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850 The Chartered Banks BANK OF MONTREAL. (ESTABLISHED 1807.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, - 6,000.000.00 Undivided Profits, - 886,909.98 HEAD OFFICE, MONTHEAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BOARD OF DIRECTORS: R. IJON, LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, Pres Hon, Gro, A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President, A. T. Faterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. R. B. Angus, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branch Keturns. W. S. Clouston, Aest. Insp. James Aird, Sec. Branches in Canada: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager "West End Branch, St. Catherine St. "Seigneure St. Branct. Amheret N. S. Brontford, "Peth, "Halifar, N. S. Brantford, "Peth, "Halifar, N. S. Brantford, "Peth, "Regins, Ass'a. Brantford, "Peth, "Regins, Ass'a. Minonte, Ont. London, Ott. St. John, N. B. Brockville, "Ottawa, "Amheret N.S. Brantford, "Peth, "Regins, Ass'a. Brantford, "Peth, "Regins, Ass'a. Brantford, "Calgary, Alta. Bronkville, "Ottawa, "Regins, Ass'a. Beaeronto, "Stratford, "Winnipeg, Man. Ft. William, "St. Marys, "Nelson, B. C. Guelph, "Wallaceburg, "New Weatmins-Montres, Que. "Resenad. B.C. Hamilton, "Chatham, N.B. Vancouver, B.C. Hamilton, "Chatham, N.B. Vancouver, B.C. Kingston, "Chatham, N.B. Vancouver, B.C. Kingston, "Montres, Nid. Bank of Montreal. (ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Lindeny, W Molecon, N.B. Victorie, " Victorie, " IN NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Nfid. Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alox, Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-R. Y. Helden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager. BANKERS, IN ORDER BRITAIN.

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Montreal, 26th. August, 1897.

THE BANK OF TORONTO. CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1855.

Head Office,	•	-	Tore	nto,
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Reserve Fund,			- '	1,800,000
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Henry Cawthra, Eeo	w.	`G, G	ooderha	m, Esq.,
Robt. Reford, I	lea G	ieo, J. (Cook, Es	IQ.,
Wal, H, BEATT Henry Cawthra, Eeg Robt. Reford, F Chart	les Stu	arr, Es	1 .	
DUNCAN COUL JOSEPH HENDERS Toronto	SON,		General	Mgr.
JOSEPH HENDERS	on. '		Іпвре	ctor.
Toroato	Ŵ.	R. Wad	leworth,	Manager
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Point St. Charles (Me St. Catharines	G	. W. H	odgetts,	41
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London, Eng.	рцкої	he City	Bank, I	dmited
Now York The P	Jution	al Rank	of Com	merce.

New York The National Bank of (

HALIFAX BANKING CO. Incorporated 1872.

.. \$500,000 325,000

DIRECTORS:

DIRECTORS: NOBIE UNIAGKE, President. C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President. P. D.CORWERT, JOIN MACNAB, W. J. G. THOMSON H. N. WALLAOE, Cashier, A. ALLAN, C. Gashier, A. ALLAN, Scillar, Amberst, An tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke-port, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parse-boro, Shelburno, Springhil, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John. COURDETONDENTS-Dominion of Can.-Molsons Bank and Brauches. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston-Sufoik National Bank, London. Epgland-Parry Hant, Limited.

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The Chartered Banks.				
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Head O		-		Montreal,
	BOARD C	FDIRE	CTORS	: President, President,
ANDR	EW ALLA	N. E8g		President.
HECTO	R MACKEN	ZIE, Es	g., Vice	President.
H. Montag	u Allan, Es	q. Jon	athan II	odgson, Esq.
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Gronen T	'Unog	. Long,	Red	odgson, Esq. e, Esq. kay, Esq. s. eral Manager.
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Chatham,	Monti	eal,	Sherl	brooke, Que
<u> </u>	Mitch	ell,	Strat	ford,
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Gananoque	, Ottaw	8,	St. J	erome, Que
Hamilton,	Dowen	souna,	St. 1	nomae.
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_Winnij	18P. ·	1		Brandon.
Bankers	in Great	Brilain.	-Londo	on, Glasgow,
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[Limited].	Liverpool,	The Ban	k of Llv	erpool [Ltd].
Agency i	n New Yo	rk-52 \	William	st., Messra.

Initiated J. Liverpoot, The Bank of Liverpoot 11261. Agency in New York-52 William et., Messre, John B. Harrie, Jr., & T. E. Merret, Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, American Exchange National Bank ; Boston, Merchants Na-tional Bank; Chicaro, American Exchange Nations Bank & T. Paul, Min., First National Bank ; D troit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffal San Francisco, Angelo-California Bank. Neutioundland—The Merchants Bank of Halifax. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick-Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax. British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia. A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated 1886.

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Capital, Reserve.	••		••	••	••	\$200,000

Reserve,		••	••	••	••	••	25,000
	P. H.	TOD	D.		Presid	ent.	

J. F. GRANT, Cashier. ••

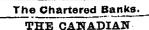
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Wong Statia Halifay Danking Communy Danks	OF CARADA.
Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company, Bank:	HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont.
of Yarmouth. Ontario-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion.	
Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada.	Capital Authorized
Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I.	Capital Subscribed 500,000
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Summerside Bank.	Reserve 112,000
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City Bank; Hanover National Bank; Messrs. Mor-	
ton. Blies & Co Boston - State National Bank;	
Suffolk National Bank; Kidder, Peabody & Co.	COFFEEDONDENCE AL New York and in O
Portland-Casco National Bank. Chicago-First.	I DICICHARD DATE OF CAUSIN, LANAAN Koaless
National Bank, <i>Cleneland</i> -Commercial National	Royal Bank of Scotland
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Bank. Detroit - S'ate Savings Bank. Buffalo- The City Bank. Milwaukee - Wisconsin National	Imperial Bank of Canada.
The City Bank. Studukee - Wisconsin National	I IMPELIAL DALLK OF CANADA.
Bank of Milwaukee. Minneapolis-First National.	Capital Authorized
Bank. Toledo - Second National Bank. Butte,	Capital Paid-IIn
Montana-First National Bank. San Francisco	Capital Authorized \$2,000,000 Capital Paid Up 2,000,000 Rest
and Pacific Coast-Bank of British Columbia.	DIRECTORS 1,200,000
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-	H. S. HOWLAND
turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange"	T B MERLING, President,
Commercial Letters of Creditand Traveller's Cir-	Wm Ramsey Hugh Burgh
cular letters issued available in all parts of the world.	Robert Jeffrey W. Subball, 19
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	ILEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. D. R. WUNE GODORI MAN
Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818.	
PAID UP CAPITAL 8 2 500 000	Essex, Niagara Falls, Surit Sto Maria
REST \$600.000 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEIC, BOARD OF DIRECTORS : JOIN BURAKEY President.	Essex, Ningara Falls, Sault Ste, Marte Fergus, Port Colborne, St. Thomas, Galt, Rat Portage, Weiland, Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Woodetock, (Or. Weilington St. Cor. Leaders and
	Fergus, Port Colborne, Safit Ste, Marie Galt, Rat Portage, Welland, Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Woodstock.
READ OFFICE, COMBRIDE	Incorroll Rat Portage, Welland,
IOIN DURAVEN Davidant	ingereon, St. Catharines, Woodstock.
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WM. J. WITHALL, MSG., VICE-President.	Tokowro Tonge and Queen Ste, Branch.
THOMAS MODOUGALL, LBq., Gen. Munuger.	Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch.
Directors-14 R. Rentrew, S a Snaw, J. T.	BRANCHES IN NORTH WEST.
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Ottawa, Ont. Thoroid, Ont. Three Rivers, Q.	BRITISH COLUMBIA, -Revelstoke-Vancouver,
Branch Offices :- Upper Town, Quebec; St. Roch's	
Ottawa, (nt. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, G. Branch Offices :- Upper Towa, Quebec; St. Roch's, Quebec; St. Catherine st. East, Montreal.	York, Bank of Montreal, Bank of America.
Agents in New Fork: Bank of British North	
America, Agents in London : The Bank of Scotland,	and debentures bought and sold
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BANK OF COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Paid-up Capital, 86,000,000 Best. 1,000,000
DIRECTORS: HON. GEO. A. COX President. ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President. Jae. Crathern. Esq., W. B. Hamilton Esq.,
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Cayuga,	+Montreal,	Seaforth.	Windsor,
Chatham,	Orangeville	Simcoe,	Woodstock.
Collingwoo	d. Ottawa.	Stratford,	Winnipez
Dundas.	-,		

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Donald Mac	kay. Eso	Vice-Pr	esident.
G. M. Rose, Es	0	Hon. J	, C. Aikins,
A. S. Irving, Esc	1. 1.	R. D. 1	Perry, Eeq.
	D, Ullyot,	Reg.	
C. Mc	FILL , Gene	ral Mana	IPET.
TC T	MORRIS, I	Buector	
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Buckingham, Q.			pronto,
Cornwall.	Newmarke	+ KO	0 Queen St. W.,
	Ottawa,	u 00	Toronto.
Ringeron,	Peterboro'		TOTORIO,
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New York-Ti	ie Fourth	National	Dank and the
Agents of the Ban Boston_Treme			

Boston-Tremont National Bank.

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D. M. FINNIE, Local Manager

Townships Bank. Eastern

Authorized Capital
Capital Paid-Up. 1.500.000
Reserve Fund. 785.000
Reserve Fund
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Hon, M. H. COOURANE, Vice-President,
Israel Wood, J. N. Galer Thomas flart.
N. W. Thomas. T. J. Tuck. G. Stevens.
Israel Wood, J. N. Galer Thomas Ilart, N. W. Thomas, T. J. Tuck, G. Stevens, John G. Foster.
HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que
War Purpurers Gamaral Managar

WM. FARWELL, General Manager, WM. FARWELL, General Manager. Branches-Waterloo, Richmond, Costicook, Stan-stead, St. Hyacinthe, Cowanaville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Msyog Correspondents: Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England, National Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at Sall Parcessible points and promptly remitted for.

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The Chartered Banks.

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LHE DUMINIUM BAINK. Capital, \$1,500,000 | Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 DIRECTORS: Hon, SIR, FRANK SMITH - President. E. B. OSLER - Vice-President. Wm. Ince, Edward Leadlay, W. R. Brock. A. W. Austin. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindeay, Napanee, Oshawa Orillia, Seeforth, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther: Dundas St., cor. Queen, Spadina Ave., cor. Collece St.; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen: Mar-ket Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sts; Winnipeg Man. ket I Man

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852 THE C	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMME
The Chartered Banks.	Loan Societies.
The Chartered Banks. La Banque Jacques Cartier. 1892–HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL-1897 Capital Paid-up	Loan Societies. THE CENTRAL CANADA Loan and Savings Company. Office, 26 King St. East, - TORONTO. Capital Sathscrifted, \$2,500,000 00 Capital Patt-Up, \$2,500,000 00 Reserve Fund, \$2,500,000 00 Probal Patt-Up, \$2,500,000 00 Deposits received interest allowed. Probal Arter issued. Interest compone attached. Money to lona at lowest rates. DINECTORS: If on, G. A. Cox, Senator, - President Richard Hall, Eag., } Vice-Presidents Sir Thomas W Taylor Robert Jaffray Wm. Mackenzle J. J. Kenny Rev J hu Potte, D. J. H. Houseer. E S, Vindin F. C. Taylor A. A. Cox For further information apply to E. R. WOOD, Managor. The Dominion Savings & Investment Society London, \$1,000,000 00 " Patd-Up, 932,474 97 Total Assets, 2,511,374 27 ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. T. H. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director. N. MILLS, Manager.
HFAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-Up, Directors: \$1,200,000 Directors: R. AUDETTE, Esq., President. A. B. Dupuls, Esq., Vice-President. Hon. Judge Chanveau, V.Chatcauvert, Esq., M.P.P. N. Rioux, Esq. N. Forther, Esq. J. B. Lailbertć, Esq., P. LAFRANCE, Manuger Quebec Office. Branchos: P.QQuebee, St. Bich's, M. John's St., Mont- real, Ottawa, Ont., Sherbrooks, P.Q., St. Francols, P.Q., St. Marie, P.Q. Chicoutini, P.Q., Roberval, P.Q., St. Marie, P.Q. Chicoutini, P.Q., Roberval, P.Q., St. Marie, P.Q. Chicoutini, P.Q., Roberval, P.Q., St. Marie, P.Q. Chicoutini, P.G., Stor- Iand, London. France-Credit Lyonnais, Paris, and Bran hes, Mes-ra, Cranebaum. Freree & Co. Paris, United States—The National Bank of the Republic, New York: Nutlonal Rovero B-nk, Bocton, Mass. Prompt attention given to collections	THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society Dividend No. 53. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of TINEE per cent. upon the paid up capital stock of the Society, has been declared for the half year ending 31st Dec., 1897, and that the same will be payable at the Society's Head Office, Hawilton, Ont., on and after MONDAY, the THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, 1895. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st December, 1897, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. Nov. 29th, 1897.
Correspondence respectfully collected. Union Bank of Halifax. INCONFORTED 1856. IFFAD OFFICE: - HALIFAX, N.S. Capital,	The Western Loan and Trust Co'y., Ltd. INCORPORATED BY BRECTAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE. Subscribed Capital, - \$2,201,200 Assets, 2,417,237 Office-No. 13 St. Sacrament St., 237 Office-No. 13 St. Sacrament St., 200 MONTREAL, P.Q. DIRECTORS; Hon, A. W. Oglivie, Win Strachan, Eeq. W. Barclay Stephene, Eeq., R. Pretonane, Eeq. M. P. R. W. Knight, Eeq., John Hoodless, Eeq. J. N. Greenshilds Eeq. Q. U. W. L. Hugg, Eeq. W. II. constock. OfficeRs: Hon, A. W. Oglivie, - President, Win Strachan, Eeq., John Hoodless, Eeq. J. N. Greenshilds Eeq. Q. U. W. L. Hugg, Eeq. W. II. constock. OfficeRs: Hon, A. W. Oglivie, - President, Win Strachan, Rag Wice President, Win Strachan, Rag Nice President, Win Strachan, Rag Statement Banklets: Meesrs, Greenshilds Egg Asst. Maanger, J. W. Michaud, Eeq., - Asst. Maanger, Banklets: The Merchants Punk of Canada. This Company acts as as-Ingnee, administrator, executor, trustee, receiver, committee of lunatic guardian, liquidator, etc., also as agent for the show onlives. Debentures lesued for three or five years, both debentures and interest on the same can be collected in any part of Canada without charge. For further particulars address the Manager.
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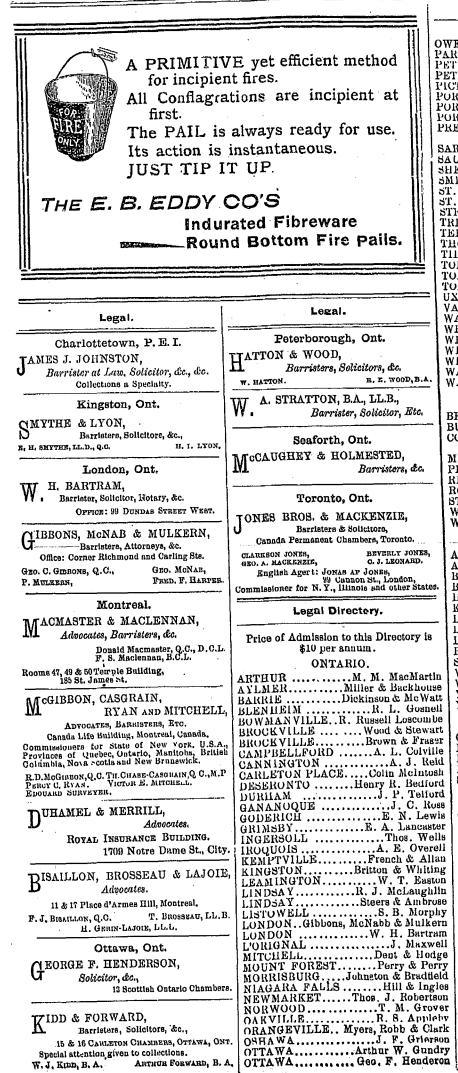
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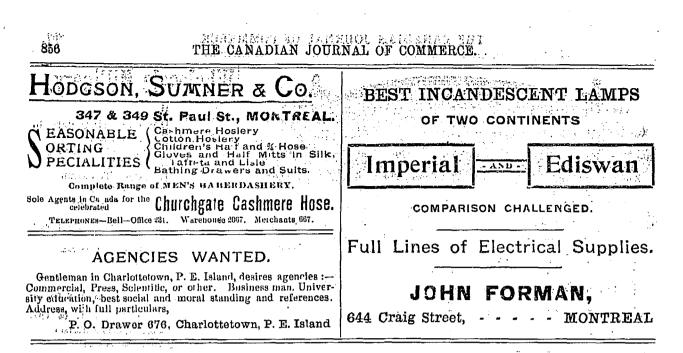
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Cuba next year. Farmers around the cities are planting extensively now that the Spanish Government has removed restrictions against cultivation and exportation of the leaf.

-Some varieties of Canadian apples are not arriving in good condition on the other side. Especially is this so of Northern Spies, which show signs of spot scab resulting in early decay. For this reason a slump in prices has occurred in London.

--INCANDESCENT Gas Company stocks are receiving a great deal of atten ion at present in Loudon. The original promoters have received big returns on their investments, and it is now proposed to amalgamate five of the most successful companies.

-Forry-Five United States sewer pipe manufacturers propose consolidating with a capital stock of \$27,500,000. There will be but ono central office, and orders will be shipped from the nearest factory. The saving in office expenses, cost of selling and fröight will be \$2,000,000 per annum.

TORACCO manufacturers have interviewed the Government to obtain a rebate of 14c per pound upon tobacco cuttings when rq-exported, instead of 10c as arranged for in the Fielding tar.ff. The manufacturers also seek for a uniform rebate of 10 per cent for diminution in the weight of leaf paying duty.

⁴¹ The Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company, Montreal, has opened an office in Toronto, and appointed Mr. J.Alex. Culverwell sole general agent for Central Ontario, Mr. Culverwell has been prominently identified with the life insurance business the last four years in Montreal and lately in Toronto.

