
Printing 3	121,000	ī	6,000
Milling 7	66,333	2	12,000
Leather 10	106,528	6	81,314
Liquors I	1,600		
Earthenware 1	9,000		
Miscellaneous 23	464,043	21	123,747
Manufacturing 78	\$1,087,094	64	\$466,682
General stores 49	\$355,394	45	\$221,089
Grocers 49	185,428	43 42	121,350
Hotels 12	24,191	17	1 50,999
Liquors 16	90,605	. 9	32,941
Ciothing 28	377,436	22	62,030
Dry goods 21	297,900	15	265,424
Shoes 10	47,265	-3 14	67,734
Furniture 4	8,500		7,000
Stoves II	50,679	11	73,943
Drugs 4	16,400	4	32.970
Jewelry 5	15,300	8	84,123
Books 6	93,244	I	I,200
Caps 5	19,927	2	28,840
Miscellaneous 26	492,446	23	45,797
 Trading246	\$2,074.715	214	\$1,295,448
Other commercial 5	855,400	214 5	16,150
Total	\$4,017,209	283	\$1,778,280

TORONTO STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Following is a list of transactions that took place on the Toronto Stock Exchange during the week ending the 25th inst. It will be noticed by those interested that many mining shares changed hands: Bank of Commerce, 161 at 15314-154; Ontario, 55 at 126; Dominion, 70 at 229-22934; Nova Scotia, 55 at 226-227; Traders', 4 at 111; C.P.R., 1,021 at 861/2-871/3; Canadian General Electric, 305 at 1681/2-170; Commercial Cable, 375 at 1673/4-170; R. & Ont. Nav., 250 at 105-1061/2; Roll Tal-1-1-Bell Telephone, 27 at 168; London Electric, 64 at 1135/8-1137/8; Teronto Electric Light, 26 at 132; Toronto Railway. 435 at 100-10614; Montreal Gas. 275 at 186-19134; Can. Cycle and Motor, 30 at 70-75; Consumers' Gas, 2 at 214; Luxfer Prism, 5 at 100; Carter-Crume, 107-10214-103; Dunlop Tire, 5 at 100%: Insurance, Confederation Life, 150 at 275; British American, 140 at 100; Western, 223 at 115; Imperial Life, 2 at 107: Can. Per. and Western Can., 315 at 111; Ham. Prov. 2 at 1111/2; Dominion Savings. 27 at 71; Central Can., 3 at 134; Canada Landed, 27 at 77-78; C.N.W. Land, 50 at 49; Ont. Qu'A. Land, 130 at 60; War Eagle, 54,700 at 1001/2-118; Republic. 20,500 at 72-77; Crow's Nest, 6,939 at 175-200; Payne, 500 at 92; North Star, 500 at 90; Cariboo, 200 at 72.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

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Gen. Russell Thayer, of the Kitson and Hydro-Carbon Co., Philadelphia, has been interviewing Toronto city council with regard to the tender they sent in for the lighting of the city. In the event of their tender being accepted, the plant and lamps would all be manufactured here.

Price Bros. are about to build a large sawmill at St. Catharine's Cove, near Tadousac.

J. A. Burgess has organized a stock company to run a secand electric light company in Carleton Place. The water power at Arklan will be utilized, and electricity for power as well as for lighting will be furnished.

The Wm. Tytler Lumber Co., Vancouver, have purchased the Buse mill, Hastings, and will erect on the site a modern export mill of large capacity.

The corporation of Farnham has purchased for \$25,000 from the Gault Bros., the old beet sugar factory there, together with the water power. It is the intention of the corporation to give the property as a bonus to some manufacturing company on suitable terms and conditions.

The Laing Provision Co., Montreal, have expressed their intention to erect a large packing house to be carried on on American principles. About 200 hands would be employed.

The Mineral Products Co., of Moncton, are going to erect manganese smelting works in St. John.

J. P. Sherry has opened a new moccasin factory and tan-^{uery} at Memramcook.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

Values for cheese in the Old Country remain about the same, though the demand is poor. Finest new Canadian Cheddars are quoted in London at 53s. to 55s.

English dealings in bacon are quiet, but there is a steady undertone due to limited supply. In Liverpool, Canadian Wiltshires are quoted at 60s. to 61s., and in London at 54s. to 58s., with hams at 54s. to 58s. In Bristol the market is rising.

Arrivals of Canadian cheese in Liverpool from May 1st to Oct. 13th were 189,000 packages in excess of last year, but butter receipts were 140,524 boxes less, those from the United States being 69,430 less.

It is stated that the Australian butter shipped to England is steadily gaining in quality, though the receipts have so far not been greatly in excess of last year.

The fruit, mostly consisting of pears and peaches, recently shipped from London, Ont., to Manchester, in mechanical refrigerating chambers, met with a ready sale, having arrived in ^{splendid} condition. The shipment is said to have created quite ^{a stir} in English fruit-trade circles.

There is a southern rice combine scheme under way in New Orleans, though, we believe, the general idea is that it will not affect the trade very much.

A large London retail grocer was heavily fined recently for selling American ham marked "Canadian." It is stated also that a shipment of eggs was seized because the country of origin, which in this case also was Canada, was not marked on the outside of the case.

So far, less than 40,000 tons of currants have been shipped frcm Greece this season, and but a very small quantity remains to be sent away. We hear of one enterprising grocer who has ^a scheme for cutting up figs into small pieces, to take the place of currants, they being such an expensive, indeed almost unobtainable, luxury this year.

The dry weather which has existed all over Europe and the United Kingdom has considerably destroyed the excellent prospects that then prevailed for a very large make of autumn butter and cheese, say W. Weddel & Co., London, in their market report. The pastures are by no means so good as Was expected, and the supply of milk is falling off fast, and Prices for this commodity are rising. Winter contracts for the ^{supply} of milk to the large towns during the next few months are being made at 8d. per gallon, and, as the household has the first claim on the milk supply, less and less is going into but-

ter and cheese making. Canadian creamery is worth 100s, to 104s. in Liverpool, and dairy 78s. to 85s., while in London, Canadian butter is selling at 96s. to 102s.

THE CHEESE BOARDS.

The amount of cheese sold on the various boards this week has fallen considerably, and interest on the subject would appear to be on the wane, though prices keep fairly high. At Picton, the highest bid was 10%c., but no sales were made. At Ingersoll, little interest was felt in the board-meeting, and no sales were made. At London as high as 11c. was bid, but it was not accepted. At Belleville there were no bids nor sales. At South Finch, no cheese changed hands, the bids only going up as high as 103/4c.

Boards and date of meeting	No. of facto- ries.	Cheese boarded Boxes.	Cheese sold Boxes.	Price per lb. Cts.
Woodstock, Oct. 24.	15	4,812	none	
Picton, Oct. 24	13	825	none	
Peterboro', Oct. 24	••	3,500	nearly all	9 3 -10 3
Ingersoll, Oct. 23	2	510	none	
London, Oct. 20	6	1,450	none	
Belleville, Oct. 20	••	1,805	none	
Cowansville, Oct. 20	бо	3,115	1,452	10 3
South Finch, Oct. 20	•••	859	none	
Winchester, Gct. 19	••	760	715	11
Perth. Oct. 19		1,405	all	II
Ottawa, Oct. 19		1,285	1,015	103
Kemptville, Oct. 19		800	all	10 7 -11
B antford, Oct. 19	••	1,415	930	11 8 -11 1

-Mr. Edward T. Carter has been long and favorably known in connection with the old-established wool business of the late John Hallam, of Toronto, which he practically managed for many years. It is now announced that he has purchased the stock-in-trade, good-will and book debts of the estate of the above named, and purposes to carry on the business in his own name at the same premises, 83 and 85 Front street east. He is now in the market for all descriptions of wool, hides, skins, tallow, horse-hair, wool pickings, etc., and keeps always in stock a large assortment of all grades of domestic and foreign wools. He is also sole agent for Wm. Parks & Son, of St. John, for cotton warps. Mr. Carter is already so well known here and elsewhere in Canada that we need do nothing more than congratulate him on the success which we are sure will be his.

Last week both the G.T.R. and C.P.R. winter time-tables went into effect. As usual the Toronto Weekly Railway and Steamboat Guide was first in the field with the new schedules. Besides giving time of trains leaving and arriving, it names those that carry mail and express, mileage, fares, and in fact, everything that pertains to railway news. It is conceded by everyone to be the best railway guide ever published, and being arranged alphabetically, anyone can find a station without a moment's hesitation. It is published weekly, delivered every Monday, and is placed in a handsome oak frame. The price is ten cents per week, and a sample copy will be sent to any address upon receipt of either a post card to the secretary, No. 10 Melinda street, or 'phone 1475.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures of Canadian clearing houses for the week ended with Thursday, October 25th, 1900, compared with those of the previous week :

Halifax	1,725,475	1,097,028 773,763
Hamilton	814,909 871,811	7 73, 763 557,316
St. John Vancouver		904,519
Victoria		795,666
	\$34,688,690	\$27,999,848

\$34,688,690

Aggregate balances, this week, 4,958,853; last week, \$4,190,727.

