

THE CANADIAN
TRADE REVIEW
 FINANCE AND INSURANCE RECORD

DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

Vol. XVIII.—No. 22.


MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1895.

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Reserve Fund..... 6,000,000.00
Undivided Profits..... 809,577.43

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Montreal, Jan., 1883.

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Reserve Fund..... \$70,000

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Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of Halifax.
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New York—Hanover National Bank.
Boston—The National Reserve Bank.
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Reserve Fund..... 225,000

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New York—National Bank of the Republic.
Boston—The Merchants National Bank.
Chicago—Bank of Montreal.
Canada—The Merchants Bank of Canada, Bank of British North America.
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Reserve Fund..... 345,000

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Real Fund, 1,300,000

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Chatham, " " " " " "
Fredericton, " " " " " "
Hamilton, " " " " " "
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Capital Paid up.....1,200,000.00
Reserve Fund.....315,000.00
Contingent Fund.....30,134.71
Total Assets.....5,200,830.00

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Capital Paid up.....\$1,954,325
Reserve Fund.....1,152,252

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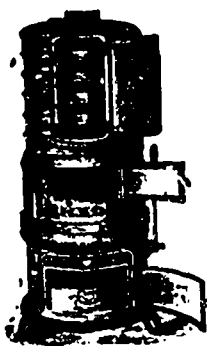
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Patent Hoop Machines.**

ADDRESS:-

**GEORGE BRUSH,
Eagle Foundry,
MONTREAL**

**JAS. A. CANTLIE & CO.
General Merchants**

-AND-

Manufacturers - Agents.

ESTABLISHED 22 YEARS.

COTTONS:-Grey Sheetings, Checked Shirtings, Denims, Cottonades, Tickings, Bags, Yarn, Twine, &c., &c.

TWEEDS:-Fine, Medium and Low Priced Tweeds, Serges, Cassimers, Doakins, Etoffes, Kerseys, &c., &c.

FLANNELS:-Plain and Fancy Flannels Over-Cont Linings, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods &c., &c.

KNITTED GOODS:-Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, &c., &c.

BLANKETS:-White, Grey and Colored Blankets

Wholesale Trade Only Supplied.

13 & 15 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.
20 WELLINGTON STREET, West, TORONTO

Advances made on Consignments. Our
responsibility solicited.

DODGE Wood Split Pulleys

- Perfect Balance.
- Compression Shaft Fastening.
- Lightest Pulley ever made.
- Strongest Pulley ever Made.
- Best Belt Surface.
- Superior Construction.



- Most Convenient.
- 70 Per Cent Lighter than Cast Iron.
- 40 Per Cent Lighter than Wrought Iron or Steel.
- 25 to 60 Per Cent Advantage, with same Belt over any Iron Pulley made.

AGENTS,

Canada Machinery Agency,

(W. H. NOLAN, Manager)

345 and 347 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

IRON PIPE

And FITTINGS,

S. FISHER,

57 St. Sulpice Street, MONTREAL.

Steam & Water Packings.

Oils, Cotton Waste, Blocks, Canvas, Cotton, and Rubber Hose, Covering for Steam Pipes and Boilers Done by Contract, Magnesia Covering, Asbestos Covering in Removable and Plastic, Cotton and Leather Belting, Mill, Steamboat, Railway and Engineers' Supplies.

WM. SGLATER & CO. Ltd. ASBESTOS WAREHOUSE,
42, 44, 46 FOUNDLING ST., MONTREAL.

MERCHANTS TEL. NO 590. BELL TELEPHONE 8025.

EDWARD CAVANAGH CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OILS, PAINTS, OILS, PAINTS, COALS, HARDWARE, ETC.
(SHELF & HEAVY)
MONTREAL.

2547 TO 2553 NOTRE DAME ST.
COR SEIGNEUR'S ST.

ROOFING!

Sparham Fire-Proof Roofing Cement COMPANY.

The only roof that has stood the test of the Canadian climate, for twelve years it has given nothing but the most perfect satisfaction. All other cement roofs have been utter failures.

All roofs laid have the guarantee of the Sparham Company, which has \$50,000 capital paid up—a substantial guarantee—not on paper.

Roofs laid in Montreal with our cement TEN YEARS ago are as good to-day as when laid and have had no repairs.

For further information and testimonials apply at head office, 309 St. James Street, Montreal.

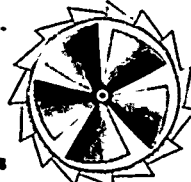
C. L. MALTBY, Sec.-Treas.
Agents appointed throughout the Dominion and the United States

THE Æolian Ventilator,

(PATENTED MAY 26th, 1894.)

WE guarantee our Ventilator to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Manufactured and especially suitable for

- Public Buildings,
- Hotels,
- Churches,
- School Houses
- Banks,
- Factories,
- Offices,
- Private Residences,
- Etc., Etc.



Cut showing the inside of Ventilator.

THIS Ventilator has proved itself to be superior to any that has been placed before the public. It has proved by the tests which have been made its adaptability for ventilating large buildings, closets, vaults of churches, bank chimneys, schools, the office, stables, etc.

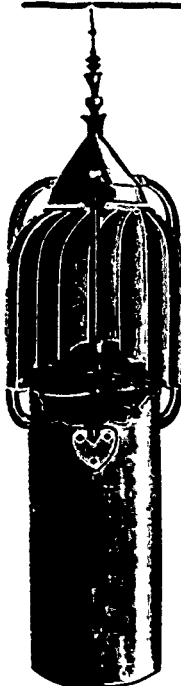
It is fitted with a screw on the inside, by means of which a constant current of air is established.

The chief feature of this ventilator is that its motive power is derived not only from the slightest current of air, but the difference of temperature within and outside the building.

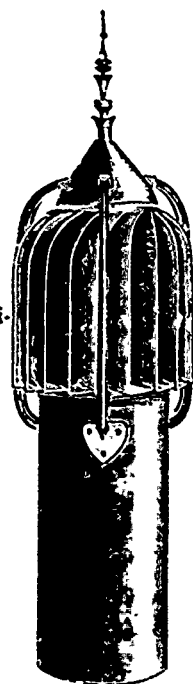
Every ventilator is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Testimonials obtained on application. This ventilator is very ornamental in appearance and substantial in make.

Estimates for copper ventilator given on application.



The above is the exterior of the Ventilator.

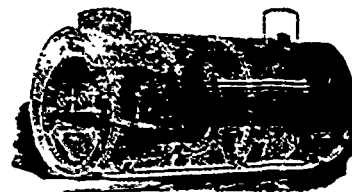


FAIRBANK'S BRASS and IRON GLOBE VALVES

Valves, Fittings & Gauges
For Ammonia Machinery.

J. & H. TAYLOR

751 CRAIG STREET,
Montreal, P.Q.



Monarch - Economic BOILERS

NO BRICKWORK,
SAVE FUEL,
STEAM QUICKLY,
DURABLE,
EASILY REPAIRED.

Inspected and Insured by the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada, a Policy for one year being given with each boiler.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO. LTD.
AMHERST, N. S.

Agents—Canada Machinery Agency, W. H. NOLAN Mgr., 345 St. James St., Montreal.

SOME PLACES WHERE THE ÆOLIAN VENTILATOR IS USED IN MONTREAL.

C. T. VIAU 6 assorted | LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, 1 of 21 in. | SISTERS OF MERCY, 1 of 12 in.
SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE, 2 of 18 in. | K. W. A. RUGER 2 of 1 in. | S. KOLBERT 2 of 4 in.
COLLEGE OF PHILOSOPHY, 3 of 22 in. | T. CHEVIER & FILS 3 of 6 in. | And Many Others.

LESSARD & HARRIS,

Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers,

Office and Works, - 421½ CRAIG STREET, - MONTREAL.

Electro Plating

- Silver, Nickel, Copper,
- Bronze, Blue Nickel and
- Brass Plating.

Cabinet Hardware, Art Brass and Metal Work.

THE DENNIS WIRE & IRON WORKS, London, Ont.

—THE—
DOMINION MATCH

MANUFACTURED BY

HARDY & DUBORD,
BEAUPORT, QUE.

275 ST. PAUL STREET, - - MONTREAL.

Price Lists Furnished on Application.

Union Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Portland, - Maine.

FR D. E. RICHARDS, President.
ARTHUR L. BATES, Vice-President.
J. FRANK LANG, Secretary.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company has had a business experience of forty-four years. Its policies are generally conceded to be of the most liberal character. It is the ONLY Company in the Law. It has 36 millions of dollars of Insurance in force upon its books. It has an Annual Income of One and a Quarter Million Dollars. It has already paid to its policy holders 27 millions of dollars.

WALTER I. JOSEPH,
Manager, MONTREAL.

OFFICE—162 ST. JAMES STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE.

EASTERN Assurance Co.
of Canada.

Head Office, HALIFAX, N. S.

CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000.

PRESIDENT, JOHN DOULL, Esq., (President Bank of Nova Scotia).
VICE-PRESIDENTS, H. H. LITTLE, Esq., (Wholesale Merchant) Halifax.
SIMEON JONES, Esq., (Bever), S. John, N. B.
CHAS. D. CORY, Mang. Director.

Agencies at all the principal points in Canada.

D. C. EDWARDS, Resident Manager,

Room B, Temple Building, MONTREAL.



HEAD OFFICE BUILDING,
MONTREAL.

—THE—
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
OF CANADA,

Issues Policies on all Approved Forms.

UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES,
LIBERAL PROFITS and
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

R. MACAULAY,
PRESIDENT.

WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND MARINE.
INCORPORATED 1851.

Assets, over \$2,350,000 00
Income for year ending 31st Dec.,
1894, over 2,175,000 00

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

J. J. KENNY, Vice-President & Man. Director.

GEO. A. COX, President. C. C. FOSTER, Secretary
J. H. ROUTH & SON, Managers Montreal Branch,
190 ST. JAMES STREET.

GUARDIAN

Fire and Life Assurance Company
LIMITED.

Head Office for Canada

Guardian Assurance Building, 181 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

Capital Subscribed, - - \$10,000,000
Funds in hand exceed - - \$22,500,000

TRUSTEES IN CANADA:

W. M. Ramsay, Esq., J. O. Graves, Esq., Hon. A. J. Desjardins
Sir Joseph Hicks, n.

E. P. HEATON, Manager. G. A. ROBERTS, Sub. Manager.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Invested Funds.....\$39,500,000
Investments in Canada..... 11,300,000

1895
BONUS YEAR

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager for Canada.
J. HUTTON BALFOUR, Superintendent.

MONTREAL, Mar. 2, 1895.

ESTABLISHED 1720.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Total Funds, upwards of \$18,000,000.

FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES.

E. A. LILLY, Manager Canada Branch,
1762 Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED AT LONDON, 1803,

—FIRE.—

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$6,000,000
CASH ASSETS OVER.....\$8,000,000

Insurance Branch Office - - - - - 107 ST. JAMES STREET.

E. D. LACY, Resident Manager for Canada, Montreal.

National Assurance Co OF IRELAND.

INCORPORATED 1822.

CAPITAL..... \$5,000,000.
FIRE RESERVE..... 1,500,000.
FIRE INCOME..... 1,000,000.

Head Office for Canada: - - - -
MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager.

Atlas Assurance Co. OF LONDON, ENG.

FOUNDED 1848.

CAPITAL..... \$6,000,000.
FIRE RESERVE..... 1,500,000.
FIRE INCOME..... 1,000,000.

1735 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Active Agents Wanted.

1843.....1893

JUBILEE YEAR

OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.

of NEW YORK.

Richard A. McCurdy, President.

Is commemorated by the issuance of two forms of "Semi-Centennial Policies"

The Five Per Cent. Debenture

—AND—

The Continuous Instalment.

AGENTS FIND THESE POLICIES EASY TO PLACE BECAUSE THEY AFFORD THE BEST INSURANCE EVER OFFERED BY ANY COMPANY. FOR DETAILS ADDRESS THE COMPANY AT ITS HEAD OFFICE, NASSAU, CEDAR AND LIBERTY STREETS, NEW YORK, OR THE NEAREST GENERAL AGENT.

FAYETTE BROWN,

General Manager,

IMPERIAL BUILDING) :-: Montreal.

The Canada Accident Assurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE:

1740 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL,

Re-insurers of

THE MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION Ltd. (being the Accident Department of THE PALATINE INSURANCE CO, Limited, of Manchester, England), THE CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, Accident Branch, and THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Accident Branch.

ACCIDENT, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, PLATE GLASS.

LYNN T. LEET, Manager for Canada

ALLIANCE Assurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE:

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, ENG.

CAPITAL AND FUNDS \$42,000,000

Canadian Branch:

157 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

G. H. McHENRY, Manager.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Assets Invested.....	\$162,001,770
Surplus.....	20,249,367
Income in 1894.....	36,483,313
Insurance in Force.....	\$13,294,160

Good agents are wanted for several central and productive localities in Canada. Apply to

DAVID BURKE,

Company's Building. GENERAL MANAGER MONTREAL, P.Q.

The Federal Life Assurance Company

Head Office, HAMILTON, ONT.

POLICIES WORLD WIDE After One Year From Issue.

Capital and Assets, - \$1,000,000
Surplus to Policyholders, \$704,141.26

ACCUMULATION POLICIES.
COMPOUND INVESTMENT POLICIES.
GUARANTEED INSURANCE BONDS.

JAMES H. BEATTY, President.
DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director

THE UNITED FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y Limited, of Manchester, England,

THIS Company, in addition to its own Funds, has the security of those of THE PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND, the Co. being Assured by the following:-

Capital Subscribed.....	\$5,550,000
Capital Paid Up in Cash.....	1,250,000
Funds in Hand Excess.....	2,750,000
Deposit with Dominion Government for Protection of Canadian Policy-Holders.....	304,100

Head Office for Canada, 1740 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

J. A. ROBERTSON, T. H. HUDSON,
Supt. of Agencies. Resident Manager.

NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH—Head Office, Halifax, ALFRED SHAWT,

General Manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH—Head Office, St. John, H. CHUBB & Co.,

General Agents.

MANITOBA BRANCH—Head Office, Winnipeg, G. W. GIRDLESTONE,

General Agent.

The "United" having acquired by purchase the business and good will of the "City of London Insurance Company," and assumed all the liabilities of that Company, is now entitled to the benefit of the connection thus formed, the receipt number of which it respectfully solicits.

THE PHENIX PRINTING INK CO.

Manufacturers of

Fine Printing and Lithographic

INKS,

FACTORY,—MILE END,
OFFICE,—76 ST. LOUIS ST., MILE END.
P.O. BOX 383. TELEPHONE 7000.

MONTREAL

J. DUFFY & CO.

**Canada Coffee and Spice
Steam Mills**

(WHOLESALE ONLY)

**624 & 626 Craig Street,
MONTREAL,**

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**Cook's Favourite
Baking Powder**

**CAMPBELL'S
QUININE WINE
CURES—Dyspepsia,
Low Spirits, Loss of
Appetite, Painful Di-
gestion, Malaria, and
gives tone and vigour
to the whole system.**

(Established 1867)

**THOMAS SONNE,
SAILMAKER.**

T. PAULINS, TENTS. AWVINS.

At his old stand, Commissioners Street, Cor. St. Sulpice, (HAS NO BRANCH STORE) All kinds of Canvas Goods. Tents holding from two persons to 10,000. All kinds of Tackle, Blocks, Rope, Pitch Tar and Oakum. Canvas folding Boats Skiffs, Canopy Hammocks, etc. Every thing made to order promptly.

F. P. Buck, President & Gen. Manager, Sec'y & Treas.
W. S. Dresser, Wm. Angus, Vice-Pres. & Agent

ROYAL PULP & PAPER CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO WM. ANGUS & CO.)

**Fine News, Book, Writing and Colored
Lithograph Papers, and Chemical
Wood Fibre Manufacturers.**

**Store, 15 Victoria Square,
MONTREAL.**

Works and Head Office, EAST ANGUS, P. Q.

Wm. Dow & Co.

**BREWERS AND MALTSTERS,
Chaboulez Square, - Montreal,**

India Pale, Pale, XXX and XX Ales, Crown
Extra Double and Single Stout, in
Wood and Bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED
Bell Telephone 359.

The public are cautioned against dealers who re-use our labels on bottles filled with other Ales.

The following City Bottlers are alone authorized to use our trade mark Lab. b, viz:—
WM. BISHOP, 73 Dorchester street,
FERGUSON & HUMPHREYS, 31 Ad. Hue St.,
THE T. J. HOWARD BOTTLING CO., 63
Dorchester street.

THOMAS KINSELLA, 211 St. Antoine street,
JAS. VIRTUE & SON, 124 Aylmer street,
JAMES WEALEN & CO., 63 St. Antoine St.

All communications, advertisements, etc., intended for insertion in "The Trade Review" should reach this office by Wednesday morning.

General Summary.

Captain A. Reid, portwarden of Montreal, who has been spending the winter in Europe, is expected to return to the city next week.

The general sales agents of the Anthracite Coal companies at a recent meeting did not consider a change in prices from April. The production for that month was estimated at about 2,000,000 tons.

The New York Central is about to operate a trolley line between Buffalo and Niagara Falls from whence the power will be derived. The traffic between these points is heavy all the year round.

Messrs. Johnston & Co.'s service to Liverpool will be the same as last season, commencing on May 3 with the steamship Baltimore, to be followed weekly by the steamship Parkmore and Barrowmore and other steamers of the company.

Four members of the Executive Council, Hon. Messrs. Boutilier, Morris, Ellison and Harwood, have arrived at Ottawa to commence negotiations with the Government looking to the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion.

On the 27th ult., Mr. A. A. Davis, of Brockville, shipped forty boxes of this year's make of cheese to England. The cheese were made at willow factory, owned by Bissell Bros., a few miles from there and it is said this is the earliest shipment of string cheese ever made from Canada. They were delivered in sleighs.

Immigration Inspector De Barry is endeavoring into the importation of English children into Canada by Dr. Barnardo and others. The American authorities complain that these children, principally boys, find their way into the United States and become a charge upon the public. De Barry states he is watching this business.

The large Portland cement works erected by the C.P.R. at Vancouver, B.C., have been put in operation under the management of Mr. S. Warsup, late Assistant Superintendent of Messrs. Francis, Sons & Co., of London, Eng. These works have a capacity of 600 barrels per week. All necessary ingredients are obtained in the Province, limestone being procured from Texada Island and clay from Wharlock.

The House of Representatives in the Fifty-four Congress will have 336 members; 243 are Republicans, of whom 142 are new members. The Populists have an insignificant representation in the House, and there will be no temptation for the majority to seek an alliance with them. In the Senate the Populists hold the balance of power between the Republicans and Democrats, but the Republicans in the North-western States may decide to act with the Populists, so that while the Republicans actually control the House, their control of the Senate is only ostensible, and unless Democrats with conservative financial theories conclude to act with the Republicans, there is little hope that

—THE—
Western Loan & Trust Co.
Limited,
ASSETS OVER \$950,000.00

**94 St. Francois Xavier st.
MONTREAL, P.Q.**

HON. A. W. GILVIE, - President
J. S. BOUSQUET, Esq., Vice-President
(Manager La Banque du Peuple)

The Company acts as Agents for Financial and Commercial Negotiations.

The Company acts as agents for the collection of rents, interest and dividends.

The Company acts as agents for the investment of money in every class of securities, either in the name of the investor or in the name of the company, at the risk of the investor, or guaranteed by the Company, both as to principal and interest.

For Particulars apply to

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS,
Manager

financial legislation of the Fifty-fourth Congress will solve the exigent currency problem.—Ex.

Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., better known in shipping circles as the African Steamship company, have fixed their sailings for the Bristol and London service. The boats on the Bristol service will be the steamships Memphis, Dominion, Etolia, Mexico and Mennon. The London service, which will be a weekly one, will consist of the following boats:—Steamships Merzamac, Assaye, Monrovia and Loango.

The Hamburg American Packet company have placed the following steamships for the summer service between Hamburg and Antwerp and the St. Lawrence route:—Steamships Georgia, Hispania, Scotia, Polaria, Canada and Sicilia. The steamship Georgia is announced to sail from Hamburg on April 13, and from Antwerp on April 16 with a large number of immigrants, most of whom will settle in the Canadian Northwest. The steamship Georgia will make her return trip from Montreal about May 9th.

Preparations are being made by the Department of Trade and Commerce for more formal negotiations with Cape Colony for a trade arrangement with Canada than has yet taken place. When Sir John Thompson was in England he discussed the matter with the Premier of the South African colony, and it is believed that there were good prospects then of an arrangement. But no formal offer has passed on either side. There has been some correspondence of an informal and unofficial nature, but it is the intention now to take such steps as will forthwith place the negotiations on an official basis. Cape Colony is a large exporter of a variety of wool which Canada imports and it purchases from abroad nearly all the manufactured articles Canada is able to export. It is a rapidly growing colony and if trade is induced to flow in that direction it is believed it will eventually command an important market.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. Of Manchester, England.
 Capital and Assets over - \$20,000,000
BAMFORD & CARSON, Agents,
 61 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL
 BELL TELEPHONE No. 1283.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, Of London, England.
 (Fire only) Capital and Assets over \$20,000,000
BAMFORD & CARSON, Agents,
 51 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
 BELL TELEPHONE No. 1283.

Spain exports 1,450,000,000 oranges every year.

The native product of wool in U. S. last year was 307,100,000 pounds.

The World urges the G.T.R. to turn its line to Hamilton into a trolley road with a trip every half hour.

A new U. S. steamer, the St. Paul, was launched, or tried to be, last week, which is 536 ft. long 63 broad, and has a tonnage of 11,000. She can carry 1420 passengers. her cost has been \$2,000,000.

Japan asks 250 millions of dollars in gold to settle her little bill against China. It is a charming feature in modern wars that the nation which is licked has to pay all the expenses of the operation. The effect however, is wholesome.

The Hamilton Bridge Company, which has applied to the Dominion Government for a new charter under the name of the Hamilton Bridge Works, has elected the following directors: W. Hendrie, John S. Hendrie, C. S. Murray, John H. Tilden and H. C. Symmes, Niagara Falls South.

Boots and shoes that now tread the floor are in the future to be themselves trodden upon, as a process has been discovered for converting old foot gear into fl or covering. A leather pulp is made and run through rollers which is said to surpass oilcloth in durability.

The nail manufacturers, at a meeting held on Friday last fixed the price of cut nails at nails at \$2.10 per keg, delivered at any point in Canada in ten keg lots. A rule previously was that delivery should only be in large quantities, the decision of the association practically means that the association will sell direct to the retail trade.