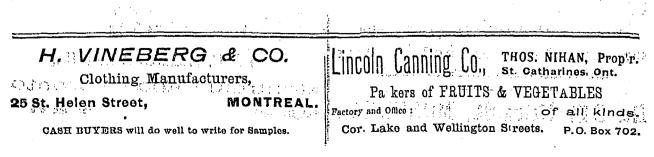
This excuse offered of an excessive crop to explain the fall in the price of cotton, is reported fictitious. The decline is attributed to a gigantic combination in New York and New Orleans to down the price of cotton futures, which last are trafficked in to ten times the available, and in this way the planter is intimidated to sell at under real values.

-THE tasts of consumers for light colored cigars in recent years having brought about some difficulty in meeting the demand, because of the higher cost of *Claro* wrappers, a suggestion is offered by an American manufacturer to restore the demand for *Maduros*. This manufacturer gives more attention to the working up of dark colored cigars, and puts superior filling in them. The result in a short time works a miracle with the public who are quick to note and buy accordingly. -TRE United States Consul at Woodstock, N B. in a report to the state department, says that since the Dingley tariff went into effect trade relations between that part of Canada and the United States has been at a standstill. While freight rates and the inclinations of the people are favorable to trade, the Canadian manufacturers are more active than heretofore and the trade formerly enjoyed could be regained only by concessions.

-THE effects of the engineering dispute now drawing to an end in England is seen in the decrease of nearly half a million sterling in the machinery exports for October. Meantime business has been transferred to the Continent and to the Unitep States in many important departments, and it is very doubtful if it will ever return. It is the experience of British manufacturers, whenever a calamity of this kind occurs, that once the foreign customer has been disappointed, and tries another source. of supply, he rarely, if ever, comes back.

-WITH a view of unifying the packing and describing packages of tin plate-*i.e.*, referring to some weights by the gauge, some by base weights and others as I.C.L., I.C., I.X.L., I.X., L.X.X., etc., and D.C., D.X., D.X.X., etc., and packing an awkward number of sheets in a box. An American tinplate concern has issued a circular to the British makers inviting them to establish a base box, to be of 16×20 in. size, 100 sheets to the box, and weighing 110 lbs. From this basis is worked out a system of describing all kinds of tin ou the decimal system containing a number of square inches to the sheet, number of sheets, and pounds to the box, all of which divide by ten.

BRITISH cycle manufacturers appear to be undisturbed by the threatened invasion of the American Chainless Wheel, and this is not likely to sweep the market next year as predicted unless considerable advances upon what has yet been accomplished in the direction of dispensing with chains are made, Says an English Exchange, "the much-mooted question of power transmission will resolve itself in the minds of many whose analvsis of the subject does not comprehend its strictly mechanical phase, into a study of internal gearing solely as a mitigation of the nuisance of mud-clogged and stiffened chains, a reform which the present gear cases on English chain machines accomplishes without sacrificing the many points of superiority which the chain possesses over a combination of level gears. Unless some unexpected discoveries are made which will greatly improve the best of present chainless patterns, a chain-driven machine will be preferred as possessing fewer disadvantages.





——A TORONTO Syndicate has purchased the Kingston Smelting Works, and the Loughboro lead mine for \$13,000. It is likely lead making will begin in the spring.

-THE manufacturers of the United States, with a view to sesuring for themselves as much of the Brazilian trade as they can divert from other countries, are engaged in preparations for the opening of a North American Exhibition next year at Rio de Janeiro.

-An American petroleum company has purchased an island in the Rhine on which it is proposed to build gigantic tanks for reservoir storage purposes. Shades of fairies and of witches t Corporations have neither souls nor sentiment.

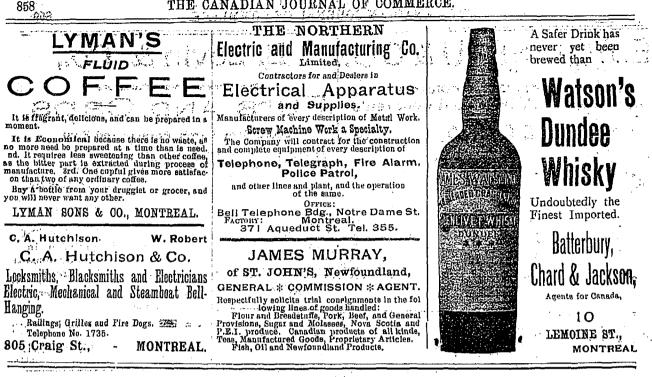
-IN default of a first mortgage payment of \$430,000 and interest held by the New York Life Insurance Co. the Detroit Chamber of Commerce building is to come under the hammer. The structure is 13 stories high, fully occupied by tenants, and was recently appraised by experts to be worth \$800,000. Our neighbours have troubles of their own.

-THE New England Gas & Coke Co., with a capital of \$17,-000,000, have signed a contract with the Dominion Coal Co. for delivery of 800,000 tons of coal yearly in Biston, with the right to receive 1,500,000 tons at the same figure. The contract is for a long term—said to be 20 years—and will double the output of the mines, as well as give a big boom to the revenue of Nova Scotia.

-THE C.P.R. has decided to make a change in the method of making up the freight trains. At present a certain number of cars constitutes a train, but the introduction of cars of large capacity often compels the attaching to fewer than the regular number. Under the new system a certain number of tons will be fixed as a trainload. The change went into effect on the North Bay division on December 1, and on the rest of the system the change will occur at the first of the year.

-PRIOR to 1892 the German Empire was dependent upon Great Britain for its supplies of blatching powler. In 1895 however, the production of blatching powler in Germany exceeded the home consumption by 2,500 tons, and in 1833 the excess of exports over imports was estimated a 6,000 tons. This change in the balance of trade in favor of Germany is due to the progress of electrolytic methods of alkali and bleach manufacture in Germany since 1892.





-THE contemplated closing down of the Dominion Coal Co.'s mines at Victoria and Port Morien, Cape Breton the 15th inst. has provoked a protest from the premier of Nova Scotia, and a discussion will ensue as to the right of the company in the matter under its charter with the government. Very little is however expected to come of it the charter granted to the company, covering the point, and leaving its hands free to close down at any time... Since the legislation in question was put upon the Statute books, it is claimed that private property at or near the various mines controlled by the Dominion Coal Co. in Cape Breton has fallen off in value from 100c in the dollar to 15c.

An advance of ten per cent has been ordered by several leading United States manufacturers of mechanical rubber. This is due primarily to the higher price of raw material. It is estimated that nearly all grades of rubber used by mechanical rubber manufacturors have advanced 331% per cent in the past twolve months. One explanation for this advance in dull times is that the increased demand for rubber for bicycles tires has, together with the demand in other channels, exceeded the supply. The principal articles affected by the advance are belting, packing, hose and small articles. Bicycle tires, on the other hand, are to day selling materially lower than they were a year ago.

-Ting London market objects to salted butter in small packages. There are indications that with some effort print butter and small packages for family trade might be successfully intro duced, especially in the suburbs of the city. But consumers, as a rule, prefer to see the quantity they want cut from a large body, like the contents of a box or tub, weighing fifty pounds or more. For this reason mainly the rotailers, and, consequently, the larger morchants, domand large packages, and decidedly favor, because of convenience, the cubical box of fifty-six pounds or a half hundredweight, and known as the Australian package. and L

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Good Agents

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T. H. HUDSON

LONDON'S BLAZE AND FIRE BRIGADE.

Amidst the general interest which seems to have been excited by the recent conflagration in London, and the questions which have arisen as to the relative strength and efficiency of the London Fire Brigade as compared with the departments of other large cities, it may be timely to recall one stubborn obstacle to the reinforcement of the strength of the fire brigade. At the time of the great Tooley street fire, which occurred about 1861 destroying several million dollars worth of dock and warehouse property, at which time Captain Braidwood, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, was killed, the fire appliances belonged in chief measure to the insurance companies in much the same manner that the salvage corps now does. Consequent upon that fire the . insurance company handed over all of their property in the fire appliances to the municipal authorities, and at the same time burdened themselves with what has been seen to be the very onerous stipulation to contribute towards the cost of the brigade at the rate annually of £35 for every £1,000,000 insured. Since that time every request which has been made for an increased expenditure for the fire brigade has been met by the" municipal authorities with the demand that the insurance com panies also increase the rate of their contribution as a pre-requisite for an increase of taxation for fire brigade purposes. The insurance companies, recognizing that it is none of their business to support the fire brigade, have steadily refused to increase their contribution, and hence any increase of funds on the side of the municipality has always been obtained with the greatest difficulty, and on the most niggardly scale. It may be the present lesson may teach the municipal authorities, in a way that all the correct theorizing of the insurance companies has never been able to accomplish, since the time they first put themselves in the false position of making any contribution at all, over thirty vears ago.

NEW PULP PROCESS.

A new method of separating knots, etc., from wood-pulp is as follows. The larger knots being first removed by boring, if necessary, the remaining wood is disintegrated, and before being digested is passed by an apron into a tank containing water or a saline or other solution whose specific gravity is intermediate between that of the good wood and that of the knots, etc. During its passage through the tank the material is beaten below the surface of the liquid by rotating paddles. The knots, etc., sink to the bottom, and at the delivery end of the tank the floating matter is removed by scrapers to a receptacle on an endless apron the scrapers moving the material over a hollow perforated in-Manager for Canada cline through which the waste liquid escapes into a trough. t y k المراجعة والمحجو وترجع والمحج والمحجة المحجة المحجة المحجة المحجو والمحجو والمح

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DRY GOODS NOTES.

A report coming from the Leipsic hosiery centre states that there is some talk going the round of manufacturers there removing their plant to America.

Advices from Zurich state that during the last four weeks the orders placed have filed the mills of Zurich up to February and some for the greater part of March. Plaids are predominating; they have been sampled in a variety of grades from the simple combination of plaid colorings to the more artistic and costly arrangements of different weaves with satin stripes, cariete stripes and lance effects on taffeta grounds. Jacquard weaves have also been ordered, but not to the same extent as heretofore. Plain goods in black and colors, such as surah, merveilleux, radzimir taffetas, have been ordered in large quantities.

Reports from Belfast on linens state that there is a moderate all round enquiry. Tow goods and unions have changed hands to a fair amount. Damasks, as far as fresh business is concerned, have been slow, buyers having anticipated their requirements some time back, and are waiting delivery. Handkerchlefs are steady at recent prices. Finished linens have been bought perhaps a trifle more freely, but there is ample room for further recovery.

It is admitted on all sides that flounces will be held in great favour during next season and throughout the summer. This fact is of some importance to trade as influencing fashions in stuffs and notably increasing the quantities required for dress lengths. More especially will this be the case in muslins and thin woollen goods, where the flounces are gathered rather full.

Reports from the Continent state that lace will hold the first rank among summer trimmings, so it will during the winter and spring.

GROCERY NOTES.

Large quantities of adulterated teas have been rejected at New York during the last six months under the stringent law passed last March which became operative on the first day of May, but it is evident that exporters in China still regard the

regulations as so much "fool pigeon." On Saturday last ' P.000 packages of Ping Suey tea, each weighing 85 lbs. were rejected Under the laws the importers have six months time in which to 334 ship back the goods. In case they fail to do so it then devolves the upon the Collector of the port to destroy the teas, which is done inter by burning them. It is not very likely; however, that the teas will either find their way back to China or be burned. "Canada and will undoubtedly receive them. We have no standard high enough to expel them, and in the present scarcity of Pingsuey tea the consignment will be welcome ! Since the tea inspection law became operative in the States, about 15,000 packages of inferior teas have been rejected in New Vork. These were all green teas and known as second pickings which usually reach here about this time of the year, and already quite a sprinkling of the trash has been dumped in Canada. It is high time something was done to put a stop to the business.

Supplies of French walnuts on spot and to arrive are reported to be light owing to the short crop. Brazil nuts have advanced in primary markets during the week.

The Japan rice crop in most districts is from 10 to 15 per cent below the average. In some districts injurious insects which made their appearance with special virulence from about the middle of August, wrought considerable damage. Advices received from the East state that Japan is importing fair quantities of rice from Siam and Burmah.

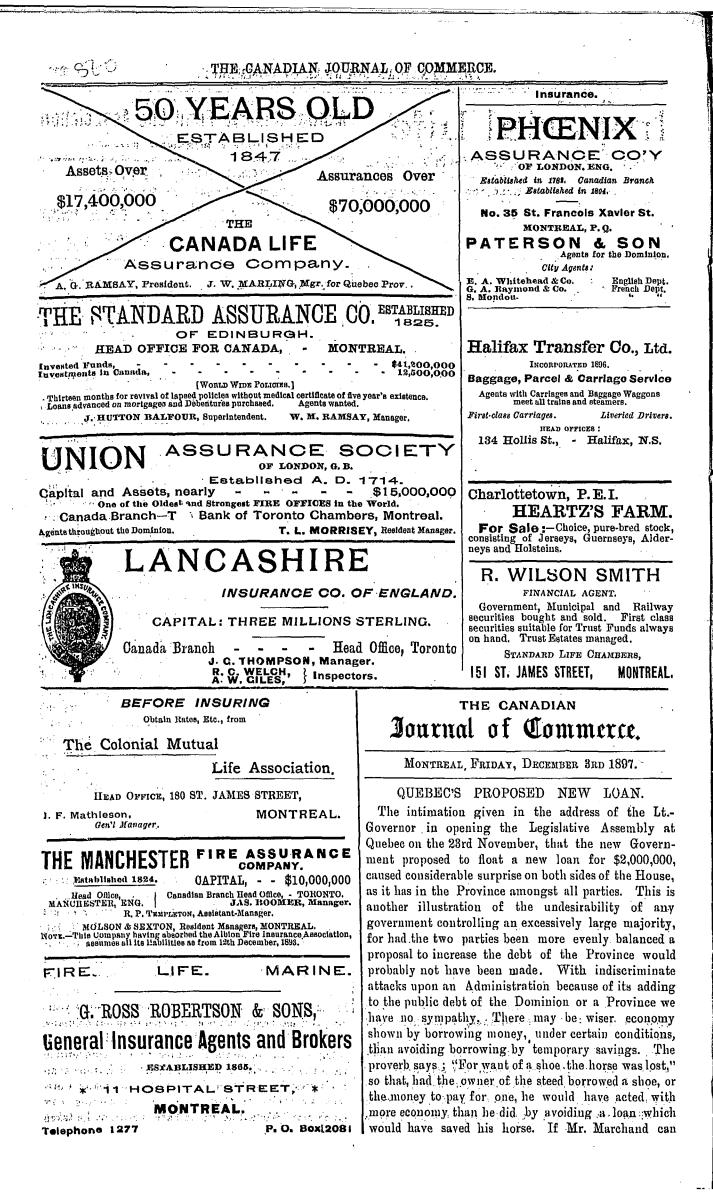
Currants are firmer in sympathy with advices from the primary market. The demand, however, is slow, and it is intimated, that some sellers are disposed to shade the inside prices on an order for a round lot.

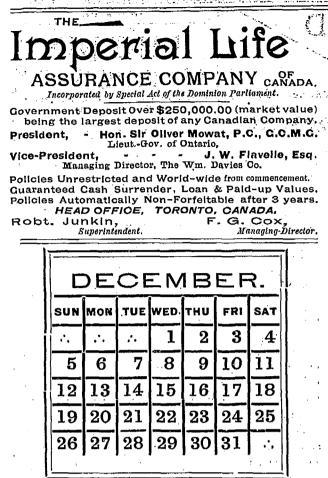
The market for Young Hysons has closed in China, and there will consequently be no more shipments except of such lots as may have been held over.

It is expected that next year's Cuban sugar crop will, if not molested, amount to 500,000 tons, or about half of normal.

The will of the late J. T. Morton, pickle manufacturer, London, Eng., bequeaths more than half a million sterling to missions and charitable organizations.

DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES	474 Craig St., MONTREAL. J. P. O'SHEA & CO Practical - Glass Workers.
and Pearl Batting. Purity, Brightness, Loftiness. No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow fillings of short staple. Not even in lowest grades. Three grades—Three prices and far the best at the price.	ALL LATEST DESIGNS Made in Wheel Cutting and Sand Blast Frosting for Door Lights, ALSO Grinding, Drilling, Bevelling, Mirror Making and all kinds of Job Work. Bordering and Lettering, Gas Globe, Lamp Chimneys and Table Ware Cutting Orders Promptly attended to at bottom price





show that his new loan bears an analogy to the above he will evidence his prudence, or, if he can show that the permanent resources of the Province will be increased by the loan to an extent equal to, or in excess of, its annual cost including sinking fund, then in such case the new loan will be approved as a wise financial operation. Mr. Marchand's government will also be held blameless if they prove that the loan was necessary to provide for engagements entered into by their predecessors in office. This we judge will be the defence offered, and a lively debate is certain to take place when the public accounts are brought down. The Lt.-Governor's Address foreshadows this defence in the passage which reads :

"My Government on assuming power was compelled to fulfil obligations undertaken by the late administration and for which no provision was made in the budget of the last fiscal year. The result of the obligation thus contracted has been a considerable deficit and the creation of a floating debt which makes it necessary for the Government to have recourse to a new loan in order to consolidate it."

In his speech on the Address Mr. Marchand said: "The Government had been accused of frankness in admitting that the financial situation had been so compromised by their predecessors that they would either have to negotiate a loan or dishonour the province. When the Government entered into office there was a deficit of \$984,043 between ordinary expenditure and revenue."