THE MONETARY TIMES

8	TATEMENT OF BANKS a	oting	CAF	PITAL.				LIAB	ILITIE	<u>.</u>		=
_	under Dominion Gov't cha for the month ending Sept 1900.	arter,	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund.	Ratepe cent. of last Divi- dend declar'd	f Notes in circula- tion.	Bal due	Bal. due to Provincial	Deposits	Public pay- able after	- 0
23	Dominion Bank do	6,000,000 3,000,000			1.250.000	7	1,863,140 5,185,968 1,662 546	360.033			3 21 99 023	3 3
1 5 6	Imperial Bank do	2,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	1,130,900 1,000,000 2,500,000	1,103,390 1,000,000 2,477,363	200,000 700,000 1,719,173	5	1,032,487 961,8 .5 1,992,358	7 22,834 19,506	205,350 78,589	1,605,52 1,604,19	7 12,134,265 7 5,176,056 3 5,674,047	6 5 7 6
7 8 9 10		lton 9,000,000 wa 2,000,000	1.097,200 1.738,700 1,994,900	1,088,830 1,721,750 1,957,930	150,000 1,246,355 1,573,447	6 8 9	1,067,115 1,717,690 1,872,241	18,226	104,039 228,459	1,436,656 3,164,148	5,311,452 6.978,595	2 8
10 11 12	QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Mont	real 12 000 000	500,000 12,000,000 <u>1,866,666</u>	400,739 12,000,000 4,866,666	128,000 7,000,000	7 10	353,97 . 6,801,432	1.278.503		216,268 31,330,672	1,663,4€6	11
13 14	Provincial Bank of Canada do La Banque d'Hochelaga do	1.000,000	824,767	\$,000,000 647,687	1,581,000 Nil.	6 Nil,	2,981,952 600,340	9,678 20,919	5,131	5,142,270 153,465	7,751,200	1 19
15 16	Molsons Bank do Merchants Bank of Canada do	2,500,000 2,500,000 6,000,000	1,507,000 2,500,000 6,000,000	1,503,000 2,466,040 6,000,000	650,000 2,050,000 2,600,000	7 8 7	1,452,673 2,434,391 3,578,629	18,812 28,954	71,440 29,710	1,333,133 4,000,303	4,314,5 0	14
17 18 19	Banque Nationale Queb Quebec Bank do Union Bank of Canada do	Dec 1,200,000	1,200,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	1,200,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	200,000 700,000 500,000	6	1,187,724 1,991,369	17,561 20,780	1,509 92,386 101,114	4,296,316 1,304,942 2,679,418	12,463,918 2,908,091	17
20 21 22	Banque de St. Jean St. Jo Banque de St. Hyacinthe St. Hya Eastern Townships Bank Sherbu	cinthe 1,000,000	500,200 504,600 1,500,000	262,154 320,990 1,500,000	10,000 75,000 900,000	6 6 7	1,574,938 142,171 311,855		516,067 43,915 38,176	1,457,351 24,886 86,040	4,519,595 214,768 841,317	10 90 91
23 24 25	NOVA SCOTIA. Bank of Nova Scotia	fax 2,000,000 3,000,000	1,860,000 2,000,000	1,8€0,000 2,000,000	2,281,942 1,700,000	9	1,480,385 1,812,027 1,964,673	21,496 271,857	8,117	922,145 3,059 028	4,645,737	23
26 27	Union Bank of Halifax do Halifax Banking Co do Bank of Yarmouth	1,500,000	709,000 783,400 556,000	700,000 733,260 581,760	240,000 391,630 440,901	6 7 7	690,804 717,385 565,410	91,092 6,784		2,727,840 375,431 589,244	7,805,519 1,395, 239 2,145,2 60	25 26
28 29 20	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth do Commercial Bank of Windsor Wind	300,000	300,000 280,000 500,000	300,000 251,289 350,000	30,000 30,000	5 5	82,509 50,692	16,145	•••••	719,432 72,844 45,181	2,551,063 467,588 147,848	28
31	NEW BRUNSWICK. Bank of New Brunswick St. Jol		500,000	500,000	80,000 700,000	6 12	226,692	1	•••••	370,539	505,337	30
32 33	People's Bank Frederi St. Stephen's Bank St. Step	icton 180.000	180,000 200,000	180,000 200,000	150,000 45,000	8	127,447 103,151	9,191		684,323 89,648	1,502,798 221,686	31 32
34	P.E. ISLAND. The Summerside Bank Summe		48,666	48,666	81,000	7	44,507			130,091	160,594	
	The Merchants Bank of P. B. I Charlott BRITISH COLUMBIA. *Bank of British Columbia Victor		200,020 2.919,996	200,020	80,000	8	180,920	••••••	597	48,000 273,077	113,434 241,291	34 35
	Grand total			2,919,996 55,784,772	486,666	<u> </u>	1,063,340 50,387,070	288,467	65,152	4,168,786	943 623	36

ASSETS.

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	BANK	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Deposits with Dom Gov, for security of note circula- tion.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.	Loans to other Banks in Canada secured		banks, etc., in		Dominion Govern- ment deben- tures or		adian, British	Loans of Bonds and	else-	Current Loans.	
	C. Bk. of Commerce	\$658,640 500,432 704,357	1,073,948 1,144 094	90,000 240,000 100,000	1,011,924		10,915 131,321 214.850	51,100	1.259.517	4.201.32	405,50	0 5,106,91	4 4,138,67		11,574,60 25,071,86	
	Standard Bank Imperial Bank Can.	96,035 175,347 576,069	235,064 235,251 1,205,168	50,000 • £0,000 95,000	495,615		61,056 254,584 187,641	492,577	40,938 94,560 1,112,501	50.000 373.666	83,61 1,325,09	9 673,93 2 158,30	6 475,47 0 710,80	9 	·· 7,009.82 6.681,98	35 56
7 8 9	Bank of Hamilton	138,197 235,730 315,746	405,636 567,009 817,917	50,00 75,000 90,000	245,640		182,200 165,340 190,649	80,977 124,973	45,052 164,993 414,613	131.072	1,144,73	2 162,519	2 3,289,16 4 1,503,13	2	4,579,0	8 5
10	Western Bk. Can	23,480	23,659	19,817	28,851		335,088	3,166	27,114	160.298	1	1 101,100		, 		10
11 12		2,494,698 890,378	2,441,126 1,533,29J	310,000 112,564	1 262,696 469,273		16,553 83,359	3,632,557 1,8,880	1,951,350 564,493	897,101	625,800	2,806,182	2	20,185,71	en 179 45	3 11
13	Provincial Bk of Can	10.064	34,914	12,181	9,408		302,819	12,066	18.7 73		375,189	001,001		1,897,58		13
14 15 16	Molsons Bank	151,171 348,429 481,880	569,313 1,117 427 715,089	70,000 102,500 185,000	407,961 630,184 857,348	25,124 182,378	33,165 137,878 7,417	60,847 825,297	231 492 442,490	680,358 325,182	230,139 534,881	1,004 975	690,607 638,880		6,149,2 3 4	15
17 18 19		61,715 245,852 246,793	365,019 576 366 569,037	60,000 89,000 86,000	$259,311 \\ 323,485 \\ 151,200$	244,462	59,197 218,504 38,468	36,509 141,418 37,41	241,118 951,470 52,204		205,950	489,731	333,538 1,6 /1,037	3,479,99	5,385,579 6 054 491	17
20 21 22	Bank de St. Jean B. de St. Hyacinthe	8,142 16,609 110.303	8,477 15,486 129,543	3,616 14,582 70,000	10,997 28,965 96,581	92,77 9	34,841 951,236	17,552	127,971 450,866	•••••	6,916		525, 220 16,140	5 	8,374,878 520,755	80 91
23 24 25	NOVA SCOTIA. Bk, of Nova Scotia. Merchants Bk. Hal. People's Bk. of Hal.	831,566 694,031	1,188,179 9 8,786	85 ,210 90,600	853,866 478,110	5,000	161 185,476	614,299	911,405 350,067	159,000 236,999 399,65 g		103,012 1,584.563 1 257,960	1,951,631	1,645,903	7,138,130	. 23
26 27	Union Bk. of Hal'x. Halifax Bank'g Co.	50,982 63,132 74,316	176,634 231,442 196,826	35,000 35,000 30,000	102,921 108,463 68,402		41,624 105,661 45,734	44,8 5 	13,897 111,223	31,516 552 042		1,500,600	127,740		2,704,220	26
28	Bank of Yarmouth.	30,065	26,153	1,831	7,349		129,376	17,537	138,225 38,136	331,316 39,400			167.287	 	GHP 01a c	28
29 30	Exchange Bk. Yar Com. Bk. Windsor.	4,853 28,654	7,0 0 37,594	3,787 10,292	3,953 23,673		30 097 61,050	5,784	50,199 9,013		20.000	67,367		•••••••••••••	345,118 1,221,086	20
31	N. BRUNSWICK Bk. of N. Brunswick	138,706	301,115	23,926	53,626		72,870	22,502	303,109		.			1		-
32 33	People's Bank, N.B. St. Stephen's Bank.	5,865 9,293	10,223 3,400	23.926 7,200 6,973			101,271 15,406	18,733 159	11.129		8,199 41,167		••••••	011,010	035 955	32
34	P. E. ISLAND. Summerside Bank	883	1,505	2,464		1	13 2 4 4							1	487,440	
85	Mer. Bk. of P.E.I B. COLUMBIA.	8,867	10,826	8,130	a 2,741 . 14,717 .	,		••••••	6,762 • 3,633	·····			•••••		251, 49 8 893,134	34 35
36	Bk. of B. Columbia	601,662	691,966	54,000	234,322		120,326		231,904		845,385	Í		150.000	4	
	Grand Total 1	1.666,635	18,642,961	2,379,973	0,015,213 1	,549,713	4,512,917	6 495,226	1 1, 2 , 346	11,752,678		25,217,994			272,020,991	
_	*Deturn of Dealer	of Dalalah	Mr. ath							1	1		,,			~

