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301 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
Sole Manufacturers
Cold-Air-Circulation System.

Over 3,200 Machines Sold.
Special Machines for DAIRIES, BUTCHERS, Etc.
WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

Vol. 47. No. 4.
NEW SERIES.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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High Grade Kid Gloves.

Best made
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The Boas Manufacturing Co.

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We are now producing every description of FUR
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OF CANADA, Limited,

Are sold by all the Leading Whole-
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Old Chum,
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Latest Novelties selected in the Home
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We have never shown a more extensive
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than we are doing at present,

Our Tailors' Trimming Dep't
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Manufacturers of

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For FALL, 1898

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TRIMMINGS

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442 and 444 St. James Street,

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The Chartered Banks.

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(ESTABLISHED 1817.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00
Reserved Fund, - 6,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, - 952,210.07

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" The London and Westminster Bank.
" The National Provincial Bank of England.
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San Francisco—The First National Bank.
" The Bank of British Columbia.
" The Anglo-Californian Bank.
Portland, Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia.
Montreal, 1st June, 1898.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.
INCORPORATED 1855.

Head Office, Toronto, Canada.
Paid-up Capital - - - \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - 1,800,000

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Chicago. First National Bank.
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Incorporated 1872.
Capital Paid-Up, \$500,000
Reserve Fund, 325,000
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The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
Paid-up Capital, - - - £1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund, - - - 285,000

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Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available
in all parts of the world.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000
Res. Fund, 1,500,000

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Commercial Letters of Credit and Traveller's Cir-
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HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.
Capital (fully paid up) \$1,500,000
Res. 1,125,000
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La Prairie, Rideau St., Bank St., Ottawa; Ren-
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Man.
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The Chartered Banks.

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Res. 2,800,000
Head Office, Montreal.

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Windsor.

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Newfoundland—The Merchants Bank of Halifax.
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British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
A general banking business transacted.
Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan,
and other foreign countries.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated 1836.
St. Stephen, N. B.
Capital, \$200,000
Reserve, 25,000
F. H. TODD, President.
J. F. GRANT, Cashier.

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Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Mont-
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Montreal.

THE WESTERN BANK

OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont.
Capital Authorized \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed 500,000
Capital Paid-Up 372,400
Reserve 118,000

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Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England—
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Capital Paid-up \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund 25,000
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New York—The Fourth National Bank and the
Agents of the Bank of Montreal.
Boston—Tremont National Bank.

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$6,000,000
Reserve Fund, 1,000,000

DIRECTORS: HON. GEO. A. COX, President. ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President. Jas. Crathern, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., Q. C., LL.D., Matthew Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq., B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. General Manager. A. H. Ireland, Inspector. M. Morris Asst. Insp.

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QUEBEC: MANITOBA: BRITISH COLUMBIA: Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

YUKON DISTRICT: Dawson City

In the United States: New York, New Orleans.

Bankers in Great Britain: The Bank of Scotland, London.

Correspondents: India, China and Japan-The Chartered Bk of India, Australia & China. Germany, The Deutsche Bk

France-Lazard Freres & Cie., Paris.

Belgium-J. Mathieu & Fils., Brussels.

Holland-Disconto Maatschappij.

Australia & New Zealand-The Union Bk. of Australia, Limited.

South Africa-Bank of Africa, Limited, Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

South America-London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd. British Bank of South America, Limited.

Mexico-Banco de Londres, Mexico.

Bermuda-The Bk. of Bermuda, Hamilton.

West Indies-Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston, Jamaica.

Colonial Bank and Branches

British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia.

San Francisco-Bank of British Columbia.

New York-The Am. Ex. National Bank.

Chicago-The North-Western Nat. Bank.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Capital Authorized \$2,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000

DIRECTORS: H. S. HOWLAND, President. T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President. Wm. Ramsay, Hugh Ryan, Robert Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayer, Elias Rogers.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

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TORONTO: Cor. Wellington St., Cor. Leader Lane, Yonge and Queen Sts., Yonge and Bloor Sts., Montreal, Que.

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Calgary, Alta., Prince Albert, Sask.

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Edmonton South, Alta., Vancouver, B.C.

Revelstoke, B.C.

AGENTS-LONDON, Eng., Lloyd's Bank, Ltd. New York, Bank of Montreal, Bank of America.

All general banking business transacted. Bonds and debentures bought and sold.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

Capital Paid-Up, \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund, 450,000

DIRECTORS: F. X. ST. CHARLES, President. R. BICKERDIKE, Vice-Pres. Che. Chaput, Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt, M. J. A. FRENDEGAST, Manager, C. A. GIROUX, Assistant Manager, O. E. DOHAIS, Inspector

Head Office, Montreal.

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Vienna, Austria-Banque Imperiale Royale, Priv. des Pays Autrichiens.

Berlin, Germany-Deutsche Bank.

New York-City National Bank, National Park Bank, Importers and Traders' National Bank.

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National Bank of Redemption, Third National Bank, Chicago - National Live Stock Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Collections made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world. Interest on Deposits allowed in Savings Department.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL (All Paid) \$1,250,000
RESERVE FUND 775,000
HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON,

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H. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashier.

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THE DOMINION BANK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

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

MONDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 21st of July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

R. D. GAMBLE, General Manager.

Toronto, 27th June, 1898.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

OF HALIFAX.

Capital Paid-Up, \$1,500,000
Reserve Fund, 1,175,000

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Reserve Fund, 600,000

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All banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited.

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized, \$1,500,000
Capital Paid-up, \$1,500,000
Reserve, 360,000

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$ 2,500,000
REST \$650,000
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Capital Subscribed, \$500,000

Capital Paid-up, 479,820

Rest, 10,000

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Capital Paid-Up.....1,500,000
Reserve Fund.....835,000

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1812—HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL—1898
Capital Paid-up.....\$500,000
Surplus.....250,000

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National Bank, Chase National Bank, Western
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Bank of the Republic.
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Correspondence respectfully solicited.

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INCORPORATED 1856.

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Reserve Fund, - - - - - 205,000

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Capital Paid-Up, 1,250,000 00
Reserve Fund, 345,000 00
Total Assets, 5,464,944 00

Deposits received, interest allowed.
Debentures issued interest coupons attached.
Money to loan at lowest rates.

Hon. GEO. A. COX, President. E. R. WOOD, Manager.

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& Investment Society

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Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00
" Paid-Up, 932,474 97
Total Assets, 2,541,274 27

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Capital Subscribed, \$1,500,000 00
Capital Paid-Up, 1,100,000 00
Reserve and Surplus Funds, 347,398 20
Total Assets, 3,691,051 90

Deposits received and interest allowed at the
highest current rates.

DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable
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by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.
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INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE
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Assets, - - - - - 2,417,237
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CALGARY James Muir
EDMONTON John C. F. Brown

Leading Manufacturers &c.

D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.

MONTREAL and TORONTO.

General Merchants and Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

The Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.,
Montreal,

MILLS AT

Milltown, Cornwall, Hamilton, Merriton,
Dundas, also A. Gibson & Sons, Marys-
ville, N.B., and Hamilton Cot-
ton Co., Hamilton.Shirtings, Gingham, Oxfords, Flannelettes,
Tickings, Awnings, Sheetings, Cottonades, Den-
ims, Blankets, Yarns, etc. alsoTweeds—Fine, Medium and Coarse; Etofen
Blankets, Horse Blankets, Saddle-Felt, Glove
Linings.Flannels—Grey and Fancy, in all Wool and
Union; Ladies' Dress Flannels.

Serges, Yarns.

Kulit Underwear—Socks and Hosiery, in
Men's, Ladies' and Children's styles and sizes.

Cardigan Jackets, Mitts and Gloves.

Braid—Fine Mohair for Tailoring, Dress Braids
and Linens, Corset Laces.

Carpet Rugs.

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Th. B. VONACHTEN,

Beavers, Fine Worsted, &c.—Aachen, Ger'y.

Franz Bar & Becker,

Cachmeres, Dress Goods, Coatings and
Ladies' Coatings.—Ronneberg, Germany.
Office and Warehouse:

431 Board of Trade Building,

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JUST OUT!**The Canadian Customs
and Excise Tariff**

Corrected to June 23, 1898.

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Stationers, Blank Book Makers and
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FOR SALE in FLORIDA.A FERTILE TRACT OF LAND of 20 to 25 acres,
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lachen on the Florida Southern Railroad, and about 17
miles due west of Palatka. Oranges, peaches, sweet
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the place. Returns from a grove of 3 acres at Green
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aggregate of \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. The lakes abound
with fish. Climate remarkably healthy. Inter-
lachen is a winter resort for many Northerners
troubled with lung affections. Several Montreal
people permanently reside there.Apply to M. S. FOLEY,
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MONTREAL.All kinds of Printing and Writing Papers and
Book-Binders' Supplies.

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ness doing a profitable and increasing
trade, last year's turnover being \$47,000.
Stock about \$18,000 in first-class condition
Apply at Journal of Commerce,
MONTREAL.**ENVELOPES**

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OFFICE OF THE

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and Bowling Alley Balls
Manufacturers and
Importers.Do all kinds of work in
the Billiard line.

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HAMILTON, ONT.

Manufacturers of

Cottonades, Denims,
Warps and Yarns. Lamp Wicks
Twines, Webbing, &c.**Montreal Merchants' and Manufacturers' Directory.**Awnings, Tents Tarpaulins, Flags, Etc.
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Manfrs. Boots and Shoes.

Ames, Holden Co., Ltd....47 Victoria Sq.

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A. A. Ayer & Co.....576 St. Paul St.

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Block Man'fr. for Hatters, Cap Makers
and Furriers.

A. Kellnor.....589 St. Paul St.

Clothing, Wholesale.

Doull & Gibson.....188 McGill St.

McKenna, Thomson & Co. 423 St. James St.

McMartin, Campbell & Co. 250 St. James St.

H. Shorey & Co.....1806 Notre Dame St.

E. A. Small & Co.....1 Beaver Hall Hill

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James Johnston & Co....26 St. Helen St.

John Macdonald & Co.....Toronto

McIntyre, Son & Co.....Victoria Sq.

Alphonse Racine & Co. 340 & 342 St. Paul St.

Thibaudeau Bros. & Co....382 St. Paul St.

Grocers, Wholesale.

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

Hatters and Furriers.

James Coristine & Co. 471 to 477 St. Paul St.

A. Fred & Co., 529 St. Paul St.

and 113 Main St.

Manfrs. Hosiery and Underwear, Flannels,
Dress Goods, &c.

Granite Mills.....St. Hyacinthe.

Importers and Manfrs Laundry Blues and
Stove Polishes.

Tollier, Rothwell & Co. 24 & 26 St. Dizier St

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

Matthows, Towers & Co. 73 Board of Trade.

Manfrs. Lubricating Oils.

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

Paper Boxes, &c.

The Empire Paper Box Co...64 Queen St.

Scrap Iron and Metals.

Frankel Bros., 92-98 Wellington st., cr. Duke

Sessenwain Bros., Office, 212 Bd. of Trade,

Yards, 101-105 Shannon St.

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Montreal Shirt & Overall Co. 1886 Notre
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Blouses.M.L. Schloman.....481 St. Paul St.
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H. Levy500 St. Paul St.

Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company.

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awlnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Gingham, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, &c.

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

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CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

It will tone up your system, and restore the appetite.

The best cure for Debility.

JUST WHAT

YOU NEED

THIS SPRING.

FANCY MOUNT ROYAL MILLS.

JAVA ROYAL INDIA BRIGHT
JAPAN GLACE POLISHED
IMPERIAL SEETA PATNA
IMPERIAL GLACE

D. W. ROSS CO'Y RICES

AGENTS.

MONTREAL, QUE.

Commercial Summary.

Merchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation—extending to all parts of the Dominion—renders it the best advertising medium in Canada—equal to all others combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.

E. A. SMALL & CO,
MONTREAL.

↗ Manufacturers of Clothing ↖

WHOLESALE

FALL TRADE 1898.

OUR TRAVELLERS ARE NOW ON THE ROAD. ;

Clothing Samples FOR FALL 1898.

ARE NOW BEING SHOWN BY OUR TRAVELLERS.

FASHIONABLE IN DESIGN.
FAULTLESS IN FIT.

GENTEEL IN PATTERN.
EXCELLENT IN QUALITY.

ADAPTED TO EVERY FORM.
MODERATE IN PRICE.

PERFECT IN WORKMANSHIP.
EASY TO SELL.

SATISFACTORY WHEN SOLD.

No Pretended Cutting of Profits; No Assumption of Merit, but

A GUARANTEED EXCELLENCE.

A. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

256 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

THE SLATER SHOE.


Guessing or knowing shoes.

The difference between buying a pair of "Slater Shoes" and a pair of common shoes, is just the difference represented in a sealed letter and an opened one with a responsible signature.

The sealed letter may contain a large cheque, or a bailiff's notice. The opened letter—well you know just what it is.

The common shoes may be good ones under the finish but how do you know?

"Slater Shoes" bear a pedigree tag which tells exactly the leather they're of, its wear, peculiarities or faults. Goodyear Welted. \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per pair.



CATALOGUE FREE.

"THE SLATER SHOE."

MAKERS MONTREAL

ACCREDITED AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES IN CANADA.

—DAWSON CITY has been made a port of registry for shipping.

—ON the 12th inst the Royal Exchange Assurance Company celebrated its 178th birthday.

—LUMBER business from the Ottawa district to the U.S. this year is not so heavy as last, but Atlantic trade exceeds 1897.

—THE people of Ottawa will be asked to vote on three plebiscites next January—Sunday cars, board of control and civic lighting.

—AN office of the Great North Western Telegraph Co. has been opened in Victoria B. C. and direct communication established with that point.

—A. McD. Allen, of Goderich, has been appointed Dominion fruit commissioner to the Paris Exposition, which will be held in 1900.

—THE C.P.R. has granted northwestern farmers the welcome boon of loading cars direct from waggons. Hitherto this could not be done at elevator points.

—FORTY-FIVE thousand acres of land in the Boyne Marsh, near Winnipeg have been disposed of since the Government decided to make it arable by drainage.

—THE New York and Hayti Packet Line has assigned. Since the war the business fell away so much, as to practically put an end to American trade with Port Au Prince.

—THERE is trouble again between the Grand Trunk and the city over the site for the new offices, the railway refusing to submit to some of the restrictions put upon them by the finance committee, particularly the employment of labor outside the city.

—IN the Clearing House to 2nd inst, this city's increase in same period 1897 was far ahead of all other places. The following week to 9th inst, was Toronto's turn, the clearings of that city being \$2,020,000 in excess of same week last year, while those of this city show a decrease. For all the cities where there are clearing houses the increase over 1897 was \$461,000.

HODGSON, SUMNER & Co.

347 & 349 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

SEASONABLE
SORTING
SPECIALITIES

Cashmere Hosiery
Cotton Hosiery
Children's Half and ¾ Hose
Gloves and Half Mitts in Silk,
Taffeta and Lisle
Bathing Drawers and Suits.

Complete Range of MEN'S HABERDASHERY.

Sole Agents in Canada for the
celebrated

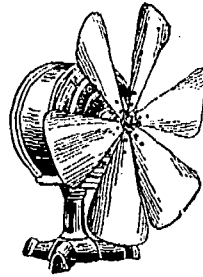
Churchgate Cashmere Hose.

Telephones—Bell—Office 231. Warehouse 2067. Merchants 607.

AGENCIES WANTED.

Gentleman in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, desires agencies:—Commercial, Press, Scientific, or other. Business man, University education, best social and moral standing and references. Address, with full particulars,

P. O. Drawer 676, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.



INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS,

Electrical Supplies.

Fan Motors. ALL KINDS, FOR ALL BUYERS.

JOHN FORMAN,

644 Craig Street, - - - - - MONTREAL.

—THE statement of the estate of E. D. Vernon, Truro, N.S., recently assigned, shows assets \$10,784. Liabilities, preferred, \$9,608; unsecured, \$4,204; indirect, \$908.

—BUSINESS on the coast is said to be in a most unsettled condition. Great expectations for a renewal of the boom hinged upon the wash-up in the Klondyke, and now that there is reported to be but \$4,000,000, business houses have suddenly veered around to caution amounting almost to sluggishness.

—THE competitive struggle between the "Folgers" and the Richelieu Co. for St. Lawrence tourist trade, has entered upon a new phase. Kingston hackmen have declared war against the electric street railway and have decided to carry Richelieu & Ontario passengers at 10 cents per head.

—THE R. & O. Navigation Co. having met with competition in the river service from Kingston eastward have made a cut in rate to extent of 75 per cent, and are, it is said, prepared to carry passengers free in that district to retain their hold on the business. Travelling is cheap in these days. In old coaching days the rival coaches not only carried persons free but treated them on the road to a dinner!

—CHARGING peddlers a license is said to be a form of protection by a contemporary which keeps up an attack on protection while supporting a government which adopted a protective tariff. A peddler's license is not imposed for protection in the fiscal sense, but is "a tax for revenue only," or to put these vendors on an equal footing with established traders who pay taxes from which peddlers are exempt.

—IT is not always an assignee is so scrupulous in the discharge of his functions, as a professional gentleman in the Maritime Provinces, who recently entered suit to recover two amounts of 10c and 15c respectively. The suits were prosecuted by the assignee of a grocer who recently failed. He explained that the persons had refused to pay and he was bound by the law to collect all debts due the estate. The costs amounted to \$1.74 in each case.

—NEW YORK provision merchants are energetically seeking to resume business with Santiago, and it is reported a steamer will soon be despatched with full cargo. Until peace is signed between Spain and the U.S. there would appear to be some risk, because until this happens both nations are belligerents, and contracts entered into between individuals of either country are incapable of being carried out. Such difficulties however do not embarrass commerce from the Maritime Provinces, and with the surrender of Santiago an accomplished fact, business should quickly revive.

—THE death is announced of Mr. Freeman Elgin Pettet, commission merchant, Chicago. From a sympathetic biographical sketch in the "Paint Oil and Drug Review" of that city, we learn that the late Mr. Pettet was born in Prince Edward County Ontario in 1853, and was for a period employed in a Picton drug store, leaving Canada in 1872. Deceased is spoken of as a progressive business man, who during 20 years built up a connection of the very highest in the Western States. He was also identified largely in charitable work. "Socially," in the words of our contemporary, "the late gentleman stood for all that is best, truest and most elevating—his friendship was loyal, his intercourse free from affectation, his moral influence wholesome." Such testimony is agreeable reading. Expatriated Canadians carry with them those precepts which are acknowledged everywhere, and by none more willingly than the people to the South.

—WHEREVER the interests of commerce so demand, the submarine mines placed in various rivers and harbours along the Atlantic coast are to be removed. The U.S. Government it is evident neither fear Camara or hostilities with Germany. The removal of such explosives nevertheless will cut little figure with pilots and sea captains, who have all along disdained excessive caution; indeed instances are numerous where ships have made port through the middle of a mine field to the great disturbance of these engines of destruction and with perfect immunity to themselves, until it almost became a question with the naval bureau to prohibit such recklessness, because of the loss to the Department in the drifting out to sea of charges of gun cotton and Whitehead torpedoes sunk at enormous expense.

—THE zeal of American customs officers in harrassing passengers from Europe has for sometime been excessive. The Gov't. has now employed detectives to spy upon examiners to see that the tariff laws are rigidly adhered to. More annoying than this however is the proposal to compel outgoing passengers to identify in some way the clothing they take with them, if they would avoid paying duties thereon upon their return. Our N. Y. namesake views the proposition as one that might have been borrowed from a foreign country of whose administration the U. S. entertained poor opinions. "Is every garment in a passenger's trunk to be unpacked, and every pair of stockings unrolled and shaken," it asks "and have travelers got to take sealed inventories of all their wearing apparel abroad with them under penalty of being heavily fined if a change of clothing is found in their trunks?" Of course to the mind of the "screeching" politician, a man who goes abroad when he might spend his money in his own country is little better than a criminal, but there are limits to the amount of persecution he ought to be subjected to.

JOBS IN CLOTHING.

We have a few lots left suitable for Summer and Fall Trade. Samples will be sent express paid on request.

H. VINEBERG & Co.,

Clothing Manufacturers,

25 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL.

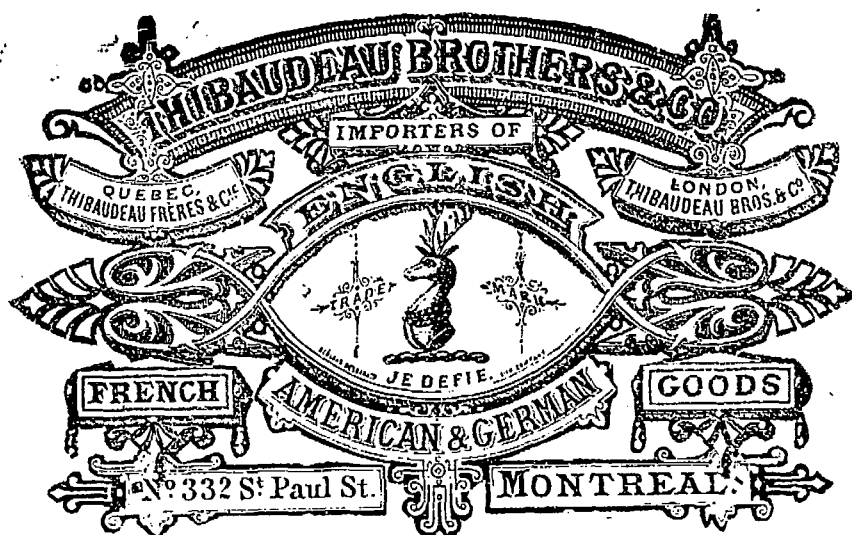
Lincoln Canning Co., THOS. NIHAN, Prop'r.
St. Catharines, Ont.

Packers of FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Factory and Office:

of all kinds.

Cor. Lake and Wellington Streets. P. O. Box 702



Wholesale Millinery.

WE ARE
Up-to-date
IN
Novelties.

We are Up-to-date in
Novelties.
Shipments arriving
weekly.
Letter—Telegram
Orders
receive attention.

Blackley, O'Malley & Co.,
1831 Notre-Dame St.
MONTREAL, CAN.

Symphony Organ

(WILCOX & WHITE Make,
MERIDEN, U.S.)

FOR SALE
(New)

AT A BARGAIN.