He did not explain in what way the Province would be dishonoured were a loan not negotiated, but we infer from the above that half the new loan; one million dollars, is required to cover the deficit between "ordinary revenue and expenditure," that is to say; a

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM
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FREDERICK A BURNHAM, PRESIDENT. Minimum of Expense. Maximum of Accomplishment
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
Covering Year Ending December Slat, 1896, shows
INCREASES, DECREASES,
In Cash Income
In Net Surplus
In Business in Force, - 16,866,690.00 New Business Received, \$\$4,167,997 Total Business in Force, \$25,026,061
Membership, 120,000. Assets, \$5,750,000. Net Surplus, \$4,080,000.
Expenses to Each \$1,000 at Risk Less than 50 p.c. that of its Competitors.
Why pay the full Dollar to others for that which you can purchase of the Mutual Reservo Fund Life Association for Sixty Cents? No personal liability to any member.
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Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, Broadway & Duane St., N.Y.
loan is to be raised to pay obligations which ought to
be covered by current income from taxes, and from any
other fiscal resources. If it is established that the
Flynn Government over-spent its income by \$984,000
the general verdict will be that it deserved its fate.
The other half of the new loan will we presume be ap-
plied to the payment of "one million of dollars of rail-
way subsidies," which the Premier charges " were pro-
mised without legislative sanction." If this is true
then a grave offence was committed, but if Mr. Mar-
chand pays those subsidies, although so unauthorized
by the legislature, he will endorse Mr. Flynn's alleged
irregularity, and relieve him from reproach. If it was
wise to grant such subsidies then they should be paid,
after being formally sanctioned, if it was not wise:
after being formally sanctioned, if it was not wise; those subsidies should not be paid. We await the dis-
cussion to which the proposed loan will give rise with
much interest, as the course taken by Mr. Marchand
will "make or mar" his reputation as a skilful finan-
cier, and a Premier with backbone enough to carry out
his pre-election pledges in regard to economy and
equitable taxation. We trust the Premier will seize his
opportunity for giving this Province a model Govern-
ment, and enhancing the provincial credit by bringing
money and only and province or our of bringing

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COTTON-THREAD AFFAIRS.

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current or "ordinary" expenditures well within cur-

rent, or "ordinary" income.

Our latest London exchanges abound with comments concerning what they term "The Coats' Collapse." Even so staid a journal as the Economist hesitates not to speak in no uncertain voice on the subject. A fall of eleven points in one day in a £10 share, standing at about 70, is spoken of as a sufficiently sensational event in "these days of idle markets and narrow fluctuations." Our readers are doubtless acquainted with the formation of this large joint-stock company some years ago, as it has frequently been referred to in our columns. Probably the difficulty at the bottom of the so-called collapse is due in no small degree to the competition from the Netherlands and other parts of Europe as already specified, and there is no doubt that many a present day holder of Coats shares is considering how much more prudent he would have been had he taken S. 6 6 1. 6 2. 4 2月13日,有明察局指数的方案

the profit dangled before him by fate instead of following, as the Economist calls it, "the melancholy example set by Oliver Twist and wanting some more." And yet many an investor in this position probably consoles hiniself by the reflection that there was no clear reason why he should have sold. "A dividend of 50 per cent was expected, and on this basis the Coats shares, if purchased at 80, would have yielded 5 per cent, a rate which is nowadays reckoned a most satisfactory yield from a sound industrial venture; and therefore to sell below 80 or thereabouts would have been a wanton sacrifice of a profit that only needed patience for its realization." However, the 40 per cent dividend was not declared, but this, as our contemporary says, is not the true answer to the arguments above. Even if the expected distribution had been made, the case against holding Coats shares at recently current prices would have been equally strong.

Investors, it is wisely remarked, cannot too soon rid themselves of the conviction that the shares or stock of any company earning or expected to earn huge profits can be safely capitalized on a 5 per cent basis, or whatever the commonly expected average of industrial earnings may be. The shares of a concern which is earning a steady 5 per cent may, apart from special causes to the contrary, very well stand at par. But it most emphatically does not follow that those which are earning 50 per cent are therefore worth ten times as much. The invariable economic law which advises us that large profits attract capital into any enterprise or trade and thus cause keen competition and a reduction of prices and consequently of profits, must not be forgotten. It may work slowly-so slowly, as our contemporary points out, that it often seems to have ceased to work altogether; but it is there, and unless special conditions defeat it, is bound to show its effect sooner or later.

The enormous amounts being locked up in what is called "fixed capital" owing to the development of industries on a huge scale, certainly retard the free movement of competition and check the elastic rapidity with which capital used to move from one trade or manufacture to another in the days when a few thousands sufficed to start a new factory fully equipped for the most efficient production. The shareholders in a concern that is sufficiently gigantic in respect of capital and assets flatter themselves therefore that "it is too strong for competition to dare raise its head, and that it consequently possesses a virtual monopoly. The assumption is warranted to a certain extent." If the profits made are " sufficiently large to make the months of capitalists water," it is almost impossible to maintain them unless special circumstances give some more genuine claim to a monopoly. The possession, for example, of some patent or of local advantages which allow of extraordinarily cheap and efficient production, will serve for a time, but even these advantages, if the profit shown is sufficiently large, will not in the long run prevent competition on the part of those who have to work under less favorable circumstances. "If A., with special causes in his favor, can make a profit of 30 per cent, it is more than likely to occur to B that without any special interposition of Providence on his side, he may fairly calculate on making a comfortable 10: percent, is further encouraged to make the attempt by

the abundant supply of cheap capital and by the reflection that even if he does not succeed in making much of a profit; he can be such a thorn in the side of existing interests by cutting prices and pushing for business in their strongholds that they may easily be forced to buy him up." Hence it is true that these huge companies which try to smother competition by driving all the strongest concerns of their own sort into their net, can never stop. They forget at the outset that the competition of a poor firm is just as detrimental to their profits as that of their larger rivals, and so they have to go on buying good and bad at their own valuations, and encouraging the creation of new rivals who will have to be suppressed in a similar manner. The history of the telephone business in Montreal during the last 5 or 6 years affords a fair example of what is described ; but there are others.

If competition is met by reducing prices and profits, shareholders will naturally complain, whereas the little man who is fighting for his own hand can cut everything to the bone in the hope of compelling his unwieldy opponent to share its spoils. "Thus the combination, continually extending itself by buying up all businesses on their own terms, necessarily degenerates into an over-capitalised monstrosity with a huge dead weight of worthless assets on its back."

The Coats Association as cited by our contemporaries, is a striking example of this unfortunate tendency. The dividend announcement which caused the collapse, stated by way of apology and explanation that "the profits had been curtailed to the extent of nearly £100,000 by the re-arrangement of the assets and the revaluation of the stock of some of the subsidiary companies on more conservative lines, and in harmony with the way in which the assets had been always dealt with by J. & P. Coats, Limited, previously; also by writing off expenses which would not occur again." It is well asked what can these words mean except that the Coats have been buying up businesses on terms which give a value to their assets which they would never have had according to the principles upon which Coats carry out their own valuations? A sum of £100,000 too much has evidently been paid to somebody, and the combination foreseeing the effects of this dead weight if allowed to hang about its neck, has to adopt the measure of writing it off out of their revenue. It is spoken of as a most eloquent testimony to the dangers of big profits, and the prices that have to be paid to secure them. A less honest company would probably, it is said, have distributed that £100,000, leaving the questionable assets at an unjustifiable. valuation and debiting those expenses "which will not" occur again" to capital account, or expenses account or reserve fund, or thrusting them into any other loophole which book-keeping jugglery leaves open.

We quote largely from our contemporary, for although the subject is one which in all its details possesses much less interest for us in Canada, the keen competition going on between the Central Agency and the companies represented by Geo. D. Ross & Co. and by John A. Robertson & Co. here, cannot fail to invest it with more or less concern for every general storekeeper or dry goods merchant on this side, while the arguments possess valuable lessons for every man of husiness in the Dominion. It has also a bearing

upon the prospects of the new English combine of which the Dewhursts & Clappertons are the chief promoters. Had such a disposal as that aforementioned been resorted to, the shareholders-that is, the shortsighted ones among them -- would have been pleased for the time being and the future would have told its tale in due time. The Coats directors have, given investors, a lesson by showing that it is not safe to capitalize big profits on a 5 per cent basis, because the bigger the profit the greater the difficulty in maintaining it, and the greater the temptation to competition; from which it is deduced that people in the position of such shareholders who see their securities priced on basis of the kind, will always be well advised to realize and reinvest their increased capital at a lower but more secure rate of interest. Any one who had bought Coats shares at 35 and sold them at 70 could have put his money into a safe 3 per cent stock and thus earned 6 per cent on his original outlay and yet raised himself above the fluctuations of shifting industrial conditions.

But after all the aspect of the affair here is more interesting from the mercantile point of view, however instructive the share manipulation may be. The thread agents in Canada have for some time past been regarding one another with feelings akin to those of the cotton manufacturers a few years ago, after the consolidation which converted the great majority of their mills into paying concerns while one or two held off, with the effect that they are largely influenced by the great association. Meantime prices are kept down, and shareholders in such a concern as the Parks of St. John are wondering if the concern will ever do more than pay salaries and the cost of running. It would be well-if-a little inquiry were made at their next gathering.

In the early summer of 1896 the price of the 300-yd Standard thread was \$5.40 with a bonus of 10 per cent and a discount of 5 per cent. Prices were shortly advanced till they reached \$6 and eventually \$7.25. Then came the Belgian goods making a cut of \$1.25. The new quality introduced by the Central Agency to beat this had its effect with the trade, and moreover when the latter set back their standard to the old figure, \$5.40 with the same discounts. The cut of the Netherlanders to a discount of 25 and 5 was met by the new move of the English-Scotch combine to allow a bonus of 4 per cent on their price on all purchases of the year on condition of exclusive trade; the customers must not buy from another maker, no matter how little. Some of the larger wholesale dry goods houses have refused to be bound by this condition, even, it is believed, at loss to themselves. And thus the war goes on here. In the United States a similar state of things is found. To meet the difficulty, the quality of the goods is being cheapened ; while depots are maintained, express charges paid on small packages, large staffs and travellers maintained, and nothing left undone in the strife for superiority in this as in other great enterprises of the day. Failing larger markets, manufacturers; are everywhere striving to have all the market there is entirely to themselves. Germany is not the only country, in Europe where keenly competing goods are "made." The thread-trade from Belgium will of course largely depend on the possible extension of our discriminating tariff-conditions to that country,

COMPETITION: IN CANADIAN'S BANKING: an and a solution by A contributor. The first of diss have been banks on their relation to customers; on the business of branches; and on the general tone of bankers and banking business; all of which we showed were demoralized by undue competition. This week we propose to analyze the effect of unvise competition upon circulation, deposits, sterling exchange and other branches of banking business.

Circulation is profitable and provides funds without costing a bank more than the expense of printing and distributing them. A large bank with a valuable circulating connection has a good source of profit here, but the small and impecunious bank pays a Circulating, Agent a commission to put out its bills, and he does so by taking every opportunity of exchanging the notes of the small bank for those of the large one and always with some effect, but with really little or no profit to the small bank, which not unfrequently pays more for the circulation than it is really worth. This is a specimen, quite a common one, too, of competition of the worst kind.

Owing to the desire in recent years on the part of many banks to acquire deposits, probably four-fifths of all of them bear interest, and a high rate, too,--more than they are really worth in some cases; for we have our large banks paying 34 per cent for money in Canada which they often lend in New York at 14 per cent and 2 per cent, and on call in Canada itself at 31 per cent and 4 per cent-the effect of competition is disastrous here also. Many a depositor does not know the difference between the standing of the various banks. One bank is the same as another to him. The needy bank comes in here and offers 5 per cent, or 1 per cent more than the larger conservative one will, or feels it can afford, to pay. The result is that it must either raise its rate or lose the deposit. Or if there is an agreement as to the maximum rate to be paid, the needy bank will not exact notice, or will pay for any period that the money remains, thus creating a dangerous class of deposits which are a constant menace to itself and indirectly to all the other banks, as in case of need, the strong and conservative bank has often to support, both morally and actually, its weak competitor. This is no exaggeration, instances being well known to Canadian Unwise competition here causes direct loss bankers. and makes disasters possible. In the sterling exchange operations of the banks, the effect of competition is perhaps more apparent than in the other branches of business I have mentioned. Ten or fifteen, years ago handsome profits were made out of sterling; exchange ; at present it would take a microscope to find what the banks make although the volume of. business is as large or larger. The cause of this is that banks bid much higher than they can afford in an insane desire to get sterling exchange, and the banks which has the account of the seller must meet the price or lose not only the sterling but the whole of the business of the customer. The remedy for this is an agreement between the banks in centres of commerce to pay a maximum rate for bills and sell their own at. a minimum: Such an arrangement need not be such: as would deprive the public of a proper trate, nor pre-

vent, banks, from paying less; or, selling, higher sthan; the fixed rates, but it would certainly allow them to make some profit out of the business. I believe such a scheme was proposed in Montreal a year, or two ago, but it did not meet with approval, owing to the ideas of one banker being different from his confreres; and to lack of interest on the part of the whole fraternity." Thus far, we have dealt with the effect of competition on the great earning accounts of the banks, which has the effect of reducing their earning powers seriously. We come now to the profit accounts themselves, i.e., the interest and discount and exchange and commission. Of the interest charged by banks on call-loans little need be said, as probably the rate for this class of business is fixed in as equitable a way as could be done. The rate is raised when money is scarce or the demand for speculative operations great, and lowered when either of these ceases to be a factor. But there is one point that may be touched upon legitimately, that is when some of the borrowers want a time-loan at a call-loan rate. In other words, they don't wish to adhere to their side of the agreement and pay promptly when called upon. I do not pretend to say that competition has much to do with this, but T think it has something.

It is a deplorable fact that there is a constant cutting of loan rates by banks, especially the smaller ones, when business is dull and money plentiful. I speak of some of the smaller banks as being especially delinquent in this respect and do so deliberately, for this reason. As a rule the accounts of the smaller banks are of a lower grade than those of the larger ones, the latter: therefore are rather careful what accounts they take away from them ; but the good accounts of large banks are the envy and often the prey of the smaller ones. It is almost an impossibility to make a binding agreement as to the discount rates amongst all the banks, the territory they occupy is so large and the interests are so varied. It is chiefly in the cities and the large towns that cutting of rates takes place. This cutting takes various shapes; sometimes a direct lowering of rate 4 per cent or 1 per cent; sometimes a full rate is charged, but a rebate is allowed on some pretense ; sometimes a full rate is charged and sterling exchange is sold at a low rate equal to a cut of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or 1 per cent and the firm's own paper taken for the exchange. Perhaps one of the most seductive cuts or expedients in competition, as well as the most dangerous, is making a loan to a firm or company on its own paper, unsecured. That catches many a customer, but often catches the bank making the loan in the end. Of course the bank against which the cut is directed does not give up without a struggle, which often results in its retaining the business, but at a much attenuated profit. And so the war goes on, the banks losing profit and the customer getting the benefit.

There is one phase of this which shows up the bank in a rather foolish light often. The customer sometimes takes more for granted from the competing bank than he should, and alarms his own bauk unnecessarily, but he cares little how he accomplishes his object, and obtains a reduction from his banker of a few dollars or cents. I have often thought he would have made more had he concentrated his efforts in some other di-

rection, but really, when one thinks how keen the competition in all kinds of business is in Ganada now, some allowance must be made for an exacting bank customer, and the second s

Probably the account of banks which has suffered more than any other from competition is the Exchange account. This account is really one of the most legitimate charges made by a bank, and really good service is given for it, but when pressed to cut rates of some kind, the banker nearly always sacrifices his exchange account first. I say *first*, because he seldom satisfies a customer by doing so, and he has to make concessions in his discount rate in the end. Cutting has been so persistent and successful in this account, that banks make little or nothing out of it now. The older generation of Bank Managers can remember when the profit from exchange added materially to the gross profits at the end of the year, but nothing of the kind is the case now.

I have shown now that there is unwise competitionin nearly every department of Canadian banking in a general way, so that it cannot be defined who is responsible for it, the head or the local manager,-in the opening of unnecessary branches, and the intensifying of local competition thereby, in the profit-earning moneys of the banks as well as in the profit-accounts themselves. We frequently see in statements of railway companies especially, that where reduced profits are shown, reduced expenses are shown on the other side of the sheet, not that the one is caused by the other, but rather that the one is a consequence of the Having reduced earnings, they must reduce other. expenses in some way to off-set them. But banks seem unable to accomplish this end, and while their earnings decrease, their expenses increase for many reasons, and to keep up a show of profits, a bank here and there, or occasional banker, falls into the fatal error of writing off too little annually for bad debts. Probably this is, of all, the most serious consequence of unwise competition, because it cannot long be concealed, and the effect is disastrons to the Head Manager, if not to the bank, in the end, By manipulation the canker can be concealed for awhile, but when a change of management takes place, or an investigation is made by the Board of Directors, the real state of affairs is disclosed. Then there is a reduction of the pet Rest Account of the Head Manager, if not of the capital of the bank. It is hard to suggest remedies for this competition, but it probably is easier to suggest than to apply them. It is generally admitted that there are too many banks in Canada for its business needs. Happily it is not so easy now to originate new banks, as it was some years ago, the stringent provisions of the last Banking Act being so difficult to comply with, that new banks cannot be so easily formed. But that is not a remedy for the existing state of affairs.

Amongst the banks in each of the older Provinces there are small, weak ones, which are no credit to the country, but rather a menace, for they can never become strong. These should be absorbed by the larger banks. In the maritime provinces, two or three of the larger local banks should absorb all the others, and the same may probably be said of the French-Canadian banks. In Ontario the banks are all fairly strong, but some of the small ones are extremely aggressive.

Such absorptions as I have mentioned have been going on for years in Great Britain, and even now, hardly a year passes that several small banks do not amalgamate with the larger ones, thereby strengthening themselves and reducing the cost of management. It is almost too much to hope for in Canada, but it is a consummation earnestly to be desired. But if this could not be brought about, what is to prevent an agreement that banks shall not encroach on each others' territory by opening branches in fields already fully occupied. Surely the wisdom of this should commend itself to men who are no broader-minded than the Managers of the Canadian banks.

It is almost impossible, as I have already said, to get an agreement as to discount rates, but why not fix commissions at remunerative rates and build up the exchange-accounts again ? A committee was appointed for this purpose at the annual meeting of the Bankers' Association last year, and made good progress for awhile, but their scheme was "hung up" and their labors wasted.

A great deal could be done in Canada for the general good of the banks if the authorities of leading banks would take the position in the profession to which their prominence entitles them. It is much to be deplored they do not, and I cannot see much to hope for in the matter of allaying or abolishing unwise competition amongst Canadian banks until this is done.

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH ACTUARY ON LIFE ASSURANCE.

