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**THEATRE FRANCAIS,** St. Catherine St.  
(Near St. Lawrence St.)  
Continuous Performances, 2 & 8 P.M. daily.  
W. E. PHILLIPS,  
Lessee and Manager.

**Theatre Francais,** Week Commencing  
Monday, Oct. 13th  
**MY GERALDINE.**  
By our own Stock Vaudeville announcement in  
Company. Special Notice inside.

# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

## FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

Finance Dept 22 Dec 06

Vol. 43. No. 15  
NEW SERIES.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896.

M. S. FOLEY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Leading Wholesale Houses.

**McINTYRE, SON & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS  
— AND —  
IMPORTERS  
— OF —  
**DRY \* GOODS**  
SPECIALTIES:  
LINENS, DRESS GOODS, KID  
GLOVES AND SMALLWARES  
— AND —  
**VICTORIA SQUARE,**  
MONTREAL.

**GRANITE \* MILLS,**  
ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q.  
Manufacturers of

Flannels, Etoffes,  
Tweeds & Dress Goods,  
Hosiery & Underwear,  
Lumbermen's  
Knitted Boots.

**MONTREAL FELT HAT WORKS**  
1878— PARIS EXHIBITION— 1878.  
Prize Medal Awarded for our manu-  
facture of Felt Hats.

We are now producing every description of FUR  
and WOOL SOFT FELT HATS, and can supply the  
trade below current rates, as our addition to  
machinery has enabled us to double our product.

**FUR GOODS** Of Our Own  
Manufacture  
PLUSH CLOTH AND SCOTCH CAPS,  
GLOVES AND MITTS of English  
and Domestic Manufacture.

Moccasins, Snowshoes, Fancy  
Sleigh Robes, Buffalo, &c.  
Manufacturers.—We have a large stock of  
Seal Persian Lamb and other skins  
Trimnings &c., &c.

**JAMES CORISTINE & CO.**  
Warehouse: 471 to 477 St. Paul St.  
MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Houses.

**John Macdonald \* & Co.**  
TO THE TRADE.

**YES** we have in stock a few  
thousand dozens of that  
manufacturer's stock lot in

**Men's Underwear**  
that we bought at such a reduction, but at  
the present rate of selling we won't have any  
very soon.

Writing Letter orders a Specialty.

— \* \* —  
**JOHN MACDONALD & CO.**  
Wellington and Front Streets East, TORONTO.

X The following Brands  
Manufactured by X

— \* THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. \* —  
OF CANADA, Limited.

Are sold by all the Leading Whole-  
sale Houses . . .

**CUT TOBACCOS.**

**Old Chum,**  
**Seal of North Carolina,**  
**Old Gold.**

**CIGARETTES**  
**Richmond Straight Cut,**  
**Sweet Caporal,**  
**Athlete, Derby.**

X X

**MARK \* FISHER, \* SONS**  
AND COMPANY,

**Merchant Tailors and  
Woolen Buyers**

will find our Stock replete with all the  
Latest Novelties selected in the Home  
and Foreign Markets.  
We have never shown a more extensive  
line of . . .

**STAPLE WOOLLENS**  
than we are doing at present,  
**Our Tailors' Trimming Dept.**  
is also more than usually complete.

**Mark Fisher, Sons & Co.,**  
VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL

Leading Wholesale Houses.

**THE**  
**Ames, Holden Co.**  
(Limited)  
Manufacturers of . . . . .

**Fine BOOTS  
AND SHOES,**

AND SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED  
**Granby Rubbers.**

STOCKS CARRIED AT  
Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man.  
Toronto, Ont. Vancouver, B.C.  
Victoria, B.C.

**FALL GOODS**

**Dolls, Toys, Games, Fancy Goods,  
Etc.**

Our line is now complete, and travellers are on the  
road. It will pay dealers to wait till they see our  
line before placing orders. We are showing the  
largest assortment ever brought out in Canada.

**H. A. NELSON & SONS,**  
59 to 63 St. Peter St.; MONTREAL.

Toronto Sample Room:  
56 & 58 Front St. West.

We are making a speciality of Imported  
Cigars and Tobacconists' Sundries.

**John Fisher, Son & Co'y,**  
Woolens & Tailors' Trimmings  
442 & 444 St. James St., MONTREAL.

We are enabled to keep our stock in Montreal,  
constantly well assorted with latest novelties in all  
classes of Woolen and Worsted cloths, as our  
house in Huddersfield, Eng. keep a large stock  
ready for shipment, from which they supply other  
markets, especially English, Irish and Scotch,  
where they do a large trade with tailors and cloth-  
iers, besides having constantly in work, various  
lines especially selected for the Canadian trade.

Often Montreal orders (especially Cables) are  
despatched same day as received in Huddersfield.  
All Canadian woolen buyers visiting the  
English markets, would find exceptional advan-  
tages in buying and ordering from our Hudders-  
field House, as in addition to holding a large  
stock to select from, we are at all times in complete  
touch with the makers of every class of woolen and  
worsted suitings and coatings.

The senior member of our firm having had  
many years' experience, there, both as manufacturer  
and merchant.

**JOHN FISHER & SONS,**  
St. Georges Square,  
HUDDERSFIELD, ENG.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00
Reserved Fund, 6,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, 856,348.19

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Str D. A. SMITH, G.C.M.G., President.
Hon. Geo. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President.
A. T. Paterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq.
Hugh McLennan, Esq. R. B. Angus, Esq.
Ed. B. Greenhalgh, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq.
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.
A. Macdonell, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches.
A. B. Buchanan, Insp. of Branch Returns.
W. S. Clouston, Asst. Insp. James Aird, Sec.

Branches in Canada:
MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager.
West End Branch, St. Catherine St.
Selgneurs St. Branch.
Almonte, Ont. London, Ont. St. John, N.B.
Belleville, " Ottawa, " Amherst, N.S.
Brantford, " Perth, " Halifax, N.S.
Brookville, " Peterboro, " Calgary, Alta.
Chatham, " Picton, " Regina, Ass'a.
Cornwall, " Sarnia, " Winnipeg, Man.
Deseronto, " Stratford, " Nelson, B.C.
Ft. William, " St. Marys, " New Westminster, B.C.
Goderich, " Toronto, "
Guelp, " Wallaceburg, " Rossland, B.C.
Hamilton, " Quebec, Que. " Vancouver, B.C.
Kingston, " Chatham, N.B. " Vernon, "
Lindsay, " Moncton, N.B. " Victoria, "

IN NEWFOUNDLAND:
St. John's, Nfld., Bank of Montreal.
IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C.
Alex. Lang, Man.
IN THE UNITED STATES:
New York—Walter Watson and R. Y. Hebden,
Agents, 59 Wall Street.
Chicago—Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
The London and Westminster Bank.
The National Provincial Bank of England.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
Scotland—The British Linen Company Bank and
Branches.
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:
New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.
The National City Bank.
The Third National Bank.
Boston—The Merchants' National Bank.
J. B. Moors & Co.
Buffalo—Bank of Commerce in Buffalo.
San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.
The Anglo-Californian Bank.
Portland, Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia.
Montreal, June, 1896.

THE BANK OF TORONTO CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1855.
Head Office, Toronto.
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund, 1,800,000

DIRECTORS:
GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President.
WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., Vice-President.
Henry Cavthra, Esq., W. G. Gooderham, Esq.,
Robt. Reford, Esq., Geo. J. Cook, Esq.,
Charles Stuart, Esq.
DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr.
JOS. HENDERSON, Inspector.
Toronto—W. R. Wadsworth, Manager
King St. Branch, G. J. Cuthbertson,
Thos. F. How,
M. Atkinson,
T. A. Bird,
J. S. Skeeff,
W. A. Copeland,
C. Y. Ketchum,
John Pringle,
P. Campbell,
W. F. Cooper,
R. B. Andros,
J. G. Bird,
G. W. Hodgetts,
St. Catharines.

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

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized, \$500,000
Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Reserve, 10,000
Directors—W. Weir, Pres. and Genl. Manag'r
E. Lichtenhein, Vice-Pres.; A. S. C. Wurtele, F.W
Smith and Godfrey Weir, F. Lemieux, Accountant.
Branch at Berthier, A. Garlepy, Manager
Branch at Lachute, H. Frost,
Branch at Lachine, C. Langlois,
Branch at Nicolet, L. Bôlair,
Branch at Ste. Therese, M. Boisvert,
Branch at Pt. St. Charles, W. J. Wall,
Branch at Hochelaga, J. D. P. Riopel,
Branch at L'Epiphanie, J. H. Dusseault,
Branch at Portneuf, J. H. Theoret,
Branch at St. Laurent, O. W. Legault,
Branch at Laprairie, T. J. Bourdeau,
Agents at New York—The National Bank of the
Republic and Ladeburg, Thalmann & Co. London—
Bank of Montreal. Paris—La Societe Generale.

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, 275,000 "

London Office, 8 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E. C.
Court of Directors:
J. H. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare.
John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall.
Gaspard Farrer, J. J. Kingsford.
Henry R. Farrer, Frederick Lubbock.
Richard H. Glyn, George D. Whatman,
Secretary, A. G. Wallis.
Head Office in Canada, St. James St. Montreal
H. STIKEMAN, General Manager.
E. STANGER, Inspector.
Branches in Canada:
London Ottawa Winnipeg, Man.
Brantford Montreal Brandon, Man.
Paris Quebec Rossland, B.C.
Hamilton St. John, N.B. Victoria, B.C.
Toronto Fredericton, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.
Kingston Halifax, N.S.

Agents in the United States:
New York, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and J.
C. Welsh.
SAN FRANCISCO, (120 Sansome Street,) H. M. J.
McMichael and J. R. Ambrose.
LONDON BANKERS—The Bank of England, and
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
FOREIGN AGENTS—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool.
Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand
—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand,
Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and
Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London
and China; Agra Bank Limited. West Indies—Colo-
nial Bank, Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co.
Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.
Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available
in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund, 1,375,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
JOHN H. R. MOLSON, President.
S. H. EWING, Vice-President.
W. M. Rameay,
Henry Archibald, Sam'l Finley,
W. M. Macpherson, J. P. Cleghorn.
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager.
A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.
H. LOOKWOOD, Assistant Inspector.

BRANCHES:
Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas, Ont.
St. Catherine St.
Branch.
Brockville, " Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto, "
Calgary, " Norwich, " Toronto Jc. "
Clinton, " Ottawa, " Truro, "
Exeter, " Owen Sound, " Waterloo, "
Hamilton, " Ridgeway, " Winnipeg, Man.
London, " Smiths Falls " Woodstock, Ont.
Meaford, " Sorel, P.Q.

AGENTS IN CANADA:
Quebec—Eastern Townships Bank.
Ontario—Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Ca-
nada, and Canadian Bank of Commerce.
New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company.
Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of P.E.I.
Summerside Bank.
British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
Manitoba—Imperial Bank of Canada.
Newfoundland—Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's.

IN EUROPE:
London—Parra Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn,
Mills, Currie & Co., Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool.
Cork—Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd
Paris, France—Credit Lyonnais
Berlin—Deutsche Bank.
Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers,
Hamburg—Hesse, Newman & Co.
UNITED STATES:
New York—Mechanics' National Bank; National
City Bank; Messrs. W. Watson, R. Y. Hebden,
Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs. Morton, Biles
& Co. Boston—The State National Bank. Port-
land—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First Na-
tional Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National
Bank. San Francisco—Bank of British Co-
lumbia. Detroit—Commercial National Bank.
Buffalo—The City Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin
National Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.
Butte, Montana—First National Bank. Great Falls,
Montana—North-Western National Bank. Minnea-
polis—First National Bank.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-
turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange,
Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers Cir-
cular letters issued available in all parts of the world.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$2,500,000
REST 500,000
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ROBERT H. SMITH, President.
WILLIAM WITHERALL, Esq., Vice-President.
THOMAS McDUGALL, Esq., Gen. Manager.
Directors—G. R. Renfrew, S. J. Shaw, J. T.
Rose, Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh.
Branches and Agencies in Canada:
Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.
Montreal, Que. Throld, Ont. Three Rivers, Q.
Agents in New York: Bank of British North
America. Agents in London: The Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, \$8,000,000
Reserve, 3,000,000
Head Office, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., President.
HECTOR MACKENZIE, Esq., Vice-President.
Robert Mackay, Esq. H. Montagu Allan, Esq.
Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq.
John Cassile, Esq. T. H. Dunn, Esq.
Sir Joseph Hickson.
GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager
E. F. HEDDEN, Supt of Branches.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.
Belleville, Kincardine, and Prescott.
Berlin, Kingston, Quebec.
Brampton, London, Renfrew.
Chatham, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Que
Mitchell, Stratford.
Galt, Napanee, St. Johns, Q.
Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Jerome, Que
Hamilton, Owen Sound, St. Thomas.
Hespeler, Perth, Toronto.
Ingersoll, Prescott, Walkerton,
Windsor.

Montreal West End Branch, No. 2456 Notre Dame St.
BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:
Winnipeg—Brandon.
Bankers in Great Britain.—London, Glasgow,
Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank
[Limited], Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool [Ltd].
Agency in New York—52 William St., Messrs.
John Gault and John B. Harris, Jr. Agents.
Bankers in United States—New York, American
Exchange National Bank; Boston, Merchants Na-
tional Bank; Chicago, American Exchange Nationa
Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; De
troit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo
San Francisco, Anglo-California Bank.
Newfoundland—The Merchants Bank of Halifax.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Nova
Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
A general banking business transacted.
Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan,
and other foreign countries.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

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

AGENTS.
London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co
New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—
Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Mont-
real. St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.
Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of
Montreal.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont.
Capital Authorized \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed 500,000
Capital Paid-Up 372,400
Reserve 105,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President.
REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq.
Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq.
Thomas Patterson, Esq.
T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.
Branches—Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New
Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Port Perry.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange high
and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed
Collections solicited and promptly made.
Correspondence at New York and in Canada—
Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England—
Royal Bank of Scotland.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Capital Authorized \$2,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 1,954,625
Reserve 1,152,252
DIRECTORS.
H. S. HOWLAND, President.
T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President.
Wm. Ramsay, Hugh Ryan,
Robert Jeffrey, T. Sutherland Stayner,
Hon. John Ferguson.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.
B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector.
BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.
Niagara Falls, Saint Ste. Marie
Fergus, Port Colborne, St. Thomas.
Galt, Rat Portage, Welland.
Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Woodstock.
Toronto (Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane,
Yonge and Queen Sts. Branch.
Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch.
BRANCHES IN NORTH WEST.
Brandon, Man. Portage La Prairie, Man.
Calgary, Alta. Prince Albert, Sask.
Edmonton, Alb'a. Winnipeg, Man.
AGENTS—London, Eng., Lloyd's Bank, Ltd; New
York, Bank of Montreal.
A general banking business transacted. Bonds
and debentures bought and sold.

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital, \$6,000,000  
Rest, 1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

GEO. A. COX, Esq., 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.  
G. H. Meldrum, Asst. Insp.

New York—Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents.

BRANCHES:

Ayr, Dunville, Parkhill, Toronto  
Barrie, Galt, Peterborough, Toronto  
Belleville, Goderich, St. Catharines, Walkerton  
Berlin, Guelph, Sarnia, Walkerville  
Blenheim, Hamilton, St. Ste. Marie, Waterford  
Brantford, London, Seaforth, Waterloo  
Cayuga, Montreal, Simcoe, Windsor  
Chatham, Orangeville, Stratford, Woodstock  
Collingwood, Ottawa, Strathroy, Winnipeg  
Dundas, Paris, Thorold.

\*Head Office, 19-25 King St. W. City Branches:  
712 Queen St. E.; 450 Yonge St., cor. College; 791  
Yonge St.; 288 College St.; cor. Spadina; 546 Queen  
St. W.; 415 Parliament St. and 128 King St. E.  
Main Office, 157 St. James St. City Branch:  
19 Chaboulez Square.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, East  
and West Indies, China, Japan and South America.  
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.  
Collections made on the most favorable terms.  
Travellers' letters of credit issued for use in all  
parts of the world.  
Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Great Britain—The Bank of Scotland.  
India, China and Japan—The Chartered Bk of  
India, Australia & China: Germany, The Deutsche Bk  
Australia & New Zealand—The Union Bk. of  
Australia.  
Paris, France—Crédit Lyonnais, Lazard Freres & Cie  
Brussels, Belgium—J. Mathieu & Fils.  
New York—The Am. Ex. National Bk of New York  
Chicago—The Am. Ex. National Bank of Chicago.  
San Francisco and British Columbia—The Bank  
of British Columbia.  
Hamilton, Bermuda—The Bk. of Bermuda.  
Kingston Jamaica—The Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Ontario Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two  
and one-half per cent. has been declared upon  
the Capital Stock of this Institution; and that the  
same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches,  
on and after

THURSDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF  
OCTOBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st  
to the 14th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C. McGILL,  
General Manager.

Toronto, 8th September, 1896.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital (fully paid up) \$1,500,000  
Rest, 1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES MAGEE, President.  
GEORGE HAY, Esq., Vice-President.  
Hon. Geo. Bryson, Jr., M.L.C., Alex. Fraser,  
John Mather, David MacLaren, D. Murphy,  
George Hay, Charles Magee.  
Branches—Ampiton, Carleton Place, Hawkes-  
bury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Mattawa, Pembroke,  
Perry Sound, Portage la Prairie, Rideau Street, Bank  
Street, Ottawa, Renfrew, Ont., Rat Portage, Winni-  
peg, Man. GEO. BURN, General Manager  
D. M. FINNIE, Local Manager.

Eastern Townships Bank.

Authorized Capital, \$1,500,000  
Capital Paid-Up, 1,500,000  
Reserve Fund, 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. W. HENNER, President.  
Hon. M. H. COCHRANE, Vice-President.  
Israel Wood, J. N. Galer, Thomas Hart,  
N. W. Thomas, T. J. Tuck, G. Stevens,  
John G. Foster.

HEAD OFFICE, SHEERBROOKE, Que.

Wm. FARWELL, General Manager.

Branches—Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-  
stead, St. Hyacinthe, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford,  
Huntingdon, Magog.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Montreal—Bank of Montreal.  
London, England, National Bank of Scotland.  
Boston—National Exchange Bank.  
New York—National Park Bank.  
Collections made at all accessible points and  
promptly remitted for.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL (All Paid) \$1,250,000  
RESERVE FUND, 875,000  
HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

Directors:

JOHN STUART, President.  
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Fourth National Bk. and Hanover National Bk. Buf-  
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vincial Bank of England [Ltd].  
Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of  
Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and  
prompt returns made.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three  
Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution  
has this day been declared for the current quarter,  
and that the same will be payable at the Banking  
House in this city, on and after  
THE SECOND DAY OF  
OCTOBER NEXT.  
The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to  
the 31st October next, both days inclusive.  
By order of the Board,  
R. D. GAMBLE,  
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1896. General Manager.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

Capital Paid-Up, \$1,500,000  
Reserve Fund, 975,000  
Undivided Profits, 23,820

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Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re-  
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Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at current  
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Capital Paid-Up, \$800,000.  
Reserve Fund, 345,000.

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Collections made throughout Canada at the  
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The Chartered Banks.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

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Rest, - - - 300,000

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Merrickville, Ont. Souris, Man.  
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St. Paul, St. Paul National Ban  
Great Falls, Mont. First National Bank  
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The Standard Bank of Canada

Capital Paid-up, \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund, 600,000

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All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-  
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Capital Paid-Up, 700,000  
Reserve Fund, 85,000

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HALIFAX BANKING CO.

Incorporated 1872.  
Capital Paid-Up, \$500,000  
Reserve Fund, 300,000

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1862—HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL—1896

Capital all Paid-up ..... \$500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 235,000

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BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
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(INCORPORATED.)

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TORONTO.

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Capital Subscribed, .. .. . \$2,500,000 00  
Capital Paid-Up, .. .. . 1,250,000 00  
Reserve Fund, .. .. . 325,000 00  
Contingent Fund .. .. . 84,025 40  
Total Assets, .. .. . 5,454,720 84

Debentures issued in currency or sterling payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.  
Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this Company.

FRED. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretary

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& Investment Society**

London, .. .. . Canada.

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

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Capital Paid-Up, .. .. . 1,100,000 00  
Reserve and Surplus Funds, .. .. . 339,395 15  
Total Assets, .. .. . 3,689,790 18

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and Trust Co'y., Ltd.**

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

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Assets, - - - - - 1,500,000

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English Breakfast Cocoa

Possesses the following distinctive merits:

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Grateful and Comforting to the  
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Nutritive Qualities unrivalled.

In Quarter pound Tins and Packets only.

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Royal Mail Service.  
Calling a Londonderry.

From Liverpool.	Steamship.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
24 Sept...	Parsian...	10 Oct.	11 Oct. 9 a.m.
1 Oct...	Laurestian	17 Oct.	18 Oct. 9 p.m.
8 Oct...	Mongolian...	24 Oct.	24 Oct. 9 p.m.
15 Oct...	Sardinian...	31 Oct.	1 Nov. 9 a.m.
22 Oct...	Mongolian...	7 Nov.	7 Nov.

Steamer marked thus (\*) do not stop at Rimouski or Londonderry.

The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking room on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

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From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York

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13 Oct.	Siberian,	4 Nov. Noon.
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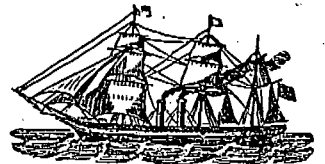
The Saloons are forward, Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the Vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom. No cattle carried.

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SAULT STE MARIE ..... Hearst & McKay  
SHELBURNE ..... John W. Douglas  
SMITH'S FALLS ..... Lovell & Farrell  
ST. MARY'S ..... Armour W. Ford  
ST. THOMAS ..... MacDougall & Robertson  
STRATFORD ..... MacPherson & Davidson  
TRENTON ..... MacLellan & MacLellan  
TEESWATER ..... John J. Stephens  
THORNBURY ..... Wilson & Dyre  
TILSONBURG ..... W. A. Dowler  
TORONTO, Roaf, Curry, Gunther & Green  
TORONTO ..... Jones Bros. & McKenzie  
TORONTO ..... Arch. J. Sinclair  
UXBRIDGE ..... J. A. McGillivray  
VANKLEEK HILL, F. W. Thistlethwaite  
WATFORD ..... Fitzgerald & Fitzgerald  
WELLAND ..... J. Clarke Raymond  
WESTON & TORONTO ..... Joseph Nason  
WINGHAM ..... Myer & Dickinson  
WINDSOR, Patterson, Leggat & Murphy  
WALKERTON ..... A. Collins

**QUEBEC.**

BEDFORD ..... Hobart Butler  
BUCKINGHAM ..... F. A. Baudry  
COWANSVILLE,  
O'Halloran & O'Halloran  
MONTMAGNY ..... Albert J. Bender  
PERCE & NEW CARLISLE ..... Jos. Garon  
RICHMOND ..... Edward J. Bedard  
ROCK ISLAND ..... H. M. Hovey  
STANSTEAD, Hon. M. F. Hackett, M.P.P.  
WATERLOO ..... D. Darby  
WATERLOO ..... C. A. Nutting

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

AMHERST, Townshend, Dickey & Rogers  
ANTIGONISH ..... A. Macgillivray  
BRIDGETOWN ..... T. D. Ruggles & Sons  
BRIDGEWATER ..... Owen & McLean  
HALIFAX ..... Alfred Whitman  
KENTVILLE ..... W. E. Roscoe  
LIVERPOOL ..... J. N. S. Marshall  
LIVERPOOL ..... Jason M. Mack  
LUNENBURG ..... S. A. Chesley  
PORT HOOD ..... S. Macdonnell  
SYDNEY ..... Chisholm & Crowe  
WINDSOR ..... H. F. McLatchy  
WINDSOR ..... H. D. Ruggles  
YARMOUTH ..... E. H. Armstrong  
YARMOUTH ..... Sanford H. Pelton

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

CAMPBELLTON ..... H. F. McLatchy  
EDMUNSTON ..... A. Rainford Ballooh  
HAMPTON ..... A. Le B. Tweedie  
MONCTON ..... Harvey Atkinson  
SUSSEX ..... White & Allison

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

CHARLOTTETOWN, M. & D. C. McLeod  
GEORGETOWN ..... D. A. MacKinnon

**MANITOBA.**

PILOT MOUND ..... W. A. Donald  
RED DEER ..... Geo. W. Greene  
SELKIRK ..... James Heap  
WAWANESA ..... Jos. H. Chambers  
WINNIPEG ..... Patterson & Howard

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

NEW WESTMINSTER, Auley Morrison  
VANCOUVER ..... Forin & Forin  
VANCOUVER ..... J. H. Hallet

**NORTHWEST TERRITORY.**

CALGARY ..... Loughhead & McCarter  
CALGARY ..... McCarthy & Bangs  
CALGARY ..... James Muir  
EDMONTON ..... John C. F. Brown

## Leading Manufacturers &amp;c.

**D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.**

MONTREAL and TORONTO.  
General Merchants and Manufacturers' Agents

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The Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Montreal

MILLS AT

Hochelaga, Coaticook, Chambly, Brantford, Kingston, Halifax, Moncton, Windsor, N. S., Magog. (Print Works).

Grey Cottons, Bleached, Shirtings, Bleached and Grey Sheetings, Cotton Bags, Drills, Ducks, Yarns, Twines, Wicks, Prints, Regattas, Printed Ducks, Cretonnes, Sleeve Linings, Printed Flannelettes, Shoe Drills, etc.

FOR

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

MILLS AT

Milltown, Cornwall, Hamilton, Merritton Dundas, also A. Gibson & Sons, Marysville, N.B., and Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton.

Shirtings, Gingham, Oxford, Flannelettes Tickings, Awtings, Sheetings, Cottonades, Denims, Blankets, Yarns, etc. also

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Flannels—Grey and Fancy, in all Wool and Union; Ladies' Dress Flannels.

Serges, Yarns.  
Knitted 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.

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The Wholesale Trade Only Supplied.

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IA Large Stock always on Hand.

Roman Cement, Portland Cement,  
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Drain Pipes, Vent Linings,  
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Personal Attention. Prompt Returns

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Attention Given to Special Reportin g.

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Huddersfield & Bradford, Eng.

—ALSO—

**ALOYS. KNOPS**  
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WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

1897

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**Scribbling Diary for 1897.**

size 8 x 13, a week on a page (including Sundays) contains Almanac, postal and other Canadian information. The only large diary published at the price.

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Other Office Diaries and Daily Journals for 1897 now ready.

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Civil and Hydraulic  
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Water Power Development  
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**THE HEARLE MANUFACTURING CO.,**

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Manufacturers  
.. of .. **FINE TOILET SOAPS,**

Special Prices to Wholesale Trade.  
Correspondence Solicited.

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**AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,**  
Wholesale \* Stationers,  
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All kinds of Printing and Writing Papers and  
Book-Binders' Supplies.  
Get our Samples and Quotations.

— THE —

**Dominion Cotton Mills  
Company.**

MAGOG PRINTS.

A Full Range of Pure INDIGO PRINTS is now  
being shown to the trade.

Ask Wholesale Houses for Samples.

All goods GUARANTEED and stamped  
"WARRANTED INDIGO BLUE."

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Selling Agents:

SPECIALTY IN

**Men's Goods**

Neckwear and Ties, Silk, Linen and Cotton  
Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Negliges  
and Working Shirts, Underwear and Half Hose  
Sweaters and Sporting Goods, Tennis Costumes  
and White Vests, Rubber Coats and Umbrellas,  
Braces and Belts, White and Colored Kid Gloves.

Representatives in all Provinces.

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184 MCGILL STREET,

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Established in 1877.

**Hamilton Cotton Co'y**

HAMILTON, ONT.

Manufacturers of

Cottonades, Denims,  
Warps and Yarns, Lamp Wicks  
Twines, Webblings, &c.

STEAM and POWER

FOR ALL DUTIES.

**Pumps**  
& HYDRAULIC  
MACHINERY

**NORTHEY CO**

LIMITED.

TORONTO,

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Agents for the Province of Quebec,

**THE LAURIE ENGINE CO.,**

— St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL

**Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company.**

1896-FALL-1896

Ginghams, Zephyrs, Cheviot Suitings, Flannelettes, Dress Goods, Skirtings, Cottonades, Awnings, Ticking, Denims, Blankets, Yarns, etc.

NOW READY.

See Samples in Wholesale Houses.

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AGENTS,  
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F. P. BUCK, President.  
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**Royal Paper Mills Co.**

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

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**STORAGE**

(FREE ON IN BOND)

**FINLAYSON & GRANT,**  
CUSTOMS BROKERS,

413 to 417 St. Paul Street, Montreal  
Bell Telephone 9057. P. O. Box 684.

**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.

—SHIPMENTS of flour and apples from Montreal to Great Britain continue to be heavy.

—ADVICES from various parts of Nova Scotia note that the potatoe acreage is large and the quantity to be gathered is small.

—TORONTO advices note that higher prices for some varieties of produce have stimulated trade in Ontario and that Toronto jobbers have felt the benefit of it.

—ADVICES from Washington note that the promise of several millions of Australian gold which is now on the ocean will carry the gold reserve of the United States Treasury above \$180,000,000.

—THE German Imperial trade returns for the first eight months of 1896 show an increase of 2,570,148 tons of imports and 1,280,575 tons of exports over the corresponding period of 1895.

—THE New England catch of salt mackerel to Oct. 2, amounted to 37,329 barrels, against 18,038 for the same period last year; 38,401 barrels in 1894; 38,652 barrels in 1893; 40,375 in 1892, and 30,881 in 1891. The imports of new salt mackerel at Boston from the beginning of the season to Oct. 1st were 11,545 barrels, compared with 13,847 barrels for the same time last year; 22,186 barrels in 1894, and 20,411 barrels in 1893.

