JACQUES CARTIER—$10,000 added to Rest, now 45 per cent.; circulation decreased $10,414; deposits without interest decreased $88,878; bearing interest increased $401,812, and now stand at nearly six times the capital; overdue debts, mortgages, and real estate decreased $58,708, but still $186,861; profits 9.73 per cent.

H. F.

Sweetsburg, Que., 5th July, 1894.

DEATH OF MR. BURNETT.

The death of Mr. James Burnett, president of the Montreal Stock Exchange, was most sudden and unexpected. He had been out for exercise on Saturday last as usual, awoke in the night and went to the stairs for some purpose, and apparently fell over them, for he was found at the stair foot, and died next morning. Mr. Burnett was a native of Scotland, and had been for years in the service of the Bank of British North America. He had been for some twenty years a stock broker, and had accumulated a good deal of money. He was known "on the street" and everywhere else as a square man, of good judgment and kindly qualities, and a large gathering of the best men in Montreal was present at his funeral on Tuesday last. Rev. Dr. Barclay officiated. Mr. James Burnett, the only son, was chief mourner, and was accompanied by Mr. Alex. Ewan and Mr. A. Mitchell. The Montreal Stock Exchange unanimously passed the following resolution:

That this board, having heard of the death of their late chairman and colleague, James Burnett, take the earliest opportunity of expressing their deep regret. They cannot, however, let the death of one of the oldest members of the Montreal Stock Exchange pass without placing on record their high appreciation of his high character, his ability and strict impartiality, and his uniform courtesy and kindness to those with whom he was brought in contact.

It is now moved that this board adjourn to-morrow, the 10th inst., and that the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased gentleman.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

While we cannot see any actual improvement in the financial situation, which continues depressed, it is some comfort to think that in the face of extreme industrial depression in those parts of the United States with which we have close relations, our money markets have been so well maintained. The natural inference, and one which we may perhaps legitimately draw, is that a latent strength has shown itself, and affairs have reached a point below which they cannot go. At present there is nothing to create a demand for money. In some countries the movement of the wool clip has an important effect upon the money market, but in Canada this industry, although undergoing steady development, has not reached sufficient proportions to materially affect the financial situation. No improvement in the demand for money can be safely looked for until a month or six weeks time has elapsed and the movement of the cereal crop begins.

In Montreal, the death of Mr. Jas. Burnett, president of the stock exchange in that city, has naturally caused a slight decline in certain securities. This is due to the fact that the firm of which he was a member carried the accounts of some other brokers, and until the future course of the firm be definitely announced, there will be a little uncertainty among the holders of some speculative stocks. The C. P. R. shares have again shown improvement, bids standing from ¼ to ½ better. Montreal Street Railway, on the other hand, shows a slight decline; Toronto Street Railway, an unlisted stock, sold at 53. Insurance stocks have ruled quiet, British and Western being off a point. Commercial cables have witnessed a slight decline. Bank stocks continue, for the most part, unchanged. Commerce has gained a trifle in strength, while Dominion has sold 1 to 1½ down.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.

It was an eminently proper step on the part of the Toronto Board of Trade to take advantage of the presence in Ontario of the delegates from various parts of the world to the Colonial Conference at Ottawa, and offer them a banquet. Accordingly, on Wednesday evening last some 120 gentlemen assembled in the rotunda of the Toronto Board of Trade building, the president, Mr. Hugh Blain, in the chair. Around him were the Lieutenant-Governor and Premier of Ontario, and many distinguished guests. Places of honor were given to the delegates present, who were:—

Hon. F. B. Suttor, M.L.A., Minister of Public Instruction, New South Wales; Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, M.L.C., Victoria; Sir Henry DeVilliers, K.C.M.G., Cape Colony; Hon. Thomas Playford, Agent General, South Australia; Sir Henry John Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Q.C., Victoria; Hon. Simon Fraser, M.L.C., Victoria; Alfred Lee Smith, New Zealand; Hon. A. J. Thynne, M.L.C., Queensland. Commissioners for Canada—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Sandford Fleming.