The London Times has recently published a revolting description of the mode of preparing "extract of beef" at Chicago which it declares ought to be called "extract of filth." It says the extract is made out of the "sweepings" of meat factories. The home stove is the best place for making extract of beef if can then be relied upon as genuine and clean.

The Garden City Carpet Factory is likely to be removed from St. Catharines. The firm asked an exemption from taxes the same as other establishments had been granted and was practically refused. The St. Kitt's Star is indignant and asks: Will the business of the city submit to the spectacle of seeing this machinery and these men leave the city simply because the Garden City Carpet Factory has been denied simple justice?

As evidence of the fact that the tide of population has turned towards Canada and is rapidly rising, the recent reports from Winnipeg are conclusive. The C.P.R. lands department officers are said to be crowded with intending settlers, many of whom are from the United States, and the pressure is so great that the company is about to open a branch office at Calgary. They are evidently well satisfied that riches may be easily acquired under the benign influence of the National Policy.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, President.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending Dec. 31st 1891.

Inco	\$2,249,398.12
Paid Policy-holders	1,427,816.32
Total Expenses of Management	595,390.72
Gross Assets	1,787,181.85
Liabilities, Actuaries' & Co. Valuation	960,920.53
Surplus, Actuaries' & Co.	\$826,261.32
An Increase for 1891 of \$1,000,000 Income; \$94,000.00 in payments to Policy-holders; \$110,000.00 in surplus.	
Policies Issued in 1891	\$22,114,526.00
CAPITAL \$100,000.	

Active Agents wanted in every City and County in the Dominion of Canada.—Apply to R. H. MATSON General Manager for Canada 37 Yonge St. Toronto.

Premier Turner, B.C., has left for England to float a new Provincial loan of \$2,000,000.

A Chicago Court has declared dealing in "margins" on the Exchanges to be gambling, and all debts thereby contracted to be null and void.

The revenue returns of Britain for the year ending 30th March are \$508,486,500 an increase of \$16,999,700 over last year. Free Trade taxation seems able to feed the people pretty freely!

England has had a cyclone which did more damage than any on record. Thousands of the finest trees in Midland countries were destroyed; Peterboro Cathedral lost three spires, and other historic churches, and buildings were seriously damaged.

The annual statement of the city gas company shows an increase of profits over previous year of \$16,084, in spite of hard times, and and the temporary reduction of prices by the Gas company. The company cleared \$92,715 out of premiums on new stock issued. There was \$32,930 written off for depreciation of plant, and add debts.

The annual meeting of the Canada Northwest Land company was held in Toronto recently, Sir W. C. Van Horne presiding. The report showed that in consequence of the depreciation in the prices of produce the result of the land sales had been unsatisfactory, only about 1,000 acres having been sold during the year, at an average price of \$5 per acre, part payable in shares and part payable in cash.

A point of some importance in this city has been decided by the Supreme Court of Connecticut which holds that for a false warranty as to the heating apparatus and or a breach of a covenant to repair, the measure of damages recoverable will be the rental value of the rooms, for the purpose of renting which the house was hired, which could not be let on account of the lack of proper heat in them. Such loss of the use of these rooms, arising from an inability to let them, it is further held, can be shown otherwise than by evidence of applications actually made for them, and withdrawn on this account. If the rooms are untenable in cold weather, the lessee is not bound to seek for lodgers during the winter, or to show that applicants for lodgings have examined and decline to take them.—Hotel World.

According to the annual calendar of the London and India joints docks committee, the tonnage arriving at London in 1889 was 2,838,891 tons, and it had grown in 1892 to 3,454,000 tons.

The city Chambre de Commerce committee reports that there is a splendid opening for trade with France in all kinds of timber. An office in this connection will be opened in Montreal for this season's shipping if the trade warrants it. At a meeting held last week Mr. H. Girard, formerly French Consul, and who was in 1893 agent for the French steamers that traded here, asked the Chambre de Commerce to use their influence to prevent the Government from subsidizing the Belga Line but to try and get a subsidy for a direct French line. Mr. J. D. Rolland said that a line direct with France and Montreal, with no intermediate points, would not pay. Experience proved that to make a direct line profitable, a very large subsidy would be necessary.

Mr. J. Derbyshire, president of the Ontario Creamery Association, and Mr. John H. Croll, a director of the association, recently interviewed Mr. John Dryden, Ontario, Minister of Agriculture, and urged on him the importance of further assisting the export trade in fresh creamery butter by the payment of a bonus on all butter shipped. They said that by this means the industry would be so strengthened that the cold storage facilities provided by the Dominion Government would be kept constantly filled. Both gentlemen argued strongly on behalf of their request, instancing the recent measures taken by the Dominion Government in behalf of the butter trade as having already been most beneficial to the industry, and having resulted in a substantial improvement in the conditions of the export trade. Dryden frankly expressed himself as opposed to the giving of a bonus, not only in this instance, but on principle, as it would ultimately lead to its being carried out in other lines as well. It was the business of the Dominion Government to provide any export facilities that were deemed necessary in the interests of the trade.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE COMPANY

LIMITED,

. . . . Manufacturers of

**MANILLA, SISAL, JUTE & RUSSIAN
CORDAGE.**

— **BINDER TWINE,** —

JUTE AND COTTON BAGS.

Office & Factory, 283 St. Patrick St.,
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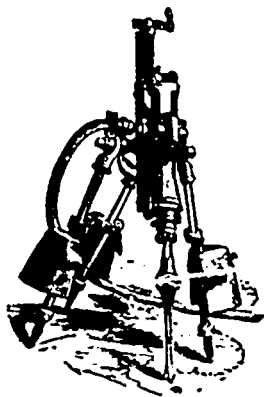
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BELLEVILLE, ONT.

The Market Committee of this city met on 27th March to consider the proposed amendments to the Market By-law which was passed on June 9, 1882. The following important addition to section 13, article 3, which was strongly advocated by Chairman Nolan, was adopted:

"Provided also that nothing herein contained shall prevent dairy and farm produce merchants or farmers arriving with these goods by rail or by boat from selling said goods on the wharves, subject to a market fee of five cents per parcel, bag, packet, box, or barrel, when no more than 25 of the same are offered for sale or sold, and two cents per parcel, bag, packet, box or barrel, when more than 25 of the same are offered for sale or sold."

"These goods" comprise "any kind of butcher's meat, fresh pork, turkeys, geese, ducks, poultry, fish, fruits, grain produce, or effects usually brought to and sold on the public markets."

The addition quoted above is intended to meet the wishes of the produce merchants of the city, who complain of the unjust competition which they suffer from country traders, who sell their produce in Montreal and pay no license, or tax or rent, what-*ver*.

The produce and fruit dealers of the city will be asked to confer with the Market Committee, when the by-law as amended has been adopted and recommended to Council for passage.

The Architect and Builder says: "ever since the Ontario Legislative buildings rose to public view, there has been but one opinion expressed by capable judges concerning their outward appearance, viz., that it displays not a single interesting feature. Occupation of the legislative chamber has demonstrated the fact that its acoustic properties are also of the worst possible character. A daily paper affirms that 'The members can't hear each other on the floor of the House, the press is at a great disadvantage for the same reason, while as far as the visitors in the galleries are concerned they might as well be at a pantomime.' It seems pertinent to enquire what advantage has accrued to any Canadian interest from the employment of an American architect in the erection of these buildings over the heads of capable home talent."

We are disposed to answer our contemporary's query by saying that, the buildings in question are a standing warning against foreign architects. We do not believe any Canadian could have designed so ugly a

structure, compared with Mr. Darling's design which was rejected, it is a nightmare, and compared with the Cumberland, Storm and Dick work in University buildings, all Canadians, it is barbarous.

In the English House of Commons a fortnight ago, in answer to Sir Jasper Kinloch, Mr. Gardner said:—It is the case, as my hon. friend observes, that the value of butter, cheese and eggs imported into the United Kingdom last year was very nearly \$115,000,000, and that, as regards butter, there was an increase of about \$7,500,000 in 1894 as compared with 1892, nearly \$5,000,000 being attributable to Denmark. I should be very glad, indeed, to do anything in my power to encourage the supply of these articles by home producers, and I am glad to observe from reports which I have received that the largely increased attention now given to technical instruction in dairying is resulting in a distinct improvement of quality. The information we have been able to issue as to the systems in force in Denmark and elsewhere has also, I trust, been of service to those concerned.

According to the Economist, London there was imported into Great Britain last year 70,131,255 hundred weights of wheat (112 pounds each or over two bushels,) which was considerably larger than during the previous two years. Of this, only 1,828,515 came from Canada or less than one bushel out of every thirty. Russia sent the second largest supply of any one country—16,775,881 cwt., which was larger by far than its average for some years previous, and the Argentine Republic came next, with 12,272,152 cwt., which is also greatly in advance of previous years. The wheat exports of that country are enormously increasing each year. The United States furnished by far the largest supply of any—24,618,245 cwt.—and this was considerably less than the average of previous years. The States are now more dependent on England for a market for their surplus grain than any other country. Of wheat flour England imported during the year 19,134,665 cwt., which was less than in former years. Of this the United States sent 15,925,686 cwt. or over three fourths of all. This, however, was larger than any other one country except the States. Of barley 31,244,381 cwt. were imported; of oats 14,979,214; of peas, 2,272,723; of beans, 5,253,849; of corn, 35,365,743, and of corn meal, \$7,120. Of the latter grains no information is given of the countries from whence they came.—Ex.

Perine & Co., flax twine manufacturers, Doon, Ont., claim to be the pioneers in the manufacture of flax by power machinery. They shipped their first car load of scutched flax to the United States three months before the reciprocity treaty came into force, and got a refund of \$60 on the shipment. The flax was chiefly grown then, as now, by the German settlers in Waterloo county, and the settlers' wives after the straw was brought in to be scutched, would take the dressed line back and spin it up into cloths, towings, etc. This firm made the first linen bags produced in Canada on other than hand looms, their first bags being turned out 25 years ago and sold to the old Hamilton dry goods house of D. McInnes & Co. But jute soon killed off the linen bag trade of Canada.—Ex.

The annual meeting of the Waterford Cheese factory was held on March 16th. The report of the secretary treasurer showed an increase of milk sent to the factory over the previous year, while the prices realized upon the rate of cheese averaged well with the price of the year 1893. The abstract of the year's work for 1894 is as follows: Total lbs. of milk received, 1,504,188; total lbs. of cheese made, 141,040; price of cheese per lb. 9 55-100; amount sold, 13,371.02; pounds of milk to make pound of cheese, 10.73; price paid per 100 pounds milk, 70 12 100; total paid \$10,569. The committee of management consisted of Messrs. Erwin, Robinson, McMichael, Beemer and Martin, and the latter was appointed salesman. S. Cunningham was appointed secretary-treasurer. Service Bros. will cut cheese for the patrons for the current year.

Notification of the enactment of a new law affecting the making of manifests of vessels arriving from foreign ports has been received by Collector Boyle, Buffalo, from the department at Washington. The law applies to vessels from Canada arriving at the port of Buffalo, as there is no naval officer there. The law is as follows: "On and after July 1, 1895, each master of vessels arriving in the United States from a foreign port, except vessels carrying traffic in bond on transfer ferries, shall immediately upon landing, and before entering his vessel at the customs house, mail to the auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington a true copy of the manifests of his vessel, and shall on entering his vessel make affidavit that he has mailed such copy and that the same is true and correct; and he shall also mail to the same auditor a true copy of the corrected manifest filed on any port entry of his vessel." Failure to comply with the new law is punishable by a fine. The law applies only to ports where there is no naval officer.



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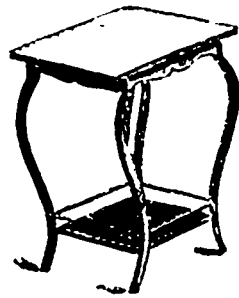
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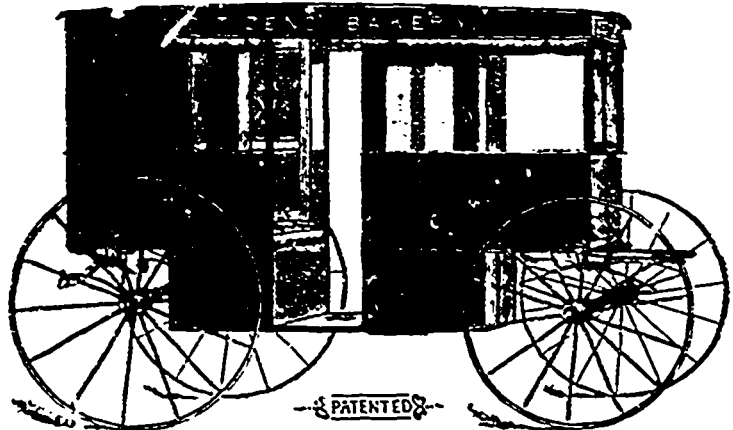
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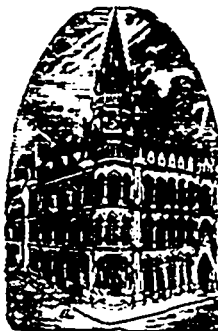
Quotations given and all correspondence cheerfully answered.

As if the unfortunate cotton planter had not enough to contend with its natural forces, the science of chemistry has been invoked to enter competition against the great staple. United States Consul Morris at Ghent, Belgium, in a special report to the State Department, describes a new process of making artificial cotton which has been remarkably successful, the product being much cheaper than the natural cotton and possessing most of its qualities. The basis is wood pulp, which is changed into pure cellulose and spun into thread and then woven into cloth. It resembles ordinary cotton, but is not as strong as the natural product. It weaves and works well, and can be dyed as well as cotton. By coating it with paraffine and passing it over glass a beautiful brilliancy may be imparted. Much greater strength can be imparted by parchmentizing when it acquires a semi transparency.—Ex.

The statistics just compiled of the total rice exports of Burma for the last year show that 1,408,196 tons were shipped altogether, 939,000 tons from Rangoon, the balance being divided between the three other ports of Akyah, Bassein and Moulmein. Less than half the quantity was shipped to Europe, 767,000 tons being sent to India, the straits and China. The following table will show how these figures compare with those of former years:

Year	Tons
1894	1,408,196
1893	1,442,141
1892	1,291,897
1891	1,363,167
1890	1,233,481

Of these quantities, the shipments to Europe in the same years, expressed in thousands of tons, were respectively 670,736,777,520 and 749, so that 1894 was the lowest of the past five years. The estimate of the department of agriculture in January last was 1,366,000 tons, which turns out to be fairly correct. The quantity available for export this year will probably be much less, owing to lighter grain and earlier cessation of the rains than usual. At present the new grain is not wholly harvested, and owing to the higher prices with which the season has opened supplies are coming



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in but slowly. The operations of the rice ring, which played havoc with the staple trade of the country in these last two years, no longer limits prices paid, and the consequence is that 95 rupees per 100 bushels has been freely offered, and accepted for early arrivals, as against some thirty rupees less at the beginning of last year.—Picayune.

French taxes are the rivals of those of England in variety. "Not only every form of legal paper, checks, notes and documents, and bills of lading, but even lithograph posters must have the revenue stamp affixed. These taxes amount to \$140,000,000. Wine and spirits bring in \$120,000,000. The customs duties were \$100,000,000. Tobacco, matches and playing being \$130,000,000. Boarding-houses are taxed, likewise the boarders. If a clerk occupies a room he pays a tax of \$2 per annum, while his landlady not only has to pay for her pool, but for every door and window in the house. As the treasury receives \$12,000,000 per annum for windows alone, the architect who can design a house with the least possible amount of ventilation does the best business. If you own a horse, carriage, billiard table, or billiard table, or bicycle you are taxed. The government collects \$6,400,000 annually for permitting such luxuries to exist, and a bill was recently introduced into the chamber to tax the wearing of cravats."—Ex.

U. S. Secretary Morton is in receipt of a letter dated Buenos Ayres from Mr. James M. Sinclair, who, as a special commissioner from Australia, visited this country a short time ago. Mr. Sinclair says: "I have just completed a trip of 1,700 miles through the Argentine Republic. It is a fertile country, having an immense area of land suitable for agriculture especially wheat and maize. It is, however, liable to droughts and locusts. The wheat crop is turning out badly in the threshing, having been damaged by a late frost. The quantity for export will be from 30 to 50 per cent less than that of last year. The maize crop is a good one and there will be at least 1,000,000 tons of it for export."

The Secretary has also received a report of market quotations, Feb. 15, prepared by the United States Legation at Buenos Ayres, which gives the price of wheat in United States money (gold) as 46 1/2 cents per bushel. Corn is quoted at 60 1/2 cents per bushel. The statement is made that there has been a sharp advance in the price of corn, caused by the small amount

in stock and by the corn crop failure in the United States. Sales of wool for the first half of February aggregated over 10,000,000 pounds at prices running from 6 cents to 10 1/2 cents.

An exchange receives a question which has often been asked, but which, so far as we know, has never been answered in a court of law, says the London Warehouseman and Draper, whether a tradesman is under a legal obligation to sell an article that he has exposed for sale. Our own opinion, and that of a solicitor to whom the question was submitted, is that there is no such legal obligation, and that a tradesman may do as he likes about serving a would-be customer. The law can be invoked to compel the fulfillment of a contract; but what contract, expressed or implied, there can be when a man simply exposes goods at a ticketed price, and goes no further toward a sale, we cannot see. Our contemporary, however, quotes opinions of a different character; and it is, therefore, evidently a point upon which there may be some room for hair-splitting discriminations. Anyhow, no tradesman who values his reputation would ever refuse to sell a ticketed article, even though it might disturb his window a bit to take it out. We should like to see the question argued in a court of law; but it probably never will be, because it is not likely that counsel could be got to argue it, or a judge to listen to the arguments if they were willing to argue.—The Hatter.

The best coating for iron pipes that can stand the heat at 250 degrees on more is made with good asphalt lacquer laid on thinly; in order to tint this an oxide in pulverized form of any metal is added—for instance, if good zinc or white tin is mixed with the asphalt it gives a gray shade, while red lead gives a brownish tint. If the asphalt is laid on thinly and "tin bronze" (the well known white bronze in the form of the powder) is lightly dusted over it, it gives a coating of very pretty shade. A cheap and durable coating for steam pipes, made of iron, is somewhat difficult to find, especially if the coating is designed to protect the pipes against rust. It is difficult to put a durable coating on surfaces that have to withstand great changes of temperature, but in this case, when rust of the pipes is to be feared, it would be better to refrain from painting the pipes at all, and to zinc them instead. When they are covered with zinc, the fine pores of the iron are completely closed, which is not the case with painting. A good zincing of the pipes half way up also gives a pretty steel like gray tint. To produce a red colour the pipes after being zinced could be coated with some red lead paint. It is not considered advisable to use a zinc bath, a coating of red lead or zinc powder oil and siccative can be used instead. But however good these may be, they would not be useful in the case in the question. If any oil paint should be used, care should be taken that this adheres properly to the metallic iron surface; consequently a thorough cleansing is necessary. If the red lead or vermilion referred to is employed, care must be taken that it is not adulterated. The good genuine red lead (Paris red) is a mixture of super oxide of lead with litharge and not with the ordinary iron vermilion (English lead); the latter consists of oxide of iron and peels off far more easily than the first more easily than the first mentioned colour. To hinder the peeling a light coating of lacquer is in several cases brushed over the paint, but this, of course, increases the expense of the operation.

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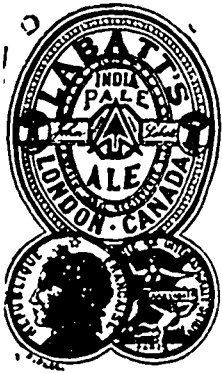
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INSURANCE NOTES.

The enquiry into the causes of recent fires in Toronto has failed so far to discover anything giving a clue to their origin. The fire bugs infesting that city are evidently experts at the business. The theory attributing these disasters to electric wires has been utterly disproved by the evidence.

What's the matter with the Methodist churches of Western Ontario? Five burned within a month or so! Two in London, and one each in Windsor, St. Thomas and Exeter. A Toronto paper asks the question, the reply is that, incendiarism is terribly prevalent in Ontario. Churches by their isolation afford special facilities for this crime being committed.

Superintendent of Insurance Pierce sent to Attorney-General Hancock a letter in reference to the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance corporation of New York in which he says that gross deception was practiced at the time of the company's incorporation and advises that the corporation be proceeded against at once and application for a receiver of its affairs made at the earliest possible moment.

After a two days discussion at Detroit the underwriters agreed to disagree on the question of making a uniform tariff. But one reason could be given for this decision or rather the lack of it, and that is the hard times. This season therefore each agent will deal individually with the owners of the boats he wants to insure. In the matter of a grain tariff, the agents found themselves in somewhat of a quandary. The British and foreign insurance company, a powerful corporation, having its main offices in London, Eng., and agencies in all the big cities of the country, had stolen a march on them, and had made a rate on the different classes of grain from Chicago to Buffalo that effectually undermined any rate they had figured on making themselves. There was but one thing to do in this emergency, and that was to pool their business and earnings for the year, fix upon a low tariff and bring all their immense united force to bear in fighting the British organization in the war of rates which will certainly come.

A GRATIFYING REPORT.

"The new business received during the year 1891 by the North American Life Assurance Company was over \$1,000,000, being the largest in the history of the Company. Notwithstanding the procurement of this large volume of new business, and the payment to policy holders of the thirteenth annual endowments, profits, etc., of the large sum of \$2,245, it increased its reserve and surplus funds for policyholders, by \$24,000." Globe, Toronto, Feb 2nd. 1892.

A case is before the local Court which seems to show that the assurance companies are becoming more anxious about their risks since the recent murders for insurance money. The case arose from the alleged larceny of a sum of money returned by one company on cancelling a policy. The case is thus reported, which shows that \$34,000 had been applied for on a doubtful risk. A large sum had been placed on the life of a man named Lallamme. Within the past month the companies became dissatisfied with the risk, as they learned Lallamme had been before the Recorder for intoxication, and on investigation they believed they had grounds for holding that the risk was not as represented. Through their attorneys, Messrs. McGibbon and Davidson, the Manufacturers' Life, which had issued policies for some \$9,000, took out a seizure, re-voided and recovered their policies on Saturday last. The Equitable Life had issued two policies for \$5,000 each on Lallamme's life, but as application was made \$5,000 more they made enquires, which resulted in their also taking to recover their policies. The Equitable returned the premiums. Application had also been made to the New York Life for \$9,000 on Lallamme's life. The companies have done well to get clear of such a risk.

