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The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered B	anks.
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R4B

BANK OF MONTREAL

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent, for the curront 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 beheld at the Banking Honese 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 CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1855.

Head Office,			-		Tore	onto, -
Paid-up Capital,	-					\$2,000,000
Reserve Fund,	_	_	_		-	1,800,000
•		-			•	1,000,000
-	DIRE					
GEORGE GOO	DER	пал	1, Ei	8Q.,	Pres	ldent.
WM. II. BEAT	FY, F	SQ.,	· · ·	Vice	-Pres	ident.
WM. H. BEAT Henry Cawthra, E. Robt. Reford, Cha	eq., '	w.	G,	Goo	derha	m. Eso
Roht. Reford.	Eco.	. Ge	o, J	. Co	ok. E	ea
Chi	rles	Stua	rt.E	ea.	,	
DUNCAN COU Josern Hender Toronto "King St. Br	LSON	e .		(ie	n a ral	Mor
JORVIN UPNDE	1001	'' _			Then	notor
Toronto	North N	J R	w	odav	rnsp	Munages
" King St. Br		î à î	Cint	hho	rteon	, managor 4
Montreal						
Barrie	• • • • •		M	A el -1	Decon	
Brockville				Λ	Bird	
Cohourg	••••	• • • • •		4 4	booff	' 11
Cobourg Collingwood		w ''	A A	Con	Jand	46
Gananoque	• • • • • •	"d	v'	Kota	shum	'
London	•••••		Joh	n Pr	Inglo	44
Potorboro'			p a	Com	nnall	° 16
Peterboro' Petrolla	••••		т'т	C	nuar	° "
Port Bope			R II	i Xi	drog	1 is
Point St. Charles (1	Monti	nal)	 	a	Bird	44
Point St. Charles (I St. Catharines		Ğ,	₩Ű	ind	motte	' u
					South	
Bankers :						

London, Eng......The City Bank, Limited New York....The National Bank of Commerce.

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 liead Office, in this city, on and after

THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Ollice, 153 St. James St., in this city, on Tuceday, 15th of June next, at room noon

By order of the Board.

W. WEIR, President, Montreal, 21st April, 1897.

THE BANK O	די דפדיידפם				
	T DUTTIOH				
NORTH AL	MERICA				
Established	in 1886.				
Incorporated by Roya	l Charter in 1840.				
Paid-up Capital, -	- £1,000,000 Stg.				
Reserve Fund,	- 275,000 "				
·	. ,				
London Office, & Clement's L	ane, Lombard St., E.C.				
J. H. Brodie.	Ed. Arthur Hoars.				
J. H. Brodie, John James Cater. Gaspard Farrer. Henry R. Farrer.	H. J. B. Kendall,				
Gaspard Farrer.	J. J. Kingsford.				
Henry R. Farrer. Frederick Lubbock,					
Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman,					
Secretary, A. (Secretary, A. G. Wallis.				
Head Office in Ganada	St. James St. Montreel				
 H. STIKEMAN, G 	eneral Manager.				
J. ELMSLY, 1	Inspector.				
Branches in (
London Ottawa	Brandon, Man.				
Brantford Montreal	Kaslo B.C.				
Paris Quebec	Roseland, B.C.				
Mamilton St. John, N.B.V.	Trail.B.C. (Sub.Agency Sandon, B.C.				
Toronto Fredericton, N.B.	Sandon, B.C.				
Angston namax. N. S.	VICTORIA, B. C				
Winnipeg, Man	Vancouver, B.C.				

Agents in the United States: NEW YORK, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and J. Welsh. C.

NEW YORK, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh. SAN FRANCISCO, (120 Sansome Street,) H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose. LONDON BANKEUE—The Bank of England, and Mesers. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS—Liverpool—Bauk of Liverpool. Anstralia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indiae—Co-lonial Bank, Farls—Mesers, Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais. H29—Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK

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

Ilamilton, "Ridgetown, "Winnipeg, Man. London, "Smithe Falls "Woodstock, Ont.
 Meaford, "Sorel, P.Q.
 AdENTS IN CANDA: Quebec-Eastern Townshipe Bank.
 Mada, and Canadian Bank of Commerce.
 New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick,
 Nova Scotia -IIIfax Bank of New Brunswick,
 Nova Scotia -IIIfax Bank of P.E.I.
 Summerside Bank.
 British Columbia-Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's.
 IN Eduorz
 London-Parre Bank (Inverpool.
 Cork-Munetor and Loineter Bank, Ltd
 Paris, France-Credit Lyonnals
 Bertin.-Deutsche Bank.
 Antwern, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers
 Hamburg-Heese, Newman & Co.;
 Warre Startes;
 New York-Mechanics' National Bank:, National
 Choud-Chee, Newman & Co.;
 Warre Startes;
 New York-Mechanics' National Bank:, National
 Bank: Meester. W. Watson, R. Y. Hebden,
 Agents Bank of Montreal; Meesre. Morton, Blies
 Cond-Casco National Bank. Chicago-First National
 Bank. San Francisco - Bank of British Co-lambla. Detroit - Commercial National Bank.
 Sundand-The City Bank. Milwaukce-Wisconal Bank.
 Muitonal Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank.
 Montand-The City Bank. Milwaukce-Wisconal Bank.
 Montand-North-Western 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 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 Silet May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Sharenolders will be held ab the Bank on Monday, the 7th of June, next. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS McDOUGALL, Quebec, 23rd April, 1807. General Manager.

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 Shareh-)ders will be held at the banking-house, in the City of Montreal, on Weddesday, the 9th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 13 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.

F. H. TODD, ... President. J. F. GRANT, ... Cashier. Capital, Reserve, J. F. GRANT,

AGENTS.

London -- Messes. 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.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOHN COWAR, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. Nobert McIatoett, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMullan, - Cashier. Branchos-Wbitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paleloy, Penetanguishene, Port Perry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bough and cold. Deposits received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondence at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

The Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 44.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent, upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current inlf-year, and that the same will be payable at the bunk and its branches on and after

TUESDAY THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the bank 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.

방법은 방법에 관련할 때 방문한 동안 집 같은 것이 나가 잘 해야 한다.

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ः

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Paid-up Capital, 88,000,000 Rest. 1,000,000

Rest. D DIRECTORS: 1,000,000
Hox. GEO. A. COX. President.
ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President.
Jas. Crathern, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq.,
John Hoskin, Esq., O. C., LL. D., Matthew
Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq.
B. WALKER, General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager.
A. H. Ireland, Inspector.
G. H. Meldrun, Aset, Insp.
NEW YONK-Alex, Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents

NEW IORK-	-Alex, Paire	i anu wm. e	ray, Agents.
	BRAN	CHES: .	
Ayr,	Dunville,	Parkhill,	*Toronto,
Barrie.	Galt,	Peterbor'gh,	Toronto Jc'n
Belleville,	Godérich,	St.Cath'rines	Walkerton,
Berlin,	Guelph,	Sarnia,	Walkerville,
Blenheim,	Hamilton,	S Ste. Marie,	Waterford,
Brantford,	London,	Seaforth,	Waterloo,
Cayuga,	+Montreal,	Simcoe,	Windsor,
Chatham,	Orangeville	Stratford,	Woodstock,
Collingwood	l, Ottawa,	Strathroy,	Winnipeg
Dundan	Parle	Thorold	

Gollingwood, Ottawa, Strathroy, Winnipeg Dundas. Paris. Thoroid,
*Head Office, 19-25 King St. W. City Branches:
712 Queen St. E.; 450 Yonge St., cor. College; 791 Yonge St.; 286 College St.; cor. Spadins; 546 Queen St. W.; 415 Parliament St. and 168 King St. R.
*Main Office. cor. St. James and St. Peter Sts., Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, Bast and West Indies. China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Travellers' letters of credit issued for use in all parts of the world. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CONTERFORDERTS. Great Britain-The Bank of Scotland. India, Amstralia & China; Germany, The Deutsche Bk of India, Amstralia & China; Germany, The Deutsche Bk, of Australia.

Australia. & New Zeatand—The Union BR. or Australia. Paris, France-Crédit Lyonnais, Lazard Freres & Cie Brussels, Belgium-J. Mathieu & Fils. New York-The Am. Ex. National Back for New York Chicago—The Am. Ex. National Bank of Chicago. San Fracisco and British Columbia. Mamilton, Bermuda—The Bk. of Bermuda. Kingston Jamaica—The Bank of Nova Scotla.

The Ontario Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and o. half per cent., for the current half year, ha ...en declared upon the Capital Stock of this i.estintion, 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 31st 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 order of the Board,

C. McGILL. General Manager.

Toronto, 28rd April, 1897.

BANK OF OTTAWA. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA. Capital (fully paid up) SI,500,000 Rest, DIRECTORS: CHARLES MAGEE GEORGE HAY, Eaq. Vice-President, GEORGE HAY, Eaq. Nucreare Hon. Geo. Bryson, Jr., M.L.C., Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David Maclaren, D. Murphy. George Hay. Charles Magee. Branches-Arnprior, Carleton Place, Hawkes-bury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Mattawa, Pembroke, Parry Sound, Portage la Prairie, Rideau Street, Bank Street, Ottawa, Renfrew, Ont., Rat Portage, Winni-peg, Man. GEO. BURN, General Manager.

Townships Bank. Eastern

HEAD OFFLCE, SHERBROOKE, Que. WM. FARWELL, General Manager. Branches--Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-etead, St. Ilyacinthe, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Magog Correspondents: Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England, National Bank of Scotland. Boston--National Exchange Bank. New York--National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Hamilton.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fon^T Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the half year ending 31st 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 Sist May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on Monday, Sist June, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL,

Cashier.

Hamilton, 20th April, 1897.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, on and after

SATURDAY, THE 1st DAY OF MAY NEXT,

The transfer boks will be closed from the 20th of the 30th of April next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for the olection of Directors for the eneming year will be held at the Banking House in this city on

WEDNESDAY, THE 26th OF MAY NEXT,

at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board, R. D. GAMBLE, Toronto, March 23rd, 1896. General Manager.

MERCHANTS' BANK. OF HALIFAX.

Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOS. E. KENNY, President. THOMAS RITCHIE, Vice-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C. Hon, David MacKeen.

M. Dwyer, Wiey Suitz, Hon, Javid MacKeen, Hon, H. H. Fuller, M.L.C. Hon, David MacKeen, HEAD OFFICE, Halifax, N.S. D. H. Duncan, Cashier, W.B. Torrance, Asst. Cashier Agoncies in Province of Quebec: "West End, Notre Dame St. West. "Cote St. Antoine, Green Avenue. In Maritime Provinces: Antigonish, N.S. Moncton, N.B. Bathurst, N.B. Newcastle, N. B. Bridgewater, N.S. Picton, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Port Hawkesbury, C. B. Dorchester, N.B. Shubenacadie, N.S. Guyeboro, N.S. St. John's N'fd. Kingston, N.B. Summerside, P.E., Londonderry, N.S. Sydney, N.S. Maitland, N.S. Woymouth, N.S. Woodetock, N.B.

Woodstock, N. B. Correspondents: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada, New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Bermuda, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. London, England, Bank of Scotland. Paris, France, Gredit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re-witted form

mitted for

Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at current rates.

Banque d'Hochelaga.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half p.c. (3% p.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 3ist of May, both days inclusive. The abnuil general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the Head-Office, on Tuesday, the 18th day of Jmne next, at noon. By order of the Board.

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

Union Bank of Canada

The Chartered Banks.

DIVIDEND No. 61.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent., has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution 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 Sist of May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Monday, June 14th, at the Banking House, in this city. Chair to be taken at Twelve oldert

o'clock. By order of the Board.

E. E. WEBB, General Manager.

Quebec, April 23rd, 1897. April 24, 1897.

The Standard Bank of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year, upon the pald up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking house, in this city, and at its agencies, on and after

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Sharehold-ers will be held at the Banking-house of the Inst-tution on Wednesday, 18th June next. The chair will be taken at twelve o clock. By order of the Board,

GEORGE P. REID. General Manager

Toronto, April 20th, 1897.

Traders Bank of Canada. Dividend No. 23.

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

TUESDAY, THE 1st 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 shareholders will be beld in the Banking House in Toronto on Tues-day, the 15th day of June, the Chair to be taken at twelve o'clock noon.

H. S. STRATHY, The Traders Bank of Canada. General Manager Toronto, 20th April, 1897.

HALIFAX BANKING CO. Incorporated 1872,

DIRECTORS:

.64-7

The Chartered Banks,

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

DIVIDEND No. 63.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three (3) per cent, for the current hulf-year, equal to six per cent, per annum, upon the puld-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 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of this Institu-tion in Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, 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.

La Banque Nationale. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-Up, Directoris: R. AUDETTE, Esq., President. A. B. Dupuis, Esq., Vice-President. Ion. Judge Chauven, V. Chateauvert, Esq., M. P. P. N. Rioux, Esq. N. Fortier, Esq. : J. B. Lailbetc, Esq., P. LAFHANCE, Manager Quebec Office. Branches: P.Q.-Quebee, St. Roch's, St. John's St. Mont-roal, Ottawa, Ont., Sherbrooke, P.Q., St. Francoles: P.Q.-Quebee, St. Roch's, St. John's St. Mont-roal, Ottawa, Ont., Sherbrooke, P.Q., St. Francole, P.Q., St. Marle, P.Q., Chicoulint, P.Q., Roberval, P.Q., St. Marle, P.Q., Chicoulint, P.Q., Roberval, P.Q., St. Marle, P.Q. Agents-England-The National Bank of Scot-Iand, London. France-Credit Lyonnals, Parls, and Branches, Messre. Grunchaum, Frores & Co., Parls. United States-The National Bank of the Republic, New York: National Rovero Bank, Boston, Mass. Prompt attention given to collections.

Business Founded 1795.

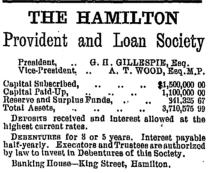
American Bank Note Company, 78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK. ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES, SHARE GERTIFICATES BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHIANGE, POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS FROM STEEL PLATES. With Special Safoguards to Prevent Counterfeiting. JAMES MACDONOUGH, President. AUG. D. SHEPARD, TOURO ROBERTSON, Vice-Presidents. THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas. INO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y. J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas. Montreal Loan & Investment Co. (INCORPORATED.) ILEAD OFFICE, - IMPERIAL BUILDING 107 St. Jamos St., Montreal, Canada. repayment. ESTABLISHED 1886. CHAPUT FRERES,

COMMERCIAL * AGENCY, 10 Place d'Armes, MONTREAL.

The best and most reliable information that can e obtained is supplied to the patrons of this bø Agency.

Loan Societies.		
THE CENTRAL CANADA		
Loan and Savings Company of Ont.		
HON. GEORGE A. COX, President.		
TORONTO.		
Office, No. 26 King St. E., cor. Victoria St		
Capital Subscribed, \$2,500,000 00		
Capital Paid-Up, 1,250,000 00		
Reserve Fund,		
Total Assets, 5,464,944 35		
Deposits received current rates of interests al-		
lowed. Debontures issued payable in Canada or Great Britain, with half yearly interest coupons attached. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this Company. Loans made in largo or small suma, on approved real estate security. Lowest rates, FRED. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretary		
The Dominion Savings		

& Investment Society. London, Canada Capital Subscribed, .. "Paid-Up, .. Total Assets, ... \$1,000,000 00 932,474 97 2,541,274 27 ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. T. H. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director. N. MILLS, Manuger.



C. FERRIE, Treasurer.

The Western Loan Authorized Capital, - \$2,000,000 Assets, - 2,417,237 Office-No. 13 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL, P.Q. DIRECTORS; Ion, A. W. Oglivie, Wm. Strachan, Eeq. W. Barclay Stephene, Esq., R. Prefontaine, Esq. W. Knight, Esq., John Hoodless, Esq.

W. Barclay Stöphens, Esq., R. Prefontaine, Ésq. M. P.
R. W. Knight, Esq., John Hoodless, Esq. J. N. Greenshilds, Esq. Q. U. W. L. Hogg, Esq. Orricers:
Ilon, A. W. Ogilvie, - President, W. Strachan, Esq., - Vice President
W. Barclay Stophens, Esq., - Manager. J. W. Michand, Esq., - Koconntant. Solutorons:
Meesrs. Greenshields & Greenshields. BANKERS: The Merchants Bank of Canada.
This Company acts as assignce, administrator, executor, trustee, receiver, committee of lunatic, gnardian, liquidator, etc., also as agent for the above offices.
Debentures issued for three or five years, both debentures and interest on the same can be collected in any part of Canada without charge.
For further particulars address the Manager.

EPPS'S COCOA English Breakfast Cocoa

Possesses the following distinctive merite:

Delicacy of Flavor,

Superiority in Quality

Grateful and Comforting to the Nervous or Dyspeptic.

> Nutritive Qualities unrivalled. In Quarter pound Tins only. Prepared by

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Oceanic Steamships.				
ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.				
Liverpool, Quebe	c, and Mo	ntreal		
Calling at L	ondonderr	v		
From Liverpool, 22 AprilNumidian 29 "*Parisian 6 MayCarthaginia 13 "*State of Califordian 20 "*State of Califordian 41 June*Parisian 11 "Sastae of Califordian 18 "*State of Califordian *Stammers marked thus ing all classes of passeage	S May. 16 " 17 S May. 18 S May. 18 S May. 19 S May. 19 S May. 19 S May. 10 S May	Quebec 8 May. 16 " 22 " 		
The Ssloons and States part where least motion is for lighting the ships threat the command of the pas	felt. Electric	ity is used lghts being		

at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking room on the promenade deck. The Salcons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES OF PASSAGE. — Cabin: \$53.50 and up-wards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets except on the lowest rates. Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Lon-donderry, \$94 and \$36.25 Return tickets at reduced rates.

rates. Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bel-fast or Londonderry, including every requisite for the voyage, \$22.50 and 23.50 according to Steamer Cape Town, South Africa, \$65.00.

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	Pier foot of W, 21st St	
From		From
Glasgow.	Steamships	New York.
80 April	State of Nebraska	,14 May,
14 M		28 May
28 **	State of Nebraska.	11 June
11 June	Mongolian	
25 "	State of Nebraska	9 July
9 July	Mongolian	

Rates: First Cabin, \$40 to \$60 Single \$80 to \$110 Return. Second Cabin, \$35 Single, \$64 13 Return. Steerage to Glasgow, Beifast or Londondorry at lowest Rates.

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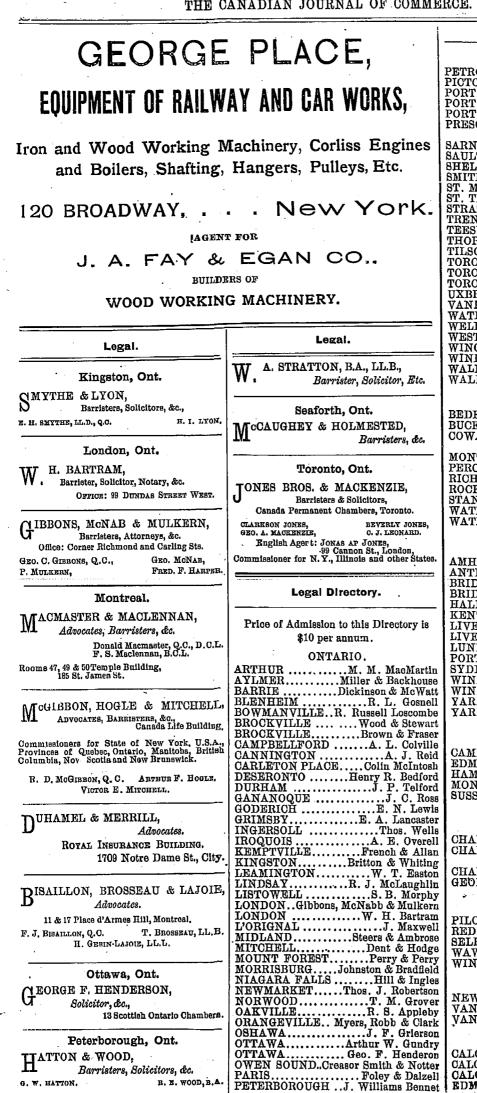
CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office, St. James Street, on

TUESDAY, 4th May next, at One O'Clock F. M.,

for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the election of Direct-ors. By order of the Board. HY. BARBEAU,

Montreal, April 1st, 1897.



Legal Directory.

ONTARIO-Continued. PETROLEA......Dawson & Greenizen PICTON......Wright & Walmsley PORT ELGIN.....J. C. Dalrymple PORT HOPE.....Chisholm & Chisholm PORT HOPE.....H. A. Ward PORT HOPEH. A. Ward PRESCOTT AND KEMPTVILLE, F. J. French, Q.C. Weir STRATFORD...MacDengan & Abonton TRENTON....MacDengan & MacLellan TEESWATER....John J. Stephens THORNBURY.....Wilson & Dyre TILSONBURGW. A. Dowler TORONTO, Roaf, Curry, Gunther & Green TORONTO....Jones Bros. & McKenzie TORONTOJones Bros. & McKenzie TORONTOJones Bros. & McKenzie WANKLEEK HILL, F. W. Thistlethwaite WATFORD.....Fitzgerald & Fitzgerald WELLAND.....L. Clarke Raymond WESTON & TORONTO....Joseph Nason WINGHAMMyer & Dickinson WINGHAMMyer & Dickinson WINGHAMAcollins WALKERTONAcollins

QUEBEC.

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PERCE & NE	V CARLISLE Jog Garon
RICHMOND.	Edward J. Bedard
ROCK ISLAN	DH. M. Hovey
STANSTEAD	Hon. M. F. Hackett, M P.P.
WATERLOO.	HOU. M. F. HACKEIL, M P.P.
WATERLOO.	D. Darby
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FORT HOOD	
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WINDSOR	H. D. Ruggles
YARMOUTH	E. H. Armstrong
YARMOUTH	Sanford H Pelton

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EDMUNSTON	H. F. McLatchy .A. Rainsford Balloch
HAMPTON	A Le B Tweedle
MONGTON	Harvon Aslatanan
SUSSEX	White & Allison

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CHARLOTTETOWN, CHARLOTTETOWN	McLeod, Morson
CHARLOTTETOWN. GEORGETOWN	& McQuarrie

MANITOBA.

PILOT MOUND	W. A. Donald
RED DEER	Geo. W Greene
SELKIRK	James Hoon
WAWANESA	ION H Chambonn
WINNIPEG	.Patterson & Howard

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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CALGARY	.Lougheed & McCarter
CALGARY	McCarthy & Bangs
CALGARY	James Muir
EDMONTON	John G. F. Brown







 $-T \Pi \varepsilon$ collapse of the Buffalo elevator combine is expected to follow the erection in Buffalo of several great elevators by outsiders.

652

-THERE is a scheme on foot for the establishment of a large Danish settlement on the Upper Gatineau, along the railway lines of that district.

-THE Gilmour Lumber Co. has transferred its men (300) from Trenton to Cance Lake, in the Parry Sound district, where the company has erected a new mill.

-CURA contains not a single flour mill and grows no wheat or oats. Every barrel of flour consumed is imported. Were Canadian flour given a chance there, it would soon drive out all competitors.

-THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will construct 30 new locomotives during the next two years. Every available blacksmith and machinist on the road not absolutely needed on the outside divisions has been called to Montreal. All repairing will now be done at Toronto Junction.

-A RECENT official enquiry elicited the opinion that there are too many coal mines developed in the United States. 40 per. cent of the mines now in operation would be sufficient to supply the demand for coal. Under present conditions less than that would do.

-CONSIDERABLY less than one-half of the imported cigars consumed in Germany go from Havana, the total from the whole of the West Indies being 421,520 out of 799,340 pounds. The Netherlands supply 156,220; East India, 30,040, and the United States, 12,320 pounds respectively. The talance go from Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, etc., the average cost of all being about \$18 per thousand.

-TAKING 100 tons of coal as a basis it has been shown recently that in the United States the selling price would be \$55. Of this the miner would receive \$34.50, leaving the operator \$20.50 for operating expenses, profits, etc., and it must be remembered that out of this \$5 royalty must be paid. These figures do not indicate that the Pittsburg coal operators are making excessively high profits, but they show how both miner and operator are affected by the depression.

-THERE are said to be ten Scotch dukes, five marquises, twenty carls, and five lords-forty in all-who have a direct tinancial interest in the continuation of the wine and spirits trade.