APPLY TO

"OWNER," BOX 503,
MONTREAL.

(See illustration elsewhere.)

McArthur, Corneille & Co.

Importers and Dealers in

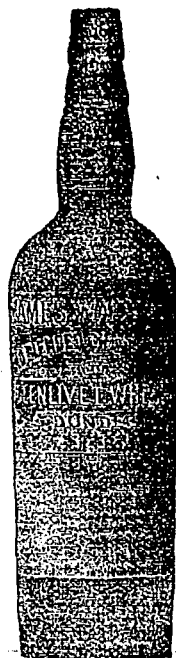
WHITE LEAD AND COLORS,
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star, Diamond Star
and Double Diamond Star Brands.
English 16, 21 and 25 oz. Sheet.
Rolled Rough and Polished Plate Glass.
Colored Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet Glass.
Painters' and Artists' Materials.
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.
Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.

Offices and Warehouses:

310, 312, 314 & 316 St. Paul Street
AND
147, 149 & 151 Commissioners St
MONTREAL.

If you are thinking about issuing
a Catalogue, consult the "Journal"
as to prices, etc.



A Safer Drink has
never yet been
brewed than . . .

Watson's Dundee Whisky

Undoubtedly the
Finest Imported.

Batterbury,
Chard & Jackson,

Agents for Canada,

10
LEMOINE ST.,
MONTREAL.

—THE Bank of Ottawa has opened branches at Alexandria, Bracebridge and Dauphin, this makes 16 branches of this prosperous bank outside Ottawa. Mr. Burn must be a busy man these days.

—THE Montreal City Council will shortly introduce a tax upon department stores in the city to the extent of \$1,000 per annum. The move is said to be popular among the majority of the aldermen.

—MANUFACTURERS of clear Havana cigars in the States have raised prices to a point which more closely reaches the parity of raw leaf. *Tobacco Leaf* sarcastically referring to the advice says "Manufacturers may make a profit on their goods before the snow flies."

—THERE are 32 loct and shoe factories in the city of Quebec and Levis, and at Lorette. These turn out 30,000 pairs per day or about 9,000,000 pairs a year, which at an average price of \$1, represents a total value of \$9,000,000. Quebec at least caters liberally to our "understandings" whatever else it neglects in another application of the word.

PURE OAK BELTING

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.,
Montreal and Toronto
Tel. No. 803. Tel. No. 875

—THE stock of Macdonald Bros. haberdashers, Ottawa, has been sold to Danford, Roche & Co. at 61½¢ on the dollar.

—THE tax that will be collected on chewing-gum in the States will be \$525,000 annually. As this is but 4 cents on every dollar box the size of the business may be estimated. One is inclined to speculate, in considering the enormous extent of this "reflective" habit among our neighbors, the calamity that would overtake them if chewing-gum as a mental elixir ceased to be indulged in—a perfect cataclysm no doubt.

—THE African Co.'s steamer Monmouth has been purchased by the Dominion Line for that company's Liverpool-Montreal service. The Monmouth was built for Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., at Belfast, by Messrs. Harland & Wolf. She recently completed her maiden voyage, having arrived at Bremerhaven July 1 from New Orleans. She is a twin-screw steamer of the most modern type, and has a measurement capacity of 12,000 tons, carrying about 8,000 tons deadweight.

—THE American Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Trust and the Adams Express Co., three vast monopolies are quibbling in the U.S. Courts about paying their share of the revenue tax. They prefer to pose as sticklers for "constitutional" practices, rather than become exemplary patriots in common with the great ruck of American citizens who are equally taxed, and can less afford it.

—A SURVEY under Government auspices proves that corundum bearing lands in Ontario extend over 50,000 acres. The mineral rights have been reserved by the Crown. Miners, prospectors and capitalists are being invited to study the district as a field for development operations. Corundum is a mineral product used for abrasive purposes for which it is superior to emery. The value of the deposits in townships of Brudenel, Carlow, Raglan, &c., in the counties of Hastings and Renfrew, is considered to be very great.

**CHEMICAL and
ASSAY APPARATUS
and REAGENTS.**

We carry in stock everything necessary for fitting up . . .

Assay or Testing Laboratories,

ALSO

Prospecting Outfits and
Miners' Supplies.

An Illustrated Catalogue on application.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

**THE NORTHERN
Electric and Manufacturing Co.**

Limited,

Contractors for and Dealers in

**Electrical Apparatus
and Supplies.**

Manufacturers of every description of Metal Work.
Screw Machine Work a Specialty.

The Company will contract for the construction
and complete equipment of every description of

Telephone, Telegraph, Fire Alarm,
Police Patrol,

and other lines and plant, and the operation
of the same.

OFFICE:

Bell Telephone Bldg., Notre Dame St.
FACTORY: Montreal.
371 Aqueduct St. Tel. 355.

D. A. McCaskill, James S. N. Dougall

McCASKILL, DOUGALL & CO.

(Successors to D. A. McCaskill & Co.)

Manufacturers of Fine

Varnishes * Janans and Colors

MONTREAL,

Suppliers to every Railroad Company and Car Shop
in the Dominion.

The Merchants Mercantile Co.

MONTREAL.

Main Office, 260 St. James Street.

A. MACFARLANE, Manager.

High Class Service by High Class Correspondents.

Money Saved is Money Made. One of our credit
reports often saves a subscriber on one bill—more
than the price of the entire subscription.

We collect everywhere—at the lowest rate. Generally
without the expense and annoyance of suit.
Prompt and satisfactory service guaranteed.
Telephone 1355.

When you want anything in the line of Printing, write to the
JOURNAL. Prices and workmanship Guaranteed right.

—THE smoke nuisance in Halifax is evidently a perplexing
problem for the authorities to grapple with. Recently the Mayor
received a communication from the military, making complaint
against a certain refinery. The secretary of the latter wrote in
reply that "nothing could be done by the company to remedy
any evil that might exist. It was impossible to operate the
works without causing smoke." To administer a fine would un-
doubtedly antagonize an important industry, whilst ignoring
the military is little short of *lese majestie*. Condign punish-
ment must follow either course.

PERSONAL—Mr. Alex. Bissett, Accountant, who has been on
the staff of the Head Office of the London & Lancashire Life As-
surance Company, in Canada, for sixteen years, was married on
Tuesday last to Miss G. McGowan of Lachine. On Monday, the
18th, he was presented by the staff with a handsome silver ser-
vice, consisting of a large tray, upon which his name, and the
occasion of the presentation was engraved. Mr. J. L. Kerr,
Assistant Manager, made the presentation on behalf of the
donors, in the absence of Mr. B. Hal. Brown, who is in England.
Mr. Bissett's long connection with the Company has brought
him into personal contact with almost every agent and officer,
and through his uniform courtesy, he has won the good opinion
of all. We join his colleagues in wishing Mr. & Mrs. Bissett
every happiness and prosperity.

—CONSIDERABLE trouble is apprehended by Canadian impor-
ters of proprietary medicines, soaps perfumers, chewing gums,
etc., from the States. It is required in order to get rebate of
stamp duties that consuls certificate must accompany request
for drawback, and as this is cumbersome, it is very probable a good
share of the trade will be directed to another channel. In this
event, Canada has less to lose than the States, and there is al-
ready talk of U. S. houses opening up branches in Canada to
obviate the threatened loss of trade. It is pointed out in this
connection that if the U. S. Treasury adopted similar rules in
this stamp matter to those which govern goods bought in bond
for Canada, the objection would disappear. The American ex-
porter makes an entry, for transshipment, depositing a copy of
the bill of lading or shipping receipts, the goods arrive at a
Canadian port of entry, pass through the examining warehouse,
duty is paid, and a copy of the entry is certified by the Collector
or his deputy and is stamped with the seal of the Customs De-
partment, the copy being transmitted to the exporter, enables
him to liquidate his bond.

—THE assessed valuation of property in Detroit is \$207,637,860.
In 1890 the bonded indebtedness of the city was \$3,974,892.18, or
19.32 per cent. The population was then 205,669 and the debt
has not materially changed since that year. In this connection
a comparison with other cities will be interesting :

	Population	Bonded	Bonded
City	Cens. 1890.	Debt.	Debt.
Cleveland	261,546	\$ 7,008,141	26.79
Milwaukee.....	204,150	6,070,750	29.73
Newark	181,515	11,250,648	62.08
Minneapolis.....	164,738	6,653,473	40.39
Jersey City.....	163,987	17,970,700	109.53
Louisville.....	161,005	8,815,000	54.12
Cincinnati.....	206,309	26,640,867	89.90
Buffalo.....	254,457	11,972,849	47.05
New Orleans.....	241,995	14,835,190	61.29
Pittsburg	234,473	8,032,187	33.07

—ENGLISH boot and shoe manufacturers are going to try to
successfully invade this market under the preferential tariff,
notwithstanding that solicited opinions of Canadian buyers give
little encouragement. An English paper remarks that English
boots and shoes are neither too heavy or wanting in proper style
to suit Canadians. "We admit" it says, "we have not discovered
the American method of making boots and shoes without
leather, and for this reason our goods lack wafer-like lightness.
Business is there to be done, and English people can do it if they
lay themselves out for the purpose; and if, while keeping their
goods light, they impart to them that merit of durability which
all the Canadian shoes we have ever seen lack, they will soon get
a reputation amongst Canadian people. Leather is as cheap in
England as Canada, labor is not more, but less costly; ocean
freights are, after all, not much more than a cipher in the game;
and if we cannot sell shoes to Canada, it will surely be because
we are too indifferent to try, and not because we are in any way
incapable."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Earnings 8th to 14th July :

	\$
1898.....	435,034
1897.....	452,025
Decrease.....	16,941

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GROCERY NOTES.

The coffee market perhaps takes pre-eminence in the number of holidays which interrupt its course at primary points. New York and Boston are fairly rich in "celebration" dates, Havre and Brazil—the latter especially—enjoy numerous respites. On Thursday, the 14th inst., communication with Rio was suspended whilst Havre was closed to business from Thursday to Saturday inclusive.

The large purchase of Muscovada raw sugars made last week by local refiners in New York, and which we noted in our market review last week, would seem to have been a timely one. 3,500 tons Muscovada 89 degrees test were bought at a price equal to 3½c. An offer for Centrifugals 96 test at 4 3-16c has since been declined.

The California almond crop is reported to be almost a complete failure.

Prospects of short crop of apples in the States, is stimulating buying "futures" evaporated and dried, but packers as a rule are nervous about entering into contracts, as crop indications are poor. A similar state of things exists on this side.

Dried apricots will be exceptionally dear this year. Cannors on the coast are paying \$60 a ton for same.

Fishing on the Fraser river has commenced. As large a run as 1897 is not expected. Late mail advices from Columbia river are confirmatory of a light run of chinook and a good run of bluebacks, but the latter is expected to begin to fall off soon. It takes from 8 to 12 of these fish to make a case. They are being packed as Columbia river fish and will doubtless be sold by many as chinook.

A Colombo report states as to the tea market. Common to medium Pekoes and strong leafy broken Pekoes are rather dearer. The quality of the tea coming in has been rather better than usual at this time of year. Exports of Ceylon tea to June 7th were:—

	1898 Lbs.	1897 Lbs.
To United Kingdom.....	41,282,535	43,777,041
To Australia.....	6,484,500	5,792,167
To America.....	791,869	389,897
To Russia.....	1,065,338	130,367
To Germany.....	131,511	120,141
To France.....	13,226	13,520
To India.....	424,879	199,752
To Holland.....	6,946	3,705
To Africa.....	162,134	103,887
To other places.....	572,738	263,843
Total.....	50,940,576	50,315,320

Shipments of canned lobster from Halifax to July 15 this year were 89,606 cases against 77,654 cases last year as follow:—

	1897	1898
Great Britain.....	40,900	52,094
United States.....	10,504	7,434
Other countries.....	26,190	30,078
Totals.....	77,654	89,606

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Black pepper in primary markets displays renewed strength and activity. Shipments from Singapore in June were 400 tons less than same month last year. Batavia cassia under the influence of small and concentrated supplies is higher in foreign markets. The boom in cloves recently has collapsed and there is little animation in the market for invoices.

St. John N. B., grocers, hold their annual picnic on Tuesday next the 26th inst.

New crop Jamaica ginger has arrived to small quantity in New York.

A duty upon tea is once more spoken of as a feature of the governments forthcoming policy. In conjunction with the proposed new standards, a duty would be advantageous, in securing the desired "pure tea," but the imposition of duty, simultaneously with higher standard, is exposed to numerous objections, not the least being the serious reversal of the tea business of the country as it is now done. A duty upon tea however would be a neat way of counteracting the cost to the country of the plebiscite vote, not to speak of the influence it would exert—since revenue must be raised somehow—in illustrating that the success of prohibition must increase the burden of those people, who as it is, escape any part of the liquor tax from which is derived \$7,000,000 annually. In this light a tax on tea might possibly be more of a blessing than a bane.

The total stock of lemons ashore and afloat to U. S. ports amounts to about 140,000 boxes.

So far the arrivals of beets in the United States since January are about 115,000 tons and as the purchases made by America since the demand started cannot be more than 150,000 tons, it follows that the quantity of beet sugars remaining to be received by the United States buyers must be very small, seeing that some shipments have already been received in Canada.

On July 1st the stocks of dried fruits in London included 4,919 tons of currants, 2,175 tons of raisins, of which 554 tons consisted of Valencia and Denia stock, and 1,541 tons of Smyrna. Of Turkey figs there were in London on July 1st 295 skeleton cases; 5 cases and 834 bags, while of Faro, Greek and Malaga there were 2,316 tapnets and fraills. The London stock of almonds on the above date consisted of 147 packages and 6,675 boxes of Jordans; 2,478 boxes, 893 bags and 35 barrels of Valencias, &c., beside a quantity of Sicily, Persian and other goods. The supply of Bussarah dates in London on July 1st amounted to but 13 skins and 11 bags.

Up to date it is reported that shipments of Florida pine-apples have not amounted to over 60 per cent of the average.

A considerable drop has taken place lately in the price of currants in Greece owing to the favorable prospects of the growing crop and to events of minor consequence which caused a temporary decline in the London market. Provincial and Patras touched for a short time the prices of 13s 6d c. i. f. and 15s c. i. f. half-cases London respectively, but have since recovered by 1s a 1s 6d. Up till now, the growing crop of currants, with a few insignificant exceptions, has progressed most favorably; the bunches are abundant and healthy and promise a large crop of excellent quality. According to present appearances the crop will be an early one and fruit from most districts will be ready for shipment by August 10—25th.

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THE CANADIAN
Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL FRIDAY, JULY 22ND, 1898.

THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE ON FREE TRADE.

The vexed and intricate question as to the incidence of taxation in Ireland as compared with its burden in Great Britain, was recently discussed in the British House of Commons. The motion in favor of some concession being made to Ireland was rejected by a large majority. The best speech in the debate is generally allowed by English papers to have been made by the Hon. Edward Blake. He contends that "there is now substantially an equality of payment of indirect taxation amongst the populations of the two countries—that was to say, the sum of indirect taxation was 24s per head in England as against 22s per head in Ireland. It was in the indirect taxation on the consumption of the masses that the shoe pinched. Direct taxation was the taxation of those who had something to live upon; but taxation upon consumption was in the main the taxation of those who has comparatively little, who it was agreed were not proper subjects of direct taxation, and among these, including the poorest of the poor, they produced this result, that the poorer country was paying a poll-tax practically equal to that which the consumers paid in this much richer country." One of the points made by Mr. Blake was that while Free Trade had been of advantage to England and Scotland, it had not been of any benefit whatever, but otherwise to Ireland. His words were:

"It was impossible to argue that Free Trade had the same relative advantages for Ireland as for this country, the lion's share of the advantage had fallen to

JULY						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED.	THU	FRI	SAT
∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30

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Great Britain and small, if any, advantage to Ireland, while positive disadvantages had resulted."

Those disadvantages had been, throwing the burden of direct taxes upon consumers of tea and exciseable articles, and an income and property tax which pressed unfairly on a country where the vast majority of incomes and properties were very small in amount and value as compared with those in England. Free Trade too had brought severe competition with Irish agricultural products as they had now to compete with those from foreign countries. The verdict against Free Trade of so pronounced a Liberal as Mr. Blake has flustered the British free traders who seem unable to realize that a fiscal system which is suitable for one country may have "positive disadvantages" for another. Although we cannot follow Mr. Blake to the full length of his political creed we take pride in a son of Canada winning the chief honours in a debate in which he measured swords with the ablest members of the British House of Commons.

THE JUNE BANK STATEMENT.

The dullness characteristic of June is reflected in the bank returns of last month as it was also in the amount of the clearing house returns. The great increase in imports and exports might be thought sufficient to effect the bank statements, but foreign trade is a class of business which does not necessarily call for monetary operations synchronizing with the month in which it increases or otherwise. Last year at this season we were discerning signs of a better day dawning as evidenced by increased traffic receipts on our railways, and the marked indications of an active shipping season. There is no need to-day to be watching for such signs, nor for an optimistic, or sanguine reading of those in sight. The improvement over last year is manifest, the year's foreign trade has shown unprecedented increase, the shipping business is very active, the manufacturers are busy, and the wholesale merchants are preparing for and confidently anticipating a brisk Fall and Winter trade.

Circulation in June rarely shows much change, this year it went up from \$36,261,760 to \$36,539,103 an insignificant increase. This amount, however, was \$4,172,930 in excess of June 1897, and \$6,202,260 more than June 1896, which tell their own tale of increased business, and of much greater pecuniary ease being generally felt. When the crops begin to move we shall see the note issues rising to a figure very much higher than ever before known, an expansion to which the

opening of so many new branches in the North West and British Columbia will contribute. The deposits on demand advanced from \$80,202,015 to \$82,313,900, an increase of \$2,111,885, which is almost the same amount of the increase in June 1897. These balances however now stand 11 millions higher than at same date last year, and nearly 20 millions in excess of the figures for 1896. That is, the active customers of the banks have 20 millions more to their credit, more at call, than they had two years ago.

The deposits payable after notice continue to expand, the June change being a rise from \$143,300,500 to \$144,749,440, an increase of \$1,548,940. Last year there was no increase in this item in June. Since the first summer month of 1897 these deposits have increased \$15,074,210, and since 1896, \$23,914,000. In the same period, from June 1896 to June 1897, the increase of discounts has been \$14,519,400. Out of the extra \$23,914,000 of deposits after notice received by the banks in the last two years they have only found employment for \$14,519,000 in current loans and discounts, leaving a balance of \$9,395,000 to be utilized in non-mercantile loans, or invested in securities paying a rate of interest little above that which these deposits bear. Not only so, but a considerable portion of their other deposits, or credit balances carry interest. Although this condition places the banks in a position to meet any largely increased demand for discount accommodation, until this demand arises they have a heavy supply of funds which only barely cover the office expenses they involve. The current loans and discounts went down from \$223,679,314 to \$222,413,538, a decline of \$1,265,776. More than the whole of this decrease is accounted for by the returns of three of our largest banks whose business is liable to restriction at this season. The indications point to a lower rate of interest on deposits and easier rates for loans. Since 1896 the amount of securities held by the banks has increased from \$23,347,748 to \$39,165,915, an addition of \$15,818,167, and the call loans have been enlarged from \$13,024,606 to \$20,066,715, an increase of \$7,042,09 in the last two years. The balances held in banks in the United Kingdom stand at \$8,230,112, which is a trifle in excess of the amount last year, and is \$4,631,000 more than in June, 1896, giving no indication of any dearth of exchange, as the American banks also have heavy balances available owing to the remarkable surplus of their exports over imports in the trade of last year. All eyes are now watching the harvest fields, not without some anxiety, but, although some sanguine estimates will not be realized, there is now every assurance

of large crops being generally reaped all over the Dominion.

Our usual comparative table will be found in this issue:—

BANK STATEMENTS.				
	June 1895.	May 1895.	June 1897.	June 1888.
Capital authorized.....	\$ 74,758,684	\$ 74,758,684	\$ 72,958,684	\$ 75,279,990
Capital subscribed.....	63,050,143	63,050,143	62,713,745	62,145,449
Capital paid up.....	62,303,137	62,302,232	61,049,536	60,167,010
Amount of Res.....	27,555,666	27,555,666	27,070,799	18,736,215
LIABILITIES.				
Notes in Circulation.....	36,539,103	36,251,760	32,356,174	30,441,643
Balance due Dominion Govt..	4,674,725	4,534,355	4,876,418	5,668,430
Bal. due to Provincial Govts..	2,227,355	2,345,334	2,637,778	4,749,256
Deposits on demand.....	83,313,900	80,202,015	71,466,457	59,331,413
“ after notice.....	144,749,413	143,350,518	129,675,231	132,529,235
Loans from banks in Can. sec.			12,612	
Dep. on demand, in Can. banks	2,553,421	2,731,408	2,940,414	1,299,971
Bal. due Can. banks dly exch.	161,193	111,534	106,583	
Bal. due agencies, &c., abroad	492,592	426,628	498,628	307,671
Bal. due agencies, &c., in U.K.	3,225,346	3,171,065	2,693,051	2,236,216
Other liabilities.....	497,468	1,034,571	629,754	261,354
Total liabilities.....	277,407,621	274,628,668	247,766,150	166,314,552
ASSETS.				
Specie.....	9,253,630	9,115,147	8,663,459	6,942,690
Dominion notes.....	15,214,505	15,775,799	15,931,435	10,594,023
Deposits securing circulation.	1,915 0/0	1,835,403	1,859,936	
Notes & cheques on other banks	9,663,723	9,629,218	8,490,673	5,911,089
Loans to other banks in Can. sec.	50,000		31,645	910,378
Dep. on demand in Can. banks	3,615,030	3,383,412	3,706,062	4,251,335
Bal. due from banks dly exch.	212,651	206,555	188,784	
Bal. due from for'n banks, &c.	21,279,953	20,504,144	21,337,820	24,017,545
Bal. due from banks &c. in U.K.	8,230,112	8,050,727	8,131,042	1,562,139
Dominion Govt. Deb. Stocks..	4,301,627	4,906,669	2,796,936	2,166,616
Can. Municipal & public secs.				
(not Dominion).....	16,911,901	16,365,191	12,355,051	
Can., Brit. & other R.R. secs.	17,352,254	16,971,320	13,703,897	
Call loans on bonds & stocks.	20,065,715	18,859,581	14,888,629	11,436,195
Current Loans & Discounts..	222,413,533	223,679,314	208,537,630	137,409,068
Loans to the Govt. of Canada.	1,973			834,024
“ to Provincial Govts.....	1,617,258	1,613,858	1,437,000	738,035
Overdue debts.....	2,855,867	2,740,951	3,531,163	2,567,243
R. E. besides bank premises..	2,122,958	2,133,901	1,991,169	1,055,336
Mortgages on real estate.....	570,820	576,296	511,294	701,758
Bank promises.....	5,740,154	5,731,376	5,557,046	3,626,919
Other assets.....	1,574,615	1,573,728	1,959,974	4,177,597
Total Assets.....	365,631,032	363,582,783	335,203,890	244,975,223
Loans to directors & their firms	8,257,874	7,727,039	7,737,674	7,603,810
Average specie for month.....	9,277,085	9,345,565	8,702,667	6,576,976
A'vge Dominion notes for mo	15,006,177	15,294,393	15,678,015	10,703,087
Greatest circulation during mo..	37,473,083	37,833,883	33,070,121	

THE ONTARIO IMBROGLIO.