—DURING the first six months of this year the exports of frozen meat from New Zealand were 78,702,167 pounds, or at the rate of about 157,000,000 pounds per annum. Compared with the preceding year's (128,039,522 pounds) and with those of earlier years, this is a considerable advance. Of beef there was exported 1,817,801 pounds for the half year, which is an increase of something like 750,000 pounds on the preceding half year's output.

**E. A. SMALL & CO.**

MONTREAL.

→ Manufacturers of Clothing ←

SPRING TRADE 1896.

WHOLESALE

OUR TRAVELLERS ARE NOW ON THE ROAD.

→ Samples FOR Spring ←

Are now being shown by our travellers.

**FOR STYLE, FIT and FINISH,** we are fast getting to the → front. ←

We fit every man who wears Clothing and guarantee satisfaction.

**McMARTIN, CAMPBELL & CO.,**

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

256 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

INCORPORATED 1891.

**Ashley Engineering Co.**  
Manufacturers of

**Steam Specialties and Machinery,**

Consulting Mechanical and Electrical

ENGINEERS AND \* CONTRACTORS.

Main Office and Factory:

**HAWTHORNE, N. J.** \*

Our New York Office:

\* Electrical Exchange Building,  
136 Liberty Street.

**F. M. ASHLEY, General Manager.**

TELEPHONE CALL: 387; CORTLANDT

**EVANS AND SONS LIMITED.**

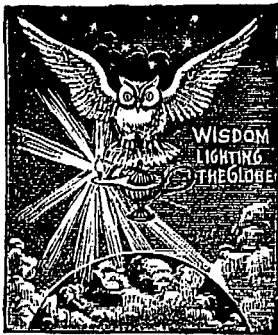
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Sole Consignees for  
Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice  
and Preparations

MONTREAL and TORONTO, Can.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., LONDON, Eng.,  
Evans Sons & Co. Evans, Lescher & Webb





## CARROLL BROS.

Plumbers, Heaters and  
 ↳ Roofers ↳

781 Craig Street,  
 ... MONTREAL.

TELEPHONES: { Bell 1834.  
 Merchants 28.

—THE sugar production of Germany during August was 691,158 cwts, against 1,082,724 cwts. in 1895. The exports of sugar were 640,448 cwts against 608,169 cwts. last year.

—THE Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway Co. has completed the laying of rails from Ottawa to thirty miles beyond Whitney a distance of 175 miles from the Capital.

—P. I. CREVIER & Co., hotel, St. Laurent, Que., who were previously reported as having assigned, are now offering to compromise at 25 cents in the dollar, cash.

—INGRAHAM & McLEAN, general store, Sydney, N.S., whose failure was reported some months ago, are through A. G. McLean offering 40 cents in the dollar, 25 cents cash, and 15 cents in 3 months.

—J. A. BRENNAN, shoes and liquors, Tignish, P.E.I., has assigned to John P. Brennan, in trust, for benefit of creditors. No particulars have been received.

—THE imports into France during August amounted to 200,351,000 francs, a decline of 13,893,000 francs on the month of July; but the exports, amounting to 261,819,000 francs, increased 22,093,000 francs in the month.

—How are the mighty fallen! Terence Powderly is reported to have lost his hold upon the affections of the workingman. The other day the members of a lodge of Knights of Labour in Pittsburgh removed his picture from a frame which hung in their clubrooms, burned it, and replaced it with one of Bryan's.

—THE demand for puddled pig, soft steel, steel, iron and spiegeleisen in Germany is rapidly growing, and new works will soon be completed which will increase the production about 20 per cent. Pig iron is almost sold out until the first quarter of 1897.

—THE bank clearings last week at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax, amounted to \$18,623,000 compared



SOLE AGENT FOR MONTREAL

2373-2375 St. Catherine St., - MONTREAL.

TELEPHONE 4241.

F. H. Barr

IMPORTER AND  
 DEALER IN

Ranges, Stoves,  
 House Furnishing  
 Goods.

Plumbing, Heating, Gas  
 Fitting, & Tin-Smithing  
 Stove repairs a specialty.

## H. Vineberg & Co.

FOR THE TRADE.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

1857 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Close Buyers will do well to write for samples and prices.



Macpherson, Grills & Co.

... WHOLESALE ...

HATS \* AND \* CAPS,  
 20 Front St. W., TORONTO.

with \$19,792,000 the previous week, and \$20,541,000 in the corresponding week last year. Two years ago the total was \$22,710,000.

—THERE are thousands of species of sponges, but only half a dozen have any commercial value. There used to be much dispute, but science has decided them to belong to the former kingdom, being very low down and degraded relatives of the corals.

—ADVICES from New York indicate that the increase in exports of manufacturers from the United States for the past eight months of this year is larger than for any previous year in the commercial history of the country. The increase over six years ago is nearly 66 per cent.

—S. O. JACQUITH, dry goods, etc., Beeton, Ont., has assigned to G. F. Summers. The liabilities and assets are not given, but he has only been in business a short time, commencing in March last, when he claimed a capital of \$1,000. It is not thought that the estate should turn out a very bad one, and he will probably be able to effect a settlement and continue.

—THE exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal last week amounted to 4,215,794 bushels, compared with 3,930,000 bushels the previous week, 2,613,000 bushels in the corresponding week one year ago, 3,243,000 bushels two years ago, 3,189,000 bushels three years ago, and 4,017,000 four years ago.

—NEW YORK advices note that John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who recently purchased the entire business of the late firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., of New York, will enter immediately upon the occupancy of the premises of the new purchase. The business will be run upon the same lines as the Wanamaker Philadelphia store.

—A RETURN of the French wheat crop for the year issued by the Department of Agriculture, estimates the total at 118,905,008



James Hutton & Co., Agents, - Montreal

### Important Notice.

### Capital Invited

Canada will pay large returns for capital invested to persons, Estates and others, who desire good investments in manufacturing enterprises, mining properties, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing; also granite quarries of the very finest grade, woolen and carpet industries, wood manufacturing for veneer and cloth boards, improved farm lands in the greatest wheat Country of Canada, with the best railroad facilities, &c., &c.

Mortgages bought and sold, Best Real Estate investment, Hotels and other properties.

This Country is now on the verge of a successful era. The coming Exposition of 1897 will do much for Canada. All investments done in good faith, and receive the most minute inspection before advisement of capital to invest.

Attached to our offices are two of the best Notaries, one of them having practised in France, and are thoroughly conversant with all matters pertaining to investments and settlement of Estates.

—Correspondence in French, English, German, Spanish and Italian. References abundant.

George C. Pickhardt, Manager.

MERCHANTS' & BANKERS' INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE COMPANY,  
 Nos. 13, 15 & 17 St. Lambert St.  
 Montreal, Canada.

Correspondence Solicited.

### DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES

—OF—

North Star, Crescent  
 and Pearl Batting.

Purity, Brightness, Loftiness.

No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow fillings of short staple, or even in lowest grades. Three grades—Three prices and far the best at the price.



D. A. McCaskill. James S. N. Dougall  
**McCASKILL, DOUGALL & CO.**  
 (Successors to D. A. McCaskill & Co.)  
*Manufacturers of Fines*  
**Varnishes, \* Japans and Colors**  
**MONTREAL,**  
 Suppliers to every Railroad Company and Car Shop  
 in the Dominion.

**JAMES MURRAY,**  
 of ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland,  
**GENERAL \* COMMISSION \* AGENT.**

Respectfully solicits trial consignments in the following lines of goods handled:  
 Flour and Breadstuffs, Pork, Beef, and General Provisions, Sugar and Molasses, Nova Scotia and P.E.I. produce. Canadian products of all kinds, Teas, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles, Fish, Oil and Newfoundland Products.

**GOLD MINES!**  
**ROSSLAND TRAIL CREEK**

Mining Quotations:

Iron Mask.....	\$ 85	St. Elmo.....	\$ 15
Josie.....	63	Poorman.....	14
Evening Star.....	80	Monte Cristo.....	20
Big Three.....	10	California.....	15
Great Western.....	22	May Flower.....	17½
Silverino.....	12		

Until further notice we will sell the above stocks at the prices quoted.

**A. W. ROSS & CO.,**  
 4 King Street, East, Toronto

This Space Belongs to

**Alexander, Maguire & Co.,**  
**Commission, Lumber, Shipping, Etc.**  
**Montreal, Quebec, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Etc.**

hectolitres of 2¾ bushels, against 119,508,361 in 1895, and 121,002,781 in 1894. Although there was a falling off compared with the two preceding years, the crop is considerably above an average one, and is almost sufficient for the consumption,

—ADVICES received here from British Guiana are to the effect that the yield of gold in that country is steadily increasing and mining property is rising in value. Shares in the Barima mine of the par-value of \$5 are now selling at \$15 and a further advance in value is expected. The greater portion of the gold-producing territory is within the domain claimed by Venezuela.

—THE advent of autumn is always the signal for cigar dealers to overhaul their stocks and make preparations for the atmospheric changes that follow. No one in the trade needs to be told that tobacco, raw and manufactured, needs more careful attention at all times than does almost any other article of commerce; but this is especially the case during the changes which precede winter and the conditions ruling in that season.

—AMONG those returned to Canada after having combined business and pleasure during the last few months in the old land, are Messrs. David Morrice, sr., (D. Morrice, Sons & Co.), D. McMaster, Q.C., David Torrance of the Dominion Line, Hon. A. W. Atwater, Provincial Treasurer, M. S. Lonergan, advocate, &c.

—MR. R. W. SHEPHERD of the Ottawa River Navigation Co., has received from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York an order for a shipment of the beautiful table-apples grown on his

place, the Greenwood Orchards, Como, on the east Ottawa. The chief varieties comprise Fameuse, Wealthy, Winter St. Lawrence, and McIntosh Reds. These apples are packed in case nests like eggs or oranges.

—LAST year, it will be remembered, some of the Whitstable oyster merchants, by way of experiment, sent over to selected points on the west and southwest coast of Ireland a number of young oysters, says the London *Fish Trade Gazette*. A recent visit of inspection proves that the idea has turned out a great success, the young oysters having grown very rapidly and proving exceptionally large and well flavored, so we may take it for granted that the transplantation will be repeated, and, we hope, with the same success.

—DURING the past nine months the business failures in Canada have aggregated 1,651, an increase of 31 compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total liabilities show a considerable increase, amounting to \$12,219,000, against \$9,769,000 last year. The increase in number was distributed chiefly throughout the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, 150 in the former and 126 in the latter. The liabilities were smaller in Ontario than for the last year, but for Quebec the total is a little larger.

—WASHINGTON advices note that a paint invented by a navy yard painter has been shown to be teredo-proof. An experiment has been made with four pieces of pine, three of them covered with the new paint and the fourth left bare, were submerged at Pensacola during several months. Upon being lifted, the piece that had been left bare was found to be completely honey-combed

**ROBERT LINTON & CO.**

IMPORTERS OF

**British and Foreign Dry Goods**

Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings a Specialty  
**Canadian Woollens and Cottons**  
 from all the different mills.

**No. 2 St. Helen St., MONTREAL**

**PURE OAK BELTING**

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.,  
**Montreal and Toronto**  
 Tel. No. 868. Tel. No 875

**J. DUNCAN DAVISON**114 St. James Street, Montreal,  
(Care R. G. Dun & Co.)→ **COMMISSIONER**

For Following Provinces:

Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick  
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

**CHAPUT FRERES,  
COMMERCIAL AGENCY,  
10 Place d'Armes,  
MONTREAL.**The best and most reliable information that can  
be obtained is supplied to the patrons of this  
Agency.**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 26 oz. Sheet.  
Rolled Rough and Polished Plate Glass.  
Colored Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet Glass.  
Painters' and Artists' Materials.  
Chemicals, Dye h. f. s.  
Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.

Offices and Warehouses:

310, 312, 314 & 316 St. Paul Street  
AND147, 149 & 151 Commissioners St.  
**MONTREAL.****WM. PARKS & SON,**

Limited.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

**Cotton Manufacturers.**AGENTS—J. SPROUL SMITH,  
24 Wellington St., Toronto

DAVID KAY, Fraser Building, Montreal.

JOHN HALLAM, Toronto,  
Special Agent for Beam Warps for Ontario.Mills—New Brunswick Cotton Mills  
St. John Cotton Mills.

in the usual way by the mollusk (called by our fathers "worm"), so as to be held together by the calcareous deposits of the creature. The three pieces that had been painted with the new composition were untouched.

G. S. TICKLE & SON, furniture, Belleville, Ont., have assigned to G. F. HOPE. This firm is an old one, but it has not been a success, and has always been more or less in difficulties. They failed years ago, and also obtained an extension of time in 1895. They have been working under chattel mortgage, and having uphill work. The assignee is at present preparing a statement of affairs, and no figures are obtainable just at present—P. Pigeon, general store, Bonfield, Ont., whose failure was previously referred to is offering to compromise at 50 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$7,450.

—The total number of business failures in the United States from 1st January to 30th September this year is 11,280, the largest aggregate reported for a like period since failure records have been kept. The next largest corresponding total was 11,140 for nine months of the panic year 1893. Contrasted with the corresponding portion of 1895, the increase in number of failures is 21 per cent.; in total liabilities 56 per cent. and the assets 63 per cent. This heavy record of failure is attributed in part to the effects of the widespread, active agitation for a change in the standard of value.

—It was once remarked by the late Bill Nye that a man may use a wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; ride on the back coach of a train to save interest on his money until the conductor comes around; stop his watch at night to save the wear and tear; leave his "i" and "t" without a dot or a cross to save ink; pasture his mother's grave to save corn; but a man of this kind is a gentleman and a scholar compared to a fellow who will take a newspaper, and when asked to pay for it, puts it into the post office and has it marked "Refused."

—A NON-REFILLABLE bottle has been invented by Emos C. Pollard, of Holt, Montana, says *The Pain, Oil, and Drug Review*. To prevent the refilling of bottles and their re-use as original packages, this inventor has devised one of which a portion must be broken off before the contents can be discharged. The neck is made with an integral sealing extension on which a trade mark may be placed, a groove being formed at the junction of the neck and extension to facilitate breaking off the latter. After the liquor has been placed in the bottle a cork is forced into position in the neck below the extension, and a suitable cement placed on the cork, there being embedded in the cement a glass

stopper with flared lower end and flanged top, fitting in the top of the extension.

—RETURNS of the railway systems in Europe at the end of 1895, drawn up at the French Department of Public Works, classifies as follows the length of line in each country of Europe, and the order in which each country stands with regard to the development, according to the superficie of territory and to the population. Germany occupies the first place with a total of 46,451 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile), of which 27,447 kilometres are in Prussia; France had 40,209 kilometres; Russia and Finland, 35,560; Great Britain and Ireland, 33,641; Austria-Hungary, 30,899; Italy, 15,057; Spain, 12,052; Sweden, 9,755; Belgium, 5,660, and Switzerland, 3,627.

—BERLIN advices are again excited on the subject of the American Life companies. Some time since, in view of the retaliatory measures passed by the New York Legislature and directed against the Prussian companies, the Government ordered a re-examination into the causes which led to the expulsion of the American Life Companies. Apparently this re-examination has resulted disastrously for the American companies, for it is said that the old remains in force. And so it seems that unless the companies considerably modify their rules they are likely to remain barred out from Germany retaliatory legislation, special envoys and powerful American millions to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A REPORT from the British Consul-General at St. Petersburg, on the flax crop in European Russia, stated that the condition of the crop generally was fully satisfactory, although in those parts of the country in which flax was dew-rotted some portions were shorter in fibre than usual. On the other hand, there was no growth of rank weeds in the crop, thanks to which an abundant yield of fibre is to be expected. The best crops have been yielded on the borders of the province of Livonia. Less satisfactory are the yields in the eastern part of the Pskov province. The area of cultivation of flax in that province now extends over 60,277 acres, and the general yield is expected to be only somewhat above that of last year. The yield of higher-class flax will, it is thought, be considerably greater, as will also be that of the medium qualities. The general yield is expected to exceed that of last year.

—LONDON, England, advices note that England has at length decided to adopt the metric system of weights and measures, and the Government in the person of its president of the Board of Trade, has drafted a bill to be submitted to Parliament at the

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it you get an astonishing flood of clear, white, penetrating LIGHT.  
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always on hand, in lengths to thirty-five feet.  
Tables, giving size and strength of rolled beams  
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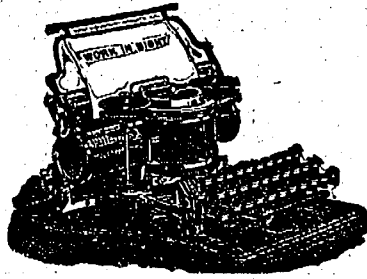
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Jesse.....	63	Silverlens.....	12½
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Hill Top.....	10	St. Elmo.....	14
Deer Park.....	13½	Virginia.....	28
Homestake.....	20	Monta Cristo.....	30
Grand Prize.....	10		

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Samples of all ores in Trail Mining District.

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Mining Brokers,

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OFFICES--Rossland, B.C.; Spokane, Wash.; Toronto, Ont.

opening of the next session. The change has been under discussion for nearly 70 years. Extraordinary care has been taken until now to preserve the Parliamentary samples of the imperial standard yard and of the imperial standard pound, the one consisting of a brass rod and the other of a brass weight, wrapped in soft paper, inclosed in silver gilt cases, which are inclosed in a bronze case, which in turn is screwed up in a mahogany box, which is placed in a lead case; that, after being soldered up, is put in an oak box, which is kept bricked up in the standard wall of the New Palace, Westminster. The samples are taken out at stated periods every few years to be officially examined by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the president of the Board of Trade, and other great dignitaries of the realm.

—A. S. RUSHLAND, jeweller, Renfrew, Ont., has assigned to J. K. Rochester. He began business here about 8 or 10 years ago, with very slight means, and was under chattel mortgage. His trade has been limited, principally repairing. For some time past he has been in straitened circumstances and has been sued on more than one occasion. He has done his best to get on, but with strong competition and poor business, he has been unable to succeed—Alex. Turcotte, shoemaker, Tweed, Ont., finds himself in difficulties, and unable to meet his current liabilities. At present he is offering to compromise at 35c in the dollar. Creditors are considering the matter, and the feeling is that he will be able to arrange this compromise—S. Goldstick, caps, etc., London, Ont., who was burned out a short time ago, has since compromised at 75c in the dollar, payments being spread over 8 months, unsecured. The liabilities are about \$2,500, and assets

about \$2,800, a considerable proportion represented by out-standings. Besides his fire, he made losses by bad debts, and general depression in trade has affected him. It is now thought that he has a fair chance to succeed—S. H. Eagleson, grocer, Ottawa, Ont., has assigned to W. A. Cole, after having been in business here only about a year and a half, but his trade has always been quite limited. He cannot owe much, probably in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

—The foreign trade of France in the first eight months of the last two years was as follows:

	1896.	1895.
	Francs.	Francs.
Food.....	705,898,000	640,786,000
Raw materials.....	1,506,008,000	1,391,573,000
Manufactures.....	410,956,000	375,261,000
Total.....	2,622,860,000	2,407,620,000
	1896.	1895.
	Francs.	Francs.
Food.....	306,281,000	361,429,000
Raw materials.....	539,530,000	572,902,000
Manufactures.....	1,178,730,000	1,133,817,000
Post parcels.....	95,754,000	74,118,000
Total.....	2,210,295,000	2,141,766,000

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26, 28 and 30 Front St. West,  
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SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

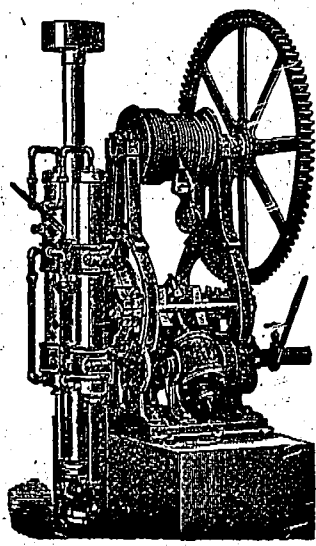
Metals, Tinplate, Tinware,  
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LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS.

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A Large Stock Of Machines and Supplies constantly on hand.

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It is fragrant, delicious, and can be prepared in a moment.

It is Economical because there is no waste, a no more need be prepared at a time than is used. It requires less sweetening than other coffee, as the bitter part is extracted during process of manufacture. 3rd. One cupful gives more satisfaction than two of any ordinary coffee.

Buy a bottle from your druggist or grocer, and you will never want any other.

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

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## Lager \* Beer

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"Hofbräu,"

"Bavarian."

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Land and Marine Boiler Repairing  
a Specialty.

Also Tanks, Cisterns, Stacks, Hot Water Boilers  
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All orders promptly attended to.

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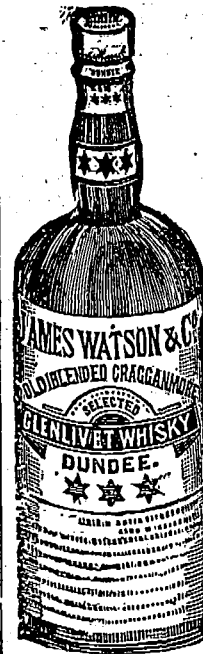
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FALL 1896.

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Close prices for many clearing lines.



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Successors to  
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Wine  
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10

LEMOINE ST.,  
MONTREAL.

General Agents for  
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and Popular Brand of

## Scotch Whiskey

Indicated in the en-  
graving herewith, and  
of other first-class  
brands of Liquors,

Wines, Ale, Beer,  
Bitters, Mineral  
Waters, etc.

—The returns of Indian foreign trade for the quarter ended June 30th show :

	IMPORTS.		
	1896. Rx.	1895. Rx.	1894. Rx.
Merchandise .....	18,302,300	16,510,700	17,202,200
Gold .....	1,429,700	1,382,300	5,163,700
Silver .....	1,658,100	1,716,300	1,515,500
Total ....	21,450,100	19,609,300	23,941,400
	EXPORTS.		
	1896. Rx.	1895. Rx.	1894. Rx.
Merchandise .....	26,461,700	26,779,000	28,781,000
Gold .....	545,000	633,000	2,435,500
Silver .....	773,900	399,000	514,300
Total ....	27,780,600	27,811,000	31,730,800

There was a large decline in the import of refined sugar from Germany, the value being only Rx. 11,250, as compared with Rx. 557,700 in the quarter ending June 30th, 1895, and the quantity of kerosine oil received from Russia was only about half what it was in the corresponding period. These decreases were offset by much larger imports of cotton goods, machinery, and railway plant from the United Kingdom.

—E. G. S. FRENETTE, St. Bazile, Que., has assigned to Paradis & Jobin, Quebec, with liabilities of \$1,100, and assets \$600. He began business in the summer of 1894, and since then has been doing a small trade, only working to make ends meet. His prospects have never been considered very good—L. W. Brissette, general store, St. Eustache, Que., has assigned in trust to Larmache & Benoit, with liabilities of between \$2,000 and \$3,000. He was of the firm of Gauthier & Brissette, who dissolved in the fall of 1893, and he has since continued business alone, but has all along had uphill work, a demand of assignment having been taken out against him in March, 1895. He managed to settle this, but since then a number of judgments have been recorded, and he has been unable to make a success. He will

probably succeed in obtaining a settlement which will put him on a better footing—Robitaille & Paradis, grocers, Quebec, have assigned to N. G. Vezina of Beland & Vezina. The firm has only been in existence since March last, and their trade has been very small. Owe only about \$400, with assets of about half this amount. Their expenses have eaten up any little capital they had—Geo. Roy & Co., tanners, Quebec, have assigned to D. Arcand—Ferdinand Besner, butter factory, St. Justin de Newton, Que. A demand of assignment was made on him by I. L. Lefleur, and he has filed consent to assign; liabilities and assets both small.

—W. E. FARR, grist mill, Cookstown, Ont., has assigned to W. J. Phillips, who is at present engaged in making up a statement of his affairs, and there are no figures to be given until that is completed. He has been in Cookstown since early in 1893, in business on his own account, prior to that he was engaged in the same line, and had some experience. The property has always been subject to heavy encumbrance, and he has suffered from lack of capital—Jas. Dass, tailor, Fergus, Ont., has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson of Toronto, who at present is in charge, the shop being closed. But Dass has removed into other premises, and contemplates continuing business under name of William Dass. The business is an old one, and at one time he had quite a snug surplus, but of late he has suffered considerably from illness, and business on this account has fallen off, and he has retrograded. His son and a brother have been looking after the store for him. New competition has cut into his trade, and he has lost money rapidly. It is not known at present what the estate will pay—Giese & Graves, jewellers, London, Ont., have assigned to Alfred Robinson. This firm was only formed a few years ago, and was composed of Richard H. Giese and Clarence Graves. Giese had previously carried on the business alone, and it is stated that Graves put in \$500 cash, but he had no practical knowledge. For some time past they have not been pulling well together, and dissolution has been talked of. One of the partners had a

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## D. McCall & Co.

Millinery, Mantles & Fancy Dry Goods,

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MONTREAL,

12 & 14 WELLINGTON ST., EAST. 1831 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Our Travellers are now on their respective  
Routes with Fall and Winter Samples.

**E. BOISSEAU & CO.**Manufacturers-Wholesale  
Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's**CLOTHING**18 Front Street East,  
TORONTO, ONT.

chattel mortgage covering his household effects, and endeavored to raise money to buy out the business. Their assets are not large, and it is probable that one of the partners will continue—Mrs. A. Roedding, confectioner, Tilsonburg, Ont., who was previously referred to as being in difficulties, is now offering to compromise at 20 cents in the dollar. Assets are stated to be about \$500, and liabilities about \$1,000.—F. W. Wilkes, plumber, etc., Toronto, Ont., has assigned to Henry Barber & Co., and a meeting of creditors is called for the 6th inst. The assets and liabilities are stated to be about \$2,000 each.—W. A. Ross, tailor, Fergus Ont., is in difficulties, and offering creditors 25 cents in the dollar cash, in full settlement. If this is not accepted, he states he will assign to E. R. C. Clarkson. The business is only a small one, and has been principally custom work—Wm. J. Allan, grocer, Hamilton, Ont., has assigned to C. S. Scott. He was formerly of the firm of Derby & Allan, who dissolved 1st of Nov., he paying out Derby and continuing alone. He had only a very small surplus at the time, and his assets were not in a very realizable shape. He has been favorably regarded as to character, but his prospects have never been very bright.

—Our Belleville correspondent, writing under date of 1st inst. says:—George S. Tickell & Sons, furniture manufacturers and retail dealers; assigned yesterday to Sheriff Hope of this county for benefit of their creditors. Mr. Tickell has been in business here in same line about 40 years with varying success. At one time he did a large manufacturing and shipping business in furniture and was apparently very prosperous, but for some years has had to struggle hard. He has been pressed by numerous small creditors and there are several small judgments against him. He has more than once before this had to compromise or get extensions. I speak of him, but as his sons grew up he took one of them at a time into the business with him. At present I think it is Geo. S. Tickell and Edwd. H. Tickell. Assets and liabilities unknown. Meeting fixed for 12th October.—Louis Benmore, retail groceries, made assignment yesterday to one Martin LaRue, bookkeeper for J. E. Walmsley & Co., wholesale grocers of this place. The stock is only about \$1,000; book debts about \$3,000; liabilities about \$5,000. Mr. Benmore is a young Englishman and a thorough grocer having served an apprenticeship in Banbury, England, but did not understand the large credit system of this country. He came out some years ago, and entered as clerk with Mr. Walmsley who then had a retail grocery. When Mr. Walmsley became entirely wholesale he sold out to Mr. Benmore and a Mr. Benson the retail part, and they appeared to be doing a good business. Benson left about a year ago and started on his own account but failed in a very few months. Mr. Benmore continued on but illhealth, great expense extensive credit and hard times have been too much for him. He was much liked and respected and regrets are expressed on every side as to his illfortune and much more his illhealth.—J. E. Walmsley & Co., wholesale grocers, are offering to compromise. Firm consists only of J. E. Walmsley, the present Mayor of Belleville, who is now putting in his third year. He was formerly

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Offers an unexceptional opportunity to those who require the best instruction in vocal music, and who wish to "build up" the voice to the last degree of perfection. Signor Rubini comes to Montreal with the highest recommendations. He has been a leading tenor in the Grand Opera House in Paris, and for years conducted and taught in the London Academy of Music, during which time he was private vocal instructor to Princesses of the Royal family. He was also pianoforte accompanist for Christina Nilsson during one of her tours. Repertoire of Operas, in the Italian, English and French languages. Oratorios, Ballads, etc., etc., taught to Professionals and Amateurs. Terms at popular prices. Engagements accepted as an accompanist for Concerts, At Homes, etc. Positions secured for advanced pupils and the same produced in public.

Address or call at the vocal academy,

**71 Beaver Hall Hill,****Corner Dorchester St., MONTREAL.**

up Front street and had in opposition to him the late wholesale firm of Pitceathy & Kelso, who amassed considerable wealth at the business, on the death of the late D. Pitceathy the surviving partner Mr. Walmsley purchased the stock of the firm thus largely involving himself, but it was done I imagine to try and control the wholesale trade of the city. Times have been bad and for some months Mr. Walmsley has been struggling against the tide. He has now issued a circular to his creditors offering 80 cents in the dollar, secured. The liabilities are about \$15,000.

—The manager of the Manchester Ship Canal, who was lately in Montreal, has announced that he has made arrangements for two, and possibly three, lines of freight steamers from Atlantic ports to Manchester. The Liverpool Cotton Association has opposed direct shipments to Manchester.

—The last issue of the Canada Gazette contained the Order-in-Council appointing Messrs. Robert Mackay, Jonathan Hodgson, R. Bickerdike, A. Racine, E. H. Lemay and W. Farrell to be Harbor Commissioners of Montreal in place of Messrs. H. Bulmer, W. W. Ogilvie, R. White, V. Hudon, H. Laporte and F. J. Hart, whose appointments are cancelled.