The arrangements for the dinner were worthy of the occasion, and the result was an affair which will be looked back upon with pleasure, whether for the speaking or social cheer, or for the opportunity it gave many of getting by personal intercourse a better notion of the ideas and purposes of British colonists afar from us. It was an exceedingly happy thing that the presentation to the Chamber by Mr. W. R. Brock of a marble bust of the Queen, took place on this occasion. The bust is a handsome one, by the Florence sculptor, Andrioni, and forms a decided addition to the ornamentation of the rotunda.

ELECTRICIANS IN CONVENTION.

Some time in September, probably during the latter half of the month, the Canadian Electrical Association will hold its annual meeting for 1894 in Montreal. The Mechanics' Institute of that city has been chosen for the meeting place. Among the papers to be read before this gathering are the following:—"The possibility of securing better regulation at central light and power stations by means of fly-wheel accumulators of improved construction," by Mr. John Galt, C.E. and M.E., of Toronto; "A method of distribution with equalization of potential difference," by Mr. D. H. Keeley, of the Government telegraph service, Ottawa; paper by Mr. E. C. Breithaupt, Berlin, Ontario. "The application of electricity for medical and kindred purposes, from light and power circuits," by Mr. W. B. Shaw, Montreal; paper by Mr. T. R. Roseburgh, lecturer in electricity, School of Practical Science, Toronto; "Electrolysis," by Mr. J. A. Baylis, of the Bell Telephone Company, Toronto; "Telephone cables, their construction and maintenance," by Mr. F. J. F. Schwartz, also connected with the Bell Telephone Company, Montreal; "Alternating motors," by Mr. L. M. Pinolet, Montreal; paper by Mr. John Langton, Toronto. The local committee is working hard in completing the arrangements so as to give the visitors a worthy reception. It may be safely predicted that the Montreal meeting will be a social success.

FOR DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

Know your debtors and you will run less accounts with creditors.

Gauge your future operations by the condition of your stock at present.

Dispense credit with carefulness and your collections will be made with more cheerfulness.

Remedy the reasons for complaint which existed among your customers last season.—*These four paragraphs are from the Economist.*

Reports from all the cotton-growing sections of Texas are of the most flattering nature. Cotton and corn never promised such an enormous yield. Picking will begin in less than two weeks.

We have often referred to the importance of studying local tastes. Goods which in one town meet with poor request may be most popular in another town. Before buying for the trade of the coming fall and winter, consult your clerks and obtain their ideas as to what will be sellers during the next season.

German manufacturers of dress goods are already giving their attention to samples for the trade of next spring. At present the two prominent features seem to be the probable reappearance of mohair and alpaca stuffs and "tailor-mades." The latter require strong, cloth-like tissues of woolen or of worsted yarn.

As a producer of raw wool, Australia with 550,000,000 pounds, leads all other countries, the Argentine Republic follows with 400,000,000 pounds, and the United States comes next in order with 300,000,000 pounds. The two former countries consume little wool, but the United States consumes nearly all of its product and imports about one-half as much more.

It is a foregone conclusion, remarks the *Dry Goods Economist*, that the coming fall will be a rich harvest for the manufacturers of black silks. Gros grains, taffetas, Bengalines and gros de Londres, together with small brocaded effects, will be fairly well bought, if one may judge from the orders already placed by prominent retail houses throughout the country.

Thus far everything points towards a good fall trade in trimmings. Jetted trimmings will in all probability be good sellers. They are alike adaptable for trimming hats, gowns, or mantles for fall and winter wear. Braids, generally speaking, have not as good prospects, but narrow hercules and mohair binding braids will probably be active. Fur gimps with braid effects, together with the frilled or fluted idea, are taking novelties. They may be had in various shades, but browns will likely receive most favor.

In no department of the dry goods trade is so much tact and patience required as in selling silks. To most women the purchase of a silk dress is not an every day event, but a very rare and important one, and time is required for consideration. This shade and that texture should be displayed by the salesman in such a manner that their respective