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538 THE
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, ~ 815,152.10
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS : SIR D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., - President.
Hon, GEO, A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President, A. T. Paterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq.
Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq.
 BIR D. A. SMITH, K. C. M. G., - President. HON, GEO. A. DRUMMOND, - Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hugh McLonnan, Esq. R. B. Angus, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. W. W. Oglivie, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. A. B. Buchanan, Asst. Supt. of Branches.
Dranches in Ganaaa;
MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. "West End Branch, St. Catherine St.
Almonto Ont London Ont Monster N.P.
Brantford, " Perth. " Halifax, N.S.
Chatham, "Picton, "Regina, Ass'a.
Deseronto, "Strattora, "Nelson, B.C.
Ringston, "Chatham, N.B. Victoria, " Lindsay.
IN NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Nfld , Bank of Montreal.
IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Wateon and R. Y. Hebden, Agente, 59 Wall Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager.
Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London-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 Britleh Linen Company Bank and
Drancnes,
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "The Third National Bank. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank.
Boston-The Morchants' 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.
Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbis. Montreal June, 1895.
THE BANK OF TORONTO
CANADA.
INCORPORATED 1855.
Head Office, - Toronto, Paid-up Capital, - S2,000,000 Reserve Fund, - 1,800,000
DIRECTORS: GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President.
GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President. WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., - Vice-President. Henry Cawbra, Esq., W. G. Gooderham, Esq.,

Henry Cawthra, Esq., W. G. Gooderham, Esq., Robt. Reford, Esq., Geo. J. Cook, Esq., Charles Stuart, Esq.
Roht, Reford, Esg., Geo. J. Cook, Esg.,
Charles Stuart Fee
DUNCAN COULSON, - General Mgr.
JOSEPH HENDERSON Inspector.
Toronto W. R. Wadsworth, Manager
" King St. Branch, G.J.Cuthbertson, "
"King St. Branch, G.J. Cuthbertson, " Montreal
Barrie
Brockville T. A. Bird, "
Jahonna J S Shooff H
Collingwood
Gananoone
LondonJohn Pringle,
Peterboro' P. Campbell. "
Petrolia
Port HopeE. B. Andros. "
Port HopeE. B. Andros, " Point St. Charles (Montreal)J. G. Bird, "
St. CatharinesG. W. Hodgetts, "
Bankers :
Dunkers :

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
Capital Subscribed, 500.000 Rest 10,000
Dinggrous-W. Weir, Pres. and Genl. Manage
E. Lichtenhein, Vice-Pres.; A. S. C. Wurtele, F.W. Smith and Godfrey Weir, F. Lemieux, Accountant,
Branch at Berthier,
Branch at LachineC. Langlois, " Branch at NicoletL. Belair, "
Branch at Ster Thereso M. Boisvert, "
Branch at Pt. St. Charles [city]. W J Wall, " Branch at Hochelaga [city]. D. P. Riopel, "
Branch at L'EpiphanioJ. H. Dusseault, "
Branch at PortneufJ. H. Theoret, "Branch at St. LaurentO. W. Legault, "
Branch at LaprairieT. 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.				
	ANK OF RTH AM	BRITISH ERICA.		
INCORPOR Paid-up Cap Reserve Fu	pital,	OYAL CHARTER. £1,000,000 Stg. - 275,000 "		
London Office,	8 Clement's Las	ne, Lombard St., E.C.		
COURT OF DIRECTORS; COURT OF DIRECTORS; Ed. Arthur Hoare, John James Cater; Hans, H. J. B. Kendall, Gaspard Farrer. Henry R. Farrer. Hichard H. Glyn. Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Ganade H. STIKEMAN, General Manager.				
E. STANGER, Inspector,				
London	Branches in Co Kingston Ottawa	Fredericton, N.B. Halifax, N. S.		
Brantford	Montreal	Victoria, B. C.		
Paris Hamilton	Quebec St. John. N.I	Vancouver, B. C. B. Winnipeg, Man.		
Toronto	Brandon, Ma			
Agents in the United States: NEW YORK, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh. SAN FRANCISCO. (124 Samson Street) H. M. J.				

C. Welsh. SAN FRANCISCO, (124 Samson Street,) II. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambroee. LONDON BANKERS—The Bank of England, and Messrs. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Anstralia—Union Bank of Anstralia. New Zealand Olonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China: Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Co-Ionial Bank. Farls—Messrs. Marcnard, Krauss & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais. Exp Issue Gircular Noise for Travellers, avail



81st DIVIDEND.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Are hereby notified that a dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its Branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th to Sist March, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,

General Manager.

Montreal, 26th February, 1896.

THE OUEBEC BANK.

IIII UUIDIU DANA. Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818. PAID-UP CAPITAL **\$2,500,000** HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: ROBERT H. SMITH, President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Pite-President. UILIAM WITHALL, Esq., Pite-President. Directors- Q R. Renfrew, R. J. Shaw, J. T. Rose, Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Thiree Rivers, Q. Agents in New York; Bank of British North America. Agents in; London: The Benk of Scolland.

			<u> </u>	
The Chartered Banks.				
THE	MERCH	ANTS BAN	K	
	OF CAI	NADA.		
Capital Pa Rest,	• • •	- 86,000,0 - 3,000,0	88	
Head ff	BOARD OF	- Montreal RECTORS:		
ANDR HECTOI	EW ALLAN, EG MACKENZIE	A., President , Esq., Vice-President H. Montagu Allan, E	•	
Jonathan 1	Hodgeon, Esq. Hodgeon, Esq.	H. Montagu Allan, E J. P. Dawes, Esq. T. H. Dunn, Esq.	sq.	
GEORGE H.	Sir Joseph	Hickson. - General Manage	er.	
JOHN GAULT, ABBL. Gen. Manager. BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.				
Belleville, Berlin,	Kincardine Kingston,			
Brampton, Chatham,	Montreal.	Renfrew, Sherbrooke, Qu	.0	
Dresden, Galt, Gananoque	Mitchell, Napanee, Ottawa,	Stratford, St.Johns, Q		
Tamilian	, Ottawa,	St. Jerome, Qu	0 e	

Gait, Napaneé, St. Johns, Q., Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Jerome, Que. Inamilton, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, Heepeler, Perth, Toronto, Ingersoll, Prescott, Walkerton, Montreal West End Branch, No. 2456 Notre Dame St BRANOILES IN MANTODA: Montreal West End Branch, No. 2456 Notre Dame St BRANOILES IN MANTODA: Manter in Great Brildin.-London, Glasgow. Edinburch and other points, The Clydesdale Bank Limited], Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool [Ltd]. Agencii in New York-52 William st., Mesers. Henry Hagne and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, American Exchange National Bank ; Boeton, Merchants Na-tional Bank ; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank ; Boeton, Merchants Na-troit, First National Bank ; Boeton, More Scotta. Nova Scotta and New Drumsuitk-Bank of Nova Scotta and Merchants Bank of British Columbia, A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit isened, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK, Incorporated 1836,				
St. St	ephei	n, N.	В.	
Capital	• ••		•••	\$200,000 25,000
F. H. TOD		Pre	eldent.	
J. F. GRAI	NT,	Cas	hier.	
	AGENT		×	
London –Messre.	Glyrn.	Milla.	Currie	& C o

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

Western Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 27.

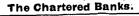
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after

WEDNESDAY, THE 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1896,

WEDNESDAY, THE 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1896, at the Offices of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of March. Notice is also given that the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held on Wednesday, the 5th th day of April next at the Head Office of the Bank. Oshawa, Ont., at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the Election of Directors and such other business as may legally come before the meeting. By order of the Board. T. H. McMILLAN. Cashier.

Oshawa, February 8, 1896. Imperial Bank of Canada.

THE DOLLAR DATE OF CAHAGAN
Capital Anthorized \$2,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 1,954,525
Rest 1,152,252
DIRECTORS.
H. S, HOWLAND, President.
H. S. HOWLAND, President. T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President.
will, Rallesy, riugh tyan,
Robert Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayner,
Hon. John Ferguson.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE, CASHIER.
B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector.
BRANCHES IN ONTABIO.
Essex, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie,
Essex, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Fergus, Port Colborne, St. Thomas. Galt. Bat Portage. Welland.
Galt, Rat Portage, Welland,
Ingersoll. St. Catharines. Woodstock.
(Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane,
TORONTO Youge and Queen Sts. Branch.
Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch.
THE INCLUDE THE NOTION TO BE
Brandon, Man. Portage La Prairie, Man.
Calgary, Alba. Prince Albert, Bask.
Edmonton, Alb's. Winnipeg. Man.
AGENTS-London, Eng., Lloyd's Bank, Ld. New
/ York, Bank of Montreal.
A general banking business transacted. Bonds
and debentures bought and sold,
· ·····



THE CANADIAN

BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
D _id_nn Capital 86.000.000
Rest. 1,200,000
DIRECTORS:
GEO. A. COX, Esq., - President. JOHN I. DAVIDSON, - Vice-President.
JOHN I. DAVIDSON, · · Vice-President.
Jas. Crathern, Esq., Robert Kilgour, Esq., W. B.

Jas. Crathern, Esq., Robert Kilgour, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., Q. C., LL.D., Matthew Leggat, Esq.
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager.
A. H. IRELAND, Inspector.
G. H. Meldrum, Asst. Insp.
NEW YONK-Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents. BRANOHES:

BRANUHES:				
Ayr,	Dunville,	Parkhill,	*Toronto,	
Barrie,	Galt.	Peterbor'gh.	Toronto Jc'n	
Belleville,	Godérich,	St.Cath'rine	s Walkerton,	
Berlin,	Guelph,	Sarnia,	Walkerville,	
Blenheim,	Hamilton,	S Ste. Marie	Waterford,	
Brantford,	London,	Seaforth,	Waterloo,	
Cayuga,	+Montreal,	Simcoe,	Windsor,	
Chatham,	Orangeville	Stratford,	Woodstock,	
Collingwoo	d, Ottawa,	Strathroy,	Winnipeg,	
Dundse.	Paris,	Thorold,		
*Dond Off	lea 19.25 Kind	78t W. (lity Branches:	

Dundae, Parle, Thorold, Head Office, 19-25 King St. W. City Branches; 712 Queen St. E.; 450 Yonge St., cor. College; 791 Yonge St.; 268 College St.; cor. Spadina; 646 Queen St. W.; 416 Parliament St. and 123 King St. E. †Main Office, 157 St. James St. City Branches; 19 Chabolilez Square and 276 St. Lawrence St. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, Eas. and West Indice. 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. *Banktens* AND CORRESPONDENTS. *Great Brillin*--The Bank of Scotland. India, Australia & China: Germany, The Deutsche Bk of India, Australia & New Zealand--The Union Bk. of Ametralia.