—L. A. TRUSSELL, carriages, Ayer's Flats, Que., held a meeting of creditors a few weeks ago, at which he made an offer of 25 cents in the dollar. But there has apparently been some hitch in the settlement and a demand of assignment was made on him by the Miner Carriage Co. of Granby. His liabilities are \$7,000 or \$8,000, principal creditors: Miner Carriage Co., \$1,000; E. T. Bank, Sherbrooke, \$1,000; Massey-Harris Co., Montreal, \$1,000; E. N. Heney & Co., Montreal, \$700.

—CANADA Machinery Agency, Montreal, have assigned to the court with liabilities \$30,820; principal creditors, Banque Hochelega, secured, \$16,600; Tees & Co., secured, \$900; J. A. Tees & Co., secured, \$1,500; Hutchison & Oughtred, \$200; F. Nash, secured, \$1,000; Robb Engineering Co., Amherst, N.S., \$689; J. Bertram & Sons, Dundas, \$350; Gutta Percha & Rubber Co., Toronto, \$1,189; Orr & Sanberers, Reading, Pa., \$1,388; Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., New York, \$269; Machinery Construction Co., Rochester, \$747; Berlin Machine Works, Beloit, Wis., \$747; Cant Bros. & Co., Galt, \$1,425; F. X. Bertrand, St. Hyacinthe, \$385; S. A. Wood Machine Co., Boston, \$551; H. Whitelaw, Woodstock, \$200; Greenlee Bros., Chicago, \$209; F. E. Reid & Co., Worcester, \$231; H. B. Smith Machine Co., Smithville, N.J., \$248; J. C. McLaren Belting Co., Montreal, \$419; Robin, Sadler & Haworth, \$200. Meeting of creditors has not yet been fixed to appoint curator, but it is understood that in the course of 10 days or so, one will be held. In meantime, nothing definite can be learned as to assets.

China Cuspidors, Tea Sets,  
Toilet Ware, Fruit Jars,Metal, Bronze, Piano and Table  
Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Goods.**JOHN L. CASSIDY & CO.,**

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Street Lamps, Lanterns, Station Lamps, Headlights, &amp;c.

Of the Celebrated C. T. HAM MFG. CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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REINSURERS OF

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

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ACCIDENT. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. PLATE GLASS.

Good Agents

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can get good contracts,

Manager for Canada

It Leads all Home Companies

**IT LEADS**

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In Popularity  
In Actual Results

**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

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A. G. RAMSAY, - - - - - President.  
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**THE STANDARD ASSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1825.**  
OF EDINBURGH.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - MONTREAL.

Invested Funds, - - - - - \$40,000,000  
Investments in Canada, - - - - - 12,000,000

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Loans advanced on mortgages and Debentures purchased.

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Established A. D. 1714.

Capital and Assets, nearly - - - - - \$15,000,000  
One of the Oldest and Strongest FIRE OFFICES in the World.

Canada Branch—The Bank of Toronto Chambers, Montreal.

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CAPITAL: THREE MILLIONS STERLING.

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For 20 cents a day.

For a premium of \$74.00 a year a man aged 30 can secure a policy for \$10,000, guaranteeing an income of \$500 a year for twenty years as an income to his family at his death. Greater or lesser amounts at proportionate rates.

**Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.,**  
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NOTE.—This Company having absorbed the Albion Fire Insurance Association, assumes all its liabilities as from 12th December, 1898.

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A FERTILE TRACT OF LAND of 20 to 25 acres between and partly covering the margins of Lakes Florida and Kildeer, lying within 1½ miles of Interlachen on the Florida Southern Railroad, and about 17 miles due west of Palatka. Oranges, peaches, sweet potatoes, cotton and all sub-tropical fruits and plants are grown in the vicinity. An orange garden, neglected latterly owing to distance from owner, is on the place. Returns from a grove of 3 acres at Green Cove Springs, some 22 miles north-east, show an aggregate of \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. The lakes abound with fish. Climate remarkably healthy. Interlachen is a winter resort for many Northerners troubled with lung affections. Several Montreal people permanently reside there.

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"Journal of Commerce," Montreal.

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Dears Sirs,—I beg to express my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of Policy No. 194, for \$2000.00, on the life of my late husband, J. B. Lepine. He was only insured in your Company for a little more than a year, and the prompt and liberal manner in which you have settled with me, entitles you to sincere thanks.

I remain, Yours sincerely,

M. A. DELINA SENECAI, (Dame Lepine.)

This prompt and satisfactory settlement together with other satisfactory settlements, will undoubtedly bring this already popular Association a large amount of new business.

THE CANADIAN

**Journal of Commerce.**

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1896.

THE SESSION.

The first Session of the Parliament elected on 23rd June last can claim to be the most distinguished in the history of Legislative assemblies. We hope it will maintain its unique distinction for all time, for that from which its peculiarity is de-

Knabe.

Bell.

A POPULAR TRIO OF  
PIANOS.

Williams.

When the merchant or other man of business—he who is blessed with the musical sense—returns to his home, fatigued with

"The Cares that infest the day,"

he naturally asks his accomplished wife or daughter to discourse sweet music on the pianoforte.

Much depends on the instrument. If it be one of the above makes, under well-trained fingers, the said Cares will

"Fold their tents like the Arabs, and as silently steal away."

**WILLIS & CO.,** 1824 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, always maintain a select stock of these pianos, and people are welcome to test them at their convenience, in their warerooms at the above number.

rived reflects no honor upon the parliamentary system of government. The question will long be debated as to which of the two parties in the State was responsible for the great expense entailed by an extra Session, but posterity will probably apportion the blame equally to both. It is indisputable that, had the late Administration shown proper diligence in conducting the business of the last Session, and not wasted so much time in discrediting its own prestige by unseemly personal quarrels—quarrels which helped largely to bring disaster to the party it represented—there would have been time to pass all the necessary appropriations for the public service, which, we venture to say, is the first, is indeed the paramount duty of a Government. A ministry which is unable to pass a Supply Bill has *ipso facto* resigned, whatever be the cause of its impotence in this respect. If it arises from the obstructive tactics of opponents, that is proof of its having lost control of the House, or, in other words, it is no longer in power as the responsible Government of the country. Knowing that Parliament would expire by effluxion of time on the 23rd April, there ought to have been special diligence shown in preparing the Estimates for early submission to the House. Had this been done, and the party been kept solid by unity of purpose and action, it is highly improbable that the Opposition would have resorted to obstruction, and, had it done so their tactics might have been defeated. But a large amount of time was wasted by the mutinous quarrels amongst the Ministers which left them at the mercy of their enemies, who took advantage of the opportunity in order to deprive the Government, with its majority, of its and their power to provide for meeting the needs of the public service.

The Government had no mandate from the people to pass a so-called Remedial Bill, but its mandate for paying the current expenses of the country was imperative. While therefore we cannot release the late Administration of responsibility for the cost of the extra Session, which would have been held had it been returned to power, we must regret that the Opposition pressed its obstruction to such lengths. This policy is not creditable to our Parliamentary system, and in this

'ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.'

"MUTUAL PRINCIPLE."

**Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.**

It Leads Where Others Follow.

Edward B. HARPER, FOUNDER.

Frederick A. BURNHAM, President.

The Motto of the Management is and will continue to be: Good Work at Honest Cost: True Economy and not its Shadow.

Dec. 31, 1881. SUCCESS IS THE ART OF SUCCEEDING. Dec. 31, 1895.

1,609	Number of Policies in Force	105,878
\$31,552	Income during Year	\$5,575,282
None	Death Claims Paid during Year	\$4,034,075
None	Reserve or Emergency Fund	\$3,435,026
\$15,516	Gross Assets	\$5,601,708
None	Total Death Claims Paid	\$25,000,000
\$7,750,000	New Business during Year	\$69,025,895
\$7,633,000	Insurance in Force	\$308,659,371

Fifteen Years Completed.

**1895 Shows:** An Increase in Gross Assets. An Increase in Income. An Increase in Net Surplus. An Increase in Business in Force.

Home Office, 805, 807 & 809 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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AGENTS WANTED.

case was the less excusable as no possible advantage even to the party, much less to the country, could arise from stopping the supplies on the eve of a general election. It was a grave error in tactics, as is now being realized, inasmuch as the new government saddled itself in advance with the cost of an extra Session which might have been avoided, and made itself responsible for those very heavy expenditures against which its obstruction was a protest. Having, during the recent contest, sharply condemned the extravagance of the expenditures proposed by the late Government, the present one by assuming its predecessors' Estimates without reduction, has answered its own charges against its opponents, and spiked its own cannon which has so long fired heavy shot against needless outlays of public moneys.

We are not disposed to criticize the Laurier Administration for its management of the business of the late Session, least of all in regard to its extension over the period requisite for the members drawing full Sessional Allowance. There is no little hypocrisy we fear in such criticism, for the members of both parties found the cheques for their indemnity very acceptable. Sir Oliver Mowat, whose "frugal mind" is well known, is said to have urged a shorter Session in order to save expenses. But Sir Oliver's economical ideas are shared but by very few in either the Commons, or the Senate. Nor do we think it was the duty of the Government to have brought down their new Tariff last Session. Tariffs do not spring up like the magic shrubs shown by a conjuror; they require careful preparation in detail, which involves prolonged study and a large amount of clerical work. The Tariff introduced in 1879, which is known as the N.P., took several months to arrange by experts in statistical work, under the advice and guidance of persons familiar with various branches of trade. Mr. Laurier might have introduced one making as great a clearance of duties as was done by Sir Robert Peel, but Sir Robert was ready with a scheme for providing revenue to replace what was sacrificed. The task before the present Government of abolishing duties, or reducing them, and replacing the revenue they provide by new taxes, is not work to be done off-hand; the problem it presents will be found exceeding-



ly complicated. Indeed we are satisfied that there will be no reduction at all in the gross amount of Customs revenue proposed to be raised by the forthcoming Tariff, for the country will not sanction an Income Tax nor Land Tax, which are the only sources from which revenue could be derived to make up for any large sacrifice of Customs duties. Brilliant then as was the speech of the ex-Minister of Finance when attacking the Government for delay in bringing down a Tariff—a speech which would have done honor to any Parliament—it was somewhat untimely, but, no doubt, it will serve as material for another onslaught when the Tariff is introduced. The division which followed might more wisely have been avoided, as a number of members who are pledged to Protection, were not willing to censure the Government for delaying the Tariff.

The one speech which will be historic was the one by Sir Charles Tupper on the constitutional question as to the prerogative of a Governor-General in regard to declining to act on advice tendered by the Government in power. It is too elaborate for discussion here, but this is beyond dispute, that Sir Charles' address was a masterpiece of argumentative oratory, based upon historical precedents. It is indeed the general conviction that his case was unanswered and logically unanswerable. At the same time there is often wisdom in setting logic aside in practical affairs, and circumstances now and again arise when expediency is the highest wisdom, even when it violates precedents and established usages. Lord Aberdeen is unfortunate in having evoked such a criticism as that of Sir Charles Tupper, though full responsibility for his action was assumed by Mr. Laurier.

The only work for which Parliament was called on 16th July was to pass a Supply Bill. This business was left over to the last days of the Session, and the work done was hurried and superficial. We blame the whole House for neglecting so long to undertake its only necessary business, in order to spend time in re-criminatory attacks on each other, many of which were unworthy any dignified assembly. We have pleasure in commending the new Speaker, Mr. J. D. Edgar, for the rebuke he gave to Dr. Landerkin, one of his party and personal friends, whose interruptions of members are an intolerable nuisance. The House of Commons is not a Circus needing to be enlivened by the more or less comic sayings of a jester. Sir Richard Cartwright has our sincere condolence in his relegation to a Department of second-class dignity. Mr. Fielding, the new Finance Minister, may be a safer man than Sir Richard, but his equal in financial exposition and in debate he certainly is not. But Mr. Fielding has yet an opportunity of showing the stuff he is made of.

On the whole we may fairly congratulate Mr. Laurier over the first performance of his newly organized troupe. Some of them were new to the boards, so their awkwardness is excusable; some were used only to a small provincial Theatre; hence their lack of the style necessary on a wider stage.

But all things considered, the Laurier aggregation give great promise of future achievements, and we shall accord them all the more praise if they are brave enough to act without being hampered by fear of their own utterances when in Opposition.

#### CANADIAN BANKERS AND FARMERS.

The habit of grumbling is one notoriously common to farmers. As a rule they are "agin" everything in general and the weather in particular. The weather has a hard time trying to please them as, if it's good for the hay it is bad for turnips, and when wheat wants moisture to help it to fill out, other crops are pining for more sunshine. When the weather has been a success, then the farmer looks out for another grievance.

Crops having been generally good in Ontario this season, a farmer at Alvinston has found a good subject for professional growling against money in the banks. The *Globe* has allowed him a large space to vent his complaints. He starts off with this peremptory demand,—“How has it come to pass that our banks regard only the needs of trade and commerce?” The best answer to this would be,—Because the banks mind their own business; the only business they were organized and chartered to conduct, which is, affording financial facilities for the operations of trade and commerce. Then another enquiry is fired off thus,—“Who can tell why our banks take no knowledge of the farmer or mechanic?” We gather from this second question that farmers and mechanics have some claim on the attention of bankers apart from “the needs of trade and commerce,” which it is said they alone attend to. A third question follows,—“Is there any good reason why a bank manager, in the matter of accommodation, should discriminate in favor of the man in business, even where more or less “doubtful,” “as against the farmer known to be “good”?” This latter query helps us to understand the writer's notions. He regards a farmer as a man not in business, and as having no trade affairs, or those of a commercial nature. But why a man out of business, having nothing to do with trade and commerce should be anxious for “accommodation” from banks we confess is a mystery. He pictures the bank vaults overflowing with money while the poor farmer has to go “from door to door when in need of a little money.” He then tells us how different it is in Scotland where farmers get accommodation from banks with ease “without going on bended knees to a money-lender.” Our farmer friend needs a little instruction, which we give for his benefit and all those who are crying out for “agricultural banks.”

It is quite a mistake for a farmer to rule himself out of the classes devoted to “trade and commerce,” and to fancy he is not “in business.” An agriculturist is up to the neck in trade, he is a manufacturer, a producer, an exchanger of goods; just as much so as an implement maker, store-keeper, or any other manufacturer or merchant. When he “ploughs the fields and scatters the good seed on the land” he is converting raw materials into a more finished product; so are all his dairy operations. Selling grain and produce is clearly trading, and the business set in motion is certainly commerce. This being so manifest, it is in order to enquire, what are the natural business relations between a farmer and a banker? We may ask also what bankers do to justify the charge against them, that they ignore farmers, and prefer rather to deal with a business man in doubtful credit than with a farmer “who is known to be good.”

that is in good circumstances. We suspect our bankers on reading this will exclaim at once that they have a very large number of farmers' names in their ledgers, and are only too desirous of extending their connections among that class. To this it will be answered that the bankers of Canada do not grant loans to farmers as the agricultural banks of Germany do, and as is done by Scotch bankers. That also our bankers will promptly deny. The difference between those bankers and ours is one of methods of administration; the same class of business is done in Canada for farmers but under somewhat different regulations. Whether those regulations are fair to farmers is a matter for discussion, we never heard them objected to except by those who sought to borrow money without giving any security or collateral in any form.

The writer in the *Globe* wishes the Government to formulate some plan "to induce capitalists to form a strong financial concern capable of supplying the great need referred to, the need of a supply of money for lending to farmers without their going to some money sharper hat in hand, or to a branch of a lordly bank to be shown the door by his high mightiness in charge for rank impertinence!" The long account given of the Scotch banking system by this accuser of our banks, is utterly erroneous. The Scotch banks grant what are called "Cash Credits." The amount of the credit is fixed. The sum is not usually drawn out at once, but is available by the customer for meeting cheques. Before the "Cash Credit" is granted it has to be secured by a bond executed by the customer and one or two guarantors. Thus each loan is secured, just as though a note had been given with the name of one or two endorsers besides that of the maker. These Credits are given to those who are likely to do an active business; a mere "Credit" as a loan apart from some active transactions is not favored. The same system is quite common in English banks, with variations in detail. The system in Canada is practically the same, only instead of a bond given by the customer and his sureties, here they sign a promissory note.

The business-like needs of our farmers are being daily met by our bankers when arranged on a business basis. Loans by bankers not arising out of "trade and commerce" are irregular and imprudent. A farmer, for instance, who asks a loan to enable him to buy a piano, deserves to be shown the door by a banker. The elaborate attack on our banks which appeared in a recent *Globe* was gratuitous and unjustified; the farmer who wrote it did so without knowledge, and we trust he will value our instruction.

### BICYCLES.

The recent announcement that nearly one hundred cars have been taken off the various lines of the West Chicago Street Railway owing to the increasing use of bicycles, shows that the Toronto Street Railway is not the only one which is feeling seriously the effects of the bicycle. But while the affects on street railways may be the more obvious there are other interests affected quite as seriously though it may be indirectly.

The first industry which suggests itself as feeling the affects of bicycle-riding is the manufacture of boots and shoes. The man or woman who rides a

bicycle does very little walking. Hence boots and shoes last longer, and, besides, new foot-wear is generally avoided most studiously by experienced cyclists. It is true that manufacturers have received several requests of late for shoes specially adapted for bicycle-riding, and that in meeting this demand a good business will be done. But it is only a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul: The machinery now used in supplying ordinary boots and shoes will in part be applied to the manufacture of bicycle foot-wear—which lasts twice as long as the walking shoe, be it remembered.

If the cyclist is "easy on his shoes" much more so is he "easy on his hats." A brim of any dimensions is an impossibility on the bicycle, so the rider for the most part contents himself with a little cloth cap which he buys for 25 cents and to which there is no end in the length of wear. During the past summer the sale of straw hats was exceedingly small. Dealers attribute the decline largely to bicycle-riding, the cyclist being unable to keep these hats on his head. Milliners have no doubt felt the affects of the bicycle in their business as well as the hatters. Sensible women-cyclists wear caps. But women have the advantage over men in that they can fasten down their hats more or less securely on their heads, and do not care what pain it causes so long as the effect is becoming.

Tailors and dealers in men's furnishings are affected seriously by the bicycle. The experienced rider wears either his old clothes—which are "quite good enough for the wheel, don't you know"—or else takes to wide and loose knickerbockers and a "sweater." The knickerbockers are so roomy that when one part wears out, the rider can mend them with a piece taken from a sound part. The sweater serves him in lieu of a shirt, so fewer shirts are sold than formerly, and the laundry man in consequence has fewer to "do up." Coats and vests are also not "in it." Neck-ties with a sweater are out of the question, and the dealer in these articles finds that they linger longer on his lines. Even women-cyclists have taken to wearing sweaters, but as we are not so familiar with the mysteries of feminine toilette, it cannot be said what industries are affected by this novel departure. But that others than dress-makers are affected may be taken for granted.

The horse has had to make way for the bicycle, and all the industries with which the noble animal has for so many centuries been connected, have shrunk since the advent of the wheel. Electric railways and bicycles have greatly lessened the demand for horses, which in turn has lessened the demand for hay and oats and straw, for stables, for carriages, for coachmen and hostlers and blacksmiths, for harness and harness-makers, for carriage and horse rugs and blankets, for whips, horse-shoes and nails, and all the paraphernalia of the blacksmith's shop. Livery men, cabman, etc., all feel the bicycle's affects in their business, and wish its day had never come. These and other people, and they are many, have reason to regret the bicycle's advent as keenly as street railway companies.

How long "the bicycle craze" will last it is impossible to say, but that it will continue for any time at its present intensity is very doubtful. For one thing, the cost of repairing the many breakages to which bicycles are liable even with the most careful handling, is a

considerable annual charge apart altogether from the substantial first cost. Indeed it has often been remarked that as some men spend from \$10 to \$50 per annum on repairs it would be almost as cheap to keep a horse. As bicycles become cheaper repairs will be both more numerous and more costly as there is as much difference between high grade and low grade bicycles as between high grade and low grade watches which vary in price from \$150 down to \$15.

But in the meantime the bicycle is having its own way. It has disturbed many trades and industries and caused several disastrous business failures. It is time that there have been a few bad failures among bicycle manufacturerers—valuable object lessons to those about to embark in such enterprises—but the demand is still steady. In England the business is a most extensive one, but American competition is being felt there by the manufacturers. The *Saturday Review* recently remarked:

"According to an interesting article in the this week, the great spurt in the cycle trade has only taken place in the present year. In 1894 the cycle industry was in a depressed condition. The clever Americans took advantage of the low prices then prevalent to place forward contracts, which are still running, for the whole of the English output of weldless tubes, which is the reason so many people have found a difficulty in getting bicycles this summer when the rush came. The Americans built in 1894-5, it is estimated, over 400,000 machines, and in 1895-6 upwards of 1,000,000, English tubes being used for two-thirds of these. As most of these American contracts expire this year, the English makers will be relieved of their difficulty in supplying tubes, and home-made cycles will probably be cheaper next year. The output of the British trade at the present rate of production is said to be about 750,000 cycles per annum, roughly valued at between £11,000,000 and £13,000,000. Up to the end of 1895 the capital of cycle companies was stated to be £6,000,000. In 1896 the capital issued was £18,327,000, and many large concerns are not included in this list; so that the total capital is well over £17,000,000.

"But this cycle industry suggests a very instructive commentary on our glorious and sacrosanct policy of Free Imports. Coventry is the centre of the cycle industry, and the peculiar characteristic of Coventry, the writer in the *Times* remarks, is its "capacity to substitute for a failing industry [*sic*] a new and flourishing trade." Coventry in its day has been a centre for the manufacture of woollen goods, of watches, of ribbons, and sewing machines. One by one these trades were taken from it by the foreigner. French silk and Swiss watches, within the memory of the middle-aged, nearly reduced Coventry to ruin, and it passed through that bitter period of semi-starvation which the Cobdenites speak of as 'the transference of capital' with as much awe as the Pythagoreans spoke of the transmigration of souls. At last the ingenious and industrious inhabitants of Coventry hit upon the bicycle trade; and now it seems that this, too, is about to be taken from them by the Americans. First-grade American bicycles are now being sold in London for £15, whereas £20 is the lowest price for a first grade English machine. A heavy duty has to be paid on English cycles entering foreign countries, and were it not for the selfishness

of the 'consumer,' a heavy duty would be put on American machines."

In Coventry it is said that sleeping-room can hardly be found for the many thousands engaged in the manufacture of bicycles. It is earnestly to be hoped that when the inevitable decline begins that it will be gradual enough to prevent any great disturbance of business, and that personal inconveniences or distress may be avoided. Canadian bicycle manufacturers should proceed with caution.

#### THE DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY IN CANADA AND THE STATES.

One of the most difficult of currency problems has been, and is, how to create a system by which automatically whatever money is in circulation shall be equally distributed where it is needed. In this respect the currency system of the United States is exceptionally defective. A special enquiry was made some time ago by the U. S. Comptroller in order to acquire the facts regarding the distribution of banking capital in that country. The report based thereon contains striking evidence of the monetary resources of the States being very unevenly spread. The average amount of the banking resources of America per head is \$95.83, the population being 69,954,000, and the aggregate capital and deposits of the banks of all classes being \$6,703,544,084. In Canada, with a population of about five millions, the banking capital, deposits in all kinds of banks and financial institutions, being about 350 millions, gives an average of \$70 per head of banking resources, to which we must add, \$6 per head for circulation. Although Canada's aggregate is lower than that of the States, the amount of money distributed over the Dominion is practically the whole sum available, for under our system of branch banks the remotest towns have at their service the same funds as the largest cities. In the States this is so far from being the case that an enormous amount of business of a banking nature is done there by cross-roads stores where the local farmer swaps his produce for store goods and gets advances on his grain for which some 25 per cent is charged to cover insurance, &c. Under such a system the farmer is between the upper and nether millstone, where he is ground for the benefit of the local Shylock, whose charges often reach up to 30 and 40 per cent. From such ruinous imposts our farmers are free, owing to the more equable distribution of banking resources all over the country in Canada. The remarkable inequalities existing in the States in this respect are shown in the following table:—

Banking power per head		Banking power per head	
State.	\$	State.	\$
Rhode Island .....	377.55	S. Dakota .....	21.83
Massachusetts .....	328.02	Georgia .....	18.58
New York .....	298.74	S. Carolina .....	13.89
Connecticut .....	270.35	Mississippi .....	10.21
Pennsylvania .....	112.81	N. Carolina .....	9.56
Illinois .....	77.98	Alabama .....	7.40
Minnesota .....	65.38	Arkansas .....	6.90

What is notable in the above table is the extent of the differences between the five Eastern States which average \$280 of banking power per head, and the three Western States which only average \$33.04 per head. The six Southern States only average \$13.50 per head.

The effect of this is to make interest rates higher where there is deficient distribution of banking resources, with the natural result of giving the bankers in such States better dividends. But the mischief is, that such dearth of resources depresses enterprise and drains away profits from Western States, where banking facilities are deficient to supply the local need for Capital—to the great centres of finance in the East. Owing chiefly to this congestion of money in New York, Boston, and other exporting cities, and the entire absence of such arrangements for the distribution of capital as exist in Canada, the Western producers have the market value of their crops seriously reduced by the cost of placing them *en route* for transportation to the seaboard.

Thus the defective banking and currency system of the United States subjects the Western producers to a heavy impost on their goods, which is oppressive. The outcry of the Western and Southern farmers, cotton growers, and other traders against the capitalists of the East, which is at the root of the free coinage of silver agitation, is a clear case of barking up the wrong tree. It is not the Eastern capitalists who are responsible for the dearth of banking facilities in the West, and for the congestion of currency near the ports, as the requisite financial machinery does not exist for such a continuous, or temporary, supply of money throughout the great food producing districts as are needed for handling the crops. The State banks in the two Dakotas have only \$805,000 of banking capital; those of Ohio have only \$1,368,000; Texas, \$548,000; South Carolina, \$425,750; Alabama, \$124,000. Hence we find the net earnings of the banks in the States where banking power is lacking are double what they are in the great financial centres, the highest earnings being in the Southern States where those of Georgia made 5.03 per cent; Florida 4.77, and Texas 4.26; while in the same period—1895—the rate of the Boston banks was about one-third of these figures.

The currency system of the States is analogous to that which would exist in regard to the food supply were every district restricted to the use of only such products as were raised in the immediate vicinity, without facilities for sharing in the general crops of the whole country. The result would be that some districts would be famishing while others had a superabundance. The badly arranged currency system of the United States produces similar inequalities in the distribution of money, and until that system is so reformed as to give America a currency system as elastic as that of Canada, there will exist there that deficiency in the distribution of money, which is so serious an element of disturbance in the finances of the United States.

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#### THE G.T.R. REPORT.

Although it is yet too soon to expect any marked change in the affairs of this, our great pioneer railway in Canada, arising from the radical changes made in the management scarcely a year ago, nevertheless there is much curiosity to see if any signs of improvement are apparent. Unfortunately for the new management the times have not been such as to warrant any increase in traffic, passenger or freight. The shareholders and the public at large will therefore not be

surprised at the statement placed before the meeting of the Board in London, England, on the 6th instant.

The report shows the gross receipts for the year as £1,707,539, and the working expenses £1,218,244. Added to this exhibit of receipts, the amount received from the International Bridge Co., and to the expenses, the interest on the securities of controlled lines and other interest obligations, leave the net revenue receipts £579,471, and the net revenue charges £574,812. The Chicago and Grand Trunk Line shows a net revenue deficiency of £54,666, and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, a deficiency of £32,054, leaving the System a net revenue deficiency of £82,062. The decrease in the number of passengers is 59,497, and in passenger receipts £1,537. The report also shows a decrease of £575 in the mail receipts, but an increase of £5,355 in the receipts from parcel expressage. The increase of freight and live stock traffic is 154,075 tons as compared with the first half-year of 1895.—The working expenses amounted to 71 2-5 per cent of the gross receipts, as compared with 70 4-5 in 1895. The cost of repairs increased £7,189, which increase, it is explained, was due to the enforced economies of the previous year. The half-year's net charges to the capital account was £32,316, the chief item of which was £12,199 for the Union station.

The charges upon the Capital Account, according to the report, have been kept within the narrowest limits possible, the expenditures having been mainly on account of works in course of completion. The directors, however, have thought it prudent to conclude with and co-operate with the city authorities in an arrangement for the erection of a new grain elevator at Portland, Me., which is urgently needed in view of the increased capacity of the steamers which are now crossing the Atlantic. The amount required is \$200,000 which will be subscribed by the banks and the city of Portland under guarantee of the company of the payment of interest at four per cent.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the president, revisited Canada and the United States last spring and personally conferred with the General Manager, Mr. Hays, and the other executive officers of the company upon important matters. In view of the continued business depression in Canada and the United States which has been intensified by the election campaigns in both countries, a return to the normal operations of railways could hardly be expected, but the board was confident that with the removal of these disturbing influences the Grand Trunk is in as good a position to avail itself of any improvement as any of the Trunk lines. General Manager Hays, the report adds, has applied himself to his work with zeal and energy, and the directors confidently anticipate that a gradual improvement of the affairs of the company will result from the various measures which he has introduced into the System.

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#### THE MCPHERSON SHOE FAILURE

If further proof were needed to convince the trade that the proper centre for the manufacture of boots and shoes is not to be sought for in or near the larger cities of Ontario, it is to be found in the lamentable collapse of the old-time Hamilton firm of John McPherson & Co. The departure of J. D. King & Co., for Lévis, Que., and the removal of Harvey, Van Norman & Co., to the Ancient Capital, both not long since,

were sufficient to convince most men that the causes which from time to time have led to disasters or nearly so, among western shoe houses are still strongly existent,—that the cheap labour of the large cities of the Province of Quebec give the manufacturers of shoes an undoubted advantage over their more advanced western brother artisans. The endeavour to get nearer to the distributor and the consumer has not been as fortunate in results as the resolve to keep near to the cheap workman, especially in these latter days of cheap carriage for long haulage. Montreal, which strikes the golden mean between the two extremes, best fulfills both requirements.