The Province of Ontario is enjoying, or suffering from one of those periodical fits of political excitement which are peculiar to Canada, and by no means to its credit, though the blame rests wholly upon its legal legislators. A very peculiar condition of affairs was created by the last Provincial election. The personal prestige of the Premier, or Attorney-General, Sir Oliver Mowat, combined with his undoubted ability as an administrator, had kept him and his party in power for eighteen years. The Opposition was practically merely nominal. On his retirement to take office under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Hardy, his able lieutenant, was appointed leader. An election took place some few months ago, which showed that Sir Oliver had been the lynch-pin of the party chariot. It is uncertain whether Mr. Hardy has or has not a working majority, as no less than 65 seats are contested, and in others there are cross petitions. This puts two-thirds of the constituencies in doubt as to whether they returned a supporter of Mr. Hardy, or of the Opposition led by Mr. Whitney. We cannot congratulate Ontario on such a result. It is deplorable indeed that in so intelligent a Province one-third of the constituencies should have been charged with corrupt practices. Either the law is too severe and provokes offences of a technical kind, or there is a great lack of self-respect amongst many of the voters. We believe the law is needlessly severe in its restrictions, as some of the acts it prohibits are not of themselves of a corrupt nature. As the majority claimed for Mr. Hardy was small the Opposition naturally sought to discover some method of so far reducing it as to render his continuance in power impracticable. They discovered that in a number of con-

stituencies the constables sworn in to keep the peace during the election, who were government partisans, had cast their votes for their party's candidate. It is affirmed that the votes of these constables turned the scale in favour of Mr. Hardy's friends. The law seems clear that officers of any kind engaged officially in election business, are forbidden to vote. If then their votes were, as the Opposition alleged, numerous enough to give Mr. Hardy his majority, then, if those votes were disallowed, his majority would disappear. As the law allowed of a doubt as to its real meaning—as laws usually do, or how else could lawyers subsist—Mr. Hardy decided to submit a test case to the Courts. After further consideration he decided not to take this course, whether from distrust of the result, or other motive we are unable to say, as we have not such a gift of mind reading as some of his opponents. A few days ago he caused a great sensation by announcing that the Legislative Assembly was called to meet on the 3rd August. In explanation of this unprecedented step he gave a lengthy explanation in the course of which he announced that as the law affecting the votes of constables was in doubt, “the Legislative Assembly would be asked to deal with the question in such way as it may seem reasonable and just.” What “such a way” is desired to be explained by a reference to the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, who introduced a Bill of a declaratory nature by which the Act which seemed to debar constables from voting was made to exempt them from that prohibition. The Legislative Assembly then is called to pass an Act declaring that the votes cast by constables in the last Ontario election were legal, and were properly counted. The analogy between the present case and that cited in which Sir John is quoted as having given a precedent is clear as a matter of law. But when Sir John so acted his majority was large and wholly unaffected by the Bill he introduced. Had Mr. Hardy been in the same position there would have been little objection taken to the enfranchisement of constables, but as matters now stand it is affirmed that the life of the Hardy Government hangs upon the passage of the Act which he proposes to introduce. The introduction of such an Act necessarily implies that a number of members of the Legislature are believed to hold their position by illegal votes, therefore are not legally qualified as members of the Legislature. Yet, while in this position, they are to be called upon to vote in the Assembly as though they were legally elected, and to pass an Act which removes their disqualification. If such a procedure is constitutional the constitution laws of Canada present an anomaly which has no parallel, they provide in fact that men who are not legally members of a legislative body can sit therein and pass laws—which is manifestly contrary to all ideas of constitutional government.

We see no reason for depriving constables of a vote at elections, though their having votes opens the door to a possible very serious abuse. In some constituencies the election turns upon a few votes. In such places it is easy for the government of the day to select a dozen or so of men who are known to be in the market, and make them constables whose votes will turn the scale in favor of the government candidate. A few dollars paid to a dozen men engaged as constables will, in such places, secure a majority for the party candidate. Is that desirable? Is it not a dangerous form of bribery? Does it not practically dis-

franchise that constituency by placing the election in the hands of government agents? If constables specially engaged for election purposes are allowed to vote their number should be so restricted as to obviate this danger. Canadians do not need a special body of constables to keep them quiet on election days. Our elections pass off regularly without the least disturbance, and should trouble arise the ordinary citizens can be called upon to aid in keeping the peace. It seems a strange thing indeed to call a Legislative Assembly together suddenly, at a great expense, in the midst of harvest, as though some great crisis existed, chiefly to pass an Act conferring the franchise on constables!

The other business the Assembly is called to consider relates to the new regulations required in connection with the Provincial fisheries owing to their ownership being transferred to the Province by the Privy Council. These regulations were not so urgently needed as to necessitate a special Session of the Legislature. This summons of the Legislative Assembly is very disturbing to business, and its avowed objects are altogether too trivial to justify the Province being thrown into excitement when harvest affairs, and mercantile interests generally should be absorbing all the energies and attention of the people.

THE YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The fiscal year just closed had a foreign trade exceeding any on record. The duties collected exceeded those of previous year by two millions, a result for which the Finance Minister will be very thankful, and no doubt greatly relieved, as had the receipts from Customs not been so enlarged there would have been a deficit. The following shows the imports and exports with the increases of 1898 over 1897 for the several items :—

	IMPORTS.		
	1897.	1898.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable.....	66,220,765	74,542,047	8,322,182
Free goods.....	40,397,062	51,698,125	11,301,063
Coin and bullion.....	4,676,194	4,889,123	dc. 287,071
Total imports.....	111,294,021	130,630,195	19,336,174
Duty collected.....	19,891,997	21,830,260	1,938,263

	EXPORTS.		
	1897.	1898.	\$
	\$	\$	\$
Canadian produce.....	119,685,410	139,402,270	19,716,860
Foreign.....	10,825,163	14,691,911	3,866,748
Coin and bullion.....	3,492,550	4,682,911	1,140,061
Total exports.....	134,003,123	158,726,801	24,723,678
Total foreign trade.....	245,297,144	289,356,996	44,059,852

The total imports and exports in 1898 and six preceding years with the increase over each of them in 1898 were as follow :—

	Imports	Increase of 1898.	Exports	Increase of 1898.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1898.....	130,630,195	.....	158,726,801	.....
1897.....	111,294,021	19,336,174	134,003,123	24,723,678
1896.....	110,587,480	20,042,715	121,013,852	37,712,949
1895.....	105,252,511	25,377,084	118,638,803	45,037,998
1894.....	118,093,983	17,586,212	117,524,949	41,201,852
1893.....	121,705,030	8,925,165	118,564,352	40,162,449
1892.....	116,978,948	18,651,252	118,963,375	44,763,426

The following gives the total amount of free goods which were entered at the Customs in the respective

years, with the increase in 1898 and percentages to total imports :—

	1898	1897	1896	1895
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total free goods.....	51,698,125	40,397,062	43,347,721	46,694,856
Percentage to total imports.....	39.	36.	39.	44.
Increase of free goods in 1898.....	.....	over '97 11,301,063	over '96 8,350,404	over '95 5,003,269

The change in the tariff about coming into force will draw very wide attention to the returns of imports and the above statistics will be found highly serviceable in making future comparisons. The effect of the depression which set in during 1893 is shown by the falling off in our total foreign trade in 1894 below that of 1893 by \$9,650,450, and the further decline in 1895 of \$11,727,618, making a total decrease in this branch of business of \$21,378,068 between 1893 and 1895. In 1896 there was a marked recovery, the increase being \$12,710,018 over 1894, but it was still \$8,668,050 below the total for 1893. In 1897 a further advance took place which sent the total \$5,027,762 over the figures of 1893. Then came 1898 with the unparalleled advance of \$44,059,852 in one year. This made an advance last year over the lowest point reached since 1892, which occurred in 1895, of \$70,465,682 in our foreign trade. The proportion of goods which enter Canada free of duty is very large, averaging about 40 per cent or two-thirds of the total imports.

FALLACIOUS STATISTICS AS TO WAR MORTALITY.

A distinguished Austrian actuary has issued an estimate of the annual mortality in a number of wars, which shows as follows, as quoted by the London News:

Campaign and Date—	Annual rate of mortality per cent.
France in the Crimea, 1854-55.....	10.3
France in campaign of 1859.....	5.6
Italy in campaign of 1859.....	5.5
Austria in campaign of 1859.....	4.7
Prussia in campaign of 1864.....	3.3
Austria in campaign of 1864.....	4.0
Italy in campaign of 1866.....	4.0
Prussia in campaign of 1866.....	3.4
Bavaria in campaign of 1866.....	5.1
Austria in campaign of 1866.....	5.6

Leaving out the French figures for the Crimean war, which on account of severe climatic conditions were specially heavy, the results vary from three and one-third per cent. to five and two-thirds per cent., the latter rate being similar to that brought out by Mr. Brown as the war mortality of the British army during the Napoleonic wars. Apportionment is not shown between mortality from battles and from disease. The official statistics of the German losses in the Franco-German war of 1870-71 are published, and show a loss of almost exactly five per cent. of the total force engaged. There were 44,752 deaths (including the "missing") out of 887,876 men who took part in the operations. About three per cent. was the mortality resulting from battle and two per cent. from disease. The war lasted about half a year, but it does not follow that had it continued for a whole year the mortality in that case would have continued at the same rate, the decisive battles having been fought early in the campaign.

In framing such statistics it is overlooked that an annual rate is altogether misleading. One severe engagement early in the war may be more fatal than all the movements of the troops for the rest of the year. Wars which only last one or two years do not afford the necessary data for annual rates, and life assurance actuaries who compile them allow their fondness for *annual* comparisons, per centages and averages, to blind them to their being no connection whatever between the uncertain casualties of a campaign, and a law of annual averages. The great losses of the French in 1854-55 for instance, furnished no criterion for judging what an annual rate would have been had the war been prolonged.

It is an actuarial mistake to make the time during which a certain rate of mortality occurred a factor in judging the measure of such mortality. If there were a severe epidemic to break out in a city and decimate the population in a month, as has occurred, it would be almost absurd to include such fatalities amongst the annual ones, and base thereon an annual rate of the local mortality. In the same way a battle extended over two days may prove very disastrous, but to make the fatalities on those days a basis for an annual rate would be most unscientific. What should be done by those who wish to inform the public as to war mortality is this, they should give the number of men engaged in particular engagements and the number killed or fatally wounded, as then we could judge what rate of mortality is caused by placing a given number of men in conflict. An annual rate of war mortality during a campaign implies that active operations were continuous throughout the year, which is never the case, for, during long campaigns, the mortality of the soldiers during the greater part of the year is no higher than if they were in barracks at home, unless the climatic conditions are unfavourable to health.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

It is remarkable that any discussion should have arisen in regard to the liability of the Dominion Bank to pay the notes stolen from its safe at Napanee, the signature on which is forged. Apart from the legal rule that no person and no corporation is bound to honour an obligation which rests upon a forgery of his or its signature, the Bank Act specifically declares that a bank is only liable for such of its notes as have one signature at least "in the actual hand writing of a person authorized to sign such note or bill." Any other signature on a note or bill is by the Bank Act allowed to be "impressed by machinery." There is consequently no question that the Dominion Bank is not bound to pay a note ostensibly of its issue the signature on which is a forgery.

There is however another question, which is, is it desirable for these forged notes to be paid by the Bank in order to prevent loss to those who have innocently received them for value, and, to protect the Bank from its whole note issue being discredited? The matter is within the discretion of the Directors. When a Bank discovers that its notes have been forged, or unsigned ones stolen which may be fraudulently signed and put in circulation, a perplexing difficulty arises. It is advisable under such circumstances, either to call in those in circulation and issue new ones with features which render them easily distinguishable as genuine, or to

stamp the old issue so as to render it almost impossible for forged notes, or those having a forged signature, to get into circulation. We have known both these courses taken.

In 1848 Mr. William Dyson, the sub-manager of the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank at Rotherham, when counting the cash a few minutes after 3 p. m. when the bank closed, discovered a forged note. The counterfeit was so perfect that the Manager had received it across the counter without detecting the forgery. It was the eve of Doncaster races. There was no telegraph service established. Instantly two local printers were set to work throwing off placards and leaflets warning all persons against taking any notes of this Bank until verified. Men were dispatched on horseback to Doncaster and all adjacent towns and villages, who distributed these warnings by thousands, so that in a few hours the people of the whole district for twenty miles round were thoroughly advised and put on their guard. Two clerks were dispatched to London for a large supply of gold to provide for an anticipated large liquidation of notes. Strange to say the one note discovered, as above stated, was the only one which got into circulation, so the counterfeiters had all the trouble of engraving a plate and plotting for the issue of forged notes, and all they got for their pains was—a pair of new boots, and £3. 10s. in change. Strange also to say not a single note was presented for gold, and the boxes from London containing a large supply of sovereigns and Bank of England notes were returned unopened. Although this remarkable confidence was shown in the bank's note issues, a new plate was at once engraved, and the old issue rapidly called in. The promptness and energy of the sub-manager no doubt prevented an extensive issue of the forged notes, as at Doncaster in race week there could have been a very large number passed. This is the only instance known of the notes of a bank having been forged and only one of them getting into circulation. The counterfeit was detected by *touch*, the feel of the paper being different to that of the genuine notes.

THE ÆTNA LIFE DISPUTE SETTLED.

A highly important decision has been arrived at by the Ætina Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, which reminds us of the speech made to Col. Crockett by a coon which he had in range of his rifle—"Don't fire Colonel—I'll come down." The gun of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts has been pointed at the company for some time, the charge being, that grave irregularities had occurred in the disposition of its funds.

This institution is of the composite order, it is both a stock company and a mutual. Many years ago Commissioner Merrill in his Report to the Legislature accused the Ætina Life Insurance Co. of "squeezing enormous dividends upon their original investment and even plundering more capital" out of funds which rightfully belonged to the mutual policyholders. It is averred that some 20 or more years ago there were certain policies so manipulated as to deprive the holders of the profits justly due to them. It had also the effect of transferring funds held as reserves against the transferred mutual policies for the advantage of the stockholders. The capital of \$150,000 is alleged to have been "watered" by an Act of the Legislature up to \$1,750,-

000 by such transfers, upon which enlarged capital 10 per cent was paid, or over 116 per cent per annum on the original capital, illustrating in a striking manner the benefits to stockholders of the watering process, and the advantages of doing a large business on the basis of a small capital.

The Insurance Commissioner on discovering the wrong done to the mutual policyholders took steps to compel restitution to them of the profits and reserves of which they had been, in his judgment, illegally deprived. Legal proceedings were taken to secure such restitution, which were fought strenuously step by step until, after prolonged delays, the Supreme Court came in sight. Now the Supreme Court of the United States is the one Court in that country where justice and equity are administered without respect of persons, or corporations, or their purses, or their political "pull." The prospect of a suit in the Supreme Court appears to have caused the sagacious coon's tactics to be adopted; the Company has settled the case out of Court. Under the settlement arrived at the *Ætna* Life Insurance Co. agrees to pay: (1) the costs incurred by the Commissioners, about \$15,000; (2) to transfers \$317,701 from the stock department to the mutual department; and (3) to transfer \$1,000,000 of reserves, consisting of first class securities, to the mutual department, as well as any further sum which, on examination, may be declared to properly belong to the mutual department. The mutual policyholders are in great luck over this settlement. Though the stockholders will miss some part of their enormous dividends they will really be gainers by the operation, as their whole interests were imperilled by the powerful attacks so continuously made upon the honour of the Company.

The relative rights of the stockholders in a life assurance company and those of the mutual policyholders are not so clearly defined as they might be, nor as definitely as it is desirable they should be. Much is left to the discretion and sense of honour prevailing in the manager and board of directors. The Superintendent of Insurance has also some responsibility. As an expert and independent authority he is able to judge how far a company is dealing justly with its policyholders so as not to be taking from them the profits to which they are equitably entitled for the advantage of the stockholders. Canada is fortunate in having its leading life assurance companies under the control of managers and directors who are worthy of the utmost confidence, and a Superintendent of Insurance who may be relied upon to do his duty without fear or favour.

PREFERENCE EXTENDED.

The preferential tariff regulations which are to come into force on 1st August next have now been decided upon. Under the rules adopted by the Cabinet on the 13th inst., the preferential rates are to be extended to imports from New South Wales, Ceylon, British India, and the Straits. This practically covers the colonies of Great Britain. In regard to the goods which are in part the product of Great Britain and the colonies entitled to the preferential duties, and partly of foreign origin, it has been decided that such goods must have in them one quarter of British labour out of the whole expended on their manufacture. The exporter will have to make a certificate that such is the case. We

doubt much whether there are any goods made which will come under this regulation. Twenty-five per cent. of the labour expended in any manufactured article is a very large proportion, too large to be required to be done by manufacturing or finishing processes in a country foreign to that in which 75 per cent of the labour on goods has been spent. Textile, steel and other metallic goods could not be profitably made up to 25 per cent of completion in Germany, Belgium or France, and sent over to England for the balance of the work to be done on them there, and as to British colonies they have no facilities for adding 25 per cent to the value of goods they have imported by finishing work done in the colony. It would, however, be feasible for goods to be made in countries not entitled to the preference, and some trifling addition made to them by British labour, which an exporter might value at 25 per cent of the whole in order to give a colourable pretext for signing the required certificate. We fear the regulation requiring that 25 per cent of the labour on goods claimed as entitled to the preferential duty will prove a dead letter, or helpful to exporters who wish to evade our Customs laws, as many will.

There is an aspect of this question which our Free Trade friends have overlooked or decided to ignore. The new regulation which discriminates against all foreign manufactures on which over 75 per cent of the labour in them has been done by foreign workmen, is manifestly a law for the protection of British workmen against foreign competition. This is quite clear inasmuch as the products of British labour are entitled to lower duties on entering Canada than the products of foreign labour. It is a National Policy adopted by Canada to protect the labour of Great Britain from the competition of the labour of Germany and other foreign countries. The Free Trade manufacturers of Great Britain are delighted at Canada having protected them from foreign competition. They, "on principle," so they say, condemn Protection when proposed as a British policy, but when they get the benefits of protection to their manufactures by the laws of Canada they enthuse over the wisdom of Canadians in granting them protection, a protection which operates not only against foreigners but against the manufacturers and the labour of Canada. We can fancy a group of British manufacturers over their "walnuts and wine" enjoying a laugh at our simplicity in conferring the benefits of Protection upon Free Traders.

THE NEW CUBAN DIFFICULTY.

The evacuation of Santiago by the Spanish forces has created a situation which threatens to give considerable difficulty to the United States. The war was ostensibly undertaken to "free Cuba" from Spain, and to confer upon the Cubans the power of self-government. There was already established an informal authority in the island comprised of the insurgent leaders who expected as a result of the war to be the founders of a Cuban Republic of which they would be the officers. They have good ground for believing that this programme was approved by the United States, and that such was intended to be the result of the war. Now that Santiago has fallen, and the eastern end of Cuba has passed out of the control of Spain, the Cuban leaders naturally expected to succeed to the control of that section of the island, as an instalment,

as it were, of the entire transfer to be affected when the Spaniards were driven out of Cuba. This was not according to the ideas of the United States General and the President. Instead of the flag of "free Cuba" being hoisted where the flag of Spain was taken down, the Stars and Stripes was sent up, and no steps taken to give the Cuban leaders any recognition as governors of the conquered territory. There are also the Spaniards to be considered who remain loyal to their mother country. In reference to this policy and the necessity of treating them with the utmost consideration the *Springfield Republican* says:—

"The United States, it is predicted, will also find itself unable to retire from Cuba. With foreign observers making these cynical predictions that we shall be unable to fulfil our solemn pledges the incentive to solve the Cuban problem in harmony with our established programme of Cuban independence becomes all the greater. Yet it is useless to conceal the formidable difficulties that will accompany the reconstruction period. When the United States became a nation the insurgent party, victorious only through the aid of France, had full swing in the establishment of the new regime. Our revolutionary ancestors treated the Loyalists so harshly that large numbers of them fled the country. It was a mistake of great proportions, one that finally resulted in the development of an English Canada, unsympathetic with the republic while devotedly attached to the Mother Country. From our own experience, therefore, we have learned that reprisals upon a defeated faction are not only cruel in themselves, but unwise in policy. We must not allow such measures to be visited upon the loyalists of Cuba."

How to reconcile the Cubans who, naturally enough, expect to enter upon a career of self-government, to a military occupation of their country by the United States presents a very grave problem. And a further one is, how to prevent continuous disturbances arising from conflicts between Cubans, and those Spaniards who cherish a feeling of loyalty to Spain. "The policy of benevolent neutrality between the insurgent and loyalist parties in Cuba, which the U. S. Government must adopt will be attended with peculiar difficulties. The insurgent party will naturally expect to control the new government, since they started the revolt against Spain, and, after three years of single-handed fighting against the whole military power of the Spanish Government, finally made the revolution successful by compelling the intervention of the United States. In one sense the United States will have freed Cuba, but in another sense Cuba will have been freed by the insurgent party. It was the nomadic soldiery of Maceo, Gomez and Garcia that demonstrated Spain's inability to control the island. Now this formidable fact confronts the United States: This same insurgent party may rebel again if, after Spain's retirement, it finds that it has neither won independence nor secured the upper hand of the loyalists in the government of the island. It is needless to say that infinite trouble could be made in this way."