Australia & New Zeatand-The Union BR. of Australia. Paris, France-Crédit Lyonnais, Lazard Freres & Cle Brussele, Belgium-J. Matthien & Fils. New York-The Am. Ex. National Back of New York (hitago-The Am. Ex. National Back of Chicago. Jsan 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.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS:

O D D Cooliby	rn, Esq., M.P.,	· · President.
G. R. R. COCKDU	ru, 190, n.r.,	Prestuent.
Donald Ma	ckay, Esq., Vice	Trestaent.
G. M. Rose, Es	iq., Hor	1. J. C. Aikins,
G. M. Rose, Es A. S. Irving, Esc	R. R.	D. Perry, Esq.
	D. Ullyot, Esq.	
A W ₀		·
U. mc	GILL, General M	ansger.
к.	MORRIS, Inspec	ctor.
	BRANCHES :	2 . · · ·
Aurora,	Lindsay.	Port Arthur,
Bowmanville,	Montreal,	Sudbury,
Dealdachem O	Mount Ponort	Herente,
Duckinguant, &	Mount Forest,	Toronto,
Cornwall,	Newmarket,	500 Queen St. W.,
Kingston,	Ottawa,	Toronto.
	Peterboro',	
	AGENTS:	
London Eng.		Co. and the Alli-
Dongon' wug'-	-rarre banking	Co. and the MII-
	ance Bank [Ltd.	1
France and En	rope—Credit Lyc	nnais,
New York-T	he Fourth Natio	onal Bank and the
Agents of the Bay	ik of Montreal.	
Boston Trem	ont National Ban	1-
Dogrou-Tielli	ONE PRESIDENT DEL	n.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

BAINK OF UTTAWA. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA. Capital (fully paid up) \$1,600,000 Capital (fully paid up) \$1,000,000 Information Information Information Information GEORGE HAY, Esq. Vice-President, Hon. Geo. Bryson, Jr., M.L.C., Alex. Fraser, IJohn Mather. David MacIaren. D. Murphy. George Hay. Charles Magee, Branches-Arnpior, Carleton Place, Hawkee-bury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Mattawa. Pembroke, Parry Sound, Fortage is Frairie. Rideau Street. Bank Street. Ottawa, Renfrow, Ont., Rat Portage, Winni-peg, Man. GEO. BURN, General Manager. D. M. FINNIE, Local Manager.

Eastern Townships Bank.

HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que. HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que. WM. FARWELL, General Manager. Branches-Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-tead, St. Hyacinthe, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Magog Correspondents: Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England, National Bank of Sociland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Fark Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remissed for.

The Chartered Banks.

Barton Street Oorrespondents in United States .- New York--Fourth National Bk, and Hanover National Bk. Buf-falo--Marine Bank of Buffalo. Detroit-Detroit Na-tional Bank. Chicago--Union National Bank. Oorrespondents in Great Britaian--National Pro-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

Prompt returns made THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000 | Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 DIRECTORS: JAS. AUSTIN. - President. SIR. FRANK SMITH - President. M. Ince, Edward Leadley, E. B. Osler, James Scott, Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Bolleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa. Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther: Dun-dae St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 386; Sher-bourne St., cor. Queen; Market St., cor. King and George Ste. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britan and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China. Jana and the West India.

sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. D. GAMBLE, Gen. Manager.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund Undivided Profits \$1,500,000 975,000 - 28,520

Capital Paid-Up, \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund 975,000 Undivided Profits 23,520 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. TROMAS RITCHIE, VICe-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Rauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C. David MacKeen. HEAD OFFICE, Halifax, N.S. D. H. Dancan, Cashier. W.B.TOrrance, Aset. Cashier Agencies in Province of Quebec: Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager. "West End, Notro Dame St. West. "Goto St Antoine, Green Ayenne.

West Linu, NO				
" Cote St. Anto	ne, Green Avenue.			
In Maritime Provinces:				
Antigonish, N. S	Moncton, N. B.			
Bathurst, N. B.	Newcastle, N. B.			
Bridgewater, N. S.	Picton, N. S.			
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Port Hawkesbury, C. B.			
Dorchester, N. B.	Sackville, N. B.			
Fredericton, N. B.	Shubenacadie, N.S.			
Guysboro, N. S.	St. John's N'f'd.			
Kingston, N.B.	Summereide, P.E.I.			
Londonderry, N. S.	Sydney, N. S.			
Lunenburg, N. S.	Truro, N. S.			
Maitland, N. S.	Weymouth, N. S.			
Alatin version and with the Co				

Weymouth, N. S. Woodstock, N. B.

Woodatock, N. B. Correspondents: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Bermuda, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. London, England, Bank of Scotland. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re-mitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at current rates.

rates.

BIENVENU, Assistant Mgr.; E. G. St. JEAN, inspec-tor. Branches — St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement. Mgr.: Beanharnois, J.Leduc, Mgr.: Hull, P. Q., J. P. de Martiguy, Mgr.: St. Sanveur (Quebec, N. Dion, Mgr.; Quebec, Rue St. Jean, O. S. Powell, Mgr.; Fraserville, J. O. Leblanc. Mgr. Valleyfield, L. de Martiguy, Mgr.: St. Jictoriaville, A. Marchand, Mgr.; Ste. Anne de la Pórade, J. A. Roussenu, Mgr.; Ed-monton, N.W.T., J. E. Laurencelle, Mgr. Branchesin Montreal-St. Jean Baptiste, A. Boyer, Mgr.; Ste. Cunegonde, H. Bourbeau, Mgr.; St. Henri, H. Dorion, Mgr.; Rue Ontarlo, G. Leclerc, Jr., Mgr.

Jr., Mgr. Savings Departments-At Head Office and Bran-

Ches. Correspondents-London, Eng., Le Credit Lyon-nais, Le Comptoir National d'escompte de Paris, Paris, France-Le Credit Lyonnais. Le Comptoir National d'escompte de Paris, New York, National Bank of the Republic, Bank of America, Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth. National Bank of the Republic, Chicaco, Bank of Montreal. Canada, the Merchants Bank of Canada, Bank of British North America. **Letters of Oredit'and Circular Notes for travellers issued available in all parts of the world.



539

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i. J

London, Parr's Banking Co. & Alliance Bank (Ltd.
Liverpool, Parr's Banking Co.& Alliance Bank (Ltd.
New York, National Park Bank.
Boston, Lincoln National Bank.
St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank.
Buffalo, Queen City Bank.
Chicago, Ill Globe National Bank-
Detroit, First National Bank.
Great Falle, Mont. • First National Bank.
Minneapolis, National Bank of Commerce.

The Standard Bank of Canada	i.
Capital Paid-up, \$1.000,000 Reserve Fund 600,000	4
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	•
DIRECTORS. W. F. COWAN, President.	Ę.
JOHN BURNS, Vice-President,	÷.
W. F. Allan, Fred. Wyld, T. R. Wood, A. J. Somerville	1
Jas. Scott.,	11
AGENCIES.	۰.
Bowmanville, Cannington, Kingston, Brantford, Chatham, Markham,	
Bradford, Colborne, Parkdale, Toronto,	Ż.
Brighton, Durham, Picton, Brussels, Forest, Stouffville.	÷
Campbellford, Harriston,	ŝ.
BANKERS. New York—Importers and Traders National Bank,	
Montreal—Can, Bank of Commerce,	:.:
London, England—National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-	÷,
respondence solicited. GEO. P. REID, General Manager.	-
GEO. F. REID, General Manager,	
Traders Bank of Canada	2
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885).	
Authorized Capital,	4
Reserve Fund,	
Board of Directors: WM. Bell, Esg., of Guelph, President, C. D. Warren, Esg Vice-President.	e i An
C. D. Warren, Esq Vice-President.	1
W. J. GAGE, ESQ. JOHN DRYNAN, ESQ. J. W. Dowd, ESQ. ROBT. THOMSON, ESQ.	i.
J. W. DOWD, ESQ. ROBT. THOMSON, ESO., of Hamilton.	2
Head Office Toronto.	2

H. S. STRATH J. A. M. ALLI	Υ	General Manag	er. or.
Aylmer, Ont., Drayton, Elmira, Glencoe, Guelph, Hamilton,	Ingersoll, Leamington, Norwich, North Bay, Orillia, Port Hope, BANKERS.	Ridgetown, Sarbia, Strathrov, St. Mary's, Tilsonburg, Windsor.	,

Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.3 Incorporated 1872.

\$500,000

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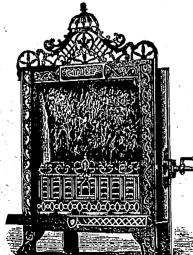
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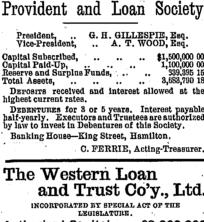
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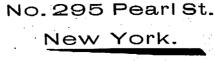


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-INLAND revenue returns for February were slightly ahead of the same month last year. The figures were \$544,578 as against \$543,820 last year, and \$568,994 in February 1894. The principal items of last month's revenue were :--Spirits, \$266,878; malt, \$65,689; tobacco, \$155,464 and cigars \$42,510

-F. J. PAINTON & Co., musical instruments, Vancouver, B.C., has assigned. No particulars as yet-Sloane & Scott, general store, Nanaimo, B.C., held meeting of creditors at Windsor Hotel, Montreal, when an offer of composition was made. Some of the creditors were not disposed to accept the offer, and no settlement has as yet been arrived at.

--TILE British Admiralty is about to experiment with liquid fuel on the new fast cruiser Gladiator. The new Italian war ships have been fitted with oil burners on a system invented by an engineer named Cuniberti, and the same device has been adopted by the German government. The fuel used is not crude petroleum, but petroleum residuum, which is said to be more economical and has the advantage of not producing smoke when burnt.