The meeting of the creditors of the concern referred to, J. McPherson & Co., held in Toronto on the 30th ult. naturally drew a large attendance. The following statement (not over lucid) was submitted by the solicitor of the insolvents :

The statement of liabilities and assets is as follows:—

LIABILITIES.	
To shoe and leather firms.....	\$ 64,430
To Bank of Montreal, unsecured.....	70,800
“ “ “ covered by goods.....	50,000
To privileged claims.....	2,770
	<hr/>
	\$188,000
To Bank of Montreal, indirect, (customers' paper under discounts, &c.).....	76,300
	<hr/>
	\$264,300
ASSETS.	
Stock manufactured.....	\$ 4,647
Stock in process and leather.....	28,191
Stock held by bank.....	46,544
Cash.....	56
Book accounts.....	2,697
Machinery.....	30,290
Factory, real estate.....	\$20,900
Less Mortgage.....	14,445
	<hr/>
J. A. McPherson's residence.....	\$ 7,000
Less Mortgage.....	5,000
	<hr/>
Real Estate in Chatham.....	2,500
	<hr/>
Total assets.....	\$123,380

The assets of the estate will doubtless prove less valuable than the above table shows. The machinery valuation will probably have to be considerably reduced, while the real estate margins will doubtless prove much smaller than at present estimated, so that the deficit is considerable.

It was pointed out that the bank's claim of \$120,888 would be reduced by the amount which the goods held by it (\$46,548) would realize. This would bring down the total liabilities to about \$160,000. In the assets it was explained that the item of \$28,190 was composed of :

Leather.....	\$12,925
“ Cut.....	11,521
Sole leather cut.....	3,221
Nails, &c.....	523

The cut leather would be subject to depreciation. In respect of real estate and machinery, it was the opinion that if disposed by assignee, it would not realize much more than the mortgage covering both—about \$14,500—that there would be no margin in Mr. McPherson's residence, leaving for the unsecured creditors stock in hand and in process of manufacture of about \$32,840, together with book-debts of about \$2,700. The insolvent's offer of 10c in the dollar, and its acceptance without examination were favored by C. S. Hyman, P. Jacobi, Beardmore & Co. and others. The bulk of the creditors refused without an investigation, in which the bank concurred. After a recommendation of Mr. Chapman, Chas. King (King Bros.) favored by the bank, W. A. Marsh of Quebec and J. F. Weston for the bank were appointed to examine and report. The offer was

coupled with a condition to discharge Mr. McPherson. A later offer of 12½c has been made.

The meeting on Monday elicited considerable feeling, resulting in the appointment of Messrs. Chapman, King & Clarke (A. R. Clarke & Co.) to investigate thoroughly and report at a meeting to be summoned when the report is complete. The troubles of the firm are attributed (apart from the general causes aforesaid) to the withdrawal of their shares of the estate by the other members of the family, another brother, and a sister who married in Rochester. The old house had made money, but all did not turn out for the best with the three heirs of the practical and economical Highland Scot who started the business and conducted it had successfully for so many, many years. The highly honourable chief executor had his own time of it—finding the inherited energy and shrewdness of the father directed into channels somewhat awry in the persons of one or two of the children—whose education, it may be remarked, was not by any means neglected.

The following statement has been sent us by a Toronto correspondent :—

LIABILITIES, (DIRECT).			
Trade Creditors, per list.....	\$64,426	80	
Bank of Montreal,			
Overdue Advances \$24,965 28			
Unaccepted Bills. 5,770 98			
Overdraft..... 39,292 19			
	<hr/>		
Security Receipts.....	\$70,028	40	
	50,860	45	120,888 85
Taxes.....	\$ 1,194	78	
Preferential Wages.....	1,576	29	2,771 07
	<hr/>		<hr/>
			\$188,086 72
ASSETS.			
Stock on Hand, Manufactured	\$ 4,646	70	
Stock in Process, Leather, etc.	28,190	96	
	<hr/>		
	\$32,837	66	
Goods held by Bank.....	46,548	66	\$79,386 32
	<hr/>		
Cash on Hand.....	56	00	
Book Accounts Receivable...	2,696	80	2,747 80
	<hr/>		<hr/>
			\$82,134 12
Machinery (5 per cent. written off yearly except 1895)...	30,290.	97	
Real Estate—			
Factory and Warehouse, assessed value....	\$20,900		
Less Mortgage.....	14,445		
	<hr/>		
	6,455		
J. A. McPherson's res. \$7,000			
Less Mortgage 5,000		2,000	
	<hr/>		
Equity in R. E. at Chatham held by bank	2,500	\$10,955.00	\$41,245.97
	<hr/>		<hr/>
			\$123,380.09
			<hr/>
			\$64,706 68
Indirect Liabilities—			
Bank of Montreal, Bills under Discount	\$76,301.00.		

The total liabilities are as follow :—C. S. Hyman & Co., London, \$5,469; Warren, Tobey & Co., Collingwood, \$5,502; E. Frank Moseley & Co., Montreal, \$4,064; Migner & Goulet, St. Rochs, Que., \$4,086; A. R. Clarke & Co., Toronto, \$3,832; Shaw, Cassils & Co., Montreal, \$1,970; Jas. Robson & Sons, Oshawa, \$2,431; King Bros., & Co., Toronto, \$2,344; Beardmore & Co., Toronto, \$2,219; J. S. Langlois & Co., Quebec, \$2,094; Newton & Bro., Richmond Hill, \$1,932; Bickell & Wickett, Toronto, \$1,450; W. A. Marsh & Co., Quebec, \$1,434; Canadian Rubber Co., Montreal, \$2,049; H. J. Fisk & Co., Montreal \$1,388; W. H. Polley, Quebec, \$1,318; P. Jacobi, Toronto, \$1,012; Harvey & Van Norman Co., Quebec, \$1,006; Duclos & Payan, St. Hyacinthe, Que., \$805; H. Griffith, Quebec, \$859; Jno. Hallam, Toronto, \$774; Bowman & Zinkan, Southampton, \$763; A. Gibb, Hamilton, \$556; Pfister &

Vogel Leather Co., Milwaukee, \$538; White Bros. & Co., Boston, \$519; A. Davis & Son, King, \$547; Jno. Ritchie, Quebec, \$560; Dominion Shoe Co., Quebec, \$487; Boissonault, Vermette & Lacharce, Quebec, \$530; L. H. Packard & Co., Montreal, \$698; Bell & Co., Tilsonburg, \$412; E. Schultze, Son & Co., Montreal, \$665; Magnetawan Tanning Co., Toronto, \$546; J. Palmer, Fredericton, \$372; D. W. Alexander, Toronto, \$395; Mitchell & Thomas, Wilmington; Del., \$307; Thos. Samuel & Son, Montreal, \$791; W. A. Spratt, Hamilton, \$274; Robin, Sadler & Howarth, Toronto, \$262; J. L. Goodhue & Co., Danville, Que., \$240; Grief, Bredt & Co., Barmen, Germany, \$206; New England Leather Co., Boston, \$245; Farnsworth, Hoyle & Co., Boston, \$214; Halburn Leather Co., Boston, \$208; McKay Metallic Fastng. Assn., Boston, \$238; Crerar, Crerar & Bankier, Hamilton, \$225; F. Schryburt & Co., St. Roch's, Que., \$193; Barrie Tanning Co., Barrie, \$193; A. Stroud & Son, Galt, \$172; Murton Coal Co., Hamilton, \$167; Hoff & Roedler, Milton, \$141; P. Dugal, St. Roch's, Que., \$245; Geo. D. Ross & Co., Montreal, \$159; Routh & Payne, Hamilton, \$117; J. G. Reiner, Wellesley, \$190; Ontario Tack Co., Hamilton, \$150; A. B. Hoffman, Lynn, Mass., \$126; Corticelli Silk Co., Toronto, \$140; J. Crotty (wages), Hamilton, \$106; E. Robinson, Hamilton, \$115; Sundry creditors for sums under \$100, \$19; Sundry contra accounts, \$416; total, \$64,426. It will be remarked doubtless that the favors have been indiscriminately divided among the trade.

#### THE MACLEAN FAILURE.

After contending against adverse circumstances extending over the past five years Mr. John MacLean, trading as John MacLean & Co., wholesale milliners, St. Helen street, has assigned on demand of J. N. Greenshields. The firm was formerly Russell, MacLean & Co., Russell retiring in 1874, and John Heath with D. J. Craig continuing with Mr. MacLean. The two former retired in 1886, and were succeeded by Alex. Stewart and J. H. Smith. The firm suspended payment in 1891. After the dissolution of the partnership in August, 1891, Mr. MacLean, having obtained a composition from the creditors of the old firm, continued the business. At that time the capital account of the firm showed a credit balance to Mr. Stewart of \$17,185, and a credit balance to Mr. J. H. Smith of \$27,739, while Mr. MacLean's account was overdrawn \$29,079. After the estate had been handed over to Mr. John MacLean at 50 cents in the dollar, the two junior partners sued in respect of the new condition, as already explained at the time in our columns. Mr. MacLean replied that it was a debt to the partnership and as such was included in the assets he had purchased and had consequently been extinguished by confusion. Mr. Smith took no further part in the litigation and the action resolved itself into a claim of \$10,261 by Mr. Stewart. The Superior Court and Court of Appeals decided in his favor, but the Supreme Court subsequently reversed the judgment of the two other courts, and the case was taken to the Privy Council. Here judgment was rendered in favor of Stewart, largely through the efforts of Mr. Donald MacMaster. This was an unfortunate ending for Mr. MacLean, and his assignment is the outcome. An interesting legal question is likely to arise in the connection. A leading wholesale man went security for costs in the appeal before one of the first courts, and the question is now just how far he is liable for the costs of the subsequent cases and appeal. A decision on this point is awaited with much interest. Mr. J. N. Greenshields, who made the demand of assignment, has been appointed provisional guardian of the estate. A full list of the creditors shows total liabilities of \$175,484.79. A. F. Gault, \$23,500, City of Montreal, \$890, Wm. McLean, \$767.37; C. G. G. Mathieson, \$2,652; E. Guillet & Co., Marieville, \$1,188.25;

Alex Stewart, judgment, \$14,500; Merchants Bank, \$65,000 mercantile paper, &c. Mr. MacLean has the sympathy of the trade and a large circle of friends in his misfortunes, and many will wish that his puck and endeavors may bring him better days than he has enjoyed for some years past, that the darkest hours which precedes the dawn may shortly pass away.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S POWER RE. FREE SILVER.

It is very generally assumed that even if Mr. Bryan were elected it would require a length of time to establish the free coinage of silver. Legislation by Congress and the Senate are said to be necessary to affect this change. This is a misapprehension. As the U. S. law stands, it is in the power of the President to establish the currency on a silver basis. All he would have to do would be to let the gold reserve run out and to pay silver when gold is asked for. So far every President has regarded it his duty to maintain the gold basis. Mr. Cleveland's bond issues illustrate the power a President has. If he had let things slide, the gold standard would have been practically set aside, and with this would have come an overwhelming panic. If Mr. Bryan were elected he could, of his own motion, bring the silver scheme into operation without any legislation, and no doubt he would, as he would regard his election a mandate from the people to abolish the gold standard.

#### THE COLLAPSED BANK AT NEW ORLEANS.

Enquiries into the affairs of the New Orleans Bank of Commerce which collapsed some weeks ago, are revealing a very rotten system to have been in operation. Large overdrafts appear in the books of which a number of the directors declare they had no knowledge. When small loans were being put through, the Board was gravely consulted and their judgment asked. This seems to have thrown them off the scent, as loans of thousands, and a hundred thousand, were passed by the President and Cashier without any reference to the other directors. The Bank of Commerce, New Orleans, had a high reputation, and its suspension came "like a bolt from the blue" in its unexpectedness. It is probable the directors will have to stand trial, as the last statement issued was utterly false. We need hardly say that the above bank was not in any way connected with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

#### A HINT TO THE HARBOR BOARD.

Now the pier opposite the city wharves is so near completion, its success as an eye sore, as a deformer of the river view, is very pronounced. Anything more absolutely ugly could not be imagined as a permanent object for the eye to rest on when looking across from the city to the south shore, or on the river from the mountain. A prodigious dirt heap of great length is now the leading attraction in the view of our harbor. We fear it is hopeless to expect the pier to be ever a thing of beauty, but its unsightliness might be lessened by its sides being covered with verdure. Anything green on the sides would do to make the pier less repulsive to the eye, and as this improvement could be effected at a very trifling cost, we trust the new Harbor Board will adopt our suggestion. If they heard some remarks such as we have listened to from visitors to the city their ears would tingle.

#### SOME FASHIONS.

Paradise plumes are an important feature in the trimming of early autumn hats. The shape, style and color seem of small consequence, the plumes being the part particularly insisted upon.—This mode, however, is a trifle oute for the sedate woman, and quite as stylish an effect can be obtained by the use of iridescent quills. These give a chic air to a

pretty hat of soft gray felt. Around the crown is a double ruffle of changeant blue, green and gray taffeta ribbon, the groups of quills being placed near the back at the left side, nestling in a big rosette of white silk mousseline.—A variety of French felt hats, having a double brim, is being made ready for the openings. The under brim, generally of a contrasting color, is sometimes bound to the upper at the edges, or is left free, the separate edges producing a very pleasing effect.—This season's millinery ribbons are decidedly narrower than those of last year, and a great number of novel designs is promised. One of the handsomest patterns has a centre in solid moire, with half inch edges in chine figured effect. Satin and taffetas are popular in plain, plaid and figured designs, and at least six rosettes are used on larger shapes.—Lace, jewels, velvet roses and tulle are seen on dressy toques, and it is said that piece velvets and moires will be in vogue before the winter sets in.—Satin braids, in imitation of straw pleating, are stylish for youthful chapeaus, and are effective in yellow and in green. Ostrich plumes in aigrette style, with foliage of Parma violets and pink roses, form a handsome trimming on a large hat of green satin braid.—Among the newest imported models one's admiration is immediately commanded by the beautiful "Marie Louise" bonnet.

#### CONCERNING OCHRE.

Good ochres are generally found near the rivers of hilly regions where iron abounds, and they seem to be a product formed by nature, says the *Plumber and Decorator*. Through what length of period it is necessary for nature to work to produce these earths has never been determined, but the fact remains that good ochres can only be expected where the proper proportions of colored silica and colored clay exist intimately mixed.

The old-fashioned Spanish brown is a true ochre, called by some "rut" or "rivulet" ochre. It is usually of a very fine red, but so hard and rough as to render it undesirable when nice work is required. It is very obdurate, and the wear of mills in grinding it would be so great that it would scarcely pay to use it, while so many varieties of reddish earths can be obtained which can be readily produced. Spanish brown, however, is really one of the most durable and unfading earths ever discovered.

It is very doubtful if the ochres having the strongest coloring power, are the most durable as an article of paint. Such ochres are usually soft, sticky and work badly. If an article of ochre which has sufficient covering power, with the largest possible amount of silica, is used, it will be found to be far more durable and better suited for priming and painting than the softer ochre.

There has been upon the market for a number of years a so-called golden ochre, which consists of about 60 per cent of good French ochre of a light shade, 30 per cent of barytes, and 10 per cent of chrome yellow. This article, which is sold at a high price, is deceptive in its shade, and would be very likely to give undesirable results when used as a paint.

In purchasing an ochre for general use it is thought desirable to purchase only that which is pure, silicious ochre, ground in pure oil. Where cheaper goods are required it would be desirable to purchase ochre mixed with silica and barytes, and ground in pure oil.

All light gravity ochres, which are sold at a low price, are more or less "doctored" in the matter of linseed oil.

#### THE SLAUGHTER TROUBLE AGAIN.

Complaints are reaching us from various quarters of the slaughtering process going on for some time past along our border towns. Notwithstanding the opinions expressed here and there that the duty on manufactured cottons is excessive, it would seem that American manufacturers in Lowell and other places in the New England States, with their vastly higher—almost prohibitive—tariff, find it an easy matter to get over the

wall which separates them from the Canadian consumer. As a revenue must be raised, and is to no little extent derived from the protective duty on all classes of textile manufactures, it is clear that there must be a considerable falling off to be provided for otherwise, owing to the slaughtering in these lines, as well as in others now going on. Cottons, we have been told, have been sold as low as one cent per yard to Canadian dealers, and every yard thus slaughtered on this side by people who pay no taxes, &c., means so much less work for the artisan in Canada. It means also less money to be spent in dry goods, groceries and the various living necessities of our artisan population; of course cotton goods cannot be manufactured at slaughter prices. As it does not require a meeting of Parliament to effect a remedy, it is to be hoped that the matter will receive due consideration in the proper quarter before the mischief has taken too deep root.

A manufacturer from Boston, one who is interested in Lowell cotton mills as well as in paper manufacture in Holyoke, and is besides the owner of some shares in our own Valleyfield Colored Cotton Co., has been visiting Montreal during the week. According to his statement to a prominent business man in the city, one with whom he has had heavy dealings extending over years, the steps taken by the New England cotton companies a few months ago in closing down their mills, was not caused so much by over-manufacture among them, as by a desire to impress a strong argument upon the minds of the operatives in the various factories that they should be working against their own interest as employees in giving any support to the Silverites and their leader Mr. Bryan. The statement made in our paragraph above does not seem to lend much credit to the Boston man's remarks.

#### FARM PROPERTY.

The value of suburban farm property must have fallen considerably of late. One of the largest farms on the Island of Montreal, nearly 200 acres—and fronting on the St. Lawrence at Bay View—that owned for upwards of a quarter of a century by Wm. Raeburn, formerly a considerable dry goods retailer in Griffintown, was disposed of by Sheriff's sale some days ago, bid in by the principal mortgagees, the Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., for \$5,000, under a claim of about \$13,000. As an evidence of the depreciation in the value of this class of property, it may be said that the loans or claims on the property aggregated upwards of \$20,000. Few will deny that the owner thus received for it from time to time all that it was worth. Mr. Raeburn is said to have lost not a little time and money in legal contestations, and he has not a few friends to sympathize with him in his fallen fortunes.

#### A NEW FABRIC.

The company recently organized in London to manufacture silk fabrics from the long silken fibre of the plant Ramie, which grows so abundantly in India, has arranged with Mr. J. H. Schultze, son of the estimable Austrian Consul in Montreal, to represent that interest in Canada. It is not improbable the article may be manufactured here eventually. Mr. Schultze, who has just returned from a several months' trip in Europe, says our electric companies might obtain some valuable lessons from the city of Buda-Pesth where wires have long since been underground—a modern city that in this and other respects would shame even the most progressive across the border.

#### THE FIRE IN JAMES CORISTINE & COMPANY'S FACTORY.

Messrs. James Coristine & Co., wholesale fur and hat merchants, suffered a heavy loss by fire on the premises in St. Paul street, last Friday night, resulting in the almost total destruction of their felt hat factory and plant. When the brigade arrived about 11.30 the fire had gained such headway that efforts were mainly directed to saving the other numerous buildings in the vicinity. This was effected about 3 a.m. when the fire was considered under control. The loss, which is about \$25,000, is covered by insurance. Arrangements are now being made to have a new and complete factory with modern plant erected and without delay. The fur manufactory being only slightly damaged, business in this department will not be interrupted. Orders entrusted to the travellers of the firm who are now on their various routes

showing a complete line of spring goods, will be filled promptly and according to samples shown. The fire will not in any degree interfere with the filling of orders, and it is needless to say that the samples are of the latest and most suitable styles for the approaching season, in keeping with the high reputation always maintained by this firm.

Correspondence.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,  
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

A word from this as to the condition of the fall trade may not be unwelcome to your readers. Although the Labrador fishery has not equalled the brilliant success of last year, and, in individual cases, has been a blank, we have been in receipt of large quantities of dry cod fish at this port the last few weeks. Receipts range from 10,000 to 20,000 quintals per diem. Most of this fish arrives at St. John's in coastwise craft, and of course on board these craft a large quantity of 'the staple' can be stowed away in a very small space. From 500 to a thousand quintals is quite a usual quantity to be carried in bulk by one of these small, unassuming craft, and if any stranger were to be informed that her cargo was worth \$4,000 or \$5,000, it would make him stare. I have seen one of our mercantile firms transfer the lading of forty or fifty of these craft from their holds to the fish store on a fine day in the fall, and pay out \$200,000 in cash the next day for the fish.

One thing is greatly in the fishermen's favor this year—the low price of breadstuffs, provisions, and all necessary supplies. At the lowest a barrel of the best Minnesota flour could be sold with a profit at \$4 this month in St. John's, duty paid, while a barrel of mess pork could be had for about \$8. On the other hand the owner of a quintal of large merchantable codfish could obtain for it the sum of \$4.50. Now I have often seen the same quality of codfish sold here for \$3 in old times, and I can produce many hundreds of fishermen, who sold it, to testify that, at the same time, they had to pay from \$6 to \$8 for their barrel of flour, and from \$12 to \$15 for the barrel of mess pork. If we take the lowest of these figures, respectively, we shall find that the fisherman's "bill of exchange" then and now stands as follows:

THEN.

1 barrel good FLOUR.....	\$ 6
1 " mess PORK.....	12
6 quintals (112 lbs. each) CODFISH @ \$3. per gal.	\$18.00
	\$18.00

NOW.

1 barrel good FLOUR.....	\$ 4
1 " mess PORK.....	8
3 quintals (112 lbs. each) CODFISH @ \$4 per gal.	\$12.00

showing a marvellous alteration in the relations of these articles to one another. This comparison may seem exaggerated, but there is room for a good margin of exaggeration and a good deal of fact afterwards. The "fall in prices" of all things except Newfoundland codfish is however too well known to all ordinary readers of your own and other first-class mercantile papers to need accentuation from me.\*

Now here is a country that can unfailingly produce a cash trade annually of \$20,000,000,—that is, combining the annual values of (1) its exports (2) its imports, and (3) its products used for home consumption. Nothing can materially affect the value of this trade except within a very narrow range of difference, for, whoever handles the trade and however they may mismanage the handling of it, the next year's annual crop is there, unaffected (humanly speaking) by any precedent condition.

This year we have had a renewed instance of its unfailingness. Although, as I have said, there are individual blanks, yet such are the multitudinous sources of supply, and so many are the tributary rills that help to swell the general volume of supply, that the gross or aggregate quantity "gets there all the same." There it is! In spite of forebodings and prognostications to the contrary—in open defiance of the thing that ought to be—there, boldly, baldly and bewilderingly stands the thing that is!

Yours truly,

JAMES MURRAY.

St. John's, 29 Sept., 1896.

A BAD CROSSING.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE:

DEAR SIR,—There was a time, not many years ago, ere St. Catherine street had become a crowded business thoroughfare, when our population was about 125,000, and St. James street from the St. Lawrence Hall—then in all its glory,—to Victoria

square constituted the sole evening promenade of our citizens. In those days a crossing such as that now existing between the stately new Canada Life Building and the classic facade of the Merchants' Bank, just at the slope towards Bleury street, would not be tolerated a single week. Somebody would soon have discovered how facile was the descent to Avernus—there is too much profanity there now,—to say nothing of the mud—and fallen and sued the city for damages, and recovered for repairs to his wounded body and spirit far more than the cost of repairs to the street-crossing. Now Mr. Editor, it is barely possible our citizens have reached the limit of taxable patience—or that the job is too small to engage the attention of aldermen—so I beg to suggest that some one of the swarthy and sturdy beggars who have infested the city of late be stationed like a sweep at one of the corners, tin-can or hat in hand to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of laying a new pavement there. It might be necessary—after the manner of a worthy ex-alderman who patiently waits o' nights at a certain uptown ticket-office to secure and recover a loan of some thousands made to an enterprising business man lately, for some one to visit the hat or the can occasionally. I'm ready to contribute 50 cents towards the good work.—Yours truly,

PEDESTRIAN.

Montreal, 8th Oct., 1896.

—JOHN G. HAMILTON, groceries and meats, St. Stephen, N. B., is offering to compromise at 25c in the dollar.

—A CORRESPONDENT commenting on the troubles of G. S. Tickell & Sons, Belleville, referred to elsewhere, adduces it as another example of the evils that result from too much attention to politics on the part of business men.

—BLACK spots here and there in Ontario indicate the necessity for more care in examining the accounts of township treasurers. Wentworth and Wellington have each furnished an example, and now comes Leeds. A warrant has been issued in Brockville for the arrest of J. E. Brown, late treasurer of the townships of Bastard and Burgess, on three charges of embezzlement of money, while acting in that capacity. Brown has fled. Messrs. Bresse and Skovil, his bondsmen, asked for the warrant. The townships intend taking legal steps against them to make the defaulting treasurer's shortage good.

—JUDGE TASCHEREAU rendered judgment a few days ago on a point of law. Action was taken by Lesperance & Co., who claimed from the defendant, Courchene, the amount of a promissory note given them. Courchene having failed, was trying to effect a settlement with his creditors, who were willing to accept so much in the dollar, provided Lesperance & Co., the largest creditors, headed the list. Lesperance & Co. consented upon the promise of Courchene to give them an additional note for fifteen cents more in the dollar over and above the general settlement. The note was given and the present action was subsequently taken to recover the amount thereof. In rendering judgment the Court remarked that the jurisprudence was not unanimous as to whether such a claim is legal. However, the majority of decisions, including those of the Court of Appeal and of the Court of Review, go to show that such a transaction is illicit and contrary to public order, and that jurisprudence being moreover supported by the present majority of the Court of Queen's Bench and of the Superior Court, the action should be dismissed.

—A FAILURE of some magnitude is that of Grothe Freres, of Montreal, builders and contractors. The demand was made on them by Mr. Jos. Paquette, who was later appointed provisional guardian. The firm has been in business a long time and have handled some good contracts. Of late years they have had some unprofitable work. This included the restoration, or practically the re-building of an East-side restaurant on an almost Oriental scale of magnificence. The work in this connection cost some \$11,000 only a very small portion of which has been paid. It is said there was a lack of system in their method of running the office and finances, and during the past few months, a number of suits have been issued against them. A consent to assign has been filed. Mr. H. Bollard of the Occidental Restaurant, upon whom a demand of assignment has been made by Grothe Freres, contractors, arising out of their failure, has filed a contestation of the demand. He claims to be in a position to meet all legitimate liabilities.

\*In his book "Made in Germany," Mr. Williams mentions that in the last thirty years cotton piece goods have fallen in price from 6d to 2d per yard, printed linens from 9d to 5d per yard, galvanized iron from £25 per ton to £11 10s and steel manufactures from £35 10s to £26 10s.



—E. A. Small, drugs, Erin, Ont., has assigned to D. McKechnie. Business only a small one, and has only been running it for a little over a year. Came from Arthur, and bought out C. A. Kyle. Had little or no capital invested, and there was no scope for a success here—Louis Fraid, clothing, Gananoque, Ont., who was burned out a few days ago, lost pretty heavily, having only an insurance of \$2,000, and states his liabilities are \$4,500. Is offering creditors a cash composition at 25 cents in the dollar which is likely to be accepted.

—SAMUEL DEXY, grocer, Montreal, reported before, liabilities are now given at \$4,802, principal creditors Hudon & Co., \$886; A. Lalonde, \$507; Hudon & Orsali, \$265; Leduc & Daoust, \$205; Hislop, Hunter & Co., \$250; P. Grace & Co., \$237; U. Vanier, \$200; Mrs. Costello, \$360. Meeting of creditors 13th inst.—R. H. C. Larose, grocer, Montreal, has assigned to the court on demand of F. X. Dupuis, liabilities \$3,573; principal creditors, F. X. Dupuis, \$333. Caverhill, Hughes & Co., \$470; G. McGarry, \$308; Merchants Bank, \$350—O. Chicoine, shoes, Montreal, assigned about a month ago, and subsequently offered 25 cents in the dollar. Has now effected a compromise at that figure, spread over 2, 4 and 6 months, secured by C. Lafleur. Liabilities about \$4,500—A. Deschamps, hardware, already noted, has now compromised at 40 cents in the dollar, at 4, 8 and 12 months—N. Laporte & Pils, mnfrs. ranges, who assigned in August last, have now compromised at 50 cents in the dollar cash.

—SHERWOOD BROS., grocers, Ottawa, Ont., have assigned to W. A. Cole. Began business about a year ago, in a small way—H. W. Wilson & Co., dry goods, Ottawa, Ont., Herbert W. Wilson only partner, assigned to Peter Larmonth. Business originally started many years ago, succeeding H. Stalker & Co. At that time had a partner, but in 1882 dissolved, and since has been alone. He failed in Feb. 1894, with liabilities of \$21,000, compromising at 51 cents in the dollar—J. D. Ivey & Co., wholesale, milliners, Toronto, have suspended payment, and called a meeting of creditor. Firm lost something like \$10,000, through failure of McKenzie & Co., and made heavy losses in other quarters. Some paper has gone to protest, but they will make a proposition as soon as statement is prepared. Firm is an old established one, J. D. Ivey, only partner, having come from London in 1887; had previously been in same line of business there—Angus Cameron, machinist, Galt, Ont., has assigned to W. S. Turnbull; only in business a few months: previous to that worked as a machinist—Mader & Co., dry goods, Strathroy, Ont., have assigned to John Ferguson, of Toronto. This is J. R. Mader doing business under the above style, and working under cover, he having formerly been in Newmarket, where he failed on two different occasions. Moved there in 1895, and assigned again in Jan. 1896—C. S. Graves, dry goods, Wallaceburg, Ont., has assigned to W. A. Dowler. He held a meeting of creditors some weeks ago, where his brother offered for him 70 cents in the dollar, he being an absentee. Liabilities were put at \$10,000 and assets nominally the same.