H. VINEBERG & CO. Clothing Manufacturers, 1857 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. CASH BUYERS will do well to write for Samples.

In England and Wales the names of no fewer than 172 members of the upper house appear as owners of one or more licensed places.

--The risk of insurance on the Grand Trunk Railway property has been transferred from the Home Company, of New York, to the Alliance of London, of which Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson is a director. The Home Company's average rate was 57 cents; the Alliance offered 47 cents. The total risk is \$4,750,000.

-THE recent drop in quicksilver mining shares was partly due to the rapid growth of the cyanide process of treating gold. This has superseded very largely the use of quicksilver, as its employment is very cheap, and very efficacious. A weak solution of cyanide of potassium, as low as one per cent in some cases, takes the gold into solution from its most refractory ores. From this it is precipitated into its metallic form largely by the use of metallic zinc.

-THE people of the Maritime Provinces are evidently practising economy. The deposits at their credit in the Dominion Government Savings Bank are very large. For Halifax the sum is-\$2,751,242; for Charlottetown, \$1,792,130; and for St. John, \$4,350,513. Fredericton and Woodstock have \$708,182 and \$503,-364 respectively. Other places with comfortable sums are Dalhousie, \$396,261; New Glasgow, \$392,775; Summerside, \$316,322; Kentville, \$312,785; Pictou, \$308,715; Lunenburg, \$306,-242; Chatham, \$299,643; Amherst, \$206,227, and St. Andrews, \$204,148.

-IN order to produce pale varnishes, bleached linseed or poppyseed oil is employed. Such oils are prepared by boiling for a certain length of time with one or more of the various salts of the heavy metals, such as lead of manganese, or both in combination, and then adding to the melted gums. When the oil and gums have been thoroughly mixed, and have obtained the required consistency, the solvents are added, after which the liquid mass is filtered and stored in settling tanks to age.

-THERE is evidence that the use of corn flour is increasing very rapidly in the United States since the price of flour went up, but the bakers who are anxious to keep their favorite brands intact are afraid of using it to any great extent, as this would spoil their special custom. The corn flour now comes in such finely divided shape that there is no need of making a batter to propare it for mixing with wheat.

DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES	WHOLESALE MILLINERY.			
OF				
North Star, Crescent	There is	OUR RANGE IS THE		
and Pearl Batting.	no	MOST COMPLETE		
Purity, Brightness, Loftiness.	question	SHOWN.		
	that	VALUE UNSURPASSED.		
No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow fillings of short staple. Not even in lowest grades. Three grades—Three prices and far the best at the price.		ALL COMPANY, Ltd., Toronto		



-SEVERAL months ago a lumber manufacturer of the Pacific Coast, worked out and sent to Japan the parts of a ready made house. The object was to show the Japanese what could be done in that line in this country, with the intent to build up a demand for knock down houses in Japan. The trial proved to be a success, and has demonstrated the fact that the building of such houses on the Pacific coast for the Japan trade may yet amount to a considerable item of industry and commerce.

-EVERYBODY is looking forward in Great Britain to an active season, in which all trades are expected to participate. It is perhaps a little early yet to speculate on the quantity of money that the commemoration of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign will call into circulation, but that an immense extension of business will pervade the whole of the country cannot be doubted. The railway companies are laying plans for a gigantic increase of traffic, and everything points to a busy time.

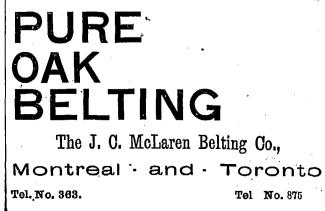
-TRE Indiana State Legislature enacted a law reducing street railway fares from five cents to three. But the managers of the company instructed the conductors to refuse the three-cent fares. For a few hours they did so, and several persons were put off the cars after offering three cents, the legal rate. While the com-

ROBERT LINTON & CO. IMPORTARS OF British and Foreign Dry Goods Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings a Specialty Canadian Woollens and Cottons from all the different mills. No. 2 St. Helen St., MONTREAL

pany has backed down, it is understood that it will contest the constitutionality of the law. But this will do it no good. The street railway corporation is itself a creature of law, and the power that made it must have equally the power to unmake it.

-THE report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance upon the Massachusetts Life Assurance Co. is to the effect that the maximums of the amount of the premium allowed by the terms of the policies has not been reached; that the Canadian policyholders are not entitled to be considered a separate class, and if they were it would not be to their interest to be so considered; that the company is solvent under the conditions of the act of Massachusetts, under which it operates, and that there is no reason for cancelling the company's license.

-Few will disagree with the New York *Evening Post* when it says, "That the American press is the worst in the world as the recorder and provoker of crime we suppose admits of no doubt. The press will never become moral or decent by dint of exhortation. The only argument that can reach it, short of a severe penal statute, is the argument of the almighty dollar. Journalism of slander and crime had its great explanation, as it had its origin, in the person of Aretino, who said: 'With a bottle of ink





and a quire of paper I can make 2,000 ecus a year out of silly people.' Cut off the profits of crime breeding newspapers and you would be surprised to see how moral they would become."

-ELASTIC leather is claimed to have been made by a German chemist, whose invention has been taken up by a syndicate for the formation of a company for manufacture on a large scale. The amount of resilience is said to be sufficient to make a ball of the meterial rebound to a height equal to one-fifth of the distance through which it has been dropped. The preparation consists of a kind of tanning, after undergoing which the leather remains elastic in its interior parts, while its surface, by exposure to air, is kept oxidized and softened to a texture like that of ordinary leather. Scraps of leather may be pressed together to form one single large piece after treatment by the process.

-A. F. NEWMAN of New York made an experiment at the mill of the Rock City Paper Company last week, which will result in establishing a novel industry. He made the first waterproof paper ever turned out in quantity by the new secret process that he controls. The question to be solved was whether it could be turned out in sufficient quantities and at a reasonable expense. Mr. Nowman answers it affirmatively. The new paper is waterproof, can be washed, and is toughened by contact with dampness. It can be made of any thickness, and will constitute an almost indestructible material for legal documents. It is said that the Standard Oil Company has contracted for large quantities to line their tanks. Special machinery will be put into the Rock City Mills, and manufacturing begun at once.

-IN Arthur, Ont., Wm. Peterkin, after some twenty-five years of business has turned all his property over to John Macdonald & Co., Toronto, who are winding it up—F. A. Cote, who bought out Wm. McCardle, is selling by auction preparatory to moving to Wallaceburg—T. P. Heffernan has sold his bakery and grocery to a Mr. Sutherland who came from Bradford—J. E. Morrison has sold his interest in the Commercial Hotel to Charles Buschlen—Maurice Dowd has sold the Queen's Hotel property to Charles Heffernan—Robert Owens, Grand Valley, has entered into partnership with W. C. Cowan and under the name of "Cowan & Owens," they will carry on the foundry and machine shop, heretofore carried on by Cowan—The season is particularly late.

-THERE was an inspection at the London offices of the Imperial Oil Lighting Company of Coventry lately of a new system, known as the Reynolds-Astley system, for oil-lighting by constant supply. By this the light is obtained by consuming paraffin oil by means of a wick, and the burners are similar to ordinary lamp burners, but instead of the burners being attached to the lamp or reservoir they are screwed to small cups. These cups are attached to the ends of the arms of chandellers, brackets, etc., and the wicks are kept saturated with oil which flows through the tubes in the arms. The main tank is placed in any out-of-the-way safe position, and pipes lead from the tank to the various fittings. Between the tank and burners is a "feed," which controls the supply of oil, stops any chance of overflow, and ef fectually cuts off the supply when the burners are not in use.

-IN Charlottetown, P.E.I., "Showdays," have come to be a recognized feature in the Island capital ; and the usual "Spring openings," have come and gone, just as the last week of the panitential season closed in-Stanley Bros. & Moore & McLeed have each secured a milliner from Montreal, and advertise special attractions as the result of bringing foreign talent, to assist in the mysteries of combining pretty effects from pretty materials, all to enhance the attractiveness of "blooming matrons" and "maidens fair." An old firm with a new partner, Perkins, Storns & Turner, opened on the 17th, and their new store on "Sunnyside," is as bright and cheerful as its name would suggest-M. & M. B. Rattenburg are calling for tenders for the erection of the largest pork packing warehouse in the Dominion. It is a big assertion to make, but when it is understood that pork will be imported from the Upper- Provinces to meet the demand for material, and the warehouse, yards, &c., will be on the same plan as the Chicago pork yards, it does not seem to be beyond the limits of truthfulness.

The Canada Accident Insurance Co'y Hond Office: 20 ST. ALENIS ST., MONTREAL.

REINSURERS OF

The Mutual Accident Ass'n Ltd., (being the Accident Departmen of The Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd., of Manchester, Eng. The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, Accident Branch and

The Sun Life Assurance Company, Accident Branch. ACCIDENT. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. PLATE GLASS.

Good Agents can get good contracts. T. H. HUDSON, Manager for Canada

British Columbia Mines.

A. W. ROSS & CO.,

Mining Brokers. R. MEREDITH, Manager, 108 St. Francois Xavier St., Cor. Notre Dame, MONTREAL.

or 4 King Street East, TORONTO.

Buy and Sell Mining Stocks on Commission. Organize Companies, etc. Agents for the Colonna Mine.



Heine Boilers, Power and Hand Elevators, Blake Stone Breakers-are Specialties. EAGLE FOUNDRY, - 34 KING STREET, MONTREAL.

-THE steady increase of gold in the United States Treasury is a source of comfort to the American people. The net stock held by the Government is now \$152,500,000, which is the largest sum held since November, 1890. Nor has this accumulation been made at the expense of the metropolitan banks, which last week held \$86,000.000. With such supplies, Uncle Sam may look with comparative indifference upon the possibility of shipments of the metal at a later stage of the season, which seems to be foreshadowed by the continuous firmness in the rates of foreign exchange. So far, no effects from the demand for gold from Austria and Japan have been felt. There is a moderate drain to both those countries, which has been met chiefly by the Bank of England; but what importance that institution attaches to it is shown by the fact that last week the Bank reduced its discount rate to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

-THE United States Department of Agriculture has issued a circular on sugar beets. It says the net profit of 113 factories in Germany last year was \$32,240 each. The department thinks that with new machinery and economical processes sugar can be made in the United States from beets at from three to four cents per lb, when rich beets do not sell above \$5 per ton. The Department believes that the co-operative factory method, farmers owning refinery factory stock, will eventually come into use. There are seven beet sugar factories in operation in the Republic, and four more are contemplated. It costs in Europe to build a factory with 300 tons of beets daily capacity, about \$200,000. In the United States it would cost about \$250,000. The increase in sugar consumption in 23 years has been 278 per cent in the United States, 142 per cent in France, 159 per cent in Germany, 107 per cent in Austria, and 90 per cent in England.

-A LUMBER journal in the United States says that "judging from the daily press, and from the numerous protests made concerning the Dingley tariff rates on various manufactured articles, we believe that no interest presents such unanimity as the lum-

This Space Belongs to Alexander, Maguire & Co., Commission, Lumber, Shipping, Etc. Montreal, Quebec, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Etc.

B. Levin & Co., Importers and Manufacturers of FUNS AND Caps, Coon, Grey Lamb, Persian and Seal. JACKETS, CAPES and CAPS.' 491, 493 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

ber interest. We believe that 99 per cent of all the lumbermen in the United States are satisfied with the present duties in the Dingley tariff bill, as passed by the House of Representatives. We do not think there is one per cent in number of malcontents, and most of them live in eastern Michigan, northern New York and Burlington, Vt., with perhaps a few commission houses dealing in Canada lumber, and a few, capitalists owning Canadian timber limits, residing in this country. It will be fortunate if Congress is enabled to satisfy by any tariff bill, so large a percentage in all the industries prominent in this country. Any change in the tariff bill from the present condition would disturb a much larger percentage of lumbermen than would be disgruntled if the bill passed in its present shape."

-THREE companies transacting burglary insurance in the United States have agreed upon a scale of rates and adopted a uniform policy which went into effect March 15. In the grading, increase of insurance decreases premium rate as for example, general household goods and personal effects \$1,000, in surance rate 3/2 per cen' per annum, 10r each additional \$1,000 the rate is 0.75 per cent. (There are discounts for alarms, watch service and other safe-guards.) On banks, 1 per cent, with discounts as to quality of safes, &c. Special articles, value exceeding \$250, rate 15 per \$1,000, same for stable contents. Country and seashore residences, unoccupied for more than three months, per policy year, 50 per cent extra. General store stocks, \$15 for first \$1,000, \$10 for the second, and \$5 for each additional \$1,000; special classes of goods, \$20, \$10, and \$5; contents of fire-proof safes, 11/2 per cent.; contents of burglar proof-safes, 0.75 per cent. Rates for factories the same as for stores ; articles of silver or gold and vestments in churches, 21/2 per cent per annum in any locality; bicycle storage repair shops, 2 per cent per annum; free storage warehouses, \$100 for \$5,000, \$125 for \$10,000, 150 for \$15,000, \$175 for \$20,000; bonded storage, \$100, \$130 and \$150 for \$10,000, \$15,000 and \$20,000 respectively.

-THE officiat announcement is made that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have completed contracts with J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, for the conversion of their outstanding bonds into mortgage 81/2 per cent 100 year gold bonds, secured by new mortgages on the respective properties. At a meeting of the directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the New York and Harlem Railroad, the following mortgages were authorized : New York Central mortgage for \$100,-000,000, of which \$15,000,000 will be reserved for new construction after 1903. The remaining \$85,000,000 is covered by the present contract; any part of this amount not required for the conversion to be sold for cash. The Harlem mortgage will be for the present amount, viz.: \$12,000,000, The new bonds will be first mortgages on the respective properties. The interest on the New York Central bonds was \$4,153,776 for the year ending June 30, 1896. The interest on \$85,000,000 3½ per cent bonds will be \$2,975,000, or an annual saving of \$1,178,776.

474 Craig St., MONTREAL. J. P. O'SHEA & CO.

Practical - Glass - Workers.

ALL LATEST DESIGNS Made in Wheel Cutting and Sand Blast Frosting for Door Lights,

ALSO Grunding, Drilling, Bevelling, Mirror Making and all kinds of Job Work.

Bordering and Lettering, Gas Globe, Lamp Chimneye and Table Ware Cutting Orders Promptly attended to at bottom prices.



APRIL.						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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25	26	27	28	29	30	

tions must be the practical, ruling considerations in framing the fiscal policy of Canada, it follows—and we know it—that by such duties protection is given to the Canadian manufacturer."

Mr. Blake's clear head caused him to readily recognize what to duller ones may sometimes seem obscure, that low duties violate Free Trade as much as high duties; just as honesty is as much violated by stealing two dollars as stealing ten. On the principle then laid down by one of the greatest of Canadian Liberals, the new Tariff is essentially a protective one, for duties are levied on almost every article produced in Canada.

We have ever been unable to understand why those who regard the Hon. Edward Blake as still the most eminent member of his and their party, should show such anxiety to be recognized as free-traders. The Mackenzie-Cartwright tariff from 1873 to 1879 was a protectionist one, and since its abolishment there has not been a single resolution in favor of Free Trade moved by any member of that party in the House of Commons, although hundreds of speeches have been made belauding that policy, and denouncing protection as in itself both "foolish and fraudulent." The new Tariff is certainly discordant with the speeches of its advocates, but it is just as surely quite consistent with their actions. As a man's convictions are tested more truly by his deeds than his words, there is no ground whatever for accusing the Government and its supporters with violating their convictions by a protective Tariff for they are guiltless of any act which violates the principle of Protection. A little of Mr. Blake's frankness would have saved the Fielding Tariff from being reproached as inconsistent, for if its details are compared with the Cartwright Tariff from 1874 to 1878, it will be seen that its duties are higher all along the scale.

If then we had to pass a general judgment on the Tariff we should declare it to be conceived in a spirit of patriotic regard for "what Canadā has been, what Canada is, and what it is likely to be"—to requote the words of Mr. Blake—and that it consequently betrays no intention to sacrifice the industries of this country to an impracticable theory, even apart from any revenue considerations. From a partisan point of view there are doubtless many who in their estimate of the new measure, will be inclined to echo the old couplet, and some so constituted as to apply it in a similar manner—-

"To greatly venerate our recent glories And wish they were not owing to the Tories."

Nearly two-thirds of the duties in force under the

	ORFORATED)
FREDERICK A. I Minimum of Expense.	BURNHAM, PRESIDENT. Maximum of Accomplishment.
	NNUAL STATEMENT
INCREASES, In Cash Income,	9.28 In Liabilities, 349,642,36 0.64 0.00 Death Claims Paid since Organization SSS,825,665,66 7 Death Claims Faid in 1826 over \$13,000 for each working day in the year.
	s, \$5,750,000. Net Surplus, \$4,030,000.
Expenses to Each \$1,000 at Ris	k Less than 50 p.c. that of its Competitors. lers for that which you can purchase of the
Mutual Reserve Fund Life Associa to any member.	tion for Sixty Cents? No personal liability

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

Town, City and State, to experienced and encouesful businees men, who will find the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY CAN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Manageus, General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe.

Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, Broadway & Duane St., N.Y.

Tariff which has been set aside are retained without change in the new schedule. Of the remainder a large proportion have been modified by the grouping of various goods, so as to do away with the confusion and the trouble caused by over elaboration of details, and by the substitution of one ad valorem rate for mixture of a specific duty with an ad valorem percentage. This operates diversely ; on some goods it reduces, and on other articles it increases the import duty. On books for instance it raises the duty considerably in the more costly ones, while on certain textiles as socks and stockings, yarns, woollen goods, and some classes of underwear, the simplification of the schedule involves a reduction of duties but not to any serious extent. although even the small reduction on some of these goods is regarded by the domestic manufacturer as a menace to his interests. We trust, however, that the woollen mills. the shirt-factories, the carpet manufactories, will find it possible to do a prosperous trade under the new Tariff, as we are satisfied of there having been no deliberate intention to damage these very important industries.

In regard to sugar, there is some apprehension of serious injury to our refiners. We should deplore this, as the price of sugar is now as low as any housekeeper can reasonably desire, and the closing of Canadian refineries would be exceedingly injurious to this city and other places by throwing a large number of men out of work, and destroying the capital on the employment of which their bread-their general welfare-depends. The distress among a large number of families in this city and elsewhere in the dark days of 1877, resulting from the closing down of the refinerics at that time is not yet wholly forgotten by our people-by the families themselves or the shopkeepers and others from whom they had been accustomed to purchase supplies. It is scarcely necessary to remind our people that sugar has been gradually cheapening for many years. The days of "10 lbs. for a dollar" are within the recollection of every farmer's and artisan's wife. In July, 1877, granulated sugar sold by the barrel at 113 cents per lb.; to-day with raw sugar but little changed in price, the barrel rate is but a fraction over 4 cents a

1b. Surely consumers have little cause of complaint here. In 1872 the brand on the barrel was "Havemeyer, New York"; to-day the brand is "Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal," or "St. Lawrence or "Acadia" Sugar Refining Co." and the price is less by more than 62½ per cent. Under such circumstances we see no reason for anything being done to risk a return to the old brand, which, almost certainly, would bring with it an increase in prices over those of the native article, with the addition of German bountyfed beet-root sugar as a competitor. But this subject must receive more extended treatment anon.

Removing the duty on corn and leaving starch untouched may be an oversight.

It is only necessary to look at the retail crockery stores to see how very cheap are these goods compared with their cost some years ago. Canada can hardly expect for years to come to be able to produce . such goods as are imported from Europe; but some earthenware is made here and the trade could be extended. We should then very much regret the potteries at St. John's and elsewhere being hampered by the new duties. Canada has made considerable progress as a manufacturer of edge tools of the heavier class; these industries will be affected by the new Tariff, but we trust not driven to the wall by foreign competition. As to cutlery, we fear Sheffield will be so supreme for many years as to give Canadian goods very little chance ; though the duty being raised on knives, scissors, razors of all grades, may afford such extra protection as will develop native efforts to produce this class of goods.

The two industries directly attacked by the Tariff are, the manufacture of barbed wire fencing and of binder twine. The duties on these goods have been reduced to tickle the farmers, who, we venture to say, will not be one penny the better for the changes. As to barbed wire we should be glad to have its use suppressed. It is a dangerous and often cruel fence, as animals are lacerated by the small spikes, which are wholly needless for fence purposes. When the bindertwine factories in Canada are all closed, as the Tariff will cause them to be, there will have been a large sacrifice of Canadian capital; a number of men thrown out of work ; and binder-twine will probably be dearer than when it was made in Canada; for home competition being withdrawn, the Americans will do as they like in this market. When this comes to pass, as it will, the farmers will begin to realize that legislating for a class has its drawbacks. And when capital is once withdrawn, it will be difficult to find it ready to re-enter the field-when experience has taught us wisdom.

Another change was also made to catch the farmer's votes. According to some of their friends the farmers have been "crushed," "impoverished," "ground down," —we are quoting from speeches on this subject,—by the duty on coal oil. A farmer's consumption of oil is about 15 to 20 gallons a year, on which the duty has been from 90 cents to \$1.20, no doubt a very terrible oppression! To relieve these groaning sufferers, the duty has been reduced one cent per gallon, so that the farmer's oil will cost the retailer so much less. The farmers will not benefit one cent a year by the reduction in coal oil duty. Even if they got all the benefit it would only be 15 to 20 cents a year. It is ludicrous to have such a trumpery affair discussed in Parliament, but we are glad the Government had sense enough to retain enough of the coal oil duty to protect Petrolia and its interests being ruined in response to a hollow and absurd cry.

The most original, and striking feature in the Tariff is the following clause ;

"That on all goods coming from countries which, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, treat Canadian products with fairness, there shall at once be allowed a rebate of one-eighth of the duty established by the revised tariff, and after July 1st, 1898, the rebate is to be increased to one-quarter of the duty. These reductions, however, are not to apply to spirits, ales, beers, tobacco or sugar."

Much doubt prevails as to the actual effect of this provision. Whether it applies only to Great Britain, or also to Germany, Belgium, Spain, and other states, is a question being hotly debated. We conceive that those powers will have to be heard from before it can be known whether their exports will come under the preferential duties. If they do not, the goods from Germany and Belgium will go to England, be there remarked, and packed as English goods, then exported to Canada to secure entry under the reduced duties. This is an old trick ; it was done in the States early this century, and has been done in Germany in spite of all the precautions taken to confine preferential treatment to one country. It has been done with French piecegoods, which are put up in so many metre lengths and re-cut in Free Trade England ; and there is nothing to prevent new brands being affixed to suit the occasion. However the motive of the above clause has our emphatic approval, and though it may turn out to have been premature, it is a shadow cast before "a coming event," and will, we trust, be the initial step in a scheme of Imperial preferential trade. In this connection we republish figures from the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE for this date in 1881, as shewing that the old Tariff up to 1879 reduced our trade with Great Britain and increased it with the States, while the Tilley Tariff of 1879 at once favored the motherland at the expense of America :

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS.

<u>.</u>	From Gt. Britain	From the States	From other Countries
1876	43.01	48.64	8.35
1877	41.01	53.28	5.71
1879	37.73	54.67	7.60
1880	48.00	40.88	11.12

With the utmost good will to our neighbours across the line, and most earnest desire to enlarge our reciprocal trade with them, we are so impressed by the disposition shown in the Dingley Tariff to deal as little as possible with Canada, that we trust the new Fielding Tariff by its preferential clause will enable Canada to develop her trade with the old land so largely as to make her more independent than ever before of any foreign country. We deal with the Rice duties in another article.

But the Tariff has too many phases to admit of fuller treatment this week, and we propose to deal with some of them in our next issue.

We treat the subject also in an article elsewhere,

THE MARCH BANK STATEMENT.

While the Tariff is so absorbing a topic in business circles, there is no interest felt in ordinary subjects. The bank returns for March are indeed seldom of a nature to call for extended comment, the month being the fag end of what is usually a dull season. The situation suggests a reference to the business of the banks at the same date in 1879 when the last great fiscal change was then engrossing public attention. At that time the main items stood as follow compared with those of this year:

BANK RETURNS.