A communication from a prominent lumber firm in Switzerland (Messrs. Gebrüder & Miesem, Winterthur) to United States Consul Gorman at Zurich will prove interesting to lumber shippers in this country. They write: "In our opinion, American wood exporters could largely increase their sales in Switzerland, especially if they would offer such varieties of wood as can be brought into competition with native woods. As long as American exporters seek a market for expensive woods only, no satisfactory results are obtainable, even if the quality is superior to that of the native woods. The wood trade of this country demands a great deal of the cheaper varieties. If American oak wood can be used for parquet flooring, as we suppose must be the case, and the raw product can be bought as cheap in the United States as in Hungary and Russia, the American product, no doubt, will find ready sale quantities. "The native beech is also much used for parquetry, being as durable as oak and one-third cheaper. If America furnishes a wood similar to our beech, which is very hard, sales would be still more extensive than in oak wood. There is also some demand for a cheap soft wood for flooring, which must also be perfectly free of knots, at a price not to exceed the price of first-class quality of native pine, which is sold about two-fifths cheaper than pitch pine."

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The Hotel World says: "Not many years ago English capitalists in the form of syndicates seemed to be buying up a great deal of valuable property in the United States. Not a day passed by that the business world did not learn of some sale made to English capitalists. Breweries, flouring mills, lumber mills, iron mills, coal mines, tobacco manufactories, cattle interests, and scores of other industries in other lines of business were being taken by this class of investors. We hear little of this now. English capital has become suspicious. And no wonder. When one considers the wrecks with which the country has been strewn in which foreign capital has been placed the wonder is that the English nation will even take our bonds."

It proceeds to tell of an hotel built by English capital at a place advertised as a great sanitarium, which cost over a million dollars, being recently sold for \$26,000, \$18,000 of which was absorbed by lawyer's fees! John Bull and his money are soon parted.

There have been a good many theories to account for the low price of wheat in the United States. The demonetization of silver, the tariff and the bond issue appear to be the favorites ones. But may it not be just possible that the homely cause of over-production has something to do with it? It is painful to remind the statesmen and political writers who are continually asking "What is Europe, or Asia, or South America to us?" that the output of wheat in Argentina alone increased from 32,000,000 bushels in 1891 to \$0,000,000 in 1894, and that there was an increase 7,000,000 bushels in Uruguay and Chile in the same period. The British Vice-Consul in Argentina estimates that only 5 per cent. of the available wheat land in that country is now under cultivation. The present cost of production is 27 1/2 cents a bushel—carriage to seaport not included—and 2 1/2 cents a bushel for putting it on the market in Europe last year. Wheat-growing in the United States is not a failure because of these facts. But they are sufficient reply to that narrow, provincial type of mind which will not take into account anything that happens outside of the United States.—Ex.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Chas. A. Duclos, hotel Montreal, has assigned with liabilities of about \$1,400.

R. Urquhart, merchant tailor, Montreal, has assigned to J. McD. Haines with \$1,000 liabilities.

Geo. W. Stacey, cigars, Ottawa, whose failure was noted in a previous issue, has now settled with creditors at 40c in the dollar.

W. T. Willis, grocer, Brantford, has assigned to W. S. Brewster. Willis commenced business in February '92 with little or no capital. He was previously clerking.

Joseph Meunier, hotel, Montreal, has assigned with about \$300 liabilities. This business was carried on by the late Joseph Meunier and his daughter. Meunier died in May, 1892.

W. D. McLennan, merchant tailor, Stratford, Ont., has assigned to C. R. Armstrong. He is the son of A. McLennan, who formerly conducted this business previous to 1891. At this date W. D. McLennan succeeds it.

Ernest Berard, grocer, Three Rivers, has assigned with about \$2,500 liabilities, and assets nominally about \$1,000. He was previously located at Pierreville, and started business at Three Rivers a couple of years ago with a moderate stock.

H. T. Fryer & Soh, boots and shoes, Peterboro, have assigned to Chas. Eddam. This business was started by the father a good many years ago. In '88 he admitted his son under the present firm's name. They have been working along in a moderate way all the time.

A. W. Godson, contractor, Toronto, has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson. He has been a contractor for a number of years, and at one time was of the firm Godson & West. Godson did considerable contract work for the city only recently, and was generally thought to be well to do, but it is understood that he made large investments in real estate, which evidently turned out badly.

The failure is noted of J. Ross & Co., manufacturers of insulated wire, Montreal, with the following creditors:—Dominion Wire Manfg. Co., Montreal, \$350; Alex. G. F. Ross, Montreal, \$35; Frothingham & Workman, Montreal, \$24; Alexander Walker, Montreal, \$20; Wallace & Sons, Ansonia, N.S., \$10; La Banque Nationale, Montreal, \$300; G. H. Kende & Co., Montreal, \$76; Dame M. Ross, Montreal, \$51; Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Montreal, \$16; J. P. Cooke, Montreal, \$21; Washburn & Moen Manfg. Co., Worcester, \$60; D. J. Pottier (rent), Montreal, \$30.



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The Favourite Rail Route to
MONTREAL, DETROIT CHICAGO
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N. J. POWER L. I. SEARGEANT,
 Gen. Pass. Agent. Gen. Manager

Atcher Lavalie, contractor, Montreal, has assigned. He was previously working as a journeyman, and started on his own account some years ago, and at the outset did fairly well. Lavalie did the contract work for the new Hochelaga Bank, on St. Catherine st. The following is a list of principal creditors:—J. Halmer & Co., Montreal, \$700; E. Chauve & Co., Montreal, \$95; J. & B. . . . Montreal, \$39; Gust. Gravel, Montreal, \$100; O. Mailleux, Montreal, \$23; Jos. Robert & Fils, Montreal, \$110; Thibodeau & Bourdon, Montreal, \$135; Z. Corbell, Montreal, \$13; H. Dupre, Montreal, \$143; Gravel & Bouard, \$33; F. Martin-au Montreal, \$70; Da ne V uve Plamondon, Montreal, \$150; A. Raza, \$20.

The prospect of enlarging our trade with Mexico was discussed by Mr. D. A. Ansell, consul general of Mexico at Montreal, with Mr. Ives, the minister of trade and commerce. The representative of Mexico expressed the opinion that a larger trade in several articles might be developed. He mentioned agricultural machinery, tweeds, knitted woollen goods and furniture as especially worthy of attention in this respect. In return for these he pointed out that Mexico can furnish Canadians with fancy woods, coffee, tobacco, salt and sugar. The people of Mexico are rapidly developing the growth of the sugar cane. They are supplying a tobacco leaf specially adapted for covers and they buy from abroad large quantities of cigarettes, a trade in which Mr. Ansell thinks Canada might participate. Mr. Ives intimated that he would look into the matter.

The New York Press remarks: "Sir Richard Cartwright evidently thinks the tariff reform game can be made to win in Canada as it did in the States. He therefore tells the Canadians in his speech at North Perth that under the protective policy which Canada has pursued for sixteen years, the Canadians have been taxed \$90,000,000 a year and more, "not counting in the sums which are partly paid into the public treasury and partly into the pockets of private manufacturers." This is \$100 for the sixteen years or about \$60 a year for every Canadian family.

As there is no hint by Sir Richard that even a penny of this vast taxation goes out of the country, it follows that there must be an income

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.
 CHANGE OF TIME.

Taking effect March 23rd, 1893.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station.
 (Note * signifies runs daily, all other trains run daily except Sunday).

2.00 a.m., 4.15 p.m.—For Ottawa and all points on the C.A. & O.A. & P. S. R's.

9.10 a.m., *8.25 p.m.—For Toronto, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

1.30 p.m. (Mixed).—For Brockville.
 5.00 p.m.—For Cornwall.

7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Massena Springs.

4.20 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Fort Covington.

8.15 a.m. (Mixed).—For Island Pond.
 7.50 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, (runs to Quebec daily).

10.10 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec and points on the I. C. R'y to Campbellton, N.B. Saturday night train remains at Island Pond over Sunday.

5.30 p.m. For St. Hyacinthe, Local, (on Tuesdays at 11.55 p.m.)

11.55 a.m.—For St. Johns, on Saturdays, this train leaves at 1.25 p.m.

4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond and points on the D. C. R'y.

4.40 p.m.—For St. Johns, Rouses Point, also Waterloo via St. Lambert and M.P. & B. R'y.

8.15 a.m. 5.08 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert.
 9.00 a.m., *6.10 p.m., *8.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C.V.R.

9.10 a.m., *6.20 p.m.—For New York via D.A.I.

For suburban time tables, tickets and full information apply at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, and at Bonaventure Station.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Ac. at Rimouski, P. Q." will be received at this office until Tuesday 3rd April, for the contract of works required in this section of Post Office Ac. at Rimouski, P. Q.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Court House, Rimouski, on and after Thursday, 1st April, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
 By order, **E. F. E. ROY,**
 Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 2nd April, 1893.

to some portion of the people of Canada from protective tariffs equal to \$60 a year for the whole population of the country. Who gets this increased income. As the productive classes and protected industries embrace nearly everything the Canadians are doing, it would seem probable that as many receive these supposed taxes as paid them. If so, who is hurt? There are no Carnegies in Canada, no multi-millionaires. The woollen, cotton, iron, steel, woodware, furniture and clothing factories employ small capitals, and their wage bill leaves only a small margin for dividend and hire of superintendence.

If prices of Canadian manufactured products are so low that America's free traders make their summer tour through Canada in order to buy them, what becomes of Sir Richard's estimate that they are made so high by protection that their increase in price amounts to a tax of \$60 a year to every Canadian family?"

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"MADRE E HIJO,"

Are as staple as flour, sell readily and always in demand. Millions of each brand sold annually sales constantly increasing.

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CASSIDY, BONNER & CO.

Leather Belting Manufacturers, MONTREAL.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

Notice is given that the Montreal and Pacific Junction company, will apply for an act confirming the powers and rights which have been granted the company by the Legislature of Quebec in act 54, chap. 93, constituting said company to be a work for the general advantage of Canada to have the right to build a railway and general traffic bridge on the Ottawa river at the end of the Island of Montreal in the parish of La Pointe aux Trembles, passing on Bourdon island, and also to obtain further powers and rights.

Since the protest of Canada against the regulations made for the control of the Behring sea was forwarded to England, the British Columbian sealers have started out to begin the season's operations, and it is understood that in spite of Canada's action they will be required to comply with the objectionable rules. Their catch, judging from the operations of the coast fleet, which is always the first to send intelligence, will be a good one. It is learned that thirteen vessels in the coast fleet have already reported a catch of 1,104 seals. Three of the vessels have shipped their cargoes to British Columbia and are proceeding with their pursuit of the seals.

Mr. R. Robertson, brother of Prof Robertson the Dairy Commissioner, has just returned from England. He was introduced on 'Change on 26th by Mr. H. Hodgson. "The outlook," said Mr. Robertson speaking of the butter situation in London, "is not very bright, in fact there are very few who look for any immediate improvement. We were extremely gratified in fact greatly surprised to see the good reception which was given to the recent shipments of Canadian winter creamery. The results compared very favorably with those from the grass butter from Australia."

The building season of 1895, is about to be one of much greater activity in Ontario at least than that of 1891. The recent extensive fires will create a considerable local demand for labor and material in Toronto. This will apply in a lesser degree to London, Halifax and other places. The number and extent of new building enterprises are expected to be on a more promising scale than last year. We therefore bespeak for architects, builders and supply firms the enjoyment of more satisfactory conditions than those which have fallen to their lot of late.—Ex.

Tenders for a steamship service between Canada, France and Belgium, have been called for and will be received by the Minister of Trade and Commerce up to 1st of May next, the terms and conditions call for a fortnightly service during the open season of navigation from Montreal and Quebec, and a monthly service during the remainder of the year from St. John and Halifax to Antwerp, calling on both outward and homeward voyages at either Havre or Boulogne or both as the Minister of Trade and Commerce may require. The service is to commence on or about the 1st of July, 1895, from Montreal, and continue for five years, but may be terminated at any time if the contract is not properly carried out or if Parliament does not sanction the contract or provide the subsidy. The steamers are to be of not less than 2,500 tons, capable of maintaining a speed of thirteen knots an hour, and to be fitted up with adequate refrigerating accommodation, and to carry both first and steerage passengers. A full description of each steamer proposed to be used is to accompany the tenders. The contract is to carry each way such number as may be ordered and the subsidy is to meet the carriage of passengers. The subsidy will be paid quarterly,

and the contractors will be required to furnish quarterly statements of the volume and value of the trade carried.

Since Saturday last over 1,600 good horses have been put on the market at Buffalo. On 26th T. H. Grand & Co., began a two days sale of Canadian stock consigned by Lowes Bros., Brampton, Ont., J. Watson, Toronto; J. Acer, Jarvis, Ont., and Grand & Graham, Toronto, Ont. About 100 horses were sold. A New York dealer stated that the prices were better than those realized at the Blue Ribbon sale in New York. A pair of roan geldings sold at \$225. Grey Duke sold for \$325. London \$250, Dr. Hill \$300, Wellsford \$305. A pair of seal-brown cobs \$290, Hilgert, \$145, Fat Chens \$175, Oko \$175, Ottawa \$150, Herrodins \$265, Arlington \$240, Campbell \$185, Dr Scott \$170, King \$235, Deacon \$200. Others sold at good prices.

As a result of a favorable report by the Board of Railroad commissioners, engineers began striking out the line for a new railroad between Batavia and Oak Orchard harbor on Lake Ontario. Coincident with the beginning of work on this railroad, the American and Canadian Navigation company has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of operating two freight and passenger ferries between Oak Orchard Harbor and Port Hope and Cobourg, Canada. The navigation company will also begin the construction of two steam ferries, each 235 feet in length with 45 feet beam and 10 1/2 feet draught. Each will carry 26 loaded cars and will be equipped with ice breakers so that they can run all the year round. It is said that the company has made large contracts for carrying coal to Canada. The cars will be loaded and the ferries will be made

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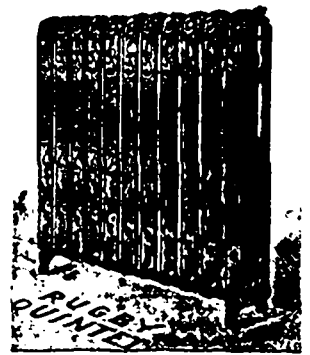
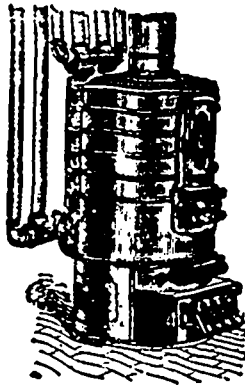
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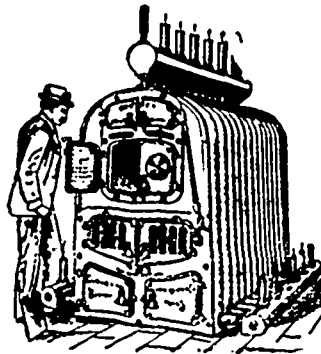
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Capacity 5,000 to 12,000 feet.

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Oxford, Gurney, RADIATORS Quintet and Bundy.

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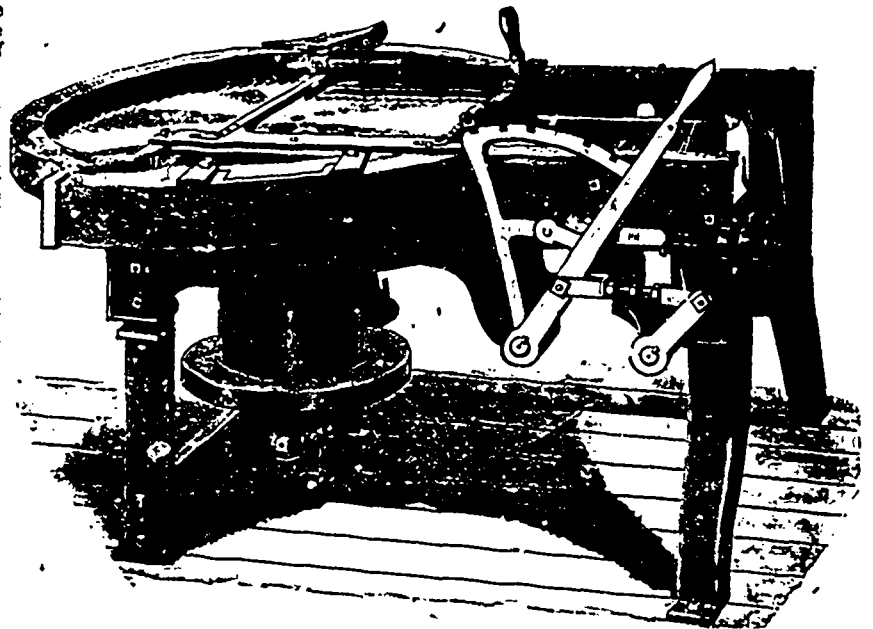
WILL make more Shingles per day than any self-acting machine with vertical saw in existence, and more Shingles from the same quantity of timber.

THE FRAME
Is of iron throughout, very heavy and rigid, strongly bolted and braced.

THE CARRIAGE
Is very light and strong, and made of forged Cast-Steel Plate, running on steel ways or tracks. Will take in a block 18 inches wide and 19 inches long, adjustable for 16-inch or 18-inch shingles.

[COPY.]
LINTSAY, May 18th, 1893.

MR. F. J. DRAKE, Belleville.
Dear Sir,—The Shingle machine we bought of you over a year ago is doing well. Last year we averaged over 32,000 shingles per day all through the season. We did not lose 15 minutes' time from all stoppages, and all repairs so far have not cost us. We expect to make a still higher average cut this year. All our other machinery purchased from you is as good as the shingle machine. Your drag saw, with friction drive, cannot be beaten. We run ours 180 strokes per minute; with 6 1/2 ft. saw it would easily make blocks for two shingle machines. The splitter, with balance wheel 1 foot diameter, weighing 100 lbs., is perfect and runs without the least jar. The iron frame shingle jointer with 10-inch saw is the only good jointer we ever saw. In fact, all your machinery, line shaft, pulleys, etc., give us the best satisfaction. We expect to require another mill in a few days, and if we do, will send you the order for complete outfit.
Truly yours M DOVER.



CAPACITY FROM 5,000 TO 50,000 PER DAY.

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Royal Insurance Building, Notre Dame Street P. O. Box 237.

Walter Francis O'Hara, of Chatham, Ont., has been granted a commission as Dominion land surveyor.

Lumbering operations on the Ottawa and Laurentides sections have been carried on during the winter on a more liberal scale, and the increased expenditure for logs and labor in these sections should be beneficial.

The Ottawa Electric company is to have a rival, as R. H. Conway and others give notice of application for letters patent to incorporate the Deschene Electric company to produce electricity for light, heat and power purposes, and supply the same to Avlmer Ottawa and other places; headquarters, Deschenes. Capital, \$60,000.

The Peoples Mutual Building Society of this city held its annual meeting on 28th ult. The report and financial statement were adopted, and the election of directors was proceeded with, the old board being unanimously re-elected as follows: Messrs. G. W. Adams, C. B. Carter, D. Guthrie, J. W. Hughes, Wm. McNally, E. G. O'Connor, G. W. Sadler, J. Tough and A. P. Weary, Mr. W. G. Slack was re-appointed auditor.

The rigorous provisions of the meat inspection law as amended by Congress at its recent session are calculated to overcome the objections made to American canned beef by the sanitary authorities of Europe. The new regulations will require official marks on all packages that their contents have been duly inspected, and a clearance will be given to any vessel having on board any preserved meat until a certificate shall have been obtained from the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture that the meat is sound and whole-

som. The packing or canning of beef from carcasses condemned by the inspectors and the exportation or shipment of the same into another State are made misdemeanors punishable by heavy fines.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Elevating Company the directors elected for the ensuing year were Mr. Andrew Allan, Mr. Hugh McLennan, Mr. Alexander McDougall, Mr. A. T. Patterson and Mr. T. A. Craie. Mr. Andrew Allan was re-elected president.

Codfishing off the coast of Newfoundland antedates the settlement of this country by no more than a hundred years, the fisheries being discovered near the close of the fifteenth century and for a long time controlled by the French. In 1624 the Pilgrim Fathers sent a boatload of fish to England; and in 163 Boston's exports were quite considerable. In 1670 the profits of the Cape Cod fisheries, which were leased for the public benefit, were used to establish a free school. Ex.

Prussia has an income tax which last year yielded \$29,048,084. United States Consul Morris, at Ghent, Belgium, reports a remarkable number of persons who escaped the tax altogether, although in Prussia every citizen must pay who has anything above the small income of \$214. (1.30,357,331 men 21,233,024 were exempted because their income was less than \$214, or because they were foreigners. The average income in Prussia of persons above the minimum of \$214 was \$631.06 in cities and \$422.57 in the country, the general average being \$746.56. Of the total tax the cities paid \$27,196,811 and the country \$7,102,097. The amount of tax of each taxpayer averaged 2.15 per cent, in the cities and 1.61 in the country.

Toronto gave \$103,657 to 46 of its charitable institutions, last year. Toronto is over supplied with charitable institutions, they need consolidating in the interests of economy.

A gentleman from British Columbia states that the smelting of ore at Pilot Bay, in the Kootenay district, which was commenced a few weeks ago, promises to be a success. The bullion from the establishment at present is being to Aurora, Illinois, to be refined. But so soon as the output equals forty tons a day the Kootenay Mining and Smelting Company propose to erect a refinery at some point in Eastern Canada. Hitherto the ores have been taken into the bordering States of the Union and smelted there. Now that smelting is being done in Canada, the logical sequence is that Canadians shall also do the refining. The yield of silver, copper, and lead is very promising.