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

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THE MONETARY TIMES

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			LIABI	LITIES				
than in Canada.	Loans from other banks in Canada secured.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges.	Balances ue to agen- ies of bank, or to other banks or agencies in United Kingdom.	Bals. due to bank agencies or other banks or agencies out of Canada or Britain.	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.	Total liabilities.	Directors' liabilities.	
1,387,763		269, 8 62 221,238	3,305,723		465 1,414	15,751,164 42,212,684 17,582,332	277,629 800,284 410,000	1
*****	••••••	48,631	351,993 267,285			8,492,881 3,605,426 16,384,467	35,739 368,467 203,427	4 5 6
	•••••••	355 2,827	405,955			8,328,249 12,109,947 11,575,877	155,025 289,478 501,151	7 8 1
	••••••	272			11,862	2,245.845	800	10
12,086,000 2,133,195	••••••	719,173 352,215		101,167	5,497,153	75,005,225 23,974,694	5,27 3,000	1) 12
	486,563				3,961	1,979,642	Nil.	13
124,922	····	302.676	48,735	10,623	105,999 120	7,355,918 15,721,411	132,073 210,700	14 13
	••••••	730.911	74,737	125,423	1,773	21,619,264 5.520,870	682,278 434,288	10
*****	••••••••••••	10,164 288,510 3,695		·	[9,432,669 8,063,435	228,192 512,460	1
************	•••••				2.484 1,500	427,2:5 1,281,789 7,240,075	17,991 53,787 282,881	20 21 2:
1,850,863	••••••	70 604	381.845	93,745 206,772	991	16,579,700 14,195,724	156,073 178,058	2 2
	1 000 000	67,161	54,774		3,544 14,225 678	2,496,250 4,591,836 3,643,689	191,492 250,826 13,728	2 2 2
*****					1,840 13,000	645,632 245,561 1,132,897	29,281 28,359 99,580	2 2 3
14,017		48.604				2,658,906	56,456	3
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		. 58 446		1,350	24 4,925	148,255 106,157	80,803 61,501	3 3
****		314			1,083	210,941 697,578	32,479 94,412	3 3
2,793,791		176,706	7 3,639	91,240	92,304	9,618,853		3
\$1,913,758	1,191,563			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5,692,343	\$78,603,318	12,081,728	

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А	S	S	E	Т	s.	

	Loans to Provin- cial Gov- ern- ments.	Overdue debts.	Real Estate owned by bank not bank premises	Mort- gageson real estace sold by the Bank.	Bank pre- mises.	Other assets not in- cluded under the fore- going heads.	Total assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during month.	Greatest amount of Notes in circula- tion at any time during the Month.	
2,008,597	*****	19,074 274,774 17,484	146,465 46 985	#5,862 9,571	200,000 927 428 306,940	597, 30 6 8,053	19,977,272 49,869,955 21,897,554	657,500 195,000 695,000	1,022,100 1,084,000 1,032,000	1,949,700 5,399,000 1,675,000	1 2 3
	36.870	1,259 23,436 56,076	30,000 63,561	7,200 12,273 83,483	160,000 110,767 386,721	25,335 3,727	9,911,724 10,451,219 20,949,173	96,700 175,345 576,899	187,100 281,350 979,266	1,082,187 973,850 2,013,393	4 5 6
	*******	4,929 34,816 51,108	7,732 6,197	50 35,866 9,434	155,162 352,514 133,523	18,010 96,952	9,705,956 15,306,814 15,492,075	240,000	404,550 395,760 789,407	1,070,285 1,717,690 1,920,846	7 8 9
28,100	•••••••	11,981	10,971	31,485	9,013	10,923	2,788,467	23,142	22,743	358,415	10
1,906,187 1,026,869	722,939 495,815	289,639 65,750	51,535 49,627	25,000 3,330	600,000 539,629	458,607 6,015,955	95,780,148 33,373,905		2,748,210 1,434,509	6,801,432 2,124,072	$\frac{11}{12}$
· ·····		26,362	1	14,979	130,000	100,488	2,627,835	7,938	29,050	615,610	13
90C,805	•••••••••••	73.164 66,819 171,147	45,611 69,2S1	46,395 12,800 46,415	47,806 300,000 691,413	69,079 32,227 137,960	9,664,348 20,569,826 30,517,455	347,768	518,930 961,609 719,000	1,475,643 2,459,582 3,578,629	14 15 10
12,951		30,493 128,525	54,993	12,562 41,704 10,016	159,622 218,090 290,359	34,015 42,160	7,083,196 12,774,511 10,693,718	61,600 245,861	502,800 694,526 426,13	1,191,000	17 18 19
150,000		65,963 27,083 34.363 46,081	33,079	9,773 700 48,948	14,170 19,181 159,934		723,637 1,739,287 9,832,657	7,600 16,721	8,300 16,943 129,314	142,931 318.67	2(21 2:
\$.807.731 689.25	138,383	75,710 329,899 49,340	2 2,760	1,000	36,801 60,000 63,983		20,949,760 18.266,573 3,513,555	628,925	1,218,719 301,825 178,585	1,849,125 1,951,596 657,503	2:, 2: 2: 2:
	•	38,449	6,265		52,000 2,500 8,000	10,239	5,818.309 1,958,859 1,90J,124	5 74,356	249,907 175,012 25,80		2(27 2:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• ••••	2.37	в		23,417 56,878		558,173 1,552,049		6,197 37,941		2' 31
\$24.21	в	3,63	ol		30,000		4,045,86	137,5(4	303,920	469,863	3.
N		6.83	1		8,500 12,000	4,000	806.03 661,22		9,651 9,487	130,6£9 103,151	32 30
		. 96	1	L,133	25 20,92		280,60 1,0,6,78			46 377 197,928	34 3:,
180		189,10	261.083		147,99	1 317 952	12,589,48	1 709,025	1,516,56	1,117,385	3 ΰ
18,850,17	8 1,572,16	1 -			·		487,670,75	2 11,008,562	18,934,655	51,188,005	

Correspondence.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Editor Monetary Times,— DEAR SIR,—I was much surprised in reading your editorial on Patent Medi-cines, in the Monetary Times of October 5th. That there are too many patent medicines of not much worth on the mat medicines of not much worth on the market I acknowledge, but what about the preparations, such as cough syrups, pills, pain killer, etc., put up by local druggists all over Canada? Are these remedies of no use? Has a druggist no knowledge? Should this iniquitous bill be carried through (which is worked up by medical men who perhaps cannot make a living men, who, perhaps, cannot make a living in the East), it means that when a perin the East), it means that when a per-son has a cough or pain of any kind, they must go to an M.D. for a prescrip-tion or medicine, and thus pay the doc-tor a fee and get for \$2 what could be had from the druggist tor 25c. Of course there will be a few patents on the market, but these will be of wealthy firms who can afford to pay this out-rageous \$1,000 fee. What is the real ob-ject of this bill? It is merely the protec-tion of the doctor who feels he cannot make a livelihood unless patent medicines make a livelihood unless patent medicines are abolished and druggists not allowed to put up their own remedies. No suc-cessful up-to-date doctor will fall into line with this bill—it is the non-successful, poor, and possibly not over brilliant

graduate of a medical college. However, will you kindly let me know who are the greatest users of patent medicines in Canada to-day? The public are, because the doctors themselves prescribe patent medicines every day for their patients. The difference between a quack medicine and a patent medicine, prescribed by a doctor, is this: The so-called quack medicines are advertised in the daily and weekly papers, while the patent medicines prescribed by the doctors are advertised in the medical journals.

nals. One is just as much a quack or patent medicine as the other, but one is adver-tised to the public, while the other is ad-vertised to the medical profession. The position taken by Mr. German is easily assailed, but it takes a great deal of explanation to show up the real in-ward meaning, object and effect of such a bill. For selfishness, I never heard of such a bill, and for trampling on peo-ple's rights, the Czar of Russia need only come to Canada for pointers. Every family in Canada is bound to feel the effect of this bill on its purse strings. A poor man cannot get a cough syrup for any of his family unless he goes to a medical man for it, and for which he will have to pay from 50c. to \$2. Is this liberty? liberty?

That certain medicines and That certain medicines and remedies should not appear in the public prints I fully agree with, but have all druggists in Canada to suffer in their business career because there are some medicines advertised that should not be? This, however, is merely the scapegoat, and the real issue is to stop all druggists from putting up a line of medicines of their own for sale, because in so doing they remedies own for sale, because in so doing they keep patients away from the medical men. The poor man must be entirely at the mercy of the doctor, unless he chooses to pick on one or two of the few patents that will then be sold. I do not think it possible that the medical profession, as a whole, sanction, or fall into line with the passage of this bill. Yours faithfully, Yours faithfully, J. G. TEMPLETON,

Calgary, Alta., Oct., 1900.