	March 1879	March 1897	Increase
	\$	\$	\$ -
Paid up Capital	58,123,000	61,893,000	3,770.000
Circulation	17,221,088	. 31,082,521	13,861,483
Public deposits	56,578,270	193,647,571	137,069,301
Current Loans	106,532,228	213,232,438	106,700,210

The respective percentages of increase from 1879 to 1897 were :

Paid up Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	
6.48	80.50	242.25	100.00	

It is somewhat surprising that with only an increase in paid-up Capital of \$3,770,000, the Discounts should have doubled, while the returns upon the Capital-the net profits of the banks-have made only a trifling advance; in some cases none at all. It looks as though the banks had been acting as the intermediaries between the accumulators of money and the borrowers of it for trading purposes, for very inadequate remuneration. Either they have been paying rates for deposits much beyond the value of such funds for banking purposes, or, their losses have been enough to almost wholly destroy the advantages of a vastly increased business on practically the same amount of Capital. Comparisons with February were given briefly in our last issue. We do not repeat these, but may supplement them by pointing to the increase in the deposits of the Dominion Government by \$1,235,897 as some indication of the direction in which the deposits went which were reduced by \$746,506 in March, the payments for Excise and for Customs duties having caused heavy drafts on these funds. A reduction of the balances due to our banks by their British agents from \$9,146,000 in Feby. to \$7,965,000 in March, aldrop of \$1,181,000, indicates payments made by merchants for goods from that market. Although these balances were freely drawn upon, they now stand \$3,548,000 in excess of the figure a year ago, the inflow having been large of the proceeds of shipments of agricultural products to Great Britain. Our readers have now before them the position of the banks, and, inferentially, of the trading public of Canada at the time the Tariff was established which has just been abrogated, and of their position at the time the Fielding Tariff was on the eve of its birth. It will be a matter of the deepest interest in the future to watch what effect the new Tariff is having on banking business, and to study how far-for good or for ill-the business of the country is being affected by that measure. The detailed statements are to be found elsewhere ; the usual comparative table is subjoined :

				•
ΒΔΝ	K STATE	MENTS.	•	•
			1. A.	
31	arch, 1897	Feb., 1897	March, 1896	March 1887
Capital authorized		\$ 73,548,685	S 78,455,695	2 77 579 000
Capital subscribed	62,706,948	62,681,551	63,013,752	63,983,099
Daulan babachica	41 CO2 6FC	21 201 001	00,010,102	00,000,000
Capital paid up	61,893,256	61,831,891	62,196,536	60,950,830
Amount of Rest	26,748,799	20,728,799	26,458,799	18,670,296
* T + D FT 10100				
LIABILITIES.		•		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Notes in Circulation	81,082,521	30,409,197	80,789,457	\$1,5\$1,420
Balance due Dominion Govt	4,109,094	2,873,197	8,301,221	4,128,894
Bal, due to Provincial Govts.	2,939,034	3,207,SSS	3,015,580	1,717,002
Deposits on demand	67,456,225	65,095,602	59,874,493	47,577,651
" after notice	126,191,346	126,937,852	120,699,562	56,195,588
Loans from banks in Can. sec.	5,000	117,654	20,500	
Dep. on demand, in Can. banks	2,652,299	2,587,137	2,502,104	786,278
Bal, due Can, banks diy exch.	192,517	77,003	83,321	100,010
Bal, due agencies, &c., abroad	471,211	355,185	135,817	120,478
ital duo agencies, toc., antola	11,411	0.00,100	104011	
Pal. due agencies, &c., in U.K.	3,531,556	2,489,107	5,052,394	1,454,788
Other Habilities	514,556	488,251	596,296	178,872
	(1) 00 0 00 0			
Total liabilities	239,093,402	234,588,105	226,070,832	145,561,795
ASSETS.				
Specie	S,347,186	8,246,676	7,797,039	5,950,742
Dominion notes	15,956,329		12,737,995	9,344,898
Deposits securing circulation.	1,843,218	1,846,215	1,816,011	
Notes & cheques on other baks	6,902,150	5,473,393	6,341,636	5,014,302
Loans to other bks. in Can.sec .	-	195,483	15,500	228,502
Dep. on demand in Can, bks.	3,431,674	3,120,378	3,278,695	2,576,026
Bal. due from b'ks dly exchgs.	102,114		117 152	~,010,000
Palala due from forth blie fro		16 200 167	107,153	19 104 051
Bala's, due from for'n bks, &c.	15,480,005		16,400,267	13,124,951
Bal. due from bks &c. in U.K.	7,965,774		4,417,380	2,084,831
Dominion Govt. Deb. Stocks.	2,794,416	2,794,416	\$,991,549	4,193,450
Can. Municipal & public secs.				
(not Dominion)	11,330,760		S,S51,878	
Cana., Brit. & other R.R. secs.	12,508,735	12,027,218	11,023,015	
Call loans on bonds & stocks.	14,069,277	13,764,882	13,849,628	12,489,740
Current Loans & Discounts	218,232,438	208,732,274	211,603,715	135,207,100
Loans to the Govt. of Canada				899,883
" to Provincial Govts	481,029	886,023	462,743	1,061,226
Overdue debts	3,869,078		4,844,192	3,057,884
R. E. besides bank premises.	2,040,177		1,485,358	1 9/4 012
	505,278	472,413	582,285	1,244,918 877,871
Mortgages on real estate	000,278	8010,102		011,011
Bank premises	5,055,703	5,646.185	5,655,524	3,581,294
Other assets	1,947,001	2,217,616	1,981,452	3,010,727
Total Assets	328,471,482	323,803,595		226,573,142
L'ns to directors & their firms	8,231,640) 7,912,382	7,936,789	7,979,233

verage specie for month..... vge Dominion notes for mo reat circulation during mo..

THE HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT AND PLAN NO. 6.

In the last number of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE we gave a succinct history of the steps taken during the last ten years or so, in regard to the enlargement of harbour accommodation. The whole question has been surrounded with difficulties from the beginning and, as late discussions have shewn, many people are confused as to the actual position as it stands to-day. That more wharf frontage must be provided in the central portion of the harbour, all are agreed. It will be unwise to adopt a plan and build wharves at a great cost that will be found unsuitable in a few years. So many changes in vessels and the trade have taken place already in the last ten years and that what was apparently suitable then will be unsuitable now and still more so in ten or twenty years from this time. Some people are urging that plan No. 6 should be carried out in its entirety, notwithstanding that the Government Engineers have reported that it is not the best adapted for a Dominion port. As we stated last week there are defects inherent in plan No. 6, and from a practical independent standpoint we will now mention some of them.

First that plan proposes to build the wharves and piers up nearly to the level of Commissioners street, to this are various serious objections. In the committee report adopted by the Council of the Boa: d of Trade on the 14th of May, 1889, the inland transportation members stated that that high level would cause an extra expense of 25 cents per ton on all water-borne freight landed from ships and taken from the wharves by inland craft. Then again the cost of maintenance of such a mass of woodwork standing some twenty feet

above the summer level of the river, would in a short time be very great. The life of timber so placed is only a few years and then it must be replaced. This is continually going in the harbour now with the low level at heavy annual cost. What would it be with the high level? These objections apply permanently but there is a serious drawback that will perhaps be only temporary in its character, but until the plan is complete in its full length, as we have pointed out in this Journal, the business in the harbour, so far, at all events, as the railway traffic is concerned, will be cut in two. With a work of such magnitude extending across the wharves from the present revetment wall to the water and some ten or twelve feet in height, it will be impossible for the Grand Trunk cars to reach the lower part of the harbour or the Canadian Pacific cars to reach the upper part. It is a part of the plan to carry this work on in sections each year and not all at once. How long this interruption would continue is problematical but judging from the progress made on the guard pier it might be indefinitely extended. Whether long or short the interruption would be serious for the time, and would give rise to a strong feeling that its consequence had not been appreciated before. It may be well to point out a strong objection to this high level made by Mr. Kennedy-the Harbour Engineer-but who is now the sponsor for No. 6 plan. On the 25th February, 1888,-a short time before No. 6 plan was evolved-Mr. Kennedy made a supplementary report-to his report to the Harbour Commissioners on harbour enlargement which among other matters discussed the high level question. That feature appears to have emanated from the late Alderman Laurent.

In that report Mr. Kennedy says, "As regards the height of the new piers and shore wharves, it is proposed to make them only safely above the highest May or 'north water' freshets. At this level they will of course be submerged in winter, but as the ice can only rise and fall, and not shove, there will be no difficulty in erecting sheds and other structures of a character which may remain permanently. To raise the wharves so as to secure any real advantage from being dry all the year round would require that they be high enough to be safely clear of maximum floods, or in other words some six feet higher than the revetment wall and Commissioners street This of course is not to be t ought of, but anything short of it seems to me to offer no benefits worth anything like the great cost of raising the wharves up to some intermediate level, as that of Commissioners street, for instance."

This would seem to be conclusive reasoning against the high level wharves, but in a few months after No. 6 plan, which emanated from the same source, adopted it. This complete change of plan was the result of the City Council's desire to secure flood protect on. That was a praiseworthy object, and it can easily be attained without the high level wharves, with all the evil results, at a much less cost to the city than plan No. 6 would be to it.

Leaving the high level enture for the present-the over-crowding of so many piers so close together is objectionable, and if carried out the mistake will be irremediable. This is laid great stress on by the Government Commission of Engineers. The angle at which they are proposed by plan No. 6 will make it inconvenient for the large ships of the immediate future to find their

way in between them. When plan No. 6 was first given out it showed five new piers instead of four. An exclamation of the late Mr. John Page caused one to be promptly withdrawn but before he gave any opinion of the amended plan he died. As the plan stands now the piers are so close together that it will be inconvenient for the shipping trade. It shows only some 250 feet between the piers. With the larger vessels that will come from the upper lakes when the canals are deepened to 14 feet, as they are promised within two years, the position would be troublesome. The piers are to be of a length sufficient to berth two and three of the largest of ocean vessels. If on each side of the space between them one of these vessels is moored with an elevator and a lake vessel alongside, it will be impossible for another vessel to enter or leave without friction arising.

There are other objections but these are sufficient to give food for thought and reflection before it is too late. The suggestion of three piers with more space between them, might, in this respect, have avoided much of the trouble that has arisen.

There are features of harbour works further down that it may be well to consider on another occasion.

CREDIT INSURANCE.

We give elsewhere a communication from a Philadelphia correspondent on this subject.

The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE has no interest in and does not vilify or kick failed companies, but it is a free critic of schemes which menace the public.

It is difficult to see how the term "sour grapes" can be applied to such houses as the Bliss, Fabyan Co., H. B. Claffin & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., for not insuring in such companies; but it is easy to see that houses of their standing-with capitals in the millions up to \$20,000,000-would not value the aid of the credit of the companies. We admit that Credit Insurance is a meritorious invention for the protection of trade, and when conducted in good faith for its alleged intents and purposes, it should be worthy of support by the mercantile public. Credit insurance did receive such support from merchants ; indeed one of the first companies received such liberal support that it invested its accumulated funds in a large office building. Another almost as soon in the field and still in it, apparently well and economically managed, with yearly increasing resources certified to by the Superintendent of Insurance and sworn to by each of the directors as invested in national bonds, has business with the best and conservative houses. The company which indiscreetly placed its investments in that building, the other companies that failed, and the company named in a former article, have each in their failure given proof that they could not have commercial life without pursuing a policy into which good faith entered; nor obtain premiums without cultivating confidence. True, it may be, that " nearly all the failed companies paid out for losses more than their total premium income." Even if that statement were wholly true, and that ex travagance in expenses had no place in the cause of their failure, Mr. Magargal may see by reference to the government reports in respect to at least the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co. of New York, that the

merchants were refusing to continue their support; that the confidence which had been most liberally bestowed upon such companies was being withdrawn; that company showing a business shrinking about half a million a year, and that shrinkage was in a time of depression when merchants were most anxious for such insurance protection.

It may be that in criticising credit insurance "as managed by that company," which assumed to be the high-place company of the business, we have aroused suspicion of prejudice against credit insurance. This is not the case; the dis-esteem is no doubt largely due to that company, the management of which had so little regard for the rights of others that its directors sold the business and good-will to another company without even consulting its stockholders, as seen by actions in the Courts of New York.

The fact is that after Credit Insurance was established, after the confidence of the public had been secured and hundreds of written testimonials obtained, the management applied their brains to phrasing policies in such a way as to multiply opportunities for technical evasion of the very risks, against which merchants paid premiums to that company, if not to other companies, for protection. We write thus on official information, and repeat that—excuse was often made by the company for evasion of liability by decrying the integrity of the insurers, who had pressed that company for settlement of their claims.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The new tariff has been received with mixed feelings. <u>Considering</u> the pre-election pledges of the present leaders of the Liberal party, it is a relief to know that the industries built up so laboriously in Canada during the last eighteen years are not all to be ruthlessly destroyed at one fell swoop as certain pessimists feared; yet some interests are badly hit and it may be difficult to find out who is to be benefited by their injury, if not destruction. Will it be the consumer? It will take some time for manufacturers and importers to study and figure out the full bearing's involved in the more important changes.

On the whole we may say that the framers of the tariff appear to have endeavoured to act for the best interests of the country and cast aside many preconceived ideas as to the beauties of Free Trade—at least for the present.

The important feature of a double tariff which is intended to be differential in favour of Britain and any other country deemed by the Governor-in-Council to be disposed to trade in a fair spirit, is a novelty in Canada, and has no counterpart in any British legislation. It is an idea borrowed from old France. So far as England is concerned, it is easily understood that as her markets are open and free to anything that we can send there it can be applied at once-and, as a matter of fact, to-day the duties under the resolution introduced, have a rebate or reduction allowed at all ports of entry in Canada of 1 of the duty imposed by the tariff on all similar articles from other countries, and after the 1st January next that rebate is to be 1, making a preference in favour of England of 25 per cent on the amount levied by our Canadian tariff on importations.

To many people this discrimination in favour of England will be well received, if, in its result, it does not operate to the serious injury of Canadian industries. It is claimed however that England will refuse this concession in her favour, unless it is extended to other nations with whom she has treaties, and which includes the often discussed "favoured nation clauses." There is no other nation to which the spirit of this new proposition could at all apply at the present time, nor is there any probability any of them. will alter their tariffs to any extent to get the benefit it is proposed to offer them by Canada. The amount we buy from them would not warrant that expectation.

With the exception of England it will require long negotiations before the principle of the double tariff could be applied to other countries, and the pretension seems to have much force that Parliament should be consulted before other countries are given the benefit thereof. A matter of such general importance should be discussed openly and fully and decided by Parliament; then the people would understand the reasons for what is being done. This would be in accordance with both Canadian and British practice, and it is likely the resolution may yet be amended by retaining the final say in the hands of the representatives of the people where it properly belongs.

While the general tariff in the majority of its items remains the same as the old one, yet there are some changes made of vital importance to certain interests employing much manual labour and therefore of importance to the working classes and those dependent on their earnings. We venture to hope that it is not yet too late to remedy some of the defects in an otherwise carefully prepared and creditable measure. It is not yet like the "laws of the Medes and Persians," there is plenty of time for those interests to make proper representations before the bill passes the committee stage, and Mr. Fielding has already expressed his readiness to give due consideration to anything placed before him in writing-although not to receive delegations. This will be regretted by many influential men who refrained from appearing before the Tariff Commission during its peregrinations last winter, deeming it better to wait for an opportunity later on-in Ottawa.

Among the larger interests affected injuriously is that of iron. This is a large business. It gives employment to many hands. It is claimed that some of the factories will have to close altogether or at least drop some parts of their works. The iron interests are so varied and diverse that it is difficult to reconcile them with the general interest of the country and the development of its mineral resources. The iron interest, beginning with the digging out the ore, and all through its many stages fill it reaches the final one in the finished manufacture, forms an abstruse study and the tariff may yet be amended so as to save some of the branches threatened. The bounty on pig iron will doubtless be maintained. It is that only which will keep the blast furnaces going. It was protection that enabled the United States to utilise their vast ore deposits and build up in a few years a steel and iron industry that is more than able to compete with older countries and has proven a source of wealth to the people. So far has this gone that it is doubtful if England, even with the proposed rebate will be able to compete with the manufacturers in the United States

for any part of the iron trade likely to be closed to Canadian manufacturers by the new tariff. The lowest price at which steel rails were ever sold is shown by the recent contract to supply our two great railway companies. That steel rails, which scarcely 20 years ago (under the Mackenzie *regime*), sold here at \$48 a ton can be supplied to-day from the United States at \$16 is a commentary on Free Trade and Protection with which no wordy arguments can cope.

After January next binder twine is to be entirely free and its manufacture will without doubt cease in Canada and it will come in solely from the United States. This appears to be for the benefit of the farmers but it is doubtful if in the end they will get the twine any cheaper—if as cheap as they do now. The Americans will get control of our market and, having done so, will make their own price.

If the heavy duty of six cents a gallon on coal oil was the great grievance the farmers were told and led to believe it was, there will be much soreness felt that only one cent a gallon is to be taken off. But the fact is, as already pointed out in these columns, the quantity of lighting oil consumed by the farmer is so limited—he usually goes to bed when it is dark, using the daylight instead of night light—that the saving to each family on an average will reach probably a few cents a year. The farmer and his family seldom consume more than 15 to 20 gallons each per annum; many a great deal less.

The large cotton interests seem to have been peculiarly dealt with. In some lines there are reductions, but apparently not very material; in others the tariff appears on the face of it to increase the duties. In this connection however the double tariff comes in. Most of the cotton manufactures likely to be imported will naturally come from England and will have the advantage of the rebate to be made on goods coming thence. This will certainly neutralise the increase in the general tariff. On the whole the cotton mills appear to be fairly well satisfied.

This will probably not be the case with woollen manufactures. What may be the effect on that important industry remains to be seen. The country may be flooded with cheap shoddy clothing.

There are other items changed that touch individual interests but they are not numerous. The most important are those affecting spirits, cigars and tobacco. There is a strong feeling about the two latter among those handling them. There is no denying that a large number of hands are employed on these articles and if no change is made there may be much less work for them.

The new clause in the tariff-bill relating to combines is of interest, and if it is fairly acted on may prevent some of the evils now felt from combines and trusts in the United States being introduced into this country. So far there is not much to complain of here regarding combines, but human nature is weak and should be protected against itself. People generally object to combines. It has been objected that this clause on combines might be dangerous as a weapon for unscrupulous politicians to deal with. There should be no difficulty in surrounding it with proper safe-guards.

In his speech Mr. Fielding said that the Government

had not so far decided the question of an export duty on saw-logs and pulp wood. He admitted that there was a very strong desire in the country in favour of such a measure and it might be dealt with later on in the session. From this it is very probable that this popular measure will be introduced, and if it should he it will meet with little opposition, if any.

THE INFLUENCE OF COMBINES.

The Canadian Government are to be commended for introducing the clause in the new tariff intended to prevent the formation of such combines in trade as would be against the interests of the people at large. One has only to observe what is going on across the boundary line to be able to judge of the extent to which this system of combines and trusts has grown. They appear to be all powerful and they attempt to control legislation both State and National. The findings of all bodies like the Lexow Committee are nullified almost entirely and finally over-ridden by the legislatures at the behest of their masters-the trusts and combines. A striking example of this occurred a few days ago in Albany. The people of New York have been striving all the winter to have a bill passed to make the price of gas not more than \$1.00 per thousand feet instead of \$1.20. The people were in earnest and the efforts of the Combined Gas Co's. of New York tried to stifle the bill at the outset but the feeling against them was so strong they had to temporise. The dollar gas bill passed the House and went to the Senate where the friends of the Gas Co's, met it by a bill providing for a gradual reduction of five cents per thousand each year until the dollar rate was reached. This bill passed and was sent to the House for its approval. It was there rejected and at the morning sitting of the House the former dollar gas bill was again adopted by a vote of 76 to 54 and the Senate bill was supposed to be out of the way. However, during the recess the agents of the combined companies and trusts were set actively to work and with such effect that at the afternoon session of the House. to the disgust of the right thinking members, the matter was reconsidered by a vote of 72 to 62, the dollar bill was killed and the five cent graduated Bill was passed so the lobby and combines won.

During the discussion the reports say that those members who changed their minds so quickly were openly charged with doing so from corrupt motives, and their names are printed in large letters in the New York papers and held up to the scorn of the people. Such things are not edifying to read, even if they occur in other countries than our own. They go, however, to show the danger to the people from those powerful overshadowing influences that have so suddenly grown up in the United States. The Ottawa Government are entitled to praise for taking steps to prevent such a similar state of things taking root in Canada.

. —Tononto distillers have put up the price of case whiskey 25 per cent on a case of two gallons.

THE DUTY ON RICE.

We find it difficult to believe that the change in the rice duties has been arrived at otherwise than under a misapprehension of the facts on the part of the Government, and if such should turn out to be the case, it is scarcely needful to suggest that a rearrangement of duties would be in order. In the New Tariff "cleaned" rice remains at the same duty as previously, i.e. 14c per pound, whilst "uncleaned" or "paddy" rice is increased from 30c to 75c per 100 lbs. or twoand-a-half times (equal to 250 per cent) what it was formerly.

It seems certain that such a schedule will completely demolish this industry in Canada, for upon examination into the facts it would appear that every vestige of protection has been removed.

In our issue of 29th May last, in dealing at length with the Rice Question we were able to shew that it took 5 lbs of Rough Rice or Paddy to make 3 lbs. of Cleaned. Working it out on this basis,

5 lbs. of uncleaned or paddy rice will pay ³ / ₄ c per lb	3.75
Its equivalent, namely 3 lbs. of <i>uncleaned</i> will pay 14c	
per pound	3.75

Margin..... 0

This is still further reduced by the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent preferential clause on foreign milled rice, making an absolute apparent advantage given to the latter. In other words for the 100 lbs. of cleaned rice sent to Canada by the foreign miller, less duty is paid than for an equivalent number of pounds of "uncleaned" if brought in by the Canadian miller, thus rendering his carrying on the business in this country, impossible. Indeed the German and other nations may well thank us for giving them a preference of about 8 per cent over our own rice millers.

It. therefore, does not seem to be a question of insufficient protection or even no protection, but absolutely a protection of rice millers (German, Japanese, and Chinese) as against the Canadian. Surely, taking account of the Premier's solemn assurances that no injustice would be done even to manufacturers, and that all would receive consideration, a mistake has been made here. We are told that Providence watches over the fall of "the sparrow;" is not our Goverment a paternal one? "Throwing a number of industrious people belonging to these mills out of employment is scarcely the way to encourage immigration, or, what amounts to the same thing, discourage emigration, or to better the positions of the population we have.

For corroboration of the statement that 5 pounds paddy equal 3 lbs. *cleaned vide*. A standard authority,—H. A. Alford Nichols, F.T.D., in his work entitled "A text-book on tropical agriculture," who says that the proportion of clean rice to paddy is from one-half to two-thirds.

AN IMPERIAL EXAMPLE.

Mr. Seward in one of his despatches to Mr. Adams during the Civil War in the United States, speaks of Great Britain as having in recent times changed "character and purpose." In his view, she has become a power for production rather than a power for destruction. She is committed, it seems to us, to a policy of industry, not of ambition; a policy of peace not of war. One has only to compare her present domestic condition with that of any former period to see that this new career which she has entered upon is as wise as it is humane and beneficial. This policy is at the bottom of much that appears to many persons so unaccountable in her present day attitude towards the nations. Our rulers are evidently not insensible to this worthy example.

OUR TARIFF FROM A DISTANCE.

The New York papers have published lengthy and fairly digested reports of the changes in the new Canadian tariff. When dealing with the subject editorially it does not give some of them much concern. On the whole, some of them think, it will benefit United States interests,-that it is no retaliation for the Dingley Bill and that the rebate of duty on British goods will not hurt the manufacturers of the United States to any extent. On the contrary the steel, iron and machinery imported into Canada will, under the new tariff, be more largely imported from the United States than before, under the old tariff. The same with many other lines. The New York Tribune is doubtful, however, if they will be able to compete with England in textile fabrics if the preferential rates are maintained. If it is found that the double tariff works injuriously to the interests of the manufacturers of the United States, then the comforting threat is held out that the bonding system through their country into Canada may possibly be considered and abolished.

GROCERIES.

Grocers in city and country are pretty well loaded with sugar, tea and coffee, and transactions will be light for a while. The tariff reduces sugar about $\frac{1}{3}c$ per lb., but refiners make no reduction yet. German sugar is worth only \$3.60 per 100 lbs. laid down here. The U.S. government, in addition to the countervailing impost of 40 per cent and $12\frac{1}{3}$ per cent (to offset the bounty) charges a further duty of $12\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. This treatment of the bounty is a lesson our government has not thought well to take to heart.