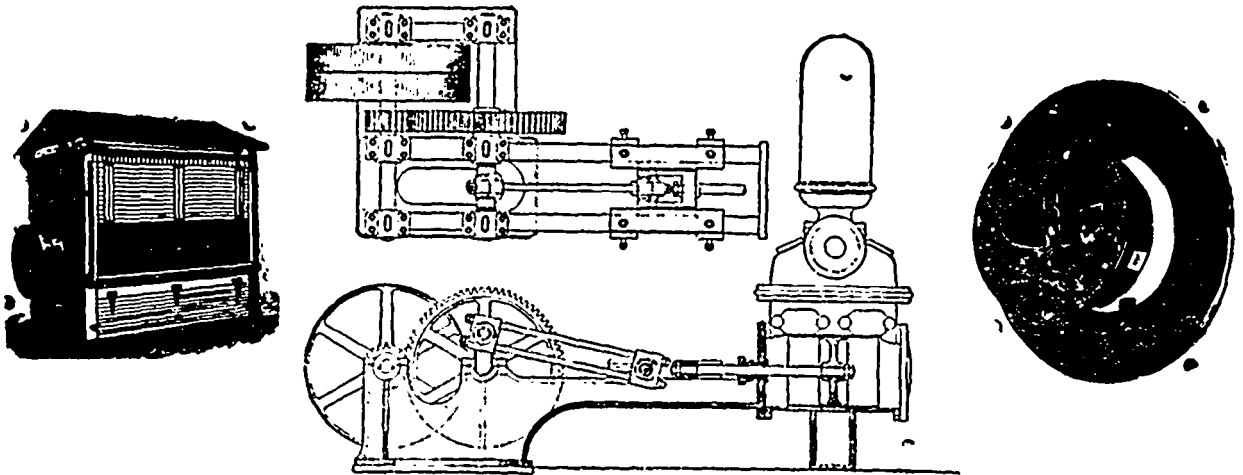
The annual meeting of the Ontario Land Surveyor's Association held in Toronto recently was one of much interest. Papers were read on "Good Street," by H. J. Brown, of Berlin, Ont.; "Highway Bridges," by Peter S. Gibson, of Willowdale, Ont., and on "Mining," by J. D. Evans, of Trenton, Ont. The following gentlemen were nominated for the Council of Management, the election to be by ballot of all the members of the society in the Province:—P. S. Gibson, Willowdale; Jas. Dickson, Reeve of Fenelon Falls; A. Nieven, F. B. S. eight, Toronto; G. O. Ross, Welland; J. D. Evans, Trenton; Wm. M. Davis, Woodstock; Harry Brown, Toronto; T. H. Jones, Brantford, and F. S. Foster, Toronto; Auditors, H. B. Proudfoot and W. A. Brown, Toronto.

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Builders of all Kinds of

PAPER AND Machinery PULP MILL



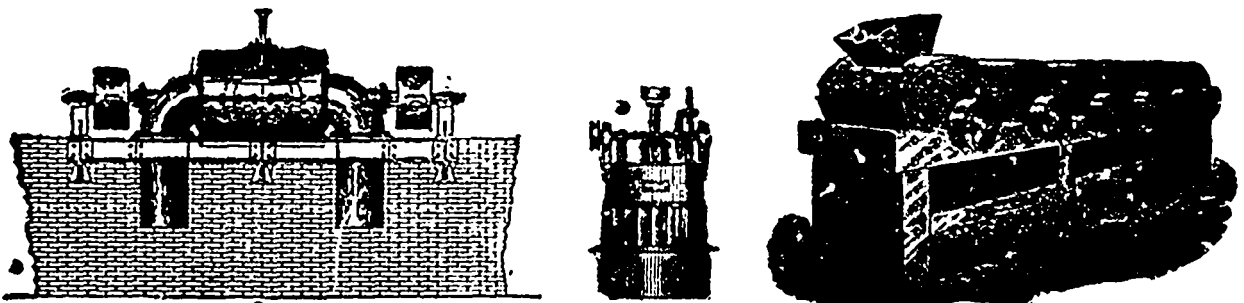
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 Super and Webb Calenders. Power Suction Pumps
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Is the Unconditional Policy of the MANUFACTURERS LIFE. Every Life and Endowment Policy issued by this prosperous and progressive Canadian Company is without conditions as to habits of life or manner of death, and is non-forfeitable after the first year from any cause whatever. That's it. You pay the premiums and the Company will pay the insurance. Canada's best policy. Write for rates and particulars.

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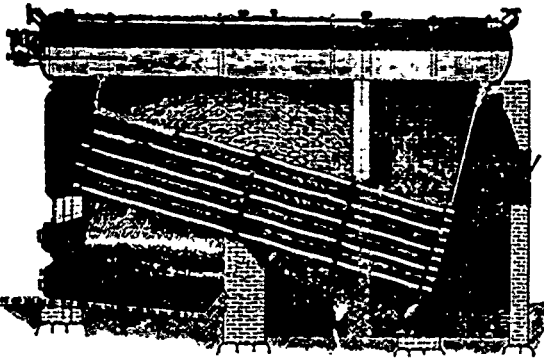
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WILLIAM T BONNER, General Agent for Canada, Workshops:—Tolleville, Ontario.



The unprofitableness of all lines of production, from farming to the fine arts, has resulted in such a general reduction of supply and even of preparation of supply that the relation of products to circulating medium has greatly changed, for money volume is now comparatively much heavier in its relation to products than it was three years ago, for the products are not there now and the money is. This makes the products more valuable and the money less valuable, and the result should be an increase in prices during the next six months, or until activity increases the volume of products without increasing the volume of money. This applies more to general business than directly to canned goods, but the value of canned goods depends altogether on the activity of the producing industries; hence they are important to the canned goods market.—Ex.

The active tone reported in canned goods during the past month still continues. It is so strong (the report) that were we in ordinary good times it would mean great activity, but it applies to these days of "innocuous desuetude," and only means inquiry is looking up in all sections, and a good steady movement is taking the goods out in small, medium and occasionally large orders, to put them into direct consumption. This leads to the belief that buyers are concluding that they have worked prices down to rock bottom and that there is now little risk of any more water being squeezed out. The course of the market this winter has resulted in price being the question, the size of the can being a secondary consideration. Despite

all the blame that has been put on "poor goods" as of the depression and decline, cheap, cheaper, cheapest, has been the buyers' cry; as if they wanted the finest goods for the poorest price. Hence the market clears out from the bottom first, and nothing but a close supply will lift the good goods to their proper value level in the market.—The Trade.

Mr. J. H. Kimball, the well known live stock agent, said to a Gazette representative, "I saw a shipment of 220 old horses leave Boston for Europe by the Peninsular. Some 80 of the animals were from the Western states where they are making wonderful progress in horse breeding. It is a matter of regret that the farmers of Quebec allow so much of the best stock go out of the country; for although the horse market is dull just now, there is sure to be a revival within three or four years. The sudden withdrawal of the demand for horses for street car purposes during the past two years left a surplus stock on farmers' and breeders' hands, and they were naturally quick to sell. Many of the farmers, too, have stopped breeding altogether, having three or four groups—one, two, three and often four year-olds yet to dispose of. But my idea is, farmers should continue breeding in a moderate way, for reaction is sure to come. As in case of manufactures there has been an over-production and the demand is sure to return. Farmers are just now getting all the way from \$40 to \$80 for well bred general purpose horses, but heavy weight van horses will fetch more. For ill-bred horses, which are plentiful all over the country, there is practically no market and no demand. In

—THE— CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY, Montreal & Ottawa. LUXURIOUS BUFFET DRAWING-ROOM CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot at 9.00 A.M., arriving at Ottawa at 12.35 p.m.

4.15 P.M., arriving at Ottawa at 7.53 p.m. Connections at Ottawa with trains on Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound R.R., for Arnprior, Itnew, Eganville and points west.

For information and tickets at Windsor and Bimoraal Hotels, all Grand Trunk Ticket Offices, and at the Company's Office,

ROOM 115, BOARD OF TRADE.

C. J. SMITH, Gen. Pass Agent, OTTAWA, ONT. R. A. CARTER, Agent, Board of Trade, MONTREAL. E. J. CHAMBERLIN, General Manager, OTTAWA, ONT.

Quebec the prospects of raising good horses are gone for a long time to come owing to the sale, as I have indicated, of the best brood mares to Americans. If you go into any French parish to-day and see the horses attached to the rigs which take the people to church you will find this statement is only too true. It has been a great mistake to part with so much of the best stock to the country." Speaking generally, Mr. Kimball concluded, "We experienced a slight improvement in the trade when the American tariff was reduced to 20 per cent., and there has been a distinct revival in the New England states within the last two months."

The Montreal deputation consisting of Mayor Villeneuve, S. C. Stevens, J. H. Stiles and others have had an interview with Sir Mackenzie Bowell and other members of the Council, with reference to the proposed international exposition at Montreal in 1896. The deputation pointed out that international exhibitions had been held in various parts of the world with beneficial effects to the places where the exhibition had been held and they believed that such an exposition in Montreal would not only have the effect of attracting attention to Canada, but would do a great deal towards expanding the trade of the country. They explained that the city would grant \$100,000, and that a guarantee fund of \$400,000 would be raised in Montreal, and requested that Parliament be asked for a grant of \$250,000. Sir Mackenzie received the deputation very kindly and assured them of his sympathy, and said that if the proposition was formulated in writing it should receive due consideration.

The prospect for a crop of peaches in Delaware is especially good. The rigid weather of the past winter with the thermometer ranging oftentimes from 8 to 10 degrees below zero has been just what was needed to hold the buds back. They have shown their hardiness to withstand such weather and the trees are now literally covered with live buds. A slight exception though is noted in the yellow varieties, but the damage to them has been so slight that it will not seriously affect the yield. The one thing yet to be feared and that is the frost which destroys the crop oftentimes about the middle of April after the trees have gotten in full bloom. Such was the case last year, and may be this year but not so likely. Its very difficult to make an estimate of the probable crop, but taking the 1893 crop as a basis it is not unreasonable to say that this year's crop on the peninsula will equal if not exceed 6,600,000 baskets.—The Trade.

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THE Canadian Trade Review

JOHN HAGUE, Editor.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1895.

THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

There are many living who remember visiting the Canadian Court at the exhibition in London in 1851. We doubt if across the mind of any of them there came the thought of a similar one ever being held in Canada. There was indeed nothing in that Court to suggest such a possibility; nothing indeed to give even a promise of such displays of native products as are shown annually at Toronto and in this city.

The idea of an international show was do doubt taken from the great fairs in which, centuries ago, all the then known products of the world were on sale each year in Russia, Germany and England, to which fairs merchants flocked from all

parts, for they were "international," both as to exhibitors and purchasers.

In 1843 an extensive exhibition was held at Sheffield, England, chiefly of local goods, but comprising other features. Railways were then so new that a miniature one was a very attractive exhibit.

Electricity was then only known as a force to shock people by a current being passed through them when touching the handles of a battery. From such a display to the one held in Hyde Park in size was a great step, but it was merely the expansion of the root idea of collecting every variety of goods at a central point for public observation, for comparisons and for emulation. The 1851 exhibition was regarded as the dawn of a mild form of the Millennium. Free Trade was then in its infancy, and was spoken of as the certain precursor of universal peace. The world was to abandon tariffs, abolish Custom Houses, and trade was to be as free as the winds the world over.

These prophecies all failed; but there can be no doubt the exhibitions since held have done much to develop enterprise; to enlarge international trade; and to lessen national prejudices, ignorances and jealousies.

We hail then with the highest pleasure the proposal to hold one next year for Canada in this city. From the reputation of those who form the organizing committee of the proposed Canadian International Exhibition we conclude it to be a certainty. As the Jingo song goes, "we've got the men, and got the money too," essential to the success of this enterprise. What is also an essential is, we have got in this city these incidental requirements that go far to make success. Our hotel accommodation is very large, so also are the local private facilities for temporarily housing and entertaining large numbers of visitors. Our city too is a highly attractive place, as thousands of guests proclaim every year who do us the honor and pleasure of a tourist's sojourn. We have also a splendid equipment of energetic, able business men who can give the needful attention to an enterprise which will demand very close attention by its organizers for a length of time. Our transport facilities are also complete, both by water and land.

These great initial requisites being already possessed, the next point is how to secure others equally necessary which we do not control. We fully agree with our contemporary the Insurance and Financial Chronicle, in regarding a most important matter to be, securing, as early as possible, the sympathy and promised support of all the other cities and towns of the Dominion.

It must be said emphatically at the start that the enterprise is not a Montreal one, but is "The Canadian International Exhibition." We aspire to show the world

what Canada is, what Canada has, what Canada can do. We are no longer content to be doing business in one of the world's back streets, as it were, but desire to come right out into the world's open mart, with our shingle hung alongside those of the great nations. We flatter ourselves Canada will not be put to shame when exhibiting her natural and manufactured products to visitors from other lands. We have every confidence in many of them proving to be eye openers to foreigners, as well as many of our own people. We have not only ambition enough to have a Canadian International Exhibition, but talent and means enough to make it worthy of its title. We have no fear of our own exhibits proving the least attractive part of the display. The Dominion at large has much to hope, as it may gain much from such an enterprise. It will be Canada's "coming-out" event.

Time is now very precious, every day should mark "something accomplished, something done" towards completing the organization. A number of sub-committees should at once be formed; outside ones need also to be organized. An agent should also be dispatched early to all our larger cities to interview public bodies, to invite co-operation, to assist in starting local organizations. Manufacturers should be notified promptly and urged to prepare goods specially for exhibition. Some metallurgical expert should be invited to assist in forming a collection of our native minerals, with information as to their locality and other details. Owners of good pictures should be asked to place some one or more of their possessions at the disposal of a committee for the Fine Arts department. A collection should be arranged for of a gallery of Canadian landscapes by native artists.

We could fill this issue with suggestions, but they will doubtless occur to members of the organizing committee. One we will make, which is that the support of the Press should be enlisted as a power capable of giving an invaluable stimulus and popularity to the enterprise. The TRADE REVIEW thinks the exhibition will be a success, and our "wish is further to the thought."

LIQUIDATION OF A COLOSSAL NEW YORK FIRM.

One of the largest and oldest dry goods firms in the United States, one indeed of the leading ones in the world, has gone into liquidation. The business of E. S. Jaffray & Co., of New York, is now in the hands of receivers. The liabilities are reported as over \$8,000,000. The event naturally has produced a great sensation. It conveys a lesson to all other large firms similarly organized to which they will do well to take heed.

The founder of the New York house was the late J. R. Jaffray, who in 1809 opened out in New York, what was practically a branch of his English establishment. The old firm in England is still known by the name J. R. Jaffray & Co., the title by which it was known in the States up to

Mr. J. R. Jaffray's death, when it was changed to E. S. Jaffray & Co., the son's name being adopted in place of the father. In April, 1892, Mr. E. S. Jaffray died. He was really the capitalist of the firm, the other members being Howard S., a second son of deceased, Mr. Woodruff, a son-in-law, and Mr. Haver, an old employe of the firm. The head of the firm who died three years ago, was the backbone of the business, not only in capital, but in administrative talent and energy. By his Will his estate was left to be divided amongst his children in three years after his death. It is not stated what the desires of the heirs were in regard to the division of the property. It is, however, manifest they were not willing for the capital to remain in the business. They seem to have claimed each their share of the inheritance in such a way as to necessitate a withdrawal of the capital upon which the business rested. To carry out their decision suit was brought in the Supreme Court to have a receiver appointed, which led to the "sensation."

It is not expected that the general creditors will lose anything, but in what position the heirs will be left after liquidation is another question. It seems unlikely their shares will be intact, as if business had been prosperous, it would have been the most natural, easy and wise course for the heirs to have been organized as a new firm to carry on the business. Their desire to realize their shares looks as though they each preferred cash to an interest in the firm. Three of the heirs are ladies, who doubtless preferred to have their incomes assured by investments more certain than shares in a dry goods enterprise.

It is a danger peculiar to all large concerns built up by the trade ability and the capital of one man, to have the enterprise put in great jeopardy by his death, especially when he dies late in life, leaving a number of heirs. One man concerns are on a very insecure basis. In days gone by merchants as a rule withdrew from active work soon after their fortune was made to enjoy their later days in ease and dignity. In view of this they organized their business so that when their time for withdrawal came they could hand over the reins to a competent successor, whom they had trained for the responsibility. Hence we find very old firms in the old world which, though retaining the original title, have been composed of the employes of the founder, either family connections, or salaried ones selected for their competence and character.

The modern rule is for merchants to go plodding on, piling up money, shadowing their declining years with anxieties, and shortening them by work. Their withdrawal being only contemplated at death—an event men never contemplate, except as a remote contingency—they do not make such a provision for the business devolving upon others, as its future prosperity requires. The larger the enterprise resting upon one man the greater the danger resulting from his being called hence by death, as, where a score of men are available for conducting a moderate sized business it is difficult to find one with the talent for carrying on an extensive estab-

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lishment. The withdrawal, too, of capital becomes more and more certain as men advance in years, as their heirs increase; their daughters become widows, who wish to be out of trade; or they have children to set up in business; or husbands needing capital; and so all manner of complications arise when an aged trader dies in harness who has been the life and soul of his business.

We confess to a decided preference of the old style, as better in every way. The chances of rising to a partnership are now far fewer than formerly, so the stimulus to zeal and habits leading to advancement is absent. The tendency is thus increased to centralize business in a few hands, and so make masters fewer, servants more numerous, and servitude more hopeless. Society is thus deprived by a class who have leisure for pursuits and for labors which society needs in its higher interests. The Jaffray affair should lead every trader who knows that his business is dependent upon him if he were called away, a consideration which will compel every wise man to provide for, so that neither his family nor creditors will be involved by the business having to be wound up.

THE PROPOSED LAW AGAINST GRAIN SPECULATION.

The English Government is contemplating a measure to make dealing in options and futures in grain a penal offence. Farmers have got it into their heads that speculating in grain has caused the fall in prices. For brief periods, doubtless, market prices may be rent up or down by speculative operators. But, in the long run, these operations offset each other. If grain is hoarded to make it scarce and so boom prices, there must come a time for such stores to be put on the market, and, if they exceed the current demand, prices will go down proportionately to the amount by which they are artificially raised.

On the other hand, if heavy stocks are thrown on the market beyond current needs, there must be a drop in prices, for consumers will not buy in advance unless they see a chance of making money by holding stocks for future use. The farmer who keeps his wheat in his barn in hope

of securing a higher price at a later date, is just as much a speculator in futures as those whose operations are menaced by the measure contemplated.

The decline in wheat values has been going on for several years, owing to the enormous supplies coming forward to market. If the theory is correct that the speculators have caused a drop in prices, they must have had hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat stored somewhere prior to the decline commencing, which they were compelled to realize upon at a loss. To have secured such stocks they must have brought wheat at a dollar a bushel, which they had to sell at from 10 to 40 per cent less than cost price, and loss of interest on their investment. If this has been the case, then it follows that the process of collecting and storing these vast stocks of grain caused wheat to be raised to the higher price it fetched before the decline set in. Consequently as speculation then boomed wheat, speculation is responsible for the reaction, and that reaction is simply a movement to reach the same average which would have been maintained had there been no speculation. We can hardly believe any rationally-minded farmer believes such a theory.

To store wheat on so prodigious a scale without it being known to the world is impossible when all over the wheat field and in all the markets, there are thousands of keen-eyed observers noting day by day every feature of the trade. The cause of the decline of wheat values is a very simple question. It has arisen solely from the supplies increasing at a higher rate than consumption has increased. The world's wheat field has been enormously enlarged in the last few years. All over that field there has been a succession of average crops. Those crops now are being reaped every month in the year; "harvest time" has no such meaning now-a-days as it once had. So there is now a continuous influx of wheat into the markets all the year round, and so varied are the sources of supply that the scarcity at one point is made up by abundance elsewhere.

Speculation now-a-days is far more dangerous than formerly, as the conditions affecting prices are so much more uncertain, and the capacity of speculators to control markets is so much reduced.

THE NICARAGUAN WAR SQUARE.

The feathers of the American eagle have been ruffled considerably of late over a little incident in the very little country of Nicaragua. The people therein are only enough to make a moderate sized city. Like all other States on this side except those floating the Stars and Stripes, this one for many years has been in continual political turmoil.

In the lifetime of its more aged inhabitants it has enjoyed or rather suffered from, every form of government. It has been a kingdom, a republic, a dependency, a portion of another republic, and one of a confederacy. It has had quarrels with Great Britain, with the United States, with

a still smaller State, etc. Its everlasting state of buzz and disagreeableness is well illustrated by the name of a part of the territory—the Mosquito district. In 1821 it was independent; then it was tacked on to Mexico for two years; then it became one of the Central American group of States; then in 1839 it was again independent. In 1827 the Mosquito district had a king all to itself; at his death the British Agent at Belize, a port in Honduras, was made Roger I. Over this district Great Britain in 1848 claimed a protectorate, and seized San Juan, much to the annoyance of Uncle Sam, whose new State of California being a close neighbor made the "bird of freedom" scream at the English monarchy being represented in that quarter. In 1850 San Juan was declared a free port.

Owing to some sauciness to a British officer, England is now demanding an indemnity from the Nicaraguan authorities, which they will have to pay, or John Bull will "know the reason why," even if he has to ask it by the roar of a gunboat. With characteristic impertinence the American government has got on its high horse, or ass, or mule—for the mule is the animal used in those regions—and threatens, if England asserts her rights in this case, to send one or more of her so-called war vessels to protect Nicaragua from being compelled to be honest, and to prevent that State acting according to international law.

Americans are raising all this fuss because of their "Monroe doctrine," which the very existence of Canada makes obsolete. The "Monroe doctrine" is simply a declaration of the late Mr. Monroe, who, in 1823, when President of the United States, took the very unjustifiable liberty of propounding his famous doctrine, which is, that the States must not become entangled with the quarrels of Europe, nor allow any European power to interfere with the affairs of this continent. Since 1823 England has interfered perpetually with the whole northern part of this continent by retaining the allegiance of Canada. So the "Monroe doctrine," ever since it was proclaimed, has been set at naught by Great Britain. Anyway it is ludicrous to suppose the vaporing of one man in a Presidential address—a mere bit of buncombe can be regarded as authoritative by European powers or any other powers. Mr. This, That or the Other, when President, might take it into his head to pronounce another "doctrine" to the effect that Canada must become annexed. According to the vapors of the American Press, such a *pronunciamento* would compel the United States to seize this country.

The American Republic has no more just right, according to international law, to interfere between England and Nicaragua than it would have to dictate our Tariff, or to say on what terms, or if at all, Newfoundland be admitted into Confederation. Nicaragua is an independent State; if it wrongs England, as it has done, it will have to settle with England, and England only. Uncle Sam's interference is simply a gross piece of insolent, rowdy-like impertinence, as every level-headed Ameri-

can admits. Unfortunately, however, the Americans whose heads are set level, have little or no influence in political affairs.

A WORD TO ENGLISHMEN IN CANADA.

The correspondent whose letter appeared last week has again addressed us, but as he only repeats the somewhat stale and wholly irrelevant assertions about Free Trade which pass muster for arguments, we see no value in such remarks. Our correspondent stultifies himself by first enthusing over that policy and then adding, "I don't say *entire* Free Trade for here." Free Trade which is not "entire" is not Free Trade at all. This country now admits a very large quantity of goods free of duty, so already our fiscal policy is of the mutilated Free Trade pattern our correspondent favors. We fear he is not sound in that faith.

His desire is to see certain "abominable anomalies swept away." So do we—when they are proven to be "abominable." We very much fear our correspondent knows very little of this country, or its needs, and with all deference, we beg to assure him, and all old countrymen here, that Canadian affairs ought to be regulated by Canadian interests, and not by English theories or practices.