#### BUSINESS CHANGES.

ONTARIO—Bogart Bros., grocers, Deseronto, dissolved, A. G. Bogart continuing; Wm. Aspinall, confectioner, Ottawa, dead; Est. J. D. Hunton & Co., hardware, Ottawa, stock sold; S. F. Munro, publisher, Tilbury Centre, quit business; E. J. LeDain, clothier, Arnprior, advertises stock for sale; Swinn Bros. grocers, Aylmer, offering business for sale, C. D. Williams, drugs, Goderich, sold out to F. Dunham; Miss L. Venton, confectioner, Ingersoll, given up business; A. E. Wynne, fruit, &c., Ingersoll, out of business; Wm. Howie, lumber, London, stock advertised for sale on 8th inst; G. G. Steele, grocer, St. Thomas, selling out his business here; Wm. Simpson, grocer, Brockville, stock sold; Wm. Milne, saw mill, Ethel, sold out to S. S. Cole; Wm. Gray, baker, Orillia, succeeded by J. A. Baird; W. H. McBride, pop mnfr. Wingham, moved to Gorrie; W. O. Weese, flour mill, Zephyr, moving to Whitevale; J. W. Gibb, livery, Amherstburg, succeeded by W. J. H. McBride; Geo. Morrish, hotel, Aylmer, sold out to Donley & Martin; J. L. Scott, coal, ice, &c., Chatham, sold out to A. Glenn; Henry Jones, blacksmith, Exeter, sold out to Wm. Kuntz; Peter Reath, hotel, St. Thomas, sold out to G. W. Wilcox; Robt. Willis, hotel, Sarnia, succeeded by Wm. Ayres; Jas. Stoddart, printer, Prescott, succeeded by Geo. Mason, Jr.

QUEBEC—Bourdon & Tessier, coal, Montreal, dissolved; E. Doray, saloon, Montreal, sold out; J. Shaw & Co., commission grain, Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised; Miss L. Matthey, milli-

ner, Montreal, stock sold; T. Patenaude, coal and wood, Montreal, assets advertised for sale on 9th October; C. Rickner & Co., fruits, Montreal, assets advertised for sale 8th inst; Mrs. F. Deardon, milliner, Richmond, assets sold; E. R. Webster, general store, Ayers Flats, succeeded by A. E. Fish; A. Ledoux & Co., carriages, Montreal, new co-partnership; Waterloo Wood Mufg. Co., mnfrs. churns, &c., Waterloo, dissolved, Louis Bouchard continuing, style unchanged; C. S. White, general store, Lennoxville, sold out drygoods department; Auger Telephone, mnfr. shoes, Montreal, sold out Lachine business carried on under style J. B. Richer & Co.; Johnson & Simpson, wholesale seeds, &c., Montreal, commencing business; Louis Lavergne dit Renaud & Co., traders, Montreal; new co-partnership; Nap. Leclerc & Co., shoes, Baie St. Paul, removed to Coat-Cooke; Allum & Hartland, agents, Montreal, H. F. Hartland sole owner; Oscar Lessier, grocer, Montreal, commenced business; Legault & Balthazar, builders, St. Henri, new co-partnership; W. J. Woodburn, general store, Richmond, removing to Windsor Mills.

MANITOBA AND N.W.T.—G. E. Curtis, physician and drugs, Austin, commencing business; Shaw Bros., flour and saw mills, Lake Dauphin, sold out flour milling business; A. W. Bleasdel & Co., drugs, &c., Macleod, removing to Fort Steele, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Hartman & Campbell, drygoods, &c., Rossland, dissolved; T. R. Hardiman, pictures, &c., Vancouver, giving up business; Rasmussen Bros., furniture, Vancouver, business now closed out; W. J. Stoddart, jeweler, Vancouver, given up business; M. McCarty, hotel, Kamloops, sold out.

NOVA SCOTIA—H. L. Wallace, grocer, Halifax, opened out in business; Seeley Bros., general store, Glenwood, succeeded by O. L. Seeley; Grant & Co., feed, &c., Halifax, succeeded by J. D. Smallwood; Nova Scotia Instalment Co., clothing, &c., Springhill, dissolved.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—A. J. Bernard, tins, &c., Tignish, succeeded by P. J. Bernard.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Isaac W. Marsten, general store, Meductic, sold out to his brother, A. J. Marsten; Saunders & Brown, general store, Petitcodiac, about to give up business.

#### LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1896.

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, and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale for sums of \$550 and upwards:

#### WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

	Oct. 1.
Buckingham—Frontenac L. & I. Socy. vs S. Bradley ...	\$1604
Eustache N—J. B. Laliberte vs L. N. Brissette .....	350
Farnham Tp—J. O'Halloran vs L. Buck et al .....	1890
Montreal—L. Gouin vs Dme. P. Perrault .....	700
St. Bruno—Seminaires de St. Therese vs Dme. A. L. Hurtubise, \$1,000.	
Stanbridge—P. Kearney vs L. J. Lafleur .....	327
.....—Eastern Twps. Bank vs—Lefebvre .....	470
	Oct. 2.
Louiseville—Corpn. Louiseville vs A. Desrosiers .....	420
Montreal—M. Wurtele et al vs St. Jean Bte. Assoc'n, \$3,630; Dme. A. Saucer et vir vs B. Gauthier et ux, \$1,286; Bank of B.N.A. vs E. L. Rosenthal, \$432.	
	Oct. 5.
Cowansville—E. S. Miltmore vs De Angelina Eldridge et al, \$1,008; G. B. Baker vs De Angelina Eldridge et al, \$650.	
Henryville—Anna M. Murray vs Margt. L., Esperance ..	488
Matane—La Soc. de Prets & Placements de Quebec vs L. & Anice Bouchard, \$414.	
Montreal—L. N. Demers vs E. Globensky, (dmgs), \$1,000; J. A. Perrault vs J. Gravel, \$2,000; W. L. Bond vs Dme. E. H. Harris et al, \$450; Miss M. A. Boudreau vs Dme. A. R. MacLaughlin et vir, \$1,075.	
Pointe Claire—W. L. Bond vs Dme. J. H. Oakes .....	450
Rigaud—Dme. A. Saucer vs Benj. Gauthier .....	1286
Shefford Tp—M. H. Temple vs A. Berry .....	1000
	Oct. 6.
Bulstrode—L. Hebert vs Jos. Verville .....	419
Montreal—Hon. J. O. Villeneuve vs G. Blondin, \$418; A. Gravel vs N. Dufour, \$1,800; Royal Electric Co. vs J. M. Fortier (disputed) \$320; H. Lyman et al vs Dme. A. N. C. Foy, \$333; L. Chouillon vs J. E. Grant, \$3,500; G. Bernard vs A. L. Hurtubise, \$2,000; Dme. A. Menard et vir vs J. Monday, \$575; W. Smith vs Royal Elec. Co. (dmgs.), \$1,700.	
Nelson—E. Morin vs Dme. Cesarine Oulmet (dmgs) .....	500

Pike River—H. Luman et al vs Dme. L. J. Hogle..... 388  
 Quebec—A. Gagnon et al vs Hansen & Schwartz..... 1,070  
 St. Leonard—A. A. Thibaudeau et al vs J. E. Bellevue..... 453

Oct. 7.

Charlottetown—L. Chouillon vs J. E. Grant..... 3,500  
 Danville—Eastern Twps. Bank vs T. J. Maccock & Co.. 600  
 Hereford—Est. E. Bean vs C. H. & Gilbert Hodge..... 708  
 Isle Verte—Credit Foncier vs Oct. Quellet..... 736  
 L'Ange Gardien—E. Archambault vs Jos. Legris (dmgs). 2,000  
 Montreal—C. Rasconi et al vs R. Brownrigg, \$8 0; R. K. Lovell vs W. H. Collins, \$1,711; Hon. J. G. Lavolette vs P. Comte, \$724; M. McDonald vs N. Davidson, \$850; H. B. Rainville et al vs Dominion Ice Co., \$499; L. Carle vs L. B. Durocher, \$6,000; O. Feber vs F. Hurtubise et al, \$900; P. A. Cutler vs J. Murphy, \$500; Credit Foncier vs J. Plouffe, \$2,024; Credit Foncier vs E. Segouin, \$8,133; La-prairie Pressed Brick & Terra Cotta Co. vs G. Tidman et al, \$588; Credit Foncier vs J. B. Verdon alias Montmarquette, \$2,182.

N. D. de Laterreur—Credit Foncier vs Jean Tremblay. 392  
 St. Bruno—G. Bernard vs A. L. Hurtubise..... 2,000  
 St. Damien—Credit Foncier vs Lambert Brault Fils..... 1,430  
 St. Joseph, Beauce—Credit Foncier vs T. Vachon..... 379  
 St. Therese de B—Hon. J. O. Villeneuve vs G. Blondin... 418  
 South Ham—F. Roy vs D. Belouin (Dmgs)..... 301

WRITS ISSUED, ONT.

Oct. 1.

Fenelon Falls—Paxton, Tate & Co. vs J. W. Howry & Sons Co., \$625.  
 Hope—G. H. G. McVity et al, exrs. vs. John White & wife, \$1,057.  
 Monaghan S.—Emily Lang vs W. H. S. Martin..... 615  
 Ottawa—Flett, Lowndes & Co. vs H. W. Willson & Co.... 303  
 Seaforth—Bank of Commerce vs W. M. Gray..... 301  
 Toronto—B. M. Britton vs R. W. Vandewater..... 1,852  
 Cincinnati, Ohio—London Furn. Mfg. Co. vs. Hy. Cohen 335

Oct. 2.

Gratton Tp—W. Moffatt vs Eva Bloskie, \$700; Wm. Hunter vs John Lee, \$2,000.  
 Kincardine Tp—J. C. Graham et al exrs vs John J. & Jane Hill, \$441.  
 Port Arthur—Dominion Brewery Co. Ltd. vs W. H. Arnold & Co., \$578.  
 Reinham—Stewart & Goodman vs Arthur & Wm. Leggatt, \$449.  
 Smith's Falls—H. H. Kirkland vs W. O. Sweeney et ux. 1,534  
 Toronto—E. Rush vs Mary A. Keiren, \$300; W. H. Harding vs Jackson L. Little, \$600; R. S. F. McMaster et al vs Jas & M. E. Ryan, \$2,100; Farmers L. & S. Co. vs R. A. Widdowson, \$402.  
 Frederickton, N.B.—American Rattan Co. vs R. Chesnut & Sons, \$504.  
 Manchester, Eng—A. O. C. O'Brien vs Driver & Son, \$387 & Dmgs, \$1,000.  
 .....—J. H. Bayne vs Michigan Central Ry. Co.... 15,000  
 .....—N. McKellar vs Michigan Central Ry. Co.... 2,000

Oct. 5.

Carrick Tp—Carrick Financial Co. vs Fred'k. & Hy. Boeltger, \$365.  
 Kenyon Tp—J. Tobin vs D. A. McLennan et al..... 325  
 Lindsay Tp—R. Ibbotson vs John Gibson..... 317  
 Ottawa—S. Shore vs Wm. Arnold, exr., \$1,000; J. Moran vs M. Beauvais, \$348.  
 Port Arthur—Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Co. vs The Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Ry. Co. et al, \$1,756.  
 Seaforth—Union L. & S. Co. vs Gray, Young & Sparling Co., Ltd., \$415.  
 Tilbury N. Tp—A. B. Cameron et al vs F. X. & L. Boucher, \$1,051.  
 Toronto—Shaw, Cassils & Co. vs T. Holland, \$1,538; Farmers L. & S. Co. vs C. P. Shaw, \$651.  
 Windsor—Mary A. Higgins vs Mary A. Campbell et al.. 1,020  
 York Tp—E. Hooper vs Elzth. A. Laker et al..... 3,002  
 Chicago, Ill—Farmers L. & S. Co. vs R. A. Widdowson. 402

Oct. 6.

Chatham—M. Wilson vs Jas. Lamont..... 2,091  
 Hallowell—Caverhill, Hughes & Co. vs E. & F. Spencer, exrs., \$1,018.  
 Milton—Bank of Hamilton vs W. B. & Hugh Cockburn, \$850.  
 Ottawa—H. Hill vs Catho. & A. B. West, E. R. C. Clarkson & J. P. Douglas, \$1,164.  
 Picton—E. A. Babcock vs W. Ryan (dmgs)..... 500  
 Toronto—F. J. Smith vs T. W. & M. E. Davis, \$704, J. H. Kerr vs Wm. Hall, \$2,500.

Oct. 7.

Colborne—Lavinia C. Eckenswiller vs Robert Coyle & M. H. Peterson, \$842.  
 Georgina Tp—M. C. Watt vs J. R. Bouchier & T. J. Woodcock, \$2,766.  
 Goderich—F. Smeeth vs St. George & Harriet Price.... 705  
 Hamilton—Rachel Gordon vs W. J. Wright..... 2,000  
 St. Catharines—Bank of Hamilton vs Bolton Cooper et al, \$420.  
 Toronto—Farmers L. & S. Co. vs Moses Moyer..... 1,808

WRITS ISSUED, MANITOBA & N. W. T.

Oct. 5.

Calgary—J. J. Robinson vs S. J. Clarke..... 1,710

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Oct. 1.

Montreal—L. Cohen agt C. E. Carboneau, \$480; Dme. Domitilde Racine agt Dme. Caroline Nichols et al, \$500.

Oct. 2.

Louiseville—E. Antil agt L. E. Caron..... 728  
 Montreal—S. Beaudin et al agt Marjolique Tardiff, \$515; C. Desmarteau esq. agt F. Vermette, \$648.

Oct. 5.

St. Barnabe—H. G. Hart agt P. I. Bellefeuille et al.... 3,062

Oct. 6.

Montreal—A. Barsalou agt Jas. Baxter..... 2,950

Martinville—H. McKenzie et al agt Chas. Smith et al... 304

Oct. 7.

Montreal—F. X. Dupuis agt M. Brassard, \$300; A. Belanger agt T. Decary, \$1,410; The Queen vs Wm. Ethier et al, \$600; Banque Nationale vs Robt. Meredith et al, \$2,630; Dme. Catho. Dow et vir agt Metropolitan Club, \$27,037; C. Cushing esq. agt Rich'd Pearce, \$1,200; Dme. Mary A. Scott et al agt Dme. Geo. H. Stevens, \$3,653; Rev. W. I. Shaw et al, esql. agt David Tees, Jr., \$472; City of Montreal agt Dme N. H. Thibault, \$337.

Barnston—L. H. Jenks agt J. H. Slater..... 828  
 Montreal—C. Lefebvre agt T. Decarie, \$675; S. S. Allen agt O. C. Webster, \$2,194.

St. Therese de B—Hon. J. O. Villeneuve agt G. Blondin.. 418

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Oct. 1.

Cornwall—MacNee & Minnes agt W. A. & D. P. McArthur, \$501.  
 Darlington—D. Fisher, exr. agt Wilson Adams et al.... 618  
 Hibbert Tp—T. Ballantine agt W. Shillinglaw..... 712  
 Toronto—J. S. Williams agt F. L. Paris..... 398  
 Winchester—Thousand Islands Carriage Co. Ltd. agt L. N. & J. Helmer, \$750.  
 Winnipeg—Scott Bros. agt J. W. Yeo..... 949

Oct. 2.

Guelph Tp—C. E. Howitt agt Alex. Fyfe et al..... 335  
 Walkerton—Merchants Bank agt J. G. Pulford..... 1,678

Oct. 5.

Kingston—American Rattan Co. agt E. B. Loucks..... 425  
 Napanee—J. C. & G. D. Warrington agt C. E. Bartlett... 2,011  
 Ottawa—Federal Life Assce. Co agt G. W. Perkins.... 330  
 Peterborough—J. Moore agt W. A. Stratton..... 339  
 Seymour—J. B. Ferris & Co. agt John Keith..... 382  
 Toronto—W. Milligan agt A. M. Bowman, \$2,436; L. A. Cody agt J. E. Farr & W. Collierby, \$2,994; Finance Co. agt W. McFarlane, \$4,965; W. J. Elliot agt W. B. Nesbitt, \$330; Trusts Corporation agt John Scully, \$485.  
 Weston—E. A. Keele et al agt Jas. Jackson..... 531  
 Woodstock—Conf. Life Assn. agt J. M. Hill..... 4,874  
 .....—J. Stark et al agt H. J. Dexter..... 2,706  
 .....—J. Stark et al agt J. B. McArthur..... 2,706

Oct. 6.

Dorset—E. Boissoau & Co. agt G. J. Tutt..... 475  
 Finch Tp—Mary Chambers agt John Moran..... 374  
 Wallaceburg—I. Gillard et al agt Sydenham Valley Lodge No. 120 I.O.O.F., \$370.

Oct. 7.

Erin—Hamilton Prov. & Loan Soc. agt J. & D. J. Murnahan, \$1,481.  
 Morrisburg—Mary J. Clark agt Bowie & Co..... 882  
 Nissouri—Louisa Church agt Wm. Huestin, Sr..... 1,091  
 Ottawa—Banque Nationale agt Jas. A. Corry... \$1,597 & \$2,608  
 Toronto—J. Ryan agt Martha C. Grant..... 503

JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C.

Oct. 1.

New Westminster—W. J. Brennan agt G. Magnone..... \$ 783

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Oct. 2.

Winnipeg—J. G. Cudham, exr. agt W. H. Fletcher..... \$ 674

JUDGMENTS RENDERED N.B.

Oct. 5.

Chatham—Jas. Allen, sr., grocer, for..... 391  
 Moncton—W. E. Bishop, tailor, for \$1,448; Paul Lea, planing mill, for \$4,000.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, NOVA SCOTIA.

Oct. 6.

Dartmouth—Andrews & Co.—judgment vs J. K. & W. R. Andrews for \$477.  
 Halifax—Gunning & Co., commission, for..... 415

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, P.E.I.

Oct. 5.

Charlottetown—J. E. Grant, lobster packer, for..... 729

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Oct. 1.	
Kingston—Ralph Spencer to Maria Spencer.....	980
Manitowaning—J. A. & Theresa Watson to Wm. Doherty	1,200
Toronto—W. F. Maclean to Sarah Maclean, \$702; G. F. Smedley to J. Lumbers, \$988.	
Walsingham S—D. Procnier to J. G. Secord.....	900
.....—John McHenry to Cosgrave Brew. Co.....	3,500
Oct. 2.	
Almonte—Thos. & H. Gray to S. Drummond.....	1,275
Iroquois—B. F. Smith to D. Johnston.....	958
Mount Forest—Smith & Collfas to J. A. Halsted.....	2,439
Wahnapiatae—H. Hamel to H. J. Kert.....	1,310
Oct. 5.	
Adelaide Tp—Geo. Baptist to Dom. Sav. & Inv. Soc....	925
Ancaster—Thos. Diddmon to A. Robison.....	1,037
Chatham—Jas. Glenn to R. Black.....	1,000
Cramahe—Jas. Pollock & wife to W. H. Austin.....	618
East Toronto—Archd. Hunter to W. T. Kiely.....	3,025
Lindsay—Saml. Cornell to R. G. Cornell.....	2,242
London—E. J. Hourd et al to F. G. Rumball.....	1,876
Niagara Falls—And. & Albt. Breakey to J. Bender, \$5,500; C. R. Mackenzie to F. W. Hill, \$800.	
Orillia—A. W. McCarthy to O'Keefe Brew. Co.....	976
Peterboro—Jas. & Geo. Graham to C. McGill.....	2,477
Pittsburg Tp—Jane Patterson to Mills & Cunningham..	826
Rat. Portage—Louis Hilliard to Can. Per. L. & S. Co....	7,079
Toronto—J. B. Hall & wife to J. Matchett, \$5,572; G. M. Petrie to R. Tuthill, \$2,769.	
Oct. 6.	
Belleville—R. C. Hulme to F. E. Alexander.....	2,315
Hamilton—Jas. Dwyer to D. Sullivan.....	648
Madoc—Chas. Grier to A. F. Wood.....	630
Niagara—Schuyler West to M. Y. Woodington.....	2,589
St. Catharines—Albert Chatfield to J. Prior.....	931
Stirling—Geo. Whitty to Canada P. L. & S. Co.....	1,800
Stratford—W. S. Dingman et al to M. McDonogh.....	2,300
Toronto—John J. Burns & wife to Cosgrave Brewery Co., Ltd., \$1,319; Mrs. Jennie E. Burns to Cosgrave Brewery Co., Ltd., \$5,025; F. P. Coates to B. F. Kendall, \$4,400.	
Warren—Chenette & Plaud to J. O. Kelly.....	1,000
Windsor—C. H. Delisle to A. Smith.....	811
Oct. 7.	
Dundas—John Bertram to M. S. Wilson.....	5,045
Medonte—Archd McAllister to A. A. Allan.....	780
Ottawa—Ottawa Gas Co. to C. Magee as trustee, \$20,000; E. X. St. Jacques to J. W. Russell, exr., \$25,304	
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, B.C.	
Oct. 1.	
New Westminster—G. E. Carbould to Bank of Montreal	\$1,671
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N.W.T.	
Oct. 1.	
Olds—John Halenback to J. Sharples.....	\$2,568
Oct. 2.	
Winnipeg—H. P. Hammerton to A. Wickson.....	550
Oct. 5.	
Calgary—S. Parrish to Molsons Bank.....	5,387

BILLS OF SALE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Oct. 1.	
Toronto—J. B. Stouffer to J. R. Byers.....	1,300
Oct. 2.	
Kenyon Tp—D. McNaughton to J. G. McNaughton.....	1,178
King—Jos. Thompson to J. H. Sproule.....	800
Sudbury—J. H. Morin to T. M. Kirkwood.....	1,113
Oct. 5.	
Hanover—Daniel J. Drumm to H. Ries.....	830
Niagara Falls—John Bender to A. Breakey et al.....	6,000
Oct. 6.	
Morrisburg—F. C. Denesha to Ella F. Denesha.....	883
Toronto—B. F. Kendall to F. P. Coates.....	4,400
Trenton—Robt. Weddell to Weddell Water Works Co....	7,000
Walford Tp—W. H. Gardiner to O. Bush.....	1,400
Oct. 7.	
.....—The Byng Inlet Lumber Co. to Potvin & Brown,	\$3,194 & \$2,378.

BILLS OF SALE, N.B.

Oct. 5.	
Moncton—Paul Lea, planing mill, for.....	4,000

PERSONAL.—COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS requiring temporary sample rooms, can be accommodated with large light rooms in central locality, telephone and all conveniences (insurance to cover samples). Moderate charges. S. R. Parsons & Co., 303 St. James street (near Victoria Square, Montreal).

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The drama "Credit Lorraine" is receiving a very creditable rendering at the hands of the stock company at Theatre Francais this week. It is one of those absorbing melodramas that hold the keen attention of the spectators from the rise of the curtain upon the first act until it falls upon the last act. The vaudeville bill is also excellent. Thomson and Bunnell are two very excellent musical comedians and extract no end of fun and melody from their musical instruments while Georgia Parker is piquant and does an odd specialty in a unique manner. The other acts are good. Next week the play will be "My Geraldine," an Irish drama from the pen of Bartley Campbell. It is a pleasing play of a romantic type and melodramatic surroundings and just enough comedy to keep an audience in good humor. This drama has not been seen in Montreal in several years, and its production at this theatre is a stroke of enterprise on the part of the management as it made a well-remembered hit on the occasion of its other presentation. The vaudeville feature will be the comedy boxing team, Jack and Rosa Burke, who give object lessons in the art of self-defense. The act is a highly entertaining one and always pleases immensely. Rosa Burke will also give an exhibition of bag punching. She is the only woman extant who has ever mastered this difficult art.

El Padre Needles,

10 cents.

'Varsity,

5 cents.

The Best

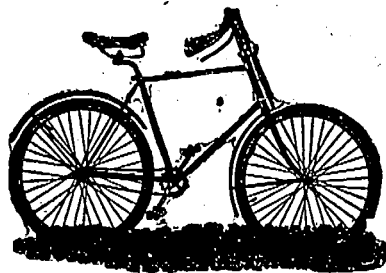
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that money, skill, and nearly half a century's experience can produce.

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OUR STOCK OF '96 WHEELS IS ALL SOLD



However we still offer machines made to order in

"Wolff American"

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"McCune" Cycles

Highest Grades and Great Values.

DORKEN BROS. & CO.,

140 McGill St., - - MONTREAL.

Commercial Cycles good Machines just coming in we offer at \$50.00.

Financial.

Thursday Ev'g., Oct. 8, 1896.

Dullness has been the principal feature of the week on 'Change, and brokers do not seem to anticipate much improvement until after the results of the United States elections are made known. Prices, however, held steady on the whole until Wednesday, when, several substantial declines were noted. These were principally in Duluth, Cable and kindred stocks, but in

no case were the fluctuations very extensive. Canadian Pacific yielded slightly on account of the strike of operators, but the news of the settlement had a good impression on the stock. Montreal Street Ry. has held firm, and shows a net advance on the week caused by a belief that a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. will be declared, together with a 1 per cent. bonus. It is estimated that the net earnings of the Company will be about 12 per cent. on the capital as compared with a little over 10 per cent. last year, the difference being

brought about by increased receipts and reduced working expenses. This is only guess work, however, as nothing definite will be known until the annual statement is issued. Bank stocks have been generally quiet but steady. Money locally shows no change, being easy on call at 4½ to 5 per cent. Brokers claim to be able to secure all they require at the first mentioned rate. Stocks in London have fluctuated somewhat sharply, Kaffirs and Americans declining early in the week during settlement, and rallying afterwards. In New York the market has for several days shown that heavy purchases at the highest level were suspended. Prices would not yield but would not go up. Exchange has again declined, and further imports of gold are spoken of. Exchange locally is quiet. Rates are as follows:—Between banks—New York funds 1-32 to 1-16 premium; sixties, 8¾ to 8½; demand, 8¾ to 9; and cables 9¼ to 9½. Counter rates are—New York funds, ¼ premium; sixties, ¾ to 8¾; demand, 9¼ to 9½, and cables, 9¾. Appended is the usual comparative table compiled by C. Meredith & Co.:

BANKS.	Shares.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average Last Year.
Montreal .....	39	225	223¾	223¼
Merchants .....	73	168½	166	168¾
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Cable .....	1750	148	141¼	102¼
Can. Pacific .....	750	57½	56¾	61½
Gas X.D. ....	980	182	177½	202
Mt. St Ry. ....	987	219½	216	206½
" X.D. ....	25	214	214	....
Toronto Ry. ....	720	70½	67½	81½
Bell Tel. ....	26	156	153½	158
R. & O. ....	50	85	85	94¼
Telegraph .....	65	162	161	166¾
Duluth frfd. ....	175	11½	11	....
Duluth com. ....	225	4¾	4½	6½
Postal Telegraph	177	79½	76	....
C.P.R. L'd G't B'd	\$500	108	108	....

**MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.**

Total for Week Ending Oct. 8, 1896.	Clearings.	Balances.
Corresponding	\$11,133,445	\$1,524,257
Week of 1895....	11,923,006	2,029,402
" " 1894. ....	11,958,157	1,551,008
" " 1893. ....	11,222,982	1,590,587

**MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.**

Thursday Ev'g, Oct. 8th, 1896.

The generally improved feeling noted last week has been fairly well maintained, although an unfavorable feature has appeared in the shape of a few serious failures. These, however, are not due to present conditions. Shipping men and exporters particularly, express themselves as fully satisfied with the volume of business, and there is very little space now available on the outgoing steamers up to the end of the season. Large consignments of apples are going forward, and the present year bids fair to be a record breaker in this respect. In groceries the feature is the slightly easier tendency of sugar and the announcement that one of

the largest salmon houses on the coast has instructed its local agent to withdraw all quotations. One lot of 4,000 cases changed hands at \$4.20 to \$4.25 f.o.b. coast, but there is no more of this brand offering, the bulk of it being shipped to England. The leather and boots and shoes trades are fairly busy, and in hides lambskins have advanced 5c, as foreshadowed in this column a week ago. Dry goods were fairly active and prices firm, cotton goods having advanced, while in other lines a fair business is doing at generally steady prices.

**ASHES**—Receipts have been extremely light, and with a fair demand for export, stock has decreased. Market is strong at \$3.50 to \$3.55 for First Pots, \$3.05 to \$3.10 for seconds, and \$4.45 for first sort pearl-ash. Received since 1st January 1,576 brls. pots, 256 brls. pearls; delivered since 1st January 1,002 brls. pots, 239 brls. pearls; in store 8th October at noon, 134 brls. pots, 70 brls. pearls.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**—A few sorting orders are coming in, but the bulk of manufacturers' interest is centred on spring samples. An improvement in general business is anticipated during the next few weeks. Retailers are doing fairly well, and the demand for rubbers is setting in. Collections are fairly satisfactory.

**CEMENT**—Business has ruled somewhat quieter the past week, but prices generally hold firm. English cement is quoted at \$1.90 to \$2, and Belgian at \$1.80 to \$1.90, while firebricks sell at \$15 to \$21 per thousand as to brand.

**DRY GOODS**—A somewhat quieter week has been experienced but still a fair sorting business is in progress. Manufacturers are fairly busy and cottons are very firm, one or two lines having, it is said, slightly advanced in price. Collections, as a rule, remain unsatisfactory. City and suburban retailers report business fully up to the average for the time of year. A New York dispatch says: "The market has presented a uniformly quiet appearance during the past week. The attendance of buyers in the primary market from day to day has been limited and store trade slow, whilst in jobbing circles a moderate attendance only has been recorded with indifferent sales. Reports from other jobbing centres tell of a quiet trade only in progress and these are confirmed by the very moderate amount of business arising from orders through the mails. The distracting influence of politics is a prominent factor everywhere, and particularly so in those Western States, where with the exception of this city, the largest distributing markets of the country are situated. There is no likelihood of the influence being removed this side of the elections, at least, and continued quietude is expected for some weeks to come yet. The woolen goods division shows more doing in fall dress goods, with men's-wear fabrics in irregularly better request and a fairly steady tone. Recent improvement in collections is reported maintained."