-THE cedar forests of Europe that formerly supplied wood

for pencils are practically exhausted, and experts sear ching for a substitute report that California redwood appears to be the best material available. Already several car loads have been shipped to Nuremberg, Germany. The new paper covered Pencil bids fair to oust the wooden casing; and it needs no sharpening by knife, or otherwise. A layer of the paper is removable by means of a pin, a nail or something similar.

-Trin coal companies are experiencing an improvement in business, presumably due to the long continued wintry weather. During February, the Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co., shipped from their collieries, 33,775 tons of coal as against 21,552 tons in February last. For the two months, January and February, the shipments were 71,236 tons, compared with 44,804 tons for the same period of 1895. The Dominion Coal Co., shipped 50,000 tons during the first two months of the year as against about 30,-000 tons last year. Over 8,000 tons found a market in the United States.

-THE annual report of insurance in New York State shows that in 1895, the fire premiums received amounted to \$22,942,277; fire losses paid, \$11,160,704; business expenses \$7,647,425; show-





ing as compared with premiums received an apparent net profit of \$4,216,159. The fire risks written amounted to \$8,138,939,171, as compared with \$3,058,083,506 in 1894. The profits of the year wore divided between 37 N.Y. state companies, 56 companies of other states and 28 foreign companies. One New York company lost \$3,560 and 4 companies of other states \$22,867 in the year's business.

-TTM Government crop report is as follows: Reports from the township, county and state correspondents of the department indicate as the amount of corn yet held by farmers 49.8 per cent. of the total crop, or 1,072,000,000 bushels. Proportion and total farm reserves are both unprecedented. A year ago the stock so held was but 476,000,000 bushels. The amount to be sold outside the country is estimated at 21.9 per cent. last year's percentage having been 15.4. The merchantable property is 88.14 per cent against 82.4 last year. Average of merchantable corn 25.6 cents, and of unmerchantable 15.4 cents. The wheat reserves in farmers hands amount to 26.3 per cent. of the crop, or 123,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 4.9 per cent, is reported as coming over from 1894 or before. The proportion of wheat sold beyond county lines is 58.5 per cent.

-Good prospects for trade are reported from Goderich. Ont. The Knitting Co's Works and bicycle factory are more than usually busy, and the Goderich Organ Co. report fair orders having been received from England and Brazil. The Kidd Salt Works property has been purchased by the Kensington Furniture Co., who are building what will be one of the largest factories of the kind in Western Ontario. The company even before the new buildings are complete will have made a profit on their investment. This kind of news is encouraging. Plans have also been prepared for a handsome new hotel in the same thriving town, which promises to be one of the best arranged and convenient in the West. It will be three stories high, and contain 35 bedroom, with every modern convenience. The brick used in the building are Goderich made, and Credit Valley stone will be used for the dressing.

-MESSES. S. Greenshields, Son & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, are adding a new feature to their business, in the shape of a Notions department, which is furnished with the complete stock of fancy goods, purchased *en bloe* from the estate of Samson, Kennedy & Co., Toronto. The principal members of the staff formerly employed by the Toronto concern in the same department have been brought to Montreal to fill similar positions. Messrs. Greenshields contemplate enlarging their present premises by adding the adjoining building, now occupied by Evans & Co., coal merchants, and the Royal Paper

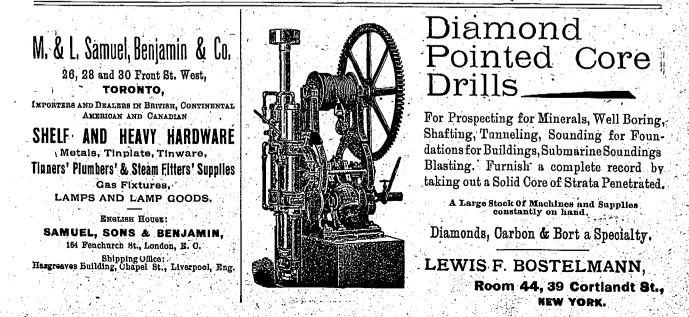




Co. The trustee of the Samson, Kennedy & Co estate, has so far realized \$160,179, of which \$27,100 was on book debts. After paying the first two dividends, there is a balance on hand of \$24,045. The Manitoba lands of the estate are to be sold by auction. The claim of Mrs. Kennedy, included in the assignee's list of liabilities at \$4,429, has been filed for \$10,615. There will be a strict enquiry into this claim before it is settled.

-WE note the following Ontario failures:-Sarles & Grass, general store, Frankfort, have assigned to R. Grass. In business in a small way several years ; Sarles had previously been of Weston & Sarles, and Grass a clerk. Had some capital when they started, but competition was too much for them. Have credited freely, and lost by bad debts.-P. A. Ferguson, general store and liquors, Mattawa, is offering 30 cents on the dollar cash. Present difficulties caused by loss by fire, dull trade and poor collections. Statement showed liabilities of \$6,000, stock \$3,000; book debts, \$2,700, \$2,000 of which he considers bad. Has also real estate, mortgaged for \$3,300-John Clark, shoes, Mount Brydges is offering a composition, at 40 cents on the dollar. Is considerably in debt, but receiving outside assistance to enable him to pay this composition if accepted-Wm. Angus, painter, Pembroke, has assigned to Wm. A. Johnston. Liabilities are small—Jeffrey Bros. hardware, Stratford, have compromised at 35 cents on the dollar. Assets are \$12,000, and liabilities about \$14,000—Jas. Bain & Son, stationery, Toronto, have been forced to assign. Liabilities are heavy, and it is impossible at present to give any idea of what the estate will pay— Jos. Maisonville, hotel, Windsor, who has been endeavoring to sell out, has assigned to R. F. Sutherland. He owns his property but it is heavily encumbered, and has not a great deal of assets. Estate is likely to be poor—J. F. Elliott, grocer, Chesley; has assigned to Wm. Elliott of Chesley ; assets and liabilities small.

-WE note the following Quebec failures:-M. E. Bourdon, grocer, Boucherville. This failure was noted in a former issue, he having assigned to Chas. Desmarteau. He has succeeded in compromising with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar cash ; ordinary liabilities \$739, privileged, \$1,700; total, \$2,439. Assets stock and book debts \$305, property \$1,200-Jas. Alexander, general store, Richmond, has been sued in a number of different cases for considerable amounts, and a demand of assignment was made by R. S. Deacon, through the office of J. McD. Hains, Mont-





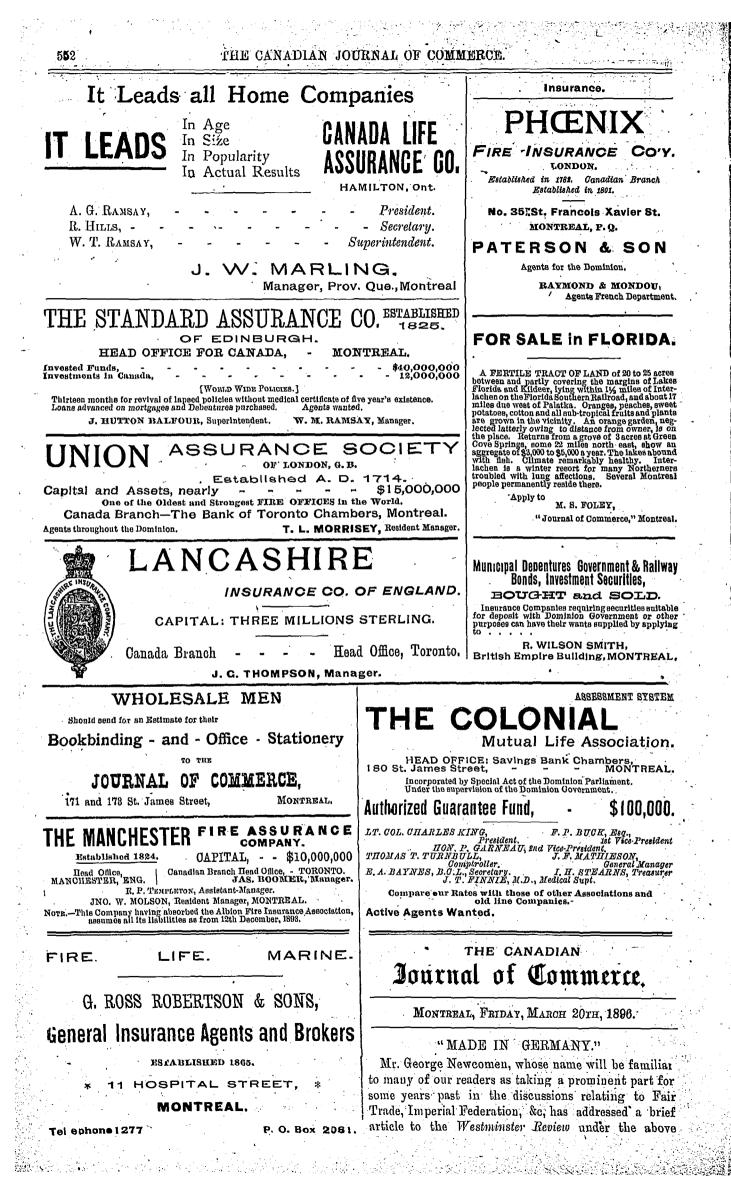
real ; has just filed consent to assign. He shows business liabilities of \$12,480, and assets of \$11,926. He has real estate of \$3,000, mortgaged for \$4,000. An old trader here, having been in business for years ; at one time of the firm of Beattie & Alexander, but has carried on alone for a considerable time, and has heretofore been good pay. Has apparently enjoyed first-class credit. Is somewhat old fashioned in his manner of doing busiand the trade has not that amount of push which was required to make money, but with some indulgence may be able to pull through all right-G. Caron, general, store, Cap St. Ignace, who failed last month, with liabilities of \$4,200, and assets \$3,500 isoffering to compromise at 65 cents on the dollar-E. H. Paquette dry goods, Coaticooke, has assigned to the court with liabilities of \$4,072. Has been engaged in business over 25 years, but although at one time was in fair circumstances, has recently lost money. He assigned in May 1893, with liabilities of \$20,000 ; subsequently compromised with creditors at 45 cents in the dollar, and since then he has been able to make no headway despite hard work-J. E. Tremblay, general store, St. Anne de Bellevue, previously noted, is compromising at 30 cents in the dollar, 4, 8 and 12 months secured-Jas. Bisset & Co., mnfrs. agents, etc., Quebec, arc offering 20 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities are small, and the offer is likely to be accepted.