There are some points in a paper read by Mr. R. P. Hardy, F.I.A., before the Insurance Institute of Yorkshire, which are of special interest just now when the financial working of life assurance companies is being discussed. Mr. Hardy entitles his paper, "On Possible Changes in the Life Assurance of the Future." His theme is suggested by "the possibly serious influence upon the system of assurance, caused by the undoubted, and it is to be feared, permanent fall in the interest yield." Mr. Hardy in his introduction gives a sketch of the development of life assurance out of the universal desire "to secure property in some shape for transmission to descendants." Thus the early life assurance system, "paid no bonuses, nor encouraged any anticipation of the fruits of saving by granting loans upon security of policies." The bonus system arose from (1) the enhanced value of consols; (2) the high premium rates; (3) the absence of all commission and agency allowances; and (4) from an excellent death rate. These conditions were all found far more favourable to the companies than anticipated. Such opportunities for making large profits no longer exist, while there has arisen a demand for "showy bonus results," and benefits to the living which, in early days, were not thought of. Mr. Hardy sharply condemns the importance now paid to new business, especially "the speculative element involved in short-term endowment assurance." He points out that the steady assurer on old lines is now charged with the expense of bringing "temporary sojourners"; the cost of a huge system of advertising; the useless excrescence of branches and agencies, and the cost of palatial head offices." It is, perhaps, to be regretted that there are one or two com-

panies yet evidently not alive to the inadequate roturns' from: large office buildings, of which by there are already enough if not too many. These heavy outlays; combined with the fall in interest, have affected the sources of profits. "Owing to these conditions the regards the day of large bonuses as over, and the reases "where the reserves have been in prudently kept the profits will nearly disappear, or become nominal?" will '

The writer urges the claim of the wife and children to supreme consideration in life assurance against the modern desire to give the interests of the assurer predominance. The astonishing increase in the particular class of business which puts the interest of the living first, he regards as "a lamentable sign, and a sad misuse of the principles of assurance, and a betrayal of unhappy ignorance of the art of properly directing the application of surplus resources. Mr. Hardy favours the laying out of a man's income in purchasing reversionary annuities for the widow and for children during their minority, as being preferable to providing them a lump sum at the death of the husband and father. The position taken by this writer has much to recommend it, as in many cases the proceeds of a life policy are most imprudently wasted. The main lesson of this able paper is the urgency of stricter economy in the management of life insurance companies, more especially in justice to policyholders.

THE CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

The proposed amendments to the city charter are now very naturally attracting the attention of our taxpayers. When the affairs of the city of Montreal were before the Legislature last winter a temporary measure of financial relief was accorded sufficient to tide overit was thought—for two years until an entirely new charter was prepared which would remove all the angularities and confusion that arise under the present one, and so consolidate and in some way simplify the financial position that the municipal machinery may work more smoothly and without the friction that we have been so accustomed to for the last few years.

That the new charter has not materialised, the only reason that can be given is that the early part of the year was a very busy one in civic circles in connection with matters extraneous to the proper business of the City Council. The question was taken up too late to accomplish the object, even by the able legal gentlemen to whom the task was assigned. The idea of the new charter was postponed for a year to give time to perfect it, and some amendments are to be introduced that will relate, we are told, only to financial matters that may relieve the present embarrassment and enable some important works to be carried on to meet the requirements of a progressive city. This is the point where the difficulty will come in. There will likely be differences of opinion as to what is so important as to require this piecemeal legislation, and it is only reasonable to expect discussion on the

various items of the proposed expenditure. Whatever may be said about the methods of the past it is clear that a growing city, such as this is, cannot afford to neglect providing for its extension—nor allow its streets to become a by-word and reproach to its citizens. (For all this money is required ; but how is it a to be obtained ? Star we gover a la Vice cover, where was

Many of our best citizens look with alarm on the rapid increase of the city debt in late years. They consider that the borrowing power, now limited to 15 per : cent ou the assessed value, is already up to the danger point, and it may be expected that any increase over that limit will be opposed. There is much force in that objection. We hear much of the municipal mismanagement in the cities to the south of us; whatever there may be in all that, the fact is that all cities and towns from New York to the smallest are restrained by State law from creating a debt exceeding ten per cent of the assessed value; and it is well understood that the valuation is always below the market value, and if more than that is wanted it is provided for in the annual rate levy which varies in amount each year, instead of being a fixed rigid rate such as we have in Montreal.

It would appear from the list of requirements now being considered, that some of them are—in the interest of the city—of an urgent character, and unless the borrowing powers are extended, the annual assessments will have to be increased, unless the city is to retrograde. Such a step as increasing the rates would of course be a very unpopular one, and yet it is the alternative.

Some people will say—cut down the expenses of management, and so economise. There might be something done in that respect, but it would avail little. Experience the world over shows that with our present municipal system, expenses once established, will take root and grow larger as time goes on.

'Mr. Robb makes a very elaborate statement to show the conditions requiring that the Finance department must borrow \$400,000 to meet uncovered obligations for the next twelve months ; but he is careful to say at the beginning of his statement that there are other similar uncovered obligations which will have to be provided for in the near future. We think it would have been wiser to have shown the whole extent of these requirements at once; as it is now, people will naturally ask what they are. In his last annual report, to which we called attention at the time, the City Treasurer stated that the unused portions of the harbour loan and the Ioan for the Dalhousie square C.P.R. station, and some other, for the time unused loans, had been taken for expropriation purposes, to be replaced in their respective funds out of the collections for the street widening. Those collections have not, and, in large part-it appears, cannot be made. Hence the necessity for the immediate borrowing of part of what is asked.

The item, for instance, of \$100,000 for the C.P.R. station forms a part of the moneys authorized to be raised by special loan and which was raised and so unfortunately invested, as was stated, for the moment. The money is now, it appears, required for the station, and as it is not otherwise forthcoming, it has to be borrowed afresh. The most important f und that was thus

used for expropriation purposes was that for Harbour works and flood protection, which it is well understood is not available without legislation, if the works were actually arranged for and in progress. As no provision is so far made for meeting that obligation, it looks very much as if the civic authorities do not expect that work to be gone on with in the near future; certainly they cannot expect it to do so within the next twelve months or the matter would be treated the same as proposed in the C.P.R. station case.

That Harbour Loan, as it is called in the Civic reports, is really—and should be—called flood protection loan, and arises from the million dollar by-law. The bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest were sold four or five years ago, the discount on the whole being about \$122,000. After deducting that discount and the moneys actually paid out for works in connection with the by-law, there remains, according to the City Treasurer's annual report, some \$500,000 to the credit of the \$1,000,000, but which, looking at the matter in the light of hard facts, is not at present an available asset for the contemplated work it was intended for. In any case what interest should lose the large discount of \$122,000 ? and who is to make good that sum should the contemplated works be stopped for the want of funds ?

It will undoubtedly be matter for regret, should no steps be taken to put this important matter right. It can do no possible good to any one to shut our eyes to the inevitable consequences of past errors of judgment, however justifiable the course adopted at the time may have appeared. The balance of the money connected with that loan has disappeared, and is beyond reach : why not acknowledge the fact instead of leaving the country under the delusion that it is not the city that is keeping back the harbour improvements? There must surely be modifications in the first arrangements made for that work, and it does not seem prudent to ignore the financial part of the question.

The requirements of the Water Department for the next few years, as foreshadowed by the estimates presented, will probably take most people by surprise. Perhaps no one had expected that the addition of nearly \$2,000,000 within the next four or five years would have to be made to the city debt in that connection. Nevertheless it may be necessary.

The Roads Committee is, of necessity, by far the chief spending department, and in the next few years several millions will-under the present system-have to be added to the city debt. The City Surveyor has in . unmistakable terms pointed out, and given reasons for, the need of large expenditures in the immediate future. It was the duty of that able and intelligent officer to, draw public attention to what is required to meet the imperative demands of a growing community such as is Montreal. Of course it is not his business to say. where the money shall come from, but it is imperative. on him to state distinctly what is absolutely necessary to be done for the general welfare. That he has clearly, done in the report he made a few days ago to the Roads. Committee. If taken in detail, it would be difficult to, take exception to any one of the proposed items of expenditure, and yet they aggregate into the millions. Among those items, appear, for the first time that we.

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have seen, an estimate of the cost of diverting the. sewers that now empty into the harbour at Point St.y Charles and opposite the Custom House. This large sum, over \$38,000, is not, we think, provided for inany of the estimates for the contemplated harbour improvements. On sanitary grounds that work is undoubtedly necessary. The same may be said of all the other works suggested by that department,-but the question still remains where is the money to come from ?

It is unfortunate that this whole matter is left over until the Legislature is in session. There will likely be discussion on and opposition to anything that is finally sent to Quebec for adoption. What the citizens have to consider is-will they accept a temporary measure of relief from a portion of the difficulties, or wait until a complete new charter is ready that will put the city's affairs on a sound basis--if such a one can be devised ?

These are questions that deserve the most serious consideration, and the development of the next few weeks in regard thereto will be scrutinized carefully.

We notice that the amount the City Council has finally decided to ask for authority to borrow is \$685,-000,-to cover old obligations and some new works.

LIFE INSURANCE RATES.

The meeting of life insurance managers held in Toronto at the close of last week fell somewhat short of full representation. Although naturally in accord with the object of the convention, a majority of the older companies gave it but indifferent countenance. As already pointed out in these columns, the low rate of mortality among our vigorous population-of whatever national origin its component parts-is not sufficient to offset the low rates of interest at which their investments can be made, and the companies are consequently looking about to provide for the difference in the reserve rate, all save one or two being still on a 4 to 41 basis. Some adjustment of loadings is being considered, but it is generally believed, especially by some of the lesser companies, that an increase in rates is within the limits of probability ere long. The next managerial quarterly meeting, at Hamilton in February, may determine this more definitely, although it is not likely any change will be decided upon till the annual convention, to be held in Montreal. The small amount per \$1,000-probably not exceeding an increase of 50 cents to a dollar-would not be burdensome or objectionable, at the same time that it may cross the line that separates from profits. But, as each policy is a special contract more or less, there should be no difficulty in securing a fair price for the article sold. The high rates of commission paid to solicitors are much more in need of adjustment, but this, it is to be feared, is impossible. Men of ability, as many of these must be-undoubtedly are-can always command their price, and any combined endeavour to curtail it must simply result in the payment of a salary in addition, as is done in some cases now. The example set by leading American companies is however a step in the right direction whatever the

mode of accomplishing it, and the time cannot be dista tant many years till the sagging rate of interest the world over must lead to a general advance in prices. Old investments are maturing; and these will not bew renewed at former rates. People have little objections to large borrowings, but interest is determined by competition as well as security .- As already intimated, the q British offices are not taking any part in the move-is ment. an the last of the state

e o se o si vere estate MUTUALITY OF INTERESTS.

In these days of strikes and counter-strikes, when British manufacturers here and there are beginning to view with ... dismay the inroads being made upon their long-time control ; of the world's markets by countries where strikes are unknown-when not a few capitalists are casting about them. how best they may retire from the contest altogether-it may. be timely to tender a word of caution to those in our own country who, though in a more limited way, are frequently troubled in their minds concerning their attitude and loyalty to their employers, are nevertheless as deeply interested so far as their own permanent welfare and that of their family is involved. The following extract from an article in a Philadelphia paper on the subject will be found worthy of consideration. It is headed "How to increase your wages." =

" Every thinker knows that the man who would succeed must do more work than he gets paid for in every profession, and trade. We take it for granted that the man , who will's, do only twenty dollars' worth of work a week because his. salary is but twenty dollars will never get more than twenty dollars a week, for the simple reason that he has never shown his employer that he is worth more. We figure it that an employe who means to succeed has to do from ten to twenty per cent more work than he gets actual pay for. This he has a to do until he reaches a certain point, and having reached that point, he will find that by as much as his income has increased by so much has the demand for amount and intensity & of his labour diminished. To put this theory into figures, we will say that a boy who received three dollars a week should do four dollars' worth of work ; the boy receiving five dollars a week should do seven dollars' worth of work. When he gets to be a man and receives twenty dollars a week, he should do thirty dollars' worth of work ; a man'receiving thirty dollars should do forty dollars' worth of work." and so until, say, the salary reaches seventy-five dollars, and then the laborer can give himself somewhat of a rest-that is to say, about fifty dollars' worth of work will satisfy his? employer. Labor brings its market value, and is seldom overpaid, oftener underpaid. It is the experience, the know how, that brings the money." e de la composition de la and goal again <u>-</u>stepar Edian

BAD PAYS.

------contenting of the state of the state Contenting of the States of the states "A Reader" asks us for the name of the "worst payming town." Unfortunately this is contrary to law. There are men in the city who shelter themselves from the opprobrium, attaching to the character of "bad pay" by a fair outside, an extreme regard for what the tailor and hatter make. There are many of these who are given up as hopeless of late, and yet "Solomon in all his glory" could not outshine" them in raiment. Some of them, however, especially one or two "Lilies of the field," make some show of "toil" and "spin," and these find that the steps worn smooth by they patient collector do not last forever. One of them sings, and one of his refrains is many province of a state of Al verene will with the "Men may come, and men may going at 3: 40 form and the see a But I, go on forever," then add the desite hereos

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Like the babbling brook he takes no heed of time, the frequent humble visitor may "take it out" that way. "The law's delay'' affects him not. When times are better these debtors could be coaxed or bullied into paying in the longrun, but now, when it has become rather the fashion, as in older countries, to keep the tailor, the bootmaker; the hatter and the haberda her in a continually half anxious frame of mind, the indifference of these street ornaments has become provoking beyond all endurance. " Base is the slave that pays" says "honest lage," and the unction would appear to be largely applied of late. Contrasted with these parasites are the great majority of our business and professional men, men who take their cue from the "Village Blacksmith" who 🕖

> " Looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man,

rather than from the wily plotter in Othello. Hear one of these showy wights explain the noise in his office caused by the fiftieth visit of the commission or otherwise collector, and one would suppose him the absolute victim of oppression or of a desire to obtain money contracted for by dishonest means. How such men are tolerated in decent company is a wonder only to those who do not remember or recognize how much value there is in the oft-quoted remark that "One-half the world does not know how the other half lives." The cases were not so reprehensible perhaps, were it not that the poor and needy are often the victims of such characters. The wash-woman, the music-teacher, the small shoemaker, the hand-to-mouth trader or workman, even the newsboy, all know them; but these do not haunt clubs, do not wear tall hats or diamond rings, or valuable fur coats, and therefore do not readily count for much in making for the reputation of a man where he is vulnerable. A blacklist of such characters should be privileged, but it would not be generally popular from a professional point of view, however it might redound to the benefit of the small trader who is too often imposed upon by externals in granting credit.

INSURANCE REPORT FOR 1896.

The complete Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended the 31st December, 1896, is to hand in its characteristic blue dress. It contains in its 640 pages more than the usual amount of information, but as the subject has been treated from time to time according as the interim and preliminary reports reached us, we can but refer to its general value here as a text book for insurance companies and editors.

LARGE CARGO OF OATS.

The carrying capacity of the new 400-foot ships which are entting such a prominent figure in lake marine business of late. was shown a few days ago when the steel steamer "George Stephenson" took on a cargo of 323,250 bushels of oats at South Chicago. The "Stephenson" is one of the Bessemer Steamship company's fleet, and is well adapted for a cargo of light grain, being the widest boat on the lakes, though not as long as some others by about twenty foot. When the hatches were battened down as the steamer was towed down the Calumet, her hold was completely filled with oats. This load, weighing 6,187 net tons, only caused the steamer to draw sixteen feet six inches aft, and a'few inches less forward. It is claimed that with a heavier cargo she could have loaded deeper with the existing stage of water on the lakes. The cargo was consigned to elevator at Buffalo, to be carried to New York. The cargo exceeds by 5,000 bushels any provious oat cargo, and in weight almost reached the cargo of 6;307 net tons of iron ore held by the schooner "Amagon." The former banner oat cargo was loaded into the steamer "Crescent City." In freight the "Stephenson" was paid at the rate of 114 conts per bushel, or \$4,010 for the cargo.

UNIQUE ACCIDENT INS. CASE.

A case, probably the first of the kind in accident assurance, is now coming before the courts. A heavy citizen, in stooping to pick up something fallen on his fluor, fell backward, and in his struggle to recover, injured himself beyond the power of the doctors. The case of "Uncle Toby " was mild to this one.

THE CASHIERING OF LT. COL. STRATHY.

The strict military discipline which has made such soldiers in England, Germany and-during the early and middle career of the First Napoleon-in France, would appear to be intolerable to some few of those on this side of the ocean who never smelt powder. But carpet-knights have existed in all ages, from the days when Hotspur expressed his disgust at the popinjay; and blunders will continue to be made ; yet, as in the celebrated military blunder which the world is still talking about after a lapse of over forty years, obedience is the first duty of the soldier-

> " Theirs not to reason why-Theirs but to do or die,— Noble Six Hundred."

There can be little doubt who is responsible for the regrettable "blunder," surrounding the order which deprives Lt.-Col. Strathy of his military rank.

BUSINESS VICISSITUDES.

W. R. Boyce, clothing, St. Mary's, has called a meeting of creditors for to-morrow-S. K. Stewart, cigars, London, is offering to compromise at 50 cents in the dollar-The bankrupt stock of J. R. Jaynes, of Alvinston, has been sold to McLean & Co., of Ridgeton, at 68 cents in the dollar. The stock was valued at \$11,830.95-George R. Buckham, formerly of Toronto, and now of Minneapolis, Minn., has made an assignment to E. R. C. Clarkson. The estate is a small one-Jas. Stanton, grocer, Port Dalhousie, has assigned to M. McGuire-Louis Kamensky, dry goods, Digby, N.S., is offering to compromise at 40 cents.

Wm. Carter, mfr. overalls, Toronto, is offering to compromise at 10 cents in the dollar. Carter has been established in Toronto several years both as a commission merchant and manufacturer. In the past he made some money, but for the last few years, owing to keen competition and closely cut profits, he appears to have gone behind. Carter invested pretty largely in property in a ranch in the NorthWest; and his means are locked up to some extent.

A deficit of about \$11,000 is shown in the estate of James Tierney & Son, general storekeeper of Arnprior. The statement shows liabilities of \$21,000 and assets of \$10,000, the latter consisting principally of stock and book debts.

-ONE of the cleverest little volumes of the day bears the title of "Tim & Mrs. Tim," issued by the Toronto News Co. Every club or lodge member, especially if married, will appreciate the manner in which the actors in the sketch are brought to their senses, the result of their separate pursuit of evening amusement.

JAS. RICHARDSON & SONS' grain elevator, Kingston, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Insurance on building, \$8,500; insurance on grain, \$35,000. There was a large quantity of grain in storage, and there will be some salvage, the extent of which is at present not known.

