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Montreal, 21st April, 1897.

с<u>е</u>

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Chartered Banks.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent, for the current half-year, (making a total dis-tribution for the year of Ten per cent.) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE, NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will he held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Seventh day of June next. The The chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board. E. S. CLOUSTON,

General Manager.

Montreal, 15th April, 1897.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND No. 82.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cont. for the current half year, being at the rate of Ten Per Cent. Per Annum, upon the paid-up capital of the bank, has this day been declared, and that the sume will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the seven-teenth to the thirsy-first days of May, both days in-cluded. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the institution, on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board.

GENERAL MANAGER. The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 28th April, 1897.

Banque Ville Marie.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Insti-tution, has this day been declared, for the half year, ending 31st May, 1897, and that the same will be payable at the Hend Office, in this city, on and after

THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Slet May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office, 153 St. James St., in this city, on Tneeday, 15th of Jame next, at noon. By order of the Board,

W. WEIR, President.

Paid-up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg.
 Reserve Fund, - 275,000 "
 London Office, & Olement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O. COURT OF DIRECTORS:
 J. H. Brodie, J. J. Kingeford, H. J. B. Kendall,
 Gaspard Farrer. H. J. B. Kendall,
 Gaspard Farrer. Frederick Lubbock,
 Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman,
 Secretary, A. G. Wallis.
 Head Office in Oanada - St. James St, Montreal
 H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. E.MSLIY, Inspector.
 Branches in Canada - St. James St, Montreal
 H. STIKEMAN, General Manager.
 J. ELMSLIY, Inspector.
 Brandon Ottawa Brandon, Man.
 Brantore Montreal Kaslo B.C.
 Parlic Quebec Rossland, B.C.
 Hamilton St. John, N.B. Y. Trail, B.C. (Sub.Agency
 Toronto Frederiction, N.B. Sandon, B.C.
 Kingston Hallfan, N.S. 'Uctoria, B. C
 Mynnipeg, Man Vancouver, B.C.
 Agents in the United States:
 New Yourk, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and J.
 G. Wolsh.
 SAN Francisco, (120 Sansome Street,) H. M. J.
 McMichael and J. R. Ambrose.
 LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England, and
 Mesers. Glyn & Co.
 Toronta Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand - Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand - Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand - Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand - Union Bank, for New Zealand, India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and Oblina; Agra Bank, Limited. Weet Indiee-Co-ionial Bank, Farle-Mesers, Marcuard, Krauss & Co.
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 EFF-Iseue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE	MOI	log	VS]	BAN	K
Incor	porated by	Act of Pa	rliamer	at. 1855.	

LVL Control of Parilance Barrian Stream Stre Paid-up Capital, Rest Fund, Boy

		Branch.	
Brockville,	"	Morrisburg, Ont.	Toronto, "
Calgary,		Norwich, "	Toronto Jc. "
Clinton,	. 66	Ottawa, "	Trenton, "
Exeter,	**	Owen Sound, "	Waterloo, "
Hamilton,	"	Ridgetown, "	Winnipeg, Man. Woodstock, Ont.
London.	"	Smiths Falls "	Woodstock, Ont.
Meaford,	"	Sorel, P.Q.	

Ilamilton, " Ridgetown, " Winnipeg, Man. London, " Smiths Falls " Woodstock, Ont. Meaford, " Sorel, P.Q. Agenves in OANDA: Guebec-Esstern Townschipe Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Ca-nada, and Canadian Bank of Commerce. New Brunewick-Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I.
 Summerside Bank. Manitoba-Imperial Bank of Sritish Columbia. Manitoba-Imperial Bank of Sortish Columbia. Manitoba-Imperial Bank of Ova Scotia, St. John's. In Eurorz London-Parrs Bank (limited); Messers. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messers. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, Lid Paris, Franci-Socitif Générale. Berlin.-Deutsche Bank. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers Hamburg-Hesse, Newman & Co.; UNITED STATES: New York-Mechanics' National Bank; National City Bank of Montreal; Messers. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-The State National Bank; Port-iand-Casec Nutalonal Bank. Chicago-First Na-tional Bank. Cleveland-Commercial National Bank. San Francisco - Bank of British Co-Imbia. Detroit - Commercial National Bank. Buffalo-The City Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Buffalo-The City Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Buffalo-The City Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Buffalo-The City Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Buffalo-The City Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin Mational Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Buffalo-The City Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Buffalo-The City Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin Mational Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Buffalo-The City Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Buffalo-The City Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin Matonal Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Buffalo-The City Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank.

QUEBEC BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three Per Cent, upon the paid up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the eamo will be payable at its banking house in this city, and at its branches, on and after and after

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Sharenolders will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 7th of June, next. The Chair will be taken at Three nno, next, 110 Concerns, 'clock, By order of the Board of Directors, THOMAS McDOUG4

THOMAS McDOUGALL, Quebec, 28rd April, 1897. General Manager.

 $M_{\rm eff}$

Merchants Bank of Canada

The Chartered Banks.

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

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in the City of Montreul, on Wednesday, the 9th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board. Montreal, Apl. 23rd, 1897.

G. HAGUE, General Manager

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

St. Stephen, N. B.

Capital, Reserve,	:.	••	••		••	••	••		••	 \$200,000 25,000	
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				10	ENT	a					

London -- Mesers. Glynn, Mills, Currie & C.o. New York--Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston--Globe National Bank. Montreal--Bank of Mont-real. St. John, N.B.--Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

WESTERN BANK THE

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont.

Capital Authorized	•				- \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed		• •	• •		- 500,000
Capital Paid-Up -		• •		• •	 372,400
Reserve ·					- 112,000
BOAT	D OF	Dire	CTORE	:	,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOHN COWAN, Esq., Preeident. RUBBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Preeident. -W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. R. McMILLAN - Cashier. Branches-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Pateley, Pcnetanguishene, Port Perry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bough and soid. Deposite received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondence at New York and in Canada-Mercianis Bank of Canada. London, England-Ryaj Bank of Scotland

The Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 44.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of I'OUR per cent. and a bonue of I per cent, upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after TUESDAY THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the dist May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the back on Wednesday, the lith day of June next, the chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager

Toronto, 22nd/April, 1897.

No.

The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Obarter in 1840.

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Paid-up Capital, - - £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, - - 275,000 "

The Chartered Banks.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

DIVIDEND No. 60.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th-to the 3let of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the banking-house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 15th day of June aext. The cheir will be taken at 12 o'clock

By order of the Board.

Toronto, April 27th, 1897.

B. D. WALKER.

General Manager.

The Ontario Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and on half per cent., for the current half year, has wen declared upon the Capital Stockof this institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist of May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking house in this City, on Tuesday, the Fifteenth day of June next. The Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock' noon.

By orver of the Board, C. McGILL. General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd April, 1897.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

BAINK UF UTTAWA. HEAD OFFICE. OTTAWA. Capital (fully paid up). SI,500,000 Rest, DIRECTORS: CHARLES MAGEE President. GEORGE HAY, Esq. Vice-President. Hon. Geo. Bryson, Jr., M.L.C., Alex. Fraser, Hom. Mather, David Maclaren, D. Murphy. George Hay. Branches-Arnprior, Carleton Place, Hawkee-bury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Mattawa, Pembroke, Parry Sound, Portage la Prairie, Rideau Street, Bank Street, Ottawa, Renfrow, Ont., Rat Portage, Winni-peg, Man. GEO. BURN, General Manager. D. M. FINNIE, Local Manager.

Eastern Townships Bank.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke,on

WEDNESDAY, 2nd DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock p. m.

" By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

Sherbrooke, 1st May, 1897.

Bank of Hamilton.

The Chartered Banks.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fou Per Cont. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the half year ending Sist May, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on

FIRST JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Slat May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on Monday, 21st June, at 12 o'clock noon.

at the hoar of 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board, GAMBLE, Torogeto, March 28rd, 1653 General Manager.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

OF TALIFAX.

HOL MINI FINCE, HALIGAX, N.S. D. H. Duncan, Coshier. W.B. Torrance, Asst. Cashier Agencies in Frovince of Quebec: Mortreal, E. L. Fease, Manager. West End, Notro Dame St. West.

64	Cote St. A:			1116
	In Marit	ime Pr	ovinces:	
Antigonie	h, N. S		cton, N. B	
Bathurst,	N. B.		castle, N.	
Brideewst	er. N. 8.	Picte	ou, N. S.	
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Bathurst, N. B. Bridgewater, N. B. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Dorchester, N. B. Fredericton, N. B. Sackville, N. B. Guyeboro, N. S. Guyeboro, N. S. Lunchurg, N. S. Lunchurg, N. S. Lunchurg, N. S. Sydney, N. S. Lunchurg, N. S. Lunchurg, N. S. Correspondents: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada, New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Boston, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. London, England, Bank of Scotland. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections m ide at lowest rates and promptly re-mitted for. Telecrombio in upsfars and dust is sauced at success

mitted for, Telegraphic ir insfers and drafts issued at current rates.

Banque d'Hochelaga.

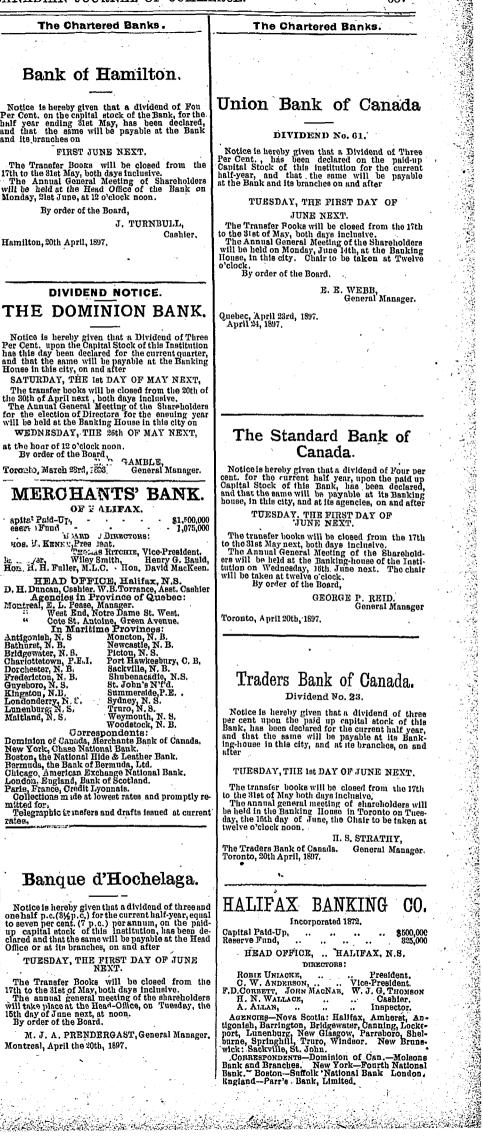
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half p.c. (3/sp.c.) for the current half-year, equal to seven per cent. (7 p.c.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been de-clared and that the same will be payable at the Head Office or at its branches, on and after

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist of May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the Head-Office, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June next, at noon. By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager. Montreal, April the 20th, 1897.

687





(int) 688

La Banque Jacques Cartier. DIVIDEND No. 63.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. for the current half-year, equal to six per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking house, n this city, on and after

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to Slet'of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shutcholders will be held at the Banking House of this Institu-tion in Montreal, on WEDNESDAX, the 16th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon,

By order of the Board,

TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager.

La Banque Nationale.

LIA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-Up, Directors: R. AUDETTE, Esq., President. A. B. Dupuls, Esq., Vice-President. Hon. Judge Chanveau, V. Chatteauvert, Esq., M.P.P. N. Rioux, Esq., N. Fortier, Esq., P. LAFRANCE, J. Branched, Esq., P. LAFRANCE, Marley, P.G., Chicontent, Y. Q., St. Marley, P.G., P. G.-Quebee, St. Roch's, St. John's St. Mont-real, Ottawa, Ont., Sherbrooko, P.Q., St. Francols, P.Q., St. Marley, P.G., Chicontenti, P.Q., Roberval, P.Q., St. Marley, P.G., Chicontenti, P.Q., Roberval, P.Q., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Agents-England-The National Bank of Scot-Iand, London. France-Credit Lyonnals, Paris, and Branches, Messre. Grunebaum, Freres & Co. Paris. United States-The National Bank of the Republic, New York: National Rovers Bank, Boston, Mass. Promptatiention given to collections. Busings Encuded 1995

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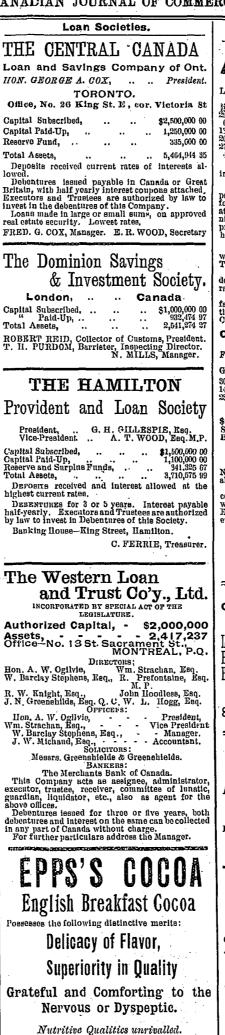
With Special Safeguards to Prevent Counterfeiting JAMES MACDONOUGH, Prosident.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents. THEO, H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas. JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y. J. K. MYERS, Ass't Trans.

Montreal Loan & Investment Co.

WUIIIIGAI LUAN & INFORMATED.) (INCORPORATED.) *HEAD OFFICE*, - *IMPERIAL BUILDING* 107 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. Anthorized Capital, \$1,000,000,00 Authorized Capital, ..., \$1,000,000,00 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
L. O. DAVID, Esq., ..., President, ALFRED JOYCE, Esq., ..., Vice-President, ALFRED JOYCE, Esq., ..., Vice-President, A. W. BELFRY, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. McGARTHY, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, G. N. DUCHARME, Esq., ..., Mirager, I.YNN 7, I.EET, Esq., ..., Director, (General Insurance and Financial Agent), DR. E. P. LACHA PELLE, ..., Director, (General Insurance and Financial Agent), DR. E. P. LACHA PELLE, ..., Director, (President of the Provincial Board of Health and Superintendent of Notro Dame Hospital), Chas. Cheiding, Esq., Maclaren, Leet & Smith, Notary
Deposite received and interest allowed at the highest current rates and paid half-yearly. Money advanced on real estate on easy terms of repayment. ESTABLISHED 1880.

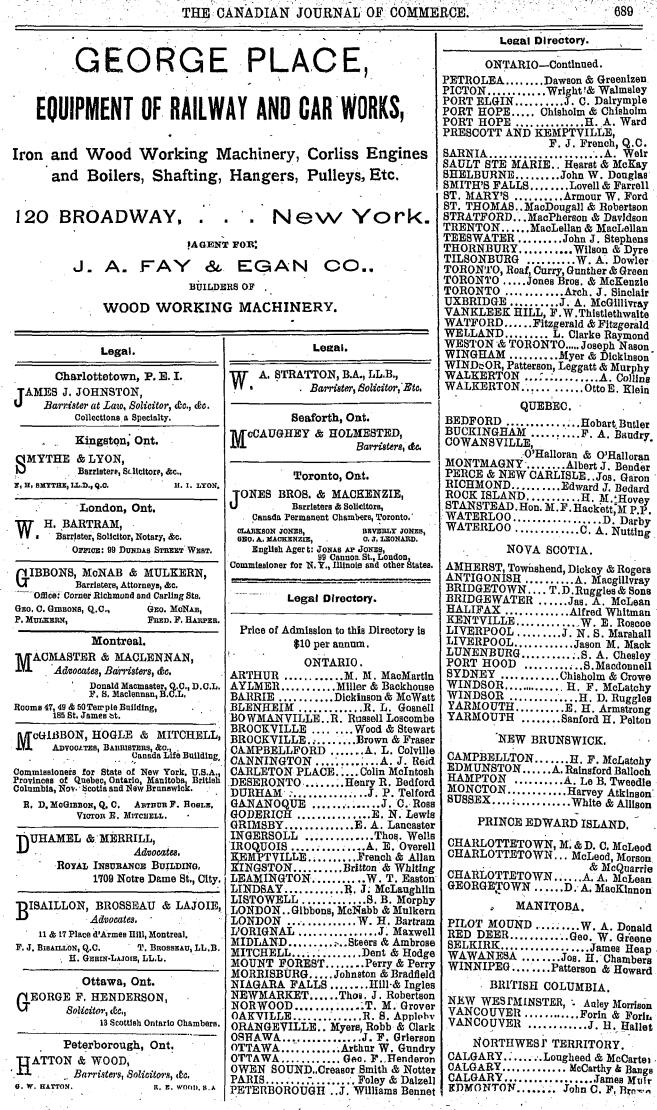
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	Oceanic Steamships.
DA	ALLAN LINE
of Ont.	A ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
resident.	From From From Liverpool, Montreal Quebec
oria St	Steamships. §3 April. Numidian
00,000 00 50,000 00	6 May. Carthaginian,
35,000 00	27 "*Numedian. 12 "
64,944-35 rests al	4 June, *Paristan
or Great	ing all classes of passengers.
ttached, y law to	The Saloons and Stateroome are in the central part where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being
pproved	at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking room on the
ecretary	promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.
	RATES OF PASSAGE Cabin: \$52,50 and up-
	Tickets except on the lowest rates. Second Cabin-To Liverpool, London or Lon- donderry, \$34 and \$36.25 Return tickets at reduced
iety.	donderry, \$84 and \$36.25 Return tickets at reduced rates.
a.	Steerage-To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bel- fact or Londonderry, including every requisite for
00,000 00 32,474 97 41,274 27	the voyage, \$22.50 and 23.50 according to Steamer. Cape Town, South Africa, \$66.00.
esident.	Clasgow, and New York Service.
irector. nager,	calling at Londonderry. From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York
	From From Glasgow. Steamships New York.
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ciety	
Eso.	Rates: First Cabin, \$45 to \$65 Single, \$90 to \$110 Return. Second Cabin, \$35 Single, \$64.12 Return. Steerage to Glasgow Belfast or Londonderry \$23.
leq. M.P.	
00,000 00 00,000 00 41.325 67	Outfit for Steerage passengers furnished free. The Steamships Mongolian and State of
TO ¹ DID RA	The Steamships Morgolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for accommodation for all classes of passempers. The Saloons are forward, Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the Vessels, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom
l at the	The Saloons are forward, Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire
payable thorized ety.	Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.
•	For further information apply to
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IZ UUL	C. A. Hutchison W. Robert
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Esq. ne, Esq.	Hanging.
s, Esq. g, Esq.	Railings, Grilles and Fire Dogs. Telephone No. 1735.
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t for the	and General Brokers,
collected	Room 54, Montreal Street Railway Bldg.
ger.	MONTREAL.
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coa	H. S. PHILLIPS & CO.,
5 04 8:	61 St. James Street,
	Commercial Paper Bought,
	Advances made on MONTREAL.
1:	Warehouse Receipts.
to the	and the second
•	NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
d.	
	The SHEDDEN CO., (Ltd.), will
	Remove their Head Offices to 1812 Notre Dame St., Corner St.
opathig d,	Helen St., on Monday, 10th inst.









pointed at.

wrapper.

-THE Canadian-Australian SS, line is overwhelmed with

freight, the monthly service being entirely inadequate for the

demand. Exporters are urging the establishment of a weekly service, and are calling upon capitalists to interest themselves

actively in it. The third ship promised by the present line is

-IT was prophesied in Chicago recently that in a few years an

interest rate of even 1 or 2 per cent will be considered burdensome. Money quoted at 10 per cent in Chicago a generation

ago is now worth only 4 or 5 per cent. As an illustration of the

downward tendency in rates on capital the refunding of the 7 per

cent bonds of the Lake Shore Ry. at 31/2 per cent is confidently

termined fight against the excessive discriminations in the proposed Dingley Tariff that it is now believed that the rates will

be substantially those of the existing law-35c per lb. 'on un-

stemmed filler tobacco, and \$1.50 per 1b. on unstemmed

-The prospect for the coming summer and autumn raw fur

sales is for very low prices. As already indicated in these

columns the London March sales decline ! heavily from March.

1896, and the latter showed heavy declines from March, 1895. As

the March sales are always better than those of June and Octo-

with those 1896-7 shows that the revenue was \$262,500,000 sixty

years ago and now it is \$560,000,000. In 1836-7 about 71 per

cent of the revenue was derived from taxes on commodities;

now only 44 per cent. is derived from such taxes. Then the total foreign trade was \$625,000,000; now it is \$8,690,000,000.

-IN a New York insurance paper there is made, apparently

in carnest, a suggestion that life insurance companies should,

for an extra premium, guarantee against premature burial, by

keeping stores on the safe deposit principle, where their de-

ceased clients should be kept until it was beyond doubt that they had changed from "customers" to "claims." An addit-

ional feature of the scheme is that if the policyholder should prove to be alive after all, he should pay a substantial sum to

-A COMPARISON of the finances of Great Britain for 1836-7

ber dealers are not expecting any improvement this year.

-THE United States tobacco interests have made such a de-

badly needed, but is yet a long way from being ready.

-THE Daily Telegraph of London, Eng., calls the new Canadian tariff "the most startling commercial development of the year,"

-The Petrolia Advertiser says that since December last the number of barrels of crude oil leaving Bothwell averaged 5,000 per month, which, considering the small number of wells in operation, is a splendid showing.

-THE banking arrangements between Canada and Australia being as yet very imperfect, necessarily hinder the development of trade between the two countries. Our banks should give the matter their immediate attention.

-The French olive oil producers, finding themselves unable to meet the competition of the cheaper cottonseed oils from America, have begun an agitation to have the tariff increased from 3½c a gallon to 7 or 8c.

-THE United States pension fund absorbs \$35,000,000 annually. It would be interesting to know how many of the recipients of this enormous sum ever took part in the Civil War, or ever did anything else for the sake of their country.