& Co., wholesale grocers, have assigned to court, and a meeting of creditors has been fixed for the 19th inst. Principal creditors are : J. B. Beauchamp, \$7,259; Rogers, Robertson & Co., \$792; Banque Nationale, \$4,000 ; J. C. Beauchamp, indirect, \$400. The business formerly under the style of Beauchamp, Pigeon & Co.; dissolved in 1889, Beauchamp retiring, and Alphonse Beauchamp continuing the business under the old style. In spring of 1892 the present firm was formed composed of Alphonse Pigeon and Louis S. Gendron, with E. Beauchamp, as special partner. In Feb. 1895, were unable to meet their engagements, held a meeting of creditors, but were unable to effect a settlement ; subsequently they succeeded in arranging a composition of 60 cents in the dollar. After this L. E. Beauchamp withdrew from the firm, and remaining partners continued, but competition had been too much for them, and they are again in trouble, as above shown-Victor Lemay, saloon, of which some particulars were given lately, has assigned to the court with liabilities of \$7,650. Principal creditors, M. L. Dagenais, \$1,560 ; Mrs. Laurent, \$320 ; Banque Jac. Cartier, \$1,095 ; Banque du Peuple, \$808 ; Banque d'Hochelaga, \$825 ; Laporte, Martin & Co., \$774; J. O. Villeneuve & Co., \$455; H. Dubois, \$250; Larin, Laforce & Bordeau, \$350-P. Monette, grocer, has assigned in trust to Chas. Desmarteau. Small grocery on Duver-

-WE note the following Montreal failures:-Pigeon, Gendron



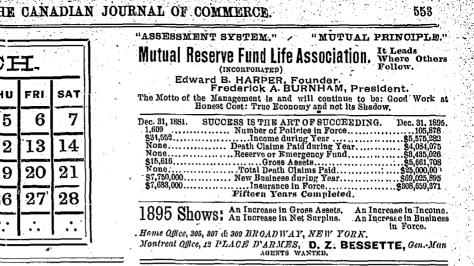




	٦V	I.A	R	CE	I.	
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	` . .			

quoted caption. Mr. Newcomen's treatment of the subject in hand is not by any means new. The encroachment of German competition upon the trade of Great Britain has long been a sore subject with British manufacturers, but there will always be a great majority of the 'people of England set against any change in the direction of a discrimination against foreign manufactures, whatever the clamor for reciprocity, however strong the feeling that they are being unfairly treated in return for the freedom with which foreign products are admitted to the English markets.

Mr. Newcomen is convinced that the success of many articles of German manufacture over those of Great Britain does not arise from any superiority of the German over the British artisan. There is a protection to industries in foreign countries which the people of England do not clearly apprehend, a protection over and above that which is determined by high duties and by bounties on exports. The artisan throughout the continent, especially in Germany, will work for cheaper wages, will work many more hours per week, can live cheaper and dress cheaper, and in many ways is enabled to economise to a degree that his English fellowworkmen would scorn to contemplate. The article of beer alone which the artisans of both countries consume very largely, is scarcely half the price in Germany that it is in England. Then the British workmen has, for over half a century, been making it more and more difficult for his employer to compete with the manufacturer of similar goods on the Continent, but these factors are of comparatively trifling importance compared with those which arise from the making of a vastly cheaper article that will look almost as well as the intrinsically better one. To take the item of cutlery alone, the German pocket-knife looks as well, if not better than its competitor from Sheffield. The German razor is generally admitted to be a better polished article, and indeed in all cutting instruments the German article looks quite as well, and can be sold at a much lower price than that which is made in England, but the old saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it" will apply here most effectively, as everyone who has used a Sheffield-made knife and the German-made article can testify. More care has been bestowed upon outside appearance than upon quality and durability. Hence, in many places in Germany the names of leading English manufacturers are employed with a slight variation in spelling, and in this way the buyer is very often deceived into the idea that he is getting an English manufactured knife when he



is really buying one "made in Germany," the edge upon which will soon wear off and leave him with an article that will recall the fable of the vendor of the razors that were "made to sell."

We do not believe that Mr. Newcomen's plan of "A, Society for the maintenance of the supremacy of British Trade" is at all practicable in Great 'Britain, here or elsewhere. There is very little sentiment in the minds of people who set out to buy-to do shopping. They do not concern themselves,-men or women-as to where an article is made, so long as it agrees with the prevailing fashion or demand, and is cheap. An. article of dress, let us say a lady's mantle, that looks in every respect as well as the most expensive, will not be discarded because it is "made in Germany" or elsewhere. The fair shopper will simply concern herself as to its fashionable character and its cheapness combined. She will not be influenced in paying fifty cents more because it is represented to her that it has been made in the country in which she is buying it. Purchasers wholesale or retail-shoppers, in brief, have no patriotism. Whoever, to take another example, asks the question as to whether the box of matches he buys. is made in Hull, Canada, in England or in Norway? People, as a rule, buy what they want indiscriminately. without ever thinking for a moment of inquiring where it was manufactured.

What should be recommended and if possible preached to our people is that they avoid as much as possible extravagant habits of living, that they avoid strikes of all kinds or other attitudes towards their employers by which profit in manufacture is cut down to a minimum. Every increase in the expense of manufacture in any country tends more to send the business abroad to countries where people are less removed from a state of slavery, where they are willing to work for much less, and consequently are content with lesser remuneration. The frequent strikes in the United States and in Great Britain have done more to divert trade to the German markets than all the bounties and government tolls which have ever been'established in those countries. A general spirit of goodwill, of altruism, between employer and employed and a more far-reaching sense of their self-interest, should be strongly urged upon our work-people. They should be made to learn that a trade dispute prolonged to a certain period may have the effect of permanently diverting the trade to another country. "When the battle is ended" as Mr. Newcomen says, "the comba-. tants may find to their sorrow that the cause of their contention is at an end."

THE BELL FARM IN THE NORTH-WEST. The history of the development of new countries and of new districts is one, more or less, of a succession of disappointments mitigated by successes partial or complete. The conditions existing in, or arising out of, the earlier stages of new industries and of converting territory hitherto uncultivated into productive areas, are necessarily for some time only imperfectly known. Hence all early efforts of an industrial character in regions where the labors of man have hitherto been unknown must be largely tentative. Experiment after experiment must be made in making which the experience requisite for ultimate success is acquired, usually at a considerable sacrifice of time, labor and capital. The pioneers of civilization labor, and others enter into and profit by their labors. To judge of the adaptability of any region for settlement on a large scale by the experience of the first generation of those who first break in upon its native wildness is to take a very shallow and unreasonable view. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth those who took such a view might have argued that England would never have a large population, as it had taken many centuries for the old land to have acquired a population about the size of that now settled in Canada. This city a century ago gave very little promise of developing into its present wealth and rank : indeed at one time, in the memory of those now living, Montreal was losing population at a very rapid rate.

The experiment, for such it ought to be viewed, of establishing an immense farm in the North-West has, most unfortunately, been unsuccessful. It is however no evidence of common experience-no proof of there being no future for efforts of this class in the great west. The farm was a very ambitious project. It had a frontage of 10 miles on the Canadian Pacific Railway by 10 miles deep, including some 64,000 acres not too well-chosen, and capable of yielding annually a million and a quarter bushels of wheat. The projector and manager was Major Bell, who organized the Qu'Appelle Farming Company to acquire and work this enormous farm. Manifestly an undertaking on so prodigious a scale demanded extraordinary conditions to ensure success. The location must be highly favorable, the supply of labor constant and cheap; the management equal to that needed for controlling an army; the food supplies must be regular and economical; and the capital ample for meeting all the enormous expenses of the staff and horses, and supplying the costly machinery, including conveniences for storing and marketing, the grain. Under the circumstances we regard this enterprise as having been ill-conceived. In such a region it is at present impossible to secure labor at low rates or the supply regularly. Too many eggs were in this one basket; the scheme was far too large for experimental purposes, and its collapse need excite no surprise. Now that wheat is so cheap as to leave only a fractional margin between cost and market value, there needs to be the closest economy in its cultivation, and the growers must work hard to make any profit.

Reliance upon hired labor, especially such as is available in the North-West, which is very costly and not good of its kind, diminishes the chances of profit, as it is not worth its price even when watched closely by the "boss." On a farm 10 miles square it is impossible to oversee the laborers, so that leafing is carried on freely.

We look on the story of the Bell Farm as a valuable contribution to the experience of North-West settlement. It carries no reflection upon the agricultural capacities of the prairie provinces, but indicates that the farming operations therein must be on a more moderate scale than that of 64,000 acres under the care of one man. Had some sixty or a hundred energetic young men been given entire charge of some 600 to 1,000 acres each', with the requisite capital, the majority of them would have established good farms and the failures would have been cleared out to make room for those adapted to such work, such farmers as in our judgment are to be found in Ontario, where they have learnt agriculture under such conditions as would enable them to prosper in the North-West, as many from that province have done. As was said in olden days of Corinth, it is not for everybody or anybody to go to the North-West. The climatie and social conditions are not fascinating ; they are the drawbacks to settlement, but even these will only delay the conversion of the entire prairie region into a productive agricultural area in time. In such a development a generation or two is a trifling period.-The recent writ for \$124,000, issued at Indian Head by the Scottish American Investment Co. against W. R. Bell (see JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 6th March, page 465), furnishes the text of our article.

CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

The question of the day on the opening of navigation from Canada's standpoint, is surely that concerning the embargo on Canadian cattle to England.

The introduction of a bill in the Imperial House of Commons, excluding Canadian cattle permanently from the United Kingdom, except for slaughter at the port of landing, should rouse the people of the Dominion to take prompt action to have such disastrous restrictions removed. Conclusive evidence shows, that "pleuropneumonia" does not, and never did, exist in Canada. Still, cable advices state, that "in the House of Commons lately, Right Hon. Walter Long, president of the Board of Agriculture, in reply to interrogation, said that seventy-two cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia had been found in cattle imported from the United States, and, sixteen in cattle imported from Canada since October, 1892. He had no doubt that the disease was specifically infectious, though the degree of infec-. tion was relatively small. Whatever view the Canadian and United States authorities might take, he could only say that it had been conclusively proven here that the disease was infectious.