-Eckhart's wholesale grocery store, Toronto, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Well insured.

BUSINESS VICISSITUDES.

The failure of James A. Cantlie & Co., the long-established wholesale woollen and cotton agents of this city, who assigned to the Bank of Montreal on Wednesday, is a matter of widespread regret. The serious defalcations of a trusted official, extended over a number of years, amounting in all to a very considerable sum, explains in large part the difficulties of the firm, and it is feared that the estate will turn out poorly. The liabilities are about \$200,000 ; the assets will depend largely on the way engagements are met by the Canadian mills whose goods the firm handled. With one or two exceptions these cotton and woollen mills constitute the creditors. Customers' paper held by the bank amounts to \$50,000 secured. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cantlie will be enabled to make some arrangement with his creditors, and that he will be fortunate in recovering lost ground and again achieving substantial success. The trade losses of the firm did not reach over 11/2 per cent. They were made chiefly through the mills.

After a checkered career of eight years, Hogarth Bros., general store, Mattawa, Ont., have assigned with liabilities of several thousand dollars. From the first they have been mainly in the hands of one or two Montreal houses, and their credit apart from them has not been strong. Since a previous assignment early in their career the business has been carried on in the name of Jane Hogarth as no settlement could be made at the time. The stock was sold, but bought back again by the assistance of a friend.

The creditors of S. Harris & Co., wholesale furriers, Montreal, will meet to day, 30th April, when a statement of the firm's affairs will be submitted. It is expected that an offer of settlement will be made. The creditors are chiefly in Great Britain. Little local liability save to the bank. It will be remembered that this is the Mr: Harris who instituted an action for damages against the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE for \$50,000 and \$10,000 incidental damages, which action was dismissed about three weeks ago by Hon. Mr Justice Ouimet. It is not meet that every nice event should bear its comment.

Mrs. D. Rea, who has been engaged in the book-binders' supplies business in this city under the style of David Rea & Co.,

has assigned to the court on demand of A. R. Clark & Co., with liabilities of \$10,839. The principal creditors are : Bank, indirect, \$3,808; Vereinigten Shustof Fab, Fulda, Germany, \$580; Geo. Dudley, Son & Co., West Winstead, Conn., \$478; J. A. Dutilleur & Co., Paris, France, \$378; Ritchie & Easen, Manchester, \$319; Winterbottam Book Cloth Co., \$236; Jas. S. Stocks & Co., Leeds, Eng., \$714; Louis Dyinge & Co., New York, \$273; Smith & Molsmith, Coventry, Eng., \$263; A. R. Clark & Co., Toronto, \$287; Pulman, Ltd., London, Eng., \$425; Samuel Coulson, Montreal, \$225; Jas. Morgan, \$500; E. E. Pease, \$500; C. L. Shorey, \$500; Dr McEachern, \$500.

With liabilities of about \$60,000, JR. Gemmell & Son, woollen manufacturers, Porth, Ont., have assigned, having been in difficulties for some time. The assets amount to about \$40,000, of which \$9,000 represents stock, the balance, real estate. In common with several other woollen mills the firm has been losing money for some time past though at one time the business was well established and in good shape. The firm has not been unaffected by the difficulties of a large Montreal commission house with which they had close connection.

John Muldrew & Co., wholesale woollens, Toronto, have effected a second compromise with their creditors, the assets having proved unequal for the 75 cents in the dollar which they agreed to pay on their liabilities of \$50,000 last October. The payment made on the first offer is to rank on the second. The Mount-Stephen Woollen Syndicate and the bank are the chief creditors.

Correspondence.

CREDIT INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal.

GENTLEMEN,-The writer has read carefully the voluminous comments on credit insurance. Surely the JOHNAL OF COM-MERCE by vilifying and kicking at failed companies, will not enlighten its readers. (Why have so many made a failure in this line of underwriting ?)

Examination of statistics shows the writer that nearly all the failed companies paid out for losses more than their total pre-mium income. The JOURNAL would have its readers believe that every claimant is "dubbed a rascal." Adjusters of most all companies are considered among that class, "rascals." Vice-versa, credit insurance.

versa, credit insurance. Montion has been made and names given of a number of large merchants who would not carry credit insurance. The writer has a thorough knowledge of the cause. "Sour grapes." As one of the pioneers in credit insurance underwriting, I would ad-vise the JOURNAL, that in Philadelphia alone, there are credit insurance contracts to day found among the largest and oldest morcantile houses and the most consorvative, notwithstanding many of them have been in the "pit falls." There are also a number of attorneys in this city who have diagnosed its contract and did not exhaust one week to do it. Very little comments have heen passed by insurance iournals

Very little comments have been passed by insurance journals on the morits or demerits of credit insurance. Further exami-nation of our financial record shows that in 1893, 42 trust com-panies and banks failed; some 29 insurance companies. Notwith-standing all this, millions are being deposited in all kinds of banks for a supersonance of the solution of the solu banks and I fail to find any commonts passed, as those given in your JOURNAL. Of course the reader takes for granted that there must be some prejudice in it and is compelled to discount Yours truly, it.

GEO. C.	MAGARGAL,
	Insurance.

833 Walnut St., Philadelphia, April 20th, '97.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

The points in which the new Liberal Tariff differs from its predecessor are as follows :

LIQUORS.

	Old Duty
Alcohol, spirits of wine, gin of all	
kinds, n.e.s., rum, whiskey, and	
all alcoholic liquors, n.o.p., fusel	
oil, potato spirit, me thyl alcohol,	
etc., brandy, and liquors of all	
kinds, n.e.s., alcoholic bitters or	• •
bovorages	\$2.25 per gal
Spirits mixed with anodynes elixirs	Por Bur

Spirits mixed with anody nessentiars essences, medicines, or medicinal wines, spiritous fruit essences, n.c.s......\$2.25 per gal & 30 p.c. \$2.40 per gal. & 30 p.c. Alcoholic perfumes, bay rum, cologne, toilet preparations con-taining spirits, when in bottles con-

New Duty

\$2.40 per gal

When containing more than 4 oz.	· · ·
each\$2,25 per gal & 40 p.c \$2.40 per	gal & 40 p.c.
Nitrous ether, sweet spirits, etc \$2.25 per gal & 40 p.c \$2.40 per	r gal & 30 p.c.
Vermouth and ginger wine of not more than 36 p.c. and 26 p.c. re-	
spectively of proof spirits 80c per gal	90c per gal
If more than these percentages of spirits	\$2.40 "
Medicated wines of not more than 40 p.c. pr. spirits	
Any liquors imported as wine containing more th	•
spirits shall be rated as unenumerated spirits.	
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. Paraffine wax candles (new item)	30 per cent
Cornmeal—incl. duty on brl 40c per brl.	25c per brl.
Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy 3-10c per lb. Wheat 15c per bush	¾c per lb. 12c " bush.
Wheat flour, incl. duty on brl 75c per brl.	60c per brl.
BOOKS AND PAPERS.	
Books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc. 6c per lb. Advertising calendars and almanacs	20 p.c. ad v.
chromos, etc.,	20 "
Labels, lickets, posters, etc. 15 """ Printed music—sheets or bound 10c per lb.	20 " 25 "
Paintings, prints, engravings, etc "	20 "
Newspapers—partly printed, to be completed and published in Can-	
ada	20 " 25 "
CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS. Acid, acetic, crude and pyrolige-	
neous crude varied	25 p.c. ad v 25 "
Acid, sulphuric	25 "
Sulphuric, ether and chloroform 5c " Patent medicines, liquid 50 p.c. ad v.	25 " 35 "
Paraffine wax 2c per lb	30 " ·
Illum. oils, from petroleum, &c., over 30c per gal new item	25 "
Ditto—costing under 25c per gal "	, 5c per gal.
Crude petroleum, fuel and gas oils (other than naptha, benzine or	
easoline) for other than oil re-	2½ c per gal
finers 3c per gal. Oils, coal and kerosene 6c "	bc "
EARTHENWARE.	•
Baths, tubs, and washstands of earth-	
enware, stone, coment, or clay, and all manufacturers of coment	·
or clay, n.o.p., and coments, n.o.p. new item Cement, Portland, and hydraulic or	30 p.c. ad v
water lime in bags, brls. or casks	•
(duty incl. package weight) 40c per brl.	12½ c p 100 lbs.
Plaster of Paris or gypsum 40c per 300 lbs. Grindstones, unmounted, not less	
than 12 in. diameter	1 20 p.c. ad v
_ polished 30 p.c. ad v	85 ""
Roofing slate	25 " "
Glass, stained, &c 25 p.c ad v.	30 p. c. ad v.
Glass, plate, not bevelled, n.e.s. 8c per sq. ft. Glass, plate bevelled in sheets or	30 " "
panes, n.o.p " " Glass, silvered bevelled or not,	35 " "
framed or not 271/2 & 321/2 p.c.	
German looking-glass thin plate 17½ p. c.	20 " "
LEATHER AND RUBBER.	(
Dongola, cordovan, calf and other upper leather, and	
all leather further finished	
than tanned, n.e.s., harness and scrap leather and	
chamois skins 15 & 17½ p.c. ad v. Japanned, patent and moroc	17½ p.c. ad v
co leather 221/2 " "	25 " "
Leather board, leatheroid and manufactures thereof 20 ""	25 ""
METALS.	
Iron or steel, scrap, wrought or refuse \$4 per tor	
Pig iron, kentledge, and scraps \$4 " Iron or steel ingots, blooms and slabs,	\$2.50 "
puddled bars &c\$5 "	\$4 **
Rolled iron or steel angles, not punched or drilled less than 35 lbs. per lin.	
yard 12¼ p.c. Rolled iron or steel angles n.e.s. and	\$7- "
flat eye bar blanks, not punched or	on 15 n e ed v

taining not more than 4 oz. each 50 p.c.

drilled \$10 per ton 15 p.c. ad Bar iron or steel, rolled or hammered,

flats and rolled iron or steel hoops, bands, scroll, or strips, 8 in. or less in width No. 16 gauge and thicker, n.e.s \$10 per ton	57 per	ton
Universal mill or rolled edge bridge plates of steel when imported by		
bridge manufacturers 12½ p.c. Rolled iron or steel plates not less than		
30 in. wide or 1/4 in. thick n.o.p 121/2 p.c. Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates and	4	
skelp iron or steel, n.e.s	57 per	ton
in grooves, when imported by manu-	5 p. c.	v he
	5 p. c.	
scrolls, &c., of any size, value exceed	15	
Railway fish plates and tin plates \$10 "	15 \$8 per	
	30 p.c.	
Stoves, stove plates, smoothing irons 271/2 p. c.	25 25	66 66
Springs, axles, axle bars and blanks of iron or steel for railways \$20 per ton	35	"
Springs, axles, axle bars and blanks, of iron or steel, incl. cart or waggon		
skeins or boxes, n.e.s 1c per lb. & 20 p.c	30 \$8 per	" ton
Wrought fron or steel boiler tubes, incl. flues & tubes for marine boilers 7½ p.c. ad v		ad v
Wrought iron or steel tubing, 2 in. or	35	"
Other wrought iron or steel pipe or	•	-16
Composition nails and spikes and	30	"
Iron or steel shoe tacks and ordinary	15	
cut tacks, brads, sprigs, shoe nails, double pointed tacks, and other iron		
	35	16
or not, incl. tag, machine, and other	35	"
Barbed and other fencing wire ¾c per lb Note: After Jan. 1st 1898 fencing wire and all	15 article	44 28
used in in its manufacture will be free. Buckthorn, and strip fencing of iron		
or steel	28 p.c	ad v
cotton or other material incl. cable	95	·· ·
Wire of all metals and kinds, u.o.p item varied	25 20	"
Wire cloth or wove wire, or netting of iron, or other metal	80	"
Lead, old, scrap, pig, and block 40c per 100 lbs. 5 Lead in bars and sheets 60c per 100 lbs.	20 20	"
Lead pipe, shot and bullets 4-10c per 100 lbs. & 25 p.c.	35	"
rivets, bolts, nut and bolt		
blanks n.e.s 1c per lb. & 25 p.c. Builders', cabinet-makers', harness	35	"
makers' and carriage hardware, incl. butts, hinges, locks, curry-combs,		
horse boots, harness and sadlery n.e.s	30	"
Skates, all kinds, and parts 10c per p'r. & 30 p.c. Carvers, knives & forks of steel, butch	35	4C
er & table steels, knives, razors, manicure files, scissors, shears, clip-		,
pers and all like cutlery plated or not n.o.p. If imported in cases or		
cabinets these are dutiable at same	20	"
rate	30 30	"
Adzes, cleavers, hatchets, saws, wed- ges, sledges, hammers, crowbars,		
cant-dogs, track tools, picks, mat- tocks, vises, tools of all kinds 35 p.c.	80	"
Axes, scythes, sickles, hay knives, hoes, rakes, forks, snaths, farm rol-		
lers, and other agricultural imple- ments n.e.s	25	16
Shovels & spades, iron or ateel, n.e.s., & lawn mowers	3 5 .	"
Electric light carbons and carbon points all kinds—n.e.s	85	16
Carbons over 6 in. circumference Lamp, side & head lights, lanterns,	15	"
fixtures, metal parts thereof, tins		
burners, collars, galleries, shades, & shadeholders	30 `	• 66
Clothes wringers and parts 25c each & 20 p.c. Buckles of iron, steel, brass or copper,	35	"
all kinds, n.o.p., not jewellery	-00	44.1
Firearms, cartridge cases, cartridges,	80	

n.o.p.; bayonets, swords, fencing iron or steel hollowware, plain black tinned or coated, & nickel & alumin-um household hollowware-n.e.s... 35 p.c. ad v -90 Steam engines, boilers, derricks, cranes, farm waggons, & all machinery, sta-tionary or portable, and parts thereof, wholly or in part of iron, steel, or Model board or shaves, plough plates, land sides and other plares for agri-cultural implements from rolled steel 271/2 p.c. ad v 25 or in part iron or steel, wholly or partly manufactured...... Buggies, carriages, n.e.s., cutters, children's carriages or sleds & finish-ed parts thereof n.o.p..... 27½ p.c. 30 \$5 & 25 p.c. 35 MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD, CANE, CORKS, &C. Cane, reed or rattan, split or other- vise manufactured, n.o.p.
 Lumber & timber, sawed boards, planks, etc., planed or dressed edges jointed or grooved......
 Veneers of wood not over three thirty encoded or group thick 17½ p.c. 15 p.c. ad y 2520 10 thirty-seconds of an inch thick. 5 & 10Mouldings of wood, plain or gilded Fishing rods, walking sticks, all kinds n.o.p.... 25 20 30 25 & 30Show cases, all kinds, & metal 85 works..... JEWELLERY AND MATERIAL THEREFOR, ETC. Watch cases 35 p.c. 80 p.c. ad v Waten cases Jewellery, hat & hair pins. buckles, &c. n.o.p., and all manefactures of gold and si lver, n.e.s...... 25 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Pianofortes, organs all TEXTILES, HATS, FURS. Cotton batts, batting & sheet wadding, cot-ton warps & yarn, dyed or not...... Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed or colored, 221/2 p.c. 25 p.c. ad v Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed or colored, n.o.p.....
Damask or stair linen, diaper, napkins, doylies, towels, tray & tablecloths, sheet-ing, blankets & quilts, &c., n.o.p.....
Embroideries, laces, braids, fringes, cords, elastic round or flat garters, elastic tassels & bracelets, n.o.p., braids & other manu-factures of hair, n.e.s., handkerchiefs, lace collars, &c.; lace nets, nettings of cotton, linen or other material; shams, curtains, belts of all kinds, n.o.p., corset linen silks, cotton clothing, bed coverings. 30 25-30 linen silks, cotton clothing, bed coverings, &c., n.o.p..... Jeans, sateens & coutils.... 80 35 " 80 Collars and cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid { collars 24c per doz. & 25 p.c. } on cuffs 4c per pair & 25 p.c. Shirts of any material, blouses & shirt -35 waists,..... item varied Velvets, velveteens, plush fabrics, manu-factures of silk, ribbons..... item varied, no lower 35 30 p.c 35 Cotton sewing thread in hanks, three & six 6 15 cord. 121% Sewing & embroidery silk and silk twist. Manufactures of hemp, flax, or jute n.e.s, Hemp linen, jute, or cotton bags or 25 20 p:c 25 20 sacks Pressed felt, all kinds, not filled or covered with any woven fabric.. 17% p.c 20 ered with any woven labric.......
Cloths, not rubbered or made waterproof, of wool, cotton; union silk, or ramie, 60 in. or over in width, weighing, not over 7 oz to sq. yd. imported for mackintosh clothing......
Oiled silk and cloth and tape or other textile rubbered flocked or coated, p.o.p. 12½ p.c. 15 30 25

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諸法がたちょう

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Yarns, worsted or hair, 20c per lb. and under 5c per lb. & 20 p.c.	15	64 [°]
Fabrics, ready-made clothing of wool or		
worsted, &c., n.e.s., blankets & flan-		•
nels, cloths, doe-skins, cashmeres,		
tweeds, coatings, felt cloth, (5c per lb & 25 p.c		e
tweeds, coatings, felt cloth, { 5c per lb & 25 p.c n.e.s. 30 p.c	35	**
Door or carriage mats, n.e.s	35	66
Turkish and other rugs & carpets n.e.s. 30 "	35	- 66
Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats,		,
cloaks and other manufactures of fur		
cloaks, and other manufactures of fur, n.o.p	30	44
-	50	
CTAIDDIES.		

SUNDRIES

Boiler, steam engines and other ship

**

20 " 5

..... 12½ p.c. 10 " sisal

Note. After 1st Jan. 1898 binder twine will be free and all articles used in its manufacture. SUGARS AND SYRUPS.

Sugar above 16 Dutch standard in colour and all refined sugars..... 1 14-100c per lb. 1c per lb Glucose or grape sugar, glucose and

corn syrups..... Sugar candy brown or white, confec-%c per lb 11/ac per lb

tionery, sweetened gums, candied peel, pop corn...... ½c per lb & 35 p.c 35 p.c. ad v

TOBACCO.

Cigars and cigarettes (weight of

THE FREE LIST.

The principal additions to the free list are : Acids for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes

not provided for. Typewriters' tablets with movable fixtures, and musical instruments imported by and for schools for the blind.

ments imported by and for schools for the blind. Lifeboats and life saving apparatus imported by societies. Coins, cabinets of, collections of medals, &c., postage stamps, gold and silver coins—oxcept United Statessilver coin—coins and metallic articles and cups bestowed as prizes. Hemp paper, made on fourdrinior machines and calendered between 06 and 008 in. thick for manufacture of shot, shells, &c., and felt board for gun wads when imported by manufacturers of shot, cartridges, etc. Wooden shovel handles. Tubes, coiled iron, under 1½ in. diameter, angle iron, iron tub-ing &c., cut to lengths for bedsteads, when imported by manu-facturers of iron or brass bedsteads.

facturors of iron or brass bedsteads.

Yarn spun from the hair of alpaca or angora goat when m-ported by braid manufacturers.

Rolled round iron or steel wire rods in the coil under $\frac{3}{23}$ in.

diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers. Lastings, mohair cloth, etc., for covering buttons, when im-ported by button manufacturers.

Surgical and dontal instruments and surgical needles. Tagging metal, plain, Japanned, or crated, in coils, not over 1% in. wide, when imported by shoe and corset laces manufacturers.

Mining smelting or refining machinery, and all materials for making such machinery in Canada. Oleo, stearine, and degras when imported by manufacturers of

leather and binder twine.

Stercotypes, electrotypes, and celluloid of books, and bases and matrices and copper shells for same.

PROHIBITED GOODS.

Among the prohibited goods are reprints of British and Cana-dian copyright works; oleomargine, butterine, or other butter substitute ; adulterated tea ; and goods the produce of prison labour.

THE SPECIAL TARIFF

In Schedule D of the general tariff is set forth a reciprocal or special tariff which provides for a rebate of one-eighth of the duty for the present and one-fourth of the duty after July 1st, 1898, on all goods coming from countries which admit the pro-ducts of Canada on terms which are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff.

THE CLAUSE AGAINST TRUSTS.

Should any trust or combination be formed by manufacturers to enhance the price of any article of commerce, and the duty

imposed on a like article facilitates the operations of the trust or combination the Governor-in-Council shall place such article on the free list or reduce the duty so as to permit of competition. THE IRON AND STEEL BOUNTY.

Steel ingots-50 p.c. of weight consisting of pig iron made in Canada, \$\$ per ton bounty. Puddled iron bars-of pig iron made in Canada, \$3 per ton. Pig iron manufactured from ore-\$3 per ton on proportion produced from Canadian, and \$2 per ton on proportion produced from foreign ore.

These bounties are applicable until 23rd April, 1902, and are payable only on articles for consumption in Canada.

EXCISE DUTIES.

Spirits-when material used consists of 90 p.c. of raw or unmalted grain \$1.90 per gal. Spirits-when manufactured exclusively from malted barley in

bond, having pald no duty or excise; or when manufactured from raw or unmalted grain with malted barley on which no duty or excise has been paid, \$1.92 per gal. Spirits—when manufactured exclusively from molasses, syrup,

sugar, or other saccharine matter having paid no duty or excise

\$1.93 per gal. Vinegar—manufactured wholly or in part from bonded spirits 4 c per gal.

Acetic acid produced by the destructive distillation of wood,

Active achi produced by the destructive distingtion of wood, 4c per gal. Note: When used in the mechanical arts acetic acid may be exempted wholly or in part from excise duty. A license fee of \$50 per annum must be paid by acetic acid manufacturers. Cigarettes, of domestic or foreign tobacco, weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; (old rate, \$1.50 per 1,000), weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000, \$8 per 1,000; (old rate \$6 per 1,000). Foreign raw leaf tobacco unstammed, taken, out of warehouse

Foreign raw leaf tobacco unstemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any clgar or tobacco manufactury 14c per lb.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended April 28, 1897,

WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

April 22.

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Montreal—A. McIntyre vs M. O. Bourgeois, \$225; A. Campbell vs J. E. Deslauriers et al, \$899; N. B. Corbeau vs A. Gamelin, \$238; F. X. Roy vs O. Goulet, \$175 J. T. Gravel vs F. Gougeon, \$328; C. Rosenberg vs H. Heller, \$170; J. Ethier esql. vs T. Labelle, \$1,500; F. Briere vs C. Lachapelle, \$200; T. Bleau vs N. Massy, \$5,000; J. A. Gillespie et al. vs L Boby \$1888 vs J. Rohr, \$1,868.J. R. Tartre vs M. Auge.....

April 23.

Montreal-Standard Life Assee. Co. vs J. Baxter, \$193; W. R. Darling et al vs Dme. Z. Dufort et vir, \$510; G. Heintz-man & Co. vs A. Hurteau et al, \$257; T. Belanger vs F. A. Labelle, \$10,000; Rathbun Co. vs J. B. Laplante, \$555; H. Beaudry vs S. Lusher, \$200; A. Labelle vs D. Parker, \$241; Banque D'Hochelaga vs P. T. Peterson, \$247; M. Slabotski vs J. L. Simon, \$200; E. Woodward vs J. Snow-don, \$1,050; R. Profontaine vs T. J. Sullivan, \$2,510.

April 26

\$772

Westmount---C. Woodward vs Jas. Snowdon..... 1,050 April 28.

Montreal-Town of St. Louis vs Park & Island Ry. Co., \$50,050 WRITS ISSUED, ONT.

April 22,

(dmgs), \$8,000.

April 23.