-BESIDES the large number of locomotives which the Canadian Pacific Railway will build during the next two years it will also build 100 refrigerator cars, 60 dump cars, and 10 furniture cars. Five first-class cars and seven baggage and smoking cars have recently been constructed.

-THE Chancellor of the Exchequer says with truth that our monarchy was never so valuable to the Empire as now. It was the best and cheapest monarchy in the world in 1836-7 when it cost the nation \$2,670,000. It is the best and cheapest now better and cheaper than in 1836-7 - and costs only \$925,000.

-THE half-yearly dividends declared by Canadian banks are as follows : Commerce, 7 per cent ; Hamilton, 8; Hochelaga, 7 ; Imperial 8, and bonus of 1 per cent for half year ; Merchants of Canada 8; Montreal, 10; Ontario, 5; Toronto, 10 ; Traders, 6; and Union of Canada, 6.

-THE Toronto General Trusts Company invites tenders until June 15 for \$1,497,324 first mortgpge bonds and \$1,064,000 stock of the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway, which is operating about 100 miles of line from Port Arthur, Ontario, in a southwesterly direction into Minnesota.

N

DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES	WHOLESALE MILLINERY.				
OF					
North Star, Crescent	There is	OUR RANGE IS THE			
and Pearl Batting.	no question	MOST COMPLETE SHOWN.			
Purity, Brightness, Loftiness.	that	VALUE UNSURPASSED			
o Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow fillings of short staple. tot even in lowest grades. Three grades—Three prices and far the best at the price.		ALL COMPANY, Ltd., - Toronto			

the company which had stored him.



-THE textile industry throughout Southern and Central Lancashire, England, is fast recovering from the long period of depression which it has passed through, with the result that there are close upon 50,000 operatives practically working full time. Manufacturers, however, complain of the narrow margins obtained on the bulk of their orders now being booked.

--CARNEGIE and Rockefeller are planning for an immense output of ore-probably about 2,000,000 tons-from their northern mines during the coming season. It will be interesting to see what effect this will have upon the already demoralized iron market of the United States.

-The provisional directors of the Royal Victoria Life Assurance Co. mentioned in the incorporating bill are Sir J. A. Chapleau, A. F. Gault, James Crathern, James O'Brien, Thos. G. Roddick, Robt. Mackay, Jonathan Hodgson, L. J. Forget, Sam'l, Finley, John Cassils, and David Burke. The capital stock is \$1,-000,000, in \$100 shares.

—AMONG the 34 gold-producing countries in the world Canada is eighth. Last year the United States led the procession with a gold product of \$57,000,000. The seven next in order were: Australia, \$48,709,322; Transvaal, \$48,184,819; Russia, \$81,599,-097; Mexico, \$6,989,000; India, \$6,002,508; China, \$5,167,500; Canada, \$3,700,000. In another year Canada will hardly take a much higher standing.

-THE value of the freight which passed through the Canadian and American canals at Sault Ste. Marie in 1896 exceeded \$195,500,000, being \$36,000,000 more than 1895, the largest in the Soo's history. The freight tonnage was about 16,500,000 tons The average cost of carrying the freight was reduced from 1.14-100 mills to 99-100 mills. It was transported an average distance of 830 miles for the average rate per freight tons of 82.3-10. The Canadian canal was open 218 days, the American 232 days. The total passages numbered 18,615.

—A REFORT just published by the Foreign Office states that the cultivation of sunflower, ground nut, castor oil and sesame plants has been thoroughly tried and proved successful in Uganda, British Eastern Africa. At Kampala an oil press, to be worked by animal power, is in course of construction, and by this oil will be produced on a larger scale than has hitherto been possible. It is hoped that the oils may find a market as lubricants, but the local demand is also increasing rapidly.





-Tun proposition in the United States to abolish the present double standard of measurement for transactions in oils, and the adoption of weight alone as the unit upon which price should be based is meeting with considerable favour. It is claimed with much reason that the uniform adoption of decimal fractions and the single unit of weight would give a system which, for convenience, uniformity and exactness, would far surpass the present irregular standard in these trades, and would involve no change so radical that all branches of the trade could not readily adapt themselves to it.

-In view of the discussion which the change in the duty on books has started it may be interesting to remind our readers that the old rate of 6 cents per pound was adopted as a duty which would yield an equivalentand something in excess of the duty which was levied on paper. Previous to this change to a specific duty, books as a manufactured article paid five per cent, but paper paid 171/2. It was absurd, as well as unfair to our publishers, that the duty on the "raw material" should be 17% and the manufactured article 5 per cent. The 6 cent per lb. duty averages about 18 per cont, the duty collected last year being about \$120,000.

-THE Tobacco Leaf of New York is inclined to think that the excise duties imposed by the Fielding Tariff on raw leaf tobacco will be beneficial to the leaf trade in general. "In the face of this impost, Canadian manufacturers will now have to take into consideration the yielding qualities of the goods they buy, and exercise greater care and discrimination in their purchases than they have been credited with in the past." With respect to the new duties on tobacco and cigars our contemporary adds that they are "moderate and impartial, the home manufacturer and dealer being given no advantage over their foreign competitors. Taese duties are avowedly for revenue-not for purposes of grandmothorly protection-and in this spirit they have been spread over domestic tobacco and the manufactures as impartially as over foreign imports."

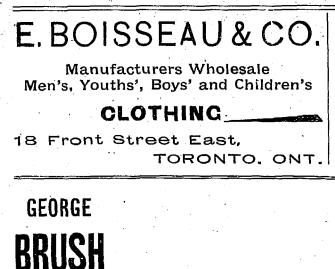
The Canada Accident Insurance Go'y Head Office: 20 ST. ALEXIS ST., MONTREAL. W. ROSS & CO., REINSURERS OF The Mutual Accident Ass'n Ltd., (being the Accident Departmen of The Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd., of Manchester, Eng. R. MEREDITH, Manager, The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, Acciden Branch and MONTREAL. The Sun Life Assurance Company, Accident Branch. or 4 King Street East, loronto. ACCIDENT. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. PLATE GLASS. Buy and Sell Mining Stocks on Commission. Organize Com-Good Agents T. H. HUDSON, panies, etc. Agents for the Colonna Mine. can get good contracts. Manager for Causda

-"THE Retail Merchants Association of Canada" was organized in Toronto on the 29th ult., at a meeting of representatives from the different Retailers Associations through Ontario. The movement is intended ultimately to take in retailers all over the Dominion. The principal objects of the Association are given as follows : To safeguard the interests of retail merchants of the various departments of trade throughout the Dominion: to endeavor to enlist the co-operation of all manufacturers and wholesale jobbers in securing just and equitable prices on all classes of staple and standard merchandise; to regulate the disposal of bankrupt stocks; to promote legislation in the direction of securing an efficient insolvent act, improvements in municipal laws, re-peddling and other licenses; legislation in the direction of improved postal regulations; to promote proper equalization of taxation and insurance rates.

-By coating splints of cardboard with sulphur and tipping them with a mixture of sulphate of antimony, chlorate of potash and gum, an English apothecary named Walker made in 1817. the first practical friction matches. A box of eighty-four matches sold for 1c, a piece of glass-paper being furnished it for obtaining ignition. In 1830 a London man named Jones devised a species of match which was a little roll of paper soaked in chlorate of potash and sugar, and a thin glass globule filled with sulphuric acid attached to one end. The globule being broken, the acid acted upon the potash and sugar, producing fire. Phosphorus matches were first introduced on a commercial scale in 1833, and after that improvements were rapid. It is expected that before long electricity will greatly reduce the consumption of matches. The culmination of fire-making apparatus will be represented by the electric match.

-TAPIOCA flour comes from a yam, two to six feet long, grown in the ground like a potato, dug up, then cut up and then crushed, after which it is placed in large water tanks and stirred, the flour settling to the bottom, the refuse floating and skimmed off. The flour is quite dark at this stage and it becomes white only after several washings, and when of proper color it is taken

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from the tanks and allowed to dry to a certain extent and then is made into flake and pearl tapicca. To make the flake they place a certain amount of the flour in an iron pan over a small fire, and stir it with a small stick, and as the fire dries it, the irregular shapes of what is known as flake tapicca are made. The pearl is made by placing the flour in a canvass. hammock with every other or every third strand pulled, and then swinging it from side to side, thus forming the round pellets called pearl tapicca.

-IT is not generally known that over 60 per cent of wood may be converted into liquid, says a chemical writer. The strongest hydraulic pressure would not squeeze $\frac{1}{16}$ to 1 per cent of moisture from dry wood, but by putting the same material into an iron retort and converting it into charcoal by means of heat, the gases and smoke, to the extent of fully 65 per cent of the weight of the wood may be condensed into a liquid called pyroligneous acid, and from it are obtained wood alcohol; acetate of lime, and wood tar. A cord of wood, weighing 4,00) pounds, produces about 260 pounds of pyroligneous acid and 700 pounds of charcoal. The pyroligneous acid from one cord of wood produces nine gallons of 82 per cent, crude wood alcohol, 200 pounds of acetate of lime, and about 25 gallons of tar, besides 35 bushels of charcoal.

-THE returns of the output of open-hearth steel in the year 1896, which have been collected from the manufacturers by the British Iron Trade Association, show that the total quantity of ingots produced in that year amounted to 2,817,555 tons, which is an increase of 562,818 tons on the output of the previous year. This not only gives the year 1896 a record production, but discloses a larger advance than has ever before been achieved in a single year in the history of the trade. The increased output of open-hearth ingots in 1896 over 1894 was 149,419 tons, which was also an exceptionally large advance, but it was little more than one-fourth of the advance which has been made in 1896. The greatest extent of progress appears to have been registered

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in South Wales; through the Cleveland district (i.e. the "North East cost") heads the list in point of production, producing indeed more than a third of the open-hearth steel of the Kingdom.

-AT the last London drug sales there was shown a sample of croton seeds from Shanghai, which failed to find a buyer, presumably on account of the difference in appearance from the usual Ceylon seeds. The sample in question was of a dirty, dark-brown color, partly covered with a lighter brown, scalelike covering. When cracked the seeds were found to be white, but showed some tendency to shrivelling, indicating a want of freshness. Considering that the Croton Tiglium, which furnishes the croton seeds of commerce, has such a wide distribution from China and the Malay Islands to Malacca, Burmah, Bengal, Assam and Ceylon, it is surprising that regular supplies from most of these countries do not find their way to the London market. The seeds, however, are sometimes imported into India from China, via Singapore.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES-Work is to be resumed at the oil well in Fredericksburg-The new departmental store has been opened at Gananoque-Ira Massey, of Ompah, has sold out and gone to the United States-About 300,000 white fish fry were deposited in the Bay of Quinte near Belleville last Saturday-The Kingston Board of Trade wants the G.T.R. to run the one o'clock express train as an express train not only to Belleville but to Kingston-The new standpipe for the Deseronto waterworks system is now assuming large proportions and is a conspicuous. object from every point of view-Mr. A. Chadwick has been elected president of the Kingston board of trade-Although the season is only commencing there have already been some vessel disasters about here. The large steamer "Bannockburn" ran aground near Snake Island Light, and a quantity of her cargo of grain was injured while the vessel's hull was damaged necessitating her going into dry dock at Kingston. The seventeenth charcoal kiln is being rushed up at the Deseronto Chemical Works — There will be a good deal of building in Madoc and vicinity this summer--G. L. Jarman's flour and saw mills at L'Amable were burned last week. Loss \$4,000; insurance \$2,000—A house belonging to W. Bryant, Kingston, was burned to the ground and one occupied by Mr. McDowall near by was badly damaged—There is not a vacant house in' Marmora.—The C.O. R. has put on another train between Trenton and Marmora — There is much building in progress at Colborne this spring—A large barge of 1,000 tons carrying capacity was launched at -Pic-ton by the Hepburns last week.—Hugh Milling of the Camp-bell house, Napanee, has purchased a farm in the Niagara dis-trict and will remove thither.—At Actonolite fire destroyed three frame buildings owned by Mr. Bull of Belleville, and oocupied by Frost & Sons—The men engaged in Gilmour & Holton's shanties, Hog Lake, went on strike owing to a reduction in their wages—The steamer "J. J. Hill," loaded with 4,000 bushels of corn went ashore last Friday night in a thick fog at Long Point, but was got of before dwares was done.—The John Allen Seed aground near Snake Island Light, and a quantity of her cargo of corn went ashore last Friday night in a thick fog at Long Point, but was got off before damage was done—The John Allen Seed Co. of Picton, will establish a seed house at Three Mile Bay, N.Y.—The business men of Picton may put the steamer "Nollie Cuthbert" on the route between Picton and Glenora, Adolphus-town for town, &o.

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MAY.								
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and make somewhat clearer the actual position and the reason why no progress has been made in that direction.

As the matter comes to be better understood there will most likely be a settlement of the difficulties arrived at that will be satisfactory to all the general interests connected with the trade of Montreal, as well as to the country at large, which has a vital interest in having the best possible facilities for shipping business in this port.

We do not attach much importance to the senseless cry that the delay is caused by interested parties who desire to have an inland basin at Hochelaga, on land they had bought on speculation for that purpose If such an idea had ever been entertained, it must have been dissipated by the report of the Commission of Government Engineers sent to investigate the whole matter from a Dominion standpoint. That report was very emphatic in recommending that the large water space opposite the city proper should be utilised to the fullest extent consistent with the convenient handling of ships and merchandise, and when necessary further accommodation could be provided along the river shore below Maisonneuve. In that report the inland basin had no place at all.

In that report important changes were proposed in what people call Plan No. 6. These changes were dealt with in mild but incisive terms, and immediately after that report was made public, the friends of Plan No. 6 forthwith attempted to gain possession of the public ear, and then protested against any interference of outside engineers—and that the whole thing was a scheme to carry out the construction of the inland basin at Hochelaga. Gradually the more thoughtful business men have come to see that there is nothing in that bugbear cry of the inland basin, they have realised that there are very serious objections to many features of Plan 6.

In our last issue we pointed out some of these objections, and we have reason to know that their importance is fully appreciated by many men who have recently been calling out loudly for Plan No. 6 to be carried out.

There has undoubtedly been a great deal of mystification surrounding this whole question. The delay in carrying on the work with vigour is, to be regretted, but if the result is to be a plan more in accordance with the requirements of the present and the immediate future it will not be altogether regrettable. It would have been unfortunate if works had been constructed that would, in the opinion of many people, have been

Mutual Rese	INCORPORATED)	ife Association
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Covering Y	NTH ANNUAL	r 31st, 1896, shows
In Cash Income,	\$10.165.41 In Ext - 278,059.28 In Lia - 447,420.64 16,366.690.00 Death	claims Paid since
Now Business Received, Total Business in Force	, 384,167,997 Death , 325,026,061 for	ganization - \$25,525,665.66 Claims Paid in 1596 over \$18,000 each working day in the year.
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unsuitable for the future trade of the country, but made in such a manner that the mischief could not be undone.

It has been well pointed out lately that it was a misfortune that the question of harbour enlargement and flood protection were locked together in the manner in which they have been. That this was done, as we have stated in a previous article in this journal, was owing to the action of the City Council and not at the instance of the Harbour Commissioners. If, however, there is a desire felt to harmonise conflicting ideas, there can be no difficulty in, even yet, securing flood protection, if in the future it should be required, and also keep the wharves at the common sense low level; and that at a saving of money to the city.

All this, however interesting, does not touch the crucial point of the present difficulties in connection with the subject. In one of his letters the present Minister of Public Works, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, has fairly pointed out that the position is entirely changed since the Government gave its approval to Plan No. 6. Then the question was merely one of interference with the free course of the waters of the St. Lawrence, but no Government aid was asked for-financially. When the Harbour Commissioners, on the 10th of April, 1894, asked the Government for an advance of four millions of dollars for the new works and at a low rate of interest-31 per cent-one million of which was for the construction of an inland basin at Hochelaga, the whole aspect was changed. At the above meeting there were present : Henry Bulmer, chairman, Hon. Edward Murphy, Victor Hudon, Richard White, W. W. Ogilvie, N. A. Hurteau, J. O. Villeneuve, C. H. Gould, L. E. Morin and Andrew Allan, who after passing the resolution for the petition for granting the sum named, appointed a committee consisting of the chairman, Mayor Villeneuve, W. W. Ogilvie, N. A. Hurteau, Richard White, and any other members of the Board wishing to join, to proceed to Ottawa and urge upon the Government the granting of the assistance referred to in the foregoing resolution.

These resolutions were put on record in the Department at Ottawa, and undoubtedly form the basis of the negotiations which led to the appointment of the commission of Government Engineers. As far as Montreal was concerned it was asking for a change of policy on the part of the Government. As is well known to those who followed the discussion in the public prints at that time, the Government, after considerable pressure, seemed to favour the general principle of aiding to make this really a Dominion port. Before doing so they very naturally sent their own engineers, in whom they had confidence, to examine the plans proposed and report if they were the best adapted to the end in view, and were such as would justify them in assuming the responsibility of expending public money on them. Following that report, the Government introduced and had passed in the early session of 1896 the Act authorizing the advance of two millions to the Harbour Commissioners for specified purposes-one million of which was for new works in the upper part of the harbour, as recommended by the engineer's report, but the proposed new works were to be subject to the approval of the Minister of Public Works before being commenced. That Act, which is quite a short one, was published in all the newspapers at the time and every man connected with the trade of the port must have had cognizance of it. Thus it remained when the new Minister of Public Works assumed the office with all its responsibilities. Whatever some people may think of that honourable gentleman no one can blame him for wanting to make sure that what is proposed is for the public good before he assumes the responsibility for spending public money.

We may refer to this subject again.

ACROSS THE LINE.

Business affairs across the line are not improving. A new feature in the situation which is giving rise to some anxiety is the shipment of gold to Europe. Remembering what this outflow of gold led to a year or two ago the movement is disturbing, as a general impression prevailed that such conditions existed as would prevent this for a very prolonged period. The New York banks have taken care to keep their stocks of gold from depletion by issuing greenbacks in payment of demands upon them, which notes, went direct to the Treasury to be redeemed in gold. If however the drain begins to assume serious proportions the banks will have to release some of their gold reserves, and money will become less plentiful than it is at present in New York.

The outward movement of gold has arisen from the large importations of goods before the new Tariff comes into force, being so far in excess of exports as to require payment of them to be made in gold. The new Tariff is not likely to be ready for the President's signature before far into the summer, so that a further period of three or more months of uncertainty will occur before the Dingley Tariff comes into force. Meanwhile a like uncertainty will exist as to our Tariff, some portion of which is held in suspense awaiting the action of our neighbours. Though not certain, it is understood that there will be a duty of 75 cents a ton on Canadian coal, which will be very injurious to Nova Scotia mining interests. If it leads to a similar duty being placed on all American coal coming into Canada, as is threatened, the addition made to cost of hard coal will make the new Tariff exceedingly unpopular.

The returns of a number of American railroads for March are not satisfactory. The decreases in net earnings are not considerable it is true, but there being any decreases at all, or an absence of a general advance in receipts, must be regarded as disappointing. In those lines which show an increase in net earnings in March, the increase arises not from enlarged traffic receipts, but from a cutting down of working expenses.

The high duties of the Dingley Tariff are exciting much feeling in Germany, which will probably retaliate by raising obstacles in the way of American goods being imported, such as maize, bacon, hams, cotton, copper, and petroleum, though the German people have always put up their backs stiffly against the taxation of coal oil. As the discussion on the Tariff proceeds, it is more and more evident that the idea of any reciprocity with Canada is entirely absent from the minds of the United States Ministers, and that, in neither Congress, nor Senate is there any one member desirous of this policy

We fear the fall will have arrived before the respeciive Tariffs of Canada and of the States will have been so established as to remove the uncertainties now disturbing the trading intercourse between us and our neighbours across the line. We fear too when the new Tariffs are settled their effect will be adverse to the expansion of such mutual commerce as serves the interests of both countries.

THE NEW UNITED STATES TARIFF.

The revised edition of the Dingley Bill was unexpectedly reported to the Senate on Tuesday, as it was agreed to by the sub-committee named by the full Senate Committee to consider it. The latter body did not discuss the details at all as the opponents of the measure intended. By the defection of some expected support the Democratic members found they were not strong enough to enforce any changes, and concluded to let it go to the Senate direct and then have the fight out. With the present state of feeling among the politicians in Washington it is unlikely that any change of importance will be made in the tariff as reported to the Senate. The Republican partizans are evidently masters of the position.

There are many changes introduced in the new tariff. Some duties are to be made lower and some few higher, but on the whole list there is scarcely any changes that affect Canada directly to any extent. There is certainly nothing in it calculated to remove the appearance of the unfriendliness to Canada that ran through the Dingley Bill.

The prohibitive features of the Agricultural Schedule remain practically untouched. Coal is to be made to pay 60 cents per ton and all kinds of coal is included; in the first bill it was confined to bituminous coal.

The high rate of \$2 per thousand feet on sawed lumber is retained, but a slight reduction is made in the additional duty when the lumber is dressed. The offensive threat that should an export duty be put on saw-logs going into the United States from any country an additional duty of 25 per cent ad valorem should be levied on all lumber from the country imposing such export duty, remains in the new tariff as it was in the Dingley one except that the 25 per cent ad valorem is made to read that the additional duty shall be equal in amount to the export duty charged on sawlogs.

There is a slight change of duty on mechanically ground wood pulp which is to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cwt. instead of 1.12 of one per cent per lb. Attached to this item is the significant proviso—"That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on pulp wood, the amount of such export duty shall be added as an additional duty when imported from such country or dependency." Uncleaned rice is $\frac{3}{4}c$ per lb., not $1\frac{1}{2}c$ as reported formerly.

From the tone assumed by the press of the United States generally we have not been led to expect any better result from the last few weeks' agitation on the tariff question in that country. It is true that on occasions the fear has been expressed that Canada might use the advantages she has and, whilst improving her own position and increasing her wealth and population by using them which she could fairly do, it would at the same time be serious injury to some interests in the United States. In the scramble among the large and varied interests in that extensive country each striving to gain some advantage for itself, anything that Canada might, could or would do was not of sufficient importance to weigh in the final result.