Our veterinary surgeons are as competent judges as those in England, or elsewhere ; then from the above statements, it must be inferred both are right.

Where is the disease contracted? Certainly not on the breezy plains of our North-West ranges, nor on the progressive farms of Ontario and Quebec Provinces. The fear is that the cattle are "hustled" away from their healthy pastures, crowded on to freight cars, chased and beaten from these on to the ocean steamers, with their blood on fire but half dead from exhaustion and fear, then 'tween decks they swelter. Insurance companies have paid heavier death losses between the

ports of Montreal and Quebec than from marine disasters. The surmise is : Canadian cattle contract "pleuro-pneumonia" on the voyage.

Animals as well as men must have rest. The question is, Would *it pay* to allow the cattle rest and be well-fed at the stock-yards after the railway journey, as is done in Chicago—before being shipped from the port of Montreal, and then receive more gentle handling and less haste be employed in being transferred to the steamship. The Canadian government should appoint a veterinary surgeon to examine and pass all animals free from disease, and on arrival at port of destination a similar inspection should be made; one for the Canadian Government and one for the Imperial. With such precautions, "pleuro-pneumonia" must be detected, the cause of contraction located and the disease stamped out by effectual legislation.

The bill introduced in the Imperial House of Commons this week to compel all sellers to place marks upon foreign and colonial meats by which these can be readily distinguished from domestic meats and from each other, passed its second reading by a vote of 239 to 82. The measure applies also to the marking of butter and cheese. The secretary of the Board of Agriculture testified during the session of Wednesday on the Adulteration of Food question that among the samples of food examined by the Government, 39 came from Canada and 51 from the United States, not one of which was adulterated.

THE DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT.

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The low prices ruling for wheat in the last few years have given such an impetus, to dairying as to have raised that industry into very marked prominence. Owing to some neglect, or carelessness in making butter, our exports of that article began to fall off very heavily sometime about 1881-2. In 1881 the value of our butter exports was \$3,573,034, in 1882 this fell down to \$2,936,150, in 1883 the figure was \$1,705,-817, and so the exports declined year by year until in 1889 their total value was only \$331,958; not one-tenth of what they had been in 1881. The prospect of this trade becoming extinct caused an effort to be made for regaining it, and in 1892-93-94 the exports sprang up to an average of \$1,200,000. In 1895 there was a decrease, and the Government adopted a new policy designed to place the butter trade in a better position. Cold storage was provided in Montreal, Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow, with refrigerator cars and vessels with like accommodation. Farmers were also encouraged to make butter for export of a good quality. These efforts will do much to develop this branch of dairying. In regard to cheese, our experience has been most gratifying. In 1880 our exports were only valued at \$3,-893,366, in 1895 they reached \$14,253,002, the increase having been made by regular advances year by year. The extent of the British market whither our dairy products all go, is shown by the total value of butter imported into Great Britain in 1894 being \$67,288,000, and of cheese \$27,326,000. It is therefore strange that Canada supplies over 50 per cent. of England's cheese imports, while she sends only one and a quarter per cent of the butter imports. The possibility of a very large expansion of butter exports is manifest from these figures. As the dairy interests of Canada have been greatly injured by inferior goods being sold in

England as "Canadian," which were not made in the Dominion, or sold under some other misrepresentation which injured our reputation, a Bill has been introduced into Parliament to ensure our dairy products being placed on the market fairly and honestly, so as to do away with any suspicions, or doubts, or prejudices which have been caused by lack of frankness in the past, and by the falsehoods of American rivals. The Bill in question provides that, every package of cheese and butter made in the Dominion shall be branded "Canada" or "Canadian," in order to stop American goods being passed off as our make. Each package is also to be stamped with the registered number of the factory it comes from, or the name of the district in which it is made. This will gradually have the effect of establishing particular reputations in English markets, as buyers will notice the numbers and names and learn to identify certain qualities with these brands. The month also in which cheese was manufactured is to be branded on the tub or package, so as to prevent cheese made in less favorable months being passed off as having been made in the best season. This is done and is very injurious to Canada. Mr. McLennan, M.P., who is really in charge of this important Bill said in the House on 20th July. "This is the whole ground of complaint in Great Britain, and it is the grievance which manufacturers of cheese in this country feel, because misrepresentation is made in regard to the date cheese is placed on the English market. I am aware, from inquiries made, that in October there were 600,000 boxes of cheese in cold storage, of the value of \$3,000,000, and this cheese was all of early make, I believe June, July and the early part of August, it being stored with a view of placing it on the English market in the fall and representing it as September make." The guilty parties are not farmers, or cheese merchants but, "There are a few speculators, making money out of the cheese industry, who wish to prevent the date being marked on the cheese which is placed on the English market, though its largest and most respectable dealers are favourable to the branding of the date. and, no doubt, the small price received in the spring is largely due to the enormous quantity placed there late in the season."

The bill should be passed, although some objections were raised by members who object to everything which does not bear their party brand. Mr. McLennan is thoroughly familiar with this question, he has given great attention to the needs of the dairy industry, and in pushing this bill he is doing a valuable service to the agricultural interests of Canada, which have everything to gain by placing dairy products on the market in a straightforward, frank and honorable manner.

-JAS. LOGGIE, shoes, Toronto, Ont., has assigned to R. Tew; no particulars as yet-Lyndon & Morgan, furniture, Port Colborne, Ont., have assigned to D. Blackley, who is preparing statement. The firm for some time past has been in poor shape. Endeavored to meet their engagements, but were unsuccessful-John Stevens, mfr. biscuits, Galt, Ont., has assigned to W. J. Millican. Formerly connected with the Hamilton Biscuit Co., but early in 1894, started this business, succeeding defunct firm of Jackson & Co., buying their stock under chattel mortgage; was credited at the time with having some moderate capital, and experience. Insufficient capital has hampered him and caused failure-J. F. Sibbett, hotel, Carleton Place, has assigned to J. McPherson.-S. A. Hyman, hatter and furrier, Belleville, Ont., has assigned to W. J. McCamon: Liabilities are \$15,000 and assets including book debts, \$12,500. Meeting of creditors called for 27th inst.

THE REPORT OF THE QUEEN'S PRINTER.

The department of public printing and stationery is one which absorbs a large amount of money every year, much of which is wasted.' For this waste the public is responsible, but as it is the public which "pays the piper," there is no second party entitled to complain. The expenditure by the Queen's Printer for the year 1894-95, was \$331,295, which was divided up among the other departments. The Post Office is in this respect the most costly service, the printing bill of that service last year amounting to \$50,000; the large number and variety of forms used in our post offices causing a great consumption of printed paper. The department of Agriculture comes next with a bill of \$14,700 for printing and paper; the Customs follows with one for \$9,700, and the other departments each put the country to the expense of about \$5,000 a year.

One of the mysteries of the statement is the smallness of the account for printing of the Auditor General's branch which in 1894-95 was only \$446. Considering that his annual report is a work of some 150 cubic inches in each language, that it contains 1,494 pages in English and 1,494 in French, and that 4,470 copies of it were issued, the smallness of this account is surprising. There were no less than 50 different official reports presented to Parliament last year, of which an aggregate number of copies was printed of 263,565, the aggregate number of pages being 22,890.

Besides reports there are an enormous number of documents printed each Session to meet the current requirements of Parliament. These include copies of Votes and Proceedings, Orders of the Day, copies of Bills introduced, Sessional Papers, Hansard for House of Commons and for Senate, &c. The aggregate numher of copies printed annually of these documents is about 820,000. Then there is work on printing the Statutes, of which 37,425 volumes were issued last year, and of the "Canada Gazette" issued weekly, there was a total of 98,000 published i- 1895. This does not exhaust the list, for last year 607,509, copies of pamphlets and miscellaneous documents were printed by the Queen's Printer, at Ottawa. In the course of the year, the total number of sheets printed was 29,533,387. The expenditure of the stationery office for 1895, was \$254,174, of which \$23,307 went to the Royal Pulp and Paper Company, \$28,068 to the Rolland Paper Co., \$14,803 to the Barber and Ell's Co., and smaller sums to other paper manufacturers. Reference is made to the giving out in February, 1895 of the electoral lists to be printed in Toronto and Montreal where 14 printing offices were employed to get these "rushed" through in time. The experiment is declared to have been a failure, so far as expedition went an opinion which is not surprising from its source, as the Montreal section had to be sent back incomplete (not all of it), and the whole work might have been done in less time at the Government Bureau. It might have been done better had it all been given direct to two or three large and well equipped offices, instead of being largely given to one or two "farmers." It is no reflection upon the printing offices in this city that delay occurred, as it was not to be expected that they would close their establishments against their regular customers for some weeks in order to do work for a casual customer

like the Government, and which in this case makes its own price for what must largely be performed by expensive night labor.

AMERICA AND SPAIN. [From the Spectator.]