**GROCERIES**—The sugar market, locally, shows no change. A moderate business is being done and prices generally hold steady. The quotation for small lots of granulated is 4c, while for lots of 250 barrels and over this is shaded 1-16c. Yellows sell at 3c to 3½c, according to quality and quantity. A New York dispatch says: "The raw market was not particularly interesting, as there were no important developments early, and most of the importers were inclined to resist the efforts of refiners to purchase at the prevailing low prices. The market is unsettled

and prices should be considered as being more or less nominal. London reported all prices on cane and beet unchanged, but the market is very dull. There was a fairly active business in refined sugar. There were no new developments, but the market held steady, with prices unchanged. Foreign refined sugar is quiet, chiefly owing to lack of available supplies, as the market is well cleaned up of available stock." In dried fruit there is little new to say. Locally, stocks are very small and prices firm. It is expected that the first shipment of new crop oats will be made to-day from Bussorah, and it is thought the goods will arrive in New York about November 15th. Owing to the short crop of Sultana and Eleme raisins, the market for Valencia, in Spain, has advanced; while prunes and currants are decidedly firmer. During the week, two steamers have arrived in New York from the Mediterranean with dried fruit, and their cargoes have already nearly all changed hands. In canned goods the feature has been the sale of about 4,000 cases of salmon by a local broker. The price realized was from \$4.20 to \$4.25, F. O. B. Coast. Since the sale was made, the firm he represented have wired him to make no further sales as they are shipping the remainder of their stock to England where there is an active demand at firm prices. From this it would appear that the prospects are for higher prices in Montreal. The tea market, locally, presents no new feature. Some moderate sales of Japan and blacks have been made, the latter being principally in Foo Chows. The coffee market continues unchanged and molasses is quiet.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS**—A Yokohama, Japan letter says:—Camphor—Shortly after despatch of our last; foreign operators re entered the market, buying up to about 1,000 cases at prices advancing from \$48 to \$52 per pecul. At the close the demand seems to be satisfied, and the market has relapsed into quietness. Holders, however, remain firm at \$52 per pecul. Star Aniseed is quite nominal at \$36 per pecul, with no sales and no stock. Star Aniseed Oil—\$400 has been paid for about 10 peculs recently arrived. Market closes strong, but without stock. Cassia Oil—About 20 peculs have arrived, for which \$350 is demanded, but no buyers are to be found. Galangal—We quote \$7 per pecul, with sales of 100 peculs and about 200 peculs in stock.

**FLOUR**—A fairly satisfactory week's business has been done at the advanced prices which are still maintained all round. Orders are being freely received from most local points for both Manitoba and Ontario grades and a fair amount of export business is being put through. The meal market is very firm and prices have advanced substantially as compared with last week. In feed, bran and shorts are quiet with prices about steady.

**GRAIN**—Locally the grain market is quieter and prices in almost all grades are firm. Oats have advanced as compared with last week, and small lots have sold as high as 26c, the range being 25¼ to 26c. Peas are steady and the demand limited, at from 52 to 53c, while in England prices for Canadian peas are still quoted 4s 8¼d. Wheat in Manitoba country markets is very firm and it is said that 73½c has been paid for No. 1 hard afloat Fort William. Cable advices to the Montreal Board of Trade were as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize nothing doing; cargoes on passage, wheat nothing doing, maize rather firmer; English country markets, wheat steady. Liverpool spot wheat quiet, spot maize firm. Futures, wheat steady, 5s 10¼d Oct., 5s 10¼d Nov., 5s 11d Dec., Jan., 5s 11¼d Feb., maize quiet, 2s 10¼d Oct., 2s 11¼d Nov., 3s Dec., Jan, French country markets quiet,

**GREEN FRUIT**—A fair business has been done, but consequent on the heavy supplies of all kinds of small fruits, prices have an easier tendency. The following are the quotations:—Lemons, \$3.50, to \$4 per box; bananas, 50c to 75c per bunch; apples, 75c to \$1.50 per bbl.; coconuts, bags, \$4 to \$4.25 per hundred; California plums, \$1.25 to \$1.50; California pears, \$2.40 to \$2.00; Canadian plums, 50c to 60c per basket; Canadian pears, \$3.00 to \$5. per bbl.; grapes, blue, 1½c lb; red, 2c to 2½c lb; Niagara, 1½c to 2c lb; Delaware, 30c per 10 lb. basket; Canadian peaches, 60c to 80c per basket and sweet potatoes, \$2.50 bbl.

**HIDES**—As we foreshadowed a week ago, dealers have advanced lambskins 5c, making the price now 45c. Beef hides are unchanged but firm at 6c, 5c and 4c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. A New York despatch says:—Not the slightest change was apparent in the market for common dry hides. There continued a fairly good call for supplies, but as stocks were small offerings were decidedly limited and sellers were quite firm in their views; consequently the amount of business transacted was light. The arrival of two vessels from Bogota were reported to-day, but they brought only a small number of hides and part of these were for shipment to Europe. The market for city slaughters was without change. Demand was light, as tanners were holding back, taking only such supplies as were absolutely necessary; salters, however, continued indifferent sellers at outside prices. Calfskins had a fair call and sold at full values.

**HARDWARE AND METALS**—A fair amount of business in passing, but it is chiefly confined to small lots, and the market presents no new feature. The October discounts of the nail manufacturers have gone into effect, while prices of Canada plates are firm. The latter are very scarce, particularly Nos. 60 and 75. Collections are still reported as slow.

**HAY**—A fair amount of business is being done and prices are steady at \$9.50 to \$10 on track for No. 1 and \$8.25 for No. 2. In the country prices are: for No. 1 \$7.50 and for No. 2 \$6.50.

**HOPS**—New hops are only arriving in small quantities and the trading is light. Best grades sell at about 10c, while yearlings realize about 6c. Germans are steady.

**HONEY**—A fair business is reported, but supplies are said to be quite ample for all requirements. New honey in sections is generally quoted at 8 to 10c, while some small lots of choice have realized even higher prices. Dark stuff is not much wanted.

**LEATHER**—Little change can be noted compared with a week ago. In sympathy with the stronger hides market leather prices are very firmly held, sole particularly selling as high as 23c for No. 1. The export trade is as brisk as ever, and shipments are continually going forward. In fact one manufacturer states he has had to refuse some orders that he could not fill in a reasonable time. Late advices from New York go to show that what is there termed the Leather Trust has prices now under its control. Readers cannot complain; a year ago this was foreshadowed in these columns. That further advances must take place in shoes is evident,—to the extent probably of 25c in cheap shoes, and 50c to \$1 in more expensive grades. Shoes which U. S. wholesalers could buy at 90c a few months ago are now \$1. South American supplies of hides are controlled by the trust, and the price of these is more advanced than is shown by the manufactured article. Best quality native steer hides which sold in Chicago at the end of August at 63½c per lb. advanced to 9c by the end of September, an increase of 33½ per cent. "Commons" or S. A. stock were quoted from 9c to 14c; the latter prevailing. Trust stock has risen from 42 to 60 during last 90 days.

**MAPLE PRODUCTS**—There is still a small business reported, although remaining stocks are light. Pure syrup in bulk is offered at 5½ to 5¾c, per lb., and genuine sugar sells at 8 to 8¾c per lb.

**PAINTS AND OILS**—A fair business is being done in turpentine at the advance already noted, while linseed oil is steady and castor oil very firm. Glass has still an advancing tendency; first break being quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.25. White lead paints are firm. Collections show little or no improvement.

**PETROLEUM**—An active business is noted and prices hold firm at the following range: Canadian refined, 15½c to 16½c; American, P. W. 19c to 20c; W. W., 20½c to 21½c; American benzine, 21½c to 25c; Canadian benzine, 14c to 15c; astral, 22½c to 23½c. Refined in Petrolia is quoted at 1c in bulk, and 12½c in barrels, in car lots, f.o.b. there. Market very firm.

**PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS**—The cheese market presents few features of marked change from last week. Some good-sized sales have been made and prices are firm. It is said that the range for Quebec is from 9½c as high as 10½c, while finest West-ern, September make, sells as high as 10½c. The English cable shows a decided advance as compared with last week, it now being 47s to 48s. The butter market is less active than it has been, but still a fair amount of business is being done in late made creamery in boxes at 19c. Townships and Western dairy are selling fairly well, locally, at steady prices. The egg market is unchanged, although a good export business is transpiring. Fresh candled stock sells at about 12½c to 13c. In provisions, there has been a moderate demand for Canada short cut pork, but, outside of this, there is little or nothing doing in the market.

**WOOL**—The local market is still quiet and prices range about the same as last week. At the recent London wool sales German buyers purchased more freely, although there was little wool suitable for them. Australian scoureds were firmer. Best crossbreds were eagerly sought. The tendency was against buyers, though there was no quotable change in the prices. The series will close on October 16.

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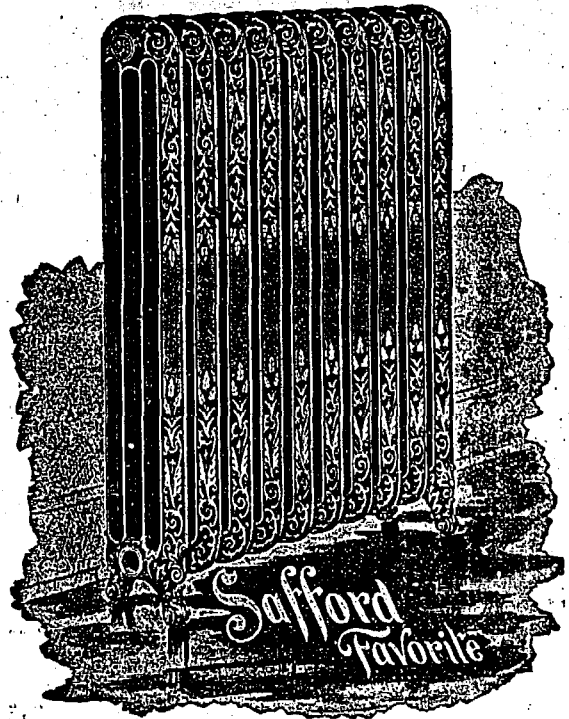
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### TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph).

TORONTO, Oct. 8, 1896.

The wholesale trade of the city shows little change this week. Merchandise is quiet as a rule, but many dealers report some improvement and view the outlook with satisfaction. A good many orders are being placed for winter drygoods. In groceries, sugars are unchanged, while new dried fruits are very scarce and firm. Canned goods and Rio coffees are lower. Wheat is firm with the movement somewhat limited. Payments are not as good as might be expected. Money unchanged, prime paper is discounted at 6 to 6½ per cent. Stirling exchange and New York drafts better. Stocks are lower. Latest sales: Bank of Commerce, 126½; Consumers' Gas, 198¼; Cable, 143¾; Postal, 78½; Western Assurance, 155; Toronto Ry, 68½; Freehold Loan, 103; Crown Point, 40.

**BUTTER, &c.**—The butter market is steady, with supplies moderate. The best qualities of tub job at 14 to 15c, pound rolls at 16 to 18c, and medium qualities at 10 to 13. Creamery at 18 to 21c, the latter for choice rolls. Eggs are firm, with sales of fresh at 14 to 15c per dozen in case lots. Cheese firm at 9c to 9¼c.

**DRESSED HOGS**—Offerings as yet are small. Packers pay \$4.75 to \$5 for choice light ones, and small lots sometimes bring \$5.25. Heavy hogs \$4.25 to \$4.50.

**FLOUR AND GRAIN**—The flour market is higher, with fair demand. Straight rollers bring \$8.50 and Ontario patents are quoted at \$3.60 to \$3.70. Manitoba patents \$4.50 to \$4.55 and strong bakers \$4 to \$4.10. Bran sold at \$7 West, and oatmeal is higher at \$2.60 for car lots. Wheat in good demand with offerings moderate, red and white sell at 69 to 70c outside. No. 1 Manitoba hard sold at 80c Toronto freight, and No. 2 hard at 77c Toronto freight. Barley quiet; No. 1 is quoted at 35c to 36c, and feed sold at 22c outside.

### 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.

Oats steady at 19c for white outside and 18 for mixed. Peas easier at 42 to 43c for north and west. Rye 34c outside and corn 27 to 28c.

**GROCERIES**—Trade fair, granulated sugars sell at 4c and yellows at 3¼ to 3½c. Teas in fair demand, and unchanged. Coffees steady; Rio 15 to 18c. Dried fruits scarce old Valencias off stalk 4 to 5c and selected 5½ to 5¾c; new currants 3¼ to 4¼c. Canned goods steady; tomatoes, 65 to 75c, corn, 55 to 65c; peas, ordinary 65 to 75c; salmon, "Horseshoe" \$1.40 to \$1.45; Cohoes \$1.20 to \$1.25.

**HARDWARE**—There is moderate trade with no changes reported in prices.

**HIDES AND SKINS**—Cured hides are firm at 7 to 7¼c. Dealers continue paying 6½ for No. 1 Green, 5½c for No. 2 and 4½c for No. 3. Sheepskins 60 to 70c. Calfskins unchanged at 6c for No. 1, and 4c for No. 2. Tallow firmer at 3¼ to 3½c per lb.

**LIVE STOCK**—The cattle market is quiet and featureless. Really choice for export would bring 4c per lb., but the best on the market bring only 3¼ to 3½c. Ordinary 3¼ to 3½. Choice bulls for export 3c to 3¼c. Butchers' cattle unchanged, the best selling at 3¼ to 3½c, medium 2½ to 2¾c and inferior 2 to 2¼c. Milch cows firm at \$20 to \$35 each the latter for choice. Calves \$3 to \$6.00 per head. Sheep sell at 8c to 3¼c for choice exporters and 2½c for butchers. Lambs at \$2.10 to \$2.50 each. Hogs steady, the best bacon lots selling at 3½c; thick fats 3¼, and light 3½c. Sows 2¼ to 3c, and stags 1¼ to 2c per lb.

**PROVISIONS**—Trade is quiet and prices generally unchanged. Mess Pork sells at \$10.50 to \$11, short cut at \$11, and

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shoulder mess \$0.50. Bacon 5½ to 6c for long clear. Breakfast bacon 10 to 10½c and backs 9 to 9½c. Smoked hams 10 to 11c. Lard 6½ to 7c. per lb. the latter for pails. Dried apples 3¼c, and evaporated 6c. Beans 60 to 70c per bushel. Potatoes are quoted at 35c per bag.

**WOOL**—Business is dull, with no changes in prices. Fleece wool 18 to 19c, and rejections 15c. Pulled supers 19 to 20½c, and extras 21 to 21½c.



## SHERIFF'S SALE.

F. F. NO. 1468.—THE CURE AND CHURCHWARDENS OF THE FABRIQUE OF THE PARISH OF NOTRE DAME DE GRACE vs BENJAMIN LEDUC, senior.

1° A lot of land situated in the parish of Notre Dame de Grace, county of Hochelaga, district of Montreal, known on the official plan and book of reference of the municipality of the parish



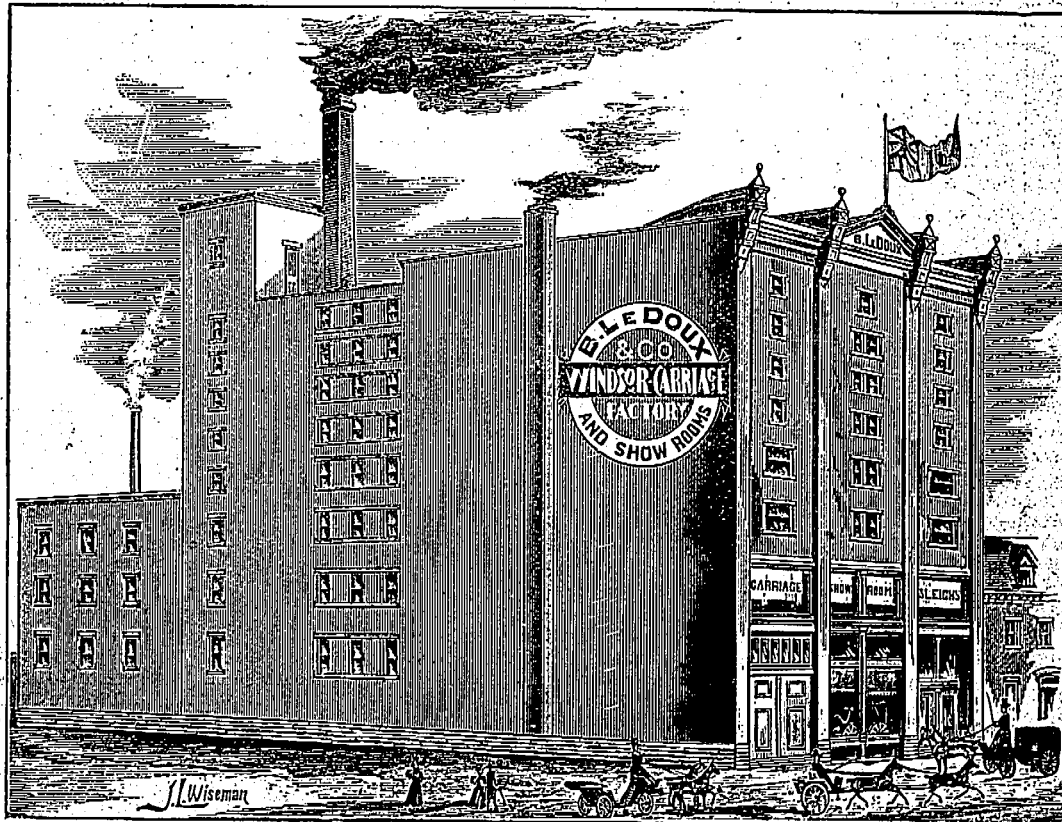
Name of Article.		Wholesale.			Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.											
<b>Boots and Shoes.</b>																						
Brogans or Cobourge	\$0 60	0 80	Mens.	Youths.	Boys.	<b>Binder Twine.</b>	\$ c.	\$ c.	Soda Ash	\$	c.	\$	c.									
Split Balmorals	0 30	1 40	0 60	0 85	0 55	Good mixed	0 00	0 05	Soda Bicarb	2	30	2	50									
Kip	1 00	1 50	1 00	1 20	0 70	Pure manilla		0 07	Sal. Soda	0	70	0	80									
Buff	1 00	2 00	1 00	1 25	0 75				Concentrated	1	50	2	00									
or Congress	1 40	2 00	1 10	1 50	0 90	<b>Brooms.</b>																
Split Boots	1 40	2 00	1 25	1 50	0 85	Rose 4 yarn, hand heavy	2	60	0 00	<b>Dyestuffs.</b>												
Kip	2 00	3 00	1 50	2 00	1 00	Thistle 4 " medium	2	40	0 00	Archil, con	0	27	0	29								
Grain	2 25	3 00	1 50	2 00	1 00	Map Leaf A 4 stgs.	2	10	0 00	Cutch	0	07	0	08								
\$2.00 to \$3.00, Felt Sox	2 25	3 00				B 4 " stained	2	15	0 00	Ex. Logwood	0	10	0	15								
Felt Boots, half fox	\$1 60	2 10	do full	\$1 75,	\$2 50	Shamrock A 4 " varn han	2	10	0 00	China	2	00	2	50								
			Womena	Misses.	Childs.	B 4 " stained	1	95	0 00	Indigo (Bengal)	1	50	1	75								
Split Butts or Bals	0 70	1 00	0 70	0 80	0 55	Daley A 3 stgs varn handle	1	95	0 00	Indigo Madras	0	70	1	00								
Kip Pebbled or Buff Bals	0 80	1 10	0 50	0 90	0 65	B 3 " stained	1	70	0 00	Gambler	0	07	0	08								
Pebbled Button, Machine Sewed	0 80	1 25	0 85	0 90	0 70	Tulip No. 1 8 stgs " "	1	55	0 00	Madder	0	10	0	15								
Glazed Buff Button	1 00	1 25	0 85	0 90	0 50	" 2 2 " "	1	80	0 00	Sumac	62	50	70	00								
Goat	1 25	2 00	1 15	1 50	0 80	Curling 4 " "	2	40	3 20	<b>Fish.</b>												
Polish Calf	1 25	2 00	1 00	1 75	0 90	<b>Drugs &amp; Chemicals</b>																
French Kid	1 85	3 50	1 00	2 50	1 40	Acid Carbolic Cryst medl.	0	80	0 35	<b>Distributors prices.</b>												
Dongola Kid	1 00	2 00	1 00	1 50	0 75	Aloes, Caps	0	13	0 15	Cape Brit. Herring	3	25	0	00								
						Alum	1	50	2 00	Labrador Herrings	0	00	0	00								
						Borax, stls	0	07	0 08	Sea Trout No. 1 split p. b.	0	00	0	00								
						Brom. Potass	0	60	0 65	" half bris.	0	00	0	00								
						Camphor, Eng. Refoz. ck	0	80	0 85	No. 1 Shore Herrings	0	00	0	00								
						Ref Rings	0	65	0 75	" Nova Scotia	13	00	13	50								
						Citric Acid	0	40	45	Mackerel No. 1, kitts.	0	00	0	00								
						Copperas, per 100 lbs	0	75	1 00	" 1/2 barrel.	0	10	0	00								
						Cream Tartar	0	28	0 30	Green Cod, No. 1	0	00	0	00								
						Epsom Salts	1	50	1 75	Green " large	0	00	0	00								
						Glycerine	0	22	0 27	Draft	0	00	0	00								
						Gum Arabic per lb.	0	22	0 50	No. 2	0	00	0	00								
						" Trag.	0	50	1 00	Large dry " per quintal.	0	00	0	00								
						Morphia	1	75	1 85	Salmon No. 1 bris Lab.	0	00	0	00								
						Opium	4	00	4 25	Salmon, (tierces)	18	00	00	00								
						Opalic Acid	0	10	0 12	" Brit. Col bris.	10	30	10	75								
						Phosphorus	0	65	0 75	Boneless Fish	0	03	0	04								
						Potash Dichromate	0	11	0 15	" Cod	0	06	0	04								
						Potash Iodide	3	90	4 00	Finnan Haddies	0	06	0	07								
						Quinine	0	85	0 45	<b>Flour.</b>												
						Strychnine	0	75	0 90	Winter Wheat	4	00	4	30								
						Tartaric Acid	0	35	0 40	Manitoba patent brands.	4	55	0	00								
						Tin Crystals	0	20	0 25	Straight roller new wheat.	3	80	3	90								
									do bags.	1	80	1	90									
									Extra	0	00	0	00									
									Superfine	0	00	0	00									
									Manitoba Strong Bakers.	4	25	0	00									
									Standard oatmeal, brl.	2	80	2	90									
									Bran	10	00	10	50									
									Shorts	11	00	12	00									
									Mouille	15	00	18	00									

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93, 95 & 97 OSBORNE STREET,

Montreal.



Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
	\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.
<b>Farm Products.</b>		<b>Groceries.</b>		<b>Spices:</b>		<b>Hardware.</b>	
Butter: Creamery.....	0 19 0 00	Barley, malting.....	0 40 0 00	Molasses (Barbados) 1mg..	0 27 0 30	Vermicelli, Canadian.....	0 05 0 06
Townships, dairy,.....	0 15 0 17	" feed of oat.....	0 31 0 00	Porto Rico.....	0 20 0 00	Macaroni, ".....	0 05 0 08
Western.....	0 60 0 00	Peas, per 60 lbs, afloat new	0 52 0 00	Trinidad.....	0 00 0 00	" Italian.....	0 10 0 13
Lower grades.....	0 00 0 00	In store.....	0 00 0 00	Cuba.....	0 00 0 00	Peel—Citron.....	0 18 0 20
Rolls.....	0 00 0 00	Rye No. 2.....	0 41 0 00			Orange.....	0 13 0 15
CHEESE:		Corn, in bond.....	0 00 0 00	<b>Raisins:</b>		Lemon.....	0 12 0 16
Finest Ontario.....	0 60 0 10 1/2	Corn, duty paid.....	0 00 0 00	Sultanas.....	0 06 0 12 1/2	<b>Chocolate Menter.</b>	
Ontario Medium.....	0 09 0 09 1/2			Loose Musc. California ..	0 05 0 07	Vanilla, yel. wrap, 24 x 1/2 lb	0 34 0 36
Quebec.....	0 50 0 10 1/2			Layers, London.....	1 50 0 00	do Chamolis do do	0 48 0 48
Quebec Medium.....	0 03 0 09			Con. Cluster.....	2 20 0 00	do Pink do do	0 50 0 56
Eggs: Montreal lmed.....	0 00 0 00	<b>Tea, (Hf.-Chest &amp; Cad.)..</b>		Extra Dessert.....	0 00 0 00	do Blue do do	0 58 0 66
Candled.....	0 13 0 14	Japan, com. to med., lb.....	0 12 0 15	Royal Buckingham Clnal.	0 00 0 00	Trip. Van. Green do do	0 50 0 56
Shipped as strictly fresh..	0 15 0 20	" good med. to fine.....	0 17 0 15	Valencia off stalk.....	0 04 0 04 1/2	do do Lillac do do	0 58 0 66
Hops: per lb.....	0 00 0 00	" choicest.....	0 22 0 15	" Layers.....	0 06 0 00	do do Bronze do do	0 65 0 74
" Old.....	0 00 0 00	" fancy.....	0 28 0 15	Currants, Provincials.....	0 03 0 04	do do White do do	0 78 0 83
Hog Products:		Y. Hyson, com. to good.....	0 11 0 10	Fillatras.....	0 00 0 00	Unwest'd blue prem do	0 38 0 42
Bacon, smoked, per lb.....	0 08 0 00	" fine to finest, lb	0 30 0 20	Patras.....	0 04 0 05	<b>Starch:</b>	
Hams, city cured, ".....	0 10 0 12	Gunpowder, Moyuna.....	0 15 0 15	Vostizas.....	0 05 0 07	Can. Laundry.....	0 04 0 00
" Canvassed.....	0 00 0 00	" good.....	0 27 0 15	Ernes.....	0 04 0 06 1/2	Silver Gloss.....	0 00 0 07
Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl. clear	10 00 11 00	Pinganey, med to good.....	0 11 0 11	Eggs in bags.....	3 50 4 00	Benson's Prep. Corn.....	0 08 0 07 1/2
do mess.....	12 50 0 00	" fine to finest.....	0 22 0 15	Sh. Almonds, bxs.....	0 00 0 25 1/2	Can. Pure Corn.....	0 38 0 00
Lard, per lb.....	0 50 0 08 1/2	Colong.....	0 28 0 15	S. S. Tarragona.....	0 11 0 13	Vinegar: Imp Trip, 1 brl.	0 23 0 00
" Com. Refined.....	0 64 0 05 1/2	Congou, common.....	0 11 0 11	Walnuts.....	0 10 0 14	Cote D'or.....	0 23 0 00
SEEDS:		" good common.....	0 15 0 10	Grenoble.....	0 12 0 00	Crystal Pickling.....	0 23 0 00
Clover, red, per lb.....	0 00 0 09	" med. to good.....	0 22 0 15	Filberts.....	0 07 0 10	W. W. XXX.....	0 25 0 00
Alaska, per lb.....	0 07 0 09	" fine to finest.....	0 32 0 15	Spices: Cassia..... mats	0 12 0 09 1/2	W. W. X.....	0 00 0 20
Timothy, (Can'n) per beh.	2 50 2 75	Indian.....	0 17 0 10	Mace..... chests	0 90 1 20	Pure Malt.....	0 45 0 00
" Western.....	2 00 2 50	Ceylon.....	0 16 0 10	Cloves.....	0 07 0 09	Chlor X.....	0 17 0 00
Flax 56 lbs.....	1 20 1 80	Coffees, Mocha (green)—		Nutmegs.....	0 35 0 75	" XXX.....	0 27 0 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 00 0 60	Java.....	0 21 0 15	Java new layers.....	0 18 0 21	Soap: Best Laundry.....	0 06 0 06 1/2
Honey, strained.....	0 00 0 09	Maracabo.....	0 10 0 10	Jamaica ginger, bl. " "	0 15 0 18 1/2	" Common.....	0 02 0 06
Beeswax.....	0 00 0 00	Jamaica.....	0 17 0 15	African " unbl. " "	0 08 0 10	Matches: Telegraph.....	3 30 3 50
Spring Rye.....	1 20 0 03	Plantation Ceylon.....	0 27 0 15	Pimento.....	0 07 0 08	" Parlor.....	1 70 1 75
Beans: white ordinary bus	0 00 0 00	Chicoory.....	0 09 0 11	Pepper, Black.....	0 06 0 07 1/2	" Tiger.....	2 60 2 80
" hand-picked.....	0 00 0 00	Canadian do.....	0 00 0 11	" White.....	0 10 0 12 1/2	Nelson's Matches:	
<b>Grain.</b>		Sugars:		Mustard, 4 lb jar, Eng..	0 22 0 75	Steamship.....	2 40 0 00
Hard Manitoba, No. 1.....	0 00 0 00	Ex Ground, in bxs.....	0 05 0 10	" 1 lb.....	0 73 0 25 1/2	Road.....	2 50 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 00 0 00	" in brls.....	0 05 0 10	" 4 lb jars, Cana.....	0 65 0 70	Washboards:	
Gate No. 2.....	0 25 0 25 1/2	Powdered, in brls.....	0 05 0 10	" 1 lb.....	0 22 0 24	Nelson's Royal Lily.....	1 20 0 00
		Paris Lump, in brls.....	0 05 0 10	Rice, large lots, standard B	0 00 3 45	do Rose.....	1 40 0 00
		" half brls.....	0 05 0 10	" Patna..... \$ 100 lb.	4 75 5 00	<b>Hardware.</b>	
		" 100-lb bxs.....	0 05 0 10	" Japan Standard.....	4 35 4 40	Antimony.....	0 08 0 09
		" 50-lb bxs.....	0 04 0 10	" Crystal Japan.....	4 75 5 00	Tin: Block, L & F, \$ 100	0 15 0 16
		Ex Granulated, brls.....	0 04 0 10	" Carolina... \$ 100 lb	6 50 7 50	" Straits.....	0 16 0 00
		Off grade gran'd.....	0 00 0 00	Taplocs, Pearl.....	0 04 0 06	Strip.....	0 16 0 16 1/2
		Branded Yellows.....	0 03 0 00	" Flake.....	0 04 0 06	Copper: Ingot.....	0 11 0 12
		Syrup.....	0 01 0 00	Gelatine, 1 qt pk.....	1 15 0 00	Sheets.....	0 14 0 20

SUGARS.—Refiners prices to the wholesale trade; jobbers would have to pay 1/4c additional.