It seems as if the time has now come for the Canadian Government to take action in the matter of the export duty on sawlogs and pulpwood. It will be recollected that in his budget speech the Finance Minister —Mr. Fielding—stated that the Government had not, at that time, vet decided what course would be taken regarding those export duties, which he admitted were loudly and generally called for and he further stated that before the session was through it might be advisable to have legislation that would impose them.

It is unlikely now that any treaty for freer trade on a fair basis will be reached, at all events for some years. Whenever that time arrives the need for our timber will be a more important factor than it is now. An import duty on those two kinds of logs will be a strong lever in the hands of Canada's representatives whenever negotiations for improved trade relations with the United States are opened. It is not too much to expect that our responsible public men will rise equal to the occasion and protect and guard the best interests of the country by keeping the profits arising from our invaluable forests at home.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

The dissatisfaction of our sugar refiners with the sugar duties has drawn new attention to the subject. It is a serious matter to Halifax apart altogether from the refining interests as the valuable West India trade of the Province depends very largely upon the West Indies being able to pay for their importations by their chief product—sugar. Halifax refiners say they will be forced to obtain their sugars from Germany. The 200,-000 tons of West India sugar used annually by the Nova Scotia refiners is chiefly of low grade but it pays as much duty as the high grade though it takes two pounds of the low grade to make one pound of granulated. As the United States has adopted the polaris-

cope test, these low-grade sugars will now go to New York, as the flat duty retained in Canada bears too heavily upon them. All sugars are sold on the basis of their saccharine strength, as tested by the polariscope, and this should constitute the basis for duty as well as of value. What the Halifax people want is a fixed rate per 100 lbs. on all sugar testing by the polariscope 70 or under with an increase of 3¹/₃ cents per 100 lbs. for each degree ; and on all sugars above No 16 Dutch standard in colour, and all refined sugars an additional duty of 60 cents per 100 lbs.

Under the old tariff the Montreal retiners had a protection of 64 cents per 100 lbs. It is now 50 cents. The change is regarded as decidedly unfavourable to refining interests in Canada, and it is not known yet whether they can stand what is practically a reduction of 22 per cent of their nominal protection. It is the competition of the bounty-fed sugars of Germany that make the lowering of the Canadian duties of such vital moment. The Americans have made special provision in their tariff to protect their refineries against the German sugars.

An examination of the present United States tariff shows that on both raw and refined sugars coming from bounty-paying countries an additional duty is collected by the Customs. Raw sugar pays a duty of 40 per cent; but from Germany or other bounty-paying countries an additional duty is collected by the Customs. Raw sugar pays a duty of 40 per cent.; but from Germany or other bounty-paying countries it pays 40 per cent and 10 cents per 100 lbs. The duty on refined sugar is 40 per cent and 121 cents per 100 lbs; but refined sugar produced in bounty-paying countries pays besides the 40 per cent and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lbs an additional 10 cents per 100 lbs. If it has been found necessary to make this discrimination in the United States, where the refiners have many advantages which ours do not possess, much more is it necessary to make such discrimination in Canada.

The large increase made in the bounties last year by Germany was the result of agrarian agitation which began in 1895. The German sugar industry had undergone a serious crisis, principally the result of over-production, and prices fell below the cost of production. An unexpected relief, however, came through the disturbances in Cuba, and the consequent failure of the Cuban crop, so that prices again rose from the lowest level of 8.50 marks (\$2.02) in January, 1895, to 12.60 marks (\$3) in the beginning of May, 1896. But the agrarian clamour continued, and the passage of the new law raising the bounties was insisted upon with great vehemence. It will be remembered that by the old law the beets were taxed 80 pfennigs (19.04 cents) per 100 kilograms, (220.46 lbs.) and refunded 8.50 marks (\$2.02) on every 100 kilograms of raw sugar exported. As it required about 820 kilograms (1,807.78 lbs.) of beets to make 100 kilograms of raw sugar, the Government received a tax of 6.56 marks (\$1.56) It refunded 8.50 marks (\$2.02) on exportation, and therefore paid a covert premium of about 1.94 marks (46 cents) per 100 kilograms of raw sugar. On August 1st, 1892, the tax on beets was abolished, and a homeconsumption tax of 18 marks (\$4.28) per 100 kilograms put on raw sugar. A direct export bounty of 1.25 marks (29.7 cents) per 100 kilograms of raw sugar

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was granted, which was to be reduced to 1 mark (23.8 cents) on August 1st, 1895, and discontinued entirely on and after August 1st, 1897. It was intended that this law should restrict the overgrowth of the industry, yield more revenue to the Government, and induce other sugar producing countries to do away with the bounty system also. But it failed in these vital points, except in increasing the revenue of the Government. On 1st August last year the export bounty was increased on Class A, raw sugar of at least 90 per cent, and refined sugar of from 90 to 98 per cent purity, from 1.25 marks (29.7 cents) to 2.50 marks (59.5 cents) per 100 kilograms (220.46 lbs.) On Class B candies and sugars in white, full, hard loaves, blocks, plates, sticks, crystals, and other sugars of at least 991 per cent purity, from 2 marks (47.6 cents) to 3.55 marks (84.49 cents) per 100 kilograms (220.46 lbs.) On Class C. all other sugars of at least 98 per cent purity, from 1.65 marks (39.27 cents) to 3 marks (71.40 cents) per 100 kilograms. The home-consumption tax was raised from 18 marks (\$4.28) to 20 marks (\$4.76) per 100 kilograms, and the duty on imported sugars from 36 marks (\$857) to 40 marks \$9.52 per 100 kilograms (220.46 lbs.)

That sugar in the bounty-paying countries is still regarded as a luxury is clearly seen from the following comparative table of the price of granulated in the principal countries. This table is based on the wholesale quotations in the first week of November 1896:

Kiew, Russia	per 100 lbs	\$12.54
Rome, Italy		12.00
Paris, France	**	8.68
Prague, Austria	**	6.19
Magdeburg, Germany		5.40
New York, U.S.A		4.373
Montreal, Canada	"	$3.87\frac{3}{3}$
London, England	ć t	2.90

Of all the bounty-paying countries-France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Holland, and Belgium -Germany is in the best position for competition from the agricultural point of view, and therefore to challenge the others to abandon the bounty system. But Germany's regulations are more favourable to the industry than those of any other nation. She pays her bounties unconditionally and on a cash basis 6 months after the sugar enters into an export warehouse; but the others make their bounty payment conditional on the realization from the consumption tax and that the fixed amounts set aside out of the latter for the purpose of meeting bounties are not exceeded. This introduces a large element of uncertainty into the business and interferes with the prompt execution of orders. We shall deal more fully with the bounty system generally in our next issue.

American refiners do not like beet sugar as well as cane sugar and only use the former when obliged to do so. Ordinarily their annual imports of beet sugar are only about 150,000 tons, but owing to the small Cuban output latterly German sugar has been imported to a much greater extent. It is interesting to note that the Dingley tariff bill in schedule E. provides that sugars which are the product of any country which pays dircetly or indirectly a bounty on the export of sugar, shall pay, in addition to the regular duty, a duty equal to such bounty. It is not often that the United States Government sets an example which can be wisely followed in Canada. But this is certainly a lead in the right direction.

CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The annual meeting of the above institution was held in this city on the 4th inst. The Report, which we reproduce elsewhere, states the net profits for the past year to have been \$115,678, which is equal to 19.28 per cent on the Capital of \$600,000. The Reserve Fund stands at \$400,000, with \$191,702 at credit of Profit and Loss Account. The bank had 50,877 open accounts, which is 1,284 in excess of the number at close of 1895. The total sum due to depositors is \$9,573,130, which gives an average of \$188.16 as due to each depositor. Although this average is small, it is a very much larger amount than the majority of deposits, which comprise very trifling sums. The bank differs from the chartered banks inasmuch as it does not discount trade bills, nor make advances on current accounts. It howevers accept deposits on such accounts, and allows them to be drawn upon by cheques in the ordinary way, interest at 3 per cent on the credit balances of these accounts being allowed from day to day. The funds of the City & District Savings Bank derived from deposits are invested to the extent of 38 per cent in Government and municipal debentures, and 52 per cent of them is advanced on stocks, bonds, and other collaterals, such advances being repayable at call or on short notice. The bank has acquired public confidence to a large extent by the prudence of its management under Mr. Barbeau, his colleagues on the Board of Directors and the tried officers of the Bank. One evidence of this prudence is the keeping of \$1,513,000 "cash in hand, or in chartered banks," a sum protective against any probable contingency.

THE COAL OIL DUTY.

Though the country views with some indifference the reduction of 1 cent per gallon in the duty on coal oil, this reduction is supplemented by a further change of great significance to the industry affected. After the humorous hysterics of the farmers' champions and the clamour of the unreasoning part of the community the 1 cent reduction appeared for the moment an anticlimax of almost ludicrous import. And so the Oppo-sition in the House laughed loudly. But the reduction is really greater than at first supposed. The intention of the Government to abolish the restriction which has heretofore prevented the sale of oil in tank vessels is an important decision the full effect of which is not apparent at first sight. The duty on the barrel-a considerable item collectively considered-will thus be eliminated from the cost of the oil. With this advantage together with the 1 cent reduction in duty, the United States oil men will be enabled practically to monopolize the Canadian market. Besides this, permitting coal oil to enter the country in tank will make it much more difficult to prevent the importation of cheap and dangerous oils. Adequate inspection of oil in tank vessels is not always possible.

It will be seen that this new regulation, combined with the 1 cent reduction in duty—which means so much to the refiner and so little to the consumer—will bear very heavily on the Canadian oil industry. Indeed, one large dealer is quoted as saying that permitting coal oil "to enter Canada in tank will reduce the cost

2 cents per gallon." Upon this 'calculation the total reduction in the duty is equivalent to 50 per cent. The old duty of 6 cents per gallon has barely been sufficient to enable Canadian refiners to meet the excessive competition of the Standard Oil Co. This octopus-like company alone will benefit by the change in the tariff. The difference in cost to the consumer will not be appreciable-perhaps 10 or 15 cents on the year's purchases-but to the Canadian industry the change is of immense moment. After the reduction made in the duty in 1894 from 7 1-5 cents to 6 cents per gallon the market was practically at the mercy of the Americans. For six months Petrolia was practically dead. There was no drilling or margin for drilling. All works stopped and all developments; but fortunately the United States market improved during the winter and allowed old conditions once more to obtain. Since then the level of values has been much as to allow active work to go on freely, and the producers and refiners of Canadian petroleum did not feel the result of the reduction so much as it was felt at first. As usual, American oilmen make of Canada a slaughter market for their production. Prices in the home market of the United States are nearly always such in excess of the export quotations. The American consumer pays ou the average as much as the Canadian consumer, and the merchants and dealers of this country have generally been supplied as cheaply as the wholesale trade of the United States. The Standard Oil Co. already has possession of a third of the Canadian market. If the present changes are not modified-no doubt they will be when the Government realizes the danger in which the great industry has been placed-the market will be wholly the sport of foreigners, Petrolia will be wiped out, and all the millions invested in the business will have ceased to exist.

SILK BOUNTY IN JAPAN.

A bill passed in the Imperial Diet of Japan, on 24th March last, has naturally evoked much opposition from the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. This bill provided that a bounty shall be paid by the Government on all raw silk exported direct from that country, that is, without the intervention of foreign merchants. The following letter praying that the Imperial sanction be withheld from the measure, has been forwarded us by the Secretary of the Chamber :--

To His Excellency EDWIN DUN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Tokio.

Your Excellency,—The Committee of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce desire to ask the attention of Your Excellency to the Bill proposed by the Imperial Japanese Government, and passed at the last session of the Japanese Diet, (but which has not yet received Imperial sonction) providing for the payment to direct Japanese exporters of Raw Silk of a Bounty or Subsidyupon their shipments from Japan to foreign countries.

This Bill, as originally presented, allowed a Bounty of

Ven 50 per picul on Silk of best colour and quality, 2 deniers' variation.

Yen 30 per picul on Silk of good colour and quality, 3 deniers' variation.

Yen 20 per picul on Silk of fair colour and quality, 4 deniers' variation.

Which would amount roughly to about 6 per cent. on the value of the best, 4 per cent. on the value of the good, 3 per cent. on the value of the fair Filature or rereeled Silks produced in this country.

The details were, however, altered in Committee by the Diet, so that the amount of the subsidy and the classification of the silk have been left to be determined by the Government Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

According to Article I. the proposed Bounty is restricted to Japanese subjects engaged in the direct export of silk to foreign countries.

It is not payable to the growers and reelers of silk, who might thereby be stimulated to improve their production, (in which case no possible objection could have been taken to the measure), but gives to specially favoured Japanese exporters a benefit not available to others. The grant of this Bounty will, indeed, be injurious to the producer of silk, as the Bounty-favored exporter will, by means of the subsidy which he receives, be enabled to sell his silk at lower prices than his competitors, without incurring loss, thereby inducing a decline in value on the markets abroad, which must cause a fall also in Japan, to the detriment of the growers and dealers in silk here.

The Imperial Government of Japan has for many years past expressed the desire to revise its Treaties with western Powers on a footing of equality and upon principles of equity, and mutual benefit; and in the new Treaty signed in 1894, between Japan and Great Britain—Art. I.—it is expressly stated, that the subjects of each contracting party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same privileges and rights as native subjects, while Art. VII. states "The subjects of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other a perfect equality of treatment in all that relates to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks."

It is true that the provisions of the new Treaty do not come into force until July, 1899, but it is surprising to see that while the Imperial Japanese Government is with one hand signing Treaties according equality of treatment to Japanese and foreigners, it is with the other offering Bounties to some of its own subjects that will directly injure the silk trade of the foreign residents in this country, a trade which their enterprise has fostered and trebled in importance during the last thirty years.

It is evident that the provisions of this Bounty, proposed to be given for seven years, will be in direct conflict with the new Treaties; and the Committee of this Chamber consider that they are also contrary to the spirit of the previous Treaties between Japan and Foreign powers.

The preamble to the Japanese Austro-Hungarian Treaty of 1869, expresses the desire of Their Majesties, the Sovereigns of these countries, to facilitate the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, and Art. VIII. states that at each of the open ports Austro-Hungarian citizens shall be at full liberty to purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandise, not contraband, paying the duties thereon as laid down in the Tariff, aud no other charges whatsoever.

In the form in which the Bill has passed the Diet it will be obvious to Your Excellency, that it is open to the Japanese Government to determine the amount of subsidy and the standard of quality in such a manner as might effectually render competition impossible on the part of foreign firms engaged in the silk export trade, and that the full liberty provided for in the freaty will no longer exist, and commercial intercourse will be impeded instead of being facilitated as called for.

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The Committee of this Chamber venture to hope that your Excellency will bring this question, which greatly affects a trade valuen at some four million Pounds Sterling per annum, before your colleagues, in the hope that concerted action on the part of the Foreign Representatives in Tokio, may result in the Imperial sanction being withheld from a measure, which would be unfair and injurious to the foreign merchants so long established in Japan, while being of no real benefit to the silk trade in other directions.

W. B. WALTER, Chairman.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 8th April, 1897.

CREDIT FACILITIES.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency in the United States, Mr. George Coffin, contributes to a New York journal an interesting criticism of Mr. Muhleman's paper on the source of American financial discontent. Mr. Muhleman contended that "the unequal distribution of capital and of money, and the consequent gross inequality in interest rates, is the chief cause of the inability to carry on the important business of agriculture profitably." It is pointed out by the "American Banker" that the Deputy Controller admits that the banking power or capital for each man, woman and child is smallest in what are known as the distinctively cotton-States. But, then, supposing that at planting time this season "unlimited credit facilities or money" should have been furnished every cotton farmer willing to borrow either on farm mortgages or crop liens, says Mr. Collin, what would be the result ? " Only an enormously increased crop of cotton without an increased demand, and ruinously lower prices for every producer. The lenders of this credit money would have the same experience as those capitalists who immediately after the civil war invested their money in cotton planting at the South. Prices which were very high in 1866 shrunk rapidly under increasing production, until the general crash of 1873 found these investors with money gone and in its place titles to or mortgages on idle farm lands with little or no value." This is a plausible forecast of the conse-quences of "unlimited credit," no doubt; but if the cost of getting credit is greatly cheapened, it may be assumed that the cotton planter will be able to accept lower prices for his product; a hypothesis which Mr. Coffin has failed to note. The expense of shipping currency from the financial centres to the distributing centres in the South adds to the cost of credit, so, too, the necessity for rediscounting local paper when the interior bank's supply of cash is exhausted. If this could be avoided by granting the banks a more liberal power of issuing bills, its result would seem to be advantageous to farmers as well as planters. Mr. Coffin's analysis of the cause of the unequal distribution of banking power is worth reading. The axiom which he deduces is that, given an intelligent, active American community (all white), living in a locality with fruitful soil and healthful climate, cheap water or steam power, good access of rail transportation facilities, with density of population, and the result will be the greatest banking power ; and inversely, where any or all of these factors are deficient, the result will be the least banking power.

OUTLETS FOR CAPITAL.

In Europe generally the outlets for large amounts of capital have been diminishing, rather than increasing of late years. Between 1886 and 1896 the national debt of England has decreased £85,000,000, or say \$425,000,000. In the same time the amount of it in private hands has decreased by £122,-000,000, or \$610,000,000. There was held on account of the

savings bank \$635,000,000 of English consols last year, against \$415,000,000 ten years before. Outside of Great Britain the solvent states whose funds invite the European investor to any serious amounts are France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Egypt. The states that hold large amounts of European capital, and have frankly defaulted on their obligations are Greece, Portugal, Servia, and the Argentine Republic. The others that are sinking with more or less rapidity into the quagmire of insolvency are Italy, Spain, Turkey, and Brazil. The latter can no longer borrow, except at ruinous rates, and the prudent investor passes them by. English consols now yield less than 21 per cent; French rentals less than 3; the 3 per cent bonds of the German Empire are quoted at 98, and those of Russia at 94. The narrowing of the market has had the natural result of increasing the value of desirable securities. How rapid this process has been may be inferred from the fact that 3 per cent, Russian bonds rose from 88.80 in December, 1895, to 94 in December, 1896. These facts will undoubtedly have an important bearing on the amount of foreign capital likely to seek investment here. There are certainly many safe forms of investment for money in Canada at 4 per cent, and there is practically an unlimited field for its employment, with a greater average of risk, at rates considerably in excess of this. It is undoubtedly a necessary preliminary that we should begin by having a little more confidence in ourselves than we have yet been able to command. The European fever for investment in South African gold mines has spent itself, and has been followed by a positive disgust for that form of speculation, and a great desire to get rid of the mining script acquired in 1894 and 1895.

GROCERY NOTES.

The Tariff Bill reported to the Senate in Washington has made some important changes in what has been hitherto regarded as the policy of the Republican party. They propose to levy a duty on tea of 10 cents per lb. until January, 1st, 1900. The provision has excited the tea trade here in Montreal, and we understand that large blocks of tea which were bought in the expectation that our own Government would place a duty on it will now be shipped to New York. If the bill passes, we have no doubt that it will result in a large contraband trade in this article being done in the States, as it has always been a favorite article with smugglers and 10 cents per lb. is a very tempting inducement to open up smuggling routes into the States from here.

We notice also that the provision in the House of Congress Bill relating to reciprocity has been stricken out, and they have substituted for it a section providing that on all articles manufactured or unmanufactured on which an extra bounty is paid by the country of growth or production, a duty equal to that extra bounty shall be levied in addition to the duties provided for by the regular tariff.

Another very important alteration that 'has been made is striking out the House provision in the Tariff Bill, keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. Heretofore sugars from Hawaii have come in free, and now (should this provision not be changed again) they will have to pay the same duty as on sugars coming from any other country.

Our sugar refiners here when they look into the tariff proposed by the Senate of the United States will surely wish they had Aladdin's lamp so as to be able to transport their refineries and stock on hand to the other side of the border. Our Government here granted them a protection only of about 38 to 45 cents per 100 lbs., whereas the U. S. Senators' Committee propose granting a protective duty of approximately 14 cents per lb. The German raw beet sugar is quoted f.o.b. Hamburg in the neighborhood of 9s, on which the duty will be 79 cents per 100 lbs. The German beet

granulated sugar is worth about 11s 3d per 112 lbs, f.o.b. Hamburg or \$2.45 per 100 lbs, on which there is a duty in the first place of \$1.16 per 100 lbs, added to which 35 per cent on the cost price or 85 cents, makes in all \$2.01 duty on the refined, as against 79 cents on the raw. There is therefore small cause for wonder at learning that there was a sharp advance on the New York exchange in sugar stocks when the schedule was published. It is very evident that the Sugar Trust still has friends in the Senate. It is however not quite certain that there may not be a 35 per cent ad valorem exacted on the raw as well as on the refined, which would reduce the protection by about 70 cents per 100 lbs.

The coffee market has been slightly firmer in New York during the week. Prices have advanced for No. 7 Rio $\frac{3}{8}$ of a cent in sympathy with advance in contracts in Havre and Hamburg. Mild coffees, however, have not shown as yet any reaction from the sudden drop in prices which took place two or three weeks ago. We learn of one sale here during the last few days. A round lot of Maracaibo (about 100 bags) having changed hands, but at what price has not been stated.

In spices there has been little or nothing doing. Peppers show an upward tendency, as do also nutmegs.

The tea market is dull and no sales to speak of have taken place. In other grocery lines transactions have all been of a hand-to-mouth character.

Two or three Montreal retail grocers have been fined recently for selling adulterated honey. The stuff sold as honey was composed of cane sugar and glucose. This concoction, it was argued, was beneficial rather than injurious to health. The offending grocers did not appear to agree with the Court in holding that the public must be protected and has a right to know what it buys.