We wonder if sensible Americans, who, we suppose, in the last resort rule the United States, as sensible Englishmen rule Great Britain, have any idea of the pace at which their country is rushing towards a new policy. Their settled idea up to the present time has been to avoid mixing themselves up in European politics, and to confine their activity, if possible, to North America, but at all events to the two continents in the Western hemisphere. In theory they still adhere to this idea, which they regard as sacred because it was Washington's, but in practice they show a strong, though as yet an unacknowledged disposition to depart from it. They have become enormously numerous, being the second white State, in point of numbers, in the world; their wealth has, for national purposes, practically no limit; and they feel in their prosperity and their pride an impulse to activity in all directions. As the New York Outlook recently observed, they are faced in their own hemisphere by States which are not their equals; they have never experienced any necessity for caution in foreign relations; and they are inclined to believe, not only that their own view as to foreign affairs is correct, but that whenever it is fully presented to foreign nations the latter will agree, and cheerfully resign any pretensions of their own. The only condition by which the Americans limit this view is apparently that the particular cause of quarrel in each case shall have some relation to a State in America or a ship sailing under an Am erican flag. They think, naturally enough perhaps with their training, that this condition limits at once the sphere of their energies and the number of their foes, but they will speedily find themselves mistaken. When they threaten a State like Chili, as they did a tew years ago, the affair may be a sort of duel, because no other State has any direct interest in it; but when they threaten a European nation they disturb arrangements of the most complicated kind, and rouse up enmittees in quarters of which they never think. Europe chuckled a little when they threatened Great Britain the other day, because Europe is at once out of temper with this country, and confident that she can take care of herself: but Europe was dead against the Union all the same, and had the struggle gone on to the bitter end, the world might have witnessed some very singular combinations. Napoleon III. conquered Mexico during the great American Civil War, and because that war was raging; and if the Union were exhausted, or even occupied, by a great war with England, prizes would lie open for seizure in South America which would excite in many nations a fury of greed. Imagine how open the ear of the German Emperor would be, under such circumstances, to the grievances, real and imaginary, of the great body of German settlers in South Brazil, and how the Colonial party in Paris would lecture on the anarchy revealed by the method of the recent Brazilian invasion of French Guiana. With Brazil partitioned between Germany and France, it might not be so easy to turn them out as it was to turn out Napoleon III .; who left Maximilian to be shot without

risking a battle. Similarly, in this Cuban affair the Americans imagine they are only dealing with Spain; but in reality they are risking an alteration in the relations of all Europe.

We do not profess a final opinion as to the merits of the struggle in Cuba. The history of Spain gives us a strong prejudice against her methods of colonial government, which are always selfish and sometimes cruel; but, on the other hand, we are unable to feel attracted to Spanish-American independence. Those States might have flourished as Principalities, as one of them, Chili has flourished under an oligarchy, but under Republican institutions the mixture of colours in the populations appears to produce a tendency towards anarchy which has continued to manifest itself for seventy years. As regards the special case of Cuba, it is even more difficult to form an opinion, owing to the excessive care with which the Spaniards conceal information, and the excessive carelessness of the Cubans as to any relation between their accounts and actual occurrences. That the Spaniards have a right to put down a rebellion is clear, if only from that greatest of precedents, the American subjugation of the South; but if, as one Senator alleged, the officials in Cuba are "hideously cruel," the sympathy of Americans with the sufferers is as much justified as our own sympathy with Armenians. We do not know for ourselves whether the Spanish accounts or the American stories are correct-though we do know that the rebellion of 1868-76 was put down with shocking cruelty-and it is therefore as impartial observers that we point out to our American friends the consequences of recent incidents. The Senate , and the House of Representatives have passed resolutions calling on the President to accord to the insurgents belligerent rights, and the Senate, besides denouncing all Spaniards in furious language, has asked Mr. Cleveland to advise Spain to grant independence to the island. What is the result ? Not only does Spain immediately declare her readiness for war and call out her maritime Reserves, but she immediately shifts her place in Europe, and, having previously displayed a slight bias towards the Triple Alliance, makes overtures to France of a most serious kind. If France will lend her "diplomatic" assistance in her American dispute, she will open all her ports to France in the event of war, and will help her to obtain all she wants in the Hinterland of Morocco. These terms have, it is said, been informally accepted ; while it is certain that the French Government has encouraged great bankers to offer large financial assistance to Spain, which, as it is based upon the revenues of Cuba, must have been preceded by at least a moral guarantee that Spain should retain the island. In other words, the American Senate, by rashly threatening Spain, has run the ultimate risk of a war not only with Spain, but with France, besides endangering, as we have pointed out above, the independence of South America. That may be perfectly right and wise-we are not discussing that point, and in fact, in the absence of trustworthy information, we have no opinion-but it is quite certain that if the United States are to pursue that line of policy, they and on occasion defer to European necessities, or their

have not the least intention of producing. Take, for example, a case which might easily occur, though in all human probability it will not happen. Imagine a resolution of the Senate solemnly condemning as infamous a French attempt to obtain by menace common justice from Brazil, which has actually and technically invaded French territory in Guiana. It is quite possible that the French, who are a duelling people, would feel that insult very keenly, and quite possible also that, being an ambitious people, they might offer to join Germany in a partition of Brazil. That would not be nice for the United States, which, though beyond risk of invasion, would have to fight two great military and maritime Powers at a distance of more than a thousand miles from its base. The two Powers would not dream of invading the Union, but would destroy its Fleet, and then deal with Brazil as they pleased. The United States, in short, would be drawn by its own acts within the circle of European politics, and would be compelled, whether it liked it or not, to form European alliances, to watch European affairs, and in the end to throw its weight occasionally on the side which it deemed most favorable to its own interests. It would probably go on pleading the Monroe doctrine all the same, for nations are never quite logical; but it would nevertheless -be intervening in Europe in a way which would make that doctrine seem, in the eyes of international jurists, just a little absurd.

We are not writing with any idea that our words may influence American opinion against intervention in Europe. On the contrary, our impression is that such intervention is in the near future very nearly inevitable. The American Union is growing too great in the world for a policy of isolation. It claims a Protectorate over the whole of Central and South America, while it refuses to acknowledge any responsibility for the petty States occupying that vast area. Collisions are sure to arise from that attitude, and collisions with π Powers not held in as we are by a secret conviction that firing on Americans is firing on ourselves. Moreover, we believe that the same impulse which sends every wealthy American to Europe, the same attraction of an old civilisation for a new one, will at last drag the American Republic within the vortex of European politics. Americans will want to rival Europe, or to convince Europe, or to be great in Europe. "I want;" General Grant is reported to have said when the ultimatum about Mexico was presented to Napoleon III., "to see whether we cannot beat a European army;".... and that desire to test themselves against the old Powers, to be great among the old Powers, and to influence the policy of the old Powers, will before long become a national one. A rich man does not feel his wealth while he stays away from general society. There is no reason that we know of why the process which has already begun should not go on to the end, or why this country, at all events, should not welcome the arrival of a new Power which, if it is occasionally jealous of us, at least shares our humanitarian sentiments: but we are not sure that Americans anticipate any such issue. They still not only wish to keep out of must give up their resolution not to interfere in European politics, but, what is much stranger, they Europe. They must, in fact, study European politics, think that they are keeping out of them. They are not; for the world grows too small for any one but the acts will some day bring down a storm which they insignificant to remain wholly alone. "I," says the

big gosling in the hen's nest, displacing a chicken at every flap of his wings, "am content to remain outside the complications of this nest;" but he will find as he steps over the side that the cocks, whom he has sorely affronted, are not quite sure he is outside them. They will be apt to argue that as he is so big, and so little conscious of the commotion he makes, he must come under the rules of the farmyard, or be regarded as a general enemy. And the gosling, who is longing for place and position and deference, rather than for general dislike, will acknowledge at once that the former alternative is by far the pleasanter of the two. America has to be admitted into the great comity, and in our judgment is even now, though unconsciously, seeking for admission.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The report of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Part III. deals with the much vexed question of adulteration. While it must be admitted that a good deal has been done by the department towards stamping out the evil, it is evident that a great deal remains to be done. Out of 926 samples in all, analysed in 1895, only 680 were found genuine. This may seem to be a fair proportion, but taking out of the list flour and infants' food, which were gratifyingly pure, the showing is much worse, for out of 149 samples of flour, only two were found to be adulterated ; while out of 36 samples of infants' food, there were none adulterated. Coffee and tea show up a little better than in former years, but are still lamentably adulterated. Of the first named, out of 89 samples, only 51 were genuine, and of 89 samples of tea 57 were genuine. Butter was also found to be largely adulterated, out of 113 samples, 81 being genuine. This seems to be on account of an excess of water or salt, sometimes of both, and is put down by the commissioner as largely due to carelessness rather than fraud. Turning to articles that can scarcely be considered foods, although classed by the department under that head, we find that out of 98 samples of white lead, only 56 were genuine, or about 57 per cent. a very low average. Fertilizers show up a little better, 59 per cent. being classed as genuine, or 77 samples out of 113, no less than 24 being "unclassed," whatever that means. It is gratifying, turning again to foods, that among the purest samples that were examined were beef extracts and infants' foods. In this connection the remarks of Dr. Best will bear repetition as they apparently reflect the opinion of other analysts :-- " The various beef extracts examined were evidently prepared from fresh and wholesome materials, and were not mixed with extraneous substances. With reference to the different brands of infants' foods it may be noted that while nothing of an injurious nature was detected in any of samples, yet it may be a question whether these compounds are in the form most suitable for the digestive powers of infants and invalids." In the Montreal district coffee is still the article most largely adulterated; out of 14 samples examined, only 4 were found genuine, while tea shows up even worse, only 3 samples out of 14 being genuine. In Winnipeg much of the coffee now sold is put up in tins labelled "coffee compound." One sample contained one-third its. weight in chicory, while two reported as adulterated contained both chicory and starch, while a third contained 75 per cent. of chicory. From this it will be seen that the suggestion for Dominion licenses, including inspection of spice mills is perhaps worthy of consideration, as an aid to the exclusion of worthless materials from this popular beverage, and the condiments of food. A further aid in reducing the percentage of adulteration, would be the regular and frequent publication of bulletins by the department, as dealers would refuse to purchase or sell goods which are generally known to be below standard strength.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE.