Another difficulty is that caused by questions of race. The population of Cuba consists largely of negroes. How will they stand such treatment politically as their brethren in the southern States have had to bear? After fighting to "free Cuba" as they have done, will the negroes quietly submit to be ignored by the American authorities? It is manifest from the above considerations that American statesmanship will be strained to the utmost to solve the new difficulties presented to the States by victories in Cuba. We have

confidence in the ability of Americans to overcome these difficulties. While they are engaged in this arduous work they are entitled to, not only the hearty support of all classes and parties in the States, but to the good-will and sympathy of all who desire the political regeneration and prosperity of Cuba.

BURGLARY IN AN INSURANCE SENSE.

An interesting case was tried in London, Eng., before the Queen's Bench, arising out of a burglary policy a claim under which was contested by the General Burglary Insurance Association. The porter of Mr. George, a jeweller, when taking down the shutters left the door unlocked, a man entered, wrenched a padlock off an inner door and stole jewellery worth \$4,000. He was insured against "loss by theft following upon actual forcible and violent entry upon the premises." For the insurance company it was contended that there had been no "forcible" or "violent" entry made by the thief, therefore no burglary as provided for by the policy, the crime was urged to be only a case of shop-lifting against loss by which the policy did not provide. The Judge said: "The proper description of burglary or house-breaking—disregarding the distinction between them, which merely depended on the hour at which the offence was committed—was feloniously breaking and entering a building or house, or whatever it might be, for the purpose of committing a felony." The policy substituted for "breaking," the words "forcible and violent entry." He did not regard this as affecting the liability involved by the policy. The intention clearly was to insure the policyholder against loss by burglary which crime did not necessarily involve force or violence in the ordinary sense. A burglar for instance might by a skeleton key enter a house without any force, violence, or physical exertion beyond turning a key, or, he might slip back a window-catch, throw up the sash and enter easily. Yet entering premises with a felonious intention by such means constituted a burglary if the act was committed between nightfall and day break. We heard the late Justice Maule lay down that the crime of burglary was none the less so because of the ease with which a felonious entry was made into the premises during the hours stated in the statute. In the case he was hearing the burglar was proved to have got access to a store by raising the sash of a cellar window without any force or violence as it had been left incautiously unprotected. In the case under notice Justice Wills and Justice Kennedy concurred in regarding the Burglary Insurance Association liable for the loss as claimed as they agreed in regarding it as a case of "feloniously breaking and entering a building for the purpose of committing a felony," and as this is burglary against which the jeweller was insured, his claim was allowed.

DESTROYING TOBACCO WORMS.

Growers of tobacco in Essex county and elsewhere in Canada, who are threatened with a visitation of the tobacco worm—and in the neighborhood of Amherstburg, according to telegraphic dispatches, the pest has already appeared—will be interested in proved means to destroy same.

Tobacco worms absolutely set a limit to the culture of tobacco. And in all places it behooves growers to destroy them. This is most easily and surely done by destroying the moth that lays the egg. The moth rarely makes its appearance during the day until about sunset, when it may be seen with its long tongue probing the corollas of the petunia, evening primrose and Jamestown weed. It first appears in May, and continues to increase until late August. Catching the moths in traps or poisoning the blossoms of petunias or Jamestown weeds with a sweetened solution of cobalt (water one pint, molasses or honey one-fourth pint, cobalt one ounce) diminishes the number, and some tobacco growers even set or sow seeds of these plants among the tobacco plants in order to

poison the flowers and destroy the moths. Others poison the flowers and place them about the fields on a board, nailed on sticks $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. In poisoning the flowers use only two drops to each flower; see that every flower in the field is either poisoned or destroyed.

Another method recommended is to place half-barrels in the field, fill with stones, and then nearly fill with water, putting a little kerosene oil on top, and place a lighted lantern in the tub each night. Myriads of insects will be destroyed by contact with the oil, including the tobacco moth. A drove of turkeys kept in the tobacco field will destroy a number of worms, but the only safety is in going over the fields at least once a week or oftener, picking off the worms and destroying them. Extended experiments in spraying with paris green have been made at the Kentucky experimental station, and many growers in the Southern States have sprayed their tobacco several seasons past. By the use of paris green it has been found that young tobacco worms are more quickly killed than worms more mature. Where 1 pound of green was mixed with 40 gallons of water and sprayed to kill selected worms of all sizes, the average time required to take effect was four days; sprayed with 1 pound of green to 150 gallons the worms lived 14 days. Where spraying is resorted to, 1 pound of green to 120 to 150 gallons of water may be used for young worms, and a more concentrated solution for the older worms. But spraying with rank poisons should be resorted to only as a final means of checking the destruction of this worst of tobacco pests.

NOVA SCOTIA AS A TOURIST RESORT.

In the good old times there was a gibbet at Halifax, England and one at Hull, which gave rise to a rogue's couplet praying deliverance from those places as well as from a third place where there is no gibbet, for the alleged temperature is too hot for wood. This couplet so far as the Canadian Halifax is concerned might be reversed, for in the heated term this old and famous city has many attractions to tourists. A Nova Scotia Tourist Association has favoured us with a beautifully illustrated description of Halifax, which it has issued as part of its menu for the delectation of tourists. Nova Scotia is certainly richly favoured by nature in summer resort attractions. Its coast line is highly picturesque and the climate in summer is bracing. Travelers who come out to "do" Canada commit a great oversight if they miss seeing Halifax. It is not only unique as an Imperial naval station, but is historically one of the most interesting of colonial cities, its very stones speak of British prowess British enterprise, British loyalty, and of the glories of Britain's navy. It was founded by settlers in 1749 under the leadership of Colonel Cornwallis, in 1758 its waters bore a fleet under Admiral Boscawen organized for service under Generals Amherst and Wolfe. From 1775 to 1785 Nelson was on this station, which has ever been as it yet is, headquarters of the British North-American fleet. Here too is a British military force under a general officer and staff which adds greatly to the prestige and the attractions of the city. Although some distance from the ocean Halifax is practically an Atlantic port, and offers to tourists the ozone laden sea breezes which are so invigorating, and all other attractions of a watering place by the ocean, combined with the attractions of a summer resort where the picturesqueness of nature has been supplemented by tasteful cultivation. As a business place Halifax is too well known to business men to need notice at present. We have been asked to give it and Nova Scotia generally a good word as a tourist resort. We do so with pleasure as a holiday spent in that region will be found highly recuperative and enjoyable, and not too costly for a moderate purse.

—The \$100,000 worth of lobsters which went to the bottom on the *Bourgogne* were insured for full value. The goods were consigned to the French market, and were shipped on the *Bourgogne* in order to obtain better customs rate which the French gov't extends to freight carried by its own shipping.

LAMP EXPLOSIONS!

There is not a fire insurance company in Canada which has not paid for losses alleged and presumably proved to have been caused by explosions of coal oil lamps. The fire loss yearly from this cause is estimated at from 1 million to a million and a half. Yet we are now told that no such explosions ever occur. As the authority for this is an "Expert" we feel diffident about contradicting him, but as we happen to have actually witnessed two coal oil lamps explode, and seen great mischief thereby done, we must be excused preferring the evidence of our eyesight even to an expert's opinion. This extraordinary notion was expressed at Philadelphia, and is reported in the *Insurance Herald*. At an inquest on the body of a child alleged to have been killed by a lamp exploding, Mr. J. W. Daniels, an expert, testified that he had examined the oil of the same kind as that which is said to have exploded, and found it above the test required by law, and further declared that it was impossible for a coal oil lamp to explode. "It is my opinion," said the witness, "based on years of experiments, that it is an absolute physical impossibility for a lamp filled with coal oil to explode. I have made tests in every possible way that could be suggested. Lamps have been filled to every degree of fullness and emptiness in these experiments. The wicks have been turned down until they have fallen into the oil in the lamps. Lighted matches have been thrown in, and red hot iron run down into the oil, but no explosion has ever followed. In order to have an explosion there must be a vaporous gas generated within the tank. The line is so finely drawn that if there is *any oil at all in the lamp* it is absolutely safe. Twenty-four drops of oil placed in a one-gallon can will generate enough of this vaporous gas to cause an explosion, but if forty-eight drops are introduced into a can of the same size, there will be no harm result."

Now in both lamps we saw explode there was over half a pint of oil at the time, as is proved in one case by its spreading over the floor of a small bedroom. Our contemporary makes fun of this opinion, it says: "It is possible that the destroying oil lamp is to join the shade of 'rats eating matches' as a cause of fire waste. Several years ago an expert adjuster made a series of elaborate experiment with rats caught at different times and places, kept in confinement and tempted during hunger with every sort of match that could whet the appetite of a rodent. From old-fashioned sulphur matches to the latest wax vestas the cages were bountifully supplied, but no extreme of starvation could induce one rat to nibble or consume one match. The rat is not a match-eating quadruped except in fire insurance literature. And the oil lamp, it appears, explodes only in the pages of fiction and the columns of newspapers. These causes may hereafter be embraced by Major Edward Hughes of the Louisville fire department under his famous heading of 'Spontaneous Delusion.' In the innocency of rats, we do not believe, they may not eat matches, they in fact avoid everything sulphurous, but they ignite them at times by friction caused by their operations. We hold that the case against rats and lamps as incendiaries is a true bill.

SAID THE SPIDER TO THE FLY.

A circular is being sent to the young men of this city which is entitled, Money! Do you Want Some? The character of the circular and the estimate formed by those who have issued it of the intelligence of their hoped for customers can be judged by the motto it bears:

When a fellow has spent his last red cent.

The world looks blue, you bet!

But give him a dollar and you will hear him holler:

"There's life in the old land yet!"

For money's the comforter after all,

No matter what cynics say;

And the world will stick to you when you fall

If it finds you can pay you way.

The utter inconsequence of these lines amounts to imbecility, but we may be sure they were adapted to the mental level of those who are expected to patronise the advertiser. Young men who are led to borrow money to pay their debts, or to indulge in expenses beyond their income will find money so obtained more like a blister than a "comforter." When the Spider is audacious enough to advertise that his web-parlour is open for guests, it is desirable to warn flies to keep outside.

MR. HOOLEY AND THE LONDON PRESS.

The notorious Mr. Hooley, the ecclousus of company promoters, who recently failed, asserts that he was blackmailed by several London newspapers who bled him so freely as to help on his ruin. One pointed to was the *Pull Mall Monthly*, which is the property of Mr. Astor, the New York millionaire. One would have deemed it impossible for a paper backed by such wealth to condescend to such tactics, or to sell its influence for any sum to any man. Mr. Astor owns the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, which cost \$12,000,000. Yet Mr. Astor has admitted that one of his staff had accepted money from Hooley, but he was no longer in his service and he intended to take such steps as would prevent any further tampering with the *Pull Mall* paper. Mr. Hooley will soon have an opportunity of disclosing the names of the newspapers he bribed. It would be highly interesting to have an exposure of the papers in England, the States, and Canada, which are open to influence by bribes. We have no doubt more than one publication would be on the list.

—E. R. C. Clarkson, of Toronto, has been appointed Interim liquidator in the Bowmanville Rubber Co. Ltd. This concern was incorporated in '96, with a capital of \$75,000, receiving also a bonus from the town. It is reported that the present financial crisis is due in part to having bought heavily, and business subsequently turning out below expectations. A writ for \$688 issued against the company a week or so ago may also explain present situation.

—THE W. E. Gillespie Co. Ltd., general store, Penetanguishene which was incorporated in Oct. '95 with an authorized capital of \$12,000 has assigned to Richard Tew. For some time past the business has been on the down grade. Liabilities will probably total \$17,000, and assets are not likely to be much over \$5,000, if they reach that figure. It is said that the firm recently claimed a surplus. Thibaudeau Bros., of Montreal, are the principal creditors, being interested to the extent of \$8,000.

—THE Hon. Mr. Mulock is just now engaged with the Australian agents-general endeavouring to arrange a scheme for a Pacific cable. A probability is reported that unless the British cable is shortly laid the Pacific may be crossed by non-British telegraphs, namely, a cable from San Francisco to Hawaii, with extensions to New Caledonia, connecting with the French cable to Australia. The greatest obstacle to the British project is said to be just the permanent officialdom which Hon. Mr. Chamberlain had to overthrow before Imperial penny postage could be carried.

—MR. David Burke has returned from a trip to the North-West and British Columbia, in the interests of the Royal Victoria Life Assurance Co. He is enthusiastic over the advance made by and the prospects of Manitoba, the N. W. Territories and British Columbia, especially Vancouver City. The company is likely to do quite a business in the West.

—BANK Inspectors would do well to enquire into the office hours kept by the staff. A business man of this city recently went into a country office, a branch of a leading one in Montreal, and about 2 p. m. the only officer present was a junior, the manager and accountant being out, and not expected in for an hour.

—L. PICHÉ, grocer, Three Rivers, Que., has assigned to Thos. Bourmival & Co. He was for years a baggageman, and afterwards becoming identified with the grocery trade in the employ of a wholesale merchant, started on his own account in the fall of '95. Liberal credit giving exhausted what capital he had.

—INVESTIGATION into the U. S. banks wrecked at Northampton shows that the president "looted" some \$600,000. Yet both the banks robbed were supposed to have been inspected by a government official. Canada never has had any such scandals of this kind as are of frequent occurrence in the States.

—WHEN city stores are making "clearance" reductions on millinery, it is hardly to be expected that country milliners find

business prosperous. Mrs. Lake at Port Burwell is offering compromise—Dorothy Glenn, Port Hope, has assigned.

—THE American hotels on South side the St. Lawrence are doing a small business, they have more waiters than guests. The season is a poor one for U. S. hotels, war taxes probably taking money usually spent at summer resorts.

—THE American people are evidently in for a pleasant and novel experience in witnessing some few of the wrecked Spanish war craft brought into port. Admiral Sampson cables that he expects to raise the "Maria Teresa" by Sunday, and thinks the "Mercedes" may also be saved.

—THROUGH a *lapsus calami*, or rather "a slip of the pen" neglected, a \$3 city subscription paid in at the office of the *Journal* on the 8th inst failed to be entered in our books. Will our valued subscriber take the hint, and ring us up, so that the amount may be posted up to "credit."

—C. B. CHAMPION & SON, general store, Metapedia, is seeking extension of time—S. F. Allard, in same line, Rimouski, has voluntarily assigned to Paradis & Jobin, for the benefit of his creditors.

—F. J. Male, shoes, Toronto, is offering compromise at 50c on the dollar. He succeeded one Jacob Schwartz in the latter part of '91, before which he was located at Smiths Falls. Male from the beginning has lacked capital.

—THE Victoria Shoe Co., Quebec, will offer creditors at a meeting to be held to-day 50c upon liabilities of \$2,400. The business is said to show a nominal surplus of \$800. The firm has been in existence since December '97.

—ANDERSON McKeen, tanner St. Johns Nfld., is offering 45c on the dollar. McKeen who has been conducting a tannery for some years was generally thought to be doing well, and his failure comes somewhat as a surprise.

—OTHER business vicissitudes in Ontario during the week were: Jos. Wilkinson, shoes, Ingersoll—Chas. Taylor plumber, Brantford—Sidney Laidley, tailor, Guelph—Jas. Lunny agent, Ottawa.

—L. LAGARDE, shoes, Main street, Montreal, has assigned to A. Desmarteau, and stock will be sold 27th inst. Lagarde has only been in business a little more than a year.

—M. THIVIERGE, shoes, Montreal, having failed to prevail with his creditors to accept composition, stock is advertised for sale.

—S. McDOUGALL, general store, Renfrew, is offering 40c on the dollar—McDonald & Doering general store, Whitney have assigned to W. A. Cole.

—THE tender of Messrs. A. Rousseau & Co., of Montreal, for \$23,000 to build the new iron bridge over the River St. Charles, Quebec, has been accepted.

—C. E. LISTER, of Chatham Ont., is actively interesting the farmers in that locality with the object of starting a creamery in the fall.

—THE Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dawson City, is reported to have received \$10,000,000 in gold since it was opened three weeks ago.

DRY GOODS NOTES.

The further the season progresses in dress goods the more patent does it become that the fall is to be one of plain fabrics, says a New York paper. The great bulk of the business already secured and of orders now coming forward is for plain fabrics.

Calais as a lace centre is among the most important of any in the world. The largest lace factory ever erected is now going up there. It will turn out both bobbin nets and finished goods.

The demand for linoleums shows a steady increase from year to year, until it now figures among the most important of floor coverings. Notwithstanding the comparatively high cost of linoleum its durability commends it to consumers, who are gradually becoming aware that owing to its lasting qualities it is cheaper in the end than oilcloth.

Business in carpets has been somewhat demoralized of late in the U. S. by the large surplus stocks that were forced on the market both through private and auction sales. This has induced many manufacturers to turn their attention to rugs, and now that the high tariff has shut out German and English rugs, this business has been put upon a profitable basis. It is significant that a firm that recently represented a Scotch concern manufacturing rugs have recently arranged to handle the output

of a domestic manufacturer, which would seem to indicate the future there is in the production of these goods over the border.

John H. Mason & Sons, one of the oldest cotton manufacturing firms in Providence, R. I., are financially embarrassed. The liabilities are placed above \$300,000 mostly by notes held by banks in that city.

A representative of a prominent silk house says that, according to advices received from Zurich, taffetas in all their varieties and shadings continue first favorites. Among other encouraging features the first place belongs to a revival of the demand for damasse goods, and it is anticipated that the market will show a marked scarcity of these goods, as recent accumulations of stock in these are fast being cleaned up, and buyers are now looking to future deliveries to meet maturing wants. Prices all round are firmer.

A lace buyer who recently arrived home from a tour of the leading lace centres of Europe reports that foreign manufacturers had little new to show. In his whole experience as a lace buyer he never had so few opportunities to select novelties. In Plauen, lace manufacturers were apparently laboring under the delusion that the war between the U. S. and Spain was going to retard the demand to such an extent that they made no effort to cater to American buyers by creating new designs.

Black cotton dress fabrics that were in vogue some years ago again show tendencies of being favored. A buyer for a large retail house comes back with the report that black cotton fabrics for ladies' wear are being extensively worn in Paris, and while it is too late in the season to expect them to prevail here, it is more than likely that black goods will show strong tendencies for next spring if Paris is to be relied upon to set the fashion in fabrics for ladies' wear.

Large importations of drygoods from Germany and other countries getting the one-quarter reduction in the duties during July, are being made.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

QUEBEC—Fulford Lace Leather Co., Fulford, Erwin C. Joyal-sole owner; T. Auger & Co., mfrs. shoes, Montreal, Mrs. T. Auger-sole owner; Brit. American Dyeing Co., Montreal, Geo. Young dead; Beauregard & Bernier, drygoods and groceries, Racine, new co-partnership; Z. Arpin & Co., mfrs. shoe dressing, Montreal, commenced business; Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Montreal, J. S. Clunie admitted partner; Dyer Mfg. Co., patent medicines, Montreal, dissolved and new firm established; Henderson Bros., lumber and saw mill, Montreal, D. H. Henderson dead; McCarthy Bros., shoes, Montreal, new co-partnership; Rivington Cutlery Co., Montreal, G. C. Snyder, sole owner; F. Sherman & Co., produce, Montreal, Mrs. F. Sherman sole owner; Laroche & Co., grocers, etc., Quebec, Bella Laroche registered sole owner; Laroche & Co., grocers, etc., Quebec, Geo. Castonguay ceased doing business under that name; Glover Bros., woollen mfrs., Montreal, opening branch here; S. Lafontaine, millinery, Montreal, Emma Lafontaine trading under this name.

ONTARIO—G. W. Masterson, grocer, Hamilton, has sold out; T. H. Duncombe, drugs, St. Thomas, advertises business for sale; J. M. Irwin, general store, Haliburton, succeeded by F. Freeman; J. G. Monkman, general store, Cookstown, dead; McCall & Lee, dry goods, Owen Sound, about dissolving, each continuing alone; Reid, Taylor & Bayne, whol. millinery, Toronto, dissolved, Robt. Taylor retires; J. G. McBeath, general store, Acton, about moving to Paisley; Bingman & Co. mfrs. furn. Bloomingdale, sold out; H. Cleland, general store, Farrans Point, sold out; N. Fraid, general store, Farrans Point, started business; Lyons Cheese Mfg. Co., Lyons, offer business for sale; T. & W. Murray, general store, Pembroke, Wm. Murray dead; Hurst & Bark, bankers, Gore Bay, opening branch at Thessalon; T. W. Leask, planing mill, Gore Bay, moved to B. C.; Britton & Co., grocers, Toronto, succeeded by J. Hickman; Cronkhite Bros. woolen factory, Wisawasa, opening factory at Thessalon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Hartley & Co., grocers, Rossland, opening; J. A. Lawrence, confec., etc., Victoria, stock and fixtures sold to W. H. Price.

NOVA SCOTIA—J. B. Harlaw, general store, Caledonia, dead; Robt. Stewart, general store, North River, advertises property and stock for sale; Archibald Co., Ltd., whol. hats, Truro, incorporation applied for, successors to J. P. Archibald & Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Rankins & Moulson, grocer, St John, dissolved, Wm. Rankins continues; Miller Bros. & Sloat, saw mill, Tracy's mills, Edward Sloat dead.

MANITOBA—Balfour & Doig, implements, Glenboro, dissolved; S. K. Colquhour, general store, Hartney, advertises business for sale; R. M. Graham, general store, Melita, sold out; Whitman & Co., general store, Emerson, dissolved; Geo. Thompson & Co., grocer and shoes, Indian Head, sold out; Rattray & Skelding, hardware, Pipestone, sold out harness business; Whitman, Burley & Co., general store, Portage La Prairie, dissolved.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended July 19, 1898.

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

WRITS ISSUED, ONT.

July 14.