The "Fremona" has arrived at Montreal with 6,200 boxes of Messina, 1,000 boxes of Palermo and 4,000 boxes of Naples oranges, 4,500 and 400,000 Messina lemons. The Naples oranges were sold at auction on the 6th and the Sicily fruit will be sold on the 11th.

According to late advices from Greece, the stock of currants available for prompt shipment is reduced to about 3,000 tons. England, it is stated, has a stock of only 6,000 to 7,000 tons, and the supply in New York is comparatively light, the receipts to date having been some 1,500 tons lighter than for the corresponding season last year. Canadian stocks are said to be exhausted, and buyers here are reported to be seeking supplies in the New York market.

The regulations in regard to the importation and inspection of tea in the United States under the Act approved March 2, 1897, went into effect on Saturday last. The importation of any merchandise for sale as tea which is inferior in purity, quality and fitness for consumption to the standards fixed and established by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with Section 3 of the Act of March 2, 1897, is prohibited. Entries of tea will be made upon the ordinary warehouse forms, and the entry will contain the words "To be stored at ----- pending examination under the Act of March 2, 1897." A bond must be taken from the importer that such tea shall not be removed from the warehouse until released by the Collector. This bond will be under a penalty equal to one-fourth the invoice value of the tea, and shall also be conditioned for the payment of all Custom House charges which may attach to the merchandise. prior to its being released, exported or destroyed, as the case may be, under the provisions of law.

Several large shipments of maple sugar have been made to British Columbia this season. The stock was of very superior make. The sugar market in the Pacific Province is rapidly increasing in value.

A leading Montreal wholesale grocery house has done a large business this spring in the exportation of maple sugar to the United States—Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco being the chief points to which shipments were made. The only States in the Union which produce maple sugar are New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and New York. Michigan hardly makes enough to be ranked among the others. The reduction in duty from 6c to 4c will give a great impetus to the trade.

During the present season 6 large cargoes of fruit will be brought to this port. American importers prefer to get their fruit via Montreal during the summer as it comes here in better condition, the route being a cooler one than any that the United States affords.

ST. JOHN'S FOUR PER CENT BONDS.

The credit of St. John, N.B., is good. Tenders were asked for \$274,000 of the city's 4 per cent bonds, and the figures ran higher than ever before. The Montreal men who sent in tenders are; Hanson Bros. who offered 104.56 currency; A. McFee & Co., 103½ currency; J.. A. Meldrum, \$94,000 at 105.07, and \$180,000 at 109.01 sterling; C. E. Gault, 104.76 sterling; R. Wilson Smith, 103.55 currency. The Bank of British North America offered a lump sum of \$284,603. As some offers were in currency and others in sterling, interests payable in London, a special committee of the Treasury Board was instructed to work out the tenders and accept the most advantageous. Æmelius Jorvis & Co., of Toronto, the only other tenderers for the whole sum offered 104,666 currency and 105.666 sterling.

THE NORWICH UNION.

The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society celebrates this year their centenary and have invited some of the principal foreign representatives and England to help in the celebration which will take place in Norwich on June 1st. Mr. Walter Kavanagh, who has been invited as representing the General agency of the Province of Quebec, sails for England on the 12th inst. The Norwich Union since its inception in 1797, has paid over \$58,000,000 in losses. Mr. Kavanagh reports that he leaves behind him not an unsettled loss for either of his companies. He has paid over a million dollars in losses in Montreal since 1878—and is able to boast that of that large sum not a single dollar was extracted by measure of law.

A KIND OF RECIPROCITY.

A telegram from Detroit informs us that the Detroit Bridge & Iron Works have secured the contract for the enlargement of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, and it joyfully adds that with other work on hand that they will be so busy that they will have to run at high pressure and for more than a year they will have to employ a great many extra hands.

Detroit is on the opposite side of the river from Windsor, Ont., only a few hundred yards distant. The Detroit people cross over in the morning to work in Windsor freely, but the Windsor people if they attempt to do the same in Detroit are turned back by a Mr. De Barry, or some other efficient Customs officer. The Victoria Bridge is to be enlarged chiefly by means of public money, paid by the Canadian Government, and yet Canadian workmen cannot be employed on the work, for it is done at Detroit. It is no wonder that the working people are calling for an alien law similar to that of the United States to even up things, as it were .

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY Earnings 22nd to 30th April :	• • • •
	\$
1896	429.846
1896	. 464,231
Decrease	*84,385
•	

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BUSINESS VICISSITUDES.

Wheaton & Co., men's furnishings, Toronto, who failed in 1889 paying 70 cents in the dollar, have failed again and offer 50 cents in the dollar, the liabilities amounting to about \$15,000. Two leading wholesale dry goods houses in Montreal are the largest creditors—\$8,000 and \$5,000 respectively. The bank is interested to the extent of \$1,100. The assets are placed at \$19,000, stock and fixtures being valued at \$16,000 and book debts at \$3,000. The firm started in 1881 and soon won a prominent position in its line, which has been steadily held, though of late years the competition has been excessive and the profits very small. Several of the departmental stores are keen competitors in this line.

The direct liabilities of J. A. Cantlie & Co., wholesale woollens, of this city, to whose failure we referred last week, amount to \$169,289, and the indirect-to bank-\$50,000. The principal creditors are: Wm. Thorburn, Almonte, \$35,-996; Almonte Knitting Co., Almonte, \$20,399; R. Gemmill & Son, Perth, \$15,735; Adam Lomas & Son, Sherbrooke, \$34,282; Peter McDougall, Blackeney, \$8,900; Alois Knops, Aachen, Germany, \$1,719; J. Cupper Sohn, Burtscheid, Germany, \$1,600; Ax Heinvich, Rheydt, Germany, \$4,560; Mrs. Camp. Montreal, \$1,000; Jas. G. Field, Tavistock, Ont., \$1,633; Gallette Whyte, Galetta, \$2,322; Dufton & Sons, Mitchell, \$1,156; A. L. Grimod & Sons, Sherbrooke, \$1,879; Doutigny & Hufton, Arnprior, \$13,261; E. A. Small & Co., Montreal, \$4,559; Truro Knitting Mills, Truro, N.S., \$2,433; Alex. Stewart, Montreal, \$4,081; W. C. Pitfield & Co., St. John, N.B., \$2,232; Geo. D. Ross & Co., Montreal, \$5,385, Bank of Montreal, \$4,576; McMaster & Co., Toronto, \$239; St. Pauls Church, \$679. Meeting of creditors to appoint curator is fixed for 11th May. The firm is an old-established one, having been formed in 1869 as Cantlie, Ewing & Co. Previous to that Mr. Cantlie had been in the employ of Lord Mount Stephen. Mr. Ewing retired in 1890 and Mr. Cantlie continued alone under the present style.

Abraham Nathan Payne and Isaac Harvey Crowell, who compose the firm of John Silver & Co., drygoods, Halifax, have suspended payment. The liabilities are about \$35,000, and assets nominally the same, subject to shrinkage. On the 3rd inst., a chattel mortgage was registered for \$5,542 to John Strachan, trustee of the estate of William Storey, and another for \$4,600 to Mrs. Eliza Storey, sister-in-law to Mr. Payne. These securities cover stock in trade and personal effects in both premises, and were given for money advances An assignment will probably be made in a day or two.

On the 12th inst. a meeting of creditors will be held to consider the affairs of J. C. Leclerc, shoe manufacturer, Quebec, who has assigned with liabilities of \$45,294 of which \$25,-000 is indirect. The assets are \$26,000. Among the principal Montreal creditors are : Marlatt & Armstrong, \$1,058; Dowker, McIntosh & Co., \$683; M. C. Galarneau, \$228, and Farley & Tourigny, of Victoriaville, \$2,552; A. Gagnon & Cie., \$1,566.

THE principal creditors of S. Harris & Co., wholesale furriers of this city, whose failure was referred to last week, are : E. Belfouer, London, Eng., \$330; Jos. Saulniers, \$740; J. E. Molleur, St. Johns, \$1,000; M. Vineberg & Co., Montreal, \$6,200; A. Vogel & Co., Montreal, \$1,400; Robt. Meyer, Leipsig, \$2,100; Geo. Anderson, Toronto, \$400; Ashton & Co., Manchester, Eng., \$570; Blatspiel, Stamp & Heacock, London, Eng., \$7,300; Rodyer & March, Leipsig, \$880; J. Gaudig & Blum, Leipsig, \$3,000; Otto Eber, Leipsig, \$520; J. Robinson & Sons, Stockport, Eng., \$740; Bank of B.N.A., \$9,000; Horace Slade & Co., St. Albans, Eng., \$292; W. H. Gravel, Montreal, \$460; Axon Grundy & Rowbottam, Stockport, Eng., \$700; M. Doniger, Manchester, Eng., \$550; P. Stearnes, Kingston, \$560; Mill & Phillips, Nuneaton, \$500; S. Berman, Montreal, \$250; John Cheatham, & Sons, Hyde, Eng., \$480; O. Delangchagrin, Saarunion, Germany, \$2,600; Cooke Bros., Benton, Eng., \$390;

Wilson & Stafford, Atherstone, Eng., \$430; Revillon Bros. Paris, France, \$250; N. Hoendler & Son, Leipsig, \$2,400; Marlow & Duval, Montreal, \$390; Craig & Mahoney, Truro, \$940, and possibly some lawyers.

At a meeting of the creditors of the estate of Geo. Wilson, held at St. Catharines, Ont., on the 4th, the statement showed liabilities of about \$40,000; assets about \$25,000. Fred. Wilson, son of George Wilson, made an offer of settlement at 40 cents in the dollar, 15 cents cash, and the balance at three, six, and nine months. No definite agreement was reached, but the disposition of the creditors soems to be to accept the offer.

On demand of Thibaudeau Frere of Quebec, Matthias Blaguiere, general store and mills, St. Alexis, d'Avignon, Que., has assigned after vainly endeavoring to effect a composition. Liabilities amount to \$18,000, and a surplus of \$10,000 is claimed.

With large liabilities, J. R. Van Fleet, a long established lumber dealer in Brantford, Ont., has assigned. At one time he was in good shape but during the last few years he has lost hrough bad debts more than \$30,000.

John Tyo, general store, Dundee, Que., has made an offer of 27½ cents in the dollar cash. His direct liabilities are \$14,778; indirect, \$1,000—including mortgage. The assets are : Canadian Hotel, \$2,500, mortgaged for \$2,300; Ashburn Farm, \$1,400, mortgaged for \$1,000; Hopkins Point property \$2,000, mortgaged for \$1,000; other property, \$500. Stock and fixtures, \$780; store stock, \$7,140; implements, \$560; accounts, good, \$584; a second mortgage, \$782; total Canadian assets, \$11,192. American assets, hotel, \$1,000; mortgaged for \$1,000; furniture, horses, etc., \$310, mortgaged for \$300. Total American assets, \$1,310. Altogether \$12,502, showing only a small deficit. But these assets are subject to a very great depreciation.

In 1882 Ernest Bernier succeeded his brother in the general store business at St. Agathe, Man., and for several years did very well though having little capital, but of late has become spread out and has now been obliged to assign. The liabilities are about \$15,000; assets nominally the same. Business has been dull in the district and collections hard to make. His creditors are quite willing to accept a composition.

The following minor failures occurred in Ontario during the week : John Warren, hotel, East Toronto, liabilities \$4,000; J. K. Christie. grocer, Owen Sound; George Morris, general store, Robinson Tp.; J. E. Steacy, trader; Bastard Tp; Wm. McDonough, lumber jobber, Grattan Tp.; J. O. Smiley, general store, Iona; George Wilson, builder, St. Catharines; G. J. Kinzie, general store, Copleston; G. R. Harrison, trader, Emsdale; J. O. Lumley, general store Iona; W. H. Armitage, grocer, Toronto; G. W. Smiley, hardware, St. Thomas; Chas. Grant, Jr., grocer, Ridgetown; Henry Powell, shoes, London; W. J. Plunkett, teas, Brockville; F. G. Hearne, produce, Hamilton; W. C. Wright, butcher,-London; R. Bunyan & Co., general store, North Bay, James Carroll, general store, Worthington.

The minor Quebec failures of the week are: Robillard & Gendron, hotel, Montreal; Bedard & Belleau, joiners, Quebec; A. L. Houle, general store, St. Antoine, L'Abbe; Evangeliste Gosselin, hotel, Somerset; W. Perkins, confectioner, Quebec; M. M. Methot, trader, Village DesAulniers; O. Pitre & Co., saddlers, Valleyfield; P. McDonald, drygoods, Montreal; F. X. Tessier. butcher, DeLorimier; W. H. Olive, agent, Montreal; Bedard & Belleau, builders, Quebec; Leon Fontaine, carriages, Weedon.

In Manitoba the assignment of C. D. Anderson, grocer, Winnipeg, is reported.

Steve Downing, Vancouver, B.C., trading as S. Downing & Son, liquors, has assigned; liabilities about \$5,000. There are some preferences.

In Nova Scotia the failure of McDearmid & Henderson, men's furnishings, Westville, is noted, and Simion Harris, general store, Margaretville.

W. J. Woodburn, Windsor Mills, Que, who has kept a general store at several places successively in this Province, and who failed in 1891 with \$16,000 liabilities and paid 50 cents in the dollar, has again failed, the result of being burnt out, the liabilities amounting to \$18,000. The assignment was made ou demand of Gault Bros. Creditors are willing to allow a compromise.

DRY GOODS NOTES.

It is calculated by John Macdonald & Co., wholesale drygoods, Toronto, that under the new tariff their imported goods will cost on an average 5% of 1 per cent more duty than under the old tariff.

There is a good market for light woollens in India at present. Drygoods men are a little dubious about the effect of the pre-

ferential arrangements in the tariff on their selling. So many goods are bought in England which are not manufactured there that unprincipled dealers will be tempted to take advantage of honourable houses by importing foreign goods through England. How to stop it is the question.

The wholesale drygoods houses in Montreal are feeling pretty comfortable. Letter orders are large, and remittances quite as good as any year at this season. Travellers will go out with full lines for autumn business in about 10 days. The city retail trade shows decided improvement.

Cotton manufacturers are, not so well pleased with the new tariff as was at first announced. English competitors under preferential treatment is much feared.

-MR. F. L. WANKLYN, for many years manager of the locomotive department of the Grand Trunk Railway System and who resigned his position some months ago to assume the management of the Toronto Street Ry. Co., is also at present filling the post of general manager of the Montreal Street Ry. Co., during the absence of Mr. G. C. Cunningham .- Mr. R. MacD. Paterson, manager of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. of London, has returned from a sojourn of some weeks in England .- Mr. S. Hird, of McIntyre, Son & Co., has returned from one of his purchasing tours for the tirm in the manufacturing centres of Europe .- Mr. Hird says the United States merchants and manufacturers have bought very freely owing to tariff anticipitations. The purchase of wool for the three months amount to a value of 2.5million pounds sterling .- Hon. J.S. Hall, who has been suffering from fistula for a year or two past and has undergone several severe operations during the last 12 months, is at length recovering his wonted strength and now hopes to take his position in the legislative halls of the Province when elected at the forthcoming contest.-Lieutenant-Governor J. A. Chapleau and wife have just returned from Lakewood, N.J., where they have been sojourning for some weeks, both greatly benefited by the holiday .- Mr. Henry Barbeau, manager of the City & District Savings Bank, who has been indisposed for a week or two past, is again at his desk working with his usual efficiency.

-AT Charlottetown, P.E.I., the energetic president of the Board of Trade has set the ball rolling in the direction of a cold storage depot. The amount needed, viz., \$20,000, in shares of \$25 each will be forthcoming, but the conditions upon which the project will ever reach completion, have yet to be agreed to. They are that the Provincial Government subsidize and guarantee a proper steamer for three years. The building proposed is to be about 126 by 38 ft., two storeys high, capacity about 70,000 cubic feet, exclusive of office room. The plans are' under the direction of Prof. Robertson. The machinery will be put in by the Linen British Manufacturing Co. and will be the same as that used for a like purpose in Halifax. The 'whole project is commendable, and as Island enterprise is well-known, there is small fear, of the undertaking not being accomplished-Prouse Bros. who fairly revel in the title they have chosen for themselves, "The Farmers' Boys," have enlarged their carpet department, making their establishment one of the handsomest and best-fitted shops in the country-A movement in favour of advertising Prince Edward Island as a summer resort is being taken up by an energetic committee chosen from the members of the Board of Trade. The Provincial Government will contribute towards the expense of preparing the advertising matter, and it is to be hoped that the numerous and varied attractions which the Island affords for summer tourists, will soon be known, and not only throughout the Dominion, but the United States as well.

-PREPARATORY to moving into their new premises across the way, specially built for them, the wholesale firm of E. A. Small & Co., (see advt.), are preparing to dispose of the whole of their stock by auction, the sale to take place on or about the 11th inst.

-WITH scarcely an exception, the life insurance companies doing business in Canada promptly settle all claims against them. It is always pleasing to record these prompt settlements, but it is especially gratifying to note that our younger companies are not at all behind their older competitors in this particular. We have seen this week a letter from the Rev. Joseph E. Bruyere, Vicar of St. Charles, of Montreal, to the Colonial Mutual Life Association thanking the Company on behalf of a widow whose husband was insured with them for \$3,000 for the prompt and satisfactory payment of the claim. Instead of taking advantage of the 60 days allowed for payment the claim was settled in less than a week.

-THE judgment rendered a few days ago against F. R. Lingham, Belleville, for \$47,500 is in connection with an old claim of the Bank of Montreal incurred when Mr. Lingham was in the cattle export business some years ago. He was not successful, and steps were taken to put the claim in judgment shape so as to keep it alive Of late years Mr. Lingham has been in South Africa, and was one of the Uitlanders imprisoned by the Boers in company with John Hays Hammond and other prominent men at the time of the famous Jamieson raid.

A wRIT for \$20,000 has been issued at the instance of W. Fullerton, Toronto, against the Hill Top Gold Mining Co. for damages. Mr. Fullerton says he was to have been the company's chief agent in Toronto and that the company did not keep to its agreement. There are a few people in Canada who will doubtless wish Mr. Fullerton god speed in his suit.

-THE salvage in the Crathern fire has proved a highly profitable purchase for the owner. As a careful and indefatigable business man Mr. Crathern has few superiors, and no one will regret his success in this respect.

-The statement printed semi-officially that the Minister of Finance would not receive deputations-that all representations would have to be sent in writing-appears not to have been authorized.

Meetings, Reports, &c.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The fiftieth annual meeting of the shareholders of the City and District Savings Bank was held at the bank on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

Sir William Hingeton, chairman presided, and the others present were Sir Adolphe Chapleau, the Hon. James O'Brien, and Messrs. M. Nolan de Lisle, Robert Mackay, E. J. Barbeau, W. R. Miller, R. Bellemare, M. Burke, F. T. Judah, Q.C., and Herbert-Molson.

The secretary, Mr. A. P. L'Esperance, read the notice calling the meeting.

Sir William Hingston then read the fiftieth annual report as follows:

Gentlemen,—The directors beg to submit to you the result of the operations of the bank for the year ending Bist of December, 1896, and to give you a general statement of its affairs

The net profits of the past year were \$115,678.09, which, added to the balance at the credit of the Profit and Loss account of last year (\$156,024.56), bring the latter to \$271,702.65. year (\$156,024.56), bring the latter to \$271,702.65. From this, two dividends have been paid, and the amount at credit of Profit and Loss is now \$191,702.65, the reserve fund continuing at \$400.000.

Money has been in good demand during the year, and fairly remunerative rates of interest have been obtained.

The volume of business transacted during the year amounted to seventy-five million dollars."

The increase over last year, in the amount due depositors is \$212,846.64.

The average amount due each depositor is \$188.16, as against \$188.75 for last year. The number of open accounts on 81st December last was 50,-

877, or 1,284 greater than in the previous year.

Your directors have had to deplore the death of their esteemed colleague, Sir Joseph Hickson, who by his wise and prudent counsel, was of valuable assistance to the bank. The vacancy on counsel, was of valuable assistance to the bank. The vacancy on the board has been filled by the election of Mr. Robert Mackay.

As usual, frequent and thorough inspections of the books were made during the year.

The report of the auditors and the balance sheet accompany this report

You are invited to elect directors and auditors for the current vear.

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STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF T TRICT SAVINGS BANK ON THE		
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LIABILIT		
Amount due Depositors	\$9,573,130 51	
Amount due Receiver General	93,841 86	
Amount due Charity Donation		
Fund	180,000 00	
Amount due Open accounts	62,472 18	
Amount due Profit and Loss ac-		
count	191,702 65	
Amount due Reserve fund	400,000 00	
Amount due Stock	600,000 00	\$11,100,647 06
	- · •	\$11,100,0±1 00
ASSI	ets.	
Canada Dominion Government		
Stock and accrued interest	\$1,526,250 00	
City of Montreal and other Muni-	•••	•
cipal and Prov. Government		
	2,076,110 01	•
	5,102,258 24	
	0,100,000 24	
Bank premises, Head Office and	100 000 00	
its four Branches	400,000 00	
Charity Donation Fund invested		
in Municipal securities ap-		
proved by the Dominion		
Government	180,000 00	
Other assets	302,961 80	
Cash on hand and in Chartered		
Banks	1,513,067 51	11,100,647 06
Danks	1,010,001 01	11,100,0±1 00
N. I		50,877
Number of accounts open		00,011
		-
Average amount due to each de-		*100 10
positor, 31st December, 1896		\$188 16
	H. BARBEA	
		Managor.
Audi ted and found correct.		••

Audi ted and found correct.