-Lloyds, of England, have decided to establish a signal station on Belle Island. Telegraph communication will be on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, as far as opposite Belle Isle, where it will con-nect with a cable. The work is to be completed this year.

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AN AVERAGE CASE.

It is just as important for Smith to have life insurance as it is for Smith to have a job. Smith is a bright man. He is healthy, married, has two or three children maybe, and there is nothing is very strenuous in his effort to make comfortable income. His principal trouble is in living within that income. Smith, like the average man, knows of death but does not realize that he himself is mortal. He values life insurance in the abstract. He fully intends to have a policy soon. He spends all he makes now. Soon he will make more. Then his expenses will increase and he will still have the unalterable determination to have life insurance. Smith is the man you agents should get after. You all know him. He is a personal friend of yours, knows what your business is and the chances are that you never or seldom talk shop to him. When he wants a policy you know that he will come to ou for it. Maybe he won't come until it is too late. Then you will realize that you have not been a good friend. Then you will be worried about his widow and children.

Perhaps your friend Smith is voung yet, is unmarried and hasn't unlearned a lot of the things he is so wise about now. Insure him while he is young, and see that he pays his premiums, and when he is older he will rise up and bless you because you caught him at the season when premiums are low, and there is little question about hearts and kidneys and a question about hearts and kidneys and a great question about raising that first thousand dollars which often buys the ticket for passage on the highroad to fortune. Look after your personal friend, Smith, Mr. Agent. Don't assume that because he knows you and your business he is any less a fool with his money and health and time than are the strangers with whom you do business with whom you do business.

I write the foregoing because I have just heard the story of a man whose name wasn't Smith. He was a genial, big-hearted man. He was also a "good liver." He spent the larger part of his income on his family and the rest on his friends. Among the latter were some life insurance men. Now that this friend of his fellows is dead, it is found that he leaves an encumbered bit of real estate and no life insurance.—Exchange.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING.

There can be no doubt that the German shipbuilding industry has been de-veloped chiefly by the building of war vessels for the German Imperial Government. A great impetus has also resulted from conditions stipulated in the subvenfrom conditions supulated in the subven-tion contracts for the Imperial mail ser-vices that all subsidized vessels must be built wholly of German material and in German yards. The subvention contracts have also led to the docking and repair-ing of German ships in German yards, and to the institution of a German assoand to the institution of a German asso-ciation for the classification of ships. The progress and enterprise of German ship-builders is well illustrated by the fact that at the meeting of the shareholders of the Bremen Vulcan Shipbuilding Co., last month, the proposal to raise the capital from three million to four million marks was adopted. Half a million marks were also added to the capital last spring. The increase of capital has the double object of contributing 600,000 francs to wards the establishment of shipbuilding and repairing works at Antwerp ("Vulcan Belge"), and of devoting half a million marks to the extension of the company's own business. This company has as much work on hand as will keep them well em-ployed till the end of next year. and to the institution of a German asso-

port of the institution of civil engineers. in which it is stated that a 150-ton rein which it is stated that a 150-100 re-volving crane, which is one of the largest in the world, has been erected at the Imperial repairing dock at Bremerhaven for fitting boilers and machinery to the liners and ships of the Imperial navy. The total weight of shaft fully loaded is 521 tons, and it is turned by a direct current motor of 26 h.p., which occupies 7.2 minutes. The hoisting tackle is likewise worked by electrical power. The material used in the construction weighs 368 tons. Several other large additions are being made to the plant at other shipyards on the Baltic. It is noticeable that while the Baltic ports are making much greater strides in shipbuilding, the North Sea ports are increasing more rapidly in shipping. Hamburg is now one of the largest and best equipped shipping ports in the world. Over thirty million dollars has recently been spent in new harbor works.

AMERICAN COLONIAL GOVERN-MENT.

A singular illustration of the effect on A singular inustration of the effect on British trade of the United States methods of colonial government is afforded by the report recently issued on the Hawaiian Islands by the British the Hawaiian Islands by the Eritish Consul. Hawaii has now become U. S. territory, and its trade arrangements have been altered, its reciprocity treaty with the United States being replaced by a high uniform tariff against foreigners. Under the old regime, vessels coming from the the old regime, vessels coming from the United Kingdom have been loaded prin-cipally with hardware, machinery, and such goods, and in a vessel carrying, say, 1.500 to 1.800 tons of merchandise, there would not average more than two tons of groceries and provisions. We out the importation of hardware, ceries and provisions could not be Withgroimported direct, as it would not be possible with the present trade requirements to make up a full cargo for even a small vessel. The United States tariff will be almost prohibitive against hardware, etc., so that when importations stop, groceries with very few exceptions. can with very few exceptions, can only be imported via San Francisco, the charges of which, with the new tariff, will make the bulk of the staple articles of pro-visions out of reach of the poorer classes who have hitherto been large consumers of British products. Under these cir-cumstances. British trade with the islands will be practically blotted out by the only be will be practically blotted out by the methods of Uncle Sam in his first experi-ence in colonial government.

AN AMERICAN ON JOURNALISM.

The real news of the day is but little, and would not fill a page in any daily newspaper, therefore it is necessary to newspaper, therefore it is necessary to keep a large editorial force at work getting news, and another force rehashing after the manner of a boarding-house, what was made out of the rumor the day what was made out of the rumor the day before. In one word, the liar artist of headline fame is paid a high salary be-cause he has no conscience, and is a genius in his line. He can make smart men read in to-day's paper in a new form what they had already read the day be-fore and not discover the trick. The modern newspapers absorb nearly all the smart liars of the times, who are good smart liars of the times, who are good linguists and can sling ink through a kaleidoscope.

-An insurance institute has been established in Montreal, the objects of which are the reading of papers and discussion Beige'), and of devoting half a million marks to the extension of the company's own business. This company has as much work on hand as will keep them well em-ployed till the end of next year. Another noteworthy indication of the gigantic strides of German shipbuilding is furnished by a recent Government re-

intercourse amongst the members of the intercourse amongst the members of the profession. The following officers have been elected for 1900–1901: W. M. Ramsay, Standard Life; president; G. F. C. Smith, Liverpool and London and Globe, first vice-president; E. L. Bond, British, Foreign and Marine, second vice-president; David Burke, Royal Vice toria Life, hon. treasurer; B. Hal. Brown, London & Lancashire Life, hon. secre-tary have M. tarv.

-In a case which came up recently for judgment in Toronto, hinging on the question as to the respective rights of a widow or creditor to the life insurance of a debtor cuestion in the life insurance of lat a debtor, even in cases where the lat-ter expresses a desire that his debts shall held be paid from the policies, it was held that the proceeds must go to the widow, the wishes of the deceased not being suffi-the wishes of the deceased not being sufficient to change the ordinary course of the law of the province.

-With a view towards a diminution of -With a view towards a diminition by insurance rates for vessels travelling by the St. Lawrence route, the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal have invited the co-operation of the Montreal Board of Trade, the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, La Chambre de Commerce de divisit. Montreal Wenter du district de Montreal, and the shipping interest in making representation to the Government of Control of Government of Canada, that a royal com mission be named to thoroughly enquire into the whole matter.

-There is something prophetic about the following verses, says the Canadian Gazette. They were addressed from Canada to England, and written as far back as 1861, by an anonymous Canadian poet: poet:

Heed not the teaching of a school Of shallow sophists who would part The outlying members of thy rule;

The outlying members of thy rule; Who fain would lop, with felon stroke, The branches of our English oak, And, wronging the great English heart, Would deem her honor cheaply sold For higher prices on the mart, And increased hoard of gold.

When recent danger threatened near, We nerved our hearts to paly our part; Not making boast, nor feeling fear; But as the news of insult spread

Were none to dally or to lag; For all the grand old Island spirit Which Britain's chivalrous sons inherit Was roused, and as one heart, one head, We rallied round our flag.

We look that 'neath these distant skies Another England shall arise—

A noble scion of the old— Still to herself and lineage true,

And prizing honor more than gold, This is our hope and as for you. Be just as you are generous, Mother, And let not those who rashly speak

Things that they know not. render weak

The ties that bind us to each other.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24th, 1900.

				Clos Pric	ing ces.
STOCES.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.
fontreal	260	259	96		124
ntario		183		185	183
oronto	184	105	38	245	237
Cartier					
erchants	158	158	13	16)	157 150
mmerce	15 3 1	1531	10	159	106
ion chelaga	•••••	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	140	100
tionale	•••		••••••		
Telegraph				1691	168
& O. Nav	1^6	105	175	107	106 2791
eet Ry	980	272	3413	2797	870
N Stock	271	2634	913	271 1894	188
B P. R	1894	186 869	518 1789	87	87
and Gt Bonds	86	202	1109	014	
W. Land pfd	***		••••		
li Tele, Co	170	169	59	1691	169
nt. 4% Stock					

How to Avoid Loss.