497

A. B. Powell et al, \$781.

Markham Tp—S. Peck vs H. P. Crosby et al..... Norwich—H. Allen vs S. Allen..... St. Thomas—D. H. Gooding vs G. W. Wilcox.... 546 8.000 1,576

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 TorontoWatson, Smoke & Masten vs Block & Co., \$353; S. Simonsky vs H. Ginsberg, \$368; J. A. Mills vs And. Tilley, \$870; Ella Beatty vs Wilkins Bros., \$327. Woodstock-A. McEwen vs C. H. Gerbig et al
Woodstock—A. McEwen vs C. H. Gerbig et al 927
- Helen Wilcox vs D. H. & Jennie Gooding
Detroit—The Queen vs J. T. Hurst et al
April 26. Artemesia Tp-W. McCarty vs J. E. Hogarth
Edwardsburgh—Merchants Bank of Can vs S. F. Webb 535 Elmira—J. Dunke vs Wm. Wm. Wadsmuth
Kingston Tp-Ont. Building & S. Socy, vs Jno. Redden. 4379
London Tp-London Loan Co. vs Jas. McGregor 1,781
Napanee-G. F. Ruttan vs P. W. Dafoe
Osgoode-Merchants Bank of Can. vs Hugh Cleland 1,152
Ottawa—A. Masson vs J. A. Corry & J. Erratt 1,449
Perth—Calvert, Wilson, Dwyer & Co. vs R. Gemmell & Son, \$1,451.
St. CatharinesN. & A. Dymont vs Geo. Wilson 3,463 Smiths Falls-J. A. McLaren vs Peter McKenzie 1,787
Toronto-Elzth. M. Matthews vs Douglas Bros., \$1,766; Cos- grave Brew. Co. vs Chas. Heber et al, \$533.
WRITS ISSUED, MANITOBA & N. W. T.
April 26.
Calgary—Lougheed & Ewart vs J. & S. Parlsh 807 Cypress River—Goold Bicycle Co. vs J. A. Herron 446
Regina - McLean, Rogers & Co. vs Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, \$1,449.
Winnipeg-Canada P. L. & S. Co. vs Archd. Wright et al 46,565
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. April 22.
Montreal-F. Perren et al agt W. G. Brown, \$2,186; D. Legault agt Dmc. Lucie Lallemande et al, \$420.
April 23.
Montreal-C. Rindermann agt H. J. Ganivoort, \$852; A. Faust agt Geo. Hickok, \$199.
Shipton—Trust & Loan Co. of Canada agt S. Peloquin et al, \$509.
Westmount-Hon J. Haggart agt D. G. McBean et al. 500 April 26.
ThetfordR. N. Arkley agt School Commissioners 416
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO:
April 22,
Artomesia TpR. Taylor agt Wm. Taylor
Hensall—W. R. Brock & Co. agt J. Bonthron
Toronto-Farmers L. & S. Co. agt Abner Nelson, \$5,228; A.
Sampson agt Jas. Randall, \$1,438; Trusts Corpn. agt Wm. Windeler et al, \$875.
Woodstock-D. A. Boyle agt Chas. Boyle 11,200 Beaty & Hamilton agt C. W. Goodwin 3,894
April 23.
Chatham-London Drug Co. agt A. Denhardt 434
Lindsay-J. McDonald agt O'Neil & Simpson
St. Joachim-R. C. Struthers & Co. agt J. D. A. Dezeil. 321
Toronto-A. S. Compain agt H. L. Dunn, \$361; G. Carter agt
T. J. Godward, \$517. Sarah Patterson et al agt Supreme Legion Select
Knights of Canada, \$1,950.
BeamsvilleWm. & W. F. Tallman to W. Southam 1,500 Chatham-F. E. Baxter to E. L. Mott

Financial.

· Thursday Ev'g, April 20th, 1897.

While there has been a fair amount of trading on 'Change this week, fluctuations with one or two exceptions were not very important. The exceptions included the cotton stocks, which for some time previously had not been very active. The new tariff, however, was 'considered to be so favorable to the Canadian mills that there was a brisk demand for the stocks, and in consequence prices went up ten or twelve per cent. Canadian Pacific has also had a much better week, due presumably to the preferential trade clause of the new tariff which started a small boom in the stock in London, which was very soon reflected

here. The other stocks on the miscellaneous list, while not especially affected by the tariff, have been very firm all week, with a fair amount of trading. Toronto Railway keeps steady, owing to the claimed increased prospects of the Sunday car by-law passing the people next week. The money market is still easy, with the nominal rate for call loans still 4 per cent. News from outside markets has been fairly encouraging, considering all the circumstances, and Canadian stocks in London have held firm. Exchange rates locally are quoted as follows : - Between banks, New York funds, 1-16 to 1-10 premium ; sixties, 93% to 91/2; demand, 9 11-16 to 9 13-16; and cables, 9 13-16 to 9%. Counter rates are as follows : New York funds, 3-16 to ¼ premium; sixties, 9% to 9%; demand, 934 to 9%, and cables 9% to 10. Appended is the usual comparative table compiled by C. Meredith & Co.:

April 26. Verner-Kirkmood & McKinnon agt E. A. M. Paradis... 521 Wallaceburg-Hamilton Prov. & Loan Scy: agt Jno. & Maggie McGregor, \$605. JUDGMENTS RENDERED, MANITOBA & N.W.T. April 26. Calgary-Bank of Hamilton agt W. H. Hillas \$ 570 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, NOVA SCOTIA. April 26. Barton, St. Mary's—J. S. McNeil, general store, for. 1,355 Berwick—H. A. Cornwall, general store, &c., for 438 Truro—A. R. Fulton & Co., agrl. implts. &c., for \$1,605 & 1,894 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.B. April 26. 1911 1 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, P.E.I. April 26. Tignish-J. A. Brennan, shoes, for 458 CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. April 22. \$1,833. April 26. April Baden—Wm. Witt to Therese Kuntz et al. Barrie—Patk. McAvoy to T. McAvoy. Brockville—J. C. Bann to J. Mullen.... Pembroke—J. & S. Jones to Mary E. Dunlop.... Picton—O. B. Fralick to J. A. Clapp. Toronto—G. W. Muller to O. E. Brener... Toronto Junc—C. A. Kelly & wife to O'Keefe Brow. Co. Watford—H. O. & Fanny Baker to Lambton L. & I. Co. 1,200 600 4.500 741 1.530 2,193 4.311648 CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N.W.T. April 26. Keewatin-L. Clifford to Bank of Ottawa..... 2.000BILLS OF SALE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. April 26. Ingersoll-D. G. Frothbrestone, assignee to Mary McCrossie

April 26. Berwick-Jos. Andrews, general store, for 2,55

BANKS,	Shares	Highes	Lowest	Avera Last Y
Montreal	-84	288		222 1/2
Commerce	183	12834	126	13216
Merchants	44	175	170%	
Ontario	18	8334	8314	56
Toronto	20	229 ີ	229	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Cable	1125	1681/2	1661	159%
Can. Pacific	75	$52\frac{3}{4}$	52	601%
Gas	354	184 1/2	1821/2	1871/2
Mt.St.Ry.xd&rts.	5465	212	206	
" " cash	871		234	2151/2
Toronto Ry	2249	75	- 78	713
Bell Tel	29	1611/2	1601/2	154
R. & O	183	92	90	89
Telegraph	36	136	186	·
Duluth prfd Duluth com	150	6	51	101/2 -
Duluth com	200	- 8	- 37	4%
Royal Elec	217	1451	145	1121%
Mont. Cot. Co	50	135′		
Dom. Cotton Co.			79.	
Mt. St. Ry. Rts	2700	51 1/2		
Tor, Ry, (Cum,	· · ·			
Sunday cars	100	781/2	781/2	
Cable reg. bds. \$	19900	<u>97</u>	96	
" c'p'n " , \$	21000	9714	96	
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Construction Construction<		-					Rate p. c		Dom. Govt. aft'r ded'ot adv'ne's for Credits. & c.	due to Provincial	the Public, payable on	
1 1	3 4 5	Commerce Dominion Ontario Standard	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000.000	1,000,000 1,500,000 50,000 600,000	12 5 8	807,913 630,934	137.027 24 745 18,176 19,218	127,641 117,726	1,386,139	.3 4 5
Image: Section of the sectio	7 8 9	Traders Hamilton Ottawa Western	$1,000,000 \\ 1,250,000 \\ 1,500,000 \\ 1,000,000 $	700,009 1,257,600 1,500,000 500,099	700,000 1,250, 00 1,500,000 378,°16	85,000 675,000 1 085,600 105,000	8 8 7	665 (60 1 (00,754 1,069,190 245,9(5	21,678 17.681	103 994 127,772 42 952	966,764 2,189,685 953,692 213,062	7 8 9
B) Directions	11 12 13 14 15	Montreal British North America Du Peuple Jacques Cartier	$\begin{array}{c} 12,000,000\\ 4,866,666\\ 1,200,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12:00,000\\ 4,866,656\\ 1,200,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000 479,620	1,338,333 235,000 10,000	4 6] 6	4 571.193 1.036,933 21.135 428,439 282,045	3,835 20,225 5,142	162,451 3,121	2,859,526 313,331 208,963	12 13 14
Size James James <thj< td=""><td>20 </td><td>Molscus Merchants Nationale Quoboc</td><td>2,000,000 6,000,000 1,200,000 3,000,000</td><td>2,000,000 6,000,000 1,200,000 2,500,009</td><td>2,000,000 6,000,000 1,200,000 2,500,000</td><td>1,400,000 3,000,000 500,000</td><td>8 8 5 6</td><td>1,409,094 2,581,253 858,287 843,265</td><td>65.788 249.316 5 529 17,720</td><td>4,901 66,499 75,236 93,652</td><td>2,107,612</td><td>16 17 18 19 20</td></thj<>	20	Molscus Merchants Nationale Quoboc	2,000,000 6,000,000 1,200,000 3,000,000	2,000,000 6,000,000 1,200,000 2,500,009	2,000,000 6,000,000 1,200,000 2,500,000	1,400,000 3,000,000 500,000	8 8 5 6	1,409,094 2,581,253 858,287 843,265	65.788 249.316 5 529 17,720	4,901 66,499 75,236 93,652	2,107,612	16 17 18 19 20
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Bit Schemmer 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 5,780		Peoples Union Halifax B. Co Yarmouth	1,500,000 800,000 500,000 500,000 300,000	1,500,000 700,000 500,000 500, 00 300,000	700,000 500,000 500,000 300,000	1 075,000 200,000 205,000 325,000 40,000	7 6 6 7	1,046,576 560,479 342,333 454,813 83,803	106,761 8,054 5,4°1 24,470	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	618,215 317,663 444,415	
B Total, N. B. S89,000 S89,000 <th< td=""><td>32 33 34</td><td>Total, Nova Scotiz New Brunswick People's</td><td><u>500,000</u> 6,380,000 500,000 180,000</td><td>500,000 5,780,000 500,000 180,000</td><td>345,371 5,595,446 500,000 180,000</td><td>108,000 3,483,000 550,000 120,000</td><td><u>6</u> 12</td><td>159.709 3,957,454 495,693</td><td>403,(97 97.238 9.716</td><td>7,855</td><td>72.951 5,181,190 459,850</td><td>32</td></th<>	32 33 34	Total, Nova Scotiz New Brunswick People's	<u>500,000</u> 6,380,000 500,000 180,000	500,000 5,780,000 500,000 180,000	345,371 5,595,446 500,000 180,000	108,000 3,483,000 550,000 120,000	<u>6</u> 12	159.709 3,957,454 495,693	403,(97 97.238 9.716	7,855	72.951 5,181,190 459,850	32
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Instrumes Canada- bits in Can. Canada- bits in Can. Canada- bits in Can. In U. K. 2333 Instrumes Canada- bits in Can. Canada- bits in Can. Canada- to Canada-to to Canada- to Canada-to Canada- to Canada- to Canada-to to Canada-	<u> </u> 		Deposits by the Public.	Loans from	Dep'sit pay on demand aft'r notice	Balances Due other	Balances Due bks. or	Balances Due other	Other		67,456,225	<u> </u>
3 Dominion 23,823 11,799,482 22,833 11,799,482 32,463,741 6 Standard 6,221,823 13,157 1,677 1,679 2,6335 6,621,825 6,621,429 4 6 7 Traders 3,157,365 206,649 200,655 -10,641,816 6,622,529 6 6 10 Westorn -10,107,167 -133,253 206,649 -224,103 10,644,816 9 6,628,259 8 9 93,463,649 -232,635 1,559 150,518 9 9 7 10,044,845 -10,01,718 -11,01,718 -11,01,718 -11,01,718 -11,01,718 -20,655 1,290,081 16,032 97,474,345 -10,01 11 10,01,718 -11,01,71		Liabilities-Continued.		Can. socu'd	by other				Liabilities.	1 C := 1 1141 = =	1	1
					bks in Can.			ш о. д.			[
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50 Moleons D'Hochelaga 2,957,904 5,665,243 224,183 377 4,557 13,103 40,013 4,695,014 11,615,945 17 Morehants 7,779,969 11,615,945 17,799 11,615,945 17,799 11,615,945 11,615,945 17,799 19 Quebee 1,692,139 11,615,945 17,799 6,601,616 16,637,637 13,103 40,013 4,645,743 18,337,73 17,799 6,832,738 11,615,945 17,799 7,883,902 2,302 15,637,613 11,615,945 17,799 6,443,443 200 24,9450	23456789	Commerce Dominion Ontario Standard Imporial Tradors Namilton Ottawa Westorn	\$4 970,864 18,007,3:0 8 142,194 2,578,741 3,8°6,761 6,248,412 3,915,332 3,955,465 4,071,985 1,040,763		bks in Can. \$ 39,972 453,025 13,157 206,949 18	\$1,872 11,904 1,371 1,679 3,071	\$21.718 7,675 292	$\begin{array}{c} & & \\ & 478,123\\ & 23,833\\ & 3,496\\ & 164,370\\ \hline & 53,056\\ & 240,759\\ & 324,085\\ & 4,239\\ \end{array}$	2,835 1,668 	10,550,180 22,389,387 11,759,452 5,221 4(9) 6,325,985 10,641,810 4,907,479 7,586,227 6,686,828 1 515,618	······································	345 6789
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Commerce Dominion Ontario Standard Tradors Ilamiiton Ottava Westorn Total, Ontario British North America Du Peuplo British North America Du Peuplo D'Hochelaga Moleons Morchants Nationalo Quebec	$\begin{array}{c} \$ 4 \ 970.864 \\ 18.007 \ 8:0 \\ 8 \ 142.194 \\ 2.578.741 \\ 3.876.761 \\ 6.248.412 \\ 3.955.465 \\ 4.071.985 \\ 1.040.763 \\ \hline 51.497.167 \\ 14.107.596 \\ 2.017.986 \\ 2.017.986 \\ 2.017.986 \\ 2.017.986 \\ 2.017.986 \\ 3.44.174 \\ 2.957.904 \\ 5.665.243 \\ 7.779.069 \\ 1.992.439 \\ 4.544.053 \end{array}$		bki in Can. \$ 39,972 453,025 13,157 206,949 7(13,253 621,323 17,635 234,183 610,811 47,413	\$1,872 11,904 1,371 1,679 3,071 19,897 25,225 626 	292 293 293 293 293 293 293 293 293 293	473,123 473,123 23,833 3,496 164,370 53,056 240,759 324,085 4,239 1,291,961 6,070 13,103 139,867 719,733 9,172 129,621	2,835 1,665 1,665 1,665 11,529 16,032 16,032 4,308 6,027 6,027 8,658 40,013 1,759 2,362	$\begin{matrix} 10,550,180\\ 22,389,387\\ 11,799,452\\ 5,221,4'.9\\ 6,325,985\\ 10,641,810\\ 4,907,479\\ 7,558,0247\\ 6,686,828\\ 1,515,518\\ 47,574,345\\ 42,419,180\\ 9,924,516\\ 43,932,802\\ 43,932$		3456789 10 1121814516173817
30 Farmouth 50,494 31 50,494 31 61,544 31 31 Exchange 430,323 55,475 161,528 534,454 166,651 531 32 Total, Nova Sootia 16,667,557 246,950 7,618 181,528 534,454 71,472 27,257,334 32 33 Poola's 245,950 4,761 534,454 71,472 27,257,334 32 34 St. Stophon's	234567899 1011231415167181992021223	Commerce Dominion Ontario Standard Tradors Hamilton Ottava Westorn Total, Ontario Montreal British North America. Du Peuplo Jacques-Cartier Ville-Marie D'Hochelaga Morchants Nationale Quebec Union St. Joan St. Ijacinthe Eastern Townships	\$4 970,864 18,007,3:0 8,102,194 2,578,741 3,876,761 6,248,412 3,955,465 4,071,985 1,040,763 61,107,596 5,892,559 2,109,596 2,017,986 844,174 2,057,904 5,685,243 7,779,969 1,992,439 4,544,053 3,489,472 183,962 817,800 3,109,075 55,011,628		bki in Can. \$ 39,972 453,025 13,157 206,949 18 713,223 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,325 234,183 610,811 47,413 6,301 	\$1,872 11,904 1,371 1,679 3,071 19,597 25,225 626 377 80,055 7,422 95,424	292 292 292 293 293 293 293 293 293 293	473,123 23,833 3,446 164,370 53,056 240,755 4,239 1,291,961 	2,835 1,668 1,668 11,529 16,032 4,308 6,027 8,658 40,013 1,759 2,362 2,362 995 1,023	$\begin{array}{c} 10,550,180\\ 122,389,387\\ 11,799,452\\ 5,221,429\\ 6,325,986\\ 10,641,810\\ 4,907,479\\ 7,550,247\\ 6,686,823\\ 1,515,518\\ 87,574,345\\ 42,419,180\\ 9,924,516\\ 2,144,839\\ 2,831,643\\ 1,340,325\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 15,037,613\\ 3,833,738\\ 7,883,202\\ 6,648,243\\ 349,950\\ 1,110,653\\ 4,738,8(7)\end{array}$		3456789910 1112184451516171881720212223
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 13 14 15 16 7 18 19 20 1 22 3 24 25 6 27	Commerce Dominion Ontario Standard Imperial Traders Itamilton Ottawa Total, Ontario Total, Ontario Montreal British North America. Du Peuplo Jacques-Cartier Ville-Marie D'Hochelaga Mordants Nationale Quebec Union St. Jean St. Jean St. Jean St. Jean Total, Que Nova Sootia Total, Que Nova Sootia Total, Que Nova Sootia Peoples Union	$\begin{array}{c} \$4\ 970.864\\ \$4\ 970.864\\ \$3.007\ 8:0\\ \$13.007\ 8:0\\ \$142.194\\ \$2.578.741\\ \$.876.761\\ \$.287.412\\ \$.15,332\\ \$.955.465\\ \$.010.763\\ \$.1010.763\\ \$.1010.763\\ \$.1010.763\\ \$.1010.763\\ \$.1010.763\\ \$.1010.763\\ \$.2017.866\\ $2.017.986\\ $2.017.986\\ $2.017.986\\ $2.017.986\\ $2.017.986\\ $2.017.986\\ $2.017.986\\ $2.017.986\\ $2.017.986\\ $2.017.986\\ $2.017.986\\ $3.489.472\\ $183.982\\ $817.800\\ $3.109.075\\ \hline\hline $5.5.511.628\\ $6.778.166\\ $4.784.1018\\ $867.698\\ $1.305.760\\ $1.805.769\\ \hline\hline $1.805.769\\ $1.805.769\\ \hline\hline $1.805.769\\ \hline\hline$		bki in Can. \$ 39,972 453,025 13,157 206,949 7(13,253 621,323 621,323 17,635 234,183 610,811 1,557,667 20,997 81,018 3,911 1,557,667 20,997 81,018 3,911 1,557,667 20,997 81,018 3,911 	\$1,872 11,904 1,371 1,679 3,071 19,897 25,225 626	292 293 293 293 293 293 293 293 293 293	473,123 473,123 23,833 3,496 164,370 53,056 240,759 324,035 4,239 1,291,961 6,070 13,103 139,867 719,733 9,172 9,172 129,621 6,10,166 1,707,737 239,727 178,505	2,835 1,665 1,665 1,663 1,6032 11,529 16,032 4,308 6,027 8,658 40,013 1,759 2,362 995 1,022 60,144 6,277 587 1,952 59,891 823	$\begin{array}{c} 10,550,180\\ 10,550,180\\ 22,389,387\\ 11,799,452\\ 5,221,429\\ 6,352,936\\ 6,352,936\\ 6,41,810\\ 4,907,479\\ 7,553,247\\ 6,645,823\\ 1,515,518\\ 87,574,345\\ 42,419,180\\ 9,924,516\\ 9,924,516\\ 9,924,516\\ 2,146,839\\ 2,833,642\\ 1,340,255\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,736,837\\ 7,883,202\\ 4,736,837\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 8,037,633\\ 6,077,633\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 8,037,7633\\ 2,077,633\\ 6,077,633\\ 5,077,633\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 2,077,633\\ 2,077,633\\ 2,077,633\\ 2,077,633\\ 2,077,633\\ 2,077,633\\ 2,077,633\\ 2,077,633\\ 2,077,633\\ 3,0377,633\\ 4,736,817\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 2,077,633\\ 2,077,633\\ 3,037,633\\ 2,077,633\\ 3,037,632\\ 3,037,632\\ 3,037,632\\ 3,037,632\\ 3,037,632\\ 3,037,632\\ 3,037,632\\ 3,037,632\\ 3,037,632\\ 3$		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 18 4 15 16 7 8 9 10 11 12 18 4 15 16 17 8 17 20 21 223 24 256 267 28
British Col 899,311 1,197 9,732 102,577 404 360.764 6,021,295 360.764 6,021,295 360.764 6,021,295 371 360.764 9,732 102,577 404 360.764 6,021,295 371 360.764 9,732 115,598 371 115,598 371 360.764 6,021,295 381 381 381 381 381 381 381 381 360.764 6,021,295 381 382 360.764 6,021,295 381 382 381 382 383 383 360.764 6,021,295 382 383 360.764 6,021,295 383	234 567 890 11 123 131 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 223 24 25 26 27 8 90 31 32	Commerce Dominion Ontario. Standard Tradors Ilamorial Tradors Ilamiton Ottawa Western Total, Ontario British North America. Du Peuplo Total, America D'Hochelaga Moleons Morchants Nationale Quebec Union St. Joan St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships Total, Que. Nova Sodia Norchants of Ualifax. Peoples Union St. Goun Total, B. Co. Yarmouth Exchange Commorcial, Windsor Total, Nova Scotia. Now Brunswick.	34 970,864 18,007,3:0 8 142,194 2,578,741 3,876,761 6,248,412 3,115,332 3,955,465 4,071,985 1,040,718 51,207,767 14,107,596 2,017,986 2,017,986 2,017,986 2,017,986 2,017,986 844,174 2,957,904 5,692,559 2,017,986 844,174 2,957,904 5,652,243 7,779,969 1,992,439 4,544,053 3,489,472 183,962 817,800 3,109,075 55,511,628 6,778,166 4,778,106 4,778,106 1,892,207 510,494 38,853 430,323 16,667,587 1,319,959		bks in Can. \$ 39,972 453,025 13,157 206,949 18 713,253 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 621,323 610,811 234,183 610,811 47,413 6,301 1,537,667 20,997 81,018 3,911 17,546 70,000 58,473 245,550	\$1,872 11,904 1,371 1,679 3,071 19,897 25,225 626 95,422 7,565 7,618	\$21,718 7,675 292 293 294,635 106,598 106,598 9,326 4,587 26 33,443 153,420 101,002 80,525	473,123 473,123 23,833 3,496 164,370 53,056 240,759 324,085 4,239 1,291,961 6,070 13,103 139,867 719,733 9,172 129,621 610,166 1,707,737 239,727 178,505 116,122 534,454	2,835 1,668 1,668 1,668 1,669 11,529 16,032 4,308 6,027 8,658 40,013 1,759 2,362 995 1,022 60,144 6,277 1,952 59,891 823 59,891 823 1,076 8,61 71,472	$\begin{array}{c} 10,550,180\\ 12,389,387\\ 11,799,452\\ 5,221,429\\ 6,325,936\\ 10,641,810\\ 4,907,479\\ 7,550,247\\ 6,685,823\\ 1,515,518\\ 87,574,345\\ 42,419,180\\ 9,924,516\\ 9,924,516\\ 9,924,516\\ 2,145,839\\ 2,833,642\\ 1,340,325\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,738,837,88\\ 7,883,202\\ 4,738,847\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 8,017,530\\ 2,661,864\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 8,017,530\\ 2,660,839\\ 2,227,201\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 8,017,530\\ 2,660,839\\ 2,227,201\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 8,017,530\\ 2,660,839\\ 2,227,201\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 4,738,817\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 4,738,817\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 4,738,817\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 4,738,817\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 4,738,817\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 4,738,817\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 4,738,817\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 4,738,817\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,377,623\\ 4,738,817\\ 114,576,535\\ 10,377,623\\ 4,738,817\\ 114,576,535\\ 10,377,623\\ 114,576,335\\ 10,377,623\\ 114,576,335\\ 10,377,623\\ 114,576,335\\ 10,377,623\\ 114,576,335\\ 10,377,623\\ 2,37,257,334\\ 10,377,530\\ 10,377,623\\ 10,377,623\\ 10,377,623\\ 10,377,623\\ 10,377,632\\ 10,377,632\\ 10,377,632\\ 10,377,632\\ 114,576,355\\ 10,377,632\\ 10,3$		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 112 184 15 16 17 8 9 10 112 184 15 16 17 18 17 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 7 7 8 29 30 1 32 29 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	2334 566789910 1123314 151671892021 223324 25662278 229900313224 252623333333333333333333333333333333333	Commerce Dominion Ontario. Standard Tradors Itamorial Tradors Itamiton Ottawa Western Total, Ontario British North America. Du Peuplo Total, Ontario D'Hochelaga Moleons Morchants Nationale Quebec Union St. Joan St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships Total, Que. Nova Sodia Total, Que. Nova Sodia Total, Que. Nova Sodia Total, Nova Scotia. Now Brunswick People's Total, Now Brunswick	\$4 970,864 18 007 3:0 8 102,194 2,578,741 3,876,761 4,2578,741 3,955,465 4,071,985 1,040,783 61,197,167 14,107,596 5,892,559 2,109,598 2,017,986 844,174 2,957,904 5,685,243 3,489,472 183,982 817,800 3,109,075 55,611,628 6,778,166 4,784,018 8,857,693 1,892,297 510,494 88,853 430,323 16,697,587 1,319,959 225,498 175,498		bks in Can. \$ 39,972 453,025 13,157 206,949 18 715,253 621,323 621,323 17,636 234,183 610,811 1,537,667 20,997 81,018 1,537,667 20,997 81,018 53,478 246,550 147,972 4,761 152,733	\$1,872 11,904 1,371 1,679 3,071 19,597 25,225 626 	<u> 101,718</u> 7,675 292 292 20,635 106,598 106,598 106,598 103 9,336 4,537 26 32,443 101,022 80 523 181,528 181,528	473,123 23,833 3,496 164,370 53,056 240,759 324,085 4,239 1,291,961 	2,835 1,668 1,668 11,529 16,032 4,308 6,027 8,658 40,013 1,759 2,362 995 1,022 60,144 6,277 1,952 59,891 823 1,076 881 71,472 	$\begin{array}{c} 10,550,180\\ 10,550,180\\ 22,389,387\\ 11,799,452\\ 5,221,429\\ 6,352,986\\ 6,352,986\\ 10,641,810\\ 4,907,479\\ 7,550,247\\ 6,686,828\\ 1,515,518\\ 87,574,345\\ 42,419,180\\ 9,924,516\\ 9,924,516\\ 9,924,516\\ 9,924,516\\ 9,924,516\\ 9,924,516\\ 9,924,516\\ 1,161,548\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 4,695,614\\ 11,615,945\\ 10,97,613\\ 3,833,738\\ 7,883,202\\ 4,736,843\\ 4,736,847\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,977,623\\ 4,736,847\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,977,623\\ 4,736,847\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,977,623\\ 4,736,847\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,977,623\\ 4,736,847\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,977,623\\ 4,736,847\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,977,623\\ 4,736,847\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,977,623\\ 4,736,847\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,977,623\\ 4,736,847\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,977,623\\ 4,736,847\\ 114,576,635\\ 10,977,634\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 2,7257,334\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 416,863\\ 2,476,872\\ 4,58,100\\ 4,58,10$		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 21 13 14 15 16 17 78 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17