JAS TASKER, (G. N. MONCEL,) Auditors

G. N. MONCEL, § Inductors Sir William Hingston moved the adoption of the foregoing, seconded by Mr. Rellemare. This was carried. Mr. Nolan de Lisle moved a vote of thanks to the president, directors, manager, and other officers of the bank. He ex-pressed great gratification at the result of the year's operations. He pointed out that the amount of \$191,000, credited to profit and loss account, would shortly bring the resorve up to \$600,000, an amount equal to the stock. Mr. de Lisle also made a feeling reference to the loss sustained by the bank through the death of the late Sir Joseph Hickson. He also drew attention to the in-crease in the volume of business done by the bank during the year. It indicated a further improvement in the frugal habits year. It indicated a further improvement in the frugal habits of our population, which could not but be encouraging to those engaged in financial operations. On motion of Mr. Molson, seconded by Mr. Burke, Messrs Tas-

ker and Moncel were re-appointed auditors. Messrs. Miller and Delisie were then appointed scrutineers.

The following Board of Directors was unanimous y re-elected: The following Board of Directors was unanimous y re-elected: The Hon. Sir W. H. Hingston, M.D., Mr. R. Bellemare, the Hon. James O'Brien, the Hon. Judge J. A. Ouimet, Mr. E. J. Barbeau; Mr. F. T. Judah, Q.C.; Mr. John H. R. Molson, the Hon. Sir J. A. Chapleau, Mr. Michael Burke, and Mr. Robert

Mackay. Mr. L'Esperance moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried. Sir William Hingston replied briefly and the proceedings terminated.

FIRE RECORD.

In Toronto on the 29th ult, the wholesale grocery store of H. Erkhardt & Co was badly gutted by fire. The tea stored on In Toronto on the 29th ult, the wholesale grocery store of H. P. Eckhardt & Co was badly gutted by fire. The tea stored on the ground floor was ruined. Stock, valued at \$150,000, insured for \$15,000 in Guardian, and for \$10,000 in Commercial Union; the building for \$8,000 in Liverpool, London & Globe. W Ram-say, Scotland, owns the building—George Vick & Son's large roller flour mill at Orillia, Ont., was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. Loss about \$30,000. Insured in the Canadian Millers' Mutual of Hamilton for \$5,0'0; the, Millers & Manufacturers of Toronto for \$1,500; and the Phoenix of Montreal for \$3,000.—At Chatham, Ont., on the 20th ult., the cooperage shop of the Stevons Campbell Milling Co. was destroyed by fire. The ad-jacent bean warehouse was damaged. Losses on building, stock of staves, beans, etc., amount to \$10,000; insured for \$8,000 in the Commercial Union, Lancashire, Norwich Union, Western, Mer cantile, and the Millers & Manufacturers.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

ONTARIO—A. O. Boohmor Co. Lt., department, store Berlin, incorporation granted; T. Burns, liquors, Cobourg, advertises business for sale; Milton Wire & Rooffing Co. Ltd. Milton, in-corporation granted; Wm. Mohr, painter. &c., Belmonte, dead; Levi Atwell, grocer, London, sold out; Cameron, Montgomery & Co., general store, Lucknow, dissolved; H. B. Rochester, stationery, Ottawa, commencing business; W. H. Snider, drugs, Ottawa, commenced business: W. M. Woodbury, drugs, Ottawa, sold out; A. J. Ashdown, toys, &c., St. Catharines, is giving up business; Tolfer Mnfg. Co. mfrs. corsets, Toronto, Andrew Telfer dead: Wm. Peterkin, general store. Arthur. effected a comprodead; Win. Peterkin, general store, Arthur, effected a compro-mise; David Baird, grocer, Blenheim, sold out; John Whyte, general store, Drayton, financially embarrassed; J. A. Reid, dry

goods, Goderich, dead; J. S. Christie, pictures, &c., Guelph, dead; Wm. McCusker, produce, Hamilton, sold out; McLaren. Parkinson & Co. stoves, &c., London, dissolvod; style now Parkinson & Co.; John Kennedy, hotel, Orillia, sold out to D. Doncaster; Oriental Importing Co. fancy goods, Ottawa, closing business; O. Ornstein, peddler's supplies, Ottawa, opening in Montreal; C, J. Sewell, grocer, Strathroy, sold out to Mary E. McKellar; Peuchen & Co., mnfrs. acids, &c., Toronto, dissolved, Peter Clark retirees; S. R. Warren & Son, mfrs. organs, Toronto, moving to Woodstock; Jacob Seylor, hotel, Waterloo, sold out to J. W. Davey; Geo. White & Sons, Ltd. London, seeking incor-poration; Hogarth Bros. general store, Mattawa, stock sold; A. A. Forest, dry goods, Ottawa, sold out and offering to compro-mise; A. A. Fournier & Co. dry goods, Ottawa; opening branch at Hull; D. Whitney, hotel, Port Perry, dead; J. C. McKeggie, bankers, Stayner, J. A. Cameron, admitted a partner in this branch; Jos. Schintzler, soap factory, Mildmay, offering com-promise; John Rau, shoemaker, St. Clements, dead; Geo. Sutton, saw mill, Shipka, quit business here; Robt. Thompson, liquors, Toronto, dead. Toronto, dead.

promise; John Rau, shoëmaker, St. Cléments, déad; Geo. Sutton, saw mill, Shipka, quit business here; Robt. Thompson, liquors, Toronto, dead.
 QUENEC-Henry Cardinal, Jr., tobacconist, Montreal, dead; Merchants Mercantile Co., Montreal, A. W. Seagram ceased doing business under this name; Jos. Mathieu, Joiner, Quebec, dead; R. Fraecoeur, blacksmith, St. Paschal, dead; A. Vaillancourt & Co., jewellers, Quebec, J. E. Larachelle registers that he has ceased doing business under this style; Remick & Son, general store, Barnston, C. H. Remick dead; Lebel & Co., grocers, Montreal, offering compromise; Mrs O. Roberge, confectionery, &c., Quebec, advertises business for sale by auction; Miss A. Chapielain, millinery, Sorel, commencing business; Albert Dorion, bookbinder, Sorel, commencing business; Paul Ethier, tallor, Sorel, removed to L'Assomption; L. N. Eussier, grocer, Sorel, commencing business; J. W. McCallum, piano maker, Westmount, dead; J. Bourgeois, general store, Doued's Landing, paying creditors in full; T. Gariepy, coal, &c., Lachine, real estate advertised for sale May 25th; P. Niven & Co., general store, Lachine, Mrs. P. Niven dead; Onesime Blouin, butcher, Levis, dead; Thos. Allatt, wholesale and retail confectionery, Montreal, offering compromise; Kenneth Campbell & Co., whole-ale and retail drugs, Montreal, adding mnfr., of ginger ale & aerated waters; David & Lefebvre, paints, Montreal, dissolved; Mrs. A. Lafoud, hotel, return from business; Gales, Allatt & Co., confectioners, Montreal, & Cornwall, offering compromise; Cote & Papillon, tins, Quebec, dissolved; H. Lapointe, mfr. shoes, Quebec, sasets to be sold; D. Andetto, undertaker, St. Hyzeinthe, removed; M. Allaire, general store, St. Ours, has oppued a branch at Acton Vale; P. C. Gratton, bricks, St. Therese de Blaiuville, real estate advertised for sale May 26th; Thos. Kelly Jr., iumber, Somerset, dead; Laufory, compromised; P. Courville, shoes, St. Janse, See, St. Marts, Kontreal, dissolved; Bamford & Carson, Insurance a

MANITOBA & N.W.T. — Hart & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, incorpora-tion granted; H. S. Parkinson, blacksmith, Austin, dead; C. W. Coote & Co., drygoods, &c., Dryden, opening branch of Oakville, Ont., business here; Wm. Cousins, general store, Medicine Hat, opening branch at Slocan City, B.C.; Wright & Wright, grocer, Winnipeg, retiring from business and selling by auction;

Winnipeg, retiring from business and selling by auction;
Nova Scotia—M. S. Brown & Co., retail & mnfg. jewellers, Halifax, new co-partnership; Wm. H. Coffin, agent, Barrington, dead; J. B. Ditmar, patent medicines, Clementsport, dead; Chas. E. Hamilton, drygoods, Halifax, opening; Harold E. Hosterman, drygoods, Halifax, commencing business; Geo. Kent, kitchen furnishings, Halifax, dead; Nova Scotia Fertilizer Co., (Jack & Bell), bankers and brokers, Halifax, H. H. Bell dead; H. A. Prince, shoes, Halifax, opening; M. H. Ruggles & Co., grocer and hotel, Halifax, grocery business advertised for sale by auc-tion; John Silver & Co., wholesale and retail drygoods. Halifax, suspended payment; C. H. Shafiner, general store, Wilmot, offer-ing compromise at 40 per cent; Collas, Whitman & Co. Ltd. fish, &c., Halifax, incorporation applied for; Ross Bros. bakers, Springhill, succeeded by P. T. Gilmour; John Allen & Son, grocer, Windsor, house property advertised for sale by assignee at auction on 18th inst;

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Consolidated Ry. Co. Ltd. Victoria, succeeded by the B. C. Electric Rys. Ltd.; Henderson Pub. Co. Ltd. Victoria, incorpn. granted; W. G. Mackenzie, msrs. agents, about removing to Vancouver;

NEW BRUNSWICK-A. & D: Loggie, general store, &c., Burnt Church, Alex. Loggie dead; Scott, Lawton & Love, planing mill, St. John, W. H. Love dead.

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LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended May 4, 1897.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards, (Montreal, from \$175, and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale for sums of \$550 and upwards, as taken from the public records It will be understood that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defences may exist in cases of writs, &c :

WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

April 27.

April 28.

- well et al vs Mrs. L. A. Dastous, \$333.

April 29. 500 dinal vs J. Papineau, \$500.

April 30

- Montreal-Dme. R. Daoust vs A. Daoust, \$391; Dme. A. La-pierre esql. vs C. Lussier, \$208; F. St. Louis vs L. Stein, \$500.
- St. Michel-P. Morin vs Pierre Lebrun...... St. Vincent de Paul-J. T. Cardinal vs Jos. Papineau... 381 500

May 3. Isle Perrot—Dme. Rosalie Daoust vs Azilda Daoust..... 391 Montreal—Hon. Sir A. Lacoste et al, esql. vs G. Beaudet 2,153

May 4.

- Lachine-Hon. A. A. Thibaudeau et al vs Dme. Marcel Poir-
- \$500.

\$2,153. St. Charles—V. Couture vs Jean Larochelle...... St. Vincent de Paul—J. A. Labelle vs Jos. Papineau.... 380 500

WRITS ISSUED, ONT.

April 27.

Ancaster-E. Gegg vs M. M. Smith & R. A. Smith, Toronto, \$825

Avlmer-Atlas Loan Co. vs P. W. & Polly A. McLay	2,075
Chatham Gore—Bank of Montreal vs Wm. Johnson	306
Clarke Tp-Can. Perm. L. & S. Co. vs Wm. Hawthorn.	650
Fort Wayne-J. G. Macdonald vs Wm. Harrison et al	5,271
Lochiel Tp-D. & A. McPhee vs J. F. McPhee	302
Minto-Elizth, Fisher vs M. Sandford	- 993
Pickering Tp-A. Hamilton vs Jas. Hamilton	1,800
Rondeau-Stone & Wellington vs W. H. Sterling	446
Sandwich E-F. Parker vs O. Janisso	2,146
Sidney-Jessie M, Little vs T. W. Dockstader	4,951
TorontoD. W. Montgomery vs Lydia Burk_et_al, a	
\$3,274; Bank of British North America vs E. R. C. (
son, as assignee, \$875; Rice, Lewis & Son vs Corp	
Toronto & Jno. Perkins, \$1,587; J. R. Perkins vs (
of Toronto, \$724; M. Copland et al, exrs. vs Thos.	Doug-
las, \$3,820; H. Bourlier vs W. L. Matthews, \$403.	
Wallaceburg-Bank of Montreal vs Rock Delorme et al.	
York Tp-Bldg. & Loan Assn. vs E. Clark	1,076
Michigan, U.S-Bank of Montreal vs Cornelius Brown	411
Philadelphia-W. A. McCallum et al vs Hugh McLe	an of
al. \$776.	

April 28.

Bastard Tp-J. E. Knapp vs N. E. Hollingsworth.... 808 Brantford-Pioneer Bending Co. vs Brantford Carriage Co., 808 \$1,018.

Kingsville-Merchants Bank vs W. A. Granville et al..... 665 London-T. Boudy vs Owen Sound Debenture Co...... 5,000 Ottawa-Sarah Sparks vs L. C. & Mary D. Prevost...... 3,275 St. Catharines-B. Tucker vs F. A. & Louisa C. Bradt... 488 Toronto-P. McCabe vs Elzth. Middleton, \$351; R. Beaty.vs Jas. & G. E. Morrison, \$718.

April 29.

Berlin-E. & R. Smyth vs Mathias Schondelmeie & wife,

- \$2,865. Galt--R. Darling & Co. vs Geo. Taylor..... Gore Bay--G S. Holmsted vs Jemima J. Price...... Hamilton--P. McCandlish et al vs Lewis Morris......
 - 515
 - 852

1,070

April 80.

- St. Davids-J. W. Sutherland vs P. A. Johnson & Co... 1465
 Toronto-A, Currie et al, exrs. vs Sarah A. Gallagher, \$10,150; N. Silverthorn vs H. G. T. Glazebrooke, \$6,270; Confederation Life Assn. vs Peter McLean & Mary E. McMaster, \$3,331; Freehold L. & S. Co. vs Chas. Richardson, \$1,892.
 Verner-Kirkwood & McKinnon vs C. A. M. Paradis... 1,000
 Whitby-W. Barley vs Mary E. Bandel et al exrs, \$465; T. Steven and the Mary Science and the start of the s
- enson vs Wm. Mannel, \$1,987.

May 8.

- Brockville-Spring Hill Cheese Factory Co. vs W. J. Cluff. \$544
- Dorchester S-Jennie Teeple vs I. R. Prichard et al, exrs 2.650
- Douro-Isa. Rowe vs Bridget, Denis & James O'Brien... 2,600 Ennismore-J. J. Lundy vs Patk. & Jeremiah Twoomey. 600 London-Warman Schub Cycle House vs G. F. & Walter Mann, \$1,062.

- \$1,745. St. Thomas—Ont. Invt. Assocn. et al vs C. F. Stein 485
- Sudbury—Equitable Sav. L. & Bidg. Assn. vs W. E. Moore _____Estate, \$587.
- - May 4.

- ...-E. Fawcett & A. Jamieson vs Grand Legion of Ont. Select Knights of Canada, \$3,000. ...-W. Fullerton vs Hill Top Gold Mining Co. (Dmgs.),
- \$20,000.

WRITS ISSUED, MANITOBA & N. W. T.

April 27.

Winnipeg-Western Can. L. & S. Co. vs J. E. Steen \$ 384 April 28.

Carlisle-Freehold L. & S. Co. vs Geo. Willock 1,480

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

April 27.

- Montreal-S. Chapman agt Canadian Fibre Chamois Co., \$1,500;
- - 321
 - April 28.

Sentenne, \$236.

May 4.

April 30.

May 3.

228 4,405 Grand Valley-Archd. Irwin to H. Oakes. 700 Grand Valley-Archo, frwin to E. Gates...... Nottawasaga-Mrs. Mary A. Duggan to Bank of Commerce Penetang uishene - E. J. Hewson to W. H. Hewson St. Thomas-Cyrus Stockton & wife to W. E. Idsardi... Sudbury-J. P. Labelle to J. O'Kelly..... 550 - 600 648 1,194

April 28.

- Waterloo-Jno. Steller to Theresa Kuntz et al.... 850
 - April 29.

\$565.

- April 30.
- Brantford-Jos. & Florence Petrie to F. H. Boulton..... 725 Cooksvil--E. Waterhouse to Toronto Brew. & Malting Co., \$778.

71.7	ey.	υ

May 4.

- CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N.W.T.

April 27.

Edmonton S—A. T. Moen to T. Hourston Ottawa—Peter Larmonth to Minnie Torrance	\$ 722 2,963
May	3.
Winnigeg-Egan & Co. to G. Strevel	2,000

BILLS OF SALE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. April 28.

Plattsville-T. J. Hannigan to J. Steller 850 April 30.

- 1,228 May 3. Rat Portage—Lake of Woods Fish Co. Ltd. to W. Scott.. Toronto—G. M. Petrie to R. Tuthill..... 1,510

a a bha an tarainn an t

- 2,500 May 4. Ottawa-Robt. Baird to C. Stroud 6,915
 - BILLS OF SALE, B.C. April 29.
- St. Stephen-J. E. Algar, wholesale and retail dry goods 11,000 BILLS OF SALE, MAN. & N.W.T
- Winnipeg-W. B. Hart to H. Croft..... \$5,000
 - BILLS OF SALE, N.S.
- Antigonish-C. M. Henry, drugs, for...... Halifax-Teas & Co., bill of sale from Belle A. Teas, for. 1,800 700

Montreal-Canadian Bk. of Commerce agt D. Fortin et al, \$2,054; L. Allard agt F. A. Robert, \$5,812. JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. April 27. April 28. \$410. 1,895 596 5,281 645 Note-In issue of April 9, under date April 5, J. J. Lundy, favor of W. A. C. Baldwin, \$1,000, should read judgment for defendant. Note-Judgment in our issue of 23d ult., under date of 15th ult. vs R. C. Wilkins, Ottawa, in favor of A. P. Mutch-mor, should have read against R. C. Wilkins MacCuaig. April 29. Ottawa-G, Crowe agt J. B. Graham..... Sullivan Tp-M, Jones agt W. R. Maxwell..... Thurlow-Bank of Montreal agt Ashley Harford et al. 4,382 373 370 April 80. Omemee-Canada P. L. & S. Co. agt W. H. Shaw et al... Windsor-T. B. Escott agt Thos. Thompson..... 332 518 May 3. May 4. Belleville—Bank of Montreal agt F. R. Lingham..... Berlin—A. Bruce agt Margt. & H. F. Hamel..... Cornwall—J. Dwyer agt J. M. McDonald.... Lansdowne Tp—D. Armstrong agt J. E. Steacy..... Ottawa—J. Sorley agt Richd. Burn et al... Petrolla – Priddis Bros. agt Mary Johnston... Strathroy—J. Clark et al, exrs. agt John Clark.... 47,500 686 467 366 916 520 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, B.C. April 28. Ladner-Trustees of the New Westminster Sinking Fund agt J. B. Elliott, \$1,206. JUDGMENTS RENDERED, MANITOBA & N.W.T. April 27. Boissevain-Scott Bros. agt Jno. Hettle \$ 684 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, NOVA SCOTIA. April 28 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.B. May 8. Eel River Crossing -- Nathapiel McNair, general store, &c. for \$493 Florenceville-W. B. Kilpatrick, general store, for 357 CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTABIO. April 27.

Aurora—Wm. Philips to J. L. Ross...... Beeton—Jno. Coultor to F. A. Hogaboom et al...... Dundalk—Dougald Campbell to W. Turner.....\$ 589 857 1,200

708

April 27.

. April 28,

in States and

May 4. Absentees—S Stevens esql. agt S. Klimpton et al...... 1,400 Frolighsburg—W. S. Drew agt Missisquoi & Rouville Mut. Fire Ins. Co., \$325. Montreal—J. Livingstone agt Banque du Peuple, \$574; F. S. M. Blun agt James Baxter, \$2,853; Communante des Souers Hopital Generale agt Jas. Baxter, \$2,817; F. Perrin et al agt E. B. Cooke, \$6,028; Dme. M. M. Workman et al, esql. agt F. W. Weir, \$1,859. St. Clothilde—Dame Claire Hudon agt Narcisse Lupien... 450

El Padre Needles,

10 cents.



5 cents.

The Best ⊱

CIGARS

that money, skill, and nearly half a

century's experience can

produce .

Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS & SONS

Financial

Thursday Ev'g, May 6th, 1897.

Business on 'Change has been more active, and after a brief spell of weakness prices were much firmer. The principal business has been in Montreal Street and Toronto Rys., while Pacific, on improved statements of earnings, has been more active than for some time past. Gas and Cable have also been in demand at steady figures. In connection with Toronto Ry. it may be said that the recent activity and strength in this stock has been due to an increasing confidence that the advocates of Sunday cars will win when the question is put before the people next week. Bank stocks have not been very active but hold firm. News from outside markets is decidedly more encouraging. In London both Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk stocks have been firmer with a better demand from investors. In New York there has been some weakness in what 's called the "Gould group," owing to gossip concerning Western Union, which is claimed to be misrepresentation. The Industrial stocks, such as Sugar, Tobacco, etc., have been irregular owing to uncertainty about the new American tariff. Locally, the money market is unchanged, call loans being easy at 4 per cent. Sterling Exchange rates here are as follows :- Between banks, New York funds, 1-32 to 1-10 premium ; sixties, 9¼ to 9 5-16 ; demand, 9 11-16 to 934; and cables, 934 to 978. Counter rates are : New York funds, 1/6 to

8-16 premium; sixtiés, $9\frac{3}{5}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$; demand, $9\frac{3}{5}$ to $9\frac{3}{6}$, and cables $9\frac{3}{5}$ to 10. Appended is the usual comparative table compiled by C. Meredith & Co.:

Montreal 2 Commerce Hochelaga 5	2 128 6 132 <i>1</i> /2 1 1753/4	182 ½ 128 ½ 175 185 ½	1821 <u>/2</u> 166
Toronto 4	0 280	280 103 ¥	100
MISCELLANEOUS	1.0074		100
Gas 65 Mont. St. Ry 396 "Rights. 200 Toronto Ry 260 Bell Tel 10 Telegraph 10 Telegraph 10 Telegraph 20 Mont. Cot. Co 11 Dom. Cotton Co. 3 Col. Cot. Bonds .\$190	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 184\\ 212\\ 52\\ 72 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	$\begin{array}{c} 159 \\ 60 \\ 186 \\ 218 \\ 3\% \\ \hline 71 \\ 55 \\ 87 \\ 165 \\ 87 \\ 165 \\ \hline \\ 4 \\ 74 \\ 99 \\ 3\% \\ \hline \\ 99 \\ 3\% \\ \hline \\ \ldots \end{array}$

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for Week End-

ing May 6, 1897.	Clearings.	Balances
	\$10,742,450	\$1,455,172
Corresponding Week of 1896 ""1895	10,709,411 12,060,006	1,628,051 1,558,105
" 1894	11,897,609	1,563,920

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Ev'g., May 6, 1897.