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Have you ever known of families left well provided for, who a few years later were almost penniless? In some cases the widow was persuaded to invest in lots in a well becard to invest in lots of there in well boomed town, in others in the stock of some mining or other joint-stock company. Sometimes a friend (?) was kind enough to offer the widow an interest in a business which was certain to net a profit of 50% per annum, but which instead resulted in a loss of which insteal resulted in a loss of 100%, including the widow's cap-ital. It is a good thing to leave a large sum of ready money to your wife, but it is much better to leave her **an annuity of Say \$500 or \$1,000** per year for 20 years or during her life time, if she should live longer. You then make an abso-lute provision which she cannot longer. You then make an according to the form of insurance is lose. This form of insurance is given by the **Manufacturers** Life insurance Comp'y, Toronto. A post-card will bring particulars.

ECONOMICAL Fire Ins. Co. of Berlin, Ont.

Cash and Mutual Systems. Cash and Mutual Systems. Amount of Risk. Government Deposit. JOHN FENNELL, President. Group JOHN FENNELL, President. Vice-President. State of Contemporation of Contempo

The Canada Accident Assurance Co. Head Office, MONTREAL.

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

Toronto Agts .--- Medland & Jones, Mail Bldg.

THE CANADIAN FIRE ^{Ins}urance Co. of Winnipeg, Man.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada. Full deposit made with the Dominion Government the protection of its policyholders. Applications for agency to be made to

F. K. FOSTER, Branch Manager, Janes Block, cor. King & Yonge Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

The Edinburgh Life ASSURANCE CO'Y is prepared to lend money at the lowest rates in sums of \$5,000 and upwards on first-class modern residences, and in sums of \$10,000 and upwards on first-class business properties on leading streets in Toronto and other large cities. Apply to the solicitors for the company.

Kingstone, Symons & Kingstone, 18 and 20 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, \$500,000 The EQUIT / FIRE Insurance Company

Head Office-Manning Bldg., King St., Toronto. WM. GREENWOOD BROWN, eleph. 2413. Gen'l Manager. Teleph. 2413.

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1900. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.-The opium market is very firm in sympathy with re-ports from Smyrna. Otherwise, every-thing continues in statu quo, with brisk business being done.

DRY GOODS.—There was another ad-vance of from 5 to 7½ per cent. in grey and white cottons, including sheetings and pillow cottons, which took place last Monday. Everyone admits the possibility of still further advances in almost all lines of cotton goods. Some grades have already advanced 80 per cent. during the last few weeks. It is almost unprecedented, the present situation in the market. The fall dress goods demand is still ac-tive, especially for homespuns, in which plain colors are favored. Winter underwear is also asked for more frequently, now that a few cooler days have been experienced.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Our quoted prices for flour are purely nominal, and range for flour are purely nominal, and range at about \$2.65, in buyers' covers, at main line points. This is for Ontario, but Manitoba is about the same just now. Some bran has been sold at \$11.50 to \$12.25, while shorts are a little easier at \$14 to \$15. If prices in the American market continue to decline, but very little buying doment can be avnosted buying demand can be expected.

GRAIN.-Ontario wheat is about a cent lower. Manitoba is also down about 3 or 4c., and is dull at the decline. Barley wheat are nominal at unchanged figures, with light receipts. In the Chicago market, wheat rules dull, with but little trade being done. The large amount held over from last year has a somewhat depressing effect on values and unless something happens to reduce the estimates (such as damage to the Argentine crop), the prices are more likely to go lower than higher. Corn is held fairly firm, though with a tendency to ease off, in sympathy with the wheat market.

GROCERIES .- So far as business is concerned, the continued fine weather has somewhat hampered much movement in the trade. Orders, while fairly satisfactory in point of frequency, are only of a sorting-up character. A large distribu-tion of new Valencia raisins ex "Escation of new Valencia raisins ex "Esca-lona," has been made. New Comadre figs, in taps, are in the market, and find ready buyers. All dried fruits are very firm, and canned goods show no sign of recession from their present prices. There is but a moderate movement in sugars, buyers, as a rule, apparently holding off for lower prices. Teas are quiet and unfor lower prices. Teas are quiet and un-changed, the most active transactions being reported in medium Japans and Ceylon Pekoes and Pekoe Souchongs.

HARDWARE .- Business is very active, especially in such lines of fall goods as guns, ammunition, etc. Cold weather guns, ammunition, etc. Cold weather is hoped for so as to sell off stocks of skates, many of which have been held over from last year, owing to the open season then. Unless the bulk of the stocks of skates are sold off by January, there is little chance of disposing of them at all, however wintry the weather may prove after that time. In heavy metals, there is nothing very noteworthy. In Glasgow, pig iron continues dull, only a few transactions being recorded daily, with but slight alterations in price. Con sumers will not enter into fresh con-tracts, and only buy sparingly, when forced for quick shipments. Manufac-turers are, however, becoming more inclined to meet buyers when there is a chance of business.

HIDES AND SKINS .- In this market there is nothing new to say; tallow is a little higher. In Chicago, tanners gen-



COMPANY

Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada.

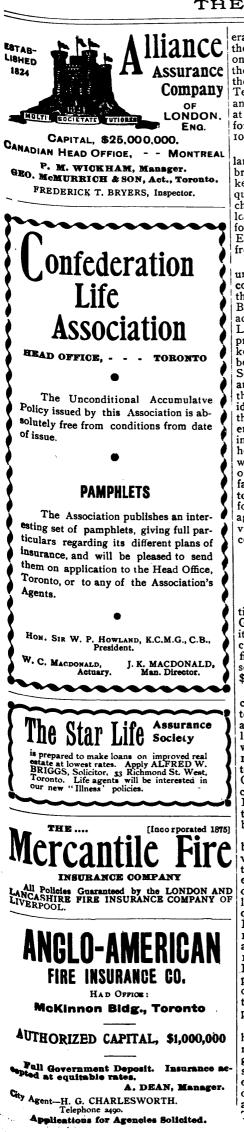
THOMAS A. TEMPLE & SONS, General Managers, MONTREAL

Western Ontario Department: Board of Trade Building, TORO NTO Deposit made with the Dominion Government the protection of policyholders.