He attributes the depression in England to "over production," which means that England is making more than she can sell, owing to the development of industries under protection in other countries.

Another cause, he says, is "the quantities of breadstuffs poured in upon her," which means that her Free Trade policy has swamped her agricultural interests. It is somewhat startling to read of excessive cheapness of bread being a cause of England's depression. Those who heard, as we did, all the Free Trade orators for many years vehemently asserting that the pouring in of foreign breadstuffs would enrich England, would call them all false prophets, as we do. He must regard them as such when he attributes England's depression to the very cause which Cobden, Bright, Villiers, Wilson, Thompson, Fox and others predicted would add enormously to the wealth of England. We advise our correspondent to shake off his English notions and prejudices. He has settled in Canada, and the quicker he realizes *where he is*, and devotes himself to mastering the problem as to what the needs of this country are, and *what policy is best for Canada*—regardless of all outside practices—the sooner he will be able to give good advice on Canadian affairs, and be of service to the land of his adoption. We love the old land, we know it most intimately, but it is somewhat irritating to those who have become Canadianized—as all settlers from the old world ought to be—to be perpetually preached at for not doing *here* what is done in England. Canada, however, is really following English precedent in her Protection policy. When this country has achieved what England did by centuries of protection, Canada may adopt Free Trade. At present the policy is a little "previous."

AMERICAN COMMENTS ON CANADA.

American newspapers are a perennial source of amusement. They are much given to making comments on the affairs of Canada which are so wide of the truth, yet are said with such solemnity, such an air of superior wisdom, and such dogmatic positiveness, as to provoke hilarity. The U. S. newspaper commentator in Canada is really a very "amusing case."

The intimacy of their knowledge is well illustrated by articles being published on the recent report of the Minister of Justice having resigned, which are accompanied by portraits of that official's father, Sir Charles Tupper, our representative in England! This is rather hard on Sir Herbert, who, we fondly imagined, and who, doubtless, himself thought that he had made such an impression on Americans by his very able and vigorous handling of the Behring Sea question at the Paris Conference—where he proved "one too many" for their diplomats—that they would have known him, at least, not to be his own father. Imagine the gall of men discussing a Canadian political incident, such as the rumored resignation of an Ottawa Minister, while yet so ignorant of our affairs as to suppose our Agent in London to be our Minister of Justice at the Capital! It is really very funny.

Only a few days before his bad "black" was made by U.S. papers, a paragraph had gone the rounds of the American Press describing a scene at Washington at an interview between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador, in which Sir Herbert Tupper was represented to have made a consummate ass of himself, for which the Secretary of State snubbed him unmercifully. That incident never occurred at all, nor any one giving the slightest grounds for the story. But, as it made a Canadian Minister look like a silly jackass, it was swallowed whole by the American newspapers, who, if they knew the first thing about Canada, would know that we do not select first-class fools to represent us, as the story alluded to implied.

The Manitoba school question has started these rivals of Munchausen and Swift on the rampage. Even so eminent a paper as the Commercial Advertiser, of New York, which is a splendid specimen of newspaper enterprise, tells us in its issue of the 27th ult. that "the provincial authorities of Manitoba have declared their purpose to carry resistance against the Dominion Government to the point of armed rebellion!" After this it goes on to inform us that there is "talk in Manitoba of annexation to the United States," to escape the school difficulty. Nay, more than talk, it is said to be "more probable that all who can do so without a sacrifice of property, will cross the border into Minnesota and become citizens of the United States." After this ridiculous rant a step further is taken in mendacity by declaring, "The newspapers of Manitoba assert that many have already

done that." It is hard, we know, for a man to pull up who is running amuck at this rate, so we are not surprised at his going on to speak of "the frequent riotings in the larger cities of the Dominion," which are said not to be creating "enthusiasm in the States for Canadian annexation."

Canadians need no telling that the Tupper incident, as told in the U.S. Press, the threat of armed rebellion in Manitoba, the talk of annexation in that province, the flight of Manitobans to the States to escape the school difficulty; the rioting in Canadian cities, are each and all as pure fabrications as Gulliver's travellers.

We are not inclined, however, to take such "clotted nonsense" seriously, but rather feel grateful to our American contemporaries for giving us a hearty laugh. Your American is never so funny in his attempts at humor, as he is when he talks seriously about Canada.

COFFEE GROWING IN MEXICO.

Writing from the city of Mexico a correspondent of the Spanish-American Industrial Journal urges the fine opportunities for capital and enterprise if devoted to coffee cultivation in Mexico. He says the coffee lands of that country have no rival as respects their adaptability and capacity for the production of fine coffee, being inferior to Brazil only in the extent of territory, and equal to it of producing a greater variety and finer quality. Up to the present time the cultivation of this article has been principally of a desultory character, but little method having been used. The exports have never been large, and up to 1877 the total production of the country did not extend beyond the home demand. In that year the value of the total export of coffee did not reach \$1,250,000. Since that time the exports have increased until now they reach the sum of about \$7,000,000, which amount is decidedly insignificant when it is considered that the total consumption in the United States at its retail value exceeds \$150,000,000 per annum. This export is divided between the United States and Europe, the latter country being quite as eager to secure the product as the former. Up to the present time the demand for Mexican coffee has been stimulated by a desire to acquire it for mixing purposes. By mixing it with the common varieties grown in other countries a superior quality and flavor was imparted to the whole, thereby making it possible to sell it for a high price under the name and brand of some variety which had become noted, but being limited in supply or not obtainable at all. As a distinct variety in its true character not being well known, the public would not readily take to it. Its reputation now is increasing, and in many markets it is sold under its true name. There are sections in Mexico where the coffee produced readily sells for \$1.25 per pound in the local market, but the supply is limited and the demand is always strong. The coffee is seldom seen outside of the district in which it grows, and never in the United States or European markets. A very little of this variety finds a way to Mexico city, and then only in filling special orders from wealthy and influential people. In many sections of Mexico are produced varieties that excel in quality the best Java, and the product of Jamaica and Ceylon, which has for many years been regarded as the choicest possible to obtain in the market, are surpassed by the ordin-

ary varieties of Mexico. The best of Maracibo and Indian coffees, which have become famous in the English markets, can also be duplicated in quality in any part of the coffee zone of Mexico.—Baltimore Journal of Commerce.

HOW TO DEVELOP TRADE.

The consular system of the United States is of one immense benefit to that country by giving information as to the markets in which business may be done all over the civilized world, and as to the conditions of those that are already supplied with U.S. goods. It is reported that "U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Morton is engaged in the preparation of a bulletin designed to indicate the world's markets for United States products. The bulletin will be issued this month, and it will be followed by three others during 1885, bearing on the same subject. It is Mr. Morton's idea that the sale of American products may be largely increased through knowledge of the facts which he proposes to set forth in these bulletins. Some time ago, in pursuance of his plan, he sent to each of the 1300 United States consuls in foreign countries a circular letter, inviting the officer to report with reference to the consumption of his consular district of the products named in a subjoined list. These comprise cereals, cereals, dairy products, meats, cotton, tobacco, fruits, liquors and seeds. The attention of each consul was especially directed to the following questions:

Is there a considerable consumption of the products named? Do consumers depend, and to what extent, on importations for their supply? If so, what countries furnish the major portion of their supply? How are the products sold, and at what prices? Are the prices paid for American, relatively, higher or lower than those paid for similar products from other countries? Are there criticisms of any American products? What defects are charged, if any? Be kind enough in giving prices or quantities to reduce the foreign moneys and measurements to dollars and cents and to our own measurements. In addition to covering the above points as fully as possible in your reply, kindly make any suggestion which might encourage the people in your consular district to depend more largely on supplying their wants from the United States. Have you any recommendations as to how goods should be put up, or on any other point which you think would, if carried out, be of service to the trade in American agricultural products?

The Department of Agriculture will publish your reply, if you do not object, over your own signature for general and wide distribution throughout the country. Secretary Morton is now receiving reports from the consuls through the State Department, and is convinced that he will be able to present information which will be of great value to American producers."—Ex.

Mr. Littlehales, the able manager of the Hamilton gas works, considers that the discovery of the acetylene process of making gas, "has commenced a new epoch in gas lighting, as will place the inventor's name alongside the foremost of the present generation." He is, however, sanguine as to its reducing the price of gas, but very cautiously awaits fuller information before giving a decided opinion. Mr. Littlehales is a very skilful and enthusiastic musician, so we suppose he does not care to judge a composition by only a few "bars," but wishes to study the full "score" before deciding on its merits. His remarks on the

new gas are pitched in the right key, and their tone is as good as that he gets from his favorite instrument.

A British M. P. recently was snubbed by the Government for protesting in the House of Commons against the help given in Canada to butter makers.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade, Sheffield, Eng., a vote was given in favor of Protection by 26 out of 60 members. Every one of those 26 is a Liberal.

The Czar of Russia has ordered 500,000 rubles to be devoted to a fund for the relief of newspaper men and authors. If the Czar would give Russian journalists and authors liberty it would do them more good than his charity.

The argument of our article in last issue on the relation of Protection to Liberalism, is strikingly confirmed by the fact that, in Australia, the Liberal party is the party of Protection, and the Conservative party is the Free party.

Sir Frank Smith has written a letter strongly condemning the entrance of municipalities into electric lighting. The alleged saving made by the city of Chicago by adopting this system turns out to be bogus, as the accounts were so manipulated as to be unreliable.

A prominent prohibition organ says:—"Drunkenness is not on the increase in proportion to the total population, but the use of alcoholic beverages, particularly in the form of beer, is steadily enlarging." That is a bad look out for the prohibition cause, but highly favorable to that of temperance, as one goes up the other must go down, and vice-versa.

Sir Hilbert Tupper, it turns out, did not resign. Some difference of opinion arose with his colleagues, which was settled amicably, a very common event in all bodies of men, and will be so as long as men remain "a little lower than the angels," or a little higher than mere automatons whose every movement is regulated mechanically by a party leader—if such creatures are men.

The year 1891 was the worst that the U.S. railroads have known for decades. In normal conditions the earnings of the railroads should and do increase every year. They grow with the growth of the country and with the extension of lines. Last year they fell off enormously. Reports for the year are now approximately complete, representing 206 roads and 134,777 miles of track. They show a traffic loss of no less than \$122,972,193 as compared with 1893, which was a bad year.

Considerable anxiety is felt by the Ontario Government over the tactics being adopted by wealthy citizens to avoid succession duty being imposed. This is sought to be effected by rich men handing over their estates in their life time to trustees, who, at the death of the real owner, will distribute the property as directed in a trust deed. We fancy Sir Oliver Mowat will have a word to say about this. It is likely to give rise to interesting litigation.

There is no street in this city so much in need of widening as St. Antoine, more especially from Windsor to Craig. The council should keep this palpable fact in mind and do justice to this much neglected district at the earliest opportunity. A number of the buildings there are a disgrace to the city, they would be to a backwood's village. As the most direct route to the C. P. R. station, St. Antoine street is traversed by a large number of visitors who get a poor impression therefrom about Montreal.

The Quebec City Council is piling on more taxes on business firms such as electric, telegraph, telephone, insurance, gas companies and banks. Montreal can have no objection to such a suicidal policy on the part of Quebec, for it only handicaps that city and checks its development. The citizens of Quebec seem anxious to drive capital out of the place. The practical offset of such taxation of enterprise is to restrain it. Probably there is too much enterprise in Quebec, and too much active capital, and too large a fund for employing labor; but if so, we have not heard of it. Those companies are certain to recoup themselves for such taxation by charges which will fall on the citizens at large. A local paper calls this policy "iniquitous." To paraphrase Talleyrand's saying, it is worse than iniquitous—it is a blunder.

A bill to provide for the inspection of building societies is before a committee of the Ontario Legislature. What can be gained by such inspection, we are unable to discover. In the States these societies are under inspection, and in stability they do not begin to compare with those in Canada. These concerns are private enterprises, as much so as any dry goods or grocery store. They have no legislative privileges which would justify their inspection. The fact that since first established, over 40 years ago, no loss has occurred to creditors of a building society is proof enough of inspection not being needed. If the Government would turn its attention to municipal accounts, and have them properly audited, a public service would be done. Building society accounts are now inspected by the managers and other officials far more thoroughly than would be possible by a Government officer. The bill is a mere place-making scheme.

The Inter-Oceanic Electric Railway Company was incorporated on 28th ult., at Springfield, Ill., with a capital of \$3,000,000. It is the intention of the Company to construct an elevated electric freight railway between New York and Chicago for the transportation of grain and coal.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

THURSDAY, April 4, 1895.

GROCERIES.—The week in groceries has been an improvement over the last, and quite a fair amount of business has been done. The sugar market remains on the same basis as formerly, namely, granulated 3 5-16 for large lots, and 3 1/2 up to 25 barrels. Yellows are quoted at 2 1/2c. The position of refined sugar in New York is one of imminent advance, but up to date higher figures have not been scored owing to the sluggish condition of European markets. The total stock of raws in all principal countries is 2,497,208 tons against 1,888,091 tons last year same date.

In teas there has been a better enquiry from the country, mostly for medium Japans at 15 to 20c. China blacks are in request for good liquoring leaf at 22 to 26c.

There is very little doing coffee, apart from some few sales of Maracaito, the market is dull. The market is firm on Rio and Santos grades. Brazilian views are cabled as firmer, owing to the increased demand. The mild grades are dull, but steady. The total visible supply of coffee in U.S. and afloat is now reckoned at 440,106 bags; same time last year, 448,204 bags; same time in 1893, 528,626 bags. The total receipts on the crop at Rio up to March 21 had been 1,870,000 bags; same time in 1893, 2,428,000 bags. The total receipts at Santos on the crop up to March 21 had been 3,435,000 bags; same time a year ago, 1,577,000 bags; same time in 1890, 2,638,000 bags.

Dried fruits nominal. The market is, however, in good shape after the Lenten demand, we quote; Valencia 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 selected 4 1/2 to 5c, currants 3 1/2 to 4c.

Canned goods have not shown up so far with the strength predicted a couple of weeks ago. Tomatoes are quoted at 8 1/2 to 9c, corn 9c.

PROVISIONS.—The recent "bull" tone of the Chicago market has had its effect locally, and it is difficult to purchase short heavy. Mess pork to day at \$16.00 for round lots, and in most cases \$16.50 is asked. Lard is firmly held, and there is an improved demand all through for provisions of all kinds. We quote:—

Canada sh't cut.....	16.50 @	17.00
Ham city cured.....	0.09 1/2 @	0.10 1/2
Lard compound.....	0.07 @	0.07 1/2
Lard, pure.....	0.08 1/2 @	0.09
Bacon.....	0.08 @	0.11

Flour.—The demand for flour has been brisk during the week, and there has been no inclination to cut beneath values. We quote:

Straight Roller.....	3.10 @	3.25
Extra.....	2.50 @	2.70
Superfine.....	2.35 @	2.40
Fine.....	2.20 @	2.25
Man. Strong Bakers.....	3.65 @	3.70
Man. Bakers. best brands.....	3.70 @	3.75

GRAIN.—The situation in wheat is about the same as last week, there is evidence of an export movement and there is only the usual movement ordinary. The demand for oats is steady, but the recent advance in price has somewhat stimulated the demand. We quote:

No. 1 hard Manitoba.....	0.76 @	0.78
No. 2 hard Manitoba.....	0.00 @	0.00
No. 3 hard Manitoba.....	0.00 @	0.00
Peas, per 66 lbs.....	.69 @	.70
Oats, per 31 lb.....	.40 @	.41
Corn, per bush, duty paid.....	.00 @	.00
Barley feed.....	.49 @	.50
Barley malting.....	.57 @	.58
Rye.....	.54 @	.55
Buckwheat, per 48 lbs.....	.46 @	.47

CHEESE.—Conditions locally are not in any way different than last week. Finest Western is quoted at 10½c.

IRON.—The market is dull, American pig iron is being laid down at \$19. Bar iron is quoted at \$1.50. For tinplates there is very little demand. Canada plates quoted at \$1.95 to \$2.05.

EGGS.—The arrivals of new laid are not large, and during the week retailers have been obliged to pay the price asked or go without. We quote: 16½c to 17c. It is expected that next week will see a substantial drop.

FREED.—The demand continues fairly brisk. Manitoba is firm at \$19, and shorts at \$20. Ontario feed remains about the same as last week, and unable to scope higher figures, comparatively at bran \$19.60, shorts \$20.50.

BUTTER.—The market continues dull. Late made creamery is steady at 22c. Roll butter is going into consumption moderately at 13 to 15c; Eastern townships dairy, choice, as high as 19c has been obtained. Western dairy, nothing doing, at 9 to 13c.

OATMEAL.—The market remains steady, and without feature other than the tendency to hesitate in price owing to the barely steady state of the market for oats. We quote:

Granulated, bbls.....	4.00 @ 4.10
do bag.....	1.90 @ 2.05
Roll Oats, bbls.....	4.00 @ 4.10
do bag.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Standard, bbls.....	3.90 @ 4.00

TORONTO MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

April 4, 1885.

GROCERIES.—Trade has been comparatively quiet; sugars are unchanged, but steady. There are no special features to report.

EGGS.—Offerings were not conspicuously heavy, but buyers were cautious, not being disposed to take more than sufficient for requirements. Prices eased off ½c, fresh selling at 15½c.

PROVISIONS.—Dressed hogs out measure and firm. Choice medium weights sold on the street at \$6.10, and the same figure was bid for rail-lots. Provisions are active and firm. Long clear bacon is firm at an advance.

Quotations are:—Mess pork per bbl. \$15.25; short cut, \$15.00; shoulder mcs, \$13.00 to \$13.50; smoked

hams, large, 9½c, medium 10c, and small, 10½c, long clear bacon, cuts, 7½c, in leaves, 7½ to 8c; backs, 10c; rolls, 8c; green hams 8½c to 9½c; bellies, 10½ to 10½; lard, tins, 8c to 8½c; lard, tubs, 8½c, and pails, 8½c, compound in tubs 7c, and in pails, 7½c.

FLOUR.—Firm. There is a considerable enquiry for straights at \$3, Toronto freights.

OATMEAL.—Unchanged. Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted at \$1.

MILFEED.—Quiet, but firm. Bran is in demand, middle freights, west, at \$16, and shorts at \$17.

CHEESE.—Quiet and easy. Full cream Septembers, round lots, delivered here, offer at 9½c, and early makes at 8c to 9c. Full creams job here at 10½ to 10½c.

BUTTER.—Quiet and easy. Dairy rolls and creamery pounds are principally in demand. Held dairy tubs and summer made creamery a very slow. Oil flavour winter made creamery butter sold at 16c, and poorly kept summer makes have sold as low as 10c.

Quotations are:—Large rolls, in barrels and boxes, 12½ to 13½; do, in baskets, 14 to 14½; small dairy rolls, in barrels, 13 to 14c, and choice, in baskets, 15 to 15½c; dairy tubs, choice, fresh, 14 to 15c; do, held, 7 to 9c; creamery, pounds, 20 to 21c; creamery, tubs, fresh made, 19 to 20c, do, summer made, 10 to 16c.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Locally, firmness was again pronounced. On the street here 10 bush white wheat sold at 70c. On the Midland 5,000 bush white sold at 68c, at 70c was asked for spring. On the Northern 6c was asked for white. Manitoba quiet but firm at quotations—\$1 for No. 1, and N. r. h. Bay, and 8½c, g.i.t., via Sam's. Peas—Easier. Car lots of No. 2, outside, sold at 57c.

Oats.—Irregular. White was reported sold at 31c, at 31½c, and one 5,000 bush lot at 33c. The latter was also bid for mixed with ½c more asked. It is stated that at some of the country points 5c is being paid to farmers.

Barley.—Feed is in fair demand at 45c, and an odd enquiry is heard for No. 2. For the matter 47c was bid outside.

Rye.—Firm. Car lots east are wanted at 18c.

Buckwheat.—Firm. Cars east are quoted at 41 to 42c.

GENERAL NOTES.—Potatoes—No change. Car lots of choice, on track here, are quoted at 61 to 61½, and round lots of store at 68 to 70c.

Poultry.—Receipts very light and demand slow. Turkeys are quoted at 11 to 12c; geese at \$ 6 to 9c; chickens at 6 to 7c for choice; and ducks at 7½c to \$1.

Honey and syrup—Jobbing prices of honey here are:—Ten-pound tins, 7c; and 60-pound tins, 6½ to 6¾. Sections are quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.70, according to size. Maple syrup is selling at 80 to 90c per gallon.

Beans.—Firm; dealers pay \$1.25 for round lots of medium hand picked at country points. Small quantities here are quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.50.

Apples.—Dried are quoted at 5½c at outside points, and evaporated at 6c for prime. Dried job at 6½c, and evaporated, fancy, at 7 to 7½c.

Baled Hay.—Choice timothy on track is quoted at \$8.50. Dealers sell cars locally at \$8.75.

Baled Straw.—Unchanged. Wheat straw by the car, on track, is quoted at \$5, and oat straw at \$3.50.

FINANCIAL.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway took place on the 3rd inst. The delegation of European stock and bondholders said to be coming out did not make an appearance. A comparative statement of the earnings and working expenses of the railway for the past eight years is given in the Report, showing net earnings as follows: 1887, \$3,504,118; 1888, \$1,570,774; 1889, \$6,127,836; 1890, \$6,299,700; 1891, \$8,000,659; 1892, \$8,420,347; 1893, \$7,741,416; 1894, \$6,423,309.

The decline from the figures of 1893 was \$1,318,107, and from 1892 \$1,397,038, having gone back to about the level of 1889 and 1890. This reduction, the Directors state, "they hardly thought possible a year ago." The loss to the company by floods in British Columbia is stated at \$550,000. A sharp attack on the management was made by Messrs. McMaster and F. Wolferstan Thomas, for the use made of the surplus of four millions which they contend was held upon by investors to keep up regular dividends. The Board gave a distinct denial that any of their number had sold his shares, or operated on knowledge gained by his official position. Local Gasstock touched 200 on 3rd inst., for a small lot. As we write, the Newfoundland delegates are in conference at Ottawa with members of the Cabinet in regard to Confederation. Nothing is known as to their views on the financial question, nor as to those of the Government; we trust they will be such on both sides as to facilitate an early

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 SAMPLES ON APPLICATION. CARRIAGE PAID.

settlement. The first sign of a break up of the river is the opening this week of the ferry from Brockville to the opposite shore; here, however, the indications point to a late opening of navigation.

MONTREAL STOCK.