Real estate business is experiencing some improvement, an evidence that men who have made money are becoming more confident, and that a good many others continue to prosper whatever the experience complained of here and there. There is more prosperity in business than is generally believed. There is too much croaking, too much grumbling among business men, and one dispirited citizen will infect half a dozen with the "blues." "Give me the man," said a prosperous stationer, the other day, " who will admit that business is good with his house; we have had so far one of the best seasons of any one of half a dozen of late years," and so on. The accounts of sales by brokers and transfers recorded during February reflect a larger volume of real estate business than has been seen since April 1893. During last month, according to the Real Estate Record, there were 138 sales in Montreal and Westmount, amounting to \$968,593, while in April 1893, there were 190 transfers recorded. Amounting to \$985,775. Of these sums Westmount contributed \$308,118 last month and \$268,539 in April 1893. The general character of the business transacted is better than it has been for some time, most of it being of the permanent investment order. In this connection an encouraging feature is a disposition on the part of the investor of moderate means to turn away from stocks, into what may be regarded as safer avenues of investment. In the auction branch of the real estate market, there is also an improvement. There is little change in the mortgage loan market, except perhaps a tendency to slightly lower rates for large amounts on undoubted security. The transfers in February last year amounted to \$531,755. The mortgages in Montreal West last month amounted to \$121,907; of this \$51,762 was placed at 5 per cent, \$23,000 at 54 per cent, \$17,000 at 54 per cent, \$17,815 at 6 per cent, \$1,830 at 7 per cent, \$2,500 at 8 per cent, and \$8,000 at a nominal rate. In Montreal East the loans amounted to \$265,403; of this \$40,000 was placed at 45 per cent, \$23,000, at 5 per cent, \$64,000 at 54 per cent \$59,550 at 51 per cent, \$62,950 at 6 per cent, \$4,350 at 7 per cent, \$1,400 at 8 per cent, \$900 at 10 per cent and \$9,253 at a nominal rate. In the renting department, this is a tenant's year. Houses and stores are apparently plentiful, many new houses having been built out in the suburbs. Convenient city dwellings, with modern appurtenances are still, however, in demand.

EXPORTS OF EGGS.

Last year's exports of eggs to Great Britain were sufficiently large to encourage a hope that with judicious handling this branch of trade should work into a regular and increasing source of profit to the Canadian producer. The, returns of the Board of Trade show that of the 12⁴/₃ million great hundreds, which the United Kingdom imported in 1895, Canada supplied less than half a million; Germany led with only 3⁴/₃ millions, France came next with 2⁴/₄, Belgium, 2⁴/₃; Russia, 2⁴/₄, and Denmark 1⁴/₄ millions. Still, it must be considered that the Canadian trade is yet young, and since 1893 has increased over 100 per cent. The figures following them are very encouraging, showing the quantity and value of British imports from Canada :—

•	 •			
1893	 	Great hundreds 207,374		£ 75,506
1894	 	Great hundreds 254,604	٠	92,644
1895	 	Great hundreds 436,903		156,653

Commenting on these figures, an English Exchange says the export egg trade of Canada was last year more satisfactory than in previous years. One large receiver intends visiting Canada next month to make further and extensive arrangements for supplies. This is significant of his opinion of the Canadian trade. Another large importer reports that his firm have had several consignments from Canada, both fresh and pickled, which were disposed of advantageously to the shippers. The mode of packing, and size of case are, he

thinks, just what is wanted, and provided the quality be maintained, a large business should be done. Our egg producers would do well to lay these expressions of opinion to heart, particularly the reference to quality. Once let the quality of the eggs deteriorate, and importers and consumers alike on the other side will become disgusted and the trade will suffer. It behoves every one in these days of sharp competition, to supply the best that can be given, at a reasonable price.

THE SEALING OUTLOOK.

The sealing fleet from British Columbia, has left for the season's hunt under elementary circumstances as adverse as last year. The weather was then to blame for a series of financial reverses, and the outlook so far is not much more hopeful. A succession of gales has prevailed and only two fine days have broken the disastrous monotony. The outfitting of this year's fleet cost upwards of \$142,000, as compared with about \$125,000 in 1895. More white men are employed too, this year than last, some 1,500 having signed articles, besides fully as many Indians. Wages are practically unchanged, \$4 per skin being the ruling rate for hunters. Nearly one-half of the fleet have gone direct to the Japanese coast with the intention of hunting along the Copper Island and the Siberian coast ; some three or four will confine themselves to the Behring Sea, and the remainder left for the coast of Oregon, Washington and Vancouver Island. The Newfoundland seal fisheries are being prosecuted vigorously. Twenty-two steamers left St. John for the ice fields, according to a telegraphic despatch, taking 8,000 men.

MEN'S WEAR.

Among the principal materials for men's wear this spring and coming summer will be worsteds in greys and blue greys. Worsteds for the Canadian trade are best, because they keep cleaner and stand more roughing. Black worsted twills according to a local merchant sell best for the city trade, while the satin finish for the country is the leader. Vicunas are having a moderate demand for dress suits. while worsted mixtures are also receiving some attention. Shepherd checks are the principal checks selling. Heather mixtures and Bannockburns in light shades for bicycle suits. are unusually active as compared with last year. Fawn and drab Venetians for overcoatings have always a place for the smart trade, though mixed worsteds in browns, fawns and greys are thought to have good chances for the early spring trade. A greater variety of new styles in vestings are shown this season than ever before.

New fashions in men's wear show few radical alterations. A few new styles will give the effect of lightness as against heaviness in designs. Overcoats and undercoats are to be shorter, and shoulders are to be padded. Double breasted sack suits will have their usual run for the early part of the season. Trouserings are to have narrower legs and less spring.

ORANGEVILLE NOTES.

The only manufacturing establishment of any consequence here, writes our Orangeville, Ont., correspondent, occupied by the McMaster Manufacturing Co., has been destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by Mr. Thomas Stevenson, druggist here, who had an insurance of \$2,200, on a value of \$3,700. The company manufactured the Low Down Binder known as the McMaster Binder. The insurance on the stock of the company consisting of reaping machines, plant, patterns &c. was \$3,000 which they claim was worth \$8,000. It is not likely that the building will be rebuilt or that the company will continue- business in this town. They are trying to get English capitalists into the company with a view to re-starting on a larger scale. The capital stock of the

company was \$80,000, \$20,000 of which was subscribed and 60 per cent. paid up. It is not supposed stockholders will realize anything after payment of liabilities. The company was never in a prosperous condition owing to insufficient capital which did not enable them to cope with larger companies-Trade generally in Orangeville is poor. During the past summer and winter, at least six of the mercantile firms nearly all of whom were of longstanding, failed or compromised. Owing partially to deep snow and the almost impassable condition of the roads, business recently has been very dull. The farmers are assisted very much by a monthly horse market established here, attended by Montreal purchasers. Although the price of horses is low, they appear to be the principal commodity the farmers have to sell. Crops were poor last summer. Prices now range as follows : Mixed oats, 22c ; white oats from 221/2 to 223/4c; barley 30c, there being but very little if any of first class grades ; wheat, 80c ; peas, 50c; hay, \$15 per ton; potatoes, 10c per bag. There is very little hay to sell and farmers are feeding their horses, cattle and other stock very largely on potatoes.

THE SPANISH AND UNITED STATES NAVIES.

In point of naval equipment there is little difference between the two countries. The subjoined tables give the name of the ship, the fighting class to which it belongs, its displacement and length, the number of guns of all kinds, and the maximum speed.

SPAIN-ARMOURED SHIPS.	and the second
Name and Class. Tons. Ler	ngth, Guns, Spd.
Pelayo, steel barbette battleship, 9,900 3	30 36 16
	64 26 20
	64 26 20
	40 80 20
Cardenal Cisneros, armoured cruiser 7,000 3	40 28 20
Cortaluna, armoured cruiser 7,000	340 30 20 -
	40 30 20
	40 30 20
Vizcaya, armoured cruiser 7,000 3	40 30 20
Numancia, broadside ship 7,305 3	14.10 26 8
Victoria; broadside ship	18,3 15 11
Puig Cerda, iron monitor 558 1	.27 3 8
Duque de Tetuan, arm'd, gunboat , 703 1	41 5
Total, 13 ships, with 315 guns.	

, ships, and sie Balls

UNITED STATES-ARMOURED	SHIPS.	
Name and Class; Tons.	Length. Guns.	Spd.
Monadnock, monitor 3,990	249.4 14	14.0
Amphithrite, monitor	249.4 14	12.0
Miantonomoh, monitor	249.4 12	12.0
Texas, battleship	290 18	16.0
Monterey, monitor 4,138	250 18	16.0
Indiana, battleship10,231	348 40	16.2
Maine, armoured cruiser 6,648	810 82	17.0
New York, armoured cruiser, 8,150	380.6 28	20.0
Vesuvius, dynamite cruiser	246 6	21.7
Cushing, torpedo boat		22.5
Ericson, torpedo boat 120		24.0
Alarm, ram 2,183	172.6 4	17.0
Katahdin, ram	243 4	17.0
Total 18 shins with 200 guns		

Total, 13 ships, with 200 guns.

The comparative strength of the American and Spanish navies is shown in another way by the following table :

	2.	United
	Spain	States
Armored ships	18	18
Unarmored ships	118	86
Dispatch vessels	2	1 21 1 - 1
Training and other ships	7.	
Torpedo boats, No. 1	- D Ð	8
Torpedo boats, No. 2	70	1
Total guns	935	1,255
Total ships	833	180
Officers	1,782	2,860
Seamen	15,560	12,201
Marines		6,100
Total active list	27,368	21,161

NEW INS. MANAGER.

Those who could read between the lines in the paragraph concerning the Alliance Assurance Co. in our issue of a fortnight ago, were among the first to learn of certain changes going on for some little time past in the office in this city. Official information has meantime reached us to the effect that Mr. Geo. H. McHenry has resigned his position as general manager, and that Mr. E. Lloyd Owen of the London office has assumed the management for Canada in his place.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND GAS.

The total revenue collected for the inspection of weights, measures and gas during the year ended 30th June, 1805, was \$39,483 as against \$38,651 during the previous year. The total expenditure was \$71,041 as against \$78,398 during the same period of 1893 4. The number of weights, Dominion, tested were 79,487 of which 318, or 0.40 per cent. were rejected, while of measures of capacity, 78,981 were inspected and 694, or 0.87 per cent, were rejected. An admission almost startling in its frankness, is made by Mr. Miall in the words :—The expenditure in the weights and measures branch might be considerably lessened in many of the diversions without affecting the efficiency of the service, by reducing the staff of assistant inspectors." The government would do well in view of last year's deficit to lop off all superfluous salaries and thus lighten the taxpayers' burden to that degree.

The report of gas inspection shows an uniformly high quality all over Canada. Tests of the illuminating power have been made in all the cities and towns including 105 in Montreal. No case is reported as below standard. In addition some 68 tests for sulphur and ammonia are reported in Montreal, in none of which were these ingredients found in excess. The number of gas meters inspected was 18,552 of which 196 were rejected, as against 12,833 tested and 180 rejected in the previous year. These figures must be considered as on the whole satisfactory. When everything else, almost, is adulterated to a considerable extent, it is refreshing to find one commodity that is said to come always up to standard. It is a pity, thongh that some of the "extra pressure" co.aplained of as put through consumers' meters was not tested, particularly for illuminating power.