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TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesal Rates.	Name of Article.
Breadstuffs.		GroceriesCon.	\$ c. \$ c.	HardwareCon.		Canned Fruits.
Manitoba Patent	4 40 4 70	SYRUPS: Com. to fine, Fine to choice	0 025 0 025 0 025 0 035	WIRE :	\$ 0. \$ 0	PINE APPLE- Extra Standard doz. \$ 2 59
Strong Bakers Patent (Winter Wheat) Straight Roller	4 00 4 25	Pale	003 003	Brass. Copper Wire	0 10 0 23	
		MOLASSES : W. I., gal New Orleans	0.97 0.30	Galvanized	3 85 4 40	PEACHES-3 lbs
Bran per top	3 10 3 20	RICE: Arracan	0 034 00	Barbed wire	4 50 0 00	PEARS-9's
Shorts	14 (0 15 0)	Japan, """ Genuine Hd. Carolina	0 06 0 06	Iron pipe, 2 in Screws, flat head	10 25 0 96	PLUMS-Greengage 2's " 1 20
RAIN :	[SPICES: Allspice	0 09 0 10	" r'u head		"Lombards, 2 s" 1 10 "Damson, 2 s" 110
Winter Wheat,	0 63 0 64	Cassia,	0 20 0 30	Boiler tubes, 2 in	0 15 0 00	APPLES-Gal. Cans
Man Hard No. 1	0 64 0 65	Ginger, ground	0 25 0 28	STERT Cast		CHERRIES—Pitted Red
" No. 3 Barley No. 1 No. 9	0 92 0 93	Ginger, root Nutmegs	0 50 1 10			" " White " 99)
Barley No. 1	0 43 0 43	Mace Pepper, black, ground	1 00 1 10 1	" 3/16 in	8 10 0 00	STRAWBERRIES
No. 8 Extra	0 38 0 39	white, ground	0 28 0 30		2.10 0 00 1	BEANS-2'S
No. 8 Extra Oats, Peas Rye	C 24 0 85	SUGARS f.o.b., Montreal Cut Loaf, 50's	0 00 5 60		2 25 0 00	Drag 0's Standard 0 825
Rye	0 56 0 17	" " 100's	0.00 5/0 []	CUT NAILS: 30 to 60 dy	0.00 9.95	
Corn Canadian Buckwheat		Granulated Cream Bright Coffee	5 05 5 10 0 00 4 90	10 and 19 dy	0 00 2 42	TOMATOES-S'S,
Provisions.	012 010	NO. 2 Yellow	0.00 / 40 1		0 00 2 45	MACTERE
Britton John 1	• • • • • •	··· 1 ··	0 00 4 20	4 and 5 dy	0 00 2 65	SALEUR- CONCER
ring l	0 18 0 19	TEAS: Japan, Yokohama	0.16 0.06	3 QY	0 00 9 00 1	Anchor
"Printe	0 00 0 21	Japan, rope	017 022 1	2 dy		LOBSTER-XXX is flat
	0 114 0 114	Congon, Moninge	0 37 0 09	Wire Nails, basis	8 95 0 CO	" is
	C		0 10 0 00 1		0 10 0 00 dis 50%	" Sportsmen, 2's, key opener " 0 139
Hops, Canadian	0 07 0 07	Yg. Hyson Fychow and	0 30 0 60	HORSE SHORE 100 lbs	dis (0-10	LOSSTER-XXX * fs flat "180 SARDINES-Alberts, *s
	1 50 12 00	Ye. Hyson, Pingener	0 15 0 50 0 15 0 25	Lion & pol		
Bacon, long plear	7 50 18 00	GUIDOWGER. MOVING	0 18 0 65	4 UII DOI (1	4 00 0 00	"Canadian, 3's
Hams.	0 12 0 12	Cavlon, Broken Orange	0 15 0 80	TIN PLATES IC	4 50 0 00	CHICKEN-Boneless, Aylmer, 1's
		Pekoes	0 85 0 45	Whenever		9 doz per doz.0 00 Ducz-Boneless, Aylmer, 1's, 9 doz "0 00
Picnic Hame		Broken Pekoes	0 85 0 45 0 998 0 900	WINDOW GLASS: 35 and under	4 00 0 00	PIGS' FERT Avimer 11's 9 dog 11 9 45
		PERCES	0 94 0 39	¥6 to 40	4 35 0 00	CORNED BEET-Clark's, 1's, 9 doz " 1 60
Beans, per bush	150 000	Souchonge	018 0 90 1	51 to 60	4 75 0 00	
Leather.	10	Orange Pekoes	0 99 0 55	61 to 70	5 35 0 00	" ¥'s 9 30
Spanish Sole, No. 1	0 96 0 97	Droken Perces	0 28 0 35 1	ROPE: Manilla basis	0 19 0 00	21's
Slaughter, heavy	0 95 0 96	Pekoe Sonahong	0 18 0 228		0 (S 0 00 C 07 0 00	CHIPPED BREF
II No O Busses	UMB 0 MT	Souchong	0 18 0 17	XES :		SOUP-Clark's, 1 s, Ox Tail, 9 doz " 0 00
Tarness, heavy	000025		0 35 0 65	Single Bits	6 75 50	FISH-Medium scaled Herring 11 0 14
pper, No. 1 heavy	026 028	Говассо, Manufactured American Tobacco Co.		Double " 1	1 00 1 00	KIPPERED HERRING-Domestic 0 95
light & medium.	39 0 40	Derby, 3's, 4's, 8's, 16's	0 63 0 00	Oile.		Manurial Chemicals.
Domestie	75 0 90	Empire Tobacco Co.	082 000	Cod Oil, Imp. gal	048050 0062000	NITRATE OF SODA-f:o.b. Toror to, 100 lb 4 00 4 SULPHATE OF AMMONIA " 4 00 4
lemi'k Call /or to and	0 0 0 66 []	Currency. 6's, 9's, 10's	99 0 00	Larg. ext i	0.60 0.70 1	PHOSPH/TE THOMAS (Rd) car lots per ton 99 00
rench Calt) 45 0 65		3C 0 00 32 0 00	Linseed, boiled	050060	Solubility and Finances) (90 %
namelled Com so to	1 80 0 85 *	Alpine Tobacco Co	73 0 00	LIDSBOAL FRW I	084 086	FOTASH, MURIATE, LO.D. Toronto. ' 46 00 U
ebble	18 0 98	British Navy 6's 15or	39 0 00	Olive, W Imp. gal.	1 30 1 40	" KAINIT, " car lots. " 90 00 0
rain name-	J 12 0 15 .	" 10's	10 0 00	Seal, straw	0 49 0 50	" PHOSPHATE OF " 140 00 0
ussets light so it	13 0 16 [Prince of W S's 10's (65 0 00 57 0 00	Paro 0.84,		Sawn Pine Lumber, Inspected, B.M.
ambier	04 0 05	Brier, S's	63 0 00	Petroleum.		CAR OR CARGO LOTS AT MILL. 1 in. pine No. 1, cut up and better \$28.00.30
ogras	04 0 041	Abogany 8's	62 0 00		Imp. gal.	
Hides & Skins.		Myrtle Navy, 4's	70 0 00	Can. Water White 0	00 0 15	12 inch ficering
OWS. STOOD	Per lb.	Cut Myrtle, 1-10	84 0 00	American Water White		1x10 and 19 dressing and better 95 00 97
teers, 60 to 90 lbs	00 071	Liquor	b'd dy pd	Paints, &c.		1x10 and 19 dressing and better 90 00 99 1x10 and 19 dressing 90 00 99 1x10 and 19 common 16 00 17
alfskins, green	08 0 (9	Pure Spirit, 65 o. p 1 50 o. p	14 4 37	White Lead, pure in Oil, 25 lbs.	877 0 00	1 inch dressing and better 02 00 95
heepskins, each	60 0 70	" QKn n l	60 9 22	Red Lead, dry		
allow, can		Family Proof Whiskey	66 9 40	venetian Red, Eng.	75 9 00	Lingh siding mill mills
" rendered 0	05 0 061	Rye and Malt of a a	066 23 40 0 062 2 25		95 1 00 1	Linch string 4 in to 6 in Constitut
	-	Rye Whiskey, 4 y old	85 2 60	Variable, NO, 1 Rum	90 1 00	
Wool. eese, combing ord 0	10 0 00				60 0 90	XXX shingles 16 in
alled ciotning	16 0 00 17 0 00		00 6 45 95 7 50	whiting	00 0 10 11	XX shingles, 16 in
" Super	10 0 00 11		•			
04118	SI 0 222	Hardware.	_	Drugs.	s	Norway
Groceries.]	Ingot	6. 8 6.	Alumlb. 1		x 10 and 12 common
TEES				Brimstone	06 0 071	Hard Woods-PM. ft. Uar Lots
io to Pice (94 0 85 L		23 0 934	Borax	05 0 06	Ash white, 1st and 2nd-1 to 2 in \$26 00 50
ocha 0000000000000000000000000000000		Sheet		Camphor	C 1 05	" <u>1 91 " 4 " 35 00 40</u>
U	30 U 83		78 5 15	Caustic Soda	(91 0 13 1	Birch, " 1 "4" 20 00 25
DIT:		Antimony	074 0 08	Cream Tartar	91 0 94	Birch, " 1 "4 " 20 00 20 squate, " 4x4 to 8x8 in 25 00 25 "Red, " 1 to 1§ in 80 00 25 "Red, " 1 to 1§ in 80 00 25
lencias		Solder, Standard	81 0 22	Extract Logwood, hulk	35 1 75	Basswood " 1 111" 16 00 52
			24 0 25	Gentian per Ib.	16 3 17	14 19
" Patras	134 0 14	Refined		Giycerine, per lb	08 0 18 1 25 0 00	Sutternut, '' '' $11'' \dots 94 00 50$
ostizza 0 nes, 90-100 50 15 Jozes 0			00 02 91	Hellebore	14 0 16	montanti i ligi Source
100 25	00 0 00 11	Swedish	8 25 00 00	Insect Powder	35 0 30	
70-80 50 " 0 79-80 95 " 0	00 0 00	DEF. OFGINARY	175 0 10 11	Optum		
50-60 x5 " 0	00 0 00	Hoops, soopers				Rock. " 1 111" 18 00 29
or Prunes 25.15 boyes it	00 0 00	Band, Tank Plates Boiler Rivets, Best Russia Sheet, per lb	S (5 0 00	Paris Green	10 0 19	Hemlook. " 0 11 " 8"" 90 00 20
	14 O 12	Boiler Rivets, Dest	50 5 00	Ouinine	75 4 00 1	Hickory, " 11 1 a " 98 00 50
roasted		Russia Sheet, per lb Imitation		Saltpetre	45 0 65	
		GALVANIEED IRON :			104 A 60 II	Oak, Red Plain 1 1 80 00 83
erta. Sicily		ALVANIZED INCH :				
erts, Sicily	10 0 01	Gauge 16	4.50 0.00 1	Sulphur Flowers	986 0 96 1	"WhitePlainu 1 11 111
sts. Sigily	10 0 01 16 0 15 00 0 15	Gauge 16	4.50 0.00 1		0 95 0 96 0 99 0 94 0 99 0 98	



erally continue to give close attention to the market, and with only limited supplies on offer, packers being closely sold up, the tone of the market holds firm. At the close of last week, a fair line of old Texas hides was sold at 1034c. for heavy and that sales of native steers were made at 1134 to 12c. for native steers; 1134c. for Texas; 10⁴/₂c. for butt brands, and 10c. for Colorados.

PROVISIONS.—Butter is easier. larger receipts; only the finest brands will bring 18c. in single packages. The ket is overstocked with medium. The mar-Ret is overstocked with medium. The quotations for hog products are un-changed; except lard, which is $\frac{4}{4c}$. lower. The weather has been too mild for packers of dressed hogs to operate. Eggs are easier, with 17c. offered for fresh gathered The fresh gathered.