Stock.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Can. Pacific Railway.....	391	591
Duluth Com.....	34	23
Duluth pd.....	8	7
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.....	.....	.....
Toronto St. Ry.....	76	75
Wab. pd.....	.....	.....
Commercial Cable.....	1141	1431
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	160	17
Richelleu & Ontario Co.....	93	91
Street Railway Co.....	191	180
" New Stock.....	1571	1571
City Gas Co.....	199	199
Bell Telephone.....	156	155
Bell Tel., new.....	.....	.....
Royal Electric Co.....	145	141
Int. Coal.....	.....	.....
North West Land Co pref.....	.....	.....
Merch. Mfg. Co.....	131	.....
Loan & Mortgage Co.....	.....	.....
Montreal 4 p. c. stock.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.....	121	118
Colored Cotton Co.....	59	49
Dominion Cotton Co.....	95	90
BANKS.		
Montreal.....	23	28
Ontario.....	.....	91
Peoples.....	120	114
Molson.....	170	165
Toronto.....	.....	245
Jacques Cartier.....	115	110
Merchants.....	167	163
Eastern Townships.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	.....	173
Union.....	.....	161
Commerce.....	118	136
Merchants of Halifax.....	.....	.....
Ville Marie.....	110	70
Hochelega.....	.....	.....
Nationale.....	.....	.....
BONDS.		
C. P. R. Bond Grant 56.....	.....	.....
Canada Central 64.....	.....	.....
Champlain & St. Law. 64.....	.....	.....
Dominion Cotton 64.....	.....	.....
Canada Colored Cotton 64.....	.....	.....
Bell Tel.....	.....	.....
*Ex-div.	.....	.....

J. R. Meeker, stockbroker, reports the opening and closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange as follows:

Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe Ry.....	61	61
Can. Pacific.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern.....	49	49
C. E. & Quincy.....	73	74
C. C. C. & St. L.....	34	34
Commercial Cable.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson.....	.....	.....
Delaware Lack. & West.....	169	159
Erie.....	.....	.....
Ill. Central.....	.....	.....
Loa. & Nash.....	51	51
Lake Shore.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Consolidated.....	113	112
Missouri Pacific.....	29	29
North American.....	42	41
North Pacific.....	.....	.....
Do, Pref.....	17	16
New Jersey Central.....	58	58
Northwest.....	91	91
N.Y. & N. Eng.....	34	37
N. Y. Central.....	93	91
Omaha Com.....	91	93
Pacific Mail.....	21	21
Reading, Philadelphia.....	13	12
Rich. Term.....	.....	.....
Rock Island, Chicago & Pac.....	63	63
St. Paul, Chic., Minn.....	57	57
St. P., Minn. & Man.....	.....	.....
Tex. Pac.....	91	91
Union Pac.....	111	111
Wabash.....	.....	.....
Do, pref.....	141	141
Western Union.....	81	87
Sugar Refinery.....	101	100
Lead.....	31	31

Gas, Chicago.....	711	714
Gen. Electric.....	13	331
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich.....	.....	.....
Tam.....	.....	.....
Rubber.....	.....	.....
*Ex-d	.....	.....

MONTREAL CLEAKING HOUSE.

Total for week ending	Clearings.	Balances.
April 4, 1895.....	\$ 9,481,008	\$1,350,852
Cor. week 1894.....	11,277,346	1,528,657
" 1893.....	8,393,933	1,088,477
" 1892.....	10,775,970	1,175,957

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

Gaudry st., Albert E. DeLorimier sold to Bail & Bro. lots 1637-22 and 23, measuring 20x72, 1440, ft. each, vacant, for \$2000, 70c per ft.

Lagauchetiere st., David W. Campbell sold to John H. Messy, lot 1100-8-1, measuring 20.3x 116.7 ft. one side and 116.10 ft. the other, 2365 ft. in superficies, with house No. 790 Lagauchetiere st., for \$3000.

St. Martin st., Apollinaire Painchaud sold to Eluire Marie Ludovine, Delelia and Marie Louise Josephine Painchaud, rights in lot 46, measuring 56x106.3, with houses Nos. 173 to 179 St. Martin st., for \$200.

Burnside Place, Mde. John McMillan, widow, sold to Janet Thompson McMillan, wife of James Arthur Pitts, lot 1284, measuring 45x60, 2700 ft., with stone and brick houses Nos. 11 and 13 Burnside Place, for \$6500.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

Laval avenue, La Banque du Peuple sold to Joseph Benjamin Aubry, lots 203-251, 256, 257, 258 and 259, measuring 100x70, 7500 ft., with brick cottages Nos. 147 to 155 Laval avenue, for \$13,500.

CENTRE WARD.

St. Paul st., the Sheriff of Montreal sold to the executors of the late Claude Melancon, half of lot 46, measuring 33x58 and 61x34, with stone and brick house No. 257 St. Paul st., for \$4,000.

ST. JAMES WARD.

St. Andre st., Mde. F. Achille Pelteau sold to Louis Pancerode Benvenuto, part of lot 542, measuring 40x55, 3,400 ft., with wooden and brick houses Nos. 253 to 255 St. Andre st., for \$1,500.

St. Hubert st., Mde Aurele Resther sold to Philippe Latouriere, lot 228-4, measuring 24x86, 2064 ft., with stone and brick house No. 53 St. Hubert st., for \$8,500.

St. Andre st., Ovide Moreau sold to Antoinette Baucan, widow of Alex. Richer, lot 1207-172, measuring 24x91, 2256 ft., vacant, for \$1,089.

St. Denis st., the sheriff of Montreal sold to Thomas Gattiner, lot 432-12, measuring 25x144, 3600 ft., with stone and brick house No. 159 St. Denis st., for \$9401.

Berri st., Mde. Joseph Girard sold to Casson & Babin, lots 1203-201 and 202, measuring 25x100, 2500 ft. each, vacant, for \$2500, 46c per ft.

Beaudry st., Mde. Jean Bte. Huppe sold to Laandre Belanger, lot 670, measuring 64x74, 4736 ft., with wooden and brick houses Nos. 253 to 259 Beaudry st., for \$9000.

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At Moderate Prices.

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Standard Building, MONTREAL

FOR SALE
—BY—
C. E. L. DESAULNIERS,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
62 St. James Street.

\$5,000. St. Andre Street—Good block, 5 Tenements and store. Rent, \$421. Cash, \$5,000.
\$9,500. St. Catherine Street—Store and dwelling, in good place.
\$10,701. St. Dominique St., near Craig—3 houses, oil b.c.k. R. T. \$110.
\$9,301. St. Antoine Street—Good stone house, 4 tenements. Easy terms.
\$1,000. Corner Laval Avenue and Duluth—Store and dwelling. Good place for Pharmacy. For Sale or Exchange, 1000 Farm near Montreal.
Properties for Sale in all parts of the City.

400 ACRES OF LAND
Over 13,000,000 feet,
Sited in Hochelega ward beginning at Frontenac Street.

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In lots to suit purchasers.
This property is well sited for factories. The Canadian Pacific Railway passes through its centre and "sidings" may be constructed to any point on it.
Easy of access by electric cars.
Terms Easy.
Apply to **HENRY HOGAN,**
Proprietor St. Lawrence Hall, MONTREAL.

Duluth avenue, Arthur Canon sold to Fred. Lavallo, lot 1213-254 and 12-158 St. Jean Baptiste ward, measuring 22x85, 1870 ft., with house, etc., (St. James ward) for \$1300.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Plessis st., Samuel Deay sold to Wm. Quinn, lot 1020, measuring 40x113, 4520 ft., with wooden and brick houses Nos. 315 to 321 Plessis st., for \$8,600.

St. Catherine st., Marie Melanie Tessier sold to Mathias Tessier, S.W. part of lot 718, measuring 40x80, 3200 ft., with houses in construction, for \$800.

REAL ESTATE NEWS.

Messrs. Fraser Bros. have sold by auction at their rooms, the stone front residence No. 381 Elm avenue, Westmount, to Mr. R. H. Weldon, for \$5025.00. Size of property 25 by 108 feet.

UNION Assurance Society,

Head Office:

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Subscribed Capital.....	\$2,250,000
Capital Paid Up.....	900,000
Total Funds, including Capital, nearly.....	15,000,000
Annual Income.....	1,500,000

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CONTRACTS OPEN.

This column is to furnish Advance Reports of Building Projects, before the Closing of Contracts, for the special use of Material Men, Supply Men, Manufacturers, Builders, Architects, Roofers, Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Bridge Builders, Foundrymen, Hardware Men, etc.

Embro, Ont., will have a large oatmeal mill built this summer.

The Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Farnham, will be rebuilt.

The Halifax, N.S., council will probably purchase 2000 feet of fire hose.

Windsor city council is petitioning the C.P.R. to build an elevator there.

Waterloo, Ont., has decided upon the construction of a system of waterworks.

The congregation of Zion Methodist church, Winnipeg, contemplate building a new edifice.

Dr. Andrew Wigle, Kingville, proposes to build a large block on the corner of Main and Davidson streets.

The Kingston City Engineer is preparing estimates of the probable cost of completing the waterworks system.

Windsor, Ont., proposes to put on the market about the end of the month \$64,000 debentures for sewer and paving work.

Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Gardin & Huot, architects, Montreal, for a carriage factory for the Montreal Carriage Company.

The Montreal Y.M.C.A. has purchased a lot on Sherbrooke st., on which to erect a building during the coming summer.

It is probable that the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Windsor, which was recently destroyed will be rebuilt on a new site.

A Preston, Ont., syndicate intend to build a new bathing house, 2 storeys high, 50x80 feet, to cost between \$8000 and \$10,000.

Longueuil Que., council is open to receive tenders to build a large filter at the wheel house; address M. Dagenais, secretary-treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C., Water and Light Committee have decided to call for tenders for arc and incandescent street lighting for five, seven and ten years.

The Niagara Central Railway Co. is applying to Parliament for power to extend its line from Hamilton to Brantford, and thence to Woodstock.

Until April 10 Mr. A. B. Powell, London, Ont., Chairman No. 3 Committee, for a 70 or 75 foot aerial truck with all apparatus and equipments, including ladders.

The trustees of the Parish Church of St. Cunegonde, (Montreal) will build a House of Refuge at the corner of Albert and Atwater avenue at a cost of \$20,000.

The Owen Sound Fruit and Vegetable Company is the name of new enterprise with a capital of \$50,000 whose intention it is to erect an extensive evaporating plant.

Mr. H. A. Massey, Toronto, has offered to contribute \$10,000 for the erection of an addition to the Albert College, Belleville, providing a like sum is obtained elsewhere.

The St. John, N.B., branch of the Y.M.C.A., finding their present quarters too small, propose providing additional accommodation. A new building will probably be erected.

Work at the deep water terminus, the scene of the Halifax fire, will shortly be commenced. It is understood that a sea wall will be built from Cunards wharf to the dockyard.

Plans and descriptions have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works of two conduit pipes suitable for conveying gas or oil across the Detroit river from a point near Sandwich, Ont., to Detroit.

Owen Sound is agitating for the construction of a drydock to provide accommodation for the largest vessels that ply on the lake. It is proposed to construct a dock 430 feet in length with 16 feet of water on the sills.

Until 13th April the Chairman of the Stratford Fire, Water Committee, Wm. Hepburn, will receive tenders for lighting the streets with 73 fifteen hundred candle power arc lamps, also incandescent lighting for three and five years.

Until April 18, the Digby, N.S., corporation invites tenders for the construction of a system of waterworks, including 7 1/2 miles of 10, 8, 6 and 4 inch pipe line, masonry dam 500,000 gallons capacity and other appurtenances, address the Mayor.

Until April 16th tenders will be received by D. A. Chisholm, secretary treasurer, St. Francois Xavier College, Antigonish, for certain additions, particulars of which can be had from the above, or from J. C. Dumareq, 197 Barrington st., Halifax, N.S.

Notice of application has been given to the Dominion Parliament for an act of incorporation of the Lauenburg and Southern Railway Co., to construct a line of

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Not suitable to give estimates for any work.

railway from Lauenburg, N.W.T., to some point between Red Jacket and Elkhorn with a branch to Binscarth, Man.

Owing to the refusal of the contractors whose tender was accepted for the construction of asphalt roadways on Sparks and Bank sts., Ottawa, to accept the conditions, new tenders are invited until April 10th by the Ottawa City Engineer.

Messrs. S. F. McKinnon & Co., Toronto, have taken out a permit for the re-building of their large warehouse, at the corner of Melinda and Jordan sts., at a cost of \$45,000. The plan of interior construction has been altered, another heavy, fire-resisting wall being introduced.

The rumor about a big hotel at Cow Bay has been revived, and it is also said that an electric railway connecting Cow Bay with the Dartmouth branch road is proposed. American capital would be interested and the establishment of the electric road would depend on the completion of the Dartmouth branch. Mr. Mosher's property at Cow Bay was bonded last year for \$2,000,000, but the purchase was not completed.

The following building permits have recently been granted by the London Ont., City Engineer: Robert North, brick veneer cottage on Byron avenue, cost \$800; Robert Bell, two-storey frame house, cost \$1000; M. Rowland, brick residence on Queen's avenue, cost \$3000; Mrs. Brighton, one and one-half storey frame house on Emery street, cost \$600; Joseph Nicholson, two storey brick veneer house on Piccadilly street, cost \$15,000; Chas. H. Tunc, three brick residences on Richmond street, cost \$1400.

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Work, address

Toronto Fence & Ornamental Iron Works, 73 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

CONTRACTS LET.

The contract for the building of a church for the Anglicans, of Harrowsmith, Ont., has been awarded to C. Moore, of Hartington.

The contract for the new Methodist church at Knowlton, Que., has been awarded to Mr. A. J. Kneeland, of Point St. Charles. There were several local contractors who tendered for the work.

The contract for the construction of the Verdun dyke was awarded Wednesday afternoon by the Verdun Council, at a meeting in Mr. Ruelle's office in the New York

Drugs and Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

Name of Article.	W/leale.	Name of Article.	W/leale.	Name of Article.	W/leale.	Name of Article.	W/leale.
DRUGS & CHEMICALS		PAINTS, Etc.		GLASS.		CEMENTS, Fire Bricks, Etc	
Acid carbolic crysl, medt	0 45 0 55	White lead, pure, 25 to 100 lbs.	0 00 0 10	Plagtol.....	3 75 4 00	Dry bones per ton.....	16 00 18 00
No. 3.....	0 55 0 05	White lead, kegs.	5 25 5 25	Barrett, 1 pinta, 4 doz.	4 20 4 50	Horse hair.....	0 20 0 25
Aloes, Cape.....	0 10 0 10	No. 1.....	4 50 4 75	Barrett, 1 pinta, 2 doz.	1 75 2 00	Cattle hair.....	0 12 0 15
Alum.....	1 30 1 40	No. 2.....	4 50 4 50	Flux waste.....	2 50 3 00	Upholstering flax.....	0 03 0 03
Borax, xils.....	0 10 0 11	No. 3.....	0 00 0 25		0 50 0 51		7 51 0 02
Bleaching powder.....	0 00 0 00	dry.....	0 00 0 41	COAL OIL—		Cements, Fire Bricks, Etc	
Brimstone.....	2 20 2 50	Red lead.....	0 04 0 41	Car lots in store.....	0 11 0 11	Quotations furnished by	
Brom. potass.....	0 54 0 55	Venetian red, English.....	1 50 1 75	Broken lots.....	0 12 0 12	W. McNALLY & Co.	
Camphor, Eng. ref.....	0 70 0 75	Yellow ochre, French.....	1 25 3 00	American in car lots.....	0 00 1 10	PORTLAND CEMENTS	
Am. ref.....	0 00 0 00	Whiting, London, wash'd	0 65 0 75	5 bbls.....	0 00 1 17	Belgian Brands.....	1 35 2 05
Castor oil.....	0 04 0 04	Paris.....	1 15 1 25	10 bbls.....	0 00 0 17	English.....	2 05 2 25
Caustic soda.....	2 50 0 00	Portland cement, brl.....	2 10 2 25	single bbls.....	0 00 0 17	Newcastle.....	0 00 0 00
Citric acid.....	0 75 0 80	Roman cement, brl.....	1 35 2 05	Prime white, car lots.....	0 00 0 00	FIRE BRICKS	
Copperas, per 100 lbs.....	0 20 1 20	Fire bricks, per M.....	15 30 20 00	5 to 10 brl.....	0 00 0 00	Scotch Brands.....	18 00 20 00
Cream tartar.....	1 25 1 45	OILS.		1 brl.....	0 00 0 00	English.....	15 90 17 00
Ext. logwood, best.....	2 00 2 25	Cod oil, Newfoundland.....	6 36 0 37	Unted inches, 00 to 25	1 35 1 35	Galneid Plaster.....	1 75 2 00
ordinary.....	1 50 1 55	Hallfax.....	0 34 0 31	28 to 10.....	1 45 1 45	Scotch Sewer Pipes 4.6 in	0 45 0 90
Glycerine.....	0 20 0 10	Gasp6.....	0 35 0 35	41 to 50.....	3 25 3 25	" " " " 9.12"	1 28 2 10
Gum Arabic, per lb.....	0 45 1 25	S. R. pale seal.....	0 43 0 45	51 to 60.....	0 00 0 00	" " " " 15, 18,	2 70
Gum Trag.....	0 55 1 00	Cod liver oil.....	0 60 1 70	60 to 100.....	0 00 0 00	Discount 10 p.c. to 25 p.c.	
Indigo, Madras.....	0 80 0 80	(Distributing prices.)		100 to 00.....	0 00 0 00	Roman Cement per cask.....	0 00
Morphia.....	1 85 1 75	Cod oil, Newfoundland.....	0 28 0 40	00 to 00.....	0 00 0 00	Pressed Red Bricks per in	25 00
Madder, best.....	0 12 0 15	Hallfax.....	0 45 0 37	00 to 00.....	0 00 0 00	Vitrified Stable & Coach	35 00
ordinary.....	0 08 0 09	Gasp6.....	0 37 0 40	00 to 00.....	0 00 0 00	House Bricks per in.....	
Oplum.....	4 50 0 00	S. R. pale seal.....	0 05 0 15	00 to 00.....	0 00 0 00	COTTON WASTE	
Oxalic Acid.....	0 00 0 12	Cod liver oil.....	0 00 0 00	00 to 00.....	0 00 0 00	Furniture Polishing.....	0 10
Phosphorus.....	0 80 0 90	Lead oil, extra.....	1 43 1 50	Tarred felt, per 100 lbs..	1 75 2 00	White No. 1.....	0 09
Potash bichromate.....	0 8 0 10	No. 1.....	0 90 0 95	Do. sheeting.....	1 45 1 79	" " 2.....	0 08
Potash iodide.....	3 75 4 00	Linseed, raw.....	0 30 0 60	Colored No. 1.....	2 90 2 75	" " 3.....	0 04
Quinine.....	0 35 0 45	boiled.....	0 63 0 00	Colored No. 2.....	1 80 3 25	" " 4.....	0 00
Soda ash.....	1 50 2 00	Olive, pure.....	1 10 1 15	Car Box Waste.....	0 01 0 01	Electric Longstock per lb	0 04
Soda bicarb.....	2 20 2 50	machinery.....	0 95 1 05	Old r.....	00 1 02		
Sal soda.....	1 04 1 04	extra, qt. per case.....	3 00 3 25				
Strychnine.....	1 00 1 10	" pks.....	2 50 2 60				
Tartaric acid.....	0 45 0 50	" pta.....	2 75 3 10				
		Lucca, tanks.....	6 50 7 00				

Messrs. Evans & Sons' market report for March says: As spring approaches a more hopeful feeling is exhibited in trade circles, the drug markets show a decidedly firmer tendency, although orders are limited to limited requirements.

Drugs:—Aloes—Cape—dearer, stocks being light. Balsams—Canada—rather dearer. Copalba—very firm at unchanged rates. Peru—again advancing, owing to short supplies. Tolu—higher. Barks—Cascara Sagrada—price remains very low. Cascarella—still dear, but supplies on the way may lead to a reduction. Quinine—in good demand at better figures. Borries—Chillies are quoted lower. (antharides—Russian: offered at very low rates. Clove—very scarce at much higher prices. Ergot—large stocks have been thrown upon the market and prices have receded. Flowers—Chamom to—Belgian much firmer and tending upward. Gums—Arabic—not quite so firmly held. Assafetida—fine quality much firmer. Benzoin—very firm for the better grades. Sassafras—though quiet at the moment is in a firm position. Tragacanth—stocks are becoming lighter and prices tending upward. Insect Flowers—firmly held at Toledo and a marked advance regarded as probable. Kolanut—demand continues active while prices steadily advance. Leaves—Buchu—still cheap but in the absence of rivals we may see an advance. Coca—continued scarcity with higher prices. Jalorandi—fine green almost entirely wanting. Senega—in a much stronger position, large sales having been made at higher rates. Menthol—expected to be dearer. Musk—higher prices have been paid for fine blue-skin Tonquin. Oils—Essential—Anise and Cassia—firmer owing to advance in silver. Bergamotte—higher. Chamomile—English dearer. Clove—easier. Cubeb—lower. Eucalyptus—in good demand at higher figures. Lavender—English and French both higher. Lemon and Orange—also quoted higher. Neroli—much dearer. Peppermint—English higher; American rather easier owing to absence of demand. Sandalwood—firmer. Oils—Expressed—Almond—advanced in price. Castor Oil—firm but still very low. Cod Liver Norwegian has declined somewhat from the high point reached last month, but as the yield from the fisheries continues small it is fully expected that a further advance will take place later on. Croton—dearer. Olive—rather higher. Oplum in spite of reports from Smyrna of damage from frost the market shows rather a weak feeling, but holders are not disposed to accept prevailing figures for large parcels. Roots—Ginger—African easier. Golden Seal—in good demand and firm. Ipecac—lower prices have been accepted. Jalap—the arrival of supplies has led to a decline. Orris—rather lower. Sa. asparilla—Mexican has touched a

very low figure. Senega—dearer. Senega—dull and unchanged. Sempentaria—sales of Inferior have been made at low figures but prime root still commands a high price. Saffron—stocks of Valencia have concentrated and still higher prices are looked for. Sals—Canary—rather easier. Cardamon—bring mill prices. Fenegreek—dearer. Hemp—firmer. Quince—almost entirely wanting, price advanced considerably. Staves—very scarce and much dearer. Spermaceti—a slight decline has taken place. Vanilla—firm from all sources we get higher rates.