Bracebridge—Bank of Hamilton vs James Calvett..... 844
 Fenelon Tp—Trusts Corp. vs R. H. & M. McKee..... 744
 London—Molsons Bk. vs F. T. Trebilcock..... 1,110
 Seymour Tp—E. Diamond vs J. H. Diamond, \$1,444; E. Diamond vs Saml. Diamond, \$794.
 Wallaceburg—Annie L. Fraser et al vs A. D. Fulmer et al, \$400.
 Jordon, N.Y.—J. Miller vs J. A. Stafford et al..... 475

July 16

Bowmanville—H. A. Gould & Co. vs Bowmanville Rubber Co. Ltd., \$569.
 Lindsay—Emma Burns, et al vs Margt. G. & Hugh O'Leary, \$182.
 London—Arthur & Co. Ltd., vs Runians & Butler..... 9,033
 Moose Creek—Lockerby Bros., vs Thos. Day..... 965
 Ottawa—W. G. Reid vs J. R. Booth exr et al..... 1,000
 Port Arthur—H. Fisher vs Fes. Fitzgerald..... 450
 Renwick—W. Morrison vs S. A. Dawson et al..... 673
 St. Catharines—W. H. Emmitt, exr. vs Mary J. & W. W. Greenwood, \$3321.
R. Haworth vs Clara S. Wright et al..... 385
 Sault St. Marie—Equitable S. L. & E. Assoc. vs J. & L. McCullough, \$440.
 Sudbury—T. Kelly vs Bonanza, Nickel Mine Co..... 485
 Tilbury W—G. I. Jones, vs James Ainslee..... 579
 Toronto—J. H. Armstrong, vs C. S. Boon, \$741; McGibbon & Mitchell vs G. H. Clunes, \$557, Freebold L. & S. Co. vs Sarah E. Gillies, \$2189; Twentieth Century Co. vs Wm. White, 303.
 Buffalo—Citizens Bank vs Fredk. Becherer et al..... 5,000

July 19.

Dumfries N.—L. M. Lumsden vs Alex. Barrie..... 2,589
 London—S. A. McDowell vs Hellmuth College..... 638
 Montague Tp—J. Bripson vs John Fitzgerald..... 1,030
 Pentanguishene—Thibaudeau Bros. vs W. E. Gillespie & Co. \$1,241.
 Roxborough—Cath. S. Dillabough vs A. H. Dillabough. 1230
 Toronto—S. Tomlinson vs J. K. & B. E. Leslie, \$1,480; Arct. Supreme Court, vs W. H. & A. Marcon, \$1,090; Hon. W. Mulock, exr. vs Molsons Bk, \$5,409; J. Leckie vs W. B. Nesbitt, \$1,500 W. H. Bentley vs S. Williams et al. \$1,500.
 Walkerville—R. C. Struthers vs Robt. Weir..... 696
Hastings Loan & Invest. Society vs J. A. Tompkins, et al, \$2,769.

WRITS ISSUED MAN. & N.W.T.

July 16.

Winnipeg—W. H. Pambrun..... 450

July 19.

Winnipeg—Roche Percee Colliery Co..... 1,330
 Mattawa—Mary Ellen Dunlop agt John Toughrin..... 437
 Ottawa—Maria Griffin agt A. S. Woodburn..... 7,452
 Port Arthur—Boivin Wilson & Co. agt W. H. Arnold & Co., \$1,697.
 Toronto—Martha A. St. John agt H. A. King..... 433

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, ONTARIO.

July 14.

Lindsay—H. Denne & J. Carnegie, exr. agt Hon. John Dobson \$4,301.

July 16.

Arkona—J. E. Brown agt G. R. Watson..... 632
 Bobcaygeon—M. M. Boyd, agt B. N. & J. A. Harris..... 435
 Brighton—W. W. Sprung agt F. D. A. & G. H. Davidson. 1,953

St. Catharines—Bank of Commerce, agt Alex McMillan. 1,744
 Toronto—S. G. Beatty agt. T. G. Elgie, \$1,407; T. Handley,
 agt Sons of England Benefit Soc., \$500.
 Webbwood—Mrs. Life Insee Co. agt W. J. Carr..... 3,550
 London, Eng—A. P. Sherwood et al agt T. H. Monk..... 4,795

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, QUEBEC.

July 14.

Manchester, N.H.—J. Bourque agt F. M. Boire, dmgs... 5,000
 Montreal—M. Raymond agt J. Moulin... 223
 Newport—Sherbrooke Loan & Mortgage Co. agt Olivier Pa-
 quette, \$800.
 Stanstead—Dme. M. H. Stearns agt J. W. McDuffie et al,
 \$380.

July 16.

Lacolle—La Banque de St. Jean agt Jos. Bourgois..... 1,971
 Montreal—The Queen agt David Meunier et al, \$200; The
 Queen, agt Napoleon Meunier, \$200; Dme. Melina Deau-
 tels agt Maximo Renaud, \$221; W. B. Lamb, esq agt
 Societe Nationale de Sculpture, \$450; E. Gravel, esq.,
 et al, agt Modest Trudeau, \$350.

July 19.

Montreal—A. Filion agt Alcime Bourdon, \$20; Lincoln Paper
 Mills Co., agt Dame A. M. Cassidy, \$226; W. R. Gravel-
 ley agt L. E. Davis, \$200; D. Lalonde agt Pierre Labelle,
 \$587; C. Rasconi agt Pierre Riel et al, \$240; W. B. Lamb,
 esq., agt Detroit Steel & Spring Co., \$500; W. B. Lamb,
 esq., agt Stadacona Water, Light & Power Co., \$3,000.

EXECUTIONS QUEBEC.

July 12.

Montreal—J. Simpson agt Charles Gallagher, \$175; I. Ouimet
 agt A. Hurtubise, \$371; R. J. Demers agt H. Meunier et
 al, \$311; J. C. Cottingham agt A. T. State et al, \$276; F.
 Hamel agt H. G. Tiffin, \$230.

July 16.

Joliette—Emma Lawlor agt Dme. P. Lamoureux, et vir... 194
 St. Hyacintho—S. M. Luke agt F. S. Valcourt..... 229

Joliette—F. X. Z. St. Germain agt Dme. P. Lamoureux et vir,
 \$517.

Montreal—Dme. Lucie Painchaud agt Alfred Deschamp, \$1,030;
 S. T. Wagner agt Jos. Gravel, \$250, A. Johnston agt John
 Morrison, \$600; P. Vandal agt J. D. Oigny, \$223.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, MANITOBA & N.W.T.

July 16.

Winnipeg—W. W. Cross..... 394

July 19.

Winnipeg—Mary Moore, \$700 & \$300; R. D. Rolison, \$1,006.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N. B.

July 16.

Harvey—H. E. Graves..... 2,224
 Moncton—F. G. Barker..... 1,158

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.S.

July 14.

Bedford—Lewis Major..... 580
 Bridgewater—Pattillo Bros..... 15,071
 New Glasgow—Stiles & Condon, \$1,816; Stiles & Condon. 1,816
 Truro—J. P. Archibald..... 5,008

CHATEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

July 14.

Albemarle—Robt. Linton et al to Brit. Can. Loan & I. Co.
 \$856.
 Kincardine Tp—Jas. & Thos. McCue to Jackson Bros.. 932
 Kincardine—Wm. Bishop to H. McKay & Co..... 1,641
 Lanark—G. J. Hunt to Martha Bond..... 700
 Milton—J. R. Johnstone to J. G. & W. C. Morlock..... 813
 Oro Tp—W. Y. Cannon to R. J. Carson..... 642
 Peterborough—J. E. McIntyre to Dickson Co..... 2,810
 Port Arthur—F. H. Kelfer to J. C. McGee..... 2,159
 Toronto—J. E. & Peter Clark to Mary A. Lumsden, \$700; Alex.
 Millard, trading as J. Young to Louisa Young, \$3,105.

July 16.

Berlin—Alex. Van Noubron to Theresa Kuntz..... 2,300
 Bridgewater—L. & G. Tobert, to Can. Perman. L. & S. Co 4,658
 Camden Tp—J. H. McQuarrie to Park Bros..... 550
 Fort William—John Fraser to A. Snelgrove..... 750
 Goderich—J. E. Seagram to Thos. Tilt..... 1,070
 Hamilton—W. B. Bauer to Grant, Lottridge Co..... 2,092
 McKillop Tp—Miss Maggie O'Brien to Guelph &
 Invest. Soc., \$5,075.
 St. George—John Woodley to Rhoda Wilson..... 1,760
 Sault Ste Marie—Thos. Bodon, Jr. to Sawyer & Massey Co.. 800
 Strathroy—G. A. Ross to H. Ross..... 1,150
 Toronto—M. W. S. Dingman to A. A. Allan & Co. \$600; J. C.
 Palmer, to Royal Loan & Sav. Co..... 9,015
 Hon. John O'Donohue to Imperial Bank. 2,506

July 19.

Berlin—S. A. Brubacher to Dunke & Co..... 803
 Ennisville—John Striott to H. D. Chapman..... 616
 Essex—John McDougall to J. D. Anderson..... 705
 Kingston—James Norris to J. McParland..... 575
 Morrisburgh—W. O. Miller & C. A. Styles to Gertrude
 Tyrell
 exrx., \$2,000.
 Ottawa—I. N. Gravelle & wife to L. F. McMurtry..... 1,000

Port Arthur—F. H. Kelfer to J. C. McGee, \$2,159; A. S. Wink
 to J. G. King, \$803.
 Stratford—Elijah Hodgins to J. & R. Forbes..... 2,110
 Toronto—J. C. & C. R. Palmer to W. Adams, \$8,400; Rodney
 Vernon to Toronto Brew. & Malt Co., \$1,676.
 Toronto Junct.—Alice J. Smith to Toronto Brew. & Malt Co.,
 \$2,853.

CHATEL MORTGAGES, B. C.

July 19.

Victoria—W. H. Price..... 3,600

CHATEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N. W. T.

July 14.

Portage la Prairie—W. L. & E. Lyall..... 850
 Prince Albert—Gladstone & Stalker 935

July 16.

Laurier—Mrs. J. E. & P. Trottier..... 750

July 19.

Carberry—Jno. Riddington..... 600

BILLS OF SALE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

July 14.

Cornwall—John Jr. & Frank Rivier Jr. to J. Rivier Sr... 1,000
 London—J. R. Minkinnick to The Bushnell Co..... 23,000
 Sarnia—Petrolia Oil Co. Ltd. to Bushnell Co..... 4,000

July 16.

Brantford—G. W. Midgley to Sarah J. Midgley..... 800
 Hungerford Tp—A. D. Allans to B. F. Detlor..... 1,455
 Niagara Falls—Harry Williams to J. Irwin 5,500
 Petrolia—National Oil Co. Ltd., & Jno. McDonald to Bushnell
 Co., \$65,000.

July 19.

Hungford—D. A. Allen to B. F. Detlor..... 1,455

BILLS OF SALE, MAN. & N.W.T.

July 14.

Neopawa—E. Loggin..... 2,500

BILLS OF SALE, B. C.

July 14.

Victoria—Alfred Wood..... 700

July 19.

Victoria—J. A. Lawrence..... 3,600

BILLS OF SALE, N. B.

July 16.

Moncton—W. H. Faulkner..... 12,500

July 19.

Hopewell Cape—C. L. Carter..... 1,500

BILLS OF SALE, N.S.

July 14.

Bridgewater—Pattillo Bros..... 15,055
 Glenwood—A. E. Allan..... 1,500

Halifax—E. Proudfoot, \$1,350; Stuart Tremaine, \$1,500.
 Kemptville & Yarmouth—Kemptville Lumber Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
 \$7,490.

North Sydney—F. H. Rudderham..... 1,286
 Shag Harbor—Eaton Nickerson..... 612

Springhill—Houston & Tarris..... 1,467
 Yarmouth—J. P. Archibald..... 5,008

July 19.

Halifax—A. H. Morgan..... 600
 Yarmouth—S. P. Goudy..... 3,107

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Department of Railways and Canals is inviting tenders for pier work at Port Dalhousie, including the removal of the present timber superstructure of the west entrance pier and the removal of the portion removed.

Tenders will be received up to the 25th day of July for the erection of a Baptist Church in Windsor, N.S., address John Nalder.

Truro, N.S., will open tenders at the first Council meeting after July 30th, for the erection of a fireman's hall, engine room and hose house. The contract will require to be completed before October next.

The construction of a cottage hospital in connection with Upper Canada College has been decided on.

The Government has made arrangements with the C.P.R. for the extension of the Stonewall and Pipestone branches.

The Dominion Cotton Co. having arranged terms with the Kingston City Council will spend \$150,000 on plant in the proposed new mill to be built.

Mr. Charles Riordan, of the Riordan Paper Mills, has about concluded arrangements with the municipality of Hawkesbury by which a very extensive pulp and paper mill will be erected there. It is said that the establishment will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

Ottawa merchants say there are openings there for factories of various sorts. Here are some of the manufactures for which they say Ottawa has openings. Spades and shovels. Rubber goods, cottons, furniture, stoves, tinware, shirts and ties, clothing, shoe polishes.

The new telephone Company to be established in St. Thomas Ont., is capitalized at \$60,000. The company intend to connect with the People's Company of London. It is expected that within a short period Ontario will have an efficient and very cheap telephone system on the plan used in Michigan. While the construction of new lines will at first be confined to in-cities it is the intention to connect these cities with as little delay as possible.

The contract for draining the Boyne marsh Winnipeg has been awarded to Charles Whitehead, who is just finishing the construction of the drains in St. Andrew's marsh, north of Winnipeg. The contract price is eleven cents a yard. The contract calls for the completion of the work in two years from the coming fall. The Boyne marsh comprises approximately 141,000 acres, of which 41,000 acres belong to the provincial government, 45,000 acres to the Canadian Pacific railway, and the balance to private parties.

The Toronto Rubber Shoe Manufacturing Co. have decided not to go to Hull, P. Q., as it has been found that the information given them as to the cheapness of the water power there was misleading. The City Engineer of Hull in his report said that from 500 to 1,000 horse power could be developed from the river at slight cost. From the evidence of an expert engaged, by the company, it transpires that it would cost about \$43,500 to develop 500 h. p. This is more than the company bargained for. It would seem however that the Hull council is anxious to induce the Co. to locate there, and has made further bonus concession which will be considered at the Co.'s next meeting.

There is now talk of forming a large ice company in Ottawa to export to the United States. Some of the property holders of

Broad street have been approached in reference to selling out, the intention being to build in that vicinity.

The Ottawa City Council has voted \$1,160 for sidewalks at Byward market.

Sealed tenders for the supply for the Permanent Force and Active Militia, of Necessaries, Barrack Stores, and Camp Equipment, consisting of boots, socks, underclothing, shirts, razors brushes, etc., mops, corn brooms, marquees, saddlery, etc., will be received up to noon, Tuesday, 26th July, 1898.

8,000 feet of granolithic sidewalk are to be laid in Kemptville. A new stone crusher and roller is to be purchased at a cost of \$1,000.

In the Northwest the under mentioned buildings are contemplated: E. O'Reilly elevator at Sidney, which was burned last fall. Rogers Bros., elevator in connection with their flour mill at McGregor. The Dominion elevator, Winnipeg, has a force of men at work at Indian Head, Ass., where they will erect a new elevator of 30,000 bushel capacity. Bready, Love & Tyron, grain exporters, Winnipeg, have made arrangements to build an elevator at Qu'Appelle Station in time for the present crop.

FIRE RECORD.

Fire at Georgeville Que., on the 15th inst did \$25,000 damage. The hotels Elephants and Camperdown, W. H. Ives, grocery, Miss E. Chamberlains, millinery and dry goods store, Wm. Wright's tailor shop and residence, Charles Burbank's blacksmith shop and several other buildings were destroyed

The bleaching house in connection with the woollen mills at Clarkesburg owned by Telfer Bros., of Collingwood, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$500 on 15th inst.

The loss on David Richards' mill, destroyed by fire at Campbellton N. B., last week has been adjusted at \$8,750.

The premises of the McDonald Tinware Co., on Nazareth street, this city were damaged by fire to the extent of \$15,000 on the 16th inst. Loss fully covered by insurance.

El Padre Needles

10 cents.

Varsity,

5 cents.

The Best

CIGARS

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

Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS & SONS.

Financial.

Thursday Ev'g. July 21st, 1898.

The war as a stock market influence was shown to have lost its power by the victory at Santiago producing no effect. The Santiago affair must have cost an enormous sum, and the future expenditures in connection with it will be on a great scale. A contract for the transportation home of the Spanish troops has been signed for \$580,000. It is beginning to look as though the insurrectionary movement against Spain by Cubans will develop into one against the United States. The Cubans are proving themselves wholly unworthy of what has been ostensibly done in their interest, as they will neither work, nor fight, nor help

in restoring order. As we affirmed last week there will have to be a military despotism established by commander of the American troops at Santiago over the district which is now under United States control. A similar display has been made by the leader of the Philippine insurgents who intimates that he will resent the islands being seized and governed by the States. These conditions are depressing to financial matters across the line. The new bond issue has been subscribed many times over, and the Government will soon have the money for them in hand. Still there is a strong under-current of anxiety as the war promises to last some months, and to result in complications and disappointments of a very disquieting nature. Our own foreign trade returns, to which we devote space elsewhere are most gratifying, and if, as is all but certain, the crops are heavy, we have entered upon a prosperous year.

It is rumoured that a New York financial agency is to be established in this city, the specialty of which will be call loans on stock and other securities. The members of the firm spoken of do a brokerage business in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. They anticipate securing a large share of this business by cutting the rate for call loans at least one per cent. below the present local rate. Should they do so the banks will make such small profits on this business as to render it hardly worth carrying on. Operations on 'Change have moved in a very narrow range, being pretty well confined to Montreal Street Railway and Gas, with a diversion mainly in Pacific, for which somewhat higher figures have been quoted than last week. In Toronto the holding

of afternoon sessions has been suspended till further notice. Here the bulls and bears are expecting their managerie to be ready for occupation in August after a thorough renovation. Richelieu has gone down several points on the competitive rates they have established. Local money rates remain unchanged, with a tendency downwards.

Brazilian exchange for the week ending the 20th, is as follows:

July 14	7 5/32d
" 15	7 3/16d
" 16	7 1/2d
" 18	7 7/32d
" 19	7 7/32d
" 20	7 3/4d

The following comparative table for w. c. July 20th, is supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Broker, Montreal,

BANKS.	Shares.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average Last Year
Montreal	47	244	246	234
Ontario	10	109	109	83
Quebec	92	123 1/2	123 1/2	122
Commerce	20	139	141	126 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Can. Pacific	1522	83 3/8	85 3/4	87
Comm. Cable	105	180 1/2	180 1/2	173
" Coupon \$10,000		104 1/4	104 1/4	...
St. John Railway	5	143	143	110
Rich. & Ont.	227	97 1/2	102	90
M. S. R.	2872	264 1/2	270	217
" (New Stock)	581	261 1/2	265 1/2	209
Montreal Gas Co.	2079	189 1/2	193 1/2	189
Bell Telephone Co	95	171 1/2	173 1/2	165
Royal Electric	369	158	160 1/2	144 1/2
Toronto St. Ry	595	96 1/2	97 1/2	78
Halifax Tm. Co.	340	132	134	99
Mont. Cotton Co.	25	150	150	128
" Bonds	\$500	94	94	...
Dom. Cotton Mills	75	93 1/2	93 3/4	74 1/2
Dom. Cca. Pfd.	40	107 1/2	108 1/4	...
Lord's Bonds	\$500	103	103	...
War Eagle	15,250	255	263 1/2	...

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ARCHITECTS
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MONTREAL.

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Bricklayer,
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Carpenter and Builder,
104 Cathedral Street,
MONTREAL.

Estimates given for Buildings of Every
Description, including Dwellings,
Stores, and Hotel and Bar-
room Fixtures.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-
signed, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying
Coal for the Dominion Buildings" will be received
at this office until Friday, 22nd July.

Specifications can be seen and form of tender
obtained, on and after Friday, the 24th June, at the
office, where all necessary information can be had
on application.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on
the printed form supplied, and signed with the
actual signatures of tenderers.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted*
bank cheque equal to ten per cent. of the amount of
the tender (10 p.c.) made payable to the order of the
Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which
will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into
a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to
complete the work contracted for. If the tender be
not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not bind itself to accept the
lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 22nd June 1898.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without
authority from the Department will not be paid for
it.

**METROPOLITAN Dyeing, Cleaning
& Repairing Co.**

Ladies' and Gent's Garments Cleaned, Dyed and
Repaired. Gloves or black worsts removed by a
new process. Works on rubber coats our speciality.

Head Office and Works:

1459 Ontario Street.

Branch Office, - - 72 Beaver Hall Hill.
Bell Tel. 6709. Merch. Tel. 607.

New York believe that the drug will reach
\$4 in a few months. The price is now
about \$3.65 to arrive. As an indication of
how the situation is viewed in the primary
market, the highest bid at auction received
for the opium tithes of the Karahissar
district was 60,000 piasters, as against
350,000 last year.

FREED.—There has developed a more
extensive demand for bran; pasturage
being reported scarce under the baking
sun. In consequence prices are inclined
to improve, but with recent night rains it
is not believed that anything tangible will
result. Manitoba bran is quoted \$11 to \$12
shorts \$15, Ontario winter wheat bran
\$11.25 to \$12.50, shorts \$16. For baled
hay, the market is still slow, and the
supply is much above wants. The new
crop of hay in eastern Ontario is reported
excellent in bulk and quality. Prices on
spot, bearing in mind these influences, are
weak at \$8 to \$9 for No. 1 and \$6 to \$7 for
No. 2. Shipping hay is quoted \$4.50 to
\$5.50 f.o.b. Montreal.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—For small lots of
flour, the local demand is fair, but in an
export way, next to nothing is doing. Mil-
lers profess to see more profit in buying
wheat on a turnover, rather than with the
object of converting this into flour, which,
at present prices, is a losing game. We
quote Manitoba patents, \$5.30, and strong
bakers, \$4.90. Ontario grades are nominal
at \$1.50 for winter wheat patents and \$4.55
for straight rollers; in bags, \$2.10 to \$2.25.

GROCERIES.—Confidence is held in
the situation of sugars, despite London

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for week End- ing July 21, 1898. Clearings.	Balances.
\$13,018,892	\$1,973,855
Corresponding	
Week of 1897....	12,084,921 1,853,872
" " 1896....	10,987,734 1,297,268
" " 1895....	11,142,288 1,901,714

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 21st, 1898.