# A Moment with the Thoughtful.

Several manufacturers of house heating boilers are vying with each other in an attempt to see how cheaply their products can be made, and give no thought to their end—safety, efficiency or economy.

**INFERIOR GOODS ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.**

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



# OXFORD HOT WATER HEATER.

After a careful investigation of these features we feel safe in leaving the decision to our best judgment.

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All in good order.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, OCT. 8 1896

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<b>Hardware—Continued.</b>	\$ c & c	Sharp and flat pressed nails	1 35 0 00	IX Charcoal.....		No. 1, ordinary sole.....	0 20 0 21
NEW OUT NAIL SCHEDULE.		3/4 and 2 1/4 inch.....extra..	1 50 0 00	IXX ".....		No. 2 " ".....	0 19 0 20
Base—50d and 60d, f.o.b.....	2 75 0 00	2 and 2 1/4 " " " ".....	1 85 0 00	DG ".....		No. 3 " ".....	0 17 0 18
Cut Nails.....per keg.....	2 75 0 00	1 1/2 and 1 3/4 " " " ".....	2 50 0 00	DX ".....		Buffalo Sole, No. 1.....	0 00 0 00
Steel nails.....	2 75 0 00	1 1/4 " " " ".....	3 00 0 00	DXX ".....		" " No. 2.....	0 00 0 00
Cut nails, fence and cut spikes.—Hot cut.		Horse Shoes.....	3 50 0 00	Terns Plate IC, 20x28..	5 75 6 00	Zanzibar.....	0 00 0 00
40d.....extra.....	0 05 0 00	Axes—S. S.....	3 50 3 75	Russ. Sheet Iron.....	0 09 0 10	Slaughter, No. 1.....	0 22 0 24
30d.....	0 10 0 00	---Solid S.....	6 50 10 00	Anchor, per lb.....	0 04 0 05	" " No. 2.....	0 18 0 21
20d, 15d and 12d.....	0 15 0 00	Coll Chain—1/2 chain.....	2 50 0 00	Lion & Crown tin'd sh ts		Harness.....	0 25 0 35
10d.....	0 20 0 00	Coll Chain—3/4.....	0 00 4 50	23 and 24 gauge.....	0 05 0 06	Upper, heavy.....	0 27 0 30
8d and 9d.....	0 25 0 00	5-16.....	3 50 0 00	26 gauge.....	0 06 0 00	Upper, light.....	0 23 0 32
6d and 7d.....	0 25 0 00	7-16.....	3 25 0 00	Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs.....	3 15 3 25	Grained Upper.....	0 32 0 38
4d to 5d.....	0 40 0 00	1/2.....	3 15 0 00	Sheet.....	4 00 4 25	Scotch Grain.....	0 25 0 32
3d.....	1 00 0 00	1/4.....	3 00 0 00	Shot, per 100 lbs.....	5 55 5 75	Kip Skins, French.....	0 60 0 75
2d.....	1 50 0 00	Galvanized Iron:		Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.....	5 09 0 00	English.....	0 50 0 70
4d to 5d, cold cut		Morewoods Lion, No. 28.....	5 00 5 25	Zinc: Sheet.....	4 75 5 00	Canada Kip.....	0 50 0 60
not pol. or h'd.....	0 50 0 00	Queen's Head, or equal.....	4 25 4 50	Spelter per 100 lbs.....	4 25 4 50	Hemlock Calf.....	0 50 0 60
3d.....	0 90 0 00	Common.....	3 75 4 00	Scrap Iron—		" Light.....	0 50 0 60
Fine blued nails—		Pig Iron: Siemens No. 1.....	16 75 0 00	Machinery scrap.....	0 00 1 20	French Calf.....	1 05 1 40
3d.....extra.....	1 50 0 00	Summerlee.....	20 00 20 50	Wrot iron.....	0 00 1 00	Splite, light.....	0 16 0 20
2d.....	2 00 0 00	Gartnerrie.....	18 00 0 00	Powder Canada Bl'sng	2 00 0 00	" heavy.....	0 14 0 16
Casing and box, flooring,		Carnbroe.....	18 00 0 00	F F to F F F.....	5 00 5 25	" small.....	0 08 0 10
shook, and tobacco box		C.I.F.T.Rlv.Charcoal Iron	26 50 28 00	WIRE:		Leather Board, Canada.....	0 15 0 17
nails—		No. 1 Ferrons.....	17 50 17 75	Bright No. 7, per 100 lbs	2 60 0 00	ENAMELED Cow, per ft.....	0 18 0 17
12d to 30d.....extra..	0 50 0 00	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.		Annealed No. 7.....	2 65 0 00	Pebble Grain.....	0 10 0 12
10d.....	0 60 0 00	Ord. Crown.....	1 50 1 55	" oiled ".....	2 65 0 00	Glove Grain.....	0 10 0 12
8d and 9d.....	0 75 0 00	Best Refined.....	2 25 2 50	Galvd. No 8.....	3 15 0 00	B. Calf.....	0 11 0 13
6d and 7d.....	0 90 0 00	Norway.....	3 00 0 00	Trade discount on above		Brush (Cow) Kid.....	0 10 0 11
4d to 5d.....	1 10 0 00	Sheet Iron 16 G & heavier.	2 00 0 00	20 per cent.....		Russets, light.....	0 35 0 40
3d.....	1 50 0 00	" " 17, 18, 20 G.....	2 00 0 00	Barbed Wire.....		" heavy.....	0 28 0 30
Finishing nails—		" " 22 " 24.....	2 05 0 00	2 and 4 bars.....		" No. 2.....	0 20 0 25
3 inch.....extra..	0 85 0 00	" " 25 G.....	2 15 0 00	Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs.		" Saddlers.....	0 80 0 90
2 1/2 to 2 3/4 ".....	1 00 0 00	" " 28 G.....	2 25 0 00	Staples.....		Int. French Calf.....	0 70 0 75
2 to 2 1/4 ".....	1 15 0 00	Boiler plates, iron, 1/2 in.	0 00 1 75	Wire Nails Ont. 70 & 5 p.c		English Oak.....	0 38 0 42
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 ".....	1 35 0 00	" " 3-16 in.....	0 00 2 25	10 kegs up to 25c p t for		Rough.....	0 20 0 22
1 1/4 ".....	1 75 0 00	Boiler Heads, steel.....	0 00 0 03 1/2	light Que. 70 & 10pc f.c. b		Dongola, extra.....	0 30 0 32
1 ".....	2 25 0 00	Hoops.....	2 15 0 00	Montreal with special		No. 1.....	0 20 0 25
Slatting nails—		Band Imported.....	0 00 2 00	allowance of 5 c. per		" ordinary.....	0 12 0 20
5d.....extra.....	0 85 0 00	" Canadian.....	1 80 1 85	kegs.....		Colored Pebbles.....	0 15 0 16
4d.....	0 85 0 00	Canada Plates:		Hides and Tallow		" Calf.....	0 20 0 23
3d.....	1 25 0 00	Good Brands.....	2 15 2 25	Montreal Green Hides		Oils	
2d.....	1 75 0 00	Wrot Iron pipe, 1/2 to 2 in	0 00 0 00	No. 1 per 100 lbs.....	0 00 6 00	Cod Oil, Newfoundland..	0 85 0 88
Common barrel nails—		70 p.c., over 2 in 87 1/2 p.c..	0 00 0 00	No. 2.....	0 00 5 00	" Gaspe.....	0 32 0 35
1 inch.....extra..	1 50 0 00	Imported iron pipe, 1/2 3/4		No. 3.....	0 00 4 00	S. R. Pale Seal.....	0 45 0 46
3/4 ".....	1 75 0 00	1/2 inch, 85 p.c. 1/2 to 2 in		".....		Stal Seal.....	0 33 0 35
3/8 ".....	2 25 0 00	70 p.c.....		Sheepskins.....	6 70 0 75	Cod Liver Oil, Nfld.....	1 00 1 10
Steel nails 10c extra.		Steel, cast per lb.....	0 08 0 00	Clips.....	6 00 0 00	Castor Oil.....	2 00 0 00
Clinch nails—		" Spring, 100 lbs.....	2 50 0 00	Lambskins.....	0 45 0 00	Castor Oil, Extra.....	0 07 0 08
3 inch.....extra..	0 85 0 00	" Tire.....	1 90 0 00	Califskins, No. 1.....	0 06 0 00	Lard Oil, Extra.....	0 60 0 05
2 1/2 and 2 3/4 ".....	1 00 0 00	" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs.....	1 85 0 00	" No. 2.....	0 04 0 00	" No. 1.....	0 50 0 53
2 and 2 1/4 ".....	1 15 0 00	" Machinery.....	2 50 0 00	Horse hides west, each.	0 00 0 00	".....	0 47 0 48
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 ".....	1 35 0 00	Tin Plates:		" City.....	0 00 0 00	Linseed, raw.....	0 50 0 52
1 ".....	2 00 0 00	IC Coke.....	2 50 2 75	Tallow, rendered.....	4 50 5 00	" boiled.....	0 51 0 52
1/2 ".....	2 50 0 00	IC Charcoal.....	3 00 3 50	" rough.....	2 00 2 50	Olive, pure.....	0 85 0 90

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 Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Bolts; Carriage and Tire, 75 to 30 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 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. Oils, Turpentine, Lead, Glass, etc mos. or 3 per cent. off in 30 days.

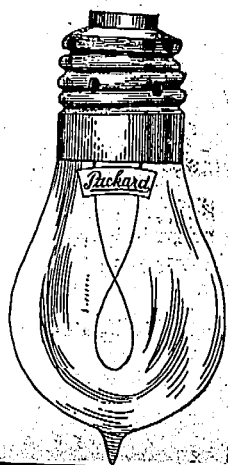
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<b>Coal Oil:</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Salt.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Porter—</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Scotch Whiskeys—</b>	\$ c. \$ c.
Car Lots Store, [2. p.c. off]	0 154 0 00	Liverpool per bag	0 40 0 45	Dublin Stout... qts	2 40 2 45	Kilby	9 00 9 50
1 to 20 brls	0 164 0 18	Canadian, in small bags.	2 10 8 00	do do . . . pta	1 57 1 62	Monroe Dew	9 00 0 00
American P.W.	0 19 0 20	Canadian, Quarters.	0 25 0 50	Spirits Canadian—per gal.		And Usher	9 25 10 25
do W.W.	0 204 0 21	Factory Filled per bag.	0 35 1 00	Alcohol..... 65 O.P.	4 25 0 00	House of Common	9 25 12 00
Astral	0 224 0 22	do Quarters.....	0 25 0 30	Spirits..... 50 O.P.	3 71 0 00	Sheriffs	3 80 4 00
Benzine American	0 214 0 25	Special Dairy, per brl.	2 00 2 50	do	2 00 0 00	do	9 75 0 00
do Canadian	0 143 0 18	Spl Cheese Salt p bag 200lb	1 25 1 50	Rye Whisky..... 25 U.P.	2 01 0 00	Glenfalloch Highl'd.	3 40 3 50
<b>Glass.</b>		Turk's Island per bush.	0 30 0 35	Corby's LXL Rye, qts	3 00 3 50	Walkers Kilmarnock.	10 00 15 25
United Inches, 00 to 25	1 25 1 35	<b>Tobacco duty paid.</b>		" XTC "	6 00 6 50	Mitchell's Scotch	6 50 12 50
do 26 to 40	1 35 1 45	No. 1 Black Chewing, cada	0 464 0 514	<b>Portis—</b>		do Irish	6 50 12 50
do 41 to 50	3 00 3 10	No. 2 do	0 45 0 00	Burmestees	2 10 4 00	Jas Watson & Co, Dundee	9 50 10 00
do 51 to 60	3 30 3 40	Old Chum brl't do sol. 8s.	0 58 0 00	Tarragona	1 10 1 50	3 star Glenlivet, per case,	8 50 9 00
<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>		Navy, Bright Smoking 8s.	0 55 0 57	Sandeman	2 00 6 00	do	4 00 6 00
Lead pure, 50 to 100 lb. kgs.	4 75 5 00	do do do 5s.	0 55 0 00	Warter & May Sports gal.	2 10 8 50	Old Glenlivet, per gal	4 00 6 00
do No. 1	4 50 4 75	Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12s.	0 504 0 00	Misa	2 00 5 50	Watson's Old Scotch qt. cs	6 50 7 00
do No. 2	4 25 4 50	do do do 7s.	0 504 0 00	Mackenzie	2 10 6 00	do do pts, per cs	7 50 8 50
do No. 3	4 00 4 25	do do do 3s.	0 504 0 00	Wisdom & Warter's Sher-		<b>Gin—</b>	
White Lead, dry	5 00 5 25	Myrtle Navy Plug Smk'g sol	0 60 0 00	ries...per gal.	2 00 6 50	De Kuyper red cases	11 00 11 00
Red Lead	4 00 4 25	do do do 4s	0 60 0 00	<b>Clarets—</b>		do green do	5 75 0 00
Venetian Red Eng'h	1 50 1 75	do Smoking sol.	0 67 0 00	Barton & Guestier	4 00 25 00	do hlds	2 50 0 00
Yel. Ochre, French	1 25 8 00	and R. & R... 8s.	0 67 0 00	Nat. Johnson & Sons	4 00 25 00	Blankhney & Nolet, Key	9 50 9 75
Whiting, ordinary	0 43 0 50	do Cut Smoking 8s.	0 70 0 00	J. Calvert & Co	4 50 40 00	gin, red cases	4 75 5 00
do Gliders	0 60 0 70	Myrtle do do 9s.	0 324 0 33	<b>Champagnes—</b>		Green cases	4 75 5 00
do Paris, do	1 00 1 10	Can. Chewing, Plug..	0 35 0 45	Pommery, Fils & Co	28 00 30 00	Ponies	2 50 2 75
English Cement, casik	1 95 2 10	<b>Wool.</b>		G. H. Mum	28 00 30 00	<b>Irish Whisky—</b>	
Belgian Cement	1 55 1 95	Fleecs comb. ord.	0 00 0 00	Perrier, Jonet & Co	28 00 30 00	Bushmills	9 50 0 00
Fire Bricks per 1000	15 00 21 50	do clothing	0 00 0 00	<b>Brandies—Hennessey .gal.</b>	6 50 8 00	Mitchell's Irish	6 50 12 50
Fire Clay	1 50 1 75	do Combing	0 00 0 00	1 Star	12 00 0 00	Geo Roe & Co, 1 star, qts	9 50 0 00
Rosin	2 40 4 50	Pulled	0 21 0 23	Martell	6 00 0 00	do do 3 stars, qts	9 70 10 50
<b>Glue—</b>		North West	0 00 0 00	Barnett & Fils, V.S.O.P.	12 25 0 00	John Jamieson & Co.	9 50 11 50
Domestic Broken Sheet	0 11 0 14	B. A. Scoured	0 25 3 34	Casea (one star)	14 75 15 00	Dunville & Co	7 50 7 75
French Casks	0 104 0 12	Natal	0 00 0 00	Bisquet Dubouche, one star	9 50 10 50	Angostura Bitters, per	14 50 15 00
do brls	0 00 0 13	Cape	0 134 0 15	" V.S.O.P.	16 00 16 50	Case of 2 doz.	9 50 10 00
American White, brls	0 15 0 20	Australian	0 14 0 16	Renault & Co	10 00 38 00	Banagher Irish Whisky, qts	3 75 4 00
Coopers' Glue	0 18 0 24	<b>Wines, Liquors, &amp;c.</b>		E. Puet, V.V.O.P.	0 00 39 00	do do do per gal	9 50 11 50
Golden Ochre	0 04 0 04	Als—English	2 50 2 55	do 1840	0 00 39 00	Watson's Old Irish, qts, pr cs	7 50 8 50
Brunswick Green	0 04 0 10	" "	1 624 1 674	Bontelleau Fils	9 00 20 00	do do pts per cs.	7 50 8 50
French Imperial Green	0 11 0 15	Ind Coops & Co, Rom-	2 10 0 00	DeLange	9 00 24 00		
Vermillionette	0 12 0 40	ford Ales	1 45 0 00	Richard V.S.O.P.	12 00 00 00		
Genuine Quicksilver	0 75 0 90			do V.S.O.	10 00 00 00		
No. 1 Furnit'e Varn'h, pr,gl	0 60 0 65			do V.O.	8 50 0 00		
Extra do do	0 75 1 00			Geo. Sayer & Co's			
Brown Japan	0 55 1 20			do Brandy, do	4 50 6 50		
Black Japan	0 50 1 00			do do cases 1 star	11 50 12 00		
Orange Shellac, No. 1	1 30 2 00			do do do V.S.O.P do	16 50 17 00		
do do Pure	2 10 2 25						
White do	2 25 2 40						



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## BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE IN AUGUST.

According to the *London Times*, "the trade returns for the past month appear disappointing, but are not really, so, for it must be borne in mind that the figures for August, 1895, were unusually high, and that this year August had only 25 working days compared with 26 last year. The imports are valued at £32,452,622, a decrease of £2,114,714, equal to 6.5 per cent. This decrease is due for the most part to the reduced receipts of wheat and sugar. The value of the exports of British and Irish manufactured goods and produce is £20,301,566, a decrease of £179,929, equal to 0.9 per cent, and this is chiefly due to the lessened shipments of coal and sheep's wool. As regards the imports, the classes of goods which are greater in value are animals for food, tobacco, metals, and manufactured articles; those which show decreases are articles of food and drink, chemicals, oils, raw materials for textile manufactures, other raw materials and general articles and parcel post. The quantity of wheat (5,153,000 cwt.) compares with 9,066,000 cwt. in 1895 and 8,717,000 cwt. in 1894. The United States sent 2,286,000 cwt., or about 353,000 cwt. less than last year, but from Russia, the Argentine Republic, the British East Indies and Australasia there came in the aggregate only 1,652,000 cwt., compared with 6,428,000 cwt. last year. The statistical position of wheat would seem, therefore, to be favorable to a rise in price but for the recent heavy shipments from the United States. Barley and beans are also less, but wheat flour (owing to heavy shipments from the United States), oats, peas and Indian corn are more. Butter and cheese are more, and as to fruits, all sorts, except oranges, show large increases. Raw cotton is more in both quantity and value, but sheep's wool is less, the decreased quantity being spread over all countries.

As regards the exports of British and Irish produce, the classes of goods which are more in value are living animals, yarns, and textile fabrics, metals, apparel and parcel post, while articles of food and drink, raw materials, machinery, chemicals and miscellaneous articles are all less. Cotton yarn is less in quantity but more in value, and shipments to the East are again larger. The increase of cotton piece goods is large, and is equal to 11.5 per cent, the increase in value being 14.7 per cent.; the increased shipments to the East and Turkey are the cause of the larger quantities. Jute piece goods are less, the United States and the Argentine Republic not having taken so much. Woollen and worsted tissues, as well as linen piece goods, are below last year's level, the lessened shipments to the United States being the cause in each case. Again the shipments of iron and steel are very satisfactory, the increase in quantity being 52,132 tons. Pig iron, railroad iron, and steel unwrought are the descriptions in which the greatest increases are found. Tin plates are, however, nearly 10,000 tons less, the requirements of the United States having fallen from 28,000 tons to 8,000 tons. Alkali, bleaching materials and chemical manure each show a large decrease, due again, as regards the two first, to smaller United States shipments. As regards miscellaneous articles, the shipments of railway trucks, etc., are valued at £84,000, compared with £40,000, and cycles at £180,000, as against £103,000."

## SMOKE.

In London, in Manchester, in Sheffield, &c., the Smoke Abatement Society or kindred associations have been active of late in keeping watch upon factory chimneys and in laying information before the

local authorities where there seemed to be offence against the Public Health Act. It has been laid down says the *Hardware Trade Journal* that a factory using one boiler is offending if it emits black smoke for more than two minutes per hour; where there are two boilers the limit is three minutes, while the maximum length of time for four boilers or over that number is six minutes. Where there has been any exceeding of these limits local authorities are empowered to notify to offending parties that the nuisance must be abated within a reasonable specified time, and when the notice is disregarded to prosecute. These facts have been prominently before the Sheffield public during the latter half of the month owing to the prosecution by the Corporation of nine offending firms, and the infliction in one case at least of a heavy penalty. As stated, carelessness on the part of firemen is often responsible for excessive smoke, and this seems to have been the cause in many of these cases, for some of the firms have gone to great expense in order to prevent excessive black smoke. To prevent it altogether is utterly impossible, no matter what care is observed or what apparatus is put in. In steel rolling, for example, there are times when it is necessary to roll heavily and continuously, and in consequence to get up heat to a tremendous extent for a limited time. No remedy would then be of any use to prevent black smoke, so it was stated during the hearing of one case, except to shut down the works altogether and throw hundreds out of employment. We are sure that the pure air crusaders of Sheffield are in favor of no such drastic measure. Where a radical cure is impossible compromise must be accepted—that is to say, if the local authorities are satisfied that a firm is doing all in its power to prevent the undue emission of black smoke no proceedings seem justifiable. The infliction of a fine of £20 and costs upon one firm of cutlery manufacturers, on the other hand, was inevitable where notice for the abatement of a nuisance had been persistently disregarded. Instances were cited during the proceedings where black smoke had been emitted for fifty minutes per hour. Of course if this were frequent and permissible Cimmerian darkness would enshroud most of our big towns, but fortunately the usual duration of the emissions complained of was far less. Twenty-five minutes was not an unusual length of time, while in many instances the legal limit was not grossly exceeded. Heads of firms admitted carelessness on the part of their workmen, and seemed, on the whole, willing to meet the requirements of the Corporation, and the Public Health Act in a reasonable and temperate spirit. Perfect combustion is to be desired for economical as well as for sanitary reasons, since no manufacturer wishes to waste his fuel. It is to the interest of all parties to secure it, but is it attainable?

## THE SCOTCH PETROLEUM TRADE.

During August there was held a very important meeting of the Mineral Oil Association of Scotland to decide as to the new market formation of the combined producers for illuminating or burning oil.

The meeting came off August 12, with a satisfactory attendance. Practical unanimity of opinion prevailed, with the result that existing values were maintained, under certain minor changes in the conditions of sale, according to the varying destination of the purchased oil. The ruling motive in the minds of the representatives of the various companies at the meeting was the upholding of the price of

burning oil at as high a mark as was consistent with keeping hold of their due share of the general consumption, and preventing the imported oil from encroaching still further on the Scotch and English market. The importers of Russian and American oil had but recently been fixing their prices for the new season 1896-7, and the result justified the Scotch makers in dispensing with any further reduction.

It was generally held among the companies that the price of burning oil, as thus fixed, was as low as is consistent with safety. Too many of the other products are in an unduly depressed condition, and burning oil is relied upon to furnish the main support to the industry, so that further reduction of its value meant a very serious deficit. "All the more deplorable is it," says a Scotch writer, "when we find that the new agreement is already in jeopardy, one or two of the companies reading the terms of it in a way to which the others cannot consent. The importers of foreign oils, also, are said to have already begun to cut in at lower prices, and as a result it may be every maker for himself after all, which is deplorable to think of."

Burning oil for the new season was fixed at the special meeting referred to at 6½d. per gallon No. 1 oil, and 6¼d. crystal oil delivery at Glasgow, Edinburgh and the other large ports and centres in Scotland. Rates for oil destined to smaller inland places were to be differentiated according to the varying carriage charges. Sales to England and Ireland are outside the agreement, and may be set down at from ¼d. to ¾d. per gallon less than the Scotch sale prices. Contracting began immediately after the fixture August 12th; and it is understood that a fair bulk of business has been recorded. Above prices rank as a halfpenny reduction in the prices of last season, and the same as have nominally ended since May last, when the halfpenny reduction was made.

## SUICIDE IN JAPAN.

An interesting essay on the prevalence of suicide in Japan has been written by Mr. Saito Kokufu, a native statistician. The statistics extend over ten years, and show that suicide has been on the increase in Japan, both actually and in proportion to the total number of deaths. In 1885 and 1886 the number in proportion to the population reached its highest. Mr. Saito observes that during these years there was a great rise in the price of the necessaries of life. In the case of Japanese women, the age at which suicide is most frequent is about 20; the corresponding period with men is 25. Comparatively few women commit suicide after the 25th year, but men are not safe until they are past 40. The women after marriage usually take life as they find it, and submit with stoicism to its conditions. The suicides of men are due to the worries and reverses of business, and are often the results of cool and deliberate choice between two evils. Female suicides are rather more than half those of males, but with a distinct tendency to increase. From January to May are the worst months for suicides. The number mounts rapidly month by month from January to May, and keeps high until July, and it falls to its lowest in No-

ember. The suicides of December and January are attributed partly to pecuniary troubles at the close of the year, when all accounts are supposed to be closed and all liabilities met. A rise in July is attributed to financial troubles at the half year. In recent years the use of the sword by suicides is decreasing greatly; hanging is the method most frequently employed, nearly three-fourths of the male suicides and nearly half the females having terminated their lives in this way; but amongst women drowning is more common even than hanging. Firearms and poison are very rarely used, probably because they are not readily obtainable, while a Japanese of either sex always has a long girdle and (unlike East Londoners) always has water sufficient to cause drowning at hand in the deep wells in every village and adjacent to almost every house. The figures show that the number of suicides varies year by year with the price of rice; it rises when the price of rice is high and falls when rice is cheap. It is also evident that the great centres of commerce and industry have a greater portion than country districts. Mr. Saito has endeavoured to tabulate the causes of Japanese suicides, and from the figures for four years which he gives it appears that half the total number are due to mental derangement, about a quarter to "general reverses of fortune and the difficulty of making a living," an eighth of the whole are attributed to physical suffering, and the remainder to love, remorse, shame, bereavement, domestic quarrels, etc. No attempt is made in the statistics to distinguish between educated and uneducated persons who commit suicide; it seems, however, that the view of the educated Japanese is that he has a right to commit suicide if he thinks his life has been a failure or that it has become an intolerable burden to him.

#### NEW CANADIAN OIL FIELD.

Two big companies are developing the oil territory of South Essex. The Standard Oil Company started some weeks ago, and the Ontario Natural Gas and Oil Company has just begun. Superintendent S. T. Copus, of the Ontario Company, says there has been no lack of proof that South Essex is a great oil region. The company has 16 gas wells, which is all it requires, and now it will have its drillers explore for oil alone. Oil is found below the gas strata, and below that is salt water.

The oil is in the Trenton rock, which in most places is 2,200 feet deep. Many of the holes in which no gas was found will be drilled deeper for oil. As long ago as 1845 oil was known to exist in South Essex, but until recently it was not known that there was sufficient to lead two big companies to give up drilling for gas and develop the oil capacity. The Standard Oil Co. has been pumping oil from its first well between Mersea and Gosfield for a week. The specific gravity is 50, which is known to oil men to be the best quality produced. It is better than any yet discovered in Canada. Some time ago samples of Pelee Island oil were tested and the quality was inferior to that found in South Essex. The Standard Company has been the Ontario's rival there for years. It was only recently that it discovered that the Ontario people had corked up oil wells, and it at once set in to develop the field and now each is struggling to capture the larger number of oil wells. It may be piped to Detroit, according to Superintendent Copus, and placed on the market at a rate far below the present price, because it will not have to pay freight.

There is not the slightest doubt that Leamington will soon be noted for its rich oil fields as well as gas, but it will require developing and an enormous expense to put it on the market, but this will surely be done, as no commodity of this kind can lie dormant forever.—*St. Thomas Journal.*

#### HAMBURG'S FUR TRADE.

Up to a few years ago Hamburg was a place of very limited interest to the fur trade, but within the past few years several large import houses, particularly two, have made special efforts to bring to Hamburg all kinds of Australian, South American and especially Japanese and Chinese furs and skins. These houses being very active and enterprising have made exceptionally good connections with all parts of the world with gratifying success, and to-day a very large proportion of the crop of Thibet skins, crosses and coats, lamb-skins (Mongolian, etc.), South American and Japanese otter, Chinese mink, marten and sable, which formerly went direct to London, are now shipped to the Hamburg market where they find a ready sale to the large Leipzig and London dealers; several Hamburg houses have also opened branches at Leipzig to facilitate the disposition of their stocks. During the last years nearly one-third of the Thibet production went direct to Hamburg and found a ready sale. An Argentinean hunter stated that the entire collection this year of nutria will amount to not more than 100,000 skins as against 500,000 skins of a few years since; the rapid destruction of these animals is limited to the fact that there is no law protecting them, and as the skins bring good prices, are constantly hunted and trapped, and will undoubtedly disappear at a very late date.

#### A QUEER INSURANCE.

The development of the original theory of insurance has resulted in innumerable curious specialities. It is possible now for a man not only to insure his own life, but that of his horse as well, and his wife's sealskin sack. He can insure himself against fire, cyclone, and burglars, and loss through dishonest employees.

He can insure his plate glass against the predatory brick, and if the same missile chances to hit him on the head, his accident policy pays the doctor's bills. Thus the mishaps of life are in a sense forestalled and the prudent citizen is enabled to pluck certainty from the heart of vicissitude.

It has remained, however, for a concern in Atlanta to cap the climax, by insuring the employee against the loss of his job. In an alluring circular the object of the company, and incidentally the cost of membership, is given to the public.