Chemicals—Acids—Benzole—lower. Citric—much firmer owing to advance in Lemon Juice. Tartaric—in a firmer position. Ace nitric—rather lower. Argent Nit—advanced on account of increased value of Bullion. Borax—offered very high prices. Camphor—finest of all kinds very firm at recent advance. Cambric—considerably lower. Cream Tartar—more firmly held. Curli Sulphur—very firm though a bit cheap. Glycerine—makers are again naming higher figures. Morphia—firm at unchanged rates. Potass Chlor—quoted lower, it is said at present figures to be below price of production. Quicksilver—firm without material change. Quinine—domestic continues good and prices are firm, a further advance not impr. bab. c. S. Oil—quoted lower. Sulphur—becoming firmer, some low quotations have been withdrawn.

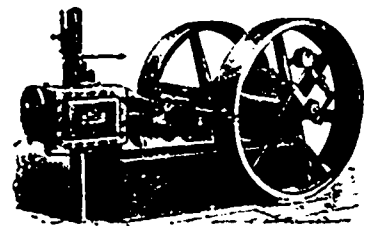
Messrs. Brown, Lorne and Aylmer, Toronto are reported to be the lowest tenderers for the Peterboro Lakefield division of the Trent Valley Canal. The amount of the tenders is about \$20,000.

Isn't this a practical question: How many times do you turn your stock in a year? Some merchants manage to turn theirs once and exist; others twice and live; still others thrice and gain ground; but how does four and on-half times hit you? You know merchants, and so do we all, who carry stocks of \$5,000, and sell \$30,000 a year, with the reputation of the merchants of their town, while some bustling fellows with a stock of \$15,000 or \$20,000 are selling as much as their competitor, who made his money when to know a man personally was to get his business. The man who can turn his stock three times is a normal merchant, and he who turns his stock four and one-half times, as a retailer told us recently that he did, is deserving of warm praise. Get out your ledgers and endeavor to learn if your business last year was all that it might have been. If you turn your stock only twice, or even three times, you are not at your best. Take advanced ground! Decide on turning your stock four times this year.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

A Montreal contemporary says in its issue of Feb'y, 15th: "The fact that the management are able after a most conservative valuation of liabilities and assets, to show a clear surplus of \$33,217, shows beyond any question, that the security of the policy-holders is absolute and it is abundantly evident that the North American Life has attained that degree of solidity which can best be understood by comparison with its rivals. Its assets are one and one-half times and surplus four times as large as they were four years ago. In fact the North American Life, thanks to the efforts of its officers, now stands in the front rank of Canadian Companies."

The London Guarantee Company recently located John A. Patterson, the acting teller of the Traders' Bank, at Strathroy, who held with \$400 of the bank's funds at Las Vegas, New Mexico. Patterson had gone through his money, and when arrested consented to return without extradition. Manager Hughes of the bank left last night for Las Vegas to bring Patterson back.



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Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish and Dairy Produce.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
FLOUR	\$ c. \$ c.	LARD—	\$ c. \$ c.	Mackerel, No. 3	\$ c. \$ c.	Tubs, No. 1	Per Doz
Patent Winter	1 00 3 75	Lard Canadian	0 05 0 94	Green cod, large	0 00 0 00	" No. 2	8 00
Patent Spring	3 75 3 91	Eggs	0 14 0 16	" " No. 1	0 00 0 00	" No. 3	7 00
Straight Roller	2 00 3 00	Tallow, refined	0 15 0 15	Draft Fish	9 00 0 00	Washboards, Plane	1 75
Extra	2 65 2 70	" rough	0 00 0 10	Dry cod	4 10 4 75	Nelson's Favorite	1 20
Superfine	2 10 2 65	JOHNSTON'S FLUID BAKER	Gross Doz	Salmon, No. 1, barrels	14 00 15 20	Washboards, Waverley	1 00
M. m. strong bakers' 140	3 10 3 75	No. 1, 2 op. tins	00 00 2 70	" No. 2	0 00 0 00	" XX	1 60
City strong bakers' 140		No. 2, 4	00 00 4 50	" No. 3	0 00 0 00	" X	1 70
1 lb. sacks, per 136 lbs	3 25 3 30	No. 3, 8	00 00 7 98	No. 1, tierces	21 00 21 00	Clothes Pins, full count	0 75
Oatmeal, Standard	1 00 1 00	No. 4, 1 lb tins	00 00 12 83	No. 2	20 00 20 00	Mops & handles, Com'b	1 60
" Granulated	1 10 1 10	No. 5, 2	00 00 24 30	" B. C., barrels	11 50 12 01	Butter Ladles	0 70 1 50
Roll'd Meal	1 25 1 25	STAMINAL.		fresh, per lb	0 00 0 00	" Bowls	0 12 0 21
GRAIN—		2 oz. Bottle, Staminal	0 00 2 55	Hallbut.	0 00 0 00	Scrub Brushes, French W	0 75 3 00
Canada winter wheat	0 00 0 00	4 oz.	0 00 5 10	BUTTER—		Fibre	0 75 3 00
" white winter	0 00 0 00	8 oz.	0 00 7 55	Creamery	0 20 0 21	Stove Brushes	1 60 5 00
" spring No. 2	0 00 0 00	16 oz.	0 00 12 75	good	0 10 0 00	Shoe	1 40 5 50
Hard Manitoba, No. 1	0 75 0 75	FLUID BEEF CORDIAL.		fair to good	0 00 0 00	BROOMS—	
" No. 2	0 00 0 00	3 oz. Bottles	0 00 11 60	Brockville	0 00 0 00	Ex Carpet, 4 strings, fan-	
Manitoba No. 3	0 00 0 00	MILK GRANULES		Morrisburg	0 10 0 00	cy handles	4 42
Northern No. 2	0 00 0 00	In cases, 4 doz.	0 00 5 10	Western dairy	0 00 0 00	Hard wood handles	
Oats	0 41 0 41	MILK GRANULES WITH		CHIEESE—Finest color'd	0 00 0 10	Ex Carpet, 4 strings	3 45
Barley	0 47 0 49	CHEESE.		Medium grades	0 01 0 10	No. 7 Parlor, 3 strings	3 20
Peas, per 66 lbs.	0 67 0 68	FISH—		WOODENWARE—		Louise, 3 strings	3 00
Rye	0 52 0 54	Labrad'r herrings No. 1	0 00 0 00	Pails, 2 hoop, painted	1 50	Extra Laly, 3 strings	3 85
Corn	0 65 0 67	No. 2	0 00 0 00	" 2 " clear	1 80	No. 1 Gem, 4 strings	2 60
PROVISIONS—		Halves	0 00 0 00	" 3 " painted	1 70	No. 2 Gem, 3 strings	2 90
Meas pork, short cut	14 50 15 00	Capo Breton herrings	5 50 5 50	Tubs, No. 0	9 00	No. 3 Gem, 2 strings	2 30
" Western	0 10 0 10	Halves	2 50 3 00			No. 4 Gem, 2 strings	2 30
Hams, city cured	0 10 0 11	Mackerel, No. 1	0 20 0 00				
		No. 2	0 00 0 00				

Boots and Shoes, Leather and Hides.

BOOTS AND SHOES.				Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
	Mens.	Boys.	Youths.	LEATHER (at 6 months)	\$ c. \$ c.	B calf	\$ c. \$ c.
Brogans	0 85 1 05	0 75 0 90	0 70 0 80	No. 1 B. A. sole	0 18 0 19	Brush (cow) kid	0 12 0 13
Coburg	0 85 1 20	1 85 0 90	0 80 0 80	" 2	0 18 0 14	Buff	0 10 0 14
Split Balmorals	1 00 1 25	0 85 1 00	0 75 0 80	" ordinary sole	0 18 0 14	Russets, light	0 35 0 40
Kip	1 15 1 40	0 90 1 15	0 80 1 00	" 2	0 11 0 15	" No. 2	0 20 0 30
Buff	1 25 1 50	1 20 1 50	0 90 1 15	" 2	0 11 0 15	" saddlers	0 20 0 28
Calf	2 00 3 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 20	Buffalo sole, No. 1	0 00 0 00	Imitation French calf	0 65 0 00
Buff Congress	1 25 1 80	1 20 1 50	0 00 0 00	" 2	0 00 0 00	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Calf	1 80 3 40	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	China	0 18 0 18	Montreal Green Hides—	
Split Boots	1 35 2 10	1 20 1 80	0 95 1 15	" 2	0 18 0 17	No. 1, per 100 lbs	0 00 0 00
Kip	2 00 2 80	1 40 1 80	1 10 1 40	Zanzibar, No. 1	0 00 0 00	" 2	0 00 0 00
Buff	2 00 2 80	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	" 2	0 01 0 00	" 3	0 00 0 00
Felt Boots, full	1 40 2 10	0 00 1 75	0 00 0 00	Slaughter, " 1	0 22 0 24	(Tanners paying 3/4 @ 25	
" Sox	0 35 0 75	0 00 1 85	0 00 0 00	Harness, " 1	0 22 0 24	for sorted cured & ins'd	
PROGR—		0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	Upper, heavy	0 22 0 24	Hamilton, No. 1, inspd	0 00 0 00
Split Batts	0 80 0 85	0 65 0 85	0 40 0 50	Grained upper	0 25 0 20	Toronto, " 2	0 00 0 00
Balmorals	0 80 0 90	0 50 0 80	0 50 0 80	Scotch grain	0 25 0 30	" 1	0 10 0 00
Kip	0 90 1 10	0 55 1 00	0 50 0 65	Kip skins, French	0 00 0 75	" 2	0 00 0 00
Buff	0 90 1 15	0 80 1 00	0 50 0 65	Canada Kip	0 50 0 70	Chicago buff	0 00 0 00
Pebbled	0 90 1 15	0 80 1 00	0 50 0 65	Hemlock calf	0 50 0 60	" steers	0 00 0 00
Buff Halls, brass nailed	1 10 1 25	0 90 1 00	0 70 0 80	" light	0 40 0 50	" calskins	0 00 0 00
MACHINE SEWED—				French calf and medium	0 17 0 18	" bulls	0 00 0 00
Pebbled Button	0 90 1 30	0 50 1 60	0 50 0 70	Spitta, light and medium	0 00 0 00	Dry North-west	0 00 0 10
Glazed Button	0 90 1 30	0 75 0 90	0 50 0 70	" heavy	0 00 0 00	Clips	0 00 0 10
Pebbled Button	1 00 1 50	0 60 1 00	0 00 0 00	" small	0 11 0 11	" sheepskins	1 00 1 00
Glazed	1 00 1 50	0 41 1 19	0 40 1 35	Leather board, Canada	0 06 0 10	" lambskins	0 55 0 60
Goat	1 75 2 50	1 21 1 50	0 80 1 35	Enamelled cow, per foot	0 15 0 17	" calskins, per lb	0 07 0 00
Polish Calf	1 50 2 00	1 30 1 75	0 80 1 35	Pebble grain	0 09 0 14	Im. horse hides, each	0 01 0 00
French Kid	2 30 3 75	2 00 2 50	1 40 1 50				



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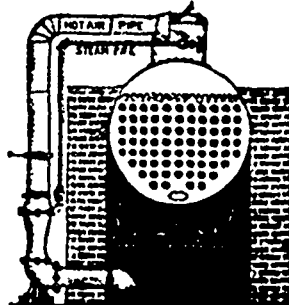
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HARDWARE—Wholesale Prices Current.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
	\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.
Corn Nails, Fence and Cut Spikes:		1 1/2 inch.....	2 00	Hoops and bands.....	0 00 2 40	Galvd. Steel, plain, 2 & 3 wires.....	0 04 0 04 1/2
per 100 lbs.		Sharp and Flat Pressed Nails:	2 50	Canada Plates:		Galvd. Steel, Thorn and Ribbon.....	0 24 0 06
40d.....Hot cut	06	3 inch.....	1 35	Good Brands.....	2 05 2 15	Galvd. Steel, Staples.	0 04 1/2 0 04 1/2
50d.....	10	2 1/2 and 2 1/2.....	1 50	Iron Wire: 0 to 7 p 100 lbs	2 65 0 00	60 days, or 2 p.c. 30 days.	
60d 10d and 12d..	15	2 and 2 1/2.....	1 65	Wro't Iron Pipe, 1 to 2 1/2		Screws:	
70d.....	20	1 1/2 and 1 1/2.....	1 85	6 1/2 p.c. over 2 in 85 p.c.	0 00 0 00	Wood, flat head, iron & steel.....	7 1/2 p.c. dis
8d and 9d.....	25	1.....	2 50	Steel, cast, per lb.....	0 09 0 10	Wood, round head, iron and steel.....	7 1/2 p.c. dis
10d to 12d.....	30	1 1/2.....	3 00	String, 100 lbs.....	2 75 3 00	Wood, flat head, brass.	7 1/2 p.c. dis
14d.....	40	Horse Nails: 8 lbs.....	0 22 0 00	Sleigh Shoes, lb.....	1 85 1 85	Wood, round head, brass, 70 p.c. dis.....	70 p.c. dis
16d.....	1 1/2	" 7 lbs.....	0 23 0 00	Machinery.....	2 50 3 50	Diamond Point Screw Nails.....	7 1/2 & 20 p.c. dis
18d.....	1 50	" 6 lbs.....	0 24 0 00	Tin Plate:		Ordinary, fine, smooth box, cigar box, etc.....	
20d to 6d cold cut, not polished or blued.....	50	" 5 lbs.....	0 27 0 00	IC Coke.....	2 65 3 00	slating, casing, tobacco, hinge, fence, car, flooring, varbed, roofing, and barrel, 75 p.c. disct. and extra as per list.	
21 cold cut, not polished or blued.....	90	Discount 65 p.c.	3 40 3 50	IC Charcoal.....	3 25 3 75	4 mths. or 3 p.c. 30 days.	
Fine Blued Nails:		Horse Shoes:		IX.....		Wire Nails:	
40d.....	1 50	Terms, 4 mos or 3 per cent, or 30 days.)		IXX.....		Ordinary, fine, smooth box, cigar box, etc.....	
50d.....	2 00	Axes, 4 & 6—25 to 30 dis	5 50 10 00	DC.....		slating, casing, tobacco, hinge, fence, car, flooring, varbed, roofing, and barrel, 75 p.c. disct. and extra as per list.	
Casing, Box, Flooring, Sheet and Tobacco Box:		Coll Chain—		DX.....		4 mths. or 3 p.c. 30 days.	
1st to 3rd.....	50	— 3-16.....	0 05 0 00	DXX.....		Brass and Copper, net 30 days.....	15 to 20 dis
10d.....	60	— 7-16.....	0 05 0 00	Terne Plate:		Iron and Steel, Bright, Bright Spring, Copper, Annealed, Oiled, Galvanized.....	15 p.c. dis
12d and 9d.....	75	Galvanized Iron:		Russ. Sheet Iron.....	0 04 1 10	f.o.b. MIL and Hamilton	
14d and 7d.....	90	More woods 1100, No. 28	0 05 1 05	Anchors, per lb.....	0 04 1 05	f.o.b. London, plus 1/2c for delivering.	
16d to 6d.....	1 10	D. McC. & Co., or equal	0 00 0 00	Lion & Crown, tinned sheets, 24 gauge.....	0 05 1 05	Tinned, for broom and mattress makers use.	12 1/2 p.c. dis
18d.....	1 50	Queen's Head, or equal	0 01 0 01	Lead: Plg, per 100 lbs.....	2 50 3 00	4 months or 3 p.c. 30 days	
Finishing Nails:		Common.....	0 00 0 06	Sheet.....	4 00 4 25		
3 inch.....	85	Pig Iron: Siemen No. 1.	17 25 18 00	Shot.....	0 00 5 75		
2 1/2 to 2 1/2.....	1 00	Coltues.....	0 00 0 00	Lead Pipe.....	5 50 5 75		
2 to 2.....	1 15	Caldor.....	0 00 0 00	Zinc Sheet.....	4 50 4 75		
1 1/2 to 1 1/2.....	1 35	Langlois.....	0 00 0 00	Scrap Iron: Chairs.....	15 00 15 00		
1.....	1 75	Shotts.....	0 00 0 00	Machinery scrap.....	15 00 15 00		
Mating Nails:		Summerlee.....	1 01 1 50	Wrt Iron.....	15 00 16 00		
5d.....	85	Gartsho.....	0 00 0 00	Powder: Canada blast'g	3 00 3 50		
6d.....	95	Carbros.....	18 50 19 00	F F to F F F.....	4 75 5 00		
7d.....	1 25	Kglinton.....	18 50 19 00	Antimony.....	0 13 0 00		
8d.....	1 75	Hematite.....	0 00 0 00	Tin: Block, L & F per lb	0 22 0 00		
Common Barrel Nails:		Bar iron—per 100 lbs.	00 00 0 00	Straits.....	0 23 0 00		
1 1/2 inch.....	1 75	Ord. crown.....	1 60 1 65	Strip.....	0 19 0 20		
2.....	2 25	Siemens.....	0 00 0 00	Spelter.....	0 03 0 08		
Cinch Nails:		Swedes.....	3 50 0 00	Sheathing.....	0 00 0 00		
1 inch.....	85	Sheet Iron 20.....	2 60 2 80	Heavy Sheets.....	0 00 0 00		
2 1/2 and 2 1/2.....	1 00	Boiler plates.....	2 00 2 25	Fencing:			
2 and 2.....	1 15	Lowmoor.....	7 00 7 25	Galvd. Steel, 2 bars, 2 1/2 and 3 inches apart.....	0 04 1 04 1/2		
1 1/2 and 1 1/2.....	1 35			Galvd. Steel, 2 bars, 4 and 8 inches apart.....	0 04 1 04 1/2		

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Timber, Wool, Raw Furs, Wines and Liquors.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
TIMBER, LUMBER, &c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Pulled, C. Spruce.....	\$ 0 00 0 00	Claymore	\$ 0 50 9 11	CLARET & BURGUNDINE	\$ c. \$ c.
Ash, 1 to 4 inch, M.....	13 00 18 00	Chillan merino.....	0 00 0 00	Glenfalloch High'd {gal.	3 40 3 11	J. Calvet & Co. Vintage	
Birch, 1 to 4 inch, M.....	15 00 25 00	" mestaysa.....	0 01 0 00	" " " " {cave	8 50 8 11	Wines	7 00 30 00
Basswood.....	12 00 20 00	Cape	0 14 0 16	LONDON GIN—		Nath. Johnsons & Sons..	1 00 25 00
Walnut, per M.....	19 00 10 00	Australian	0 00 0 00	Vanuxem, Jones D. G. {pt	7 50 0 00	Barton & Gueatler.....	7 00 25 00
Butterfat, per M.....	25 00 40 00	WINES and LIQUORS.		" " " " {qt	8 70 0 00	Spirits—Canadian,	
Cedar round, lineal ft.....	30 06 00 10	ALES—English {qts.	2 50 2 55	Nicholson - Old Tom {pt	7 25 0 00	Alcohol, 41 o. p.....	3 85 4 00
Cedar flat.....	00 04 00 06	Bass's "Ball Dog" {pts.	1 45 1 07	" " " " {qts.	8 25 0 00	Spirits, 50 o. p.....	1 90 0 00
Cherry per M.....	19 00 80 00	Brand.....	1 49 1 65	Sir Robert Burnett {pts.	8 50 0 00	" " " " 50 o. p.....	1 90 0 00
Elm, soft, lat.....	15 00 17 00	Domestic {qts.	0 85 1 35	HOLLAND GIN—		Ivy Whiskey, 25 u. p.....	8 25 0 00
" rock.....	25 00 30 00	" " " " {pts.	0 60 0 75	Jan. De Kuyper {per gal	2 85 2 80	Corby's I.X.C.....	6 25 0 00
Hemlock, M.....	9 00 17 00	Stout—Dublin {qts.	2 45 2 50	" " " " {case red	10 50 10 80	Club 1896 5 year old qts ca.	8 75 0 00
Tamarac.....	9 00 12 00	Brand.....	1 97 1 62	" " " " {green	5 50 5 70	" " " " 1886	9 25 0 00
Maple, hard, M.....	30 00 21 00	Guinness "Pellecan" {qts.	2 47 2 41	A. C. A. Nolets, {per gal.	7 50 7 75	Club 1896 5 year old qts ca.	8 75 0 00
" soft, M.....	16 00 18 00	Brand.....	1 55 1 57	" " " " {case red	8 50 9 90	" " " " 1886	9 75 0 00
Oak M.....	40 00 10 00	Domestic {pts.	0 06 1 15	" " " " {green	5 00 5 25	Imperial 1896 Qts. cases...	7 75 0 00
Pine select, M.....	35 00 40 00	BRANDY—Hen'ry {gal.	6 50 7 00	CHAMPAGNE—		1896 Flasks cases	7 75 0 00
" 2nd quality, M.....	22 30 25 00	" " " " {pts.	0 70 7 10	G. H. Muram, E. Dry {qts.	31 00 31 00	1886	3 30 0 00
Shipping culls.....	13 00 16 00	V. S. O.....	12 00 12 50	" " " " {pts.	33 00 0 00	Club Rye Whisky, per gal	6 25 0 00
Mill culls.....	8 00 10 00	V. S. O. P.....	14 00 15 00	G. H. Ver'ny qts & pts	28 00 30 00	Imperial '86	2 45 0 00
Laly, M.....	1 50 1 90	Bi-quit, Dubouché, gal.	4 00 4 25	Pompery, qts & pts	31 00 33 00	Gooderham Rye '87 qts. ca	3 25 0 00
Spruce, 1 to 2 inch, M.....	10 00 12 00	Remault & Co.....	3 45 4 15	Piper Heidsieck, qts & pts.	28 00 30 00	J. P. Wieler & Co. 45 o. p.	3 84 0 00
" culls.....	4 50 6 00	Quentin & Co.....	3 45 4 15	Perrier-Jouet, " "	31 00 33 00	" " " " 50 o. p.	3 49 0 00
Shingles, 1st quality.....	1 50 3 00	Doctors' special Brandy	11 00 00 00	Gold Lack Sec " "	30 00 32 00	" " " " Rye 25 u. p.	1 80 0 00
" 2nd.....	1 25 1 20	Irish Whiskies—		Louis Roederer " "	23 00 31 00	Corby, 50 o. p.....	3 49 0 00
RAW FURS—		J. Jameson & Son, qts.	9 50 10 00	Louis Duval E. D. pt & qt	15 50 14 50	Rye, 25 u. p.....	1 88 0 00
Beaver per lb.....	5 00 5 00	" " " "	11 25 11 50	Vin de France	24 00 25 00	BITTERS—	
Bear per skin.....	12 00 18 00	Geo. Roe & Co.	9 50 10 25	Vin d'Etie.....	18 00 19 00	Bernard's Orange.....	5 60 0 00
" Medium.....	7 00 12 00	Dunville & Co.....	7 50 7 75	SHERREY—		Angouleme, case 2 doz	14 00 15 00
Bear cub, per skin.....	3 00 6 00	Bushmills.....	10 00 10 50	Pedro Domecq, per gal..	1 00 7 00	MINERAL WATERS—	
Fisher.....	3 00 4 50	Banagher.....	9 50 10 00	Evasons.....	2 10 5 75	Natural-Apollinaris, qts.	
Fox, red per skin.....	1 0 1 40	Killy Scotch.....	9 75 0 00	Mackenzie.....	2 30 6 50	50 bottles.....	7 50 0 00
" cross per skin.....	1 50 3 00	Aberteen.....	10 00 10 00	PORTS—		Natural-Apollinaris, pts.	10 50 0 00
Lynx per skin.....	2 00 3 50	Scottish Whiskies—		Mackenzie, Driscoll & Co		Hunyadi Janos, qts 15 bot	8 10 0 00
Marten per skin.....	1 90 1 91	Hay, Fairman & Co., per	3 75 3 85	per gal.....	2 40 6 00	" " " " 50 "	12 00 0 00
Mink per skin.....	1 50 2 10	gallon, 11 o.p.....	7 25 8 25	Thos. G. Sandeman &	2 60 6 00	Fredrichall, qts 25	8 00 0 00
Muskat, winter.....	0 12 0 15	Hay, Fairman & Co case	9 00 9 25	Sauv. per gal.....	2 10 4 50	" " " " pts 50 "	12 00 0 00
Otter per skin.....	0 25 0 75	Royal Eagle.....	3 90 4 00	" " " " 10 o & Baser.....	2 30 6 00	Manufactured—	
Raccoon per skin.....	0 25 0 75	Sheriffs.....	9 75 10 00	TARRAGONA—		Soda (Schweppes) pts. doz.	1 30 0 00
Skunk per skin.....	0 20 0 80	Mackie's R. O. Special.	10 00 10 50	Yzaguirre & Co. (Reus).	1 10 1 75	" " " " qts. doz.	1 85 0 00
WOOL—		Islay brand.....	8 00 8 25	Ormosa (Reus).....	1 15 1 60	Seltzer (English)	3 60 0 00
B. A. Scoured.....	0 20 0 30			MADEIRA—		Gura's Ginger Ale, doz.	0 00 0 00
Scotch Washed.....	0 00 0 00			Cosart, Gordon & Co's per		Gura's Super-Carbonat-	0 00 0 30
" greasy.....	0 00 0 19			gal.....	3 50 10 00	ed Soda, doz.....	0 00 0 30
Northwest.....	0 12 0 14					Gura's Hop & Malt Nerve	
Pulled, B super.....	0 00 0 00					Tonic, pts.....	0 00 0 60