The pronounced feature in the trend of
business this week, is the extensive impor-
tations being made of all classes of foreign
goods which will be affected by the approach-
ing tariff discrimination. By contrast
export trade of home products is infinites-
imal, although there is nothing like
light outward freights, "through" goods
coming along amply to fill space. Flour
and farm products of all kinds are higher
on this side than United Kingdom, buyers
want to pay, and still so low according to
domestic views, that acceptance of bids
would border on "giving away" goods;
hence there is a deadlock, and it would be
hard to say which interest will survive.
In a distributive sense, business doing is
small. Boot and shoe manufacturers are
suffering from a temporary check, demand
from jobbers being delayed in the hope of
coming cheapness. Green hides have
declined 1/2c. Groceries are moderately
active in staple lines, sugars advanced
1-16. Paints and oils quiet and steady.
Hardware is moving out up to the average
for the season, and upon same basis as last
week, with the exception of rope which
again shows fluctuation as per schedule in
our prices current.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The weak inclina-
tion in butter still exists, the range for
creamery for export being 16c to 16 1/2c.
The Cheese market wears much the same
aspect as formerly. Cable at 37s. is some-
what below prices paid at country boards.
Values on spot for Ontario makes are about
7 3/4c with eastern 7 1/2c. The "Colonial Dairy
Report" referring to the situation in cheese
in the United Kingdom, says. The market
is in a depressed condition, and though
holders are asking 36s to 37s for both old

and new Canadian, some of them, at least,
are willing to accept as low as 35s. C. I. F.
offers Canada at 36s and upwards find no
response here, (London) yet those who
would buy at this figure, unless for imme-
diate use, would surely be safe from loss.
The price in the immediate future is of
course uncertain, but for the more distant
future prices must be considerably higher
than at present.

CHEMICALS.—Nothing in the nature of
new feature has developed locally in any
branch. There is some uncertainty re-
garding citric acid, tartaric acid and cream
of tartar, but no decided change in price
has occurred, and on the whole everything is
quiet. For some time past business in heavy
chemicals in the United Kingdom has
been very disappointing, but owing to the
existence of a combination between three
of the largest producing firms and some
understanding with important works on
the Continent, prices all round have not
been allowed to decline so heavily as would
otherwise have been the case. The syndi-
cates, however, are of an intricate nature,
and soda ash seems to be about the only
article under absolute control. Caustic
soda and bleaching powder suffer from in-
ternal as well as foreign competition, while
chlorate of potash also comes under the
ban of foreign aggression of a specially
keen nature.

CEMENTS.—Receipts of Belgian and
German cements were again large this
week, no less than 1,539 barrels arriving,
and before the end of the month, it is esti-
mated enough stock will be held here as to
nullify the 25 per cent. rebate in favor of
English brands for quite a time to come.
During the week 2,319 brls. English and
5000 fire bricks were also received. Quota-
tions continue at \$2.20 to \$2.30 for British,
and \$1.80 to 1.90 for Belgian. Fire bricks
range from \$16 to \$21 as to quality.

DRUGS.—The patent medicines affected
by the new stamp duties in the States, and
which have quite a large sale in Canada
are:—Cuticura goods. The new selling
price of these is as follows:—Ointment,
\$6.50; resolvent, liquid, \$15.50; resolvent
dry, \$13; soap, \$3.50; shaving soap, \$3.25;
plasters, \$3.25; Collin's plasters, \$3.25;
Sanford's cure \$15.50; Sanford's ginger \$6.
Others affected are advanced as follows:
Resinol, small, \$5; resinol, large, \$10;
Pettit's eye salve, \$2.25; antikamia, \$1.55
oz.; Marshall's snuff, \$2.50; Lyon's Ameri-
can tooth powder, \$2.90; Ripan's tablets,
25 at \$2.90; Ripan's tablets large, \$5.75.
The opium situation in primary markets
is very strong. Few expected that the
crop would be so small, and holders in

best cables being of rather an unfavorable nature— $\frac{3}{4}$ d. lower on Wednesday—local refiners have advanced values on granulated 1-16 to $\frac{4}{32}$. Yellows are quoted at the refinery $\frac{3}{2}$ c to 4c. This increase, however, is natural, perhaps, in view of the nature of the recent agreement entered into. The demand is fairly large. The tea market is quiet in a distributive way. Considerable arrivals of Pingsuey teas are noted, apparently due to the fact of the rigorous examination in the States, diverting these here, because the general opinion in reports all along, emanating from London, have gone to show that stocks of Pingsueys in China were very low. Some new season Monings are also offered, to arrive, at 11 to 16c for low grade. Coffees are moderately active, slightly lower prices obtain abroad for medium Cucutas, but other W. I. grades are steady. In the face of the fact that the rate of sterling exchange at Rio was again higher on Wednesday, at $\frac{7}{8}$ 3., and that millreis price also advanced, the knowledge that firm offers were received from Santos on as low a basis as had been named thus far this season, was somewhat mystifying to a number of the trade. The crop movement continues small as compared with last year. The demand for spices is very tame. Pepper continues firm at outside points and holders generally are satisfied to wait. Cable advices note china cassia considerably higher than values on spot. In rice, the jobbing demand is light. European advices continue to report firm markets and offerings of desirable grades are small. A feature of interest is the reported purchase of the United States government of 3,000 bags of Rangoon and low grade Basselin rice for use at the "front". Dried fruits are dull. Late mail advices from the other side estimate the prune crop of Bosnia and Servia at 154,000,000 pounds and of France at 100,000,000 pounds. California advises the situation as to the growing crop is becoming more serious every day. Since July 1st a decided change for the worse has occurred. Reports show that districts that promised well two or three weeks ago will prove a great disappointment by harvest time. The fruit is dropping badly and the trees are showing effect of the dry weather. Advices from Smyrna are to the effect that sellers of figs are not disposed to make prices for forward shipment. Canned goods buyers are fast becoming convinced that packers high opening prices must be paid this year, as reports from chief vegetable growing centres state that crops are not what they should be. Meantime the situation is still unchanged on spot. For syrups, molasses and all other grocery lines, trade is at a low ebb.

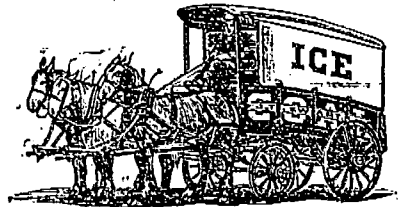
LEATHER AND HIDES.—There has been no improvement in the first named. Boot and shoe jobbers are still withholding orders in the hope of cheaper leather coming, and in turn manufacturers are taking deliveries of sole leather upon contract very slowly. Values are however firm. There has been a drop of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in hides, No. 1 at 9c. No. 2 at 8c.; No. 3 at 7c. This is owing to both of two reasons. Opposition buyers have dropped competing with the Association, and again the hides coming in are not worth the price previously paid. The market in the States is also inclined to be easier, tanners showing less disposition to

acquire supplies, and in some cases bidding off in prices. Chicago quotations at close are:—12c. for native steers, $11\frac{1}{2}$ c to $11\frac{3}{4}$ c for Texas, $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ for butt brands, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ for Colorados, $10\frac{1}{4}$ for branded cows, 11c for heavy native cows and $11\frac{1}{8}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$ for light do.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—Consistent with midsummer the metal market is dull. Sheet zinc retains recent advance; \$5.75 being the figure for ordinary lots. Ingot tin is also firm at the advance previously noted. The continuance of the Welsh strike is seriously affecting tin plates, and purchases accompanied by guaranteed delivery are impossible to negotiate. The market in London, briefly told, shows pig tin slightly firmer, copper weaker, pig lead steady, soft Spanish £12. 18s 9d. Spelter unchanged at £20. 7s 6d for good merchant brands. In the United States the iron trade is apparently in full blast. A prominent commission firm is authority for the following: "The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, the largest sellers of foundry and forge iron in the world, has 266,000 tons of unfilled orders on its book over 72 per cent. of its make this year. It is said that the next largest, Birmingham interest, is nearly as well provided. The largest Northern maker of foundry iron, Tonawanda, has 80 per cent of its output for the remainder of the year sold." In hardware lines, manilla and sisal rope have again fluctuated, manilla being now quoted at $12\frac{3}{4}$ c for 7-16 size and upward, and sisal at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c for 7 16 size and upward, with the following increases on remaining sizes $\frac{1}{2}$ in $\frac{1}{2}$ c 5-16 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 1c 3 1-16 in. $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. The N. Y. Bulletin says of the raw market. "Business in manilla hemp remains at a complete standstill, but there is a slightly better feeling, as cables from London report the market there steadier. There is no inquiry from manufacturers who are not in any way pressed for supplies. Sisal hemp rules very dull and featureless, with conditions unchanged. Moderate supplies on spot are still offered at 7c without buyers."

PAINTS AND OIL.—There has been no change in values this week. Another effort has been made to advance white lead owing to foreign strength of raw material, but as dealers have fair stocks and season is getting on, the schedule still stands at \$5.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100. American corrodors of lead are evincing still stronger views than formerly, the domestic consumption being on a scale which does not permit any accumulation. At the present time lead in London is quoted at the equivalent of 2.85 cents. The production of Spanish lead has already been somewhat interfered with, and there is every prospect that the effects of the war and the political troubles in that country will result in a more general prostration of its industries and a still further reduction of the output of its mines. As to turpentine. The present season has again demonstrated the incorrectness of the theory that the pine forests of the

Now Summer's coming with burning sun, With using Wood and Coal we're done; Ice we want, and Ice we'll get, Ewart's still is best! and cleanest yet! Coal, Wood and Ice from Ewart try, You'll find it best that you can buy.



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35 Cote St. Lambert, MONTREAL.

L. LIPSHITZ.

H. ELLISON.

CANADA MILL STOCK CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

Woolen and Cotton Rags, Scrap Metals, Lead and Zinc, Ashes and Drosses.

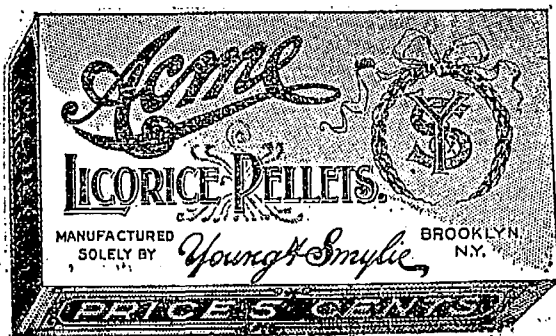
Rubber Hair, Wool Wastes of all description bought. Cotton and Woolen Manuf'g strips and headings our specialties. TEL. 2236.

Office and Yards:

Cor. Wellington & Grey Nun Sts. MONTREAL, Que.

South have been denuded so that the crop of turpentine must decline as years pass. The crop now coming forward from Savannah at the present rate of more than 20,000 barrels per week is a surprise to the naval stores trade, and completely overshadows the phenomenal year of 1896-1897, which was regarded as the flood tide of the industry. Locally this overproduction has manifested itself in a declining market for the past month. It is timely for another Antwerp combination to come to the surface to put values higher.

PRODUCE.—The warm weather has deflected demand for eggs, retail buyers finding fruits more attractive. Receipts fortunately have not been large, and to this fact only is to be attributed the steadiness of the butter market upon old lines. There is little doubt, however, that as much will not happen in the next seven days, and a decline seems assured. We quote: Selected new laid, 12c to 13c.; straight candled, fresh $10\frac{1}{2}$ c 11c.; P. E. I., $9\frac{1}{2}$ c to 10c.; No. 2, candled, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9c. Beans are slow, at 90c to \$1 for choice hand-picked, and 90 to 95c. for primes. For honey and maple syrup, there is practically no demand at all.



Acme Licorice Pellets

In 5c. Boxes.

Nothing like them for alleviating irritation of the throat. Delicious as confections.

To be had at your jobbers, packed 40 in a box.

MANUFACTURED BY

YOUNG & SMYLLIE,

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

MARKET NOTES.

Pennsylvania petroleum is strengthening. It advanced recently from the basis of 80c to 94c, and \$1, and over is regarded as a practical certainty before long. One of the singular features of the situation says the "Paint Oil and Drug Review" is that throughout the spring when grain and other commodities were rising, oil values were traveling in the opposite direction; now when the first named are declining or stationary, the latter is headed for a higher price-level, the limit of which cannot be accurately foreshadowed."

Under the influence of a prospective large crop of linseed in the States and early arrivals, the amount of old crop carried over is more than equal to all prospective demand upon it, and no support is given to the market by crushers. Hence linseed oil is growing weaker across the line.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. G. T. Slater & Sons, of this city have issued a brochure entitled "The Craft of St. Crispin," which is devoted to a description of the different kinds of leather used in making shoes and their special qualities, with a full description of the shoes they manufacture. The Slater shoe has the highest reputation for excellence of workmanship, material and style, and the publication will help buyers to select what they may need.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS,
FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Quebec, 7th May, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that, conformably to sections 1884, 1885 and 1886 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of Quebec, the timber limits hereinafter mentioned, at their estimated area, more or less, and in their present state, will be offered for sale at public auction, in the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, in this city, on **TUESDAY**, the 10th day of **AUGUST** next, at **ELEVEN** o'clock a.m.

Upper Ottawa—Bloc A, range 1, 1/2 N. No. 1, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 1, 25 m.; 1/2 N. No. 2, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 2, 25 m.; 1/2 N. No. 3, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 3, 25 m.; 1/2 N. No. 4, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 4, 25 m.; 1/2 N. No. 5, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 5, 25 m.; 1/2 N. No. 6, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 6, 25 m.

Bloc A, range 5; 1/2 N. No. 3, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 3, 25 m.; 1/2 N. No. 4, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 4, 25 m.; 1/2 N. No. 5, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 5, 25 m.; 1/2 N. No. 6, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 6, 25 m.; 1/2 N. No. 7, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 7, 25 m.; 1/2 N. No. 8, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 8, 25 m.

Bloc A, range 8; 1/2 N. No. 12, 25 m.; 1/2 S. No. 12, 25 m.

Bloc A, range 2; 1/2 N. No. 12, 25 m.

Ottawa River—No. 98, 50 m.; No. 99, 50 m.; No. 100, 50 m.; No. 101, 50 m.; No. 584, 22 1/2 m.; No. 595, 32 m.; No. 596, 10 m.; No. 607, 22 m.; No. 608, 26 m.; No. 609, 11 m.

La Pêche River—No. 524, 11 1/2 m.; No. 525, 10 1/2 m.

Lower Ottawa—River Rouge South L., 43 m.; River du Lievre, N.E. Branch, No. 7, 31 1/2 m.; River du Lievre, N.E. Branch, No. 8, 27 1/2 m.; Lake Nemistachtingue, 25 m.; River Rouge, south M., 42 m.; River du Lievre, N.E. Branch, No. 9, 50 m.; No. 4, 50 m.; No. 5, 50 m.; No. 6, 46 m.; Township Wentworth, No. 3, 5 m.

Saint Maurice—River Saint Maurice, No. 10, 16, 47 m.; Rives Trenches, No. 1, W. 21 m.; River Trenches, No. 2, W. 50 m.; River Trenches, No. 3, 16, 40 m.; River Mattawin, No. 10, 48 m.; Rear River du Millin, 29 m.

Marouan A. S., 50 m.; Rear Marouan A. S., 40; Rear Vermillion 7 N., 40 m.; Rear Vermillion B. N., 45 m.; Rear Saint Maurice, 13 West, 25 m.; Rear Saint Maurice, 14 West, 40 m.; Rear Saint Maurice C., 25 m.; Rear Saint Maurice D., 44 m.; Rear

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Mo.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent. Price July 21 (Bid)	per S	
British North Am.....	243	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,387,000	2 1/2	Apr. Oct.	115	.....
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	3 1/2	June Dec.	139 1/2	60 75	
Commercial, Windsor..	40	500,000	348,460	113,600	3	.....	105	42 00
Dominion	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3	May	250	125 00	
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	835,000	3 1/2 & 1/2	Jan	150	75 00	
Hamilton	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	775,000	4	June Dec.	180 1/2	180 13	
Hochelaga	100	1,000,000	999,600	450,000	3 1/2	June Dec.	159 1/2	159 75	
Imperial	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	4 & 1	June Dec.	202	202 00	
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	250,000	2 1/2	June Dec.	105	80 25	
Merchants' Can.....	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000	4	June Dec.	173	173 00	
Merchants' Halifax	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,175,000	3 1/2	Aug Feb.	180	180 00	
Molson	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	4 & 1	Apr. Oct.	.....	.....
Montreal	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	June Dec.	245	490 00	
Nationale	20	1,200,000	1,200,000	100,000	3	.....	90	18 00
New Brunswick.....	100	500,000	500,000	600,000	6	Jan	.....	.....
Ontario.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	85,000	2 1/2	June Dec.	108 1/2	168 25	
Ottawa	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,125,000	4 & 1	June Dec.	195	195 00	
People's of N. B.....	150	180,000	180,000	130,000	4	Jan	250	375 00	
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	650,000	3	June Dec.	122	122 00	
St. Stephen's.....	100	200,000	200,000	45,000	2 1/2	April Oct.	.....	.....
Standard	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	4	June Dec.	179 1/2	179 50	
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	5	June Dec.	235	235 00	
Traders	100	700,000	700,000	50,000	3	June Dec.	162	162 00	
Union (Halifax).....	50	500,000	500,000	225,000	3 1/2	.....	122	61 50
Union of Can.....	60	1,500,000	1,500,000	355,000	3	Jan	103	61 50	
Ville Marie	100	500,000	479,030	10,000	3	June Dec.	92	62 00	
Western.....	100	500,000	381,140	112,000	3 1/2	Apr. Oct.	.....	.....
Agri. Sav. and Loan Co.....	50	620,000	620,200	160,000	3	Jan	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co.....	100	3,168,000	3,168,000	800,000	4 1/2	Jan	172	172 00	
Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.....	100	2,000,000	398,413	120,000	3	Jan	95	95 00	
Brit. Mortg. Loan Co.....	100	450,000	314,765	90,000	3 1/2	July	.....	.....
Building and Loan Assoc.....	25	750,000	750,000	100,000	2	Jan	50	12 50	
Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co.....	100	2,700,000	2,700,000	.....	.....	Oct	45	45 00
Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co.....	100	2,000,000	1,004,000	350,000	3 1/2	Jan	92	92 00	
Can. Perm. Loan and Sav.....	50	5,000,000	2,600,000	1,450,000	3	Jan	110	55 00	
Can. Sav. & Loan Co.....	50	750,000	734,175	200,000	5 1/2	June Dec.	113	56 50	
Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co.....	100	2,500,000	1,250,000	345,000	3	Jan	124 1/2	124 00	
Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.....	50	1,000,000	330,627	10,000	2 1/2	July	Dec	37 50	
Dominion Telegraph Co.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	1 1/2	Jan	131	65 50
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.....	100	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	Mar *	92	92 00
Freehold Loan and Sav. Co.....	100	3,231,500	1,319,100	659,550	3	June Dec.	95	95 00	
Hamilton Prov. and Loan.....	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	347,398	3	Jan	104	104 00	
Home Sav. and Loan Co.....	10	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	3	Jan	140	14 00	
Huron & Erie Loan & Sav. Co.....	50	3,000,000	1,400,000	770,000	4 1/2	Jan	116	53 00	
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.....	100	840,000	716,029	164,054	3 1/2	Jan	95	95 00	
Landed Banking and Loan.....	100	700,000	688,381	160,000	3	Jan	110	110 00	
Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag.....	50	5,000,000	700,000	410,000	4	Jan	70	35 00	
London Loan Co.....	50	679,700	631,500	81,000	3	Jan.	163	51 50	
Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co.....	100	2,750,000	550,000	160,000	3 1/2	Jan	70	70 00	
Manitoba & North-W. La Co.....	100	1,500,000	375,000	111,000	3	Jan	35	35 00	
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	2	Jan *	179 1/2	71 70
Montreal Gas Co.....	40	2,500,000	2,497,704	5	April	Oct	193	77 20
Montreal Street Ry. Co.....	50	1,800,000	1,800,000	.....	2 1/2	Feb. *	289 1/2	134 75
Montreal Cotton Co.....	100	1,400,000	1,400,000	600,000	4	Feb.	150	150 00	
Merchants M'fg Co.....	100	600,000	600,000	.....	3 1/2	Feb	130	130 00
Montreal Loan and Mortg.....	25	500,000	500,000	300,000	3	Mar	130	132 0	
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.....	100	460,500	314,336	190,000	3	Jan	.....	.....
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co.....	50	2,600,000	1,200,000	450,000	3 1/2	Jan	.....	.....
People's Loan and Dep. Co.....	50	600,000	599,549	40,000	.....	Jan	150	60 50
Real Est. Loan Co.....	50	551,000	373,720	50,000	2	Jan	50	25 00	
Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co.....	100	1,350,000	1,350,000	250,000	3	Jan	.....	.....
The Royal Electric Co.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	232,862	4	Jan. *	159 1/2	159 25	
Toronto Electric Light Co.....	100	600,000	600,000	20,000	2	Jan. *	136 1/2	136 50	
Toronto Street Railway.....	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	.....	.....	Jan. *	96 1/2	96 75
Union Loan and Sav. Co.....	50	1,095,400	699,029	200,000	1	Jan. *	65	32 50	
Western Can. Loan and Sav.....	50	3,000,000	1,500,000	770,000	3	July	118	59 00	
Western Loan & Trust Co.....	50	2,201,200	1,61,724	52,000	3 1/2	June Dec.	98	49 00	
Windsor 2101.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100 00

* Paying quarterly dividends.

McCuaig, Rykert & Co.

STOCK BROKERS

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)

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Dealers in developed Mining Properties, and in the shares of dividend-paying mines.

A special department for Klondike placer mines.

Shares of the Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Co., Ltd., The Montreal Red Mountain Gold Fields Co., Ltd., and the War Eagle Consolidated M. & D. Co., bought and sold on commission.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY JULY 21, 1898.