Return of Bank British North America includes Canadian business only. Bank of British Columbia includes Canadian business only.

1,889,426

1,659,551

1,258,485

\$10,624,511 \$1,565,480

10,629,581

10,771,406 9,286,950

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE. Total for Week Ending April 29, 1897. Clearings. Balances

Corresponding Week of 1896.... " " 1895....

" 1894....

11

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thursday Ev'g., April 29, 1897.

One or two lines are severely affected by the new tariff, and one or two factories are closed as a result. Barbed wire is one of the most severely hit; notices of dismissal have been given to about half the employees of the Dominion Co. No new

price list has as yet been prepared, but it is expected next week ; meantime quotations are nominal. The tobacco and liquor trades have also been materially affected, and in consequence advanced prices of all the principal brands have already gone into force. In connection with tobacco it might be pointed out that the manufac-

668

\$2

(4)

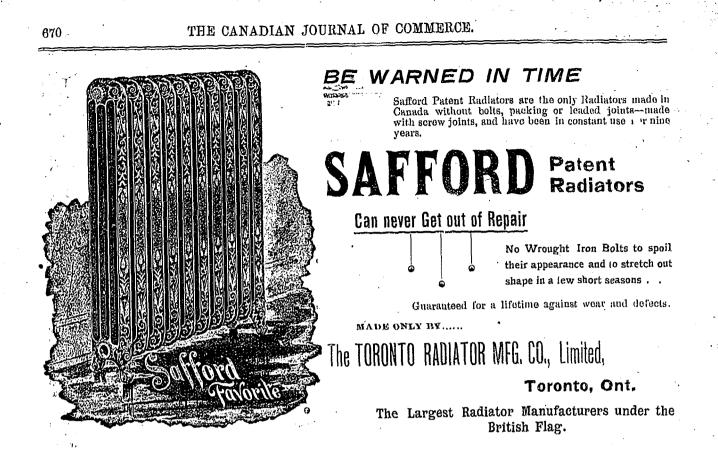
		-	Descrit	1	1	Dep. pay. on dem'd		1 · .		1	1		
BANKS. Asbets.	Specie.	Domini n Notes	luovt. for	n Notes & Cheq. of other bk			from bks. in Can.	Bal. due from bks not in Canada.	Due from Bks or Ag in U. K.	Dom. Gy. Deb. or Stock.	Prov'l or Pub.Sec's not Can.	Can., Brit., and other Railway Scourities.	Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks
Toronto Commerce. Dominion	\$ 615,195 460.603 466.625	\$1,134.797 1,029,025 501,623	\$ 73,90 160,19 75,00	5 639.09	7	22,762 102,818 181,597	- 7,338	\$ 838,204 8,447,545	99,742	126.431 161.214	$\begin{array}{r} 123.828\\ 3.192.969\\ 2.2.378\\ 119.648\end{array}$	1,360,951	\$839,965 2,056,122
Ontario Standard .	466,625 120,117 155,229	296,051 439,162	42,00 86,10	0 213,49 1 145,67	0	13,452		509,707 83.981 40,466		373,666	2.2.378 119.648 1,252,125	2,501,300 36,231	1,415,884 569,075 420,024
Imperial 7 Traders Hamilton	521 720 106,830 149,834 153,165	860,844 189,123 268,225 205,410	82,40 33,10	0 113.47	7	339,802	881	302,340	801,237	240,393 52,500	1,174,871 365,402	918,896	970.044
Ottawa	153,165 24,765	203,410 22,065	60,000 53,000 17,60	0 112,71	1	93,792 223,631 246,249		64,182 53.251 7,308		172,300 31,711	598,211 47,865 327,709	660,544	1,254,699 448,900 235,654
Total, Ont.	2,774,083	4,946,325	633,80	3 2 200,38	8	1,521,171	·	·	400,979	1,158,280	7,420,446	5,472,922	8,210,859
Montreal B. N. A	2.164,640 385,772 27	3,804,860 782,589 44	265,000 65 691 30,75		2 6 3	5,000 12,951		8,126,977 648,611	6.540,634	91,574	87,143 5,128	3.273,423 205,108	86,100 254,060
Du Peuple . Jacq. Cartier Ville Marie .	29,972 13,059	209,030 60,976	22,218	5 109,769) 79,25	9	23,367 10,602 3,3,7	4,198	12.576 9,523	10.086 2,438		17,988		239,900 107,485
D'Hoche laga Molsons Morchants	1 09,285 334,969 376,857	437,425 750,104 885,235 241,815	39,814 100,000		5 	9,725 112,874 82,806	1.250	136 611 144,123 450,160	19,237	268,176	425.258	730,763	495.020 569,785 1,357,032 4,750
Nationale Quebec	376,857 70,580 195,277	506,259	100,000 159,812 46,850 50,000	2 508.300) 1+8,78) 258,16	3	100,000	21,570	35,071		938,178 35,00.) 150,633	376,407 292,076	98,842 294,021	1,357,032 4,750 894,271
Union St. Jean St Hyacinthe	31,476 4,571 13,695	234,971 12,939 15,687	51,000 3,213 14,700	137,84 6,78 1,76	3	33,625 72,497 45,302		26,031			5,050	121,666	367.041
E. Townships	104,247 8,831,527	16,687	40,435	82,52		533,518	7,154	- 116 059	90,220	18,000	51,666		31,226 23,947
Total, Que Nova Scotia. Merchants	3,851,027 365,250 400,961	8,053,118 760,925 398,350	914,092 66,500 51,100	486.31	7	1,045,587 81,306 92,148	4,358	9,789,510 156,782 127,998	6,662,665 8,998	1,600,936	1,260,718	4,723,818	4,430,617
People's Br. Union	50,959 29,554 68,792	760,925 398,350 165,198 122,167 116,554 34,662 5,050	26,804 25,000 25,000	65 43	31	50,959 46,266		25,206 14,130	18,162	1,000	1,161,481 20,988 248,462	889,612	753,990 1,498
HalifaxB.Co. Yarmouth Exchange Com'l W'dsor	38,285 2,883 17,169	34,662	3,949		9	62,311 120,600 34,049		23,352 29,175 39,636	23,504	19,200	331,123 71,000 29,100	•••••	44,021
Com'l W'dsor Total, N. S	973,354	16,676	4,692	·		13,500		8,293 424,582	4,603	35,200	2,638,146	1.000.000	
N.Brunswick Peoples	181,325 7,791	184,276 8,019	23,573 6,600	28,25 5,32	9	47,823 89,447		169,626 10,536 24,721	16,277 16,130 159	11 - 1 - 1 - 1	9,152 2,100	1,633,595 293,834	1,395,226 33,075
St. Stephon's Total, N.B.	11,911 201,027	10,400	6,195	46,10	-	19,679		24,721	32,566		11,252		
Total, N.B Bank B. C Sum'e, P.E.I. Mrht., P.E.I.	553,931 853 9,361	1,115,979 4,005 14,625	49,208 2,189 4,648	69.52 80	8	156,949 139,893 15,274 51,356	11,925	178,199 954 12,888	814,186		· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	293,834 384,566	\$3,075
Gr. Total	8,347,136	15,956,329	1.846,218		·	3,431,674		15,480,005	7,965,774	2,794,416	200 11,830,760	12,508,735	14,069,277
BANKS.	Current Loans.	Loans to Dom	Loans O. Prov. 1	verdue R	.E. bo- M'	tg's on B	Bauk O		Fotal L	įsbi't's of	Average	Average of	Greates amount of
Assets con'd		Govt.	Govts.	pr	emises. by	Bank.				irect'rs & toir firms.	specie for m'nth	Dom.Notes dur. month	Notes in circulat'n dur'g mth.
Toronto Commerce Dominion	\$10,868,64 15,689,410 8,434.02	31	******	26,221 274,576 87,041,	\$ 198 58,305 12,154	130,330 ^{\$}	200,000 774,190 263,203	95,123 2 7,956 1 4,765	4.749,449 9.634 808 4.989,903	389,456 152,664 428,000	612,100 446,000	\$1,059,600 1,112,000	\$1,304,600 2,627,000
Ontario Standard	4.883.433			463 26,302 • •	31,707	•••••	110,802	4,765	6,401,175 8,090,081	150,883	470,000 121,900 154,321	550,000 323,700 423,750	1,065,000 817,900 703,064
Imperal Traders Hamilton	7,512,283 3,315,25 6 724,46	3	• • • • • • •	59,736 32,773 55,014	58,060 19,070	359	324,438 124,820 270,713	18,049	4,054,124 5,767,173 9,607, 54	134,224 142.291 78,414	520,877 105,000	960,121 244,926	1,311,392 681,300 1,000,754
Ottawa Western	7,717,613	5		39.661 25.598	15,873 15,254	1,571	128,682	94,150	9,454,542 2 034,713	64,546 1,300	147,000 152,698 24,760	242,000 179,005 21,636	1,000,754 1,096,340 271,420
Total, Ont. Montreal	71,120,795 34,915,926			627,379 425,975	205,621 94,826	5 495	600.000 5	84,881 11 28,878 6	4,783,725	1,713,497 1,884,000	2,754,100	5,121,738 3,254,000	10,878,670
B. N. A Du Peuple Jaco, Cartior) 		85,859 ,397,654 6,321	94,826 42,000 784,471 63,303 39,516	8,745 23,856 21,670	331,987	228,878 6 25,258 1 10,185 115 200	2.220,084 3 148,212 8,421,766 3 633,864	65,522 112,739	379,966 9	1,174,332 47	4,612,592 1,67,232 25,560
Jacq. Cartier Ville Marie.	1,065,791 4,143,173			60,085	39,516	26,281 27,260	48,275 36,842 190,000	83,634	1.838.237	82,950	28,331 15,882	157.769 26,789 536.144	435,868 295,040
D'Hochelaga]				97,159	48,558	0,000	100,042	\$9,824	3,633,864 1,838,237 6,195,905	248,239	105,405	536.144	102.405
D'Hochelaga Molsons Merchants Nationale	11,810,88 18,178,27 4,299,79			191.723 184 052 55.17z	48,558 70,442 20,947 17,733	53,808 92	543,365 127,839	24 916 1	5.368.7011	248,239 96,438 1,491,618	105,405 331,694 877,000	626,871 971,000	1,458,211 2,407,000
D'Hochelaga Molsons Merchants Nationale Quebec Union	11,810,885 18,178,271 4,299,795 8,134,454 6,606,683			1:1.723 184 052 55.172 t8,263 189 045	48,003 70,442 20,947	53,808 92 9,589 5,347	543.365 127.839 155,7% 197,000	$\begin{array}{c} 54,916 \\ 236,904 \\ 33,167 \\ 49,110 \\ 5,477 \end{array}$	5,368,701 4,464,104 5,260,723 1,189,655 8,209,419	248,239 96,438 1,491,618 576,409 198,377 321,392	105,405 331,694 377,000 67,912 191,040 32,178	626,871 971,009 137,211 563,256 148,735	782,465 1,458,211 2,407,000 873,157 872,228
D'Hocheluga Molsons Merchants Nationale Quebec	11,810,882 18,178,271 4,299,795 8,134,454 6,606,685 451,29 1,239,145 5,779,412		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1:41.723 184 052 55.172 18,263	48,553 70,442 20,947 17,733 131,093 178,812 26,746	53,808 92 9,589 5,347 8,573 1,451	549.365 127.839 155,7%	24,916 1 236,904 2 33,167 49,110 1 5,477 9,540 14,519	5,368,701 4,464,104 5,260,723 1,189,655	248,239 96,438 1,491,618 576,409 198,377 321,392 13,205 33,982	105,405 331,604 377,000 67,942 191,040 32,178 4,600 12,125	626,871 971,009 137,211 568,256 148,735 12,000 16,176	782,465 1,458,211 2,407,000 873,157 872,228
D'Hochelaga Molsons Marchants Quebec Union St. Jean St. Jean St. Hyacintho E. Townships Total, Que.	0,606,685 451,291 1,239,149 5,779,412 109,240,270	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	101.723 184 052 55.172 0.8,263 159 045 34,081 53.762 45,885 795,462	48,553 70,442 20,947 17,733 131,093 178,812 26,746 61,671	53,808 92 9,589 5,347 8,573 1,451 15,804 205,608 2,	543.365 127.839 155,726 197,000 14.170 19.181 120,150 853 035 1.2	54,916 1 236,904 2 33,167 2 49,110 1 5,477 9,540 14,519 6,437	5,368,701 44,464,104 5,260,723 1,189,655 8,209,419 633,794 1,533,213	248,239 96,438 1,491,618 576,409 198,377 321,392 13,205	105,405 331,694 377,000 67,912 191,040 32,178	626,871 971,000 137,211 563,256 148,735 12,000	1,458,211 2,407,000
D'Hochelaga Molsons Merchants Nationale Quebec Union St. Jean St. Jean St. Jacobants. Total, Que. Nova Scotia. Merchants Merchants	0,606,685 451,291 1,239,149 5,779,412 109,240,270	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	101.723 184 052 55.172 08,263 189 045 14.081 53.762 45,885 705 462 1 76,124 49,112	48,553 70,442 20,947 17,733 131,093 178,812 26,746 61,671 	53,808 92 9,589 5,347 8,573 1,451 15,804 205,608 2,	543.365 127.839 155,726 197,000 14.170 19.181 120,150 853 035 1.2	54,916 1 1236,904 2 33,167 2 49,110 1 5,477 9,540 94,519 6,437 123,049 16 70,218 1 11,503 1	5,363,701 44,464,104 5,260,723 1,189,655 8,209,419 633,794 1,533,213 7,157,336 4,275,013 3,479,772 8,831,905	248,299 96,438 1,491,618 576,409 198,877 321,392 13,205 33,982 226,502 5,351,373 111,535 343,172	105,405 331,604 377,000 67,942 191,040 32,178 4,600 12,125 104,302 3,795,384 359,323 386,9,00	626,871 971,009 187,211 563,256 148,735 12,000 16,170 105,039 7,729,369 870,190 391,400	182,465 1,458,211 2,407,000 873,157 872,238 978,911 151,652 223,414 874,732 15,063,092
D'Hocheinga Molsons Mationale Quebec St. Jean St. Hyaointhe E. Townshins Total, Que. Nova Scotia Merchants Merchants Merchants	0,606,632 451,291 1,239,144 5,779,412 109,240,270 8,659,226 6,989,916 2,427,612 2,359,896 3,128,097		299,193 2 53,306	1:1.723 184 0.52 55.17z c8,263 159 045 14.681 53.762 45.885 	48,553 70,442 20,947 17,73 131,093 178,812 26,746 61,671 20,625 24,700 65,922 	53,808 92 9,589 5,347 8,573 1,451 15,804	543.365 127.839 155.726 197,000 14.170 19.181 120,150	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 54,916 & 1 \\ 36,904 & 2 \\ 33,167 \\ 49,110 & 1 \\ 5,477 \\ 9,540 \\ 14,519 \\ 6,437 \\ \hline \\ 123,049 & 16 \\ 70,218 & 1 \\ 11,503 & 1 \\ 6,950 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5.368,701 44,464,104 5,260,723 1,189,655 8,209,419 633,794 1,533,219 7,157,336 4,275,013 3,479,772	248,:39 96,438 1,491,618 576,409 198,377 321,392 13,205 33,982 226,502 5,351,373 111,535	$\begin{array}{c} 105,405\\ 331,604\\ 377,000\\ 67,912\\ 191,040\\ 32,178\\ 4,600\\ 12,125\\ 104,302\\ \hline 3,795,384\\ 359,323\\ 386,9,00\\ 50,619\\ 30,582\\ \end{array}$	626,571 971,600 137,211 556,256 148,735 12,000 16,176 105,039 7,729,369 870,190 391,600 179,733 112 617	1,452,453 1,458,211 2,407,000 873,157 872,238 976,911 151,652 223,414 874,732 15,063,092 1,303,615 1,047,534 592,624
D'Hocheluga Moleons Morchants Nationale Quebec St. Jean St. Jean St. Hyaointhe E. Townshins Total, Que. Nova Scotia Merchants Merchants Merchants	0,006,032 451,291 1,239,141 5,779,412 109,240,270 8,659,225 6,989,910 2,427,512 2,359,886 3,128,097 595,367 300,995		209,193 2 53,306 84,616 16,414 3 3,000	1:.1.723 184 0.52 55.172 c8.263 159 045 :4.681 :53.762 45.885 	43,553 70,442 20,947 17,753 131,093 178,812 26,746 61,671 .580,118 20,625 24,700 65,325 6,592 9,193	53,808 92 9,559 5,347 8,573 1,451 15,804 205,608 2, 4,877 41,186 3,847	543,3455 127,833 155,725 197,000 14,170 19,181 120,150 	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5.368,701 4,464,104 5,260,723 1,189,655 8,209,419 633,794 1,533,213 7,157,336 4,275,013 3.479,772 8 831,965 3.010,957 2,966,438 8,888,287 1,025,634 4,47,030	248,239 96,433 95,433 1,491,618 576,409 198,877 321,392 226,502 5,351,373 111,535 343,172 35,194 179,523 15,014 47,818 30,441	105,405 331,604 377,000 67,912 191,040 32,178 4,600 12,125 104,302 3,795,384 359,323 386,910 50,619 30,582 66,260 06,620 38,276	626,871 971,100 137,211 564,236 148,735 12,000 16,176 125,039 7,729,369 870,190 391,400 179,733 112,617 116,764 34,949	1,482,411 2,407,000 873,157 872,228 978,911 151,652 223,414 874,732 15,063,092 1,303,615 1,047,534 592,624 361,448
D'Hocheinga Molsons Mationale Quebec Union St. Jean St Hyacinthe E. Townships Total, Que. Nova Scotia. Merchants Halifax B.Co Union People's Ek. Yarmouth Exchange Total, N.S.	0,000,032 451,291 1,239,144 5,779,412 109,240,270 8,659,225 4,989,910 2,427,512 2,359,889 3,128,097 595,367 595,367 595,367 595,367 595,367 20,995 1,020,563		209,193 2 53,506 84,616 16,414 30,000	1:1.723 184 0.52 55.17z c8,263 159 045 1:4.081 53.762 45,885 	43,553 70,442 20,947 17,753 131,093 178,812 26,746 61,671 .580,118 20,625 24,700 65,325 6,592 9,193	53,80% 92 9,589 5,347 8,573 1,451 13,804 205,608 2, 4,877 41,186 3,847 	543,345 2 127,833 127,833 155,726 197,000 14,170 19,181 129,150 	54,916 1 3256,904 2 333,167 333,167 49,110 1 5,477 9,510 9,510 14,519 6,437 - 14,519 16 70,218 1 6,950 - 5,406 - 475 - 94,552 3	5.363,701 4.464,104 5.260,723 1,189,655 8,209,419 633,794 1,553,213 7,157,335 4,275,013 3,479,772 9,831,905 3,010,937 2,966,138 8,888,287 1,025,634 4,47,030 1,148,835 6,818,468	248,39 96,433 1,491,618 576,409 198,877 321,392 13,205 33,192 226,502 5,351,373 111,535 343,172 35,194 179,523 15,014 47,818	$\begin{array}{c} 105,405\\ 331,604\\ 377,000\\ 67,912\\ 191,042\\ 32,178\\ 4,600\\ 12,125\\ 104,302\\ 359,323\\ 386,9.00\\ 50,619\\ 30,582\\ 66,260\\ 38,276\\ 38,276\\ 38,276\\ 38,276\\ 38,276\\ 2,495\\ 17,053\\ \end{array}$	626,871 971,100 137,211 564,256 148,735 12,000 16,176 105,039 7,729,369 870,190 391,400 179,733 112 617 116,764 34,949 5,084 17,269	1,453,211 2,407,100 873,167 872,238 978,911 151,452 223,414 874,732 15,063,092 1,303,615 1,047,534 361,448 454,813 83,812 130,048
D'Hochelaga Molsons Mationale Quebec Union St. Jean St. Jean St. Jyaeintho R. Townships Total, Que. Nova Scotia. Merchants Halifax B.Co Union People's Ek. Yarmouth Exchange Com'l W'dsor Total, N.S. N.Brunswick	0,000,032 451,291 1,239,144 5,779,412 109,240,270 8,659,228 6,989,910 2,427,512 2,359,889 3,128,097 595,387 300,995 1,020,555 25,481,678 2,600,613 610,420		209,193 2 53,906 84,616 16,414 30,000 184,836	$\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot 1.723\\ 1\cdot 1.723\\ 1\cdot 1.723\\ 1\cdot 1.72\\ 1\cdot$	43,553 70,442 20,947 17,733 131,093 178,812 26,746 61,671 .580,113 20,625 24,760 65,92 9,193 4,737 131,172 17,293	53,808 92 9,589 5,347 8,573 1,451 15,804 205,608 2, 4,877 41,186 3,877 41,186 3,877 41,186 3,877 41,186 3,877 41,186 3,877 41,186 3,877 49,910	543.3455 127.839 155.739 155.739 197,000 14.170 19,181 120,150 853 035 1.2 48.728 60,000 41,044 52,000 1,800 23,603 23,600 23,600 260,175 80,000 8,500	24,916 1 3256,904 2 333,167 49,110 1 5,477 9,540 1 9,540 - - 14,519 - - 6,437 - - - - - 70,218 1 1 6,950 - - - - - 475 - - 94,552 3 3,370	$\begin{array}{c} 3.363,701\\ 5.363,704\\ 4.464,104\\ 5.260,723\\ 1,189,655\\ 8,209,419\\ 633,794\\ 1,533,219\\ 7,157,336\\ 4,275,013\\ 3.479,772\\ 0,831,905\\ 3.479,772\\ 0,831,905\\ 3.479,772\\ 0,957\\ 2.966,438\\ 8,888,297\\ 1,025,634\\ 447,030\\ 1,148,335\\ -6,818,468\\ 9,621,625\\ 782,735\\ \end{array}$	248,393 96,433 1,491,618 576,409 198,877 321,392 13,205 33,982 226,502 5,351,373 111,535 343,172 5,519 15,014 47,818 30,441 138,420 901,117 108,847 5,1,144	105,405 331,604 377,000 67,912 191,042 32,178 4,600 12,125 104,302 359,323 386,9.0 50,619 30,582 66,260 38,276 2,495 17,053 951,505 181,186 8,618	626,671 971,100 137,211 564,256 148,735 12,000 16,176 105,033 7,729,369 870,190 391,400 179,733 112 617 116,764 34,949 5,984 17,259 1,728,902 185,582 10,203	1,439,211 2,407,100 873,167 872,238 978,911 151,652 223,414 874,732 15,063,092 1,303,615 1,047,534 592,624 361,448 35,121 130,048 4,012,046
D'Hochelaga Molsons Mationale Quebec Union St. Jean St. Hyacinthe E. Townships Total, Que. Nova Scotia. Merchants Halifax B.Co Union People's Ek. Yarmouth Exchange Total, N.S. N.Brunswick Peoples St. Stephen's Total. N.B.	0,006,08; 451,291,1239,14; 5,779,412 109,240,270 8,659,282 6,989,916 2,422,512 2,359,895 3,128,097 5,959,895 3,029,995 1,020,565 25,481,577 2,600,613 610,422 552,343		209,193 2 53,306 84,616 16,414 3 3,000 	1.1.723 184 052 55.172 55.172 55.172 55.172 55.172 55.172 55.172 55.172 55.172 55.172 55.172 55.172 55.172 55.172 11.810 55.172 11.810 55.172 55.1	43,553 70,442 20,947 17,733 131,093 178,812 26,746 61,671 20,625 24,700 65,325 6,592 9,193 4,737 131,172 17,293 5,700 22,993 ,	53,808 92 9,559 5,347 8,573 1,451 15,804 205,608 2, 4,877 41,186 3,847 49,910	54.3.865 127.833 127.833 155.733 155.733 197.000 14.170 19.181 120.150 20.00 853.035 1.2 48.728 60.000 60.000 4.044 52.000 23.603 20.000 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 55.000	24,916 1 3256,904 2 33,167 33,167 49,110 1 5,477 9,540 94,550 14,519 6,437 - 123,049 16 70,218 1 1,503 1 6,950 - 475 - 94,652 3 3,370 -	$\begin{array}{c} 3.363,701\\ 5.363,704\\ 4.464,104\\ 5.260,723\\ 1,189,655\\ 8,209,419\\ 633,794\\ 1,533,213\\ 7,157,336\\ 4,275,013\\ 3.479,772\\ \bullet 831,915\\ 3.479,772\\ \bullet 831,915\\ 3.479,772\\ \bullet 831,915\\ 3.479,772\\ 0,957\\ 2.966,438\\ 8,888,297\\ 1,025,634\\ 447,030\\ 1,148,335\\ -6,818,468\\ 3,621,625\\ 782,735\\ 666,962\\ -\end{array}$	248,239 96,433 1,491,618 576,409 198,877 321,392 13,205 33,982 226,502 5,351,373 111,535 343,172 35,194 179,523 15,014 179,523 15,014 138,420 901,117 108,847 51,144 15,850	105,405 331,604 377,000 67,912 199,040 32,178 32,178 32,178 32,178 32,178 32,178 32,178 32,178 32,178 32,178 32,178 33,59,323 385,930 39,582 30,582 2495 22,495 2495 22,495 2495 30,582 181,186 8,618 11,550 205,304	226,871 971,100 137,211 564,256 148,735 12,600 16,176 105,039 7,729,369 870,190 981,400 179,733 112,617 34,949 5,984 17,269 1,728,902 1,728,902 1,728,902 1,728,902 1,55,552 10,203 10,203	1,439,211 2,407,100 873,167 872,238 978,911 151,652 223,414 874,732 15,063,092 1,303,615 1,047,534 592,624 361,448 38,121 130,048 4,54,813 83,813 130,048 4,012,046 4,95,098 162,047 102,404 749,539
D'Hochelaga Molsons Mationale Quebec St. Jean St. Jean St. Hyaeintho E. Townships Total, Que. Nova Scotia. Merchants Halifax B.Co Union People's Ek. Yarmouth Rxchange Com'l W'dsor Total, N.S. N.Brunswick Peoples St. Stephen's	0,006,08; 451,291,412 5,779,412 109,240,270 8,659,225 6,989,012 8,659,225 6,989,012 3,128,097 5,958,867 300,992 1,920,568 50,959 1,920,568 50,959 1,920,568 50,959 1,920,568 50,959 1,920,568 50,959 1,920,568 50,959 1,920,568 50,959 1,920,568 50,959 1,920,568 50,959 1,920,568 50,959 50,959 1,920,568 50,959 50,9		209,193 2 53,306 84,616 16,414 3 3,000 	1.1.723 184 052 55.172 c.8.265 159 046 159 046 159 046 159 046 14.081 53.762 14.081 53.762 14.081 53.762 14.081 5.775 42.905 42.909 243.955 428 6186 11.320 12.354 12.355 1	43,553 70,442 20,947 17,733 131,093 178,812 26,746 61,671 .580,113 20,625 24,700 65,825 	53,808 92 9,559 5,347 8,573 1,451 15,804 205,608 2, 4,877 41,186 3,847 49,910	54.3.865 127.833 127.833 155.733 155.733 197.000 14.170 19.181 120.150 20.00 853.035 1.2 48.728 60.000 60.000 4.044 52.000 23.603 20.000 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 20.001 55.000	24,916 1 3256,904 2 33,167 33,167 49,110 1 5,477 9,540 94,550 14,519 6,437 - 123,049 16 70,218 1 1,503 1 6,950 - 475 - 94,652 3 3,370 -	$\begin{array}{c} 3.363,701\\ 5.363,704\\ 4.464,104\\ 5.260,723\\ 1,189,655\\ 8,209,419\\ 633,794\\ 1,533,219\\ 7,157,336\\ 4,275,013\\ 3.479,772\\ 0,831,905\\ 3.479,772\\ 0,831,905\\ 3.479,772\\ 0,957\\ 2.966,438\\ 8,888,297\\ 1,025,634\\ 447,030\\ 1,148,335\\ -6,818,468\\ 9,621,625\\ 782,735\\ \end{array}$	248,393 96,433 1,491,618 576,409 198,877 321,392 13,205 33,982 226,502 5,351,373 111,535 343,172 5,519 15,014 47,818 30,441 138,420 901,117 108,847 5,1,144	$\begin{array}{c} 105,405\\ 331,604\\ 377,000\\ 67,912\\ 191,040\\ 32,178\\ 4,600\\ 12,125\\ 104,302\\ 104,302\\ 104,302\\ 359,323\\ 386,910\\ 50,619\\ 30,582\\ 30,582\\ 30,582\\ 30,582\\ 30,582\\ 10,505\\$	626,871 971,100 137,211 564,256 148,735 12,000 16,176 125,039 7,729,369 870,190 391,400 179,733 112,617 116,764 34,949 5,984 17,269 1,728,902 185,552 10,203 10,180	1,439,211 2,407,100 873,167 872,238 978,911 151,652 223,414 874,732 15,063,092 1,303,615 1,047,534 592,624 361,448 35,121 130,048 4,012,046