-A PAPER saddle is one of the latest novelties in the English bicycle business. The papier-mache is susceptible of receiving a very high-grade enamel finish, which can be cheaply renewed. -An unofficial estimate places the wheat yield of New South Wales at 11,000,000 bushels, and it is anticipated that the probable surplus of wheat from Australasia will be 5,000,000 bushels.

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BUSINESS CHANGES

QUEREO-Julius W. Bishop, general store, Bishops Crossing, commenced business; O. A. Bishop, general store, Bishops Crossing, commenced business; N. N. Walley & Co., general store, Bishops Crossing, succeeded by J. W. Bishop 'Hunger-' ford & Cook, general store, Granby, commenced business; Ephrem Dionne, butcher, Montreal, dead ; Dorais & Dobbin, electricians, Montreal, dissolved, John Dorais & Leon G. Dorais continues strips come business of Couversul dry general Ephrem Djonnë, butcher, Montreal, dead.; Dorais & Dobbin, electricians, Montreal, dissolved, John Dorais & Leon G. Dorais continuing, style same; Delage & Gauvreau, dry goods, Quebec, commencing businëss; Isodore Poirier, carpentor, St. Canute, dead; H. Desmarchais, hotel, &c., Coto des Neiges, succeeded by F. Dufresne, Jr.; Brosseau & Co., mfrs. vinegar, Montreal, dissolved; Charron & Perrault, mfrs. stoves, Montreal, new co-partnership; M. Dube & Co., tins, &c., Montreal, Miss Ann F McGuinniss sole owner; Dubreuil & Masse, mfrs. agents, Montreal, new co-partnership; Globe Woollen Mills Co. Ltd., Montreal dissolved; T. Lafortune & Co., millinery, Montreal, Theo. Tellier dit Lafortune sole owner; S. G. Marchand, founder, St. Paul, L'Hermite, dead; People's Bank of Halifax, Danville, opened branch; Morin & Frere, contractors, Malsonneuve, dissolved; J. Brodsur & Co., dry goods, Montreal, Hyman Adler sole owner; T. F. G. Foisy & Son, mfrs. planos, &c., Montreal, Thos. F. G. Foisy sole owner; Hemond & Viau, gent's furnishings, dissolved; Jubilee Clothing Mfg. Co., Montreal, Hyman Adler sole owner; Tester & Co., mfrs. confectionery, Montreal, special partnership; Letourneau & Co., St. Henri, Oscar H. Letourneau, M.D., sole owner; Savery & Denis, sash & door factory, dissolved; M. Reguiere & S. Lavergne, bakers, Shawenegan, new co-partnership; Laurentide Flour & Provision Co., Three Rivers, commenced business.

menced business. ONTARIO-Riddell & Phillips, general store, Hyndford, com-menced business; Miss Jane McGregor, milliner, Maxville, re-tiring from business; W. J. McVelgh, blacksmith, Perth, com-menced business; Statten & Shook, flour mill, Springfield on Credit, giying up business; L. E. Kraus, tailor, Baden, out of business; Ruttan & Co., general store, Bowmanville, quit busi-ness; Jno. Harmor, blacksmith, Carlingford, moved to Fullerton and succeeds T. Muxworthy; Cornell & Son, furniture, Goderich, style now A. W. Cornell; Morphy & Baker, real estate, brokers, &c., Grimsby, dissolved, Morphy continues; Thos. Lawry & Son, pork packers, Hamilton, Thos. Lawry doad; Hilliard & Gilkin-son, hotel, Rat Portage, dissolved, Gilkinson retiring; A. H. King, mfr. soda water, Stratford, succeeded by G. H. Wilkinson; John Weismiller, eider and chopping mill, Wellesley, sold out chop-ping mill; Jno: Fitzgerald, hotel, Almonte, out of business; Pat-terson & Thom, drygoods, Almonte, comunenced business; R. C. Wilson Co., drygoods, Almonte, C. O. Wilson only member sold out; Mrs. Biddlecombe, jeweller, Clinton, succeeded by A. J. Gregg; T. F. Robinson, general store, Dutton, sold out to W. M. Berry; Jas. Taylor, blackemith, Langton, quit business; T. L. Willis, general store, Malvern, sold out to H. Willis; Mrs. A. Gressler, hotel, Mildmay, sold out to G. Herringer: Paul & Ming, undertakers, Napauee, added stationery aud smallwares; Peter Dill, grocer, Sealorth, added drygoods; Milton Carr, general store, Trout Creek, sold out to Soxsmith & MoEachern.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Le Roi Furnishing House, Rossland, style now Le Roi Furnishing and Tailoring Store; W. G. Hep-worth & Co., drugs, Grand Forks, sold out to Goodeve Broa.; R. H. Walsh, fruit, &c., Kaslo, out of business; Booth, fruit, &c. Nelson, dissolved, Thos. Booth continues; McMahon, Wallace & Co., hotel, Sifton City, dissolved, McMahon & Crossan conti-nuing; Alexandor & Erickson, hotel, Slocan City, succeeded by Little & Erickson; Marvin & Tilton, hardware, Victoria, sold out to Wm. B. Fraser & Co.; R. J. McIntosh, shoes, Chilli-wack, removed to Fairview; Furrer & Lambert, physicians, Kamloops, dissolved; Hall, Ross & Co., flour, mill, Victoria, advertise property for sale, closing out business; advertise property for sale, closing out business

N.-B.-Hastings & Co.; drugs, St. John, new co-partnership registered; Dani. Hayes, grocer, St. John, dead;

Nova Scotia-C. L. McLeod, crockery, etc., Amherst, succeeded by McLeod, Moore & Co., ; Moore & Co., teas, etc., Amherst, succeeded by McLeod, Moore & Co.; L. A. Sponagle, shipbuilder, Liverpool, moved to Portland, Me.; Calkin & Shaffshipbuilder, Liverpool, moved to Portand, Me.; Calkin & Shaff-ner, hardware, Middleton, dissolved, business continued by T. P. Calkin under style T. P. Calkin & Co. as branch of Kentville business; Wm. Reeves, carriages, Stellarton, out of business; M. D. McLeod, grocer, North Sydney, sold out to E. E. Moore; Kempton & Canfield, general store, Wallace, new co.-partner-ship; J. A. McDonald, blacksmith, Sherbrooke, dead.

MANITOBA-W. H. Rodgers, general store, removed to York-ton; C. W. Glmby, lunber, Cartwright, sold out to R. T. Stead & Son; S. Shannon, hardware, Regina, dead; Fryer & Hollo-way, insurance agents, Selkirk; dissolved-Holloway(retiring; S. J. Adair, jeweller, Gladstone, starting; Mrs. Ivey, general store, Glensmith, opening; H. Mawilinney, furniture, Hartney, commenced business.

and self such the LEGAL STRECORD, who will be our wild with the met of the Week ended Dec. 1, 1897, aup The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards, (Montreal, from \$175; and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale for sum-

of \$550 and upwards, as taken from the public records! alt will be understoud that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defences may exist in cases of writs, &c., 1st class Writs cover sums over \$1,000; 2d class, over \$400 to \$1,000; 3d class, over \$200 to \$400:

WRITS ISSUED PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Nov. 24.

Coaticooke—Mack & Birmingham vs W. P. Burk et al. 2d classs Dunham Tp—A. E. Quackenboss vs J. A. Labomborbe et al, \$2,956.

Malone's-W. Moore vs Three Rivers H. P. & L. Co. Ltd. (dis-

Brush vs II. Rathi, \$200, I. II. Brown vs II. lach, \$1,000.
St. Andrew -F. W. May et al vs Dme. E. A. Juvett......
Sherbrooke-Banque Nationale vs Jos. Dodier et al.....
Stoke-B. A. Land Co. vs Jas. Belanger..... 755 1,822

Nov. 26.

- Mov. 20.
 Montreal—H. Barbeau et al esql. vs O. Bernier, \$4,292; Birbeck Invest. Security Sav. Co. vs A. N. Brabant, 1st class; Dme, A. Findlay vs J. Findlay, \$1,030; Intercolouial Coal Min-ing Co. vs A. Goulet, \$384; A. Masson et al vs E. Globen-sky et al, 1st class; G. Hodges vs J. A. Gordon, 2d class; C. Renaud vs P. Labelle, \$495; A. R. Angers et al vs O. Lafortune, 2d class; W. M. Blaiklock vs W. Wallack, \$1,000; G. S. Cantlie vs W. Wallack, \$1,000; J. S. Ibbotson vs W. Wallack, \$1000.

Nov 29.

ist class. St. Magdalene, R-Birbeck Invest. Sec. & Sav. Co. vs A. N. Brabant, \$8,535. St. Rose-C. Renaud vs Philias Labelle.....

495 Nov. 30.

Levis -E. Roberge vs L'Association de Secours et d'Assurance

Dec. 1. dates

Ascot-L. Cyr vs Louis Cyr, Jr. Montreal-F. R. Alley vs E. A. Baynes, \$522; G. Tousignaut vs P. Carreau, 8d. class J. R. Henderson vs A. Charlebols, \$851; T. Robertson Co. vs H. Creed, \$226; W. Strahan et al vs J. Dick, Jr., 8d. class; L. Z. Pouliot vs J. L. Dozols, \$200, \$200 & \$200; Union Bank vs T. W. Foster, \$268; Möl

bessensis Bank vs J. T. Hubt, \$277; L. Z. Poullot vs G. H.
stro-Kennedy et al. \$200; Dominion Lime Co. vs B. T. Kirk.
a house et al., \$481; Hon. J. H. Haggart et al vs E. A. Langelois et al, ist class; S. Beaudoin et al vs Dme. C. M. Lapierre, \$224; W. D. Shaw et al vs E. Leblanc et al, \$189;
J. R. B. Smith et al vs C. Leduc, \$187; L. Cousineau vs C. J. R. B. Smith et al vs C. Leduc, \$187; L. Cousineau vs C. J. R. B. Smith et al vs C. Leduc, \$187; L. Cousineau vs C. M. Lapierre, \$244; W. D. Shaw et al vs A. Metivier et vir, \$971;
W. Larose vs A. Martin, \$175; L. H. Pelletier vs J. A. Ouellette, \$448; A. Lefebvre vs A. Renaud, \$303; N. Perovite deait vs E. W. Summerville, 1st class; Dme; S. A. Gloson vs Vs K. G. Treborne, 2d class; M. Rudolpha vs F. Wallace; Quebec-J. S. Budden vs Alf. Rochon..... \$195. Pointe Claire—L. Cousineau vs Cyriac Legault..... Point Fortune—F. Gagnon & Fils vs W. Williamson.... St. Adelphe—Rev. J. B. Grenier vs L. Gervais et al.... Stanstead—C. A. Jenkins vs J. B. House...... Westbury—B. A. Land Co. vs O. Lepitre..... 1.758\$8,495. 1,429 846 874 477 WRITS ISSUED, ONT. 6-12 11 14 Nov. 24. \$800. AND LO DOG Nov. 26. Nov. 29. Bowmanville-W. H. Joness vs Sarah A. & Wm. Bowman, \$5,000. Kinloss Tp-J. Gentles vs Jno. Pollock et al...... Kinloss Tp-J. Gentles vs Jno. Pollock et al...... Kinloss Tp-J. Gaunt et al vs Wm, McDonald....... Kincardino Tp-J. Gentles vs Wm. Pollock et al..... 501 666 742 720 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.B. Fairville-W. H. Hanson & Sons, grocers, W. H. Hanson for, \$307. Nov. 30. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

All S. H. W. S. W. Dec. 1.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, QUEBEC.

Nov. 24.

Nov. 26. 11

Cheneville—J. A. Robitaille agt Hercule Chene. 538 Montreal—Dme. Flora Fisher agt Jesse Joseph, Jr..... 1,665 N.Dr de Grace—J. Monette agt Jos. Cardinal. 500 538 · galimon gabricant in mar in looper the others. Nov. 29. of the

Montreal-Hon. L. F. R. Masson et al, esql. agt J. Cadoret, \$4,110; O. Chevalier vs Philibert Dalpe et al, \$1,281; Sang-ther & McCualg vs Jas. J. Hayes, \$289. . outstand ge to algo a state of the second sta

1.11

Nov. 26. Nov. 29. Ameliasburgh—Margt. Huffman agt J. B. Philips..... Camden Tp—Eleanor E. Youmans agt Jno. Youmans.... Perth—Jos. Milligan agt Thes. Moffatt..... 317 468 600 Toronto-H. M. Grange et al agt R. S. Sutton et al 800 Nov. 80. Ottawa—S. M. Bull agt J. E. Tweedy..... Tyendinaga—B. M. Britton agt Peter Naphin..... 549 2,005 Dec: 1. 881

9,688 1,122 414 890 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, B.C.

Dec. 1.

Vancouver-Mah Hong, merchant, for \$978; \$733 & \$945

Nov. 24.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.S.

Nov. 24.

Nov. 24.

Hamilton-Carl Blaase & wife to Grant-Lettridge Brew. Co., \$1,529.

Murray-T. W. & W. Simpson to Canada P. L. & S. Co.	1.565
Orillia-Patk, & Margt, Finn to G. A. Woods	1.451
Robinson Tp-Geo. Morris to P. Morris	2.018
Strathroy-W. F. Fawcett & wife to E. Rowland	1.023
Stouffville-Mrs. Fred. Spofford to J. Macdonald & Co.	2.040
Toronto-J. C. Brady to L. Reinhardt, \$3,000 ; Jas. Morr	ison to
to M. W. Morrison, \$2,086.	
The second	

York Tp-Mrs. Helen A. Loney to Cosgrave Brew. Co., 1:000

800 1,546 672 2,185

and a long to be at the pair and by the president

. 871

St. Marthe-J. Fletcher agt Arthur Berthlaume 8.075 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, ONTARIO.

> Nov. 24. • :

Rossland-R. T. Brown agt Edwd. Hewitt. 2,919

Nov. 80.	
Brantford-J, A. Johnson to G. H. Stevens \$1,000 & \$1,000	1
Hamilton—Martha Walsh to W. T. M. Crowther, Jr 800	
Howick Tp-Anson Dulmage to G. Brown 2,179	
Kingston-And. McHuham to T. Boyd	1
Novar-Wm, Salter to A. M. D. Shaw	
Outawa-a, 1, fand to be of oughout first first first first	4
Smith's Falls—W. G. Allan to J. A. Allan	
Hynes to O'Keefe Brewing Co., \$1,861; Thos. McGuire to	
O'Keefe Brew. Co., \$3,837.	1
Dec. 1.	1
Albemarle Tp-Edwd. Brooks to G. W. Ames & Co 5,000	1
Burlington-W. J. Walsh & wife to W. T. M. Crowther, Jr., \$800.	1
Ingersoll-W. L. & Esther Cameron to Brown Bros 8,700	
Sturgeon Falls-E. L. Brennan to Bank of Hamilton 73,745	1
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, B.C.	
Dec. 1.	
Trail-Kootenay Brewing, Malting & Distilling Co. Ltd. \$1,607	
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N. W T.	1
Dec. 1.	
Winnipeg-G. Thomas to D. R. Dingwall \$ 755	
BILLS OF SALE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	
Nov. 29.	
Toronto-Mrs. Jos. Lennox to M. A. Boake	
Nov. 30.	
Ottawa-Emelie Leblanc et al, exrs to T. Lemay 7,500	
Toronto-J. H. Sproule to Nourse & Co 650	
BILLS OF SALE, B.C.	
Dec. 1.	
Nakusn-W. J. McMillan, R. J. Hamilton & R. J. McMillan,	

merchants for, \$6,506. BILLS OF SALE, N.B.

Nov. 24. • Campbellton-W. G. Fraser, tailor, &c. for \$1,200 BILLS OF SALE, N.S.

Nov. 24.

Weymouth-Wm. Webber, dry goods, &c. for

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Extensive improvements are being made to the building occupied by Parrish & Lindsay at Brandon.

Considerable building is going on at Douglas, Man., among others a new store for Dr. W. A. Thomson.

The Massey Harris Company have begun the erection of a large warehouse, 26 x 70, with a ten foot annex, on their property at Manitou, Man.

A. J. Crighton, the well-known tea importer, of Portage la Prairie, says the Winnipeg Price Current, is adding to the lines of goods that he carries in stock, and expects to open out soon in all lines of wholesale grocery.

The C.P.R. company intend to construct a first-class hotel under the shadows of the Crow's Nest Pass as soon as the railway is completed. The hotel will be, close to the Crow's Nest Lake and not far from the medical springs, and will be as great a source of attraction as a health resort as even Banff Hotel in the National Park in Alberta had been .- Golden Miner.

The Royal Hotel, Guelph, has been leased for five years to Mr. John Henderson. He will fit up two extra sample rooms. The hotel will be repainted and refitted throughout, so as to make it one of the most attractive hotels in the west.

The Lachute and St. Andrews Ry. owned by the Atlantic and Lake Superior Ry. Co., is to be converted into electric and extended to Carillon where it will connect with the Carillon & Grenville line.

The T. Eaton Company of Toronto, it is stated, are negotiating for the purchase of a property on Sparks street, Ottawa, with a view to erecting a large departmentel store there.

Another big hotel is projected for Ottawa, this one to be erected probably at the southeast corner of Queen and O'Connor streets. Well-known local capitilists are interested.

H. H. Peacock, tailor, Fort William, has purchased a lot, on which next spring he intends to erect a two-story brick building.

The Sherbrooke Street Ry. Co., it is said, will extend its line, to Little Magog lake next summer. In this connection Messrs. R. N. Arkley & Son will construct a dam at a point below Magog. to develop supplemental power for the company.

St. John, N.B. will probably add to its fire equipment by pur. chasing an extension ladder.

There is some prospect of Minnedosa, Man. being illuminated by electricity shortly. The parties who are making arrangements will put a dam across the river about a mile above the town to furnish the necessary power.

The St. John, N.B. city council has authorized an issue of \$125,000 debentures on account of the west side wharves. The council is considering also a recommendation to lay a new 18inch water main from Spruce lake to Carleton, in order to give the west side a better water supply, and also to provides water for a pulp mill, which it is proposed to erect. The cost is estimated at \$90,000.

The Winnigeg water works by-law has been passed, authorizing the City Council to raise \$100,000 to construct a system of water works to be owned and controlled by the city.