Wool.—Our quotations of last week, under this heading, hold good still, the conditions of the market remaining about the same as when last referred to. In the same as when last referred to. In Boston business has been a little more active, though the decline shown at the London wool sales had a somewhat de-pressing effect on the worsted yarn mar-ket. Most of the wool purchasing has been done by the mills of moderate size. Some of the large consumers have been around and have made some offers but around and have made some offers, but those were in most instances below the ideas of holders, and the result is that they secured but little wool. The influence of the political campaign is still be-ing felt in the wool market. In the West holders still remain firm, and attempts which have been made by representatives of the Eastern trade to break prices have failed. The sales of the week amounted to 3,204,300 lbs. domestic, and 110,000 lbs. foreign, making a total of 3,314,300, against a total of 2,881,000 for the previous week, and a total of 8,020,000 for the corresponding week last year.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

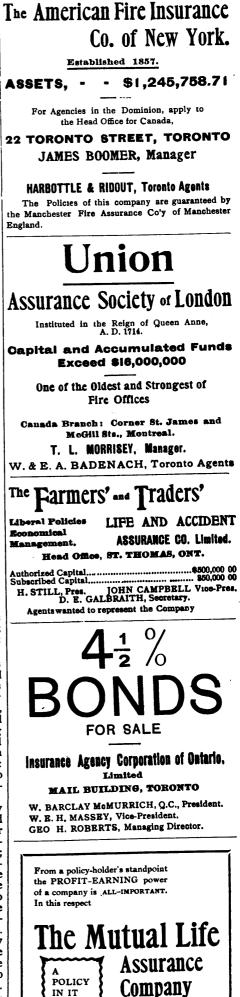
Montreal, Oct. 24th, 1900.

-The dullness in this line con-Ashes tinues, there having been no shipments to Great Britain for several weeks past, and it is only the extremely lightness of receipts that keeps up prices. We quote first quality of pots, \$5.20 to \$5.25; seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.95; pearls, about \$6.50.

CEMENTS AND FIREBRICKS.—Business is confined to a moderate aggregate of small to car lots, and no recent heavy sales are reported. Stocks on spot are pretty liberal. Receipts for week ending 17th, were 3,600 barrels of Belgian cement, and 108,000 firebricks; for the week ending to-day, 8,170 barrels of Belgian and German cement, 3,820 barrels of English cement, and 196,590 firebricks. We quote: Belgian, \$1.90 to \$2.10; English, \$2.30 to \$2.40; German, \$2.45 to \$2.55; fire-bricks, \$18 to \$24 per thousand. DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Choice creamery butter continues somewhat scarce, and CEMENTS AND FIREBRICKS.—Business is

butter continues somewhat scarce, and butter continues somewhat scarce, and values are, if anything, a shade firmer than a week ago. We quote fine cream-ery, 20½ to 21c.; seconds, 19 to 19½c; dairy, 18 to 19c. Cheese is dull, and sel-lers are more numerous than buyers. We quote fine Westerns, 11½ to 11¼c.; fine Easterns, 10¾ to 11c.; Quebec, 10¼ to 10½c. Last week's shipments of cheese aggregated 87,288 boxes, as against 66,-190 boxes for the same week of 1890. Butter exports were moderate only 5,207 Butter exports were moderate, only 5,207 packages, as compared with 17,934 for the corresponding week of last year, and the total shipments to date are some 190,000 packages less than at this time a year ago.

DRY GOODS.-Warm, balmy weather has been the rule of late, but the woolen men seem to suffer more than the dry men seem to suffer more than the dry goods houses from this cause, and report somewhat dull business, while in gen-eral dry goods there is no very general disposition to complain, and payments are said to be very fairly met as a whole. The Merchants' Cotton Co., under date



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heads the list.

OF CANADA

Formerly The Ontario Mutual Life

Leads all Canadian Life Con panies. Its ratio of profits earned

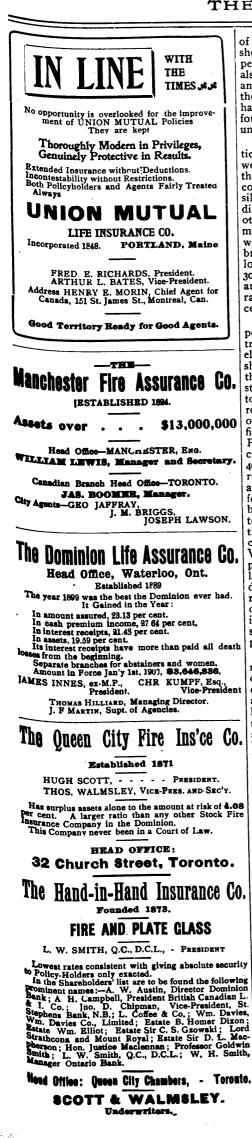
er \$1,000 of insurance in 1899

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Fire - Life - Marine Capital & Assets, \$32,500,000 Canadian Branch-Head Office, Montreal. Jas. McGregor, Manager. Toronto Office, 49 Weilington Street East. GEO. R. HARGRAFT, Gen. Agent for Toronto and Co. of York	Commercia Halifax Ba Merchants New Bruns Nova Scoti People's Ba People's Ba St. Stephen Union Ban	nkin Bai swic swic ank o nk o n's k. H	America ank, Windsor, N.S. g Co. hk of Halifax		\$948 <u>40</u> <u>90</u> 100 100 <u>90</u> 150 100 50 75	500,00 500,00 1,999,60 500,00 1,755,10 700,00 180,00	0 500,000 0 1,985,070 0 500,000 0 1,755,080 0 700,000 0 180,000 0 900,000 0 500,000	1,531,000 90,000 419,000 700,000 2,943,000 940,000 150,000 45,000 354,000 354,000	3% 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 2 5 2 5	118 105 1541 175 300 2241 1130 1561 93 Mont	131 112 1584 18) 3014 9275 117 155 98	511.04 62.09 30.90 175.00 914.50 914.50 914.50 914.50 75.25 69.75
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interest on Invested Funds, \$5,715,000; deposited with Dominion Government for Canadian Policy-holders, \$300,000. G. E. MOBERLY, E. P. PEARSON, Agent, ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.	ONT. JT. S. British Mort, Ontario Indu	Loan TR. 1 gage	Alvestment Co. Ltd. National Inv't Co., Li a Co LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874 J Loan Co al Loan & Inv. Co and Loan Co	id. 	100 40 100 100 100	450,000 466,800 1,000,000	1,004,000 373,790 391,037 340,187 600,000	177,000 350,000 50,000 120,000	24 3 9 8 3		8) 30	25.10 126.00
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Our Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of the year's operations the following Substantial in- creases in the important items shown below : GROSS ASSETS, 8636,409 93	No. Shares or amt. Stock.	vi- nd.	NAME OF COMPANY	Share par value	Amount paid.	Last Sale Oct. 12	5% per	ear L. G. 1 k Con. sto betual deb	Sonds, 57 Bonds, 8 ok enture st	2	100	884 89 113 115 104 100 64 6 131 184
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of the 17th, issued another new price list showing a general advance of about 10 per cent. The Montreal Cotton Co. has also made a further advance on butter and cheese cloths, and interlinings, and the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co. has to-day given notice of an advance in foulards, etc. Manufacturers of cotton underwear have also put up prices.

underwear have also put up prices. FURS.—A pretty general decline was anticipated at the London fur sales of last week, and cable reports of same show that the expectation was verified. As compared with prices of last March, silver fox declined 25 per cent.; cross, ditto, 50 per cent.; red ditto, 50 per cent.; otter, 25 per cent.; lynx, 40 per cent.; mink, 5 per cent.; marten, 10 per cent.; wolf, 50 per cent.; black bear, same; brown, ditto, same; grizzly, 15 per cent. lower; coon, 5 per cent. lower; wildcat, 30 per cent. lower; beaver, same as January; rats, same as January; fall rats, 15 per cent. lower than January.

GROCERIES.—The trade generally report a well sustained distribution, though travellers in some sections report that the election excitement somewhat overshadows business. As regards prices, there is little change. Sugar is quoted still at \$5 for standard granulated at factory; yellows, \$4.20 to \$4.80. American refined has been coming in quite freely of late, and importations for October are figured at somewhere about 20,000 bags. Patras cables announce quite a slump in currants, fine Filiatras being quoted at 40s., as against 50s. quite recently, but a reaction is momentarily looked for, and as all direct supplies for this market are forward, local prices have not varied, jobbing figures being from 11½ to 13c., as to quality and package. The "Bellona," the second direct fruit steamer, did not call at Patras, but has a fair cargo of Valencias and Malaga fruit, and is reported as having sailed from Cadiz, her last port of call, on the 15th, making her due about 12 days hence. Valencia raisins are jobbed at 8¾ to 9c. for fine off-stalk, and there is nothing desirable in Sultanas below 12c. Tea importers still report a slack demand, but hold prices very steadily.

LEATHER.—The situation is without any noteworthy change. Boot and shoe men continue to report satisfactory orders from customers for spring footwear, but are apparently indifferent about buying leather at the moment, and apart from some fair bills of dongolas, there is said to be comparatively little doing. The following are the usual quotations: Spanish sole, B.A., 23 to 24c.; No. 3, B.A., 22 to 23.; No. 1, ordinary. Spanish, 24c.; No. 2, 22½ to 23c.; No. 1 slaughter. 27c.; No. 2, ditto. 25c.; common, 22 to 24c.; Union crop 29 to 30c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; ditto. heavy, 27 to 30c.; grained, 32 to 35c.; Scotch grained 30 to 35c.; Western splits. 18 to 21c. Quebec, ditto. 15 to 17c.; juniors. 15 to 17c.; calf-splits, 30 to 35c.; Canadian, 24 to 22c.; colored pebble cow, 13 to 15c. russet sheepskins, 6½ to 7½c.; black

LIVERPOOL PRICES Liverpool, Oct. 25, 19.30 p.