Much interest still centres in the tariff question. Some deputations have already been, and others are going, to Ottawa to urge the Government to put the manufacturers more on an equality with the farmers. The woollen men hope the portion of the tariff affecting them will be modified, and the same may be said of coment and one or two other lines. Prices have been very irregular, as many firms have been preparing new price lists, rendered necessary by the tariff changes. It will be seen by a reference to our tables that the system of charging wire nails has been changed from that of discounts to one , of charging for extras on a base price, as is done in the case of cut nails. Bolts have also been changed in price, while both sisal and manillarope are weak at the reduced prices. Another line to feel the effect of the new tariff, though not to a great extent, is that of petroleum. Prices in this product have been reduced all along the line and a fair business is being done for the season. Other lines call for no particular comment.

BOOTS AND SHORS.—The spring business is about completed and manufacturers are busy preparing samples. Some of these are out already, but we hear of nothing new in the way of business.

CORDAGE—The market has still a weak feeling, but we hear of no change in prices compared with last week. Jobbers are quoting sisal at $5 \chi_{C}$ for 7-16 and upwards, while manilla is a shade steadier at $6 \chi_{C}$.

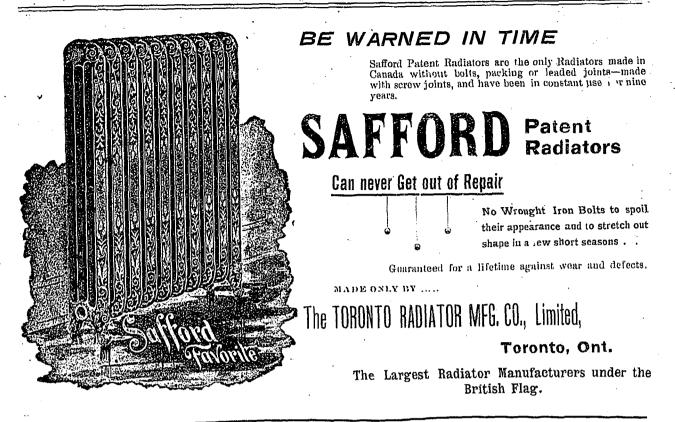
DRY GOODS-Very little can be said with respect to trading in this line, although a few orders are still coming in. Collections are said to be a shade better, though there is room for improvement in some sections. City and suburban retailers are a little busier, with the demand caused by the exodus to the country, which has already begun. A report from New York sad: There were a large number of buyers in the market during the early part of the week, but few of such calibre as to make an impression on business doing at first hands. It was in jobling circles where their presence was really felt, and there the week's sales have unquestionably been much larger than for some time past in both the way of regular trade and through special offerings. In the primary market special offerings. In the primary market spot business has ruled moderate in the aggregate and through mail orders of about average proportions. There could, however, have been more done, particu-larly in coarse brown goods, if all the bids. put forward had been accepted, but there has probably been quite as much business turned down as put through in these, owing to the increased reserve on the part of sellers for anything to be yet manufactured. The course of the market for raw cotton has exercised a stiffening influence in this connection, and the general tone can read-ily be reported firmer than a week ago. There has been no material change in either bleached or coarse colored cuttons. In prints the chief feature has been a break of %c in the price of leading makes of black and whites, grays, and solid blacks. The woollen and worsted goods division has continued quiet throughout with general tone still firm. Collections are reported fair.

FISH—Practically nothing new can be said of this market. There is a little business reported in fresh fish, but prices generally are purely nominal.

FLOUR - A moderate business is being done and a few enquiries are coming in on local account. Prices are still more or less nominal, as no doult quotations would be shaded in some instances to effect alles. The meal market is steady, while for feed there is a fair demand, especially for bran and shorts, at unchanged prices.

GRAIN—The feature of the present week has been the steady demand for oats on the basis of our quotations. In other lines there has not been much doing, although prices hold as a rule steady. Cable advices to the Board of Trade were as follows: London—Cargoes off coast, wheat easier, maize nothing doing; cargoes on passage, wheat quiet, 8d to 6d lower; maize quiet for American, easy for Danubian. English country markets, partially 1s cheaper. Liverpool spot wheat and maize, quiet. Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 21s 8d. Futures, wheat quiet, 5s 9%d May, 5s 10%d July, 5s 9%d Sept... maize quiet, 2s 6%d May, 2s 8d June, 2s 9d July, 2s 10%d Aug., 2s 11%d Sept. Paris' wheat, 22.70 May, 23 00 June; flour, 44, 80 May 45.10 for June. French country markets firmer.

709



GREEN FROTT-A fairly brisk trade is reported and prices generally hold steady. Arrivals of oranges have been very heavy this week, and as a consequence prices were somewhat unsettled. A lot of some 500 cases were sold by auction yesterday and realized about \$4.50 for ordinary cases. Next Tuesday there will be a sale of about 63,000 packages, when the prices will probably be fixed for the first part of the season. The prices of other lines range about as follows : New potatoes, \$11.50 to \$12; new-cabbages, \$3.50 to \$4 per crate; radishes at 30 to 40c per dozen ; cucumbers at \$6 to \$6.50 per crate; Southern asparagus, 45 to 50c a bunch; strawberries at 16 to 20c per large box; hothouse encumbers, \$1.75 per dozen ; lemons, Messinas, per box, \$3.00 to \$4.00; bananas, \$1.76 to 2.00 per bunch; apples, \$1.25 to \$2 per bbl; Catawba granges, 50 bb. bastets, 25c; cocoanuts, bags, \$3.50 to \$4.75 per hundred; sweet potatoes, \$3.50 brl.; Cape Cod cranberries, \$5 to \$6 brl., N. S. cranberries, \$1 to \$3.75 to \$4.50; Valoneia oranges, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per case; pincapples, S to 17c; Malaga grapes, 57, 50 to \$8 per kog; new figs, fancy, 8 to 12c; choice, 10 to 12c; walnuts, Gren oble, 11 to 12c1b; new dates, 5½c1b.; lettuce, Westorn, 30 to 40c per doz., Boston, 75 to 90c per doz., and Florida tomatoes, \$4.50 to \$5 per crate.

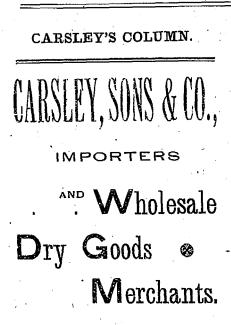
GROCENIES—The sugar market, while showing no change as yet in prices, is very firm. A good deal of interest is being taken in the new American tariff which is new before the Senate. A dispatch received yesterday shows that it is the intention to materially increase the protection given to refiners under the former fiscal system. A message received by a local refiner to-day showed that the proposed duties would be as follows : On raw sugars below 16 Dutch standard, and up to 87 to 88 degrees polariscope, 70c per 100 pounds and 35 p.c. ad valorum ; from 88 degrees upwards, 2c per 100 pounds per

degree and 35 p.c. ad valorum. On all sugars above 16 Dutch standard, as well as sugars above 16 Dutch standard, as well as on any sugars which have undergone a process of refining 1 1-6c per pound and 85 per cent ad valorum. This clause is meant to apply to low grade Scotch sugars which have been coming in. There is also a differential duty equivalent to the boun-ties on sugars coming from bounty-paying countries. If this is passed as it at present change it will practically exclude all imcountries. If this is passed as it at present stunds, it will practically exclude all im-portations of continental sugars, and will give a very high protection to American refiners, who in this respect, are much hetter off than their Canadian confreres. Locally, refiners are still quoting 41% of or granulated and 33% to 33% of for yellows, according to quantity and quality. Teas, tobaccos, etc., are quiet. Buyers appear to have pretty well stocked up before the announcement of the tariff changes and it is not likely that there will be very much doing now for some little time. Molasses doing now for some little time. Molasses doing now for some little time. Molasses are easier, a quantity of new offering on spot at 27c, while the quotation to arrive is about 25c, with a moderate demand. Other lines show no change. A New York report said of the raw market: "Wants of report said of the raw market: "Wants of refiners are small, while they decline to buy at over 234c for S9 test muscovado. Bidding on centrifug.ds is hardly better than 3 3-16c for 96 test, although 34c had been made on a small lot. Importers for the most part put current arrivals in store. Of the supplies received within 24 hours, amounting to 62,780 bags, all but 9,896 amounting to 52,750 bigs, all but 9,396 bags came to refiners direct. Importers' stocks on May 8rd were 74,418 tons cen-trifugal, 10,460 tons molasses, 10,990 tons Muscovado, 3,185 tons Brazil, 80,094 tons Phillippine Islands and 48,218 tons Java; total 177,315 tons. The recommendation total 177,315 tons. The recommendation of the Senate Committee to-day, which slightly advanced the recently proposed duty on some grades, had no effect upon the market. The early London cable quoted cane quite and steady; Java at 10s 6d, and fair relining at 9s; beet at 3s 93/4 for this and next month, and reported stocks 88,000 tons, against 129,000 tons this time last year. Later in the day there was a sale of 5,000 bags centrifugal to a specu-lator at 3 5-16c for 96 test, and that grade is now quoted at 3/4 to 35-16c, with the slightly increased firmness probably due to the suggested amendment to the tariff."

HARDWARE—There is said to be a good trade doing now, despite the fact that prices in some lines are still somewhat unsettled. There have been a large number of changes this week which are detailed in our prices current list. For instance, in wire nails the system of charging has been completely changed, the new system being closely allied to that in vogue in cut nails. That is, a base price is fixed, and extras are charged for the various sizes. These we have given in full. Barbed wire is changed to \$2.60 for the Province of Quebee and \$2.50 for Ontario. In bolts all the discounts have been changed and now range as follows : Acme carriage, 70 per cent; machine bolts, 70 per cent ; coach screws, 70 and 10 per cent. Collections are said to be a little more satisfactory, although there is room for improvement in some sections.

HAV—A firm market is reported with a steady demand, sales having been made on the basis of \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 1 and \$8.50 for No. 2 in car lots on track.

HDERS-No change is reported in prices, while the demand from tanners is said to have slackened off somewhat. Arrivals in the meantime are fairly heavy, with the dealers quoting as follows : Calfskins 9 and 7c for Nos. 1 and 2 respectively, beef hides are still 9c, 8c and 7c respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins are steady at 10c each. A New York report said : The interest of the trade was centred in the tariff bill as reported from the sub-committee to the full committee of the Senate. 's was expected, it placed an import duty on hides, the tariff to be 1½c per pound on either dry, salted or pickled. On hides, however, re-exported in the shape of leather, the import duty paid was to be refunded. Owing to the prospects of a duty being placed on hides there was a generally unsettled feeling throughout the trade. The volume of business transacted was small, as the principal tanners apparently were disposed to await for the definite outcome of the present tariff legislation, and were slow to make bids, the prices they named being generally low. There were a limited number of Orinoco hides in importers' hands on offer, but the



SPECIALTIES:

COLORED AND BLACK CASHING SILKS SILKS DRESS GOODS, Mantles and Jackets.

Carsley Sons & Co.,

113 St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills. best bid tanners would make was 15%c, and as importers were not willing to sell for less than 16%c nothing was accomplished. The market for Central American hides was steady at 15 to 15%c, the latter price for mountain hides. Receipts reported this morning were moderate, and included 4,025, and four bales Bogota, etc., by the stramer "Alleghany," and 463 bundles from Han Kow and Shanghai by the steamer "Energie." A slightly better tone was reported to the market for city slaughter hides. The U.S. Leather Company was reported as an indifferent buyer, but dealers and out-of-town tanners showed slightly increased interest.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—A steady business is reported, while prices hold as a general thing steady. Following is about the range: Syrup in wood, 4½ c per pound; in tins, 45 to 55c, according to size; while sugar sells as low as 6c per pound in largo quantities and up to about 7c.

PAINTS AND OILS.—There is absolutely no change to note in this market. A steady business is being done and shipments are being made by both rail and water. Collections are fairly good but there are still complaints heard from some parts of the province that money is tight. A report from Calcutta said the linseed market was gradually easing

PETROLEON—The tariff has had its effect on this branch of trade, and has resulted in a reduction of prices all around. A moderate amount of trading is reported, though on account of the advanced season there is a slackening in the demand. The new prices are as follows: Canadian, in car lots, $14\frac{1}{2}$ c; smaller quantities, 15 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ c; American prime white, car lots, 17 to 18c; water white, car lots, $18\frac{1}{2}$ c; smaller, $19\frac{1}{2}$ c; Pratt's astral, car lots, $20\frac{1}{2}$ c, and smaller, $21\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS -- In the local cheese market there is very little doing, although arrivals of moderate quantities of fodder stuff is still noted. The English cable is reported as steady at 54s 6d for both finest white and colored. Arrivals of butter are fairly heavy, and with but a limited demand the tendency of values is easier. Finest creamery is now quoted at from 15½ to 16c as to size of lot, with other makes in proportion. The egg market is steady, with a fair demand. What are called fresh stock are quoted at 90 in jobbing lots and 9¼ to 9½ c in smaller quantities. Provisions are quiet and prices steady at former quotations.

WOOL—This market is about as dull as it possibly could be, and prices in the meantime must be considered as more or less nominal. The wool trade is at present interviewing the Government through representatives and asking that the new tariff be modified in their favor. Until the result of their appeal to the Government is made known there is not likely to be much trading, and no change in quotations.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE (Revised by Telegraph).

TORONTO, May 6, 1897.

The condition of wholesale trade shows little change. The expected improvement is not as marked as had been anticipated, but dealers say the weather has been a drawback. A good deal of hope is expressed, but it is generally admitted that

profits are at extremely low ebb. Payments are yet backward. Very little produce is being moved, as farmers are busy in the fields. Money is easy. Prime paper is discounted at 6 per cent, and call loans on stocks are unchanged at 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange is steady. Stocks moderately active and strong. Bank shares in demand. Latest sales : Dominion 228¼, Imperial 184, Commerce 127½, Standard 168½, Cable 168½, Cable Reg. Bonds 99, Gas 203¼, Ontario & Qu' Appelle 35, Toronto Electric 1825%, Toronto Ry., 74, Western Assurance 159, British America, 118¾.

BUTTER, &c. — Trade in butter quiet, with prices a trifle weaker. The best tub and rolls bring 14 to 16c, and medium at 10 to 12c. Creamery 18c for tub, and 19 to 20c for rolls. Eggs firm at 9 to 9% per dozen in case lots. Cheese 11 to 11% of for autumn makes and 10% c for summer makes.

DRESSED HOGS — Offerings are small and prices are steady. Small lots of selected weights bring \$6.35 to \$6.50 and heavy are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The flour trade is quiet with offerings limited. The demand is small. Straight rollers middle freights are quoted at \$3.70. Ontario patents \$3.85 to \$3.90. Manitoba patents \$4.70 to \$4.75 and strong bakers \$4.30 to \$4.40. Bran \$8.50 west Oatmeal \$2.80 to \$2.90. Wheat quiet and steady, with red winter quoted at 74 to 75c north and west, and of white at 75c. No 1. Manitoba hard at 80c Midland and at 74c Fort William, May delivery. No. 2 hard 77 to 78c Midland. Barley quiet, with No. 1 quoted at 30c. No. 2 at 26c, No. 3 extra at 24c and No, 3 at 21c at outside points. Oats are weaker at 20c for white west, and 19c for mixed. Peas sold at 40c north and west. Rye 33c. Buckwheat 27c. Corn 28c west.

GROCERIES — Trade has been quiet this week. Granulated sugars 44 to 4%c, and yellows 3½ to 4c. Rio coffee 15 to 16c. Canned goods firm; tomatoes 75 to 80c; peas at 75 to 80c; corn 60 to 75c; salmon, (Cohoes) \$1.00 to \$1.20. Valencia raisins, off stalk 5 to 5½c, and selections 6 to 6½c; Currants, 4% to 5c. Prunes Bosnia, 6 to 6½c.

HARDWARE-Trade is fair, with prices unchanged. Payments middling.

HIDES AND SEINS—The hide market is unchanged. Cured are quoted at 8 to 8¼c. Green unchanged at 7½c for No. 1, at 6½c for No. 2 and 5½c for No. 3. Calfskins 6 to 8c Sheepskins \$1.20 to \$1.50. Lambskins 20c. Tallow dull at 2½ to 3½c for rendered.

LIVE STOCK—The market is glutted with cattle. Choice qualities sell well, but inferior stock go off slowly. Best shippers sold at $4\frac{1}{6}$ to $4\frac{3}{6}$ c per lb. and bulls at $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. Butchers' cattle are steady. Good butchers' cattle sold at $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{6}$ c, per lb., medium at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ c and inferior at 2c to $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. Milch cows \$25 to \$40 each. Sheep are quoted at 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ c for the best and $2\frac{3}{4}$ c for bucks. Lambs are easier at 5 to $5\frac{1}{6}$ c per lb. Spring lambs \$3.00 to \$4.50 each. Hogs uncharged, the best bacon lots selling at $5\frac{1}{6}$ c per lb. thick fats $4\frac{1}{6}$ to $4\frac{5}{6}$ c, and lightweights $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{6}$ c. Sows 3c, and stags $2\frac{1}{6}$ c per lb.

SURETYSHIP.

The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.

The GUARANTEECo. OF NORTH AMERICA.

Capital Authorized. \$1.000.000 Paid up in Cash, [no notes] -304,600 Resources, -1.250.000 -

This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent over forty-three years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to he satisfaction of its clients.

Over \$1,370,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

President and Managing Director: EDWARD RAWLINGS.

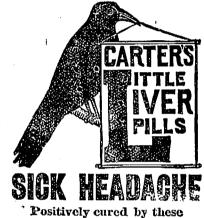
WM. J. WITHALL ROBERT KERR Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer,

SELKIRK CROSS, Q.C., Counsel. RIDDELL & COMMON, Auditors. HEAD OFFICE:

Beaver Hall Hill, - - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rawlings, Wm. J. Withall, E. S. Cloueton Geo. Hagno, Hartland S. Macdougall, E. C. Smit^{*} Wm. Wainwright, John Cassils & H. W. Cannor



Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Tastein the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Pergulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Cmall PHI. Small Dose, Small Price.

* MWANTED.—The address of W. H. Lynch: formerly of Danville and Montreal and latterly of Kootenay, B.C., at the office of the "Journal of Commerce," Montreal.

PROVISIONS - Trade is fairly active. with prices generally firm. Mess Pork is quoted at \$12.25 to \$12.75; short cut \$13.25 to \$13.50 and shoulder mess \$10.50 to \$11. Bacon firm at 71 to 71/2c for long clear. Breakfast bacon 101/2 to 11c and backs 9½ to 10c. Smoked hams 10½ to 11½ to 11½ to Lard 7 to Sc per lb, the latter for pails. Dried apples 2½ to 8c, and evaporated 4 to 4½ c. Beaus 65 to 75c per bushel. Potatoes are 20 to 21c per bag for car

Woor. - Trade is quiet. Unwashed sell at 12 to 121/2c. Pulled supers firm at 2114c and extras at 221/2 to 23c.

	NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- acribed.	Capitàl paid-np,	Rest.	Div. last 6 M8	Dates of Dividends.
	British North Am Can, Bank of Commerce	248 \ 50 40	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,000,000	2 31/2	Apl. Oct June Dec
	Commercial, Windsor Dominion Du Peuple	40 50	500,000 1,500,000	315,840 1,500,000	100,000 1,500,000	3 5&1	May Nov
	Eastern Townships Hamilton	50 160	1,500,000	1,499,905 1,250,000	750,000 675,000	3½ 4	Jan July June Dec
1	Hochelaga Imperial	100 100 25	800,000 1 968,600	800,000 1,963,600	845,000 1,156,175	31/4 4 & 1	June Dee June Dee June Dee
ŝ	Jacques Cartier Merchants' Can Merchants' Hallfax	100 100	8,000,000 1,500,000	500,000 5,000,000 1,500,000	235,000 3,000,000 1,075,000	834 4 814	June De Aug Fel
BANES	/ Molsons	50 200	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,400,000	4 & 1 5	April Oc June De
4	Nationale	80 100	1,200,000	1,200,000 500,000	80,000 525,000	2% 6	Jan Juij
•	Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B	100 100 150	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,065,000	2 <u>%</u> 4	June De June De Jan July
1	Quebec St. Stephen's	100	180,000 2,500,000	180,000 2,500,000 200,000	115,000 500,000 45,000	4 3 3	Jan July June Dec April Oc
	Standard	50 100	200,000 1,000.000 2,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	3	June De June De
	Traders Union , Ilalifax) Union , Can.	100	700,000	700,000 500,000 1,200,000	85,000	8	
l W	Ville Marie	100 100 100	1,200,000	479,020	10,000	8 8 3½	June De
- A I	7FL SAV ADDIOAD DO	50 100	500,000 630,000 8,168,000	377,860 627,295 3,168,000	138,000 800,000	8 4º/0	Jan July Jan Quarterly
B	Il Telephone (co rit. Can, Loan & Inv. Co rit. Morty. Loan Co nilding and Loan Assoc	100 100 25	1,620,000	898,413 311,978	75,000	3% 3% 3	July July
Č	in. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo.	100	750,000 2,700,000 2,005,000	750'000 2,700,000 1,004,000	850.000		Oct Jan July
Ci	an. Perm, Loan and Sav an. Sav. & Loan Co ontr 1 Can. Loan & Sav. Co	5 50 100	2,005,000 5,000,000 750,000	2,600,000 722,000 1,250,000 932,962	1,450,000 195,000 835,000	5 3½ 5	Jan July June De
	ominioh Say, and Inv. Co. Distinton Telegraph Co.	50 50	2,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	932,962 1,000,000	10,000	3 1%	Jan July July Dec Jan-Qtly
F	trinera' Losp and Sar Co	100 50	3,000,000 1,057,250 3,223,500	8,000,000 611,430	146,195	: 31/6	May Nov
11	rechold Loan and Savera amilton Prove and Loan ome Sav. and Loan Co	100 100	1,000,000	1,319,100	659,550 341,825	4 8½	June Dec Jan July
10	aperial Loan and Inv. Co.	100 50 100	2,000,000 3,000,000 840,000	200,000 1,400,000 716,620	200,000 700,000 164,054	8½ 4½ 3½	Jan July Jan July Jan July
$-L_i$	and Sanking and Loan	100 50	1 700.000	674,381 700,000	145,000 410,000 74,000 160,000	3 4 8	Mch July
M	ondon Loan Co ond and Ont, Inv. Co anitoba & North-W. Ln Co	50 100 100	5,000,000 679,700 2,750,000 1,500,000	659,050 550,000 375,000	160,000	31⁄4 3	Ja Julj Ja Julj Jan Julj
707	ontreal Telegraph Co	40 40	2,000,000 2,500,000	2,000,000 2,497,704		ม 6	Jan-Qtly April Oct
M M	ontreal Street Ry. Co ontreal Cotton Co	50 100-	1,800,000	1,800,000 1,400,000	600,000	4	May Nov
M	optreal Loan and Morte	100 25	1,400,000 600,000 500,000	600,000 500,000	300,000	4 8%	March-Qtly- Feb Aug Mch Sep
Pe	it. Indus. Loan and Inv it. Loan and Deb. Co ople's Loan and Dep. Co.	100 50 50	466,800	314,336 1,200,000 600,000 321,880	190,000 470,000	8 8¼	Jan July Jan July
Ri	chelien and Ont. Nav. Co.	έ0 100	466,800 2,000,000 600,000 5\$1,000 1,350,000	321,880 1,350,000	115,000 50,000 250,000	2 8	Jan July Jan July
	pronto Electric Light Co pronto Street Railway or Loan and Say. Co	10 100	500,000 6,000,008		20,000 S'mi-An'i	2 1랐	Quarterly
Ŵ	estern Lian & Trenst Co.	50 50 50	1,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	699,020 1,500,000 275,000	260,000 770,000	4	July July
wi	adsor HOLL	•••••		••••	18,000	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	June Dec

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Per Cent Price 'May 6. (Bid)

Oct. Dec 108 127 105 228j 6

Oct 183 2821⁄4 Der 81 249

ner 168%

July Dec 1021/2

July July Dec July Dec 35 105 118 10 123<u>1/4</u> 75

Nov Dec July .94 107

July July July July 1614 100 110 85

July July 100 100 92 90 July

Oct 186

Nov 2123

148 158

134½ 184

691/2

172<u>%</u> 167

82

161

121%

230½ 97 123

160 95

70

1231/2 78% 85

166

1314

74 99 111 98 July July Dec

50.55

Cash

value per S.

262 44 68 50

74 CO 158 OO

82 00

161 00

121 50

84 25

.

160 00 95 00

62 CO 78 75 42 EO 94 OO 197 CO

161 25

74 40

106 25

CANADIAN GOLD MINES.

Montreal Red Mountain Gold Fields Co., Ltd., owners of the Coxey mine, situated on the west slope of the Red Mountain, near Rossland. It adjoins the Jumbo, the stock in which is selling at 65 cents per share. Assays from the Coxey shafts and tunnels run from \$27,00 to \$61.00 per ton. Develop-ment proceeds continuously under the superintendence of one of the most reliable practical mining men in British Columbia. Capital, 1,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each, fully paid and non-assessable. Present price, 15c. per share.

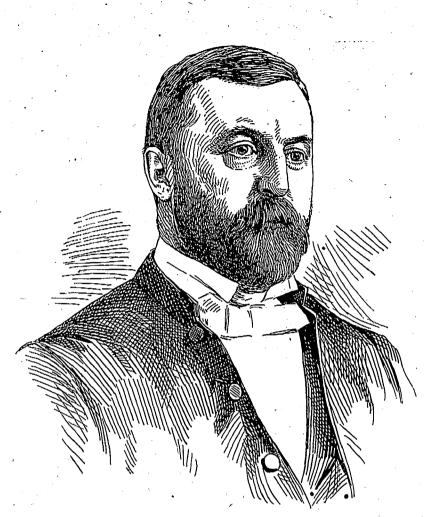
WAR EACLE CONSOLIDATED: - The War Eagle is now making regular weekly shipments of about 300 tons of ore to the smelter, which will yield about \$7.500 per week net profit, or over 20 per cent on present price of stock. The Company owns also the Crown Point, White Swan, Hidden Treasure, R. Lee, Richmond, Empire, Watson, Star View, ½ Summit, and has a bond on the Tiger and Uncle Sam. We predict that this stock will sell at 25 per cent advance on present prices within 90 days.

FOLEY MINE :--The Foley has the largest mining plant in the Rainy River District, and is now producing about \$500 worth of gold daily, not including con-centrates, which are valued at about \$100 additional. This means a net profit of over \$12,000 per month, equalling over 20 per cent on present price of shares, from one vein only, and there are 28 other veins already discovered on the property. Par value of shares \$5.00, present price \$3.75. We have only a limited quantity for sale.

TO-D.	AY'S O	UOTATIONS:		
Le Roi	7.50	Two Friends		30
	.21			
Cariboo Carro Martin	.67.	O.K.		
Cariboo, Camp McKinney	.50	St. Elmo		
	.12%	Novelta	Speci	al offering
	.10″	Novelty	····· Speci	al offering
Jumbo	.65			
We can give lowert	100	Iron Colt		17
We can give lowest o	laotution	s on all other Standa	rd Stocks.	
CIADENCE I MADULIO A OC		- N.J		

ULAKENGE J. MCUUAIG & UU.,

1759 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. Telephone 923. Agents Wanted.



ST. ANTOINE DIVISION.

To the HON. J. S. HALL.

We, the undersigned Electors, request you to be a Candidate for the St. Antoine Division at the approaching Provincial Elections, and promi e to do our utmost to secure your return:

W. W. Ogilvie A. F. Gault Hugh McLennan II. Laporte Geo. A. Drummond Jas O'Brien Robert Reford W. H. Hingston, M. D. T. G. Roddick, M. D. Andrew Allan Andrew A. Allan H. Montagu Allan D. A. Watt Geo. Hannah Jas. A. Cantlie J. P. Cleghorn J. C. Wilson James A. Gillespie Henry Bulmer Richard White E. B. Greenshields J. R. Wilson E. A. Whitehead G. B. Burland Alex. Clerk Louis Sutherland J. L. Mûrler

H. Gordon Strathy J. M. Pangman J. L. Putnam C. J. Baird Alfred Benn John A. Gross Henry Birks Angus Birks J. H. Birks Gerald Birks Geo. W. Lobejoy, M. D. John Lewis S. Goltman F. Wallace Wm. F. Notman C. Notman John Gentles Peter Brown John Robertson J. H. Robertson E. B. Ibbotson J. S. Ibbotson J. J. Pangman D. McEvers Fred Nash W. J. Simpson Godfry Weir

G. W. Hamilton Earnest Howard W. H. Weir Thos. H. Burns E. N. Armstroug C. J. Armstrong A. A. Stevenson John A. Rafter G. H. Smithers J. R. Meeker E. Howard F. Bacon E. A. D. Morgan James Ferrier Sommerville Weir E. A. Whitehead, Jr. W. J. Learmont E. S. Clouston James Cooper W. J. Morrice F. L. Girdwood T. B. Bacon Robert H. Bryson C. B. Esdaile Colin Campbell James Law Ernest Muir A. Lalonde Alfred Pominville Alfred Robinson Hy. Russell Chas, Monck Donald A. Macdonald Charles Meredith Fred, E. Meredith C. S. Campbell C. N. Armstrong Henry Bronson H. S. MacDougail P. Trudeau L. J. Forget

Edward Daly P. Contin T. Schotield Ed. Delorme James Joyce Arthur Lefebvre Thos. J. Potter . Joseph Navert, sr. Harry Brophy D. GouleyC. B. CadoretE. Lemire Edward Sheehan Jos, O'Connor Jas. G. Ellwood Victor E. Mitchell II. L. Maltby, Edwin Hanson James Poustie A. W. Morris R. D. McGibbon Robt. Mitchell' Henry Bulmer, Jr. John H. Garth R. B. Hogle Charles L'Ecuyer A. Lauzon George Dagenais Jos. Delisie James F. Patterson John Foregraver John Golothan John Brady Alfred Cabaoa Agdrew Milloy Jas. H. Ball F. H. Barr J. F. Black Wilson B. Allan Henry Goldvogel Samuel Tarrante W. R. Ficher Foster Brown Gordon C. Bowie Campbell Lane Douglas W. Ogilvle William George Lloyd Robert Minty T. A. Moodie A. J. Brown Joe. Bennett Alex. Graham Chas. Charters George De Zonche W. J. Brown Frød, J. Duncan Robert Gardner R. W. Macdougall S. Carmichael Jas. Mock H. R. Ives W. L. McKenna Chus, A. Thomson W. B. Robb H. V. Moredith H. W. Thomas T. H. Prissicher John W. Ross John Parslow A. F. C. Ross T. A. Morrison H. M. Molson N. G. Grail C. S. Henderson Alex, McDonald Edgar Judge J. M. A. Robertson W. M. Perrin W. S. Gardner Jas. J. Riley, jr W. R. Wonlam James Percival John E. Riley Peers Davidson G. H. E. Blaiklock

A. W. Hislop F. W. McKinney Francis Topp Edward G. Hamilton Geo. R. Sutherland H. Holden J. Roinahan J. Lewis Grant Arch. Cameron W. C. Sullivan G. L. Dobbin F. W. Smith Joseph Jacob A. Jacobs I. Robt. Jacobs Chas. Schofield Jas. D. Gilmour Wm. J. Morris A. L. Kaplansky Michael Moffatt Chas. A. Briggs John Dowling Alex. Jeffrey Geo, Gamblo John Hiney Patrick Byrne Peter Morning Thomas G. Burns McDonald Thos. Casey A. W. Glassford C. J. Christie & Co G. W. Sharpe R. S. Crowther W. C. Lavers F. J. Kelly B. Hennessy O. Giroux Patrick Welsh Thos. Binnette Louis Ratto Joseph Broulliard Gedeon Benoit A. Desrochers Francis Delisle Edgar Guinord G. Berube Edouard Leguir Louis Myrand Adolphe Montpetit Joseph St. Aubin Thos. Thompson Edmond Daly Francois Belanger Francois Legare Louis Trudel M. Jules Ouelette G. Lepin Louis Bureau Arthur Frechette Dr. Scott Ludger Roy C. Magne O. Guy F. Xavier Isaie Beaublen. C. J. Spenard M. Farr B. Latour J. Daly George Sirois J. Turenne Louis Poulin David Blais Etienne Degroseillier M. Lalonde Simeon Grenier Charles Giroux Isidore St. Pierre A. Mallette George Monette Raphael Jourdenais Auguste Belair E. St. Pierre R. Boyer

B. J. Pettener E. Truesdell Ernest Rochon Louis Labelle E. Huchette Joseph Larocque John Fennell N. Versaille R. Belanger John Daly T. Macdonald John H. Jacobs A. S. Hood C. Withycomb G. W. Somerville H. C. Cotter J. W. Farrer George Bruce L. R. Cluxton H. R. Henderson Ed. White W. A. Grasett Daniel Martin Arthur Ross W. D. Blackader M. H. Gault Jas Cleghorn T. D. Tansey J. Davidson 1. H. Barlow John S. Stanley F. R. Johnson F. E. Jones Chas. Forneret E. G. Vaughan David H. Henderson L. W. Henderson D. Howard Henderson Jos. L. Smith Michael J Tansey Peter J. Finn Walter Paul John R. Grant C. H. Winch Chas Edlington W. H. Stewart N. B. McLeod W. Rourke E. H. Garth W. Philbin E. S. Bernard James Featherston Allison H. Sims Percy Bernard Eddy Frankish Laurence Mills F. B. Brophy Peter Henderson G. Meyhew Richard Walsh C. Ashford W. Seal W, J. Clark J. R. Kyle C. A. Holland J. W. Walker J. Dudgeon Jas Hasley. R. W. Bartholomew W. LeMesurier Samuel Byrne Jas. R. Nelson Robt. Urquhart Hamilton Hubert Richard L. Fenton A. B. Elaycock J. Hone, jr. J. Shone, jr, Adelard Lariviere Henry Lafrance Alphonse Quelette Theophile Major J. G. Stafford Ant. Deguir V. Payment

J. McNamara

J. A. Navert Gilbert Proulx Charles Graham Joseph Gongeon P. Beauchemin, sr D. Beauchemin Sipricy Masse Mrs. Alexander Pigeon F. X. Lariviere Arthur Monette Emmanuel Monette µiliare Collin Pierre Filiatrault Maxime Bellemaire Jos. Voyer Albert Monette P. Lloyd M. Feron Edward J. Brooks James Scott. Wm. Cooper Francis, Fitzgerald J. E. Townshend Alex. Grant Sam Maltby. Alphonse Lefebvre Alfred Lapointe William Ewing Robert James McGee Lierre Beauchamp L. M. Soucy J. P. Marion J. B. Cadoret A. Lefebvre F. H. Craig Dr. J. Daoust A. Meunier. J. Cantwell Athanase Fortier Jos. Deschamps Edouard Joubert Gaudios Parent Thos Smith Louis Garon Joseph Conroy Bruns Morgan Richard Cooney G. M. Barmb Joseph Auclair John L. Sullivan N. J. T. Wylie Peter Morninge II. Morninge E. Morninge Thomas Coggins Philip Paradis Patrick Brennan W. Rawley Andrew Duggan W. A. Bell William Houston Michael Dwyer Michael McCarthy John McCarthy Wm. Glennie Richard Rawley William Hunt Michael McDonald Magloire Geblanc Pamplille Tremblay James Kelly M. Ritchie John Smith Arther Bissonnette Louis Derocher H. Jones N. Ferlane J. Joliff P. Bennett H. E. Hardisty A. Walker L. Payette Chas. Cross Alfred Bergeron H. Larocque G. Paquette

H. R. Bennie Edward Rea Jos. Archambault Martin Gooley Severe Vanier Ovid Renaud Rev. M. Sadler A. Lapierre Henry S. V. Raby M. Lemieux F. H. Bisette J. A. Lapointe Zenophite Lapointe Nap. Vallee Phillippe Bouchard Solution Josphet Nap. Pilon Wm. J. McClurg, jr. Alexander Wood Philias Paquin Octave Seguin Antoine Desjardins Joseph Dessault Hyman Bercovitch Louis Syr Frs. St. Cyr Chs. Reid J. Nodon D. Goyer Denis Joubut Jos. Charlebois H. Caplan A. D. Demarais A. Alix F. X. St. Amour-O. Taillifer U. Lachapelle H. Marleau J. B. Charbonneau J. H. Nault Dr. Eololoampian Thos. Reid P. J. A.Merritt O. Boisvert A. McCallum Louis Normandeau P. Galvin. Louis Larche Philias Larche Frank Cantillon Joseph Fournier Albert Anderson W. J. Morton John McDiarmid Adolphe Leroux Damas Chartrand Olivier Fortin James McGarrey James Maloney Peter Maltby A. Constantin Robert Smith Narcisse Morin F. X. St. Onge W. McKinnen W.-H. Shaw L. Ouellet F. Montpetit H. B. Ames F. F. Hague E. Lichtenhein James Wilson W. Bellingham II.-G. Browne H. A. Howell Richard J. Wynne J. T. Peebles J. J. Thomas S. W. Ewing G. Wotherspoon John A. McMillan J. A. Gubian William Henshav J. N. Noebert

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C. A. Jackson J. R. Gardiner J. R. Virtue E. W. Armstrong S. D. Stewart J. M. Stanley Chas. H. Gwilt B. Wall A. S. Workman L. Workman H. Lunan J. H. Wilson S. O. Shorey C. L. Shorey R. Stanley Bagg W. T. Ross James Linton T. J. Hammond John Power J. Vinberg Wm- Francis J. W. Percival James Coristine F. W. Henshaw W. M. Ramsay John MacLean M. S. Foley E. P. Heaton A. J. Morison G. R. Stevenson A. McF. Watt Geo. F. Haywood M. Silverstone A. E. Patno W. W. McLaren Homer Taylor W. H. Walsh E. B. Busteed F. S. Lyman Kenneth R. MacPherson Chas. A. Duclos S. A. Budden E. P. Riley James Wardlow George Lyman W. J. Mount D. Nicholson Adolphe C. Lariviere A. Bouthillier James M. Smyth R. J. Steward Thomas D. Isaac Thos. H. Walsh P. L. Duchesnay C. T. Brown F. D. Monk Henry Fry R. G. Ross Henry Dunn Gustave Fishel Adolphe Vane Hugal Van James Currie L. Cousineau A. S. Henshaw J. C. Almen Qlixie Belanger Geo. S. A. Oliver August Belair G. A. Monette G. C. Gahan Adelard Guy Jos. Baby W. H. Smythe W. Reeves J. Burns C. McNulty Sam Sykes Henry Sykes Lawrence Brophy James McNichol Thos. Casey **Onesime** Denis J. Walsh C. Sauvageau James Fitzgibbon

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

G. G. Matthews

E. Dixon James M. Paterson Wm. Winfield Hy, Whyte Thos Lewis Alexis Belanger Benjamin Gagne Albert Monette Anselme Morin Aleidas Galipeau Arthur Monette Celgar Godereau H. Coping Frank May R. W. Morgan Ben Shaw Joe Smith Joe Dusseault James Teency James Murphy Louis TieskeWf Wm. Glennie F. X.Beaudry Wm. Hunt Samuel Lee Charles Greene Andrew Kelly J. Fletcher W. Teemey E. C. Gledhill Ed. Clarkin Nar, Lapointe J. M. Bertrand Charles Paquin H. Williams M. Hickey A. Webber William Walker Robert Marling F. Charlebois J. L. Crevier Thomas McCarthy Andrew Murray P. Lewis . ..der John Bridges J. A. Rice Wm. Morris H. Brady Delphis Thibadeau Jean Larose W Jean Bernard Carez H. Bourdon B. Hurtubise Antoine Payette Louis Vallee Arthur W. Cook Robert F. Harrison R. R. Solmes H. Manley Fred. R. Scandruth H. R. Paisley N. FrostW H. R. Paisley N. Frost R. A. Westley Sidney S. Oppenhemier menry Waid W. L. Barry Chas. C. Hole Leslie H. Boyd John Dwyer, jr Geo, M. McIntyre Arthur H. Hersey Clarence Mitchell T. H. Love E. P. Girdwood G. H. Horton II, F. Higginbotham Thos. M. Todd David Swan Ansel Leo John McGovern James M. Clarey W. H. McManus

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G. Winfield John Hyde D. Bremner Geo. W. Parkes John Halley G. H. Fisher E. R. Jarvis W. Irwin Goldstein .1. J. C. Couper Geo, Shipman Geo. J. Comrie B. Tansey s A. H. Burton Geo. F. Hodron Fred. C. Pole L. Mills Geo Walker Thos. H. Jordan Edward Scullion E. Frankish J. Midgley S. M. Walker Alex. J. Campbell W. L. Thomson I. A. Thew r Alexander Graham V. W. Ringland W. L. O. Bowie A. Roy J. B. Clifford J. Wall J. H. Matthews Geo. F. Matthius L. H. Barbeau Hec. Barbeau Geo. Boyd W. S. Campbell K. McL. Walker D. K. McLaren A. Lalonde B. Campbell Louis Fiset

Daniel Murphy John Bruce T. Collins M. Legrace J. Collette R. B. Webster H. J. Ashman F. W. Famell A. Normandeau D. E. Viau Jos. Lalonde Benj. Serien F. Langlais J. E. Truesdell Henri St. Laurent John Kavanagh Damien St. Pierre A. S. Sidall J. G. B. Duroches Solomon Sanvier. James Voull J. C. Brunette F. Julbert Arthur D. Patton, M. D. John Price Thos. Thompson John Stafford P. Connolly J. Malone J. C. Connolly J. Pallau Wm. Walker T. Blais K. Welsh A. Schmidt, M. D. James E. Harris W. Connolly M. Moynaugh J. Sullivan P. Heney P. Lloyd L. McMahon · Wm. Gannon M. Love

And Two Thousand Others.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., 30th April, 1897.

To MESSRS. A. F. GAULT, W. W. OGILVIE and others.