Moleon's mank course of one per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum. Imperial Bank bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.

turers'have not yet issued a new price list, but wholesale merchants have put up prices 10c all round. Spirits are ad-vanced 15c a gallon. In groceries there are as yet no changes due to the new

tariff, rice excepted ; many of our quotations are nominal; they will be revised during the next few days. The same may be said of hardware, paints and oils,

The position of boots, shoes, leather, hides, etc., remains the same as a week ago, with a steady demand. Dry goods merchants are generally satisfied with the new duties; though in both a brisk business is noted. | but the cement manufacturers and importand the second secon



El Padre Needles,

10 cents.

Varsity,

5 cents.

The Best K-

CIGARS

that money, skill, and nearly half a

century's experience can

produce .

Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS & SONS

ers are complaining very strongly and have alroady made very pressing representations to Ottawa with a view to having the new tariff modified. The petroleum dealers escaped very much lighter than they had themselves anticipated, and the reduction in duty of 1c has so far not resulted in any material change in prices. Collections generally are a shade better, although there is still room for improvement in some sections. ASHES-Receipts continue very light, but there is no improvement in values, there having been no deliveries. We quote first pots \$3.30, seconds \$3 to \$3.05. Pearls nominal at \$5.50 for first sort. Received since 1st January, 824 brls. pots, 64 brls. pearls. Delivered since 1st January, 157 brls pots, 57 brls. pearls. In store 28th April at 6 p.m., 353 brls. pots, 72 brls. pearls.

BOOTS AND SHORS—There is no change to note in this line, manufacturers reporting a fair business. Prices too are very firm, although no actual changes have been noted.

CORDAGE—This is one of the lines most affected by the new tariff, the protection having been practically wiped out. As a consequence prices are unsettled, and values on both sisal and manilla ropes have declined '14c. The market is still weak. To-day jobbers are quoting sisal at 54c for 7-16 and upwards, and manilla 64c.

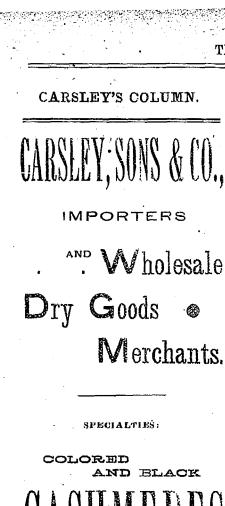
CEMENTS—With the finer weather and the resumption of outdoor building operations a better enquiry is noted. There have been no arrivals as yet, however, and until new stock comes in there will be no change in prices.

Day Goods—Tariff talk has been the principal feature of the week, to the almost total exclusion of trading. Some good sorting orders, however, have been received, while collections are said to be a little better. Regarding the new tariff itself there is a diversity of opinion, although the general feeling is one of relief that it is no more radical than it is. Representatives of English houses express themselves as quite satisfied, as is only natural with the preferential arrangement they have. Woollen and cotton men are satisfied, the latter particularly so with the 5 per cent. increased protection given to colored cottons. So far few changes have been made in prices, which are very firm, but it is explicited that there will be several next week. City and suburbar retailers are getting busier with the fine spring weather. A New York report said . The print cloth market shows no change in quotation and small sales. Extras are quoted at 2 9-16c nominal, although sales at 2½c have been reported in outside markets. At Fall River sales of 111,000 pieces are reported, all odd goods; 55,000 pieces were spots and 56,000 were futures. The week's production was 172,000 pieces ; the deliveries, 163,000 pieces. The stock consists of 383,000 pieces odds and 204,000 pieces sixty-four squares—587,000 pieces in all, a gain of 9,000 pieces on the week. The schedule of future weekly sales by months is as follows :--April, 115,000; May, \$9,000; June, 57,000; July, 28,000; August, \$,000. September, 7,000; October, \$,000; N ovember, 2,000; December, 2,000. At Providence 28,000 pieces, extras, spots and May-June deliveries, have been sold.

FISH—During the week some lots of fine B. C. salmon have been received by express and have found a ready market at about 13c a pound. Other than this there has been very little doing and prices on all lines are merely nominal.

FLOUR—No change can be reported in the local situation, the cutting in prices to which we referred last week still leing a feature. A few orders are being received on export account. The new tariff has had no appreciable effect on this branch of business and millers anticipate that they will be able to live under the reduced protection. The meal market is steady, while for feed there is a moderate demand at steady figures.

GRAIN-While the market continues very firm, there is little new in the way of news. For oats and peas there is a good demand, but the trade in corn is slower than it has been for some time. Prices generally hold steady. Cable advices to the Board of Trade were as follows : London-Cargoes off coast, wheat easy, maize quiet; cargoes on passage, wheat weak and 3d lower, maize rather easier. English country markets, wheat partially is dearer. Mixed American spot maize, 2s 7d now, 2s 101/2d old. Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 22s 6d. Futures, wheat



Goods. Mantles and Jackets.

SILKS

Dress

AND

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. For PHOTOGRAPHS Of the Highest Finish PORTRAITS

In the Newest Approved Styles and Reproductions, Go to the New Parlours and Studios of

Wm. Notman & Son, Birks' New Building, PhiliPs Sq.,

Opposite the Cathedral,

MONTREAL,

easy, 0s 11% d May, 6s 0% d July, 5s 11% d Sept.; maize quiet, 2s 7d May, 2s 8d June, 2s 9% d July, 2s 11% d Sept. Paris wheat, 21.10 April, 22.20 May ; fiour, 44.75 April, 44.60 May ; French country markets firm.

GROCERIES-The announcement of the tariff changes has been about the only feature of interest this week. The reduction in the duty on sugars came as a surprise to the trade, as it had been thought that an advance was more likely. So far the refiners have taken no step toward changing prices, although it is believed that reductions are but a question of a short time. Refiners' present quotations are $4\frac{1}{3}$ for granulated and $3\frac{3}{3}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ c for yellows according to quality and quantity. The amount of business doing is only small and no improvement in the demand is looked for until the price changes anticipated are made. The only sale reported is one of 100 trils, at 4c made by a wholesaler. The efforts by Halifax men the day of the tariff to unload by telegraph were not very successful. A New York report said : The market was more or less nominal, especially on molasses, which was quoted at $2\frac{5}{3}$ c. the refiners have taken no step toward market was more or less nominal, especially on molasses, which was quoted at 25%c. Muscovado was comparatively steady, as it was quoted at 213-16c., which was the price at which last previous sales were made. The price for centrifugal is still 3¼c. There is no business, as refiners and importers were apparently indifferent about trading. London was unchanged on cane, which was quiet, with buyers and sellers indifferent, and Java quoted at 10s. 9d.; fair refined, 9s. Beet was quiet, with prices fully maintained, and April and May quoted at 8s. 9¾d. Demand for refined sugar was fair, but the market was unchanged, with tone steady." Teas are dull, the principal trade this week having been in Young Hysons at about 10 to 11c, some 3,000 packages selling for United States account. Coffee is easier, about 1½c. lower. Molasses are steady with coffee and spices unchanged. In rice, there has been a decline of ¼c in Standard B, and a moderate business is reported. A Ceylon reports and brought about great changes in the position of the Ceylon Tea closed has again brought about great changes in the position of the Ceylon Tea Industry, and these changes upon the whole must be considered satisfactory to those interested in this enterprise. The total output from the Island shows an increase of 11,201,541 lbs. as compared with the previous year, while the price realized (as gauged by the London Auctions) shows (as gauged by the London Auctions) shows only a decline of ½d per lb. on the crop, Of course, on the other hand, the Indian crop has also shown an increase as com-pared with previous years without a fall in the average, but this we are inclined to look upon as due rather to climatical con-dition then the up erect improvement in ditions than to any great improvement in the manufacture. Unfortunately for Plan-ters, however, exchange has ruled con-siderably higher than it did during 1895.

GREEN FRUIT-A decidedly improved trade is reported in this line and prices hold firm. Arrivals this week included Southern cucumbers and wax and green beans. Following is a fair range of prices:

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 35 to 40c per large box; hothouse cucum-bers, \$1.75 per dozen; and Easter beurre pears, \$3.25 to \$4 per box; lemons, Messinas, per box, \$1.75 to \$2.75; bananas, \$1.75 to 2 00 per bunch; apples, \$1.25 to \$2 per bbl.; Catawba grapes, 5 lb. baskets, 25c; cocoanuts, bags, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred; sweet potatoes, \$3.50 brl.; Cape Cod cranberries, \$5 to \$6 brl., N. S. cranberries, \$1 to \$3 brl.; oranges, California navels, per box, \$3.75 to \$4.50; Valencia oranges, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per case; pineapples, 15 to \$0c; Malaga grapes, \$7.50 to \$8 per keg; new figs, fancy, 8 to 12c; choice, 10 to 12c; walnuts, Gren oble, 11 to 12cl b.; new dates, 5½ clb.; let tuce, Western, 80 to 40c per doz., Boston, 75 to 90c per doz., and Florida tomatoes, \$4.50 to \$5 per crate. HARDWARE-Save that there is still a

HARDWARE-Save that there is still a steady business being done and good sized shipments made by rail and water, there is very little new to report. The tariff changes have affected this in conjunction changes have anected this in conjunction with other lines of trade, but so far manu-facturers have made few changes in prices. Next week, however, there will be a num-ber of changes, and pending these there is a tendency to hold back from giving new orders. Collections are fairly good, but in some sections there is still room for con-siderable improvement. siderable improvement.

HAY-A falling off in receipts and a steady demand has caused a firmer market. Sales of No. 1 have been made at \$10 to to \$10.50 in car lots on track, and of No. 2 at about \$9.

HIDES-In this line dealers say that they have not as yet had an opportunity to judge of the possible effects of the new Judge of the possible effects of the new twiff, and in the meantime prices remain unchanged. Calfskins are quoted at 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 market was firm, with a moderate business.

MAPLE PRODUCTS-Receipts have fallen off somewhat, but there is little change in pdrices. Present quotations are about 50c in wood, and 6 to 7c per pound for sugar. A fair trade is noted.

PAINTS AND OILS—Trade is still reported as quite brisk, and so far no alterations in prices have been made as a result of the tariff changes. Collections are a little tariff changes. Collections are a little better than they were, but there is still some room for improvement in these sec-tions. Prices hold very firm. A letter from Calcutta said of castor oil : Prices for near delivery are fully maintained, and a small business is doing for quick ship-ment. Some drums have been bought for this month, but there is very little export business doing in any packing. Many of the oil factories are closed, owing to want of working capital. many crushers having of working capital, many crushers having lost their little all during the past two rost their noise all during the past two years, in which the market has gone against them. Exports to the Colonies from 1st to 28th February: 1897, 3,413; 1800, 3,482; 1892, 8,670; 1891, 7,250, equivalent in cases. in cases.

PETROLEUM-A moderate business is reported with prices somewhat unsettled as a result of the tariff changes. Present quotations are : Canadian, in car lots, 15c ; guotations are: Canadian, in car lots, 15c; smaller quantities, 15½ to 16c; American prime white, car lots, 18 to 19c; water white, car lots, 19½c; smaller, 20½c; Prat's astral, car lots, 21½c, and smaller, 221/2 c.

SURETYSHIP.			STOCK	8 AND	BOND	8.	•	• •	
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAMB,	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital psid-up,	Rest.	Div. lset 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Price Apr. 29. (Bid)	lva Ina
The GUARANTEECO. of north America.	British North Am Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor Dominion	248 • 50 40 50	4,866,666 6,000.000 500,000 1,500.000	6,000,000 315,840	100,000	8	Apl. Oct. June Dec May Nov	105	262 4 63 8 42 0 112 7
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 nangement which introduced the system to this ionthient over forty-three years ago, and has since ctively 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. Mice-President, - WM. J. WITHALL SELKIRK CROSS, Q.C., Counsel. RIDDWLL & COMMON, Auditors. IEAD OFFIGE: Senver Hall Hill, - MONTREAL,	Dominion Dominion Bastern Townships Hamilton Hochalaga Imperial Werchante' Can Merchante' Can Merchante' Can Merchante' Can Merchante' Can Merchante' Halifax Molsons Netoraie New Brunswick Ontario, Ottawa Ottawa Quebec St. Stephon's Staters Union Halifax) Union Halifax Union Jalifax) Union Jalifax Western	50 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	1,500,000 1,500,000 1,350,000 1,350,000 1,953,600 2,000,000 12,000,000 12,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	1,500,000 1,499,905 1,250,000 800,000 1,903,605 500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	1,500,000 755,000 845,000 1,156,173 233,000 1,075,000 1,075,000 1,075,000 1,075,000 500,000 115,000 1065,000 1,065,000 1,065,000 1,065,000 1,000,000 1,800,000 1,800,000 1,800,000 1,800,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	314 314 4 314 4 314 4 526 54 4 333 5 338 3 3 5 338 3 3 5 338 3 3 5 338 3 3 5 338 3 3 5 338 3 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3	Jan July June Dec June Dec June Dec June Dec June Dec Aug Feb April Oct June Dec June Dec	64 146 167½ 130 182 187 167 183 167 183 249 52 121½ 121½ 229 97 123 102½ 73	112 77 3 001 150 001 152 000000000000000000000000000000000000
DIRECTORS: Edward Rawlings, Wm. J. Withall, E. S. Clouston, Jeo. Hague, Hartland S. Macdongall, E. C. Smith, Vm. Wainwright, John Cassils & H. W. Canhon, CARTERS	Brit. Can, Loan & Inv: Co Brit. Can, Loan & Inv: Co Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Can. Colored Cot, Mille Co Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo. Can. Lerm, Loan and Sav Can. Sav. & Loan Co Central Can, Loan & Sv. Co Dominion Sav, and Inv. Co Dominion Sav, and Inv. Co Farmers' Loan and Sav. Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co Ilamitton Prov. and Loan	100 100 25 100 25 100 100 50 50 50 100 100 100	3,145,000 450,000 2,750,000 2,003,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	8,168,0°0 331,978 750,000 2,700,000 2,700,000 2,600,000 722,000 722,000 1,250,000 3,000,000 611,430 1,319,100 200,000	112,000 75,000 123,075 350,000 1,450,000 195,000 335,000 10,000 140,115 559,550 341,325 190,000	314 314 5 814 814 814 314 314 314 314 314	Jan Quarterly Jan July Jan July Jan July Jan July Jan July Jan July Jan July Dec Jan-Qtly Mar-Qtly May Nov Jan July	160 95 70 35 105 119 109 124 78 124 78 32 50 94 107	$\begin{array}{c} 160 & 0\\ 95 & 0\\ 17 & 5\\ 35 & 0\\ 105 & 0\\ 119 & 0\\ 54 & 6\\ 124 & 0\\ 59 & 0\\ 62 & 0\\ 78 & 7\\ 40 & 0\\ 94 & 0\\ 107 & 0\\ \end{array}$
IVER PILLS	Mortreal Street Ry, Co	50 100 100 50 100 100 40 50 100 100	3,000,000 840,000 7,000,000 679,700 2,750,000 1,550,000 2,500,000 1,800,000 1,400,000 600,000	716,020 674,381 700,000 559,050 559,060 375,000 2,000,000 2,497,704 1,800,000 1,400,000	700,040 164,054 145,000 410,000 74,000 160,000 111,000		Jan July Jan July Jan July Jan July Mch Sep Ja July Jan July Jan July Jan-Qtly April Oct March-Qtly March-Qtly Keb Ang	160 100 110 85 100 92 90 166 184 -211 % 130	80 (100 t 110 (42 (50 (92 (92 (90 (66 4 73 (132 (
SICK HEADAGE Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per- fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsi- ness, Bad Tastein the Mouth, Coated Tongue	Montreal Loan and Mortg Ont. Lonn and Deb, Co People's Loan and Dep. Co. Real Eet. Loan Co. Richelleu and Ont. Nav. Co. Toronto Electric Light Co. Toronto Street Railway Uoù Loan and Sav. Co. Westerr. Loan & Trust Co. Windsor Houl.	100 25 100 50 50 100 100 50 50 50	600,000 500,000 2,000,000 600,000 51,000 1,350,000 500,060 6,00,090 1,000,090 1,000,000	500,000 314,336 1,200,000 600,000 321,880 1,350,000	300,000 190,000 470,000 115,000 50,000 250,000 250,000 S'm1-An'l 260,000 770,000	8 3 2 3 2 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1	Alle Alle Alle Alle Alle Alle Alle Alle	50 134 30 120 50 91½ 130¾ 74½ 99 110½	90 6 33 0 60 0 30 0 91 6 130 7 74 5 55 5 46 2

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. Development 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.