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The December issue of PROFITABLE ADVERTISING will be a grand special edition, exploiting the publication itself, with illustrations of its offices and people, and the mechanical facilities of its printers. The Barta Press. Other important features will approximately a

mechanical facilities of its printers. The Barta Press. Other important features will appear, including the result of recent prize contest for advertising designs, portraits of success-ful artists, reproduction of prize winning de-signs, etc., about 100 pages in all. TEN CENTS buys a copy of this hand-some, valuable edition. Send \$i for year's subscription, begin-ning with November or December issue.

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Vanderbill 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 humorous 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 apothegma, every one of which rings with a true note." "Broellent Work."-Buffalo Evening News. "Interesting and profitable."-Baltimore Herald. "Lively and Sensible."-Philadelphia Evening Telegram. "Handsome and Clever."-New York Press. "Should be read twice."-Cleveland World. "Should be not he desk of every advertiser."-Cleve and Press. "Base thing we have seen."-Buffalo Eventes.

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Times

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Stering and readable."—Baltimore American. Canmot tail to prove interesting."—Pitteburg Press. Should be in the bands of every business man."— iladelphia Ledger.

ditto, 6 to 61/2c.; black Indias, 7 to 8c.; harness, 31 to 33c.; buffed cow, 11 to 14c.; extra heavy buff. 15c.; pebble cow, 11 to 13c.; glove-grain, 111/2 to 13c.; russet and bridle, 35 to 45c.

METALS AND HARDWARE .--- While hardware orders are being placed more careware orders are being placed more care-fully than a year ago, on account of easier values, still a very fair aggregate of business is reported, and in heavy metals the demand is rather better than it metals the demand is rather better than it was. In pig iron, of domestic production, values tend to easiness, Midland and Hamilton being quoted at \$19.50 to \$20. and Ferrona a shade lower. Summerlee holds its value well, with but light stock on spot, and the moderate lots selling are invoiced at from \$24 to \$25. The Midinvoiced at from \$24 to \$25. The Mid-land works have suffered some delay in completion, but the boilers, engines, etc., are undergoing their final test this week, and the furnace will be blown in in a few days. No further decline is reported in domestic bars, and bands, and other lines of metals are fairly steady. We quote: Summerlee pig iron, \$24 We quote: Summerlee pig iron, \$24 to \$25; Hamilton No. I, \$19.50 to \$20; Ferrona, No. I, \$19 to \$20; Mid-land, \$19.50 to \$20.00; machinery, scrap, \$18.00; common ditto, \$13 to \$14.00; bar iron, Canadian, \$1.60; Hoops, \$1.90; bands, \$3.10; Canada plates—Pontypool, or equal, fifty-two sheets to the box, \$2.80 to \$2.90; 60 sheets, \$2.95; 75 sheets, \$3; all polished Canadas, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Galvanized Canada plates, \$4.60 per box of 52 sheets; Terne roofing plate, 20 x 28, \$8.35; Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.90; No. 26, \$2.85; No. 24, \$2.80; I.C., cokes, \$4.25; charcoal do., \$4.60; II.X., cokes, \$5; ditto, charcoal, \$5.35; galvanized sheets, No. 28, Queen's Head, \$4.60; No. 26, \$4.40; No. 24, \$4.25, in case lots; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6½ to 7c; the usual extra for large sizes. Steel boiler plate, 36-inch and upwards, \$2.60; 1/4-inch, \$2.25; tank steel, \$2.10 for 1/4-inch, three-sixteenths, \$2.20; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 101/2c.; lead, per 100 pounds, \$4.60 to \$4.75; sheet, \$4.75 to \$5.00; best cast-steel, 8c.; toe calk, \$2.25; spring, to \$25; Hamilton No. 1, \$19.50 to Ferrona, No. 1, \$19 to \$20; to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; lead, per 100 pounds, \$4.60 to \$4.75; sheet, \$4.75 to \$5.00; best cast-steel, 8c.; toe calk, \$2.25; spring, \$3.10; sleigh shoe, \$2.00; tire, \$2.10; round machinery steel, \$3.25; in-got tin, 34c. for L. & F.; Straits, 33c.; bar tin, 36c.; ingot copper, 1734c.; sheet-zinc, 6c.; Silesian spelter, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Veille Montagne spelter, \$5.50; American spelter, \$4.75 to \$5; antimony, 10¹/2 to 11c. 101/2 to 11c.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—The advance of last week in turpentine is well sustained, and a firm market is reported in the South Linseed oil is unchanged, but crushers report a marked scarcity of seed, and no decline is deemed possible. Other lines are all said to be steady. The quotations are: Single barrels, raw, and boiled linseed oil, respectively. The quotations are: Single barrels, raw, and boiled linseed oil, respectively 80 and 83c. per gallon, for one to four barrel lots; 5 to 9 barrels, 79 and 83c.; net, 30 days, or 3 per cent. for four months' terms. Turpentine, one barrel, 61c.; two to four barrels, 60c., net 30 days. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod oil, 35 to 36c. per gal.; steam refined seal, 47½ to 50c. per gallon; Castor oil, 9 to 9½c., in quantity; tins, 10 to 10½c; machinery castor oil, 8½ to 9c.; Leads, (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6.50; No. I, \$6.12½; No. 2, \$5.75; No. 3, \$5.37½; No. 4, \$5; dry white lead, 5½ to 6c. for pure; No. I, ditto, 5c.; genuine red, ditto, 5c.; No. I, red lead, 4½ to 4¾c.; Putty, in bulk, bbls., \$1.90; smaller quantities, \$2.25; 25-lb. tins, \$2.35; 12½-lb. tins, \$2.40. London washed whit-ing, 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, \$2 per 50 feet for first break; \$2.10 for second break.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

Henry Clews & Co., of New York, in their weekly circular, under date of Oct-20th, say: It is generally conceded on the Stock Exchange that the leading Ine Stock Exchange that the leading operators have become more cautious about participating in campaign ventures than in former years. But apart from this feeling of caution, there have been fac-tors which directly counselled postpone-ment of speculative schemes; and throughout the summer and since the fall set in the prospect of the elections and the uncertain prospect of the money and the uncertain prospect of the money market have been construed as calling for an attitude of waiting, and it has been regarded as wise policy to allow the mar-ket to drift until those uncertainties have become matters of the past. Whatever may be the balance of opinion in the country at large, there can be no ques-tion that, in Wall Street circles, the elec-tion of a Republican President is regard-ed as being as a series are series to be the series as a series as a series of the series o tion of a Republican President is regarded ed as being as sure as any unaccomplish-ed event can be. Contemporaneously with this maturing of opinion on the issue of the elections, the uncertainties surrounding the near future of the money market have been virtually dissipated. The outflow of currency to the interior has evidently touched high-water mark, and need no longer be regarded as a fac and need no longer be regarded as a factor fostering hesitation about buying securities Further, the rate at which gold is coming hither from other cour-tries is sure evidence that New York is no longer likely to suffer any net loss of money from the westward or south ward shipments. Indeed, the fact that we can get money from Europe in any amount to suit our convenience, removes the money market from the list of **pos**-sible obstacles to an upward movement in stocks. in stocks.

BRITISH SEED TRADE.

Messrs. John Shaw & Sons, seed mer-chants of Great Maze Pond, London, S.E., write that cloverseeds, generally, while a cuick but driverseeds, generally generally, ne. High S.E., write that cloverseeds, generally, exhibit a quiet, but steady tone. High prices are realized for Trefoil. There is no change in either alsike or white cloverseed. Perennial rye-grasses are easier; meantime imported Italian keeps strong. Timothy is dear this season. Some arrivals are noted of New Zealand cocksfoot, which is obtainable on moder-ate terms. Mustard and rapeseed are in short supply, and favor sellers. The business passing in winter tares and seed rye is limited, and as regards bird-seeds, rye is limited, and as regards bird-seeds, there is no fresh feature. Some choice New Zealand wrinkled seed peas, just landed, are offering at tempting rates; whilst for blue peas and Haricot beans, the tendency continues upwards.

D. M. SHIELDS was formerly a mem-ber of the grocery firm of Whitney & Shields, Petrolia, who were burned out in September, 1889. Shortly afterwards Mr. Shields resumed business alone. Five years later he assigned, and creditors re-ceived 45 per cent. of their claims. This money was advanced by his principal creditor, who took over the stock and re-sold it to its former owner securing him. sold it to its former owner, securing him-self by a chattel mortgage. Now he assigns, and creditors need not expect any dividend.—Another assignment is that dividend.—Another assignment is that of S. B. Smith, contractor, Parry Sound. Other assignments are those of William Williams, butcher, and George Gregory, brick-maker, both in St. Thomas.

THE Beatty Line are having built for them, at Collingwood, a steel ship, 325 feet, over all, 43 feet beam, and 27 feet deep, with a capacity of 3,000 tons, which will make her one of the largest vessels on the lakes. She will cost nearly \$400,000.

C.