The Perth Water Works Company on Dec. 1st took over the incandescent light system. They propose extending the service.

The importance of Russia as a market for agricultural machinery is shown in the last British Consular report from St. Peters-! burg. The Russian Government has recommended the entire abolition of the duties on some agricultural implements, a reduction on others, and the free importation into Russia during the next five years of certain machines not made in the country, such as sheaf binders, steam plows without engines, compound thrashing-machines, hay-scatterers, sorters with spiral cylinders, potato-sorters, cream-separators, brickmaking-machines, manurespreaders, horse-rakes, &c., and, further, that agricultural machines and implements newly invented and in use abroad be also allowed to be imported free of duty into Russia during the next. five years.

Seventy-five thousand dollars is proposed to be spent in mod-; ernizing the City Hali-On roads and sewers the following sums \$690,000 during next year, \$240,000 in 1899 and \$240,000 in 1900-The Water Department's absolute requirements for permanent works will incur an expenditure of \$1,955,072 during the next, five years-The Market Committee asks for \$44,298 for repairs to the different city markets-Parks and Ferries require \$2,250;----; Ten thousand dollars for repairs to the Civic Hospital, \$25,000 for a new morgue and \$10,000 for scavenging are also wanted.

-- A contract is being given out by M. S. Foley, of the JOURNAR OF COMMERCE, for the erection of a block of six houses, stone, and brick, on Greene Avenue, Westmount, Montreal.

A new modern hotel will be erected in Brockville, on the corner of King and Home streets. The plans which are now being prepared are understood to call for a four-storey structure. into which all the modern hotel features are to be introduced, including marble floors, marble dados, commodious offices, sample rooms, dining-rooms, etc., and which will be heated and lighted in the best manner possible. 1

The Hamilton City Council will give the Heinze Pickle Co. of Pittsburg, Pa., exemption from taxation for ten years, water at 5 cents per 1,000 gailons, and the necessary sewer connectious. free site has also been secured to bring the company to the Ambitious City.

The Abbott Bros. Foundry will go to Kingston. The electors are to be asked to ratify a bonus of \$50,000. For the Abbott-Bros. will erect buildings then and put in a plant worth \$200, 000. 1. Same Star Star Strate

A new brick veneer residence is being erected in London, Ont. for Mr. J. H. Vanstone.

Moore & Henry, architects, London, have taken out building permits for two new two-story brick residences. One of these will be erected for Mr. George Lovelace, sr., and the other will be built for Mr. W. J. Thompson.

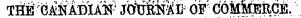
FIRE RECORD.

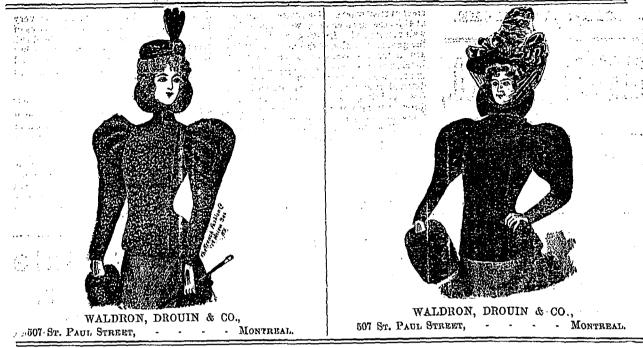
3177 List y Ka

Lawrence's tannery and Larrigan's 'factory at' Burtt's Corner; fifteen miles above Fredericton, N.B., have been burned down. Insured for \$5,500.

at we strend h The felt factory at the Government Indian Industrial school at: Qu'Appelle was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The loss is \$5,000. As the under the 21 of the sufficience a

The Merchants' Hotel, Brandon, has been badly damaged by fire. The building and contents are well covered by insurance.





El Padre Needles. 10 cents. /arsity, 5 cents.

812

The Best -→CIGARS⊱

that money, skill, and nearly half a century's experience can ndg SVI produce.

Made and Guaranteed by



Tinancial.

Thursday Ev'g., Dec. 2nd, 1897.

"The stock market has been fairly active and firm during the last few days. Canadian Pacific sold to 1325 sharos with 801/ lowest. The stock in London fell off 16 on the close to day. Montreal Street has been dealt in to the extent of 1718 shares, and is stoady. There has developed a good-sized run on Teronto Rly. the security leading the list in point of sales. North-West land has advanced to 55. a gain of 2 points since Monday last. Gas is steady and unchanged. Banks have been moderately deal the, Montreal recording 47 shares, at an average of 240, which, compared with same date last your, is an improvement of 13 points. The local money market is unchanged, call loans 316 to 4, and mercantile discounts 6 to 7 per cent. Exchange is steady. Beiween banks sixtles S%, S¼, domand bills 0% to 9%.

Brazilian Exchange for the week ending December 1st, is as follows :-

Nov.	25 Thanksgiving 26	g day. 7 1-16d
46	90	71/1
44	29	7 18-32d
46	80	7 9-32d
	1	

Below is the usual comparative record of sales for the week supplied by Messrs. Chas. Meredith & Co.

BANKS,	Shares,	Highest.	Lowest.	Average Last Year
Montreal	47	241 34	2391	227
Merchants,	10	1833	188%	1681
Molsons	3	200	200	182
Toronto.	15			
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Comm. Cable		182	182	1661/4
Can. Pacific1		81 🖌	S01/4	57
Gas	939	187%	186	185
M. S. R1	718	$187\frac{5}{8}$ 234	2331/2	2161/2
" (New Stock)	213	232	231	
Toronto St. Ry.,	270	85%	84.14	65
Bell Telephone	20	174	17216	160
Duluth Common.	25	3	31	41/2
Royal Electric	138	140 14	140	
Mont. Cotton Co.			141/81	125
Dom, Cotton Co	120	9534	94%	.90
Halifax Tm. Co.,,			1179	
Peoples He. &Lig.	875		š 40	
" Bonds.\$1	17.00	0 85	847	6
N. W. Land Pfd		55	513	
Dom. Coal Co			249	2
	475	109	105%	7
Merchants Cot. Co				

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thursday E'vg, Dec. 2nd, 1897.

Proparations for annual stock taking are common in many lines this week. Considerable jobblng business is being done in a hand-to-month way notwithstanding. Colloctions are reported fair, with fewer renewals. There is little fluctuation in staples from a week ago. Sugars are firm, beet in London recovering 93. Teas are quiet, with sellers sanguine of good sales in the future under form staples. Standard at \$2.75 to \$3. Cranberries fancy Nova Scotia dark, 58 per bbl; red. \$7.50, light, \$6.75. Almerla grapes bring from \$5.50 to \$7.25 per keg. Catawbas, 22 per basket. is being bought rather more freely on

18c. Cheese is dull, and little improvement is expected until the turn of the year, cable stands at 42s. 6d. Paints and oils are unchanged. There is considerable doing io glass, at the advance already reported Metals and hardware indicate similar conditions to last week. In the former there is a dearth of business usual when naviga. tion is closed, and in the latter what is doing is sorting up in character. Leather and hides continue firm. Shoe manufac-turers report a satisfactory amount of spring purchasing.

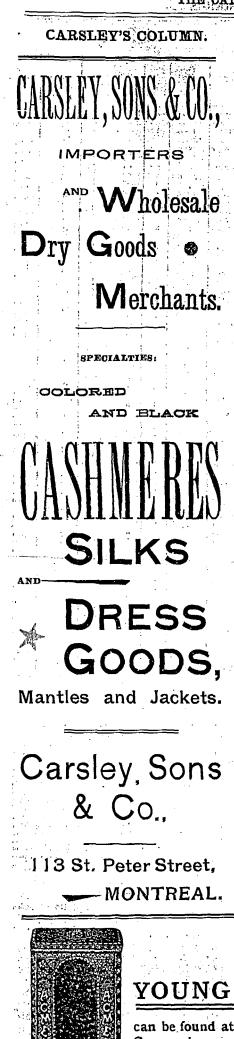
BUTTER AND CHEESE .- There is more life to the demand for butter. English advices state the market there is improved, and this is seen in shippers this week being disposed to pay 18c for creamery. being disposed to pay 18c for creamery. In a local way the demand for fine fall creamery is good at 18/2c. The stock of butter in Liverpool on the 1st inst. was 6,800 pkgs. There is very little doing in cheese, cable is unchanged at 42s 6d, stocks in Liverpool on 1st inst. were 129,-500, boxes. Finest Ontario September, made cheese is quoted at 81% October. made cheese is quoted at 3½ Cotober, 8½ c to 3¾ c, Finest Townships 8½ c, Quebec, October made 7½ c to 7¾ c.

FEED.-Ontario bran in bulk is selling steadily at \$10.50 per ton, Manitoba, \$11.50 in bags. Hay is easier, an excess of inferior quality being on offer at \$8 to \$8.50 per ton in car lots.

FLOUR AND MEAL .-... There continues to be a fair volume of buying on city account. Winter wheat patents are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5, straight roller, \$4.35 to \$4.40, bags, \$2.10 to \$2.20, Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.90 to \$5. There is more activity in oatmeal, but prices show no change. Rolled oats \$3.50 per bbl and \$1.70 per bag, Standard oatmeal, \$3.25 per bbl.

GREEN FRUITS .- Oranges are plentiful and soll as follows :- Jamaica \$3.50 per box, and \$7.75 per bbl. Florida oranges. 176s bring \$5.25 per box; fancy Mexican orangos, \$3.00. For lemons, there is a

GROCERIES .- The movement in sugars through jobbers is freer this week; but this is being bought rather more nearly on through pororis is they to small lots to export account, cables increasing limits to sis could be a start of the start of t



meet current wants. Granulated is quoted at 41%c, the advance of a week ago being well maintained. Existing conditions in the general situation of the market outside are much the same as at last writing, London beet is however steadler at 9s. No improvement is to be needed in terms the London beet is however steadler at us. No improvement is to be noted in teas, the demand from jobbers being limited to a few peddling lots. Sellers are not desirous to rush things in order to make trade, encouraged as they are by the firm-ness of advices from primal markets. Coffees are in increased demard, the low makes commission heavier sales. Coffees are in increased demand, the low values seemingly inducing heavier sales. The yield of the next Rio crop has been estimated at 2,500,000 bags, and the next Santos at 4,500,000 bags. Advices received this week from Rotterdam report an advance in desirable mild grades. The relative lowness of spices compared to those ruling abroad is a feature at the moment which some buyers are not over-looking, and in this connection the demand moment which some buyers are not over-looking, and in this connection the demand is brighter. Molasses is selling at 20c for Barbados. New Orleans advices suggest that values are working to a lower basis, Rice is in fairly active demand at firm prices. Reports from Japan are to the effect that the crop is fifteen per cent. short. From the South comes also bullish news, Dried fruits are active. The pack of London layers and cluster California raisins is reported to be unusually small this year. The market for nuts has not yet become busy, the Christmas trade demand as yet not having started. Con-cerning the salmon situation, the move-ment is slow for new stock, and will likely continue so until supplies of last season are worked off. There is an impression that with mackerel and codfish strong, salmon is good property at current quota-tions. England reports a big consumption for the season.

HARDWARE, --- There is little new to be said of this market, and for the most part this will be the case for some time to come. There is of course the usual sorting-up trade going on in skates, screws, hockey sticks and general sporting requisites, but the heavy goods branch is quiet. The position of Manilla hemp continues firm, in view of the higher values ruling abroad.

LEATHER.-More interest is being shown by manufactures but business of any importance has not transpired. Tanners are very firm and anticipate an advance. There is no change in hides. The Chicago market closed at 11c to 11% c for native steers, 10c to 104c for Texas, and 10%c for Colorados.

PAINTS AND OILS.—There is a moderate jobbing business going on, chiefly local. Turpentine is still quoted at 49c. Linseed Oil is in moderate request at 46c. for boiled. The advance in glass previously noted is maintained. Leads are reported firmer in England, but so far no alteration in values has taken place on this side, pure white at \$5.37½ per 100 pounds.

PRODUCE .-. The demand for eggs is steady at 20c for new laid, choice candled, 14c to 15c. The market for beans is quiet at 80c to 90c for prime, potatoes are selling in car lots at 50c to 60c per bag. Honey is slow at 10c to 11c for clover comb. Hops are quiet, last advices by cable indicate that the European market is very firm, with the late advance in prices of choice duality hops well maintained. London buyers, to all accounts, are giving English hops a decided preference and take. American stocks as sparingly as possible possible.

PROVISIONS The demand for small lots is fairly active. In the Liverpool Provision market heavy, and light, long cut; bacon are weaker and p. ices have declined 1s to 33s 6d for heavy, and 30s 6d. for, light. The stocks of provisions at Liverpool on the 1st inst. were, beef none, pork none, hams 7,300 hoxes, shoulder 1,800 boxes and 53,000 tierces lard. In Chicago pro-visions are easier, pork declined 50 at \$7.12½ December.

Trade Sale DRY GOODS, ETC.,

BY AUCTION.

The Subscribers will sell at their Salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 85 St. Peter Street, on

Thursday, the 9th, December

A complete and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to fall and winter trade; consisting of, in part, Blue and Black Cresidents, Black Clietts and Doeskins, Worsted Contings. Meltone, Beetle Twitle, Canvas, Black and Colored Casimeres, Flannels, Ladles' Corasts, Shawis, Kid Gloves and Mitts, Wooi Hose, Winter scatte, Tuques, Hand-kerchiefs, and a full assortment of Small Wares,

-also-50) pieces Lines Tablings (bleached and shalf bleached), 2,00) dozen Assorted Towels 300 pieces Dress Guods, Flannels, Velvets and Velveteens, etc., etc.

-also-

Millinery, Silk and Satin Ribbons, Flowers, Vel vets, Laces, Braids, Ornaments, etc.

Consignments of Ready-Made Clothing, Moc-casios, mitts and Glovee, Townships Socks and Mitts, 6 cases Knitted Goods and Hoslery, 1,300 dozen Shirts and Drawers. -also-

CASES BOOTS AND SHOES: Statis

—aleo— 5,000 PAIRS SKATES

The whole without any reserve, in lots to suit the trade.

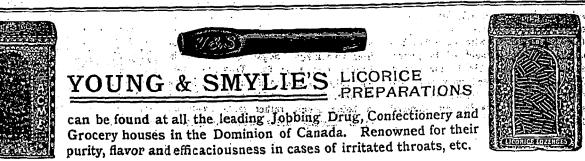
SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. BENNING & BARSALOU Auctioneers,

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph).

Токонто, Dec. 2, 1897.

The more seasonable weather has had a good effect on trade. Merchants generally report business good, and prices continue to rule firm. Groceries fairly active, with sugars, and dried fruits very firm. Trade in hardware is satisfactory with, good demand for seasonable goods. In dry goods the movement is rather better in heavy lines, while a good Christmas trade is reported in notions, fancy goods, furs, &c. Leather and boots and shoes met with fair demand. Remittances continue good.