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British Columbia, 1865, 4 p.c.	114	115
1877, 3 p.c.	92	..
Canada, 4 p.c. loan, 1886	110 1/2	111 1/2
5 p.c. loan, 1891	98	97
Debs 1894, 3 p.c.	115	116

Sta	Railway and other stocks.		
	New Brunswick 4 p.c. 1890-91 ...	107	108
	Quebec Prov. 5 p.c. 1904 ...	100	100
	do do 1865 5 p.c.	107	107
	do do 1874 4 p.c.	104	..
	do do 1912 4 p.c.	100	..
100	Atlantic & North Western 5 p.c.	115	..
10	Gun. Ist M. Bds.	121	..
100	Buffalo and Lake Huron (10 sh.)	135	137
300	do 5 p.c. 1st Mort.	104	106
	2nd Mort.	67	57 1/2
	Can. Central 5 p.c. 1st M. Bds.	..	..
	Int. guar. By Gov. ....	..	..
	Canadian Pacific \$100	95	98
100	Grand Trunk, Georg Bay, 4c	61	61
	1st M.	119	121
100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord stock	4 1/2	4 1/2
100	2nd. equir. mtg. bds. 6 p.c.	261	261
100	1st. pref. stock	110	113
100	2nd. pref. stock	81	83
100	3rd. pref. stock	109	100
100	5 p.c. perp. d-b. stock ...	102	000
100	4 p.c. perp. d-b. stock ...	100	0-0
100	Great Western share 5 p.c.	105	100
100	6 p.c. bds.	99	00
100	Hamilton and N. W. p.c.	15	29
100	M. of Canada Sig. 1st. ori. 5 p.c.	104	106
100	Montreal and Champ. mtg. 5 p.c.	..	..
100	1st mtg. bds. ....	..	..
100	Montreal & Sorel, 1st. mtg. 6 p.c.	..	..
100	N. of Canada, 1st. mtg. 5 p.c. ....	..	..
100	Northern Extension, 6 p.c. pref.	..	..
100	Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds.	20	23
100	I. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds 1st Mort.	96	100
100	St. Law. and Ott. 6 p.c. Bds.	110	102

Municipal Loans.			
100	City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c.	99	101
100	City of Montreal stg. 4 p.c.	00	102 1/2
	1874	102	104
100	City of Ottawa 6 p.c. stg.	106	106
	redeem 1883	114	116
	1904	108	105
	1865	118	115
100	City of Quebec, 6 p.c. con.	100	100
	4 p.c. redeem 1893	113	115
100	City of Toronto, 6 p.c. stg. 1897 ...	14	117
	6 p.c. stg. con. deb. 1898-20 ...	112	114
	5 p.c. con. deb. 1919	101	..
	4 p.c. stg. bonds, 1921-24 ...	..	..
100	City of Winnipeg, deb. 1914 5 p.c.	11	119
	deb. scrip, 1907 6 p.c. ....	..	..

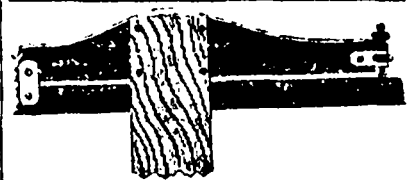
Miscellaneous Companies

100	Canada Company	23	30
100	Canada North-West Land Co.	3	5
100	Hudson Bay	137	131

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CANADIAN—MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

NAMES OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Date of Dividends.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share	Canada quotation per cent.
British America Fire and Marine.....	10,000	Jan..... July	\$50	\$50	112 111
Canada Life.....	2,500	Feb..... Aug.	400	50	610 700
Citizens' Fire, Life and Accident.....	11,800	10 Sept. hfyly	85	16	170 275
Confederation Life.....	5,000	Jan..... July	100	10	116 16.4
Western Assurance.....	25,000	Jan..... July	40	20	116 16.4
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	20,000	24 Dec. yearly	100	20	125
Accident Ins. Co. of North America...	2,610	15 July 15 Jan	100	20 100	90
Guarantee Company of North America	13,372	15 July 15 Jan	50	10 50	109 110
Sun Life Assurance Company.....	5,000	Jan. July	100	12 1/2	320 350
Federal Life Assurance Company.....					
Manufacturers' Life.....					
La Canadienne Life.....					

BRITISH AND FOREIGN—QUOTATIONS ON THE LONDON MARKET.

				Market value per paid-up share.
Atlas Assurance Co.....	21,000	£50	6	£21 7s 6d.
British and Foreign Marine.....	67,000	20	4	£21 1/2
Caledonian.....				£22 2s 6d.
Commercial Union Fire, Life & Marine.....	50,000	50	5	£24 1/2
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	100	15	£29
Fire Insurance Association.....	100,000	£ 8	10 1/2	£3 1/2
Guardian Fire and Life.....	20,000	100	50	£3 1/2
Imperial Fire.....	60,000	20	2	£3 1/2
Lancashire Fire & Life.....	136,400	20	2	£4 1/2
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	40	8 1/2	£4 1/2
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,802	25	12 1/2	£4 1/2
London and Lancashire Fire.....	10,000	10	1 7/20	£4 1/2
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire & Life	215,610	10	2	£4 1/2
National Assurance Co. of Ireland.....	40,000	25	2 1/2	£4 1/2
Northern Fire and Life.....	30,000	100	10	£4 1/2
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	110,000	25	6 1/2	£4 1/2
Phoenix Fire.....	6,722			£4 1/2
Queen Fire and Life.....	180,000	10	1	£4 1/2
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	96,515	20	3	£4 1/2
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	50,000	10	1	£4 1/2
Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	20,000	50	3	£4 1/2
Standard Life.....	10,000	50	12 1/2	£4 1/2
Star Life.....	4,000	25	1 1/2	£3 1/2

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ARNPRIOR,
Lyon's Hotel.

HARRIE,
Queen's Hotel. A. W. Brown.

BERLIN,
Grand Central Hotel, Joseph Zuber, Prop.
[Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.

BRACEBRIDGE,
Dominion Hotel. A. Foster.

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Graham House. Thos. Beamish.

BRANTFORD,
Kerby House, Rcbt. Sibbett, Prop., Rates,
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S. Lawrence Hall. A. Robinson, Prop.

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Anglo-American Hotel, D. Coyle, prop.
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Huffman (late Kyle) House. Strictly first-class.
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CAMPBELLFORD,
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CARLETON PLACE,
Mississippi. W. McLaughlin.

CAYUGA,
Campbell House.

COBURG,
Arlington Hotel.

CORNWALL,
Rossmore House.

COLLINGWOOD,
Grand Central. Thos. Collins.

DESERONTO,
Empress Hotel. Wm. Jamieson.

DRAYTON,
Royal Hotel. M. Schneider.

GALT,
Queen's Hotel.

GANANOQUE,
Provincial Hotel.

International Hotel.

GRAVENHURST,
Albion House. F. Wasley.

GUELPH,
Royal Hotel. Thomas Watts.

HAMILTON,
Royal Hotel.

HANOVER,
Queen's Hotel. Wm Winkler.

KINGSTON,
British American Hotel. J. E. Dunham.

Hotel Frontonac. E. H. Dunham.

Windsor Hotel.

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Benson House. E. Benson.

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NEW HAMBURG,
Imperial Hotel. John Buckle, Jr.

NORTH BAY,
Pacific Hotel.

Queen's Hotel. E. D. Lynch.

ORILLIA,
Orillia House.

Grand Central Hotel. E. C. Moore.

OSHAWA,
Queen's Hotel. Joel W. Ray.

OTTAWA,

Grand Union Hotel, Hugh Alexander and
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Windsor House. S. Daniels, prop.

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Hanna House.

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Copeland House. T. & W. Murray.

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Canada House. Jos. Cloutier.

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SMITH'S FALLS,
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ST. MARY'S
Kennedy's Hotel. Moir & Fleming!

ST. CATHARINES,
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Welland House. B. D. Voisard & Sons.

ST. THOMAS,
Hutchinson House. Wm. Bromell & Co.

SIMCOE,
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STAYNER,
Commercial Hotel. John D. McMillan.

STRATFORD.
Albion Hotel.

STRATHROY.
Queen's Hotel. Bishop & McPherson.

THOROLD.
Welland House. Mrs. Wm. Winslow.

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Brown's Hotel, Cor. Simcoe and Wellington
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Brown Bros., Proprietors.

Palmer House, J. C. Palmer, Prop. Rates
\$2.00 per day.

The Arlington, W. G. Havill, Manager,
Cor. King and John Streets. Rates:
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Queen's Hotel. McGaw & Winnett.

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WINDSOR,
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AINSWORTH.
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CLINTON.
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NELSON.
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Hotel Vancouver.

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BIRTRLE
Rossin House.

BRANDON
Langham Hotel.

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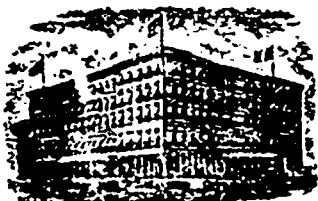
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ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

THIS HOTEL was opened on the First of May, 1879, by the former Proprietor, so long and favorably known throughout Canada, the United States and British Empire, who has spared no expense in entirely RE-FURNISHING the who's house; also adding ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, which will considerably enhance the already available popularity of this first class Hotel.

H. KOCAN, Proprietor.

S. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

STOCK & BOND REPORT.

NAME	Par Value	Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid-up	Rest.	Rate per cent of last dividend	Dates of Dividends
BANKS						
Montreal	200	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$1,000,000	10	1 June Dec
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	7 1/2	2 June 1 Dec
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,200,000		June Dec
British North America	24 3/4	4,466,000	4,466,000	1,554,333	7 1/2	April Oct
Bank of British Columbia	100	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,231,333	6	
Quebec	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	500,000	7	June Dec
Molson's	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,344,000	9	1 April Oct
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	10	2 June 1 Dec
Imperial	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,155,561	8	June Dec
Dominion	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	12 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Eastern Townships	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	600,000	8	1 June 1 Dec
Ottawa	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	345,000	7	1 June 1 Dec
Ontario	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	675,000	8	1 June 1 Dec
Hamilton	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	200,000	6	2 Jan 2 July
Union Bank of Canada	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	30,000	6	1 May Nov
National	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	600,000	7	3 Mar 3 Sept
De Peuple	100	1,100,000	1,100,000	600,000	7	1 Aug 1 Feb
Merchants Bank of Halifax	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	8	Jan July
Standard	100	712,000	712,000	270,000	6	June Dec
Hochelaga	50	500,000	500,000	140,000	6	
Union Bank, Halifax	25	180,000	180,000	100,000	7	Jan July
People's Bank of N. B.	25	500,000	500,000	225,000	8	2 June 2 Dec
Jacques Cartier	100	500,000	500,000	325,000	12 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500,000	250,000	12 1/2	1 April 1 Oct
St. Stephen's	100	200,000	200,000	45,000	6	April Oct
Commercial, Windsor, N.S.	40	500,000	246,000	9,000	6	
Commercial, Newfoundland	200	306,000	206,500	165,000	9	
Ville Marie	100	500,000	479,500		6	1 June 1 Dec
LOAN COMPANIES						
Agricultural Sav. & Loan Co.	50	630,000	612,122	84,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Brit. Can. Loan & Invest Co.	100	1,620,000	322,112	60,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
British Mortgage Loan Co.	100	430,000	399,038	58,000	3 1/2	3 July
Building & Loan Assn.	25	750,000	750,000	100,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Canada Landed Nat. Inv. Co.	100	1,500,000	863,780	150,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Can. Per. Loan & Sav. Co.	100	500,000	200,000	1,525,332	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Canadian Sav. & Loan Co.	50	750,000	681,079	150,000	3 1/2	1 June Dec
Can. Can. Loan & Sav. Co.	100	2,300,000	1,000,000	250,000	3	1 Jan July
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Co.	50	1,000,000	915,250		3 1/2	15 Jan-Qty
Farmers' Loan & Sav. Co.	50	1,000,000	611,430	112,500	3 1/2	4 May Nov
Frehold Loan & Sav. Co.	100	3,221,500	1,317,700	620,000	4	1 June 1 Dec
Hamilton Provident & Loan	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	318,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Home Savings & Loan Co.	100	1,750,000	175,000	300,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Huron & Lambton L. & S. Co.	50	500,000	315,029	47,570	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Imperial Loan & Inv. Co.	100	620,000	625,500	100,000	3 1/2	8 Jan 8 July
Landed Banking & Loan Co.	100	700,000	493,000	80,000	3	2 Jan 2 July
Lon. & Can. L. & Agency Co.	50	500,000	700,000	360,000	3 1/2	15 Mar 15 Sep
London Loan Company	100	670,000	670,000	115,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
London & Ont. Invest. Co.	100	2,432,000	622,000	40,000	3 1/2	31 Dec 30 June
Manitoba Invest. Assn.	100	100,000	100,000	3,000	4	1 Jan July
Manitoba Loan Company	100	1,500,000	375,000	111,000	3 1/2	1 Jan July
Montreal Building Assn.	50	300,000	300,000		0	Mar and Q1
Montreal Loan & Mort. Co.	100	1,000,000	500,000		3 1/2	15 Mar 15 Sep
Ont. Indus. Loan & Inv. Co.	100	400,000	311,281	185,000	3 1/2	30 June 31 Dec
Ontario Loan & Invest. Co.	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	415,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
People's Loan & Deposit Co.	50	600,000	600,000	100,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Real Estate Loan & Deb. Co.	50	800,000	3,000		3	1 Jan July
Royal Loan & Savings Co.	50	500,000	470,000	57,000	3 1/2	1 Jan July
Union Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,000,000	670,500	215,000	4	1 Jan 1 July
West. Can. Loan & Sav. Co.	50	3,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	7	4 July
Western Loan & Tru. Co., Ltd.	50	1,000,000	275,000	15,000	7	1 June Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Canada Colored Cotton Mills Co	50	1,000,000	1,000,000		3	30 July 31 Dec
Dominion Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000		6	2 Jan and Q1
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000		6	15 Apr 15 Oct
Montreal City Gas Company	50	1,000,000	1,000,000		4	6 May 6 Nov
Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co.	100	800,000	800,000		3 1/2	
Montreal Cotton Company	100	1,500,000	1,500,000		3 1/2	9 Feb 15 Sept
Rickards & Co., Halifax	100	200,000	200,000		3	March
Starr Mfg. Co., Halifax	100	200,000	200,000		3 1/2	1 Feb and Q1
Toronto City Gas Company	50	1,700,000	1,700,000		3 1/2	

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ACTONVALE
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COOKSHIRE
American Hotel.

GRANBY
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LACHUTE
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J. W. Lewis, proprietor, Notre Dame St.

Queen's Hotel, Rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00. B. Fris r-Crerie, Manager.

Turkish Bath Hotel, St. Monique St., temperance house. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. F. E. McKays, manager.

Avenue House, terms, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, E.S. Reynolds, prop. McGill College Av.

Stanley Hotel, Cor. Windsor and Osborne Streets.

St. Lawrence Hall, St. James street.

Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square.

Richelieu Hotel, 47 St. Vincent street. J. B. Duracher & Co., Props. Rates \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day. Special rates for commercial travellers, \$2.00 per day.

Riendeau Hotel, rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Jos. Riendeau, Jacques Cartier Square.

Balmoral Hotel, 1804 Notre Dame street.

QUEREC

Chateau Frontenac.

Florence Hotel, Benj. Trudel, Prop. and Manager, Rates \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day.

Hotel Victoria

Mountain Hill House, 94 & 96 Mountain Hill, E. Dion & Co., Proprietors, Joseph Cloutier, Manager. Rates, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

St. Louis Hotel, Joseph St. Onge, Manager. Special rates to commercial travellers. Rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day.

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Sherbrooke House, W. A. Richardson & Co., Proprietors.

Magog House, Henry H. Ingram, Prop.

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Queen Hotel, Hollis Street. A. B. Sheraton, Manager.

Royal Hotel, 119 & 121 Argyle St., Mrs. I. D. Wimsor, Proprietress. Rates, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Meals served to suit arrival and departure of guests.

Allison Hotel, Grant Bros., Props. Terms, \$1.50 per day. The most central hotel in the city. Near Custom House, Post Office and principal banks.

Halifax Hotel, Halifax, N.S., H. Hesslein & Sons, Proprietors. Rates, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day.

Queen's Hotel.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

Porter House, W. H. Townsend, Prop. This commodious & comfortable hotel is located in business centre of the town. Good sample rooms. Rates moderate.

"Lyons Hotel." Centrally located. Opp. R. Station & Post Office. Newly furnished throughout. Lighted by electricity. Commodious sample room. Rates moderate. J. R. Chipman, Prop.

LUNENBURG, N. S.

Russell House, J. B. Russell, Prop., Rates, \$1.50. Good sample rooms. All modern conveniences. Free carriage to and from trains & steamers. First-class stable in connection.

King's Hotel, J. W. King, Prop. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2. Centrally located. Lighted by electricity. Rooms heated by hot water. Row boats & sail boats placed at disposal of visitors. Hot & cold baths.

TRURO, N.S.

Victoria Hotel, (Opposite I. C. R. Station), G. R. Dupe, Proprietor. Terms, \$1.50 per Day.

Hotel American (Opp. I.C.R. Station, Casson & Chisholm, Props. Terms, \$1.50 per day. Remodelled & furnished. Sample rooms. Telephone, Hot & cold baths.

Stanley House, Inglis St., A. Stanley Murphy, Prop. Terms, \$1.50 per day. Sample Rooms, Electric Light, Telephone, Hot & Cold Baths. Newly furnished.

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Weymouth House, R. L. Black, Prop. A first-class and well appointed hotel, newly improved & refurnished. Sample rooms.

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Hotel Dufferin, Schultz & Jordan, Props., Rates, \$1.50 per day. Convenient to Railroad and Steamboats. Free Sample Rooms.

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

American House, R. O. Chisholm, manager. Transient & permanent boarders accommodated at most reasonable rates. Carriages to and from depot & hotel free.

YARMOUTH, N. S.

Hotel Lorne, J. H. Hurlbert, prop. Rates, \$1.50 per day. Most central hotel in Yarmouth. 60 rooms. 9 sample rooms.

Queen Hotel, E. M. Nichols, Prop., \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Sample rooms, bath rooms, Special inducements to com. travellers.

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Queen Hotel, Queen Street, Frederic on, N. B. J. A. Edwards, Proprietor. First-Class Livery in Connection.

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Queen Hotel, A. Hebert & Co., Props., 294 Main St. Rates \$1.25 to \$1.50. Most centrally situated hotel in the city. Free Coach to and from all Trains

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Hotel Stanley, J. M. Fowler, Prop. Com. Rate \$1.50 per Day.

Royal Hotel, Raymond & Doherty, Props.

Victoria Hotel, D. W. McCormick, Prop.

Belmont Hotel, Opposite Union Depot. J. Sime, Prop. Terms, \$1 to \$2. Baggage to and from station free.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

The Queen Hotel, F. S. Richardson, Prop Rates, \$1.50 per day. Centrally located. Opposite the P.O. Near R. R. Depot.

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Queen Hotel, P. Doherty, Prop. Opposite R.R. Depot. Rates reasonable. Good livery in connection. Good sample rooms.

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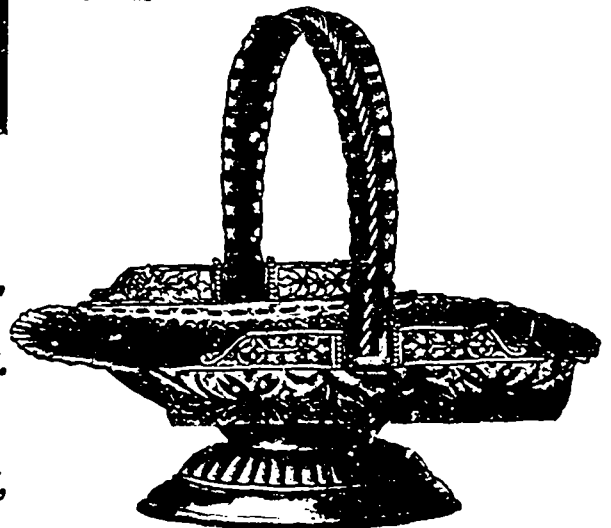
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