Gentlemen,—I need scarcely assure you that the influential requisition presented to me to be a candidate for St. Anotine Division at ensuing local election is, in view of all the circumstances, more than pleasing. During the time I have represented that Division in the legislature, I have always endeavored conscientiously to do my duty to the province and the city. Sometimes, against those of my own party for whom I had high personal esteem, I have endeavored to prevent measures which seemed to me objectionable and in so doing have brought on me the opposition of political triends : while at other times failure to prevent legislation which seemed to me wrong, has, by being misunderstood, made me appear blameable. Notwithstanding all short-comings my many personal friends and many whom I have not the pleasure of knowing personal friends and many whom I have not the pleasure of knowing personally appear anxious to show that they believe that I did my best to represent St. Antoine faithfully. Many assurances have come from electors in the division who might reasonably have been expected to oppose me offering their support and among these are many Liberals. I have been suffering from a severe illness, necessitating absolute rest and quiet for a period, and can not hope to personally conduct or take any part in the campaign, or to even be present, but I have such warm assurances from so large a number of the voters that my candidature would, notwithstanding my illness, be acceptable that I am willing to accept the nomination under these circumstances if this is agreeable to them, and place myself in the hands of my friends, trusting to them.

place myself in the hands of my friends, trusting to them. My public record is so well known that I need not state my views on the various public questions. However, I may say, that my attitude towards the Conservative party is that I believe Mr. Flynn to be a man of integrity, indefatigable industry and of unquestioned patriotism. He is a statesman anxious to see the province in a prosperous condition.

statesman anxious to see the province in a prosperous condition. I will, if elected, give his administration, my support, reserving as I have done in the past my independence as regards any measures I may consider inimical to the public good. Yours truly,

JOHN S. HALL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897						
Name of Article.	Wholesale.]	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of A rticle.	Wholesale
Boots and Shoes. Brogans or Colourgs	Mens. Yonths. \$0 60 0 80 \$0 60 \$0 \$50 80 0 90 1 40 1 00 1 20 1 00 1 50 1 00 1 25 1 60 2 50 1 00 1 25 1 60 2 00 1 10 1 50 2 00 2 00 1 25 1 50 2 00 2 00 1 25 2 00	Boys. \$0 55 \$0 80 0 70 0 80 0 75 1 00 0 90 1 15 0 85 1 10 1 00 1 00	Binder Twine. Sigal Pure manilla Spec. A Rose 4 varn. hand heavy Panay 4 " " medium Thistle 4 " " " Map Leaf A 4 stgs	0 053]	Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda "Concentrated	1 . 30 2 50
Grain "\$200 to \$3.00, Fait Sor Feit Boots, half for\$1 60 2 10 Split Batts or Bals Pebbled or Buff Bals Pebbled Buff Button, Machine Sewed Goat " Pollah Calf " French Kid " Dongola Kid "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Childs. 0 55 0 65 0 70 0 80 0 50 0 70 0 80 1 35 0 90 1 35 1 40 1 75 0 75 0 90	Shamrock A4 " varn han " B4 " stained " B3 " stained " " B3 " stained " " Tulip No. 13 stgs " " " " Curling A " Shin.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyestuffs. Archil. con Ontch Fx. Logwood. Chips. Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Gambler Madder Sumac	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	cKay Sewn	2 00 3 00 1 50 2 50	ExShip Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Alores, Cape. Alum Borax, stis Brom, Potass Camphor, Eng. Refoz.ek	2 76 0 00 0 30 0 35 0 13 0 15 1 50 2 90 0 07 0 08 0 60 0 65 0 80 0 85 0 65 075	Fish. Distributors prices. Cape Brit. Herring, Labrador Herrings Sea Trout No. 1 split p. b "No. 1 Shore Herrings" "Nova Scotla" "Nova Scotla" " ' k barrel Green Cod. No. 1. kitte"	4 50 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Coods. \$ c. \$ c. \$ 0000000000000000000000000000	Name of Article. Corn Beef 1-1b "2-1bs "4-1bs "6-1bs Lunch Tugs 1-1b per doz. 2-1bs " Soups, 2 lbs 3 lb Baked Beans Deviled Tong's, ½ lb. " Chicken, ½-1b. " Chicken, ½-1b. " Chicken, ½-1b. " Ox Tongue, 1½-1b. " " 2-1b. " Turkey, ½-1b. " Sous 12/2-1b. " Turkey, ½-1b. " Roast Chicken 1-1b tins Roast Turkey, 1-1b tins	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder Bue Vitriol.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 Nova Scotía Mackerel No. 1. kitis, Mackerel No. 1. kitis, Green Cod, No. 1 Green "i large Draft " No. 2 " Large dry" per quintal Salmon No. 1 bris Lab. Salmon (tercee) Banon (tercee) Brit. Col bris. Boneless Fish Boneless Fish Flour. Winter Wheat. Manitoba patent brandt Straight roller new wheat do baga Bran Shories Moulle 	00 00 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 4 30 4 50 0 </td

AGAINST THE THEATRE HAT.

The Rules Committee of the New York Assembly has reported favourably the bill of Mr. Koster, providing that "any person who, in any place of amusement, entertainment or instruction, occupying a seat, shall wear headgear of such proportions and dimensions, or so feathered, plumed, bedecked or decorated as to obstruct the view of persons occupying seats in the rear, and shall refuse to remove such obstruction, after having been requested to do so, shall be liable to a penalty of \$5 for each such offence."

This is a warning as to what may follow here if the high hat nuisance in public places is not voluntarily abated. The makers of fashion and their followers have much to answer for. Legislation on the above lines has already been adopted in other States of the Union but the perversity of a large proportion of human nature has not taken the hint that the high hat is objectionable to the great majority of people when it is worn at places of public resort. It is doubtful if the proposed measure will cover the case of churches unless the term-entertainment or instruction-can be made to apply; why should church services be excluded ? In this city on Easter Sunday the display of novelties in the way of high hat decorations worn by many ladies was remarkable in many of our more fashionable churches. Ordinary people seated even half-way down the sanctuary could not see the clergymen or what was going on in the Chancel. They could only listen; perhaps the wearers of these wonderful productions of the Milliner's Art would think that sufficient. Nevertheless the average human being likes to see as well as hear, and it is a natural right people don't like to be deprived of. Should an unfortunate man who knows no better, or should happen to forget himself, go into a public assembly with his hat on, it would obstruct some one's view and the cry would go up loud and long " hats off" and woe would betide the offender who did not promptly attend to it. Why should not the same rule be applied all round? No one would ob-. ject to the low and lovely bonnets that so many ladies wear, but those who affect the present style of high hats-which seems to be increasing in size as the years pass-should confine their use for street occasions. A moment's reflection

should make this apparent and we may all hope that after consideration this particular and objectionable style will be given up in churches and other public places.

CANADIAN INFLUENCE AT WASHINGTON.

An American contemporary, the Northeastern Lumberman of Boston, is much exercised in its mind about Canadian influence at the national capital. The following is clipped from its latest issue: "The Canadian generals of the Wa:hington lobby, aided by their eastern Michigan lieutenants, have finally taken off the mask of reducing protective tariff on lumber, and proclaim in the loudest manner that they are convinced that the United States should admit all lumber free of duty. How kind in the Canadian lobby at Washington to solve this intricate problem for us. How disinterested their efforts in assisting the lumber interest of the United States to a continued season of depression and disaster. How kindly the motives of these enterprising Canadians, who have left their quiet homes on the Ottawa, on the St. Lawrence, and on the shores of Georgian Bay, and travelled at great expense to Washington, living at our elegant hotels there, and dispensing a generous hospitality and uncalled-for advice, at a time when our statesmen are struggling with the tariff question. We do not believe, however, that the finance committee of the Senate, or even the Senators themselves, will send for these Canadian experts to convince them that free trade in lumber is for the benefit of the United States. No doubt they might convince the Dominion Parliament that free lumber was the best thing for Canadians. It is well, however, that the lumber interest of this country now know positively that the Canadian lobby, with the eastern Michigan malcontents, have now thrown down the gauntlet, and are putting in their best work for free lumber. They can now be met on their own grounds, and their arguments will have less weight, now that it is known that they do not wish any protective tariff on lumber. It would be a remarkable state of affairs if Congress should inaugurate a system of protective tariffs, and leave lumber, one of the largest interests in the country, on the old free-trade basis of the Wilson-Gorman-Cleveland tariff."

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log FRODUCTS: Bacon, smoked, por b Hams, city cured, ' '' Canvassed. do old Lard, per b '' Com. Refined EzDs: Diover, red, per lb Elmothy, (Can'n) per bsh. '' Western Pimothy, (Can'n) per bsh. '' Western Pinothy, (Can'n) per bsh. '' Western Choney, strained Beeewax bpring Rye Exns: white ordinary bus '' hand-picked	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ceylon	0 22 0 23 0 11 0 13 0 11 0 13 0 15 0 20 0 22 0 27 0 22 0 27 0 22 0 35 0 17 4 0 35 0 17 4 0 35 0 17 4 0 35 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 29 0 27 0 29 0 26 0 11 0 27 0 29 0 45 0 45 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 29 0 45 0 45 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 29 0 45 0 45 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 29 0 45 0 45 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 29 0 45 0 18 0 17 0 18 0 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0	Prunes, " Figs in bags" " new layers" Sh. Almonds, bxs" S. S. Tarragona Walnuts" " Grenoble" Filberts" Spices : Cassia,mata	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 051 \ 0 \ 061 \ 0 \ 061 \ 0 \ 061 \ 0 \ 061 \ 0 \ 061 \ 0 \ 061 \ 0 \ 061 \ 0 \ 061 \ 0 \ 061 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ $	Cider X	
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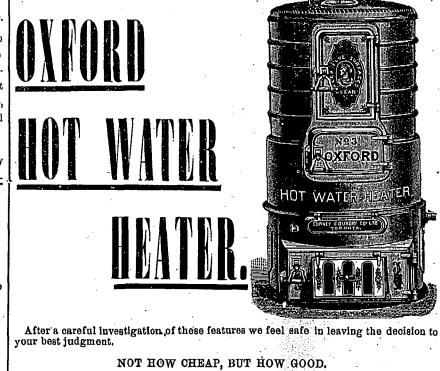


Journal of Commerce, MONTREAL.



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DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

The extension in Germany of the cotton-spinning industry was particularly marked during the latter part of 1896, a result, no doubt, of the favourable condition under which that industry was carried on throughout the year. The French Consul at Dusseldorf, who has recently made a report to his Government on this subject, says that for a certain period the output of the factories was not sufficient for the consumption; since July, cotton-spinners had already disposed of all their stock of the current year, and, profiting by the rise in cotton, were enabled to increase the price of yarn by 10 per cent, while, what is more extraordinary still, these prices have by no means decreased in proportion to the decline in the value of raw materials, which went down 20 per cent. Encouraged by these results, manufacturers and capitalists have again embarked in this branch of industry. Old factories are everywhere being enlarged, and new ones established at Rheydt-Mulforth, Gladbach-Lurip, Crefeld, and Viersen, while additional new ones are in contemplation this year. The same movement is seen in Westphalia, Silesia, Saxony, South Germany, Alsace, and the Mulhausen district in Thuringia, where more than 20,000 hand-looms are at work, and where hitherto there has not existed a single spinning mill. This marked enterprise has not developed, however, without giving rise to apprehensions. A note published in a newspaper recently, threatening the German industry with over-production and foretelling the same fate for it as has befallen the Italian and Austrian spinning industries, has alarmed the parties interested and given rise to extended discussions in the press. Optimists

assert that there can be no question at present of over-production in cotton yarn, and that it cannot be doubted that the demand being greater than the supply, the importation of English yarns is thereby increased. According to the statistics hitherto published on the output of the Rhenish and Westphalian mills, the state of the market, they say, continues to be completely satisfactory, orders are abundant and the supply of the mills failing, it is not likely, considering the Manchester prices and the duties of the German tariff, that the imports of England should increase, at least as regards the numbers produced in Germany Statistics, moreover, confirm this opinion. In 1896 there were imported into Germany up to the end of October, 177,800 kilos. of single cotton yarn up to No. 17, of which 84,200 kilos. came from England, as against 130,400 during the corresponding period of 1895. With regard to yarns between No. 17 and No. 45, the importations amounted during the same period, to 5,941.-800 kilos. (4,797,900 kilos. from England), as against 6,01,200 in 1895. Above No. 45 the amounts were : 3,351,709 kilos. (2,398,-500 from England), as against 3,405,800 in 1895. Double unbleached yarns up to No. 17, 57,900 kilos. (55,700 from England), against 77,000 in 1895. From No. 17 to No. 45, 4,591,700 kilos. (4,428,000 from England), as against 4.335,500 in 1895; beyond No. 45, 8,734,000 kilos. (3,665,800 from England), as against 8,550,800 in 1895. The total imports of yarn to the end of October thus amounted to 17,854,400 kilos. in 1896, as against 17,501,400 in 1895, showing a slight increase, due solely to the finer qualities produced hardly, if at all, in Germany, while for single yarns up to No. 45 the amount imported in 1896 (first 10 months) was 6,119,. 100 kilos., as against 6,131,600 in 1895, a slight decrease.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

Total Old Total Old Total Old Total Old Total Old Total Old Solid Solid <t< th=""><th>Gail Oil: S Car Lots Store, [2, p.c. off] 0 1 to 20 bris</th><th>C. S C 0 14 0 00 0 15 0 154 0 17 0 18 0 124 0 194 0 202 0 203 0 124 0 144 0 00 1 85 0 00 1 50</th><th>Sait. Liverpool per bag Canadian, in email bage.: Canadian, Quarters Factory Filled per bag do Quarters Special Dairy, per brl. guartere</th><th>\$ c. \$ c. 0 40 0 45 2 10 3 00 0 25 0 50 0 85 1 00 0 25 0 30</th><th>Porter- Dublin Stoutqie do dopis Spirits Ganadian-per gal. Alcohol</th><th>\$ c. \$ c. 2 40 2 45 1 57 1 62 4 65 0 00</th><th>Scotch Whiskeys- Kilty Morning Dew And. Usher</th><th>9 00 0 00</th></t<>	Gail Oil: S Car Lots Store, [2, p.c. off] 0 1 to 20 bris	C. S C 0 14 0 00 0 15 0 154 0 17 0 18 0 124 0 194 0 202 0 203 0 124 0 144 0 00 1 85 0 00 1 50	Sait. Liverpool per bag Canadian, in email bage.: Canadian, Quarters Factory Filled per bag do Quarters Special Dairy, per brl. guartere	\$ c. \$ c. 0 40 0 45 2 10 3 00 0 25 0 50 0 85 1 00 0 25 0 30	Porter- Dublin Stoutqie do dopis Spirits Ganadian-per gal. Alcohol	\$ c. \$ c. 2 40 2 45 1 57 1 62 4 65 0 00	Scotch Whiskeys- Kilty Morning Dew And. Usher	9 00 0 00
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THE DECADENCE OF THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX AND HEMP-A HINT TO CANADIANS.

The fact is notorious that the cultivation of flax and hemp in England and in Ireland has long been diminishing. In England and Scotland we believe it is nearly extinct. The facts as regards both countries are a matter of surprise, because with a a good demand at their own door in the Belfast, Scotch, and English linen industrics, and others which consume these materials, which altogether import, we believe, about £18,000,000 value annually, it might have been thought that they would have been anxious to get a considerable share of it, if not to meet the whole requirement. That there has not been an extensive revival of flax cultivation in both countries since the great decline in values of other descriptions of agricultural produce is still more surprising, and we are afraid that farmers of both countries lack the capacity to see, and the enterprise to appropriate opportunities of promoting their own interests. Possibly, however, it may be that this reproach, so far as it relates to English farmers, will soon become a thing of the past, for on Monday week an excellent paper was read before the Farmer's Club on the cultivation of flax and hemp, to which we referred last week, and which ought to have some good effect in directing anew the attention of farmers to the subject. In the event, however, of this warning being neglected, and of the agriculturists of the United Kingdom continuing to manifest the same dull indifferonce to their opportunities, that they are not likely to find their competitors doing the same. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Welshmen who have emigrated to our various colonies and other foreign lands are, besides foreign competitors already in the market, daily more and more looking to, and growingly appreciating the great advantages offered by the English market, and it is to be hoped that the former will continue to do so. We are glad to see that Canada is making an attempt to get a share. Surely amidst its vast territories there ought to be found lands that will produce every quality of the fibre required. In the United States enormous crops of flax are grown for the seed, but growers cannot have both seed and fibre, so the latter is wasted. If, however, it can be grown for seed, it certainly can for fibre, because it must pass through the stage of perfection of the latter in order to attain the former. Why, then, should Canadian farmers not make a determined attempt to meet this demand, which certainly seems as if it should yield a better profit than growing corn, considering the very low prices that for a long time have ruled for the latter?-Textile Mercury.

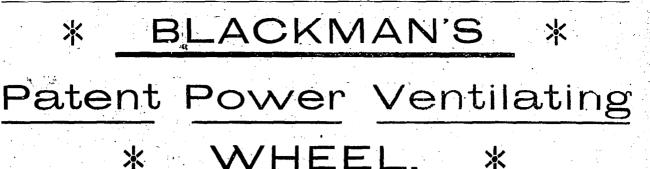
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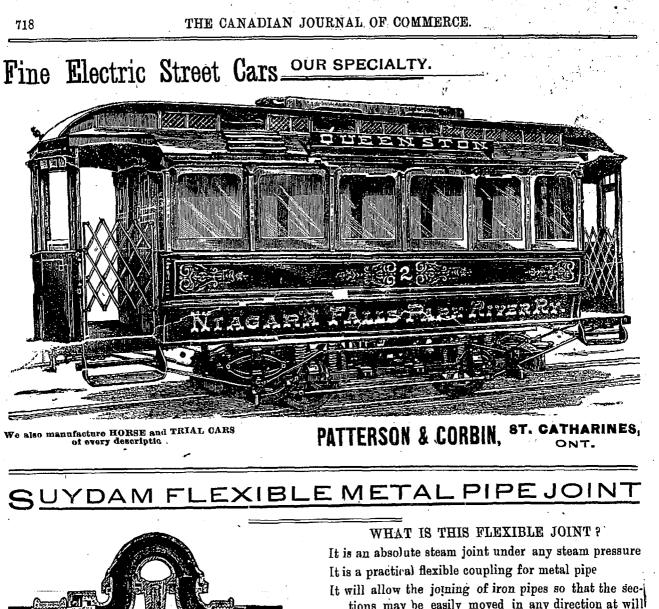
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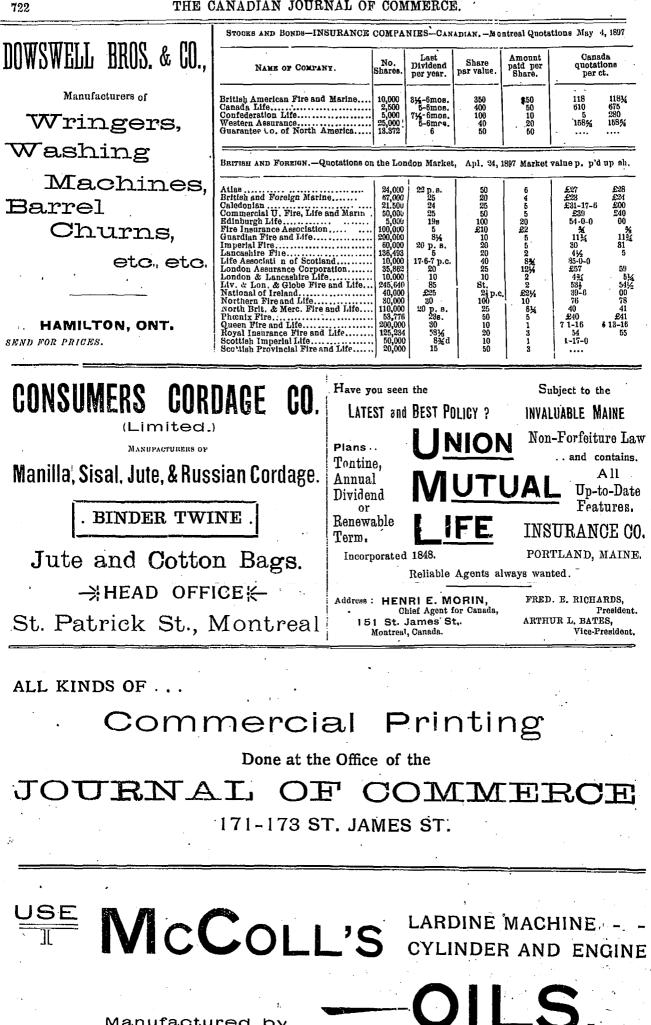
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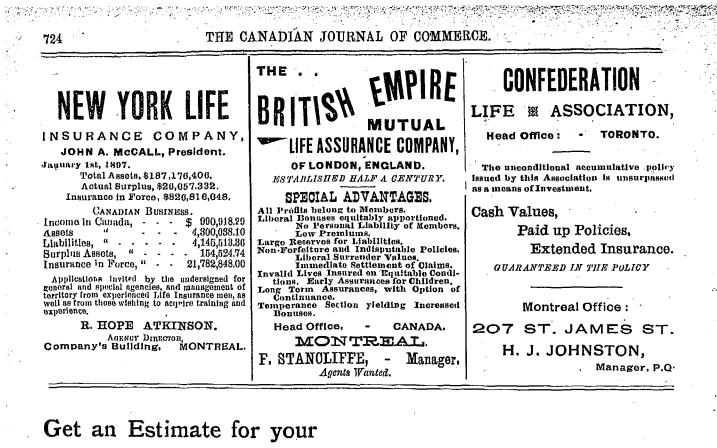


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Journal of Commerce, 171 St. James St.

MONTREAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY. WESTERN COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated (851. Assets, over \$2,320,000.00 ASSURANCE CO., Ltd., Income for Year ending 31st December, 1896, over - 2,300,000.00 Of London, England. LIFE ! FIRE! MARINEI Head Office. Toronto, Ont. Hon : GRO. Cox, Presi. J. J. KENNY Vice-Presi. & Man.-Dir. Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns of C. C. FOSTER, Secretary. the Dominion, HEAD OFFICE, Canadian Branch, - MONTREAL J. H. ROUTH & SON, Managers Montreal Branch, JAMES MCGREGOR, Manager. 190 ST. JAMES STREET. THE IMPERIAL THE LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED Guarantee and Accident Com'y, Ltd. FIRE. LONDON. London, England. Of ESTABLISHED 1803. - \$73,000.00 \$1,500,000.00 Deposit at Ottawa SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, . . . \$6,000,000 Funds exceed . SURETYSHIP BONDS issued promptly at lowest rates to all persons in positions of trust where security is required. Accident, Elevator and Employer's Liability Policles issued. Agencies throughout Canada, United States, Europe and Australia. 1,500,000 TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER . 8,000,000 **Oanadlan Branch**: Canada Branch, TORONTO. COMPANY'S BUILDING, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. Montreal Chief Office, 180 St. James St. G. R. KEARLEY, RESIDENT MANAGER A. I, HUBBARD, Manager for Canada and the second secon