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

SURETYSHIP.	 J. B. M. Solf and A. Solf and		STOCK	AND	BOND	8	ی ایر انداز انداز ایر وردیکید ایر انداز ویرامی انداز انداز انداز	÷	
only Company in Carada confining itself to this business.	NAMB.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-ap.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of	Per Cent Price Dec. 2. (Bid)	1.00 1.00
The GUARANTEE CO. of north america.	British North Am Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor Dominion Eastern Townships	40	4,856,666 6,000,000 500,000 1,500,000		1,600,000 108,000 1,500,000	3){ 3 5 & 1	Apl. Oct. June Dec May Nov	115 194	279 4 67 0 42 0 128 0
apital Authorized \$1,000,000 ald up in Cash. [no notes] - 304,600 escurces 1,250,000	Hamilton Hochelsga Jacques Cartier Merchante' Can Merchante' Halifar	100 100 100 25	1,500,000 1,250,000 160,000 2,00,000 5,000,000 6,000,000	1,250,000 996,410 \$,000,000 500,000 6,000,000	725,000 400,000 1,200,000 285,000 8,000,000	8% 4&1 8 4	Jan July June Dec June Dec June Dec June Dec June Dec Aug Feh	146 187 96 183	75 8 168 0 146 0 187 0 24 0
This Company is under the same experienced autgement which introduced the system to this ontluent over forty three years ago, and has since tively and successfully conducted the business to to estisfaction of its clients.	Montreal. Nationale New Brunswick.	200 200 100	1,200,000	1,500,0002,000,00012,000,0001,200,000500,0001,000,000	1,075,000 1,500,000 6,000,000 50,000 600,000 65,000	4801 5 8 6	Aug Feh April Oct June' Dec Jan July June Dec	199 238 57 249	183 0 180 0 99 5 476 0 17 4 249 0
Ver \$1,370,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers. Prosident and Managing Director: EDWARD RAWLINGS.	People's of N. B Quebec St. Stephen's Standard	100 150 100 100 50	1,000,000 1,500,000 180,000 2,500,000 200,000 1,000.000	1,500,000 180,000 2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000	1,065,000 120,000 600,000 45,000 600,000	4 3	June Dec Jan July June Dec April Oct June Dec	181 120	100 5 161 0 120 0
ice-Preeident,WM. J. WITHALf. Scretary and Treasurer, ROBERT KERR	Toronto Traders Union . Hallfax) Union Ville Maria	100 100 50 60	2,000,000 700,000 500,000 1,489,920 500,000	2,000,000 700,000 500,000 1,431,698 479,620	1,800,000 40,000 205,000 825,000 10,000	5 8 8 8	June Dec Jan July June Dec	229 85 123	86 5 229 0 85 0 61 5 60 6 88 0
SELKIRK CROSS, Q.C., Counset. WIDDELL & UOMMON, Auditors.	Agri, Sav. and Loan Co Bell Telephone Co Brit, Can, Loan & Inv. Co Britt, Mortg, Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Can, Calored Cot, Mills Co Can, Canded & Natl Lowico.	E0.	500,000 630,000 3,168,000 2,000,000 450,000 750,000	248,136 627,295 8,168,010 898,415 814,765 750 000	112,000 150,000 800,000 120,000 90,000 124,075	8 4?/。 3½ 3½	Apl Oct Jan July Jan Quarterly Jan July July Jan July	1731 <u>/4</u> 100	173 5 100 0
eavor Hall Hill, State MONTREAL. Montread Directors, Marillawiling, Win, J. Withall, B.S. Cloueton, or Hayne, Hartland S. Macdongall, E. C. Smitt, methalawright, Join Cassile & H. W. Cannon.	Gan Perm, Loan and Sav Can. Sav. & Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion J'elegraph Co	50 50 100 50 50	2,700,000 2,008,000 5,000,000 750,000 2,500,000 1,000,000	2,700,000 1,004,000 2,600,000 740,139 1,250,000 932,962 1,000,000 8,000,000	350,000 1,450,000 310,000 835,000 10,000	3% 3 8% 3 8	Oct Jan July Jan July June Dec Jan July July Dec Jan—Qtly Mar—Qtly	52 105 111 110 125 77 .130	17 5 12 0 55 0 55 0 125 0 38 5 65 0
INSOLVENT NOTICE,	Freehold Loan and Sav, Co., Freehold Loan and Sav, Co., Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav, and Loan Co	100 100 100 50 100	3,000,000 1,057,250 3,223,500 1,500,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 840,000	611,430 1,319,100 1,100,000 200,000 1,400,000 716,020	162,479 659,550 841,825 200,000 700,000 164,054	4 3% 4% 3%	May Nov June Dec Jan July Jan July Jan July Jan July	105 110 100 163 100	94 0 105 0 110 0 100 0 81 0 100 0
IN RE. DUFRESNE & MONGENAIS, MONTREAL Sale by Auction at the Store No. 221 St. mes Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, 7th	Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banklog and Loan Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Lond and Ont, Inv. Co Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co. Montreal Telegraph Co	100 50 50 100 100 40	700,000 5,000,000 679,700 2,750,000 1,500,000 2,000,000	674,381 700,000 659,050 559,000 875,000 2,000,000	145,000 410,000 74,000 160,000 111,000	4 8 8% 3	Jan July Mch Sey Jan. July Jan July Jan July Jan—Qtly —	95 102	112 0 47 5 51 0 92 0 50 0
scomber, 1897, at 11 o'clock, of the assets under: Stock of Choice Groceries Imported :	Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotion Co Merchants Mifig Co	40 50 100 100	2,500,000 1,800,000 1,400,000 600,000	2,497,704 1,800,000 1,400,000 600,000	600,000	6 4 4	April Oct May Nov March-Qtly Feb Aug	16754 23354 14155 180	72 0 74 9 116 7 141 1 130 0
ines, Liquors and Cigars, about \$13,420.81 Fixtures and Empties	Ont. Lean and Deb. Co People's Losn and Dep. Co. Real Fet. Losn Co Richelieu and Ont. New Go.	100 50 50 60 100	500,000 466,800 2,000,000 600,000 581,000 1,350,000	500,000 314,336 1,200,000 600,000 374,720 1,850,000	800,000 190,000 470,000 115,000 50,000 250,000	8 8 9 9	Mch Sep Jan July Jan July Jan July Jan July Jan July	132xd 123 42 6)	132 (61 5) 21 0 80 00 107 0
\$17,863.81 'Goods in bond - \$3.827.87 Book Debts, per list, about - 21,001.57	Toronto Electric Light Co Toionto Street Railway U. Ja Loan and Sav. Co Werter: Can. Loan and Sav. Western L'an & Trust Co Windsor Hotel	100 100 50 50 50	500,009 6,000,000 1,095,400 3,000,000 2,201,200	699,020 1,500,000 561,721	20,000 S'mi-An'l 260,000 770,000 52,000	3	Quarterly July July June Dec	1354 854 95 120 98	195 25 85 50 47 00 60 00 49 00
CNNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.	OUR BUSINESS D	IRECT	FORY.	TLA		·····	NAME.	Риор. о	
KENT & TURCOTTE, 97 St. James Street, Montreal.	CANNED GOODS, FRUIT Trenton, Ont Log Cabin Bra SCALES	ind, -	ETABLE. Miller &	Co Lon	AILTON, do ERSOLL, DBAY, DON, do WENAM,	· / / · / · / · / · / · / · / · / · / ·	- The Royal, St. Nicholas, M Atlantic House Benson House, The Tecumeeh, Grigg House, Tremont House		Smyth
ney easy with call loans ruling at 4 per at and prime commercial paper dis- inted at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange	Superior Qua Montreal Corner St. Paul and St. STREET CARS, OMNIE WAGGONS	Peter S		yfe PAR PET SAR STO	ANEE, AWA. IS. BRBORO, NIA, UFFVILLE,	Th A Ti	Benson House, The Tecumsch, Crigg House, remont House, raisley House, raisley House, e Russell, Kani rlington Hotel, the Oriental, be Belchamber, Jueen's Hotel, The Queen's, Mc illbert House,	E. A. Do y & St. Ja John E Graham John Bu - J. G. M	aland Bros. ickley
irmer. Stocks more active and higher many, cases. Latest stles: -Bank of mmerce 134, Toronto 220, Ontario 1001, rthwest Land pr. 5434, C.P.R. 80%, ble 18132, Toronto Electric 18514, Tele-	Belleville, Ont. St. C THE HUB RESTA . S. Hewitt Queen St. Cl	barles URAN	& Pringie T.		ONTO, Iton, Ont. BIDGE, DEGE, DEGE,	. 7	Che Queen's, Mc ilbert House, fansion House, Fhe Crawford, Oxford, QUEBEC.	Gaw & Wi T. H. Ble Thos. Be Cooney & Chas. A.	2 Son
one 173%, Western Assurance 1681%, tish America 127, Toronto Ry. 85%. Burring: &c	HOTEL DIREC			— Мон — Que	TREAL, 7 do do bro, -	The St	Lawrence Hall Windsor Botel, Balmorel, A	, Henry E W. S. W . Arch. W	logan eldon Velsh
ady." Choice Folls are quoted at 14 15c, and pound rolls at 16 to 18c. ge rolls choice 15 to 16c, and in- or lots 10 to 12c. Creamery is quiet h tub quoted at 18c and rolls at 1812	Price of admission to this D sinnum, ONTARIO, FLAOE. BROCHVILLY, The St. Lawrence J BELLEVILLS, Huffman Hon (Jack Kul	PROI IBIL, AI	janat bre Na ser ba Na ser ba	HAIM	PRI	NO T	VA SCOTIA, The Halifax, L. E Ictoris Hotel,	Iesslein & Geo. R.	Sona Dupe
QLO Roma stoudy with any 1 1 1	(late Kyle Reimont, Dundas, Distribution, Distribution, Content Conten	9. s		11.	do do	NEW	Deen's Hotel, Hotel Davies Revene, BRUNSWICK,		rown rown

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1897,

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of A rticle.	Wholesale			
Boots and Shoes. Brozans or Coborga Split Baimorals Buff " or Congress Split Boots Split Boots Split Boots Feit Boots, haif fox Feit Boots, haif fox Split Batts or Bals Kip Pebbled or Buff Bals Pebbled Buff Buff Glazed Buff Buft Mens' Calf, Bals. Cong or Butt. Goody " Tan Ruesia Calf, Bals. Cong or French Pat. Calf or Ensmel Lee Ladlee' Glaze Dong, Butt. and Bals., Go	0 90 1 10 0 90 0 100 0 90 100 10 1 20 0 95 100 0 90 100 10 1 25 10 125 0 0 100 10 1 25 10 175 10 125 0 0 100 10 2 75 150 175 1 0 125 0 123 210 2 75 150 175 1 10 130 217 5 20 0 full 24 2 50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Brooms. Spec. A Rose 4 varn. hand heavy. Parsy 4 " " medium Thistie 4 " " " " Map Leaft A d stgs. " B 4 " stained Shamrock A 4 "varn han " B 4 " stained Datsy A 3 stgs varn handled" Tallip No. 18 stgs " " " 2 9 " " Curling 4 " Ship. Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carboile Cryst medi. Aloes, Cape. Alum. Borax, ztis. Borom. Potass Camphor. Eng. Ref oz. ck " " Ref Rings Citric Acid Copperas, par 100 lbs. Cream Tartar. Speom Saits. Gyocaria	1 1 1 1 5 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	Heavy Chemicais. Bisexting Powder. Bise Virtol	0 27 0 29 0 08 0-10 19 0 10 0 15 0 10 0 15 2 00 2 50 1 50 -1 75 0 70 1 00 0 044 0 054 5 00 60 00			
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Coods. \$ C. \$ C. Lobsters. 9 50 11 00 Sardines. 2 7 00 13 00 Canadian Sardines. 4 00 5 00 Markerel. 1 50 0 00 Jalmon 1 10 2 07 Olainis, 1-ib tins, per doz. 1 80 160 Oysters 1 80 160 Tomakces, 28. per doz. 1 80 160 Oysters 1 80 160 Peaches, 2.10. yellow 1 50 175 Strawborriee, Pres d 2s 1 67 200 Raspberriee 2s. 1 67 200 Princapplee 8-16 tin, p.doz 20 20 00 Granges 2.10. tins, p.doz 1 45 1 55 Corn, 210. tins. 0 60 075 Paas, 9.10 tins. 0 76 1 00	Corn Beef 1-b \$C.\$ C. 4: 2-lbs 35 0 00 4: 2-lbs 80 000 4: 4-lbs 80 0 00 4: 4-lbs 80 0 00 4: 4-lbs 18 90 00 4: 14-lbs 18 90 000 4: 14-lbs 6 50 000 4: 14-lbs 0 00 000 5: 0.00 50 000 00 000 5: 0.00 135 2.00 90 000 <td< td=""><td>Glycerine Glycerine Gran Arabic per 1b. "Trag. Morphia Oplum Oralic Acid Phosporns Potash Echromats Potash Ichromats Potash Ichromats Potash Ichromats Potash Ichromats District Tartaric Acid Traffaric Acid Traffaric Acid Corice Tartaric Acid Traffaric Acid Traffaric Acid Corice Pellets I to Dib.; 5 lb. boxes Jb. cans Tar, Licorice Pellets, 1 Ib. cans Tar, Licorice Toin Wa- fors, 5 lb. cans "Purity," pure cent sticks, 100 to box.</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>Green "I arge Drat " No.2 " Large dryt" per quintal Salmon No. 1 bris Lab. Salmon, (tierces) " Boneless Fish " God Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Spring Wheat patents. Straight rollsr. do bags. Bitra. Bitra. Boperfine Manitoba Strong Bakers.</td><td>4 75 5 00 5 40 5 45 4 35 4 50 0 00 - 0 00 5 00 - 5 15 8 25 40 11 50 12 50 11 50 12 50 11 00 12 00</td></td<>	Glycerine Glycerine Gran Arabic per 1b. "Trag. Morphia Oplum Oralic Acid Phosporns Potash Echromats Potash Ichromats Potash Ichromats Potash Ichromats Potash Ichromats District Tartaric Acid Traffaric Acid Traffaric Acid Corice Tartaric Acid Traffaric Acid Traffaric Acid Corice Pellets I to Dib.; 5 lb. boxes Jb. cans Tar, Licorice Pellets, 1 Ib. cans Tar, Licorice Toin Wa- fors, 5 lb. cans "Purity," pure cent sticks, 100 to box.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Green "I arge Drat " No.2 " Large dryt" per quintal Salmon No. 1 bris Lab. Salmon, (tierces) " Boneless Fish " God Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Finnan Haddles Spring Wheat patents. Straight rollsr. do bags. Bitra. Bitra. Boperfine Manitoba Strong Bakers.	4 75 5 00 5 40 5 45 4 35 4 50 0 00 - 0 00 5 00 - 5 15 8 25 40 11 50 12 50 11 50 12 50 11 00 12 00			

DRESSED Hocs-Offerings are fair, with prices steady. The best selected lots are quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.76, and heavy cars at \$5.25 to \$5.40.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The flour market is quieter, with prices steady. Straight rollers are quoted at \$4.00 middle freights, and Ontario patents \$4.20 to \$4.25. Manitoba patents \$5.25 to \$5.30 and strong bakers \$4.90 to \$5.00. Bran \$7.50 west. Wheat is steady, red winter selling at 83c north and west, white at 77 to 80c according to sample and No. 2 spring at 31 to 82c Midland. No. 1 Manitoba hard 98 to 94c Fort William and at 98c Goderich and Midland. No. 2 hard 95 to 90c Goderich and Midland. Oats are easier, offering at 24c west for white and at 28c for mixed. Peas sold 43½ to 44c north and west. Corn 26½ to 27c west and rye 45c west. Barley sold at 25c for feed, and at 31c for No. 2. Buckwheat sold at 81½ co

GROCERIES—There is a good trade, with values firm all round. Sugars are firm, granulated selling at 43% and yellows at 3%4to 4% c according to quality. Rio coffee 9 to 12% c. Teas in fair demand with prices firm. Canned goods unchanged, tomatoes are quoted at 90 to 95c; peas 85 to 87% c; corn 65 to 85c; beans 65 to 80c; salmon, (Cohoes) 95c to \$1.10. Valencia raisins, off stalk 5% to 6c, and selections 6% to 7c; Currants, 5% to 6% c. Bosnia Prunes 6 to 6% c.

HARDWARE—There is a fair business reported with prices firm. Remittances are good.

HIDES AND SEINS — The hide market is firm; with cured quoted at 94 to 9%c. Green unchanged at 9c for No. 1, 8c for No. 2; and at 7 for No. 8. Caliskins 9

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES of Europe and America

Pronounce the **Taylor System of Compressing** Air through falling water as one of the most important and valuable discoveries and inventions of the century.

For Stock in the Company controlling British Columbia and three adjoining States, apply to

ALFRED BENN,

69 Temple Building, MONTREAL

to 11c. Lambskins 90c to \$1. Tallow quiet at 2% to 8%c for rendered.

LIVE STOCH—The receipts of cattle are smaller, with prices as a rule steady. A few shippers sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Bulls bring 8 to 3½c per lb. Stockers 2½c to 8c per lb. Butchers' cattle are firm, ohoice selling at 35%c to 8¼c medium at 8¼ to 8¼c, and common at 2¼c to 2%c. Milch cows \$25 to \$45 each according to quality. Sheep steady, with choice ewes 5¼c per lb, and bucks 2½c. Lambs bring 4 to 4¼c per lb. Hogs are easler at 4%c for the beat selections, and 4¼c for light and beavy. Sows 3c, and stags 3c. PROVISIONS — Trade in cured meats quiet, with prices generally unchanged. Mess pork is quoted at \$18,50 to \$14.00 short cut \$14.75 to \$15,50 and shoulder mess \$12,50. Bacon steady at 7% to 8% of for long clear. Rolls 9 to to 9% and backs 10% to 11c. Smoked hams 10% to 12c. Lard steady at 6% to 7% o accord. Ing to package. Dried apples 4% to 50. Ing to package. Dried apples 4% to 50. Beans 60 to 85c per bushel. Potatoes firm at 58 to 60c per bag in car lots. Wooz — Business quiet with stocks.

gs are light. Fleece is quoted int 20 to 218 at 21 to 22c, and extras 28 to 21 to 22c, and extras 28 to 21 to 22c, and extras 28 to 21 to 21 to 22 to 21 to

875 💬

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT_THURSDAY MONTREAT. DEC . 0

2	MONTI		PRICES	CURRENT-THURS	SDAY, D	EC. 2, 1997	
Name of Arth cle.	Wholesale		Wholesale.				Wholesale
Dairy Rolls Western Lower grades Creamery CHEESE:	0 15 0 18 0 14 0 14 0 17 0 17	Barley, malting "feed atlont Pease, per 60 lbs, in store Ryo No. 2 Corn, Ontarlo "duty psid	0 514 0 52	Molasses (Barbados) Porto Rico Trinidad. Cuba Antigua Kassins : Sultanss	0 25 0 88 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 22 0 24	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " "Italian Peel—Citron Orange Lemon	0 05 0 06 0 10 0 18 0 16 0 18 0 18 0 18
Finest Ontario Finest Township, Queber, Finest Quebec ander grades, Esges: Strictly new	0 20 0 0 00	Groceries. <i>Tea</i> , (HfChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med., b "good med. to fine	0 15 0 16	l Der Ib	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Vanilia, yel, wrap. 24 x % lb do Chamois do do do Pink do do do Blue do do 1, lp. Van, Green do do	050056
Choice canuled	0 14 V 15 G 00 Q 08	" choicest " fancy " dust Y. Hyson, com. to good " fine to finest, h Gunpowder, Moyune" good	0 22 0 25	Valencia off stalk new " Selected" Layers new " Currents, Provincials new Filiatras" Patras	0 00 0 061 0 07 0 00 0 051 0 06 0 051 0 053 0 00 0 061	o do Lilac do do uo do Bronze do do do do White do do Unsweet'd blue prem do Starch:	0 58 0 66 0 65 0 74 0 78 0 88 0 88 0 42
Bacon, smoked, per b Hams, city cured, " " Canvassed, Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl. new do old Lard, per b " Com. Refined	0 00 0 00 16 09 16 00 13 00 14 00	Congou, common	0 11 0 13 0 22 0 23 0 28 0 42 0 11 0 13 0 15 0 20	Voetizzas Prones, Figs in bags in new layers Sh. Almonde, bxs S. S. Terregons Walnuts	0 07 0 07 0 08 0.08 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 19 0 25 0 09 0 10 10	Silver Gloss. Benson's Prep. Corn Can. Pure Corn	0.00.000
SERDS: (Jover, red, per 1b Alsike, per D Timothy, (Can'a) per bah.	0 081 0 10 0 071 0 09 2 50 2 75 1 75 1 95	" med. to good" " fine to finest" Darjeelings" Ceylon" Java" Maracaibo" Jamates	0 17%0 80	Filberts	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	W. W. XXX. W. W. XX W. W. X Pure Malt. Cider X. 4 XXX	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 23 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 45 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 27 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 &$
Flax 56 lbs Spring Rye Hillet Pitatoes, per bag Honey, Beaswar Henney, white ordinary bas Henney or band or band or band	0 90 1 10 0 45 0 L0 0 05 0 L0 0 00 0 00 0 80 0 90	Plantation Ceylon Plantation Ceylon Chicory	0 11 0 18 0 27 0 29 0 06 0 11 0 05 0 06 0 00 0 041	Jamaics ginger, bl" African "unbl. " Pimento" Pepper, Black" Whita" Mustard, 4 lb 9 far, Eng " 1 lb far, Cana " 1 lb ""	0 17 0 18 0 08 0 10 0 07; 0 08 0 10 0 12 0 18 0 25 0 72 0 75 0 23 0 25;	Railroad	0.021 0.06 3.00 3.20 2.80 3.00 1.80 2.22 2.65 2.86 2.35 6.00 2.40 0.0
" band-picked	A 20 1 00	Germa gran'd Bx Ground. in bris " in bris Powdered, in bris Paris Lumps, in bris in half bris " 100-lb bxs.	0 00 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 051 0 00 0 051 0 00 0 051 0 051 0 051 0 051 0 054 0 051	Rice, large lots, standard B "Patna	0 22 0 24 3 50 3 75 5 00 5 50 4 00 4 35 5 60 5 25	Sovereign Washboards: Royal Lily do Rare Globe Improved Globe Hardware.	1 12 0 00
Grain. Bord Man. No. 1 Ft. Will ""No. 2 Oats No. ≥ in store	1 00 0000	Branded Yellows Branded Yellows Factory price 1-16c. below Ongranulated and yellow.	0 05% 0 05	"Carolins# 100 b Taploca, Pearl" "Flake" Gelatine, 1 qt pk" "1 qt pk" 2 qt pks"		Antimony. Tin. Block L&F, 3 D Biraita. " Copper: Ingot "	0 141 0 00 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1

Canadian Purchasing Agency.