All persons of good character, steady habits and the like, are eligible to membership whether employed at the time of joining or not. The different classes are graded by salary received by the applicant per month, and they range from \$50 to \$100, and the dues are regulated in accordance.

All persons thrown out of employment after six months' membership in good standing will receive the benefits of the system. They will receive one-third of their regular salary for four weeks, and the president is authorized to pay out such extra benefits as may, in his discretion, be justified.

Professional people and others who do not work for a regular salary may enter the company in whatever class they choose. If misfortune overtakes them, they are en-

titled to draw benefit the same as anyone else. There is, however, a clause in the prospectus governing the distinctions made between different methods of losing one's employment.

This is of vital importance. It sets forth that such a calamity shall not be for incompetence, dishonesty, or intemperance. Barring these three provisos, and they would seem to cover pretty nearly all the ground, should a man lose his position he can draw one-third of his salary for four weeks.

#### AN ENORMOUS LAMP.

What is stated as the biggest lamp on record is being built at a New York factory—a lamp so big that a man can stand in the oil well and have plenty of room to move about besides. This giant illuminator, says *The Paint, Oil, and Drug Review*, is larger by far than any electric lamp, kerosene or calcium light that has ever been constructed. Some patriotic people have urged that the big lamp which is now being constructed shall be used to replace the dismal imitation of a light which glows, on clear nights, from the liberty torch in the harbor.

It required three years of effort and experiment, a member of the lamp firm says, before a lamp could be developed which would accommodate the requisite amount of oil or give forth the light they wanted. The oil receptacle in the great lamp holds two barrels, though only one barrel is burned at a time. It takes eighteen hours for that quantity to be consumed. The chimney of this egregious oil lamp is five feet eight inches high, and the burner is two feet in circumference. The circumference of the oil well is eight feet, its depth three feet. The wick is one inch thick. The reflector is ten feet wide. It is no firefly, this lamp that they are building. It is twenty feet tall. An ordinary sized man could, as has been said, stand in the oil well. A boy might swim there. The contents of that great basin would fill sixty-five of the biggest of everyday or every-night lamps. The wick, simple as its function seems, is one of the stoutest fabrics known. A load of two tons might be hauled with it and not overtax it a bit.

#### ANCIENT FIRE ENGINES.

The oldest fire engine in England is at Dunstable, bearing the date 1570. At Hereford is one of the Vaude Heide's fire engines that was presented to that city A. D. 1670 by P. Foley, Esq., M.P. References to fire engines are found in very early times. In an illustrated sixth century Latin manuscript of the "Spiritalla" of Hero of Alexandria, who lived 200 years before the Christian era, is delineated the Egyptian fire engine of the author's time, with its double force pump, valves, lever arms, goose neck, and probably, too, its "air chamber." In 1686 an act of Parliament was passed requiring a "large-sized brass syringe" to be kept in each ward of the city of London, and to be worked by the respective aldermen. The *London Gazette* of August 15th, 1676, refers to "letters patent granted to Mr. Wharton and Mr. Stroud," for a new invention for quenching fire with a machine with leather pipes to carry a great quantity of water in a continuous stream to the top of the house, which was proved in the great fire at Southwark.

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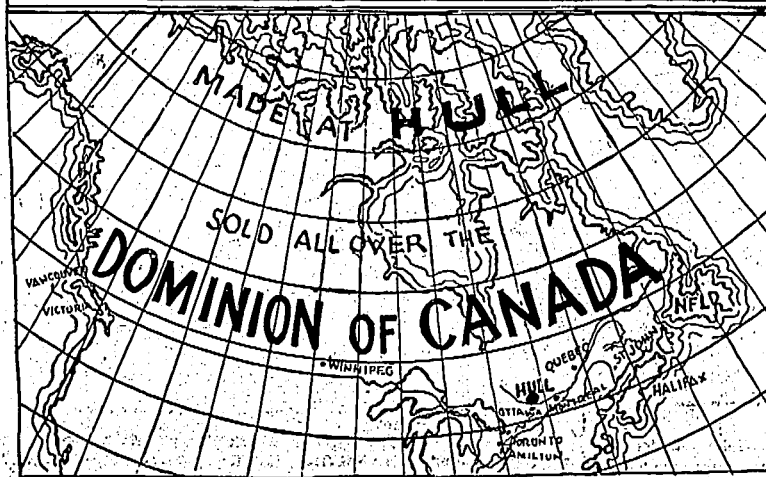


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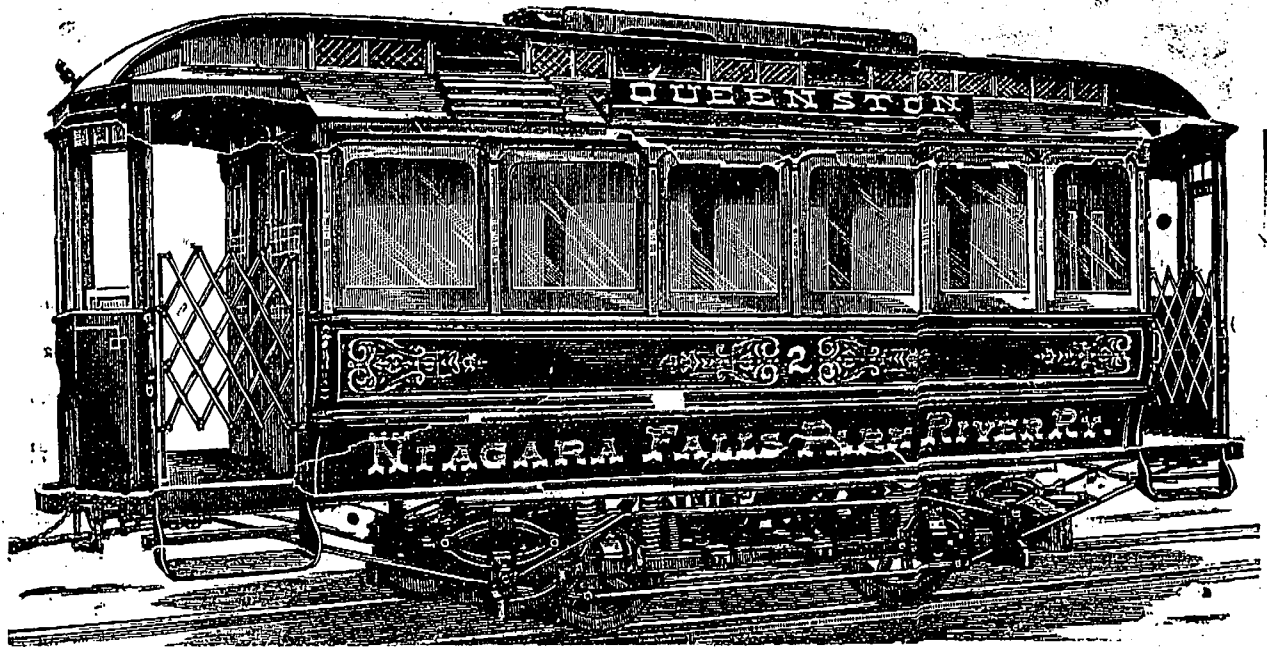
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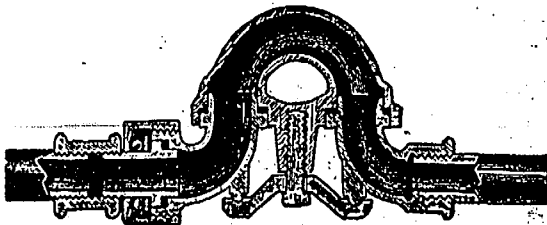
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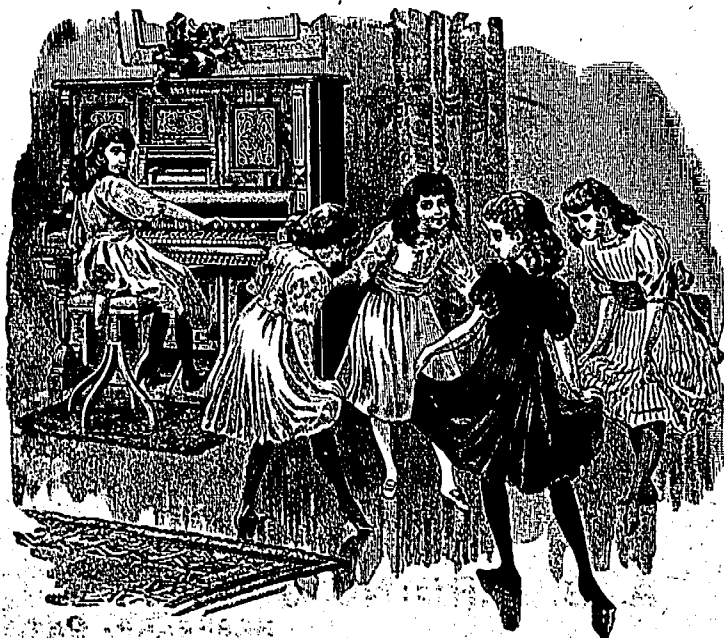
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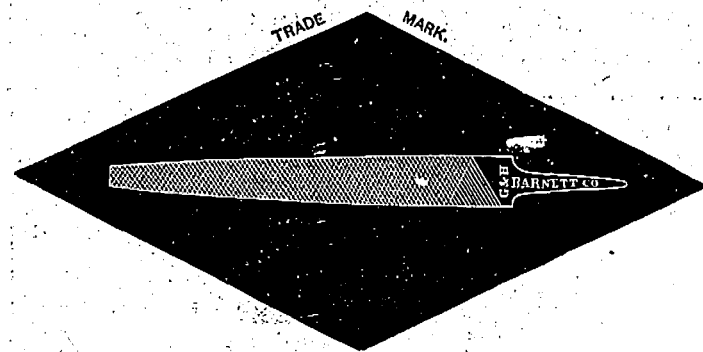
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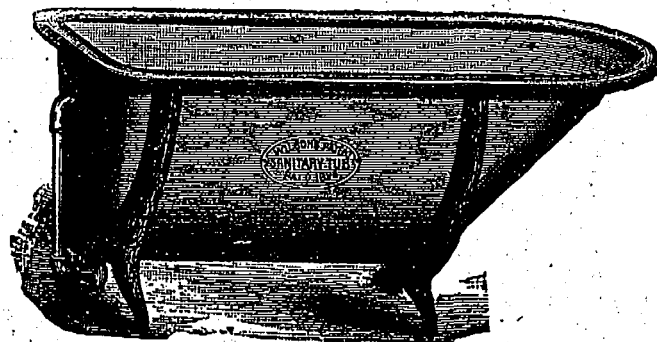


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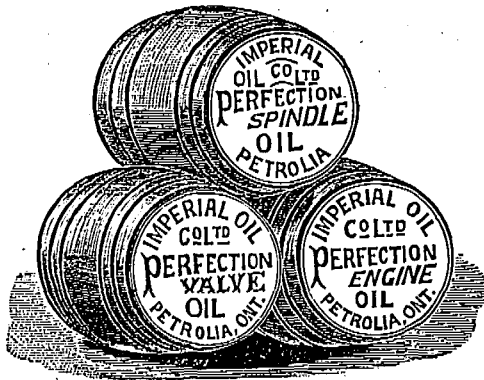
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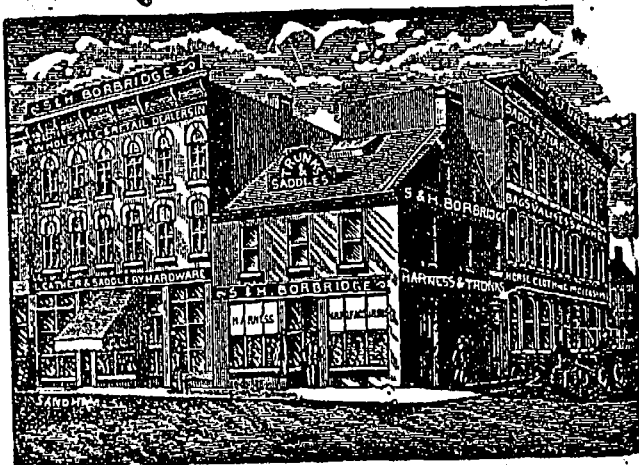
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Having a full outfit of machinery and tools, including Steam Riveter, and men of long experience, I invite comparison of the quality of its work, with any shop in Canada.

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Manager.

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**Beef and Oil Tanned Moccasins. OTTAWA, Ont.**

**\$1,000. REWARD!**

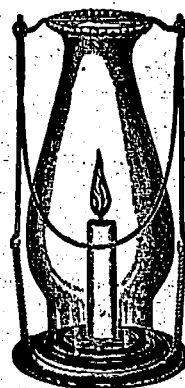
for a wind that can blow out the  
**'Handy Andy' Lantern**

(TRADE MARK.)

because THERE IS NONE

It can't be blown out. It is simple, always ready, cleanly and perfectly safe. Candles don't explode. Use any No. 1 Chimney. Weighs 3 ounces. It is for outdoor or indoor use and should be found everywhere. Sent anywhere in the world, by mail, prepaid, without chimney for 15 cents for one, 50 cents for four; cash or money order.

**The Bauchelle Co., 76 Park Place, N. Y.**



SECURITIES.		London Sept. 24	
British Columbia, 1877 5 p.c.	121	124	
1887, 4 1/2 per cent	117	119	
Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1880	109	111	
3 per cent. loan, 1888	100	103	
Debs. 1884, 3 1/2 per cent	110	112	
Railway and other Stocks.		Sept. 24	
Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874	111	115	
1876, 5 p. c.	111	115	
1880, 4 1/2 p. c.	104	106	
1883, 5 p. c.	115	117	
Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p. c. Guar			
1st M. Bds	119	121	
10 Buffalo & Lake Huron £10 shr.	11 1/2	12 1/2	
100 do 5 1/2 p. c. 1st mort	184	187	
100 do 2nd mort	184	187	
300 Can. Central 5 p. c. 1st M. Bds. Int. guar. by Gov.	106	108	
Canadian Pacific \$100	59 1/2	59 3/4	
100 Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c.			
1st M.	93	96	
100 Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock.	4 1/2	4 3/4	
100 2nd equip. mtg. bds, 6 p. c.	121	124	
100 1st pref. stock	27 1/2	28 1/2	
100 2nd pref. stock	16 1/2	16 3/4	
100 3rd pref. stock	9 1/2	9 3/4	
100 5 p. c. perp. deb. stock	123	125	
100 4 p. c. perp. deb. stock	79	81	
100 Great Western shares, 5 p. c.	112	114	
100 Hamilton & N. W., 5 p. c.	96	98	
100 M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p. c.	90	92	
100 Montreal & Champlain 5 p. c. 1st mtg. bds	89	92	
*Montreal & Sorel, 1st mtg., 6 p. c.			
N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p. c.	96	98	
Northern Extension, 5 p. c. pref.	00	0000	
100 Quebec Central, 5 p. c. 1st Inc. Bds.	28	31	
T. G. & B. 4 p. c. bonds, 1st mort.	108	110	
100 Wall, Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. bds.			
1st Mort	97	99	
100 St. Law. & Ott. 5 p. c. Bds., 4 p. c.	109	111	
MUNICIPAL LOANS.			
100 City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p. c.	...	...	
100 City of Montreal stg. 5 p. c.	104	106	
1874	104	106	
100 City of Ottawa, 5 p. c. stg.	104	108	
redeem 1875	100	103	
redeem 1875	114	118	
100 City of Quebec, p. c. redeem 1875	117	119	
redeem 1875	121	124	
100 City of Toronto, 5 p. c.	100	103	
5 p. c. stg. con. deb. 1874	101	120	
5 p. c. gen. con. deb. 1890	...	...	
4 p. c. stg. bonds, 1921-23	107	109	
100 City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p. c.	110	113	
Deb. scrip. 1883, 5 p. c.	121	123	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
100 Canada Company	18	20	
100 Canada North-West Land Co.	80	40	
100 Hudson Bay	14 1/2	15	

**HOTEL DIRECTORY--Continued**

PLACE.	NAME.	PROP. OR MGR
KINGSTON.	The British American,	
LINDSAY.	Benson House,	E. Benson
LONDON.	The Tecumseh,	C. W. Davis
do	Grigg House,	E. Horman
MARKHAM.	Tremont House,	Jas. E. Fitts
NAPANEE.	Paisley House,	E. A. Douglas
OTTAWA.	The Russell, Kenly & St. Jacques	
PARIS.	Arlington Hotel,	John Ealand
PETERBORO.	The Oriental,	Graham Bros.
PETERBORO.	Grand Central	D. Lackie
PORT HOPE.	Queens	A. A. Adams
SARNIA.	The Belchamber,	John Buckley
STOUFFVILLE.	Queen's Hotel,	J. G. Martin
TORONTO.	The Queen's, McGaw & Winnett	
TORONTO.	Brown's Hotel,	Brown Bros.
Trenton, Ont.	Gilbert House,	T. H. Diecker
UKERIDGE.	Mansion House,	Thos. Bennett
WINDSOR.	The Crawford,	Cooney & Son
WOODSTOCK.	Oxford,	Chas. A. Fyne

**QUEBEC.**

MONTREAL.	The St. Lawrence Hall,	Henry Hogan
do	The Windsor Hotel,	W. S. Weldon
do	The Balmoral,	E. H. Dunham & Co
QUEBEC.	Chateau Frontenac,	

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

HALIFAX.	The Halifax,	L. Hesselein & Sons
TRURO.	Victoria Hotel,	Geo. R. Dupe

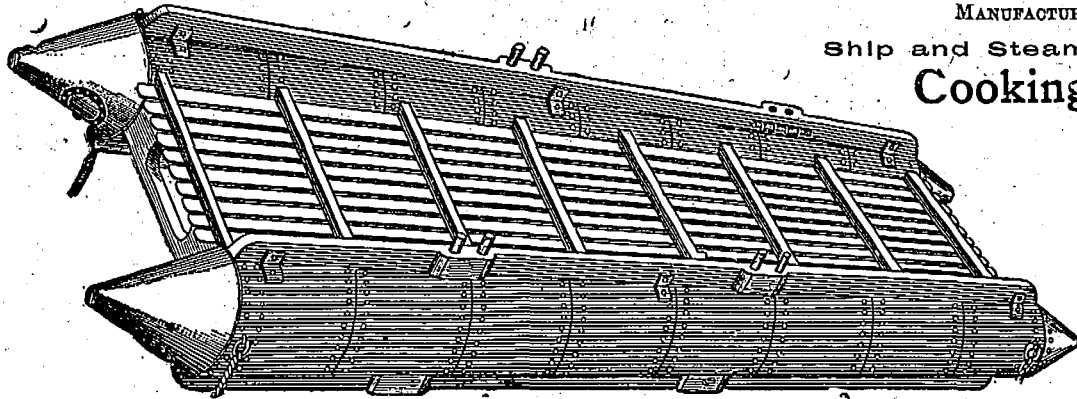
**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

CHARLOTTETOWN.	Queen's Hotel,	P. P. Archibald
do	Hotel Davies,	J. J. Davis

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NEW YORK. Near West St.

CALKIN'S PATENT METALLIC LIFE RAFT.



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Bake Ovens,  
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and Brass  
Worker.

## GEORGE PLACE, EQUIPMENT OF RAILWAY AND CAR WORKS,

Iron and Wood Working Machinery, Corliss Engines  
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DISTILLER OF

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Brantford.

Sole General and Export  
Agents.



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Journal of Commerce

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FRESHLY CUT . . . . .

### Figured Walnut Veneers

Correspondence invited.

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Veneer and Lumber Merchants,

FOOT EAST 10th ST.,

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Manufacturers of

Varnishes Japans,  
White Lead,  
Colored Paints  
Dry Colors, Printing Ink,  
Machinery Oils and Axle Grease.  
And Dealers in

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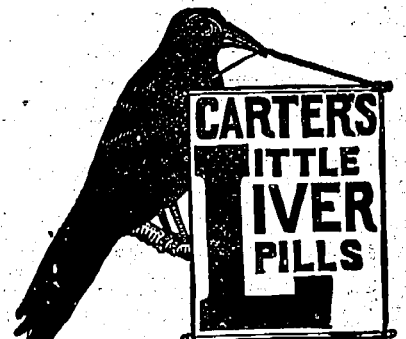
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Positively cured by these  
Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,  
Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-  
fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsi-  
ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue  
Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They  
Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.  
Small Price.

**DOWSWELL BROS. & CO.,**

Manufacturers of

**Wringers,  
Washing  
Machines,  
Barrel  
Churns,  
etc., etc.**

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

SEND FOR PRICES.

**Job Printing of  
all kinds done at  
this office.**

STOCKS AND BONDS—INSURANCE COMPANIES—CANADIAN.—Montreal Quotations Oct. 6 1896

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine.....	10,000	3¼-6mos.	350	\$50	114 114
Canada Life.....	2,500	6-6mos.	400	50	610 675
Confederation Life.....	5,000	7¼-6mos.	100	10	267 272
Western Assurance.....	25,000	5-6mos.	40	20	155½ 153½
Guarantee Co. of North America.....	13,372	6	50	50	... ..

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—Quotations on the London Market, Sept. 26 1896 Market value p. p'd up sh.

Atlas.....	24,000	22 p. s.	50	6	£27½	£28½
British and Foreign Marine.....	67,000	25	20	4	£24	£25
Caledonian.....	21,500	24	25	5	£29-15-0	£30
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marin.....	50,000	25	50	5	£38	£39
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	19s	100	20	50-0-0	00
Fire Insurance Association.....	100,000	5	£10	£2	%	%
Guardian Fire and Life.....	200,000	8½	10	5	11½	12
Imperial Fire.....	60,000	20 p. s.	20	5	29½	30½
Lancashire Fire.....	136,493	5	20	2	4½	5½
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	17-6-7 p.c.	40	8½	41-0-0	0-0
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,363	20	25	12½	£62	63
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	2	4½	5
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life.....	245,040	85	8½	2	53	54
National of Ireland.....	40,000	£25	24 p.c.	£2½	xd	00
Northern Fire and Life.....	30,000	30	100	10	77	79
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life.....	110,000	20 p. s.	25	6½	38	39
Phoenix Fire.....	53,776	23s.	50	5	£42	£43
Queen Fire and Life.....	200,000	30	10	1	7-1-16	8-13-16
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	125,234	58½	20	3	53	54
Scottish Imperial Life.....	50,000	8½d	10	1	1-17-0	....
Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	20,000	15	50	3	....	....

**CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO.**  
(Limited.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Manilla, Sisal, Jute, & Russian Cordage.**

**BINDER TWINE**

**Jute and Cotton Bags.**

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**St. Patrick St., Montreal.**

**The Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC'BER, 31st, 1896

Assets,	\$184,935,690.80
Reserve on Policies (American Table, 4 p.c.) .....	\$168,221,916 00
Liabilities other than Reserve .....	1,623,051 00
Surplus.....	15,089,823 80
Receipts from all sources .....	41,059,145 62
Payments to Policy-holders .....	20,885,472 48
Whole Life Risks assumed and renewed, 219,308 policies.....	637,726,276 00
Risks in force, 273,213 policies, amounting to .....	802,867,478 00

NOTE.—The above statement shows a large increase over the business of 1895 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.

ALL KINDS OF . . .

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LARDINE MACHINE - -  
CYLINDER AND ENGINE

Manufactured by

**McCOLL, BROS. & CO., TORONTO.**

**OILS.**

Insurance.

**The Federal Life ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON, ONT.

Policies World Wide

.. AFTER ONE YEAR FROM ISSUE ..

Capital and Assets - - - - \$1,000,000.00  
Surplus to Policyholders, - - - - 704,141.28

ACCUMULATION POLICIES. COMPOUND INVESTMENT POLICIES.  
GUARANTEED INSURANCE BONDS.

James H. Beatty, David Dexter,  
President. Managing Director.

**WORTH KNOWING**

"It is the safest and fairest policy I have ever seen,"

was the remark made by a prominent representative of one of the largest and best American Life Insurance Companies when he had carefully examined the Ordinary Life Policy of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Co.

This is the only policy offered to the Canadian public that can neither lapse nor expire, as to its paid-up value, till death ensues, after three annual premiums have been paid on it.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 to 28 King St. W., TORONTO

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HON. S. H. BLAKE, Q.C., ROBT. MOLEAN, Esq., } Vice-Presidents.

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Correspondence solicited. Agents wanted.

**Scottish Union and National INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Of Edinburgh, Scotland.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

M. BENNETT, 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 . . . . . \$1,464,654.84  
Losses Paid since organization, . . . \$14,094,183.94

Geo. A. Cox, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-Pres. P. H. SIMS, Secretary  
C. R. G. JOHNSON, Res. Agent, 42 St. John Street, MONTREAL.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, President. ALBERT E. NASH, Secretary.  
V. ROBIN, Treasurer.

**York County Loan & Savings COMPANY.**

Head Office: -11 Confederation Life Building,  
Corner Yonge and Richmond Sts., - - TORONTO

Subscribed Capital, - \$300,000.

Solicitors—MESSRS. HUNTER & HUNTER. Bankers—THE MOLSONS BANK

**Quebec Fire Assurance Co'y.**

Established 1818.

Directors—Edwin Jones, President; George R. Renfrew, Vice-President; W. R. Dean, Treasurer; Hon. Pierre Garneau, Hon. C. A. F. Pelletier, A. F. Hunt, Wm. Simons.

Agencies—Nova Scotia—J. T. Twining & Son, Halifax, P.E.I.—E.R. Brow, Charlottetown, New Brunswick—T. A. Temple, St. John, Montreal—J. H. Routh & Son, Ontario—Geo. J. Pyke, Toronto, Manitoba—W. R. Allan, Winnipeg. British Columbia—W. S. Gravely, Vancouver.

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**Caledonian Insurance Co'y**

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TEMPLE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

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**THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

Head Office: 22 to 28 King St. W., - TORONTO, Ont.

President, - John L. Blaikie.

Vice-Presidents, J. K. Kerr, Q. C.  
Hon. G. W. Allan.

The great success which has attended the Company from its organization, and particularly during 1895 (its banner year), is duly evidenced by figures taken from the last financial statement:

Cash Income..... \$ 581,478.24  
Expenditure including death claims, endowments, profits and all payments to policy-holders ..... 262,284.33  
Assets ..... 2,300,518.15  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,795,822.00  
Net Surplus ..... 403,218.35

WM. McCABE, F.I.A., Man. Dir.

Dr. CHAS. AULT, Man. for Prov. Quebec.  
180 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

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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,

58 St. Sulplice St., MONTREAL

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FIRE and LIFE.

Invested Funds, \$40,833,724  
Funds invested in Canada, over 1,000,000

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

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HON. HENRY STARNES, Chairman.  
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.  
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G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary.  
Medical Referee—D. C. MACGILLUM, Esq., M.D.  
Standing Counsel—GEO. B. CHAMPT, Esq.

Head Office, Canada Branch: MONTREAL.

**THE WATERLOO MUTUAL**

Fire Insurance Company.

Established in 1863. Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

Total Assets, Jan. 1, '94, \$340,734.71.

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

**MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED 1875.

Head Office, WATERLOO, ONT.

Subscribed Capital.....\$200,000 00  
Deposit with Dom. Govt..... 50,078 76

All Policies Guaranteed by the London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co. with Assets of \$15,000,000.

W.M. A. SIMS, Pres. JOHN SIUUI, Vice-Pres.  
JAMES LOCKIE, Man. Dir. T. A. GALE, Inspector

**"The St. Lawrence" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

Incorporated 1886.

Capital - \$250,000.

Head Office: 10 Place d'Armes,

MONTREAL

J. Gustave Lavolette, Pres. F. Gauthier, Man.

Get an Estimate

FOR

**CATALOGUES.**

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ONS.

Belleville, Ont. St. Charles & Fringie

**NEW YORK LIFE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY,

**JOHN A. McCALL, President.**  
January 1st, 1896.  
Total Assets, \$174,781,990.  
Actual Surplus, \$24,088,677.  
Insurance in Force, \$800,000,000.

**CANADIAN BUSINESS.**  
Income in Canada, - - - \$1,008,484.74  
Assets " - - - \$4,311,253.04  
Liabilities, " - - - 3,784,305.75  
Surplus Assets, " - - - 526,047.20  
Insurance in Force, " - - - 20,626,514.00

**DAVID BURKE,**  
GENERAL MANAGER,  
Company's Building, MONTREAL

THE . . .  
**BRITISH EMPIRE**  
**MUTUAL**  
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1847.  
Head Office, - CANADA.  
British .: Empire .: Building,  
**MONTREAL.**

Government Deposit, - \$747,207.34  
RESULTS OF VALUATION 1893.

Larger Cash Surplus,  
**INCREASED BONUS.**

Valuation Reserves Strengthened,  
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES GRANTED.  
SEND FOR TERMS.  
F. STANCLIFFE, Gen'l Manager.

**CONFEDERATION**  
LIFE & ASSOCIATION,

Head Office: - TORONTO.  
The unconditional accumulative policy issued by this Association is unsurpassed as a means of Investment.

Cash Values,  
Paid up Policies,  
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GUARANTEED IN THE POLICY.

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"**GOODYEAR METHOD**"  
of Shoe making in its advantages for every kind of wearer.

You will serve your own best interests by recommending only

→ **Goodyear WELTED SHOES.**

**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FIRE AND MARINE.** Incorporated 1851.  
Assets, over - - - \$2,320,000.00  
Income for Year ending 31st December, 1895, over - 2,400,000.00

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

**THE IMPERIAL**  
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED  
**FIRE.**

LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1803.  
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

**COMMERCIAL UNION**

ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.,  
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 **LONDON**  
Guarantee and Accident Com'y, Ltd.  
Of London, England.

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

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Canada Branch, TORONTO.  
Montreal Chief Office, 180 St. James St.  
A. I. HUBBARD, Manager for Canada