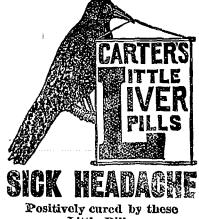
WAR EACLE CONSOLIDATED:—The War Eagle is now making regular weekly shipments of about 300 tons of ore to the smelter, which will yield about \$7.500 per week net profit, or over 20 per cent on present price of stock. The Company owns also the Crown Point, White Swan, Hidden Treasure, R. Lee, Richmond, Empire, Watson, Star View, ¼ 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.

EY 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-contrates, 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. FOL

	QUOTATIONS:
Rambler Cariboo	Noble Five
	St. Elmo
Con. Fisher Maiden	Special offering
.85	Iron Colt

CLARENCE J. MCGUAIG & CO., 1759 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL Telephone 923, Agents Wanted,

672



Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS-Arrivals of fodder cheese are still reported and it meets with a fair demand at about 10c. The English cable still quotes 56s 6d for both white and colored. The butter marboth white and colored. The butter mar-ket is docidedly easier, owing principally to heavier receipts than can be absorbed. Finest creatmery sells at about 17 to 174c, with other lines quiet. Eggs are quiet, with receipts fairly heavy. Present quota-tions are about 9 to 94c. In provisions there is very little to say, business being fair and prices steady.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph).

TORONTO, April 29, 1897.

A better feeling is said to exist in trade circles, but as yet little change is noted in the volume of business transacted. The

WUOLVSALE PRICES CURRENT_THURSDAY APRIL 29, 1897 MONTODAL

	L WHOLESALE PRI		NERI-IHUNSDAI,		υ, ίου <i>ι</i>	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.]	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of A rticle.	Wholesale
Boots and Shoes. Brogans or Cobourgs Split Balmorals Klp " or Congress Split Boots Klp " Grain " \$2.00 to \$3.00, Felt Sox Felt Boots, half fox\$1 60 2 1	Mens. Yonths. \$0 60 80 \$0 60 \$0 55 \$ 0 90 1 40 1 00 1 20 \$ 1 00 1 20 \$ 1 00 1 20 \$ 1 00 1 20 \$ 1 00 1 20 \$ 1 00 1 20 \$ 1 00 1 20 \$ 1 0 1 0 1 1 50 \$ 0 \$ 20 \$ 0 3 0 \$ 0 3 0 \$ 0 3 0 \$ 0 3 0 \$ 0 3 0 \$ 0 3 0 \$ 0 3 0 \$ 0 3 0 \$ 0 3 0 \$ 0 3 0 3 0 3	Boys. 50 55 \$0 80 0 70 0 80 0 75 1 00 0 90 1 15 0 85 1 10 1 00 1 00	Brooms.	2.60.0.00	Sola Blearb Sal, Soda Concentrated	1 50 2 00 2 802 50 0 70 0 80 1 50 2 00
Spit Batts or Bais Kip Pebbled or Binf Bals Glazed Buff Button. " Glazed Buff Button. " Polish Calf " French Kid " Dongola Kid "	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Childs. 0 55 0 65 0 65 0 75 0 70 0 80 0 50 0 70 0 80 1 85 0 90 1 85 1 40 1 75 0 75 0 90	Pansy 4 " in medium Thielde 4 " if the stained Map Leaf A 4 stars 'i B 4 if stained Shamrock A 4 " varn han " B 4 " stained Daisy A 3 stgs varn handle " B 3 " stained " Tulip No. 1 3 stgs " if Curling 4 "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Archil, con. Catch. Ex. Logwood. Chips Indigo (Bengal). Indigo (Madras. Gambler. Madder. Sumac. Fish.	0 07 0 08 0 10 0 15 2 00 2 50 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 07 0 08 0 10 0 15 62 50 70 00
Mene' Calf, Bals. Cong or Batt. Good "McKa "Tan Russia Calf, Bals. Cong or French Pat. Calf or Enamel Le Ladies' Glaze Dong. Butt. and Bals., G """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	" Turns	200 300	Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloes, Cape Brom, Potass Camphor, Eng. Refoz.cl Citric Acid Copperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar	0 80 0 85	Distributors prices. Cape Brit. Herring. Labrador Herrings Sea Trout No. 1 split p. b " half bris. No. 1 Shore Herrings " Nova Scotia Mackerel No. 1. kits Gazar God No. 4. barrel	3 25 0 00 4 50 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 8 00 8 25 10 00 0 00 4 50 0 00 9 00 0 00 10 0
Canned Coods. \$ c. \$ c. Lobsters	Corn Beef 1-lb " 2-lbs " 4-lbs " 4-lbs " 14-lbs Lunch Tngs 1-lb per doz. " 2-lbs " Soups, 2 lbs 3 lb Baked Beans Deviled Tong's, ½ lb." Ham, ¼-lb. " Chicken, ¼-lb. " Turkey, ¼-lb. " Ox Tongue, 1½-lb. "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B peom Salts Glycorine W Trag. Worphia Oplum Oxallc Acid Phoeporus Potash Bichromata. Potash Ichromata. Quinine Strychnine Tartaric Acid. Tin Crystals.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ \begin{array}{c} 0.000000000000000000000000$
Raspberries 2s	" " 2½-1b. " " " 3 -1b. " Finnan Haddies Roast Chicken 1-1b tins Roast Tarkey, 1-1b tins	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heavy Chemicals Bleaching Powder Bine Vitriol Brimstone	2 25 2 75 5 00 6 50	Maritoba Strong Bakers Standard oatmeal, brl Bran	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

woollen trade is somewhat depressed owing to the failures. Cottons are firm, with a good trade doing. The hardware and leather trades are in pretty good shape with orders numerous. Payments are still said to be backward. Farmers are busy seeding and there is only a limited quan. tity of country produce being marketed. Money is unchanged at 6 per cent for prime commercial discounts. Call loans on stocks 41/2 per cent. Sterling exchange steady. The stock market rules quiet, with Bank shares firm. Latest sales: Commerce 127%, Imperial 182, Standard 167%, Hamilton 158, Dominion 225% xd., Cable 16714, Cable Reg. Bonds 98, Toronto Ry., 741/2, Western Assurance 158, Gas 202%, C.P.R. 52, British Am. Assurance 117%, Toronto Electric 130%.

BUTTER, &c. - Trade quiet and prices easier. The best tub and rolls bring 14 to 16c, and medium at 10 to 12c. Creamery 18c for tub, and 20 for rolls. Eggs steady at 9 to 9½c per dozen in case lots. Cheese 11 to 12c, for autumn makes and 10½c for summer makes.

DRESSED HOGS - Offerings are small and prices firm. Small lots of selected weights bring \$6.35 to \$6.50 and heavy. \$5.25 to \$5.50.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-The flour trade is quiet with prices unchanged. Straight rollers middle freights are quoted at \$3.70 to \$3.75. Ontario patents \$3.90 to \$4.00. Manitoba patents \$4.70 to \$4.75 and strong bakers \$4.30 to \$4.40. Bran \$9 west. Oatmeal \$2.75 to \$2.90. Wheat quiet and steady, with red winter quoted at 74 to 76c north and west, and of white at 75 to No 1. Manitoba hard at 84c Midland and at 74c Fort William, May

No. 2 hard 80 to 82c Midland. delivery. Barley quiet, with No. 1 quoted at 30c. No. 2 at 27c, No. 3 extra at 25c and No. 3 at 22c at outside points. Oats firm at 20 to 21c for white west, and 18½c for mixed. Peas sold at 41c north and west. Rye 38c. Buckwheat 27c. Corn 24 to 25c west.

GROCERIES-Trade fair, with prices generally unchanged. Granulated sugars 4¼ to 4%c, and yellows 3½ to 4c. Rio coffee 15 to 16c. Canned goods firm ; tomatoes 75 to Soc; peas at 75 to S5c; corn 60 to 75c; salmon, (Cohoes) \$1.15 to \$1.25. Val-encia raisins, off stalk 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}c$, and selections 6 to 7c; Currants, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}c$. Prunes Bosnia, 6 to $6\frac{1}{4}c$.

LEATHER-Business fair this week, with prices as a rule unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS-The hide market is quiet with cured quoted at 8 to 8¼c. Green unchanged at 71/2 for No. 1, at 61/2 for No. 2 and 5% c for No. 8. Calfskins 6 to 8c Sheepskins \$1.10 to \$1.25. Tallow dull at 2% to 8% c for rendered.

LIVE STOCK-Receipts were larger this week, and the demand for choice cattle good. The best shippers sold at 41% to 43% c per lb. and bulls at 8 to 3¼c. Butchers' cattle are steady. Good butchers cattle sold at 31/4 to 33/4c, per lb., medium at 21/2 to 23/4c and inferior at 2c to 21/2c. Milch cows \$25 to \$40 each. Sheep are quoted at 31/4 to 3½c for the best and 2½c for bucks. Lambs are firm at 5½ to 5½c per lb. Spring lambs \$3.00 to \$4.50 each. Hogs unchanged, the best baccon lots selling at be per lb, thick fats 4¼ to 4½c, and lightweights 4¼c. Sows 3c, and stags 21/20 per lb.

PROVISIONS - Trade quiet and featureless. Mess Pork is quoted at \$12 to \$12.50; short out \$13.00 to \$18.50, and shoulder mess \$10.50 to \$11.00.

Bacon firm at 7 to 7½c for long clear, Breakfast bacon 101/2 to 11c and backs 9½ to 10c. Smoked hams 10 to 11c. Lard 7 to 8c per lb, the latter for pails. Dried apples 2 to 21/c, and evaporated 31/2 to 4c. Beans 65 to 75c per bushel. Potatoes are 21 to 23c per bag for car lots.

WOOL - Trade is quiet, with price of fleece purely nominal. Pulled supers sell at 21 to 211/2c and extras at 22 to 221/2c.



GALOPS CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

THE time for receiving Tenders for the Iroquois Section of the Galopa Canal has been extended until Friday, the 36th day of April, 1897. An accepted bank check for the sum of \$50,000 must accompany each tender, instead of \$100,000 as originally called for. By order. J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals.

Department of Railways and Canals, • Ottawa, 13 April, 1897. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. authority for it.

H. S. PHILLIPS & CO., 61 St. James Street,

Commercial Paper Bought, Advances made on MONTREAL. * Warehouse Receipts.

WANTED.--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.

Name of Article.	Wholesal _{e.}	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesal
Farm Products. Dairy Rolls. Western. Lower grades. HITERE: FinestOntario. FinestOntario. Guebec. Guebec. Guebec. Guebec. Gass: Montreal limed. held. Hipped as strictly fresh. Gor Phonucrs: Bacon, smoked, per b. Hams, city cured, '	\$ c. \$ c. 0 194 0 20 0 132 0 140 0 132 0 140 0 100 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 0	Barley, malting "feed afloat Peas, per 60 lbs, in store In store Rye No. 2 Corn, Ontarlo "duty paid "duty paid Grocerles. <i>Tea</i> , (IffCheet & Cad.) Japan, com. to med., D "good med. to fine "dust "dust "dust "Hingsuoy, med to good" "Pingsuoy, med to good" "ine to fineet " Oolong"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Molasses (Barbados)img. Porto Rico Trinidad Ouba Raisins : Sultanas	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " Italian Peel-Citron Change Lemon Chocolate Vanilla, yel, wrap. 24 x ½ lb do Chamois do do do Biue resen do do y 1ip. Van. Green do do 1 1ip. Van. Green do do o do Lillac do do uo do Bronze do do Uneweet'd blue prem do Starch: Can. Laundry Silver Gloss Benson's Prep. Corn Fine Corn Vine Gors	% c. % d. 0 0.55 0 0 0.05 0 0 0.05 0 0 0.05 0 0 0.10 0.11 0 1.11 0 1.12 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 0 1.11 0 1.23 0 1.11 1.11 0 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.11
Lard, per ib Com. Refined zzps: Jlover, red, per lb Alske, per ib Clanchy, (Can'a) per bsh " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" med. to good." " " ine to funest. " Darjeelings" Ceylon" Java" Maracalbo" Jamaica" Plantatilon Ceylon" Chicory" Canadian do" Sugars: Ex Granulated, bris	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 221 & 0 & 271 \\ 0 & 32 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 1746 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 156 & 0 & 45 \\ 0 & 166 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 28. \\ 0 & 171 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 171 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 171 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 171 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 027 & 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 06 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 05 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 041 & 0 & 042 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ \end{array}$	Wainuts	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Crystal Pickling. W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. X Pare Mait. Clider X. "XXX Soap: Best Laundry" "Common" "Common" Matches: Telegraph" "Telephone" Tiger Steamship	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
		Bx Ground. in bris """ In bxs Powdered, in bris Paris Lumps, in bris """ half bris """ 100-lb bxs """ """ """ 100-lb bxs	0 05 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Rice, large lots, standard B "Patna	0 00 8 50 4 60 5 25 4 00 4 25 5 00 5 25 6 75 7 75	Royal Lily do Rose Globe Improved Globe Hardware.	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Grain. ard M n. No. 1 Ft. Wun, " " No. 2	0.02 0.00	Branded Yellows Syrup	0 033 C 03311	Gelatine, 1 dt pk "	T 10 0 00 1	Antimony Tin. Block, L & F, S b Straits <i>Copper:</i> Ingot	0 08 0 0 0 00 0 1 0 144 0 0 0 16 0 1 0 114 0 1

SUGARS. - Refiners prices to he wholesale trade ; jobbers would have to pay %c additional.

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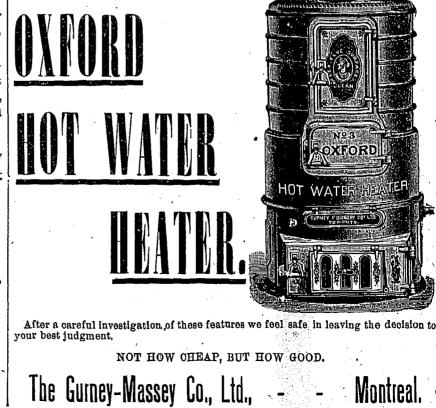
Journal of Commerce, MONTREAL.

A Moment with the Thoughtful

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

INFERIOR GOODS ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

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



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897

Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shock, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Preseed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Bolts; Carriage and Tire, 75 to 50 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 80 days. Nails and Horse Shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse Nails and Spikes, four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. Oils, Turpentine, Lead, Glass, etc mos, or 3 per cent. off in 30 days.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Sons, furniture and undertakers, Windsor, will dissolve on 1st prox. and the senior retires; J. F. Gamble, tailor, Weston, removed to Niagara Falls, and succeeded by Anthony Dahl.

ed to Niagara Falls, and succeeded by Anthony Dahl. QUEBEC-Canada Clothing Mfg. Co. Montreal, Abraham Men-delsohn sole owner; J. C. Cheval, shoes, Montreal, removed to Waterloo; A. Granger, drygoods, Montreal, compromised; Vinet & Lalime, mnfrs. shoes, Montreal, contemplate dissolving July 1st; C. Pitl, oils, &c., Quebec, dead; Edward Slade, electrical contr. &c., Quebec, commenced business; Vidal, Fils & Co. machinists, &c., Quebec, assets sold; J. A. Gagnon, coal, &c., Three Rivers, removed to Montreal; J. C. Cheval, shoes, dry goods, &c., Waterloo, commenced business here; John Tyo, general store, Dundee, offering to compromise; Brodeur & Char-bonneau, tallors, Montreal, dissolved; Mrs. M. A. Flood, grocer, Montreal, offering compromise; Thos. Liggett, carpets, Montreal, opening branch in St. Catherine street wost; C. Fecteau & Co. hats, &c., Quebec, assets sold; Quebec Street Ry. Co. Quebec, sold franchise to Quebec District Ry. Co.; Noel & Dalgle, wood-workers, St. Ferdinand D'Halifax, new co-partnership; Pelletier & Daigle, foundry, St. Ferdinand D'Halifax, dissolved ; Lan-thier & Co. general store, St. Telesphore, offering compromise; E. D. Colleret, hardware, Montreal, stock sold; Thos. McDonald Mnfg. Co., mnfrs. tinware, etc., Montreal, Thos. McDonald dead; J. O. Laurendeau, physician, St. Gabriel de Brandon, dead : M. G. Lalonde, general store, St. Polycarpe, compromised. BRITISH COLUMBIA--Chas. Haddock & Co. furniture, &c., BRITISH COLUMBIA-Chas. Haddock & Co. furniture, &c., Ashcroft, succeeded by Glencross & Henderson.

NOVA SCOTIA-Estate Chas. Brown, express, Halifax, succeeded by Robinson Bros.; Frank Hill, livery, Halifax, dead; McKay & Co. grocer, New Glasgow dissolved, Wm. Kay retiring, business continued by H. Sutherland.

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NEW BRUNSWICK—Brown Bros. grocers, Chatham. dissolved— Alex Brown continues; Wm. Cosman & Son, tinsmiths, Frederic-ton, are closing up business here; Alex. McKenzie, grocer, &c., Milltown, succeeded by Dewar Bros.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle.	, Name of Article.	Wholesae-
Roal Ott: Car Lots Store, [2, p.c. off] American P. W. American P. W. American P. W. Antaina Gat Office Banzine American. do W. W. Astral. Goto W. W. do Gandian. Class. Gnited inches, Wito 25. do Gallats	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Salt. Liverpool per bag Canadian, in small bags.: Canadian, Quarters Yactory Filled per bag do Quarters Special Dairy, per brl. Special Dairy, per brl. Special Dairy, per brl. Tobacco duty paid. No.1 Black Chewing, cads No.2 do Old Chum bri't do sol. 8a. do do do 5s. Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12a. do do do 7s. do do do 5s. Maytle Navy Plug Smk'g sol. Old Chum Plug Smk'g sol. An do do do 9s. Gan. Chewing do Cut Smoking sel. and R. & R8a. do Cut Smoking sel. Gan. Chewing Mytle do do 9s. Can. Chewing Mooi. Fleece comb. ord do Combing North West B. A. Scoured Natal Wines, Liquors, &c. Ale-English	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Porter Dublin Stoutqts do do Spirits Canadian-per gal. Alcohol	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Scotch Whiskeys Kilty Morring Dew. And. Usher. House of Common Sheriffs. Bouse of Common Sheriffs. Cases Genfalloch. Highl'dgal Walkers Imperial per gal. do Jas Watson & Co. Dundee 3 star Glenlivet, per case. 1 do Jas Watson & Co. Dundee 3 star Glenlivet, per case. 1 do Jas Watson & Co. Bas Kayson Odd Scotch qt. cs do do do pts, per cs Gin De Kuyper red cases. do green do do do pts, per cs Gin, red cases Green cases Ponices. Irish Whisky Bushmills cs Mitchell's Irish. Go do 3 stars, qts John Jamieeon & Co Bangher Irish Whisky, qts Banger Irish Whisky, qts do do per gal Watson'sOldIrish, qts, pr cs do do do per gal	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., Limited, MONTREAL. Manufacturers of REFINED SUGARS of the well-known Brand



Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Late Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, no Surpassed A pywhere. LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 1001b. boxes. "OREAM" SUGARS, (not dried). "CROWN" GRANULATED, XELLOW SUGARS of all grades and Standards. Special Brand, the finest which can be made. SYRUPS of all grades in bris. and half bris.

EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality. SOLE MAKERS of high class Syrups in tins, 21b. and 81b. each.

AN INVITATION.

The New York *Evening Post* says :-- "As a fitting conclusion to the Grant monument coremonies the Union League Club has arranged for a great dinner in the evening, which is expected to surpass anything of a similar nature ever attempted in this city. It will be tendered to President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart, both of whom have already sent to the club letters of acceptance. The committee appointed for the purpose have propared an invitation list which will include nearly a thousand persons. Those invited will include members of the cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps, President Diaz of Moxico, and the members of his cabinet; Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, and the members of his cabinet, and Generals and Major-Generals of the United States, active and retired.

GENTLE REMINDER.

"Uncle" Potor Bates was a local colebrity who kept the tavern in Randolph, Vt., in the old staging days.

He was noted for his dry humor, and was never at a loss for a retort or for a method of expressing his ideas.

Yacht Wanted.

Wanted to buy a steam or electric yacht of about ten tons.

Address :---

YACHT, P. O. BOX. 576,

Montreal.

One morning, after breakfast, as a stranger was about to depart without paying his bill, Uncle Peter walked up to him and blandly said :

" Mister, if you should lose your pocketbook between here and Montpeller, remember you didn't take it out here."

DRINKS OF SCOTTISH DENOMINATIONS.

"In Scotland the national beverage is often called 'Auld Kirk,' an epithet which the dissenters flatter themseves arises from the greater laxity of the minor morals of the adherents of the Church of Scotland, but the more likely origin of the expression is this :

"An old Scottish clergyman used to speak of claret as poor washy stuff, fit for English Episcopalians and the like, and of brandy as 'het and fiery like thae Methodists.' Small beer was thin and miserable like the Baptists, and so on through the whole category of drinks and sects. But invariably he would finish by producing the whiskey bottle, and patting it, would exclaim: 'Ah, the real Auld Kirk o' Scotland, sir. There's naething beats it !'"—From the "John o' Groat Journal."





WHEEL. *

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MONTREAL

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. Builders' and Contractors' Supplies.

W. McNally & Co.....50 McGill St.

Butter and Cheese Exporters.

Clothing, Wholesale.

4 St. Lawrence St.

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Dry Goods, Wholesale.

James Johnston & Co.....26 St. Helen St. John Macdenald & Co.......Toronto McIntyre, Son & Co......Victoria Sq. Alphonse Racine & Co. 340 & 842 St. Paul St. Thibaudeau Bros. & Co....332 St. Paul St.

Grocers, Wholesale. Laporte, Martin & Co.....72 St. Peter St.

Hatters and Furriers.

James Coristine & Co. 471 to 477 St. Paul St. Minfrs. Hosiery and Underwear. Flannels,

Dress Goods, &c.

Granite Mills.....St. Hyacinthe.

Importers and Manfrs Laundry Blues and Stove Polishes.

Tellier, Rothwell & Co. 24 & 26 St. Dizi er St

Men's Furnishings, Maufrs. and Importers, Wholesale.

Matthew, Towers & Co. 73 Board of Trade.

Room 9 and 15 Fabre Bldg

Manfrs. Lubricating Oils.

The Beaver Oil Co...... 391 St. Paul St.

Shirt Manfrs.

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Biouses. M.L. Schloman......481 St. Paul St.

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Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. 1794 Notre Dame St.

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McClary Mfg. Co.....93 St. Peter St.

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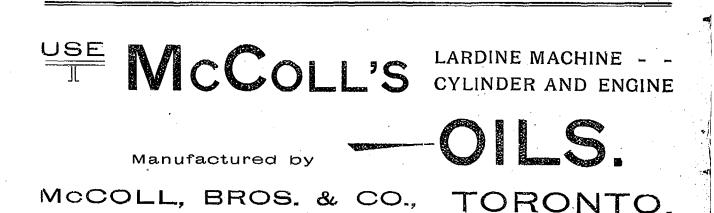
M. S. FOLEY. Journal of Commerce,

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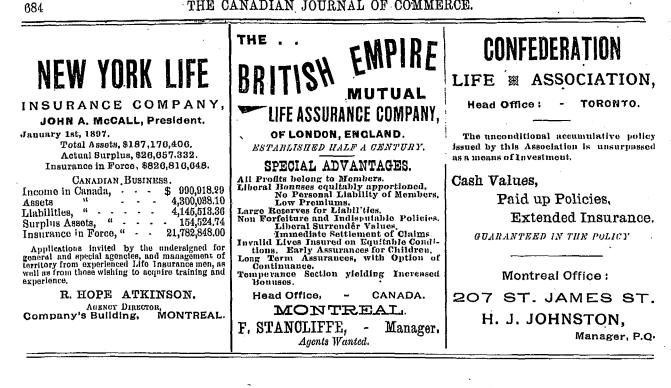












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