LAGER BEER BREWING.

The influence of the Teutonic element in our population, though not so pronounced as in the United States, is nevertheless making itself felt, especially as regards the social habits of the people. Lager Beer has become the national beverage of the United States, and it bids fair to obtain a similar hold upon the tastes of our own population. In the early days of its manufacture in Canada the lack of experienced help stood in the way of its success, for though the quality was there it lacked that peculiar palatableness which characterized it in the Western States and which has made it so popular a beverage of late years on this side of the Atlantic also. Among those who brought with them the necessary skill and ability to manufacture an article that suited the popular palate and produced a light, mild drink, with what a connoisseur calls "just enough trouble in it to make the glad come," is Mr. Reinhardt of Toronto, who may be justly termed the father of lager-beer brewing in Canada. Mr. Reinhardt's success has been evident from the start, and his name is as identical with the manufacture of lager beer in this country as is that of the great makers in Germany. It is perhaps fortunate if the national thirst is to be assuaged in this way, that it is to be effected by so innocuous a beverage as lager-beer.

THE SITUATION IN DRIED FRUIT.

The dullness in the local dried fruit market seems to have arison chiefly from the lack of supplies. Receipts for some time past have been very small, and consequently business has been curtailed. California fruits are now becoming scarcer, and are likely to continue so for some time. One authority on the situation says, never before have the markets been so well cleaned up. Prices on raisins are very firm and on California prunes good prices are maintained. Last year at this time California was carrying about 275 carloads; this year her stock does not amount to 100 carloads. The reason for this shortage is that about 175 carloads have been shipped to England, Germany and France. Up to this year, shipments had not been made to France, but further shipments will be made, on account of the shortage in last year's crop of French prunes. Apricots are stronger, on reports of frost and snow in the Santa Clara Valley. Advices from the Mediterranean ports speak of the shortage in prunes, but say the winter has been on the whole favorable, The prospects are for a good crop of oranges, almonds, raisins, &c., especially of Malaga raisins. What makes the outlook for raisins so particularly good is the fact that the vines that were

planted to replace those destroyed by the phylloxera, will yield is the coming season and the fruit from these is expected to be a uperior in quality to that obtained from the old vines.

THE TORONTO RUBBER SHOE CO.

Mr. James Robinson of Montreal, who has purchased a large quantity of stock in the above company is to be congratulated on his election to the position of president. The company in turn is to be congratulated in having secured so able and experienced and prosperous a business man for their chief director. "Young Jim" in this connection, deserves a passing word for the ingenuity and tact he displayed in unearthing the scheme which recently exercised the ingenuity of two very clever operators in this connection. We shall refer to the settlement of this socalled "conspiracy case," later on.

-WM. GEEN, general store, Thornbury, Ont., has assigned to Hy. Barber. In business there since March 1893, succeeding J. T. Gibson. Previously a clerk with J. E. Hutton, also with Gibson, and had a fair knowledge of business, but only limited capital; gave chattel mortgage of \$500 when he bought the stock-Jas. Fairhead, ice dealer, Toronto, Ont., has assigned to G. M. Gardiner. Manager for the late Simcoe Ice Supply Co., for a time. There are judgments vs. him, one registered in Sept. last for \$5,400, favor of Imperial Loan and Investment Co., and another for \$1,496, recently obtained in favor of Traders' Bank, It is feared liabilities will be large, and assets small-Robt. Heath, builder, Toronto, Ont., has assigned to G. M. Gardiner .-J. A. Larochelle, baker, Mattawa, Ont., is offering to compromise at 15c on the dollar. In business about a year and a half in a very small way. Was formerly superintendent of the L.T.C.R.R. and was thought to have money. Inexperience told against him-T. Coyne & Co., drygoods, Ingersoll, Ont., have assigned to G. Hayes. Isaac Coyne did business in wife's name, he having previously assigned in Dec. 1893, with liabilities of \$25,000. Stock was subsequently sold to Holt Mfg. Co., but that concern also failing, Coyne was enabled to get the stock back, and has since carried on. Liabilities will be quite large, and the estate is not likely to turn out very well-A. G. Elliott, general store, Richmond Hill, Ont., has assigned to H. McMahon. Liabilities will not be large, as business has only been a small one-Mrs. E. J. Gouldie, general store, Dwight, Ont., previously noted, has affected settlement at 70c on the dollar-Laing Bros., grocers, Peterboro, Ont., kave assigned to W. A. T. Campbell, A small affair; only in business a short time; had no capital to speak of and gave up a couple of months ago. Failure was caused principally by their collector absconding-Daniel McKenzie, carriages, Owen Sound, Ont., has assigned to G. S. Kilborn. In business several years; had control of quite a fair trade, but latterly competition was too strong. Was also under chattel mortgage -Angus Grant, shoes, Woodville, Ont., has assigned to A.E. Staback. Business only a limited one; started 2 years ago, haying bought out Ross & Co., with whom he had been clerking. Had little or no capital of his own, but was assisted by his. mother. Inexperience and lack of business ability caused trouble—Anams & Hemphill, tailors, Ottawa, Ont., have assigned to C. B. Claggett. Liabilities are about \$4,000 and assets consist: of stock \$2,000, book debts \$2,000, making a total of \$4,000. In business together since summer of 1893; previous to that Henry Adams had carried on alone. Close prices and lack of capital caused the trouble-Frank J. Brown, harness, Simcoe, Ont., has assigned to W. F. Nickerson.' Liabilities are quite small, and he is offering 25c on the dollar.

-J. A. NORMAND, tobacconist, Montreal, has assigned in trust, and is trying to compromise at 25 cents in the dollar, cash, payable March 20th. Assets are composed of stock and fixtures, \$738.96; liabilities, \$1,492.50, \$710 being for rent. In business since July 1892; started on borrowed capital. His stand has been more or less poor. Composition may be accepted—F: W. Sodden, trader, Montreal, has assigned to the court on demand of M. G. Wilson. Liabilities are \$6,618. Principal creditors, Wm. Angus, \$350; M. G. Wilson, \$210; Hartford Hardware Co., \$485; Wm. Rotch, Boston, \$1,500; David Seath, Montreal, \$700; Hon

F. Gilman, \$255; A. Dansereau, \$250; John Simpson mortgage, \$2,375. Meeting to appoint a curator fixed for 21st-P. Monette grocer, Montreal, has offered to compromise at 10 cents in the dollar cash; or his note for 100 cents in the dollar, with no definite time specified for payment of notes. Liabilities are \$770, and assets are \$397-C. S. Thompson, grocer, Montreal, Mrs. C. S. Thompson, carrying on, has assigned to the court, with liabilities of \$383. Principal creditors, Laporte, Martin & Co, \$140; M. L. Thiompson, \$120; Dr. Plouffe, \$215-Jos. Vineberg, clothing, Montreal, on whom a domand of assignment was made by Isaac Vineberg, has assigned to court, with liabilities of \$685. Principal creditors : Isaac Vineberg, \$225 ; Benning & Barsalou, \$158. In business several years in a small way. Cause of trouble is strong competition and close prices. -Alex. Nelson & Co., furs, have assigned to the court ; liabilities about \$13,000, principal creditors are M. Vineberg & Co., \$2,865; Hirschel & Meyer, \$2,172; A. Vogel & Co., \$1,355; L. Solomon, London, \$1,660 ; Henry Markus & Son, New York, Solomon, London, \$1,660; Henry Markus & Son, New York, \$481; W. W. Hart & Co., New York, \$708; T. Atfell & Co., \$263; Henry Bennett, New York, \$898; S. Dugarth, New York, \$272; G. Gaudy & Blem \$1,222; F. Eiler, Leipsig, \$223 De-mand was made by M. Vineberg & Co., through Kent & Tur-cotte. Business started many years ago; at one time, Wm. Aylen was a partner, but they dissolved Feb. 1885, Nelson con-tinuing alone, but in April 1891, he admitted Michael Hulbig, retaining same style. Previous to this failed, but for a time did an extensive business. In fall of 1892, practically gave up the retail business, and started manufacturing on St. Paul street. Competition was strong, but in March 1805 they took in Edward Percy Gordon, who invested some money. Last summer found them in cramped shape, owing to poor collections, and they rethem in cramped shape, owing to poor collections, and they re-ceived an extension. Met first payment all right, but found themselves unable to meet subsequent payments, and have enthemselves unable to meet subsequent payments, and have en-deavored to make an arrangement wih creditors, but did not succeed. A statement of affairs will be prepared shortly—Haines & Co., importers and manufacturers, Montreal, have filed con-sent to assign, on demand of Canada Paint Co. Business was originally carried on under style of Haines & Co., afterwards as Haines & Baillie, but in 1887 style was again changed to Haines & Co. In June 1802, another change took place, to Haines, Luedecking & Co., which concern was dissolved in August last, and old style of Haines & Co., again assumed. Have lost money for some time past. Liabilities in this country are quite small, outside of ther bank, heim mainly in Germany. for some time past. Liabilities in this country outside of ther bank, being mainly in Germany.

-OUR Vancouver, B.C., correspondent reports that A. J. Sharp & Co., merchant tailors, have assigned to J. W. Weart, through pressure by Eastern creditors, who thought they had waited long enough. "Trade this winter has been dull and many merchants who never had to ask for favors hitherto, have had to do so during the past season .- Tenders are being called for the erection of a Smelter and for materials .- The Sharpe's are likely to arrange a settlement. They are not extravagant in living and are well-liked.—The Provincial Government have thrown out the British Pacific Railway proposition. It would cost altogether too much and the finances of the Province would not stand it. As it is we are hard pressed to pay our public charges and a new Assessment Act has been brought in, taxing the mines. The deficit has been yearly increasing, but the Governmentseem at last to have awakened to the seriousness of the situation .- The steamer "Clyde" a tug boat, was burned to the water-edge in English Bay, about two weeks ago incurring a loss of \$6,000 to the owner as there was but small insurance, some \$1,200.—The steamer "Comox" was slightly burnt by fire but a day or two ago. —The Marine Railway is likely to be started soon, as preliminary arrangements