Name of Article.		Wholesale.			Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.	
Boots and Shoes.												
Brogans or Cobourgs		Mens.	Boys.	Youths.	Brooms.				Heavy Chemicals.			
Split Balmorals		\$0 70 0 50	\$0 50 0 65	\$0 55 0 60	Spec. A	1 20 0 00			Bleaching Powder		2 25	2 50
Rip		0 90 1 10	0 80 0 90	0 70 0 75	Rose 4 varn. hand heavy	2 60 0 00			Blue Vitriol		4 50	5 00
Rip " or Congress		1 10 1 20	0 95 1 00	0 85 0 85	Paney 4 " " medium	2 40 0 00			Crimstone		2 60	3 00
Split Boots		1 30 1 50	1 00 1 20	0 90 1 00	Thistle 4 " "	2 10 0 00			Caustic Soda 60		2 80	2 35
Rip		1 30 1 75	1 10 1 25	0 80 1 00	Map Leaf A 4 stgs.	2 60 0 00			" 70		2 80	2 25
Grain		2 10 2 75	1 50 1 75	1 10 1 30	B 4 " stained	2 15 0 00			Soda Ash		1 50	2 00
Felt Boots, half fox		\$2 00 to \$3 00	1 50 1 75	1 10 1 30	Shsmrock A 4 " varn hand	2 10 0 00			Soda Bicarb		2 25	3 35
		\$1 75, \$2 00 full	2 42 2 50	1 10 1 30	B 4 " stained	1 95 0 00			Sal. Soda		0 75	0 50
					B 4 " stained	1 95 0 00			" Concentrated		1 50	2 00
					Daisy A 3 stgs varn handle	1 95 0 00			Dyestuffs.			
Split Butts or Bals		0 70 1 75	0 65 0 75	0 47 0 70	B 3 " stained	1 70 0 00			Archil, con		0 27	0 29
Rip Pebbled or Buff Bals		0 90 1 00	0 80 0 90	0 60 0 70	Tulip No. 1 3 stgs	1 55 0 00			Cutch		0 05	0 09
Pebbled Button, Machine Sewed		1 00 1 10	0 90 1 00	0 70 0 75	" 2 2 " "	1 30 0 00			Ex. Logwood		0 10	0 15
Glazed Buff Button		1 00 1 10	0 90 1 00	0 70 0 75	Curling 4 "	2 40 3 20			Chips		2 00	2 50
Polish Calf		1 25 1 60	1 15 1 25	0 90 1 00	Ship	4 00 0 00			Indigo (Bengal)		1 80	1 75
Dongola Kid 1 quality		1 00 1 10	0 90 0 95	0 75 0 80	Ex-Ship	2 75 0 00			Indigo Madras		0 70	1 00
" 2 " "		1 15 1 35	1 00 1 15	0 85 0 95	Drugs & Chemicals				Gambler		0 04	0 05
" 3 " "		1 50 2 00	1 20 1 50	1 00 1 10	Acid Carbolic Cryst medl.	0 80 0 40			Madder		6 10	0 15
					Aloes, Caps	0 16 0 18			Sumac		5 70	65 00
					Alum	1 40 1 50			Fish.			
Mens' Calf, Bals. Cong or Butt. Goodyear Welt				2 20 3 50	Borax, xtls	0 05 0 09			Distributors prices.			
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "				1 90 2 10	Brom. Potass	0 50 0 55			Cape Bret. Herring		0 00	0 00
" Tan Russia Calf, Bals. Cong or Butt. Goodyear Welt				2 50 3 50	Camphor. Eng. Refoz. ck	0 60 0 65			Labrador Herrings		0 00	0 00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "				1 90 2 10	Ref Rings	0 60 0 75			No. 1 Shore Herrings		0 00	0 00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "				3 50 4 50	Citric Acid	0 35 0 40			" Nova Scotia		0 10	0 00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "				2 10 3 00	Copperas, per 100 lbs	0 65 0 90			Mackerel No. 1, kitta		0 00	0 00
Ladies' Glaze Dong. Butt. and Bals. Goodyear Welt				2 10 3 00	Cream Tartar	0 24 0 25			" 1/2 barrel		0 00	0 00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "					Epsom Salts	1 50 1 75			Green Cod, No. 1		0 01	0 00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "					Glycerine	0 18 0 28			" large		0 00	0 00
					Gum Arabic per lb.	0 26 0 50			Draft		0 09	0 00
					" Trag.	0 60 1 00			No. 2		0 60	0 00
					Morphia	1 75 1 85			Large dry, per quintal		0 00	0 00
					Opium	4 25 4 50			Salmon No. 1 bris Lab.		0 00	0 00
					Oxalic Acid	0 10 0 12			" (terces)		0 00	0 00
					Phosphorus	0 65 0 75			" Brit. Col bris		0 00	0 00
					Potash Bichromate	0 09 0 12			Boneless Fish		0 00	0 00
					Potash Iodide	3 90 4 00			" Cod		0 00	0 00
					Quinine	0 40 0 50			Pinnan Haddies		0 00	0 10
					Strychnine	0 75 0 90			Sea Trout No. 1 split		0 00	0 00
					Tartaric Acid	0 35 0 40			" half bris		1 10	0 00
					Tin Crystals	0 16 0 20			Flour.			
					Licorice				Winter Wheat patents		5 25	5 40
					Y. & S. stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, &				Mapitoba patents		4 75	5 00
					16 to 1b., 5 lb. boxes	2 00 0 00			Straight roller		2 10	2 30
					Acme Licorice Pellets, 5	2 00 0 00			do bags		2 15	2 35
					lb. cans				Extra, in bags		0 00	0 00
					Y. & S. Licorice Lozenges,	1 50 0 00			Superfine		4 90	0 00
					5 lb. cans				Manitoba Strong Bakers		4 75	3 85
					Tar, Licorice & Tolu Wa-	2 00 0 00			Ottawa, bri.		12 00	12 50
					fers, 5 lb. cans				Bran Manitoba		11 25	11 50
					"Purity," pure cent sticks,	0 72 0 00			Bran Ontario		13 50	14 00
					to box				Shorts		18 50	19 00
					Pliable Licorice, 100 pieces	0 70 0 00			Wheat		16 00	00 00
					to box							

Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.	
Canned Goods.							
Lobsters		\$ c.	\$ c.	Corn Beef 1-lb.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Sardines, 3/4		10 00 12 00		" 2-lbs.		1 55 1 75	
Canadian Sardines		7 00 13 00		" 4-lbs.		2 75 3 10	
Mackerel		4 00 5 00		" 14-lbs.		5 50 0 00	
Salmon		1 50 0 00		Lunch Tngs 1-lb per doz.		8 50 10 00	
Clams, 1-lb tins, per doz.		1 20 2 00		" 2-lbs		3 31 0 00	
Oysters		1 30 1 40		Soupe, lbs		6 50 0 00	
Tomatoes, 3s. per doz.		1 15 2 25		3 lb Baked Beans		1 10 2 20	
Peasches, 3-lb. yellow		1 30 1 40		Deviled Tonge 1/4 lb.		1 15 1 10	
" 3-lb.		1 50 1 75		Ham, 1/4-lb.		1 10 0 00	
Bartlett Pears, 2-lb. tins,		2 50 2 60		Chicken, 1/4-lb.		1 10 0 00	
per doz				Turkey, 1/4-lb.		8 25 0 00	
Strawberries, Pres'd 2s		1 75 2 00		Ox Tongue, 1 1/2 lb.		6 50 0 00	
Raspberries, 2s.		1 80 2 00		" 3 lb.		6 15 0 00	
Pineapple, 3-lb tin, p. doz		1 75 2 00		" 3 1/2 lb.		9 35 0 00	
Gooseberries Pres. 2s.		2 30 2 40		" 3 lb.		10 50 0 00	
Gr'n Gages 3-lb. tins, p. d.		2 00 0 00		Pinnan Haddies		0 07 1/2	
Corn, 2 lb. tins.		1 45 1 55		Roast Chicken 1-lb tins.		00 2 25	
Peas, 2-lb tins.		0 90 0 95		Roast Turkey, 1-lb tins.		60 2 25	

LIMITS NORTH OF LAKE ST. JOHN

First range: No. 1, 41 m.; No. 4, 26 1/2 m.; No. 5, 26 1/2 m.; No. 6, 38 3/4 m.; 2nd range: No. 1 1/2 m.; No. 2, 21 m.; No. 3, 32 1/2 m.; No. 6, 34 m.; No. 7, 27 m.; No. 8, 15 m.; 3rd range, No. 1, 17 m.; No. 2, 18 1/2 m.; No. 5, 35 m.; No. 6, 30 m.; No. 7, 25 m.; No. 8, 18 1/2 m.; No. 9, 26 1/2 m. Saguenay—Township Arnault, 80 m.; River Malbate, No. 1, 27 m.; River Amee-dee, 40 m.; River a la Chasse et aux Anglais, 81 m.; Saint Lawrence West, 30 m.; River Mistassin et Sheldrake No. 1, 32 1/2 m.; River St. Nicolas, 30 m.; River au Bouleau; No. 1, 32 m.; No. 2, 20 m.; No. 3, 24 m.; No. 4, 28 m.; No. 5, 30 m.; No. 6, 20 m.; River Tortue; No. 1, 26 m.; No. 2, 13 m.; No. 3, 28 m.; No. 4, 30 m.; No. 5, 34 m.; No. 6, 29 m.; River Saint John; No. 1, 24 m.; No. 2, 24 m.; No. 3, 23 m.; No. 4, 18 m.; No. 5, 20 m.; No. 6, 20 m.; No. 7, 12 m.; No. 8, 12 m.; River Saint John, East Branch, No. 1, 22 m.; River Saint John, East Branch, No. 2, 18 m.; River Saint John East Branch, No. 3, 20 m.; River Saint John, No. 1, 31 m.; River Chambers, No. 1, 44 m.; River Portneuf, No. 1 E. 50 m.; No. 2 E. 50 m.; No. 3 E. 50 m.; No. 4 E. 50 m.; No. 1 W. 50 m.; No. 2 W. 50 m.; No. 3 W. 50 m.; No. 4 W. 50 m.; township Laval, No. 4, 1 m.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No limit will be adjudged at less than the minimum price fixed by the department. The limits will be adjudged to the highest bidder on payment of the purchase price in cash, or by cheque accepted by a duly incorporated bank. Failing payment, they will be immediately reoffered for sale. The annual ground rent of three dollars per mile, with fire tax, is also payable immediately. These timber limits when adjudged, will be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force or which may be enacted thereafter. Plans of limits offered for sale are opened for inspection in the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, in this city, and at the office of the Crown lands and timber agents in the different agencies in which said limits are situated up to the day of sale. N.B.—No account for publication of this notice will be recognized if such publication has not been expressly authorized by the department. S. N. PARENT, Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph).

TORONTO, July 21, 1898.

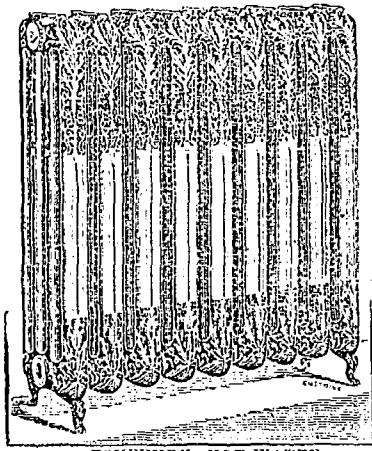
Trade has been fairly active this week. The hot weather has stimulated the demand for light summer fabrics, and prospects are very encouraging for the autumn business. The yield of fall wheat is heavy, and the quality is good this season. Spring grains are in need of rain. General merchandise are firm as to prices, and payments are said to be good. Money is easy, with call loans quoted at 4 to 4 1/2 per cent, and prime paper discounted at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange is easier. The stock market has been quiet the past week, with some irregularity in prices. C. P. R. and Cable firmer with Richelieu easier. Latest sales:—Bank of Commerce 139 3/8, C.P.R. 84 1/2, Toronto Electric 136, General Electric pr. 106, Northwest Land pr. 52 1/2, Richelieu, 99 1/4 War Eagle 262.

BUTTER, & C — Butter quiet, with prices easy. Demand fair for choice qualities which are quoted at 13 to 13 1/2 for tub and 15 to 16c for pound rolls, medium tub 10 to 12c. Creamery unchanged, with tub selling at 16 to 17c and rolls at 17 1/2 to 18c. Eggs 11 to 12c per doz. in case lots for candled, cheese steady at 7 1/4 to 8 1/4c in jobbing lots.

DRESSED HOGS — Offerings are small and prices rule firm. Sales of small choice lots at \$6.50 to \$7.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The flour trade is quiet, with little, or no change in prices. Straight rollers are quoted at \$3.85 to \$4.00 in wood,

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
	\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.
Farm Products.				Groceries.			
BUTTER: Finest Creamery	0 16 1/2 0 16 1/2	Barley, matting	0 35 0 50	Molasses (Barbados)	0 31 0 31	Vermicelli, Canadian	0 05 0 06
Township's Dairy	0 15 0 16	" feed in store	0 33 0 34	Porto Rico	0 32 0 32	Macaroni	0 05 0 06
Western Dairy	0 13 0 14	Peas, per 60 lbs, a float	0 51 0 53	Trinidad	0 00 0 00	" Italian	0 10 0 13
Good grade Creamery	0 16 0 16 1/2	Rye No. 2	0 51 0 52	Cuba	0 00 0 00	Peel—Clifton	0 16 0 15
CHEESE:				Corn, Ontario	0 00 0 05	Orange	0 13 0 12
Finest White	0 05 1/2 0 07 1/2	" duty paid	0 00 0 00	Lemon	0 12 0 15		
Finest Colored	0 05 0 07 1/2						
Quebec, Finest	0 05 0 07 1/2						
EGGS: as to grade							
	0 08 0 11						
HOPS: per lb							
" Old	0 13 0 16						
	6 08 0 08						
LARD PRODUCTS:							
Bacon, smoked, per lb	0 11 1/2 0 12						
Hams, city cured	0 10 1/2 0 11						
" Canvassed	0 00 0 00						
Pork Ca. S.C. per bbl. new	16 50 17 00						
do mess	16 00 16 50						
Lard, per lb Can pure	0 08 1/2 0 08 1/2						
" Com. Refined	0 05 1/2 0 05 1/2						
SEEDS:							
Clover, red, per lb	0 08 1/2 0 10						
Alaska, per lb	0 07 1/2 0 09						
Timothy, (Can'n) per bah.	2 50 2 75						
" Western	1 75 1 95						
Flax 55 lbs	0 65 0 70						
Spring Rye	0 00 0 00						
Millet	0 80 1 00						
Hungarian	0 90 1 10						
SUNDRIES—							
Potatoes, per bag (Car)	0 60 0 75						
Honey	0 07 0 11						
Beeswax	0 08 0 00						
Beans: white ordinary bus	0 95 1 00						
" hand-picked	1 03 1 10						
Maple Sugar	0 06 0 07 1/2						
Maple Syrup in wood	0 01 1/2 0 04 1/2						
Maple Syrup in tins	45 50						
GRAIN.							
Hard Man No. 1 Ft. Will	0 00 0 00						
" No. 2	0 00 0 00						
Oats No. 2 in store	1 31 1 32						



FOURWIDE—HOT WATER.

New for 1898 HAMILTON RADIATORS FOR HOT WATER and STEAM.

Hamilton Radiators are the productions of the Best Mechanical and Engineering Ability that modern science has enabled us to procure.

Manufactured by
The GURNEY, TILDEN CO., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
The GURNEY STOVE & RANGE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
H. R. IVES & CO., Montreal, Que.

NOTE.—We will be pleased to supply Catalogue and quote Prices on Application.

middle freight. Ontario patents at \$4.10 to \$4.20. Manitoba patents are quoted at \$5.30 to \$5.40, and strong bakers \$4.85 to \$5.00. Bran \$8.75 to \$9 west and shorts very scarce at \$15 west. Wheat is dull and prices steady, Red winter is quoted at 77 to 78c, west, now white at 70c west, and goose at 70 to 71c west. No. 1 Manitoba hard 96 to 97c at float Fort William and 98c Prescott, and \$1.04 Toronto. Oats quiet, with white selling at 25 1/2 to 26c, west and 27c east. Peas in better demand, with oars quoted at 52 to 53c west. Corn is steady at 33 to 34c west, and 40 to 41c on track Toronto for American. Barley, buckwheat and rye are nominal.

GROCERIES—There is a fair trade with prices steady as a rule. Sugars unchanged, granulated selling at 4 7/16 to 4 3/8c, and yellows at 3 5/8 to 4c. Coffee is unchanged at 8 to 12c for Rio and 22 to 25c for Porto Rico. Teas are in good demand, with prices firm.

Canned goods easier. Tomatoes are 70 to 75c, peas 65 to 70c, corn 60 to 65c, beans 60 to 70c, salmon (Cohoos) 95c to \$1.00. Molasses unchanged New Orleans 28 to 45c. Valencia raisins, fine off-stalk 4 1/2 to 5c, selections 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c and layers 6 to 6 1/2c. Currants, 5 1/2 to 6c. Dates 4 to 5c. Figs, 4-crown, 10 to 11c.

LEATHER—Business is satisfactory for the season of the year and prices firm.

HIDES AND SKINS—The hide market is unchanged. Cured are quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c. Green brings 9c for No. 1, 8c for No. 2, and 7c for No. 3. Calfskins 9c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2. Sheepskins \$1.15 to \$1.25. Lambskins 40c and pelts 30c. Tallow quiet at 3 to 3 1/2c for rendered.

LIVE STOCK—The cattle market is quiet, with values slightly easier. Exporters are steady, with sales at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c per lb. Stockers sell at 3 to 3 3/4c and bulls at 3 1/4 to 4c according to quality. Butchers cattle about steady, choice selling at 4 to 4 1/4c per lb., medium at 3 1/2

to 3 3/4c and common at 3 to 3 1/4c. Milch cows \$25 to \$40 each according to quality. Sheep easier, with choice ewes 3 to 3 1/2c per lb. and bucks 2 3/4c. Lamb 5c per lb. and spring lambs \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Hogs higher at \$5.50 to \$5.62 1/2 per cwt. for the best, \$5.10 to \$5.20 for light, and \$5.00 to \$5.10 for heavy. Sows \$3.25 to \$3.50 and stags \$2 to \$2.25.

PROVISIONS—Trade in cured meats is fair, and prices rule steady. Mess pork \$16.25 to \$16.50 short cut \$16.75 to \$17 and shoulder mess \$14.50 to \$15.00. Bacon steady, with long clear quoted at 8 1/2 to 9c. Rolls 8 1/2 to 9c. Hams smoked 9 to 10 1/2c. Lard unchanged at 7 3/4 to 8 1/2c, according to size of package. Dried apples 3 1/2 to 4c per lb. Evaporated 9 to 9 1/2c per lb. Beans 65 to 85c per bushel. Potatoes 30 to 35c per bag in car lots.