Readers requiring to pur. chase goods of any kind-Dry Goods, Carpets, Grocerics, Shoes, Hats, Furs, Buggies, Hardware, Jewellery, Crockery or Glassware, Furniture, Stoves, Bicycles, Sewing-Machines, Organs, Pianos, and musical merchandise generally, or, in brief, any article manufactured or dealt in by wholesale, or retail or departmental merchants at home or abroad-can have special terms by addressing

The Canadian Purchasing Ag'cy, P. O. BOX 576, MONTREAL.

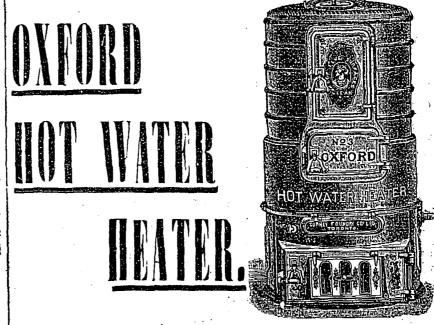
N.B.-Where practicable, samples, if not too heavy, will be sent to intending purchasers on approval. Correspondence invited. Reference may be had to the Journal of Commerce.

A Moment with the Thoughtfu

Several manufacturers of house heating boilers are vieing with each oth in an attempt to see ho cheaply their products can be made, and give no thought to their enduran e, efficiency or economy.

INFERIOR GOODS ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

We ask that you compare the excellence in construction and fulleh, arrangement and quality of heating surface, large grate areas, ease in cleaning. Minimum amount of space with maximum power as embodied in the



After a careful investigation of these features we feel safe in leaving the decision to your best judgment. NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD.

Montreal.

The Gurney-Massey Co., Ltd.,

BUMENWOO EO LAMIUOU MAIGANAO HAV THE CANADIAN-JOURNAL-OF-COMMERCE,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, DEC 2, 1897							
Name of Article.	Wholesale		holeasie.	Name of Article.		Name of Article.	Wholessie.
Hardware-Continued.	\$ c \$ c	5-16	00 5 50 50 0 00 25 0 00	Suest,	0 00 0 00 3 75 \$ 90 4 00 4 25	No. 2	0.22 .0.23 .
NEW OUT NAR, SCHRDULE. Base for Quebec & Ontario. } Base - Jua and out, 1.0.0., } Cut Nails	1.85 base, less 1 c pe	7-16	00 0 00	Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	.era 121p c.	Slaughter, No. 1	0 22 00 28 0 19 0 210 0 19 0 210
Toronto an Ham'lton, For		Morewoods Lion, No. 28. 5. (lucen's Head, or equal) gauge 28 4 Common)	00 5 10 C0 4 25	Linc: Sheet	leьв :71 р. 5 00 5 25 4 75 5 60	light medum & heavy. Harness	0.17:0.18
Ostarlo, Quebec an i Lower Provisces. No delivery. Unt usue, fence sud out spikes. Hot cut.		Common) Pig tron: Siemens No.100 Summeriee	00'00 00 50 18 00	Jerap Iron- deceinery scrap Wrot iron	12 00 15 13 0 00 15 03	Harness Upper, heavy Graned Upper.	0 28 0 24 0 25 0 83 0 82 0 85
80 to 10d extrs 10 to 1 ⁴ d " 8d and 9d "	0 05 0 00	Continuon	50 17 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Wins: Bright and Annesled No. 5, 7 and 8 5c. per 100 jbs. extra	2 60 0 00	Scotch Grain Kip Skine, French. Englien	0 30 0 85 0 82 0 85 0 82 0 85
4d to 5d	02)000 45000 070000	No. 1 Ferrons	UJ 17 0J 00 19 50 00 16 50	net for thiled Gaird. No o to 9 " Traje discount on above	320 000	South Grand Eng Sklues, French Englien Canada Kip Hem ock Calf Light French Calf. Spilles, Ilg. and an Sandar	0.60 0.75 0.60 0.70 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60
2d Fine blued nails	100 000	Bay (run, per 100 106. Schedule Extras adopted)		3) per cent and 10 f.o.b Montreal Barued Wire—	2.33 f.o.b.	Splits, lig	0 50 0 70 1 05 1 40 0 21 0 23
Casing and box. flooring.		Ju y 7th. Ora. Crown 1 Best Redned	45 1 50 25 2 50	2 and 4 barbs Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs Staples Spring Wire per 10, 75c	Montreal, Queuec Un.ario,	Pebble Grain	016018
shook. and tobacco box natis- 20d to \$64 extra 10d to 16d		Ju y 7th, ord, Crown	10 0 00 10 0 00 80 0 00 10 0 00	baing wire per 10, fac net extra. Siecial hay baing wire p r 100, 2.c net extra.		Glove Grain. B. Calt Brush (Cow) Kid	0 15 0.17.
8d and 9d	0 35 0 00 0 35 0 00 0 70 0 00 0 95 0 00	" " 26 G 23 G " " 26 G 2 " " 28 G Softer plates, icon, k in. 0	10 0'00 15 0'00 00 1 75	Sigal 7-16 and up	0 61 9 07 0 71	Russetts, light	0 10 0 11
3d ¹⁶ Finishing naile—	120 000		00 2 60 00 0 034 00 2 25	" 3-10" " Maniila 7-16 "	0 07] U Drj ti 0	int. French Calf Eggliefi Ost	U 20 U 30 U 20 U 25 B 00 Y 00
3 inch & longer extre 2/4 to 24 '' '' 2 to 24 '' '' 1/4 to 14 '' '' 1/4 to 14 '' ''	0 65 0 00	and Canadian, 1 to 6 1, Soc ; over biec of ordin- iron, smaller size Extras			0 0 1/2 0 05 0 18 0 0 3/2	Glove Grain B. Calt Brash (Cow) Kid Buf Russetts, Hght Buf Buf Bug Baston Sa.dliers Int, French Calf Faylieh Ode Rough Dougols, etra Coltered Petholes. Calt	0 70 0 76 0 35 0 42 0 20 0 22
114 " " " "	0.95 0 00 1 20. 0 00 1 50 0 00	As adopted July îth. Janadă Plates: 1400d Brauda	10 2 20	Wire Nalls. Ba e Pille Ca load	1 00 1 85	Colored Penoles	0 30 0 32 0 20 0 25 0 12 0 20 0 12 0 20
1½ to 1¾ inchextra 1¼ " " 1 " "	095000 120000 110000	Wic't Iron pipe, 1 in 2 n. 2 K in 2	110 05 45	4d extra 2df "		Cod Oil, Newtoundland	0 20 0 25
Common carrel naile- 1½ inch extra	100 000 125 000 150 000		95	4d and 5d " 5d and 5d " 5d and 9d " 2d and 9d " 2d and 12d "	0 \$0 0 15	" Gaspo S. R. Pale Scal	0 28 0 29 0 45 0 47 0 57 2 0 35
1°	200 0 00	iper 100 ft. nétt.		16d and 40d "	0 66 Base	Straw Sealj God Liver Oil, Nid Norwegian Process. Castor Oil	0 13 0 00 1 00 1 30 0 10 0 1 00
S inch & longer ertr.	0 65 0 00	Steel, cast per ib	80 0 00 65 0 00 00 0 00	Hides and Tallow dontreal green Huge "No.1	1 1	Lard Oil, Axtra	0.55 0.60
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ANCIENT TEXTILES IN ENGLAND.

Very little reliable knowledge has come down to modern times regarding the textile arts of Ancient Britain. There is every reason, however, to believe that these arts were as advanced in the island as in the neighboring countries of the Continent. The perishable nature of textile material in a damp climate is undoubtedly the reason why so few vestiges have escaped the destructive influences of time, and why these have rarely been preserved after discovery. They have m inly consisted of the cerements of distinguished individuals, found by modern vandals, whose curiosity leads them to desecrate their tomos, says the Textile Mercury. Tue famous Bindices, Queen of the Iceni, whose realm included the area around London, in the last of her encounters with the Roman forces was stated to have been dressed in a checked costume of white and blue. This would undoubtedly be a linen fabric, with a mingled white and blue warp, crossed by welt of the same hues and material. The manufacture of such a fabric implies a fair degree of knowledge of the textile arts.

Very likely woven fabrics would be almost the exclusive use of the chief men of the different tribes, the common people dressing in skins, or going to a great extent naked, especially in the warm season. The Romans introduced their incthods of weaving soon after their advent, and a woollen manufacturing mill or establishment was founded at Winch ster. But what ever progress may have been made under their tuition, it was probably destroyed after the retirement of the Romans and upon the advent of the Angles, Jutes, and Sayons, who slaughtered or (the native before them into the fastnesses of the hill districts, and destroyed whatever was left behind. It is very probable

that the paucity of remains of the textile arts of the ancient people is due to the ancestors of the nation of to day.

The Mercury is led to these reflections by a communication of a correspondent of the London Temps, who writes that the site of the prehistoric Celtic lake village, near Glastonbury, has been further excavated since July last under the superintendence of the discoverer. The sites of the dwellings are marked by mounds. One of these contained the greatest depth of clay yet found, no less than nine feet; the accumulation of successive hearths which were found necessary as the weight of the clay gradually compressed the peat beneath. This mound contained 300 tons of clay, all of which must have been brought in their boats by the inhabitants from the neighboring hills. Under the mound was found the framework of a loom with brushwood and whattlework to form the foundation.

This unearthing of a prehistoric loom is very interesting as it draws aside, though in an imperfect manner, the veil by which lime has hidden these things of the past from knowledge. That the inhabitants were much engaged in spinning is clear from the fact that, in addition to other things connected with the craft, no fewer than forty, horn and bone carding combs have been unearthed. Strangely enough, no, two of these are of exactly the same pattern. As in previous seasons a large number of bone articles have been discovered. The number of broken bone needles and splitters of bone, found, in one mound seemed to indicate that it was utilized as a needle factory. An other mound was very rich in fragments of pottery and other probably a part of harness of for fastening clothing; were found, in one found, in one found, in other with oth r small bronze articles. A neatly, cut from flet, about eight inches long was found.

INTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY DEC. 2, 1897

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY DEC. 2, 1897.									
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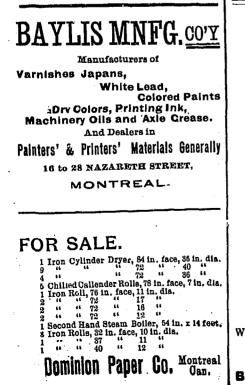
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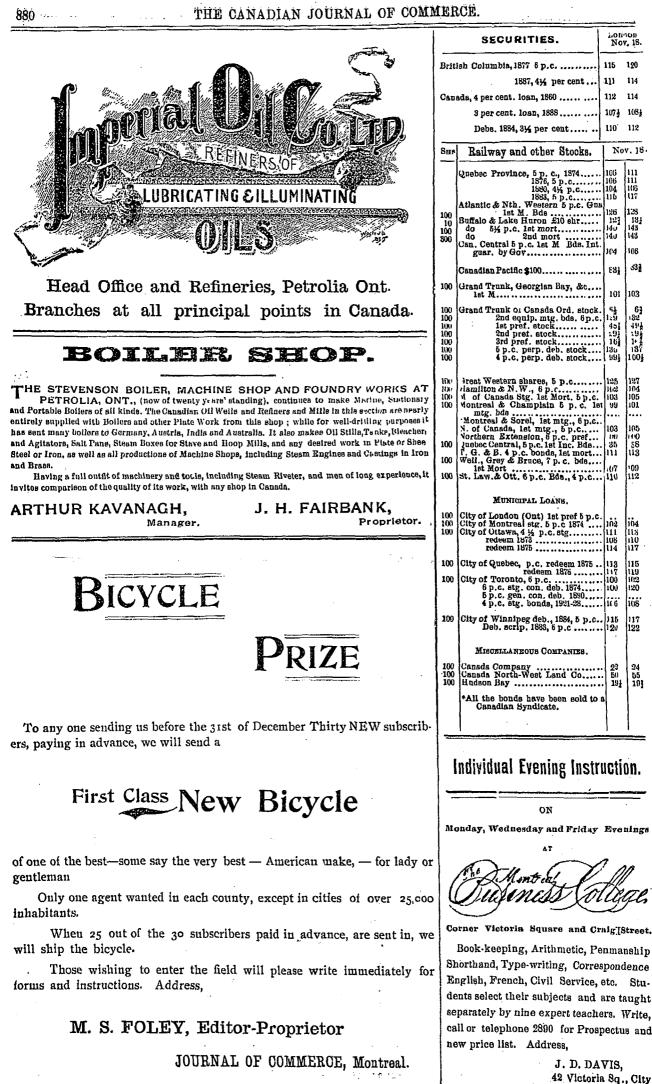
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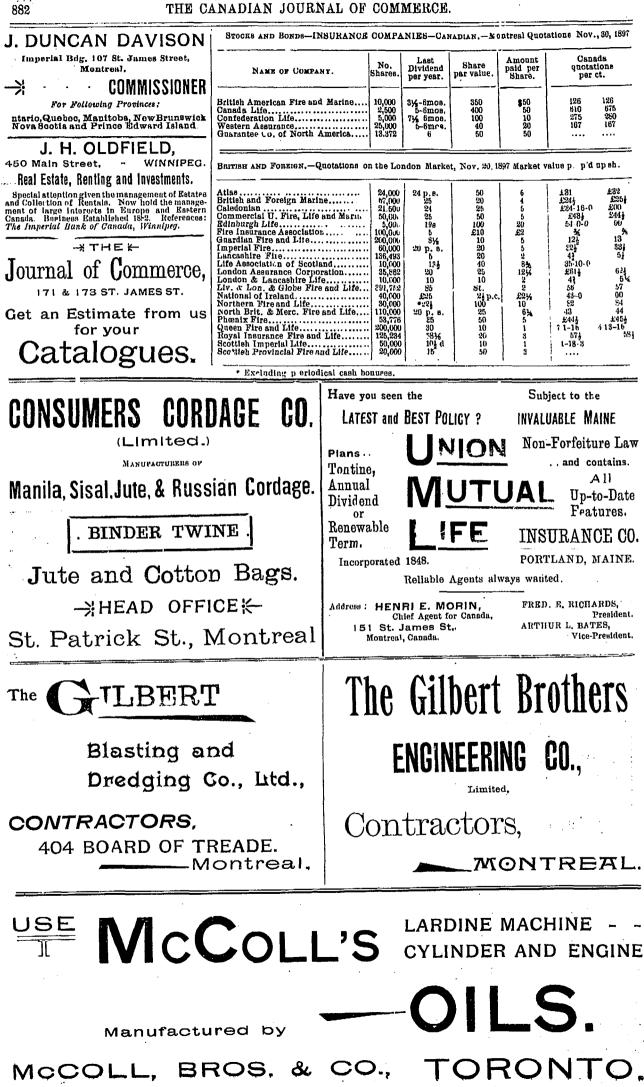
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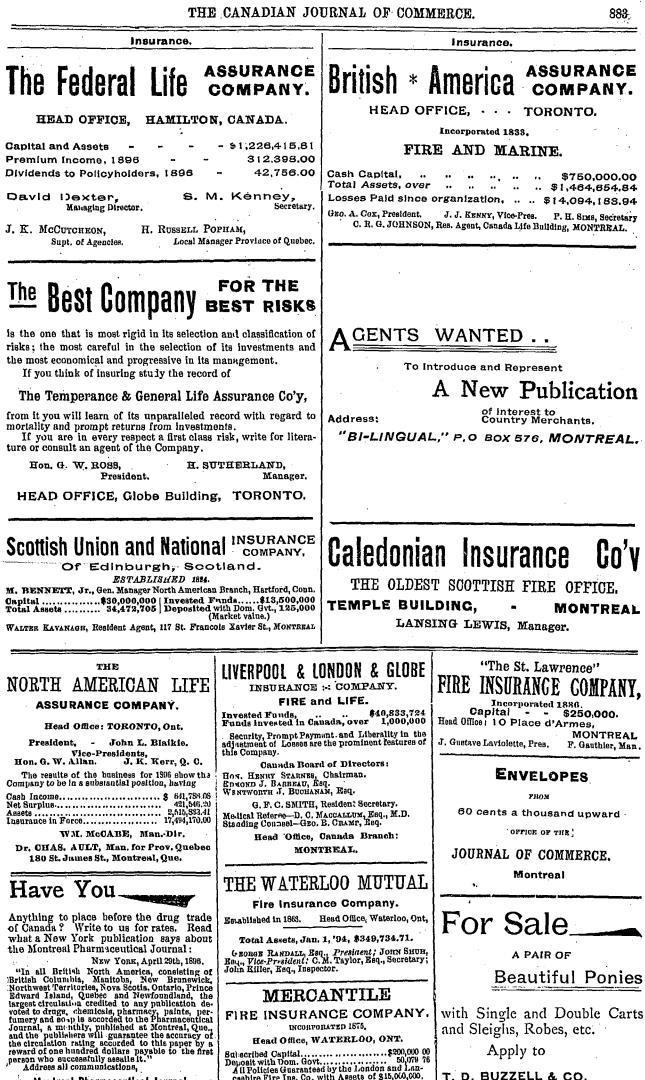
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