WOOL—The wool market is quiet with combing quoted at 16, clothing at 17c, and unwashed 10 to 10 1/2c. Pulled supers 13 1/2 to 10c, and extras 20 to 21c.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware—Continued.		Coil Chain—		Metal Scrap		Tallow, cake	
CUT NAIL SCHEDULE.		5-16.....	0 00 5 00	No. 1 Wrought Iron.....	12 50	" barrel.....	0 04 0 04
Base Price, per Keg.....	1 75 0 00	3-16.....	3 50 0 00	No. 1 Machinery.....	12 50	Leather	
Extras—Over and above 300,	less 5c keg.	7-16.....	3 25 0 00	Stove.....	9 00	No. 1 B. A. Sole.....	0 24 0 25
4 and 5d and 10d Nails.		1-16.....	3 15 0 00	Malleable Iron.....	3 50	No. 2 B. A. Sole.....	0 22 0 23
Cut and Fence Nails—		3-16.....	3 00 0 00	Hard Steel	6 50	No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole	0 19 0 21
10 and 3d Hot Cut per 100 lbs	0 05 0 00	Galvanized Iron:		(per long ton 2240 lbs.)		Buffalo Sole, No. 1.....	0 22 0 23
10 and 1d.....	0 10 0 00	Morewoods Lion, No. 23,	5 00 5 10	Lead solid.....	0 03 1/2	" " No. 2.....	0 19 0 21
3 and 9d.....	0 15 0 00	Queen's Head.....		" " " " " " " " " "	0 02 1/2	Slaughter, No. 1.....	0 28 0 28
6 and 7d.....	0 22 0 00	Or equal.....		Light Brass.....	0 06	Light medium & heavy.....	0 27 0 27
4 and 5d.....	0 43 0 00	Common.....	4 00 4 25	Heavy Copper.....	0 09 1/2	" " No. 2.....	0 24 0 24
3d.....	0 65 0 00	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.		Red Brass.....	0 08 1/2	Harness.....	0 26 0 27
Cut spikes 10c, per Keg advance	1 00 0 00	Schedule Extras adopted July 7th.		Heavy Yellow Brass.....	0 07 1/2	Upper, heavy.....	0 34 0 36
Fine blued nails—		Ord. Crown.....	1 45 1 50	Yellow Metal Sheathing	0 08 1/2	Upper, light.....	0 33 0 35
2d per 100 lbs.....	1 00 0 0	Beat Refined.....	2 25 2 50	Wires:		Grained Upper.....	0 35 0 38
3d.....	1 50 0	Norway.....	3 00 0 00	Bright and Annealed		Scotch Grain.....	0 35 0 38
Casting Box, Tobacco Box and Blooring Nails—		Sheet Iron 16 to 16 G	2 10 0 00	No. 6, 7 and 8.....	2 50 0 00	Kip Skins, French.....	0 32 0 35
20 to 30d per 100 lbs.....	0 55 0 1	" " 18 to 20 G	1 80 0 00	5c, per 100 lbs, extra		English.....	0 32 0 35
10 to 18d.....	0 60 0 1	" " 22 to 24 G.	2 00 0 00	net for Oiled.....	3 20 0 00	Canada Kip.....	0 50 0 60
8 and 9d.....	0 65 0 1	" " 26 G	2 10 0 00	Galvd. No 6 to 9 "		Hemlock Calif.....	0 50 0 70
6 and 7d.....	0 70 0 1	" " 28 G	2 15 0 00	Trade discount on above		" Light.....	0 50 0 60
4 to 5d.....	0 95 0 00	Boiler plates, iron, 1/4 in.	0 00 1 75	\$5 per cent f.o.b.....		French Calif.....	0 50 0 60
3d.....	1 20 0 00	" " 3-16 in	0 00 2 50	Montreal		Spills, light and medium.	0 23 0 25
Finishing nails—		Hoops.....	0 00 2 25	Barbed Wire—	2.00 f.o.b.	" heavy.....	0 23 0 23
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs	0 80 0 00	Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in.		2 and 4 barbs.....	Montreal,	" small.....	0 21 0 23
2 1/2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	0 65 0 00	30c; over base of ordly iron, smaller size Extras as adopted July 7th.		Plain Twist 2 and 3 wra.	Quebec,	Leather Board, Canada.	0 06 0 10
2 and 2 1/4.....	0 70 0 0	Canada Plates:		Staples.....	Ontario.	Enameled Cow, per ft.....	0 16 0 18
1 1/2 and 1 1/4.....	0 95 0 00	Good Brands.....	2 10 2 20	Spring Wire per 100, 75c net extra. Special hay baling wire per 100, 25c net extra.		Pebble Grain.....	0 11 0 13
1 1/4.....	1 20 0 00	Full Polished.....	3 00 0 00	Rope.		Glove Grain.....	0 12 0 13
Common barrel nails—		Wro't Iron pipe, 1/2 in, 1 in, 1 1/2 in, 2 in, 2 1/2 in, 3 in, 3 1/2 in, 4 in, 4 1/2 in, 5 in, 5 1/2 in, 6 in, 6 1/2 in, 7 in, 7 1/2 in, 8 in, 8 1/2 in, 9 in, 9 1/2 in, 10 in, 10 1/2 in, 11 in, 11 1/2 in, 12 in, 12 1/2 in, 14 in, 16 in, 18 in, 20 in, 22 in, 24 in, 26 in, 28 in, 30 in, 32 in, 34 in, 36 in, 38 in, 40 in, 42 in, 44 in, 46 in, 48 in, 50 in, 52 in, 54 in, 56 in, 58 in, 60 in, 62 in, 64 in, 66 in, 68 in, 70 in, 72 in, 74 in, 76 in, 78 in, 80 in, 82 in, 84 in, 86 in, 88 in, 90 in, 92 in, 94 in, 96 in, 98 in, 100 in.		Sisal 7-16 and up.....	0 10 1/2	B. Calif.....	0 15 0 20
1 1/2 inch per 100 lbs.....	1 00 0 00	per 100 ft. nett.		" 5-16.....	0 11	Brush (Cow) Kid.....	0 11 0 13
1.....	1 00 0 00	Steel, cast per lb.....	0 08 0 10	" 3-16.....	0 11 1/2	Buff.....	0 13 0 16
3/4.....	1 25 0 00	" Spring, 100 lbs.....	2 50 0 00	Manilla 7-16.....	0 12	Russsets, light.....	0 11 0 11
1/2.....	1 50 0 00	" Tire.....	1 80 0 00	" 5-16.....	0 13 1/2	" heavy.....	0 12 0 15
Clinch nails—		" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs.....	1 65 0 00	" 3-16.....	0 14	" No. 2.....	0 35 0 40
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs	0 60 0 00	" Machinery.....	2 00 0 00	Lath yarn.....	0 09 1/2	Saddlers'.....	0 26 0 30
2 1/2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	0 65 0 00	Tin Plates:		Wire Nails.		Int. French Calif.....	0 20 0 25
2 and 2 1/4.....	0 70 0 00	IC Coke.....	2 85 3 00	Base Price.....	1 90	English Oak.....	8 00 9 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/4.....	0 95 0 00	IC Charcoal.....	3 25	Carload.....	1 85	Rough.....	0 70 0 76
1 1/4.....	1 20 0 00	IX Charcoal.....		2d extra.....	1 00	Dongola, extra.....	0 38 0 42
Sharp and flat pressed nails		IXX.....		3d.....	0 65	" No. 1.....	0 20 0 22
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs.	1 25 0 00	D C.....		4d and 5d.....	0 40	ordinary.....	0 30 0 35
2 1/2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	1 40 0 00	D X.....		6d and 7d.....	0 30	Colored Pebbles.....	0 20 0 25
2 and 2 1/4.....	1 65 0 00	DXX.....		8d and 9d.....	0 15	" Calif.....	0 12 0 20
1 1/2 and 1 1/4.....	1 85 0 00	Terne Plate IC, 20x28.....	6 00	10d and 12d.....	0 10	Oils	
1 1/4.....	2 50 0 00	Russ. Sheet Iron.....	0 09 0 10	16d and 20d.....	0 06	Cod Oil.....	0 37 0 42 1/2
Nails packed in 50 lb. kegs charged 10 cents per 100 lbs. extra.		Anchors, per lb.....	0 04 0 03	30d to 60d.....	Base	S. R. Pale Seal.....	0 45 0 47
Clinch and Pressed Nails orly packed in 50 lb. boxes boxes to be charged at schedule prices.		Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts.....	5 50	Hides and Tallow		Straw Seal.....	0 37 0 38
		22 and 24 gauge case lots	5 75	Montreal Green Hides		Cod Liver Oil, Nfd.....	0 90 1 00
		28 gauge.....	0 00 0 00	No. 1.....	0 00 0 09	" Norwegian Process.....	1 20 1 80
		Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs; ..	3 75 3 90	No. 2.....	0 00 0 08	Castor Oil.....	0 09 0 11
		Sheet.....	4 00 4 25	No. 3.....	0 00 0 07	Castor Oil bris.....	0 09 0 10
		Shot, per 100 lbs.....	6 00 6 50	Fanners pay \$1 extra for sorted, cured & inspect'd		Lard Oil, Extra.....	0 55 0 60
		Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.....	7 00 0 00	Sheepskins.....	1 00 0 00	" No. 1.....	0 50 0 55
		Zinc: Sheet.....	5 00 5 25	Clips.....	0 00 0 00	Linseed, raw, nett.....	0 48 0 49
		" Spelter per 100 lbs.....	5 25 6 00	Lambskins each.....	0 00 0 30	" boiled, nett.....	0 51 0 62
		Ingot tin, L. & F.....	0 17	Calfskins, No. 1.....	10 00 0 00	Olive, pure.....	0 00 0 90
				" No. 2.....	0 08 0 00	Extra, qt., per case.....	3 00 3 70
				Horse hides west., No. 1	0 00 2 00	Turpentine, nett.....	0 42 0 43
				" City No. 2.	0 00 1 50	Imperial Oil Co's Oils:	

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately.
 Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nail four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Bolts; Carriage 1/4 and 5 16 in. 70 per cent.; 4 1/2 in. and larger 60 and 10 per cent. Machine bolts 3/4 and 5-16 in. 70 per cent. 1/2 in. and larger 65 and 10 per cent. Tire bolts 70 and 3 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 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. Glass, etc 4 mon. or 3 per cent. off in 30 days. Turpentine, and Linseed Oils net.

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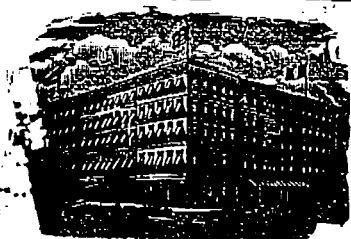
Three Castles Bristol Bird's Eye Capstan Navy Cut Traveller (Cavendish) Meridian (Cavendish)

SOMETHING more than the usual reciprocity in travel may be expected under the terms of the new revenue measure in the U.S. pertaining to steamship booking. Tickets issued in the United States for passage on a vessel sailing from a Canadian port are not subject to stamp tax. Nor are tickets issued in Canada for passage on a vessel sailing from a United States port subject to stamp tax. The only passage ticket for which stamp tax is required to be paid by this statute is a ticket issued for transportation of the passenger "by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port." When, therefore, to such passenger ticket there is attached another ticket entitling the passenger, after his arrival at the foreign port, to transportation to various points in Europe or elsewhere, such additional ticket is not subject to stamp tax. In other words the tax is levied only on the railway portion of the voyage, a ruling which makes

travel to Europe by home lines more attractive to both Canadians and Americans, inasmuch in the one instance no extra cost is incurred, and in the other the collectable tax is much reduced. There is however a clause in the bill which may serve to nullify this situation. It is possible for an American passenger to take ship from a U.S. port to a Canadian port untaxed.

CHILI, which country lately emerged from a cheap money era, and returned to the safe basis of gold, is not yet out of the woods, thanks to the chronic troubles between it and Argentina over the ownership of the inaccessible summits of the Andes, which necessitates the maintenance of expensive battleships. The U. S. could have bought the celebrated "O'Higgins" had Argentina been willing to sell or equally formidable war vessel, but the latter was afraid of offending its large Spanish colony and refused. Now, Chili in order to keep up this armed camp, is obliged to float paper money to be loaned to the banks, and is also in the market for a \$20,000,000 loan to be redeemed in four years time. Chili has also suspended specie payments for thirty days to check the tendency to export gold. After the arduous labors of recent years during which Chili has extricated herself from the financial slough, it is regrettable that the government must resort to such measures to meet its needs, although the \$20,000,000 of paper money issued will in this case earn interest, and is more in the nature of a bond issue. There is something very droll in supporting a devouring navy to fight for a boundary line of no value to either Chili or Argentina, and which is so far up in the clouds that a battle on the disputed territory itself would require balloons rather than ships.

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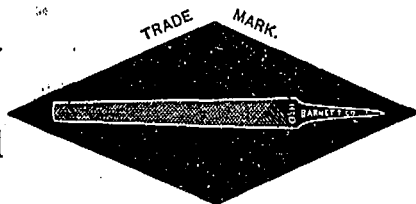
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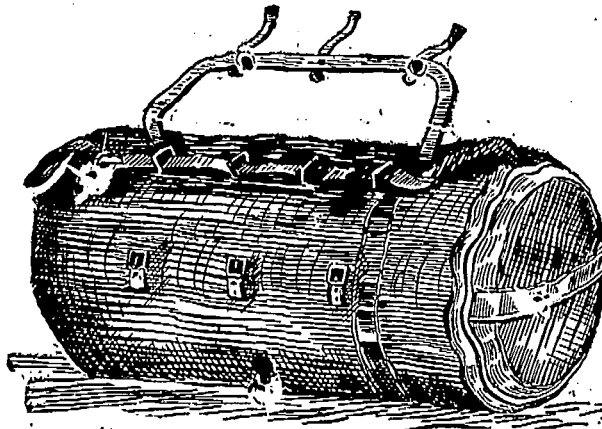
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100	1st M. Bds	123 126
10	Buffalo & Lake Huron 2½ shr.....	18 18½
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100	Montreal & Champlain 5 p. c. 1st	
	mtg. bds	101 103
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100	Quebec Central, 5 p. c. 1st Inc. Bds....	35 37
100	T. G. & B. 4 p. c. bonds, 1st mort....	107 119
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100	City of Montreal stg. 5 p. c. 1874	102 104
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100	Canada North-West Land Co.....	3 5
100	Hudson Bay	80½ 80½

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GALT,	The Queen's,	Nell McCarnel
GANANOQUE,	Provincial,	Hood Bros
HAMILTON,	The Royal,	McLean & Smyth
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Canada Life.....	2,500	5 - 6mos.	400	50	67 1/2
Confederation Life.....	5,000	7 1/4 6mos.	100	10
Western Assurance.....	25,000	5 - 6mos.	40	20	165
Guarantee Co. of North America.....	13,372	6	50	50

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—Quotations on the London Market, July 9, 1898 Market value p. p'd upsh.

Alliance Assur.....	250,000	.....	20	2 1-5	10 1/2	10 1/2
Atlas.....	24,000	24 p. s.	50	6	£28	£29
British and Foreign Marine.....	67,000	25	20	4	23	24
Caledonian.....	21,500	24	25	5	£35--0	£36
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.....	50,000	25	50	5	42 1/2	43 1/2
Guardian Fire and Life.....	200,000	8 1/4	10	5	10	10 1/2
Imperial Fire.....	80,000	20 p. s.	20	5	28 1/2	29 1/2
Lancashire Fire.....	136,493	5	20	2	4 1/2	5
Lion Fire.....	100,000	3	5 1/2	1 1/2	5	7 1/2
London and Lancashire Fire.....	85,100	22	25	2 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,862	20	25	12 1/2	57	59
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	2	5 1/2	7
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life.....	301,362	85	85	2	52	53
Northern Fire and Life.....	30,000	*22 1/2	100	10	79	81
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life.....	110,000	20 p. s.	25	6 1/4	41	42
Norwich Union Fire.....	11,000	*33 1/2	100	12	125	125
Phoenix Fire.....	53,776	85	50	5	£41	£42
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	125,234	58 1/2	20	3	63 1/2	64 1/2
Sun Fire.....	240,000	8s 6d p. s.	10	10	11	11 1/2
Union.....	45,000	18 p. s.	10	4	23 1/2	24 1/2

* Excluding periodical cash bonuses.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO.

(Limited.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manila, Sisal, Jute, & Russian Cordage.

BINDER TWINE

Jute and Cotton Bags.

→ HEAD OFFICE ←

St. Patrick St., Montreal

The Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC'BER, 31st, 1898

Assets, -	\$184,935,690.80
Reserve on Policies (American Table, 4 p.c.)	\$168,221,916
Liabilities other than Reserve	1,623,951
Surplus	15,089,823
Receipts from all sources	41,953,145
Payments to Policy-holders	20,885,472
Whole Life Risks assumed and renewed, 219,308 policies.....	637,726,276
Risks in force, 273,213 policies, amounting to	802,867,478

NOTE.—The above statement shows a large increase over the business of 1897 in amount at risk, new business assumed, payments to policy-holders receipts, assets and surplus; and includes as risks assumed only the number and amount of policies actually issued and paid for in the accounts of the year.

Agents wanted. Apply to

FAYETTE BROWN, Manager, MONTREAL

The **GILBERT**

Blasting and
Dredging Co., Ltd.,

CONTRACTORS,

— Montreal.

The Gilbert Brothers

ENGINEERING CO.,

Limited,

Contractors,

— MONTREAL.

USE

McCOLL'S

LARDINE MACHINE - -
CYLINDER AND ENGINE

Manufactured by

McCOLL, BROS. & CO.; TORONTO.

OILS.

Insurance.

The Federal Life ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, CANADA.

Capital and Assets - - - - \$1,331,448.27
 Premium Income, 1896 - - - - 349,588.62
 Dividends to Policyholders, 1896 - - - - 39,246.47

David Dexter, Managing Director. S. M. Kenney, Secretary.

J. K. McCUTCHEON, Supt. of Agencies. H. RUSSELL POPHAM, Local Manager Province of Quebec.

The Best Company FOR THE BEST RISKS

Is the one that is most rigid in its selection and classification of risks; the most careful in the selection of its investments and the most economical and progressive in its management.

If you think of insuring study the record of

The Temperance & General Life Assurance Co'y,

from it you will learn of its unparalleled record with regard to mortality and prompt returns from investments.

If you are in every respect a first class risk, write for literature or consult an agent of the Company.

Hon. G. W. ROSS, President. H. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, Globe Building, TORONTO.

Scottish Union and National INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Edinburgh, Scotland.

ESTABLISHED 1804.

M. HENNETT, Jr., Gen. Manager North American Branch, Hartford, Conn.
 Capital.....\$30,000,000 Invested Funds.....\$13,500,000
 Total Assets.....34,472,705 Deposited with Dom. Govt., 125,000
 (Market value.)

WALTER KAVANAGH, Resident Agent, 117 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL

Insurance.

British * America ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . TORONTO.

Incorporated 1833.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital, \$750,000.00
 Total Assets, over \$1,510,827.88
 Losses Paid since organization, \$16,920,202.76

G.W. A. COX, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-Pres. P. H. SIMS, Secretary
 C. R. G. JOHNSON, Res. Agent, Canada Life Building, MONTREAL.

AGENTS WANTED . .

To introduce and Represent

A New Publication

of interest to Country Merchants.

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Caledonian Insurance Co'y

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE.

TEMPLE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

LANSING LEWIS, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: TORONTO, Ont.

President, - John L. Blaikie.

Vice-Presidents,

Hon. G. W. Allan. Hon. Sir Frank Smith.

The results of the business for 1897 show the Company to be in a substantial position, having

Net Income.....\$ 699,550.49
 Net Surplus.....427,121.38
 Assets.....2,773,177.22
 Insurance in Force.....18,945,378.00

WM. McCABE, Man.-Dir.

Dr. AULT and T. G. McCONKEY, Managers for Prov. Quebec.

180 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Have You

Anything to place before the drug trade of Canada? Write to us for rates. Read what a New York publication says about the Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal:

New York, April 29th, 1896.

"In all British North America, consisting of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Newfoundland, the largest circulation credited to any publication devoted to drugs, chemicals, pharmacy, paints, perfumery and soap is accorded to the Pharmaceutical Journal, a monthly, published at Montreal, Que., and the publishers will guarantee the accuracy of the circulation rating accorded to this paper by a reward of one hundred dollars payable to the first person who successfully assails it."

Address all communications,

Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, 53 St. Sulpice St. MONTREAL

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Available Assets, - - \$58,553,900
 Funds Invested in Canada, - \$2,110,000

Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent features of this Company.

Canada Board of Directors:

EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Chairman.
 WENTWORTH J. BUCHANAN, Deputy Chairman.

A. F. GAULT, SAM'L. FINLEY, E. S. CLOUSTON.
 G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

Head Office, Canada Branch: MONTREAL.

THE WATERLOO MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company.

Established in 1863. Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

Total Assets, Jan. 1, '94, \$349,734.71.

GEORGE RANDALL, Esq., President; JOHN SHUH, Esq., Vice-President; G. M. Taylor, Esq., Secretary; John Killer, Esq., Inspector.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1876.

Head Office, WATERLOO, ONT.

Subscribed Capital.....\$250,000 00
 Deposited with Dom. Govt.....50,079 76
 All Policies Guaranteed by the London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co. with Assets of \$15,000,000.

JAMES LOOKIE, Pres.
 JOHN SHUH, Vice-Pres.
 ALFRED WRIGHT, Secretary,
 T. A. GALE, Inspector.

"The St. Lawrence" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1836.

Capital - - - \$250,000.

Head Office: 10 Place d'Armes, MONTREAL
 J. Gustave Lavolette, Pres. F. Gauthier, Man.

EKERS' BREWERY,

MONTREAL.

INDIA PALE ALES &... MILWAUKEE LAGER.

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Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK.

EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.

The Best Company for Policy Holders and Agents.

Successful Agents and Gentlemen Seeking Remunerative Business Connections, may apply to the Head Office or any of the Society's General Agents.

R. H. MATSON, General Manager for Canada,

7 Yonge Street, TORONTO

NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
JOHN A. McCALL, President.
 January 1st, 1898.

Total Assets.....	\$600,694,441
Surplus Reserved Fund....	\$16,195,926
Net Surplus, after setting aside the above.....	17,176,105
Total.....	33,372,081
Paid for Insurance in Force.....	877,020,925
Gain in Insurance in Force during 1897	50,204,277

Applications invited by the undersigned for general and special agencies, and management of territory from experienced Life Insurance men, as well as from those wishing to acquire training and experience.

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH,
 496 1/4 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH,
 120 Prince William St., St. John, New Brunswick.
 TORONTO BRANCH, 20 King St., East, Toronto, Ont.
 HALIFAX BRANCH,
 Barrington and Prince Sts., Halifax, N. S.

R. HOPE ATKINSON.
 AGENCY DIRECTOR.
 Company's Building, MONTREAL

Established 1809.
North British & Mercantile
Insurance Company.

Total Funds, Dec. 1896, . . . \$67,244,580.00
 Canadian Investments, . . . 6,466,480.08

Directors:
 Henri Barbeau, Esq. W. W. Ogilvie, Esq.
 Arch'd Macnider, Esq.

Thos. Davidson, *Managing-Director.*

This Company's investments in Canada greatly exceed those of other fire Companies.

G. Ross Robertson & Sons, Gen'l. Agts.
 11 Hospital Street, MONTREAL.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co

HARTFORD, CONN.
 Established - - 1794.
 Cash Assets, - \$10,004,697.55.

Authorized Capital,	\$3,000,000.00
Capital Subscribed & Paid-up,	1,250,000.00
Deposited with Receiver General in Canada,	110,934
Annual Income,	7,000,000.00
Surplus beyond liabilities and Capital Stock,	3,364,392.15

Geo. L. Chase, *President.*
 P. C. Royce, *Sec'y.* Thos. Turnbull, *Asst. Sec'y.*
 Chas. E. Chase, *Asst. Sec'y.*

G. Ross Robertson & Sons, Agents
 11 Hospital Street, MONTREAL.

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LIFE ASSOCIATION,
 Head Office: - TORONTO.

The unconditional accumulative policy issued by this Association is unsurpassed as a means of Investment.

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 Extended Insurance.

GUARANTEED IN THE POLICY

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H. J. JOHNSTON,
 Manager, P.O.

Established 1857.
The Jas. Robertson Co., Ltd.
 Metal Merchants and Man'rs.,
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 Pig Sheet, Pipe Shot Bar, Red and White Lead
 ground in oil, Oils, Varnishes and Colors, etc.
 Sanitary Ware, general assortment of Plumbers',
 Steamfitters' and Tinsmiths' supplies.
 Man'rs of all kinds of SAWS, Gang, Mill
 and Circular, Crosscut and other Saws.

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Head Office: MONTREAL.

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 General Manager, DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S.
 Medical Director, T. G. RODDICK, M.D.
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AT THE OFFICE OF
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WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

Assets, over	\$2,400,000.00
Income for Year ending 31st December, 1897, over	2,280,000.00

Head Office. - Toronto, Ont.
 Hon: Geo. Cox, Presl. J. J. KENNY Vice-Presl. & Man.-Dir.
 C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.
 J. H. ROUTH & SON, Managers Montreal Branch.
 190 ST. JAMES STREET.

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 Of London, England.
FIRE! LIFE! MARINE!
 Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns of
 the Dominion.
HEAD OFFICE, Canadian Branch, - MONTREAL
JAMES MCGREGOR, Manager.

THE IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
FIRE.
 LONDON.
 ESTABLISHED 1808.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,	\$6,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL,	1,500,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER	8,000,000

Canadian Branch:
 COMPANY'S BUILDING, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.
 G. R. KEARLEY, RESIDENT MANAGER.

THE LONDON
Guarantee and Accident Com'y, Limited
 Of London, England.

Deposit at Ottawa	\$73,000.00
Funds exceed	\$1,500,000.00

SURETYSHIP BONDS issued promptly at lowest rates to all persons in positions of trust where security is required. Accident, Elevator and Employer's Liability Policies issued. Agencies throughout Canada, United States, Europe and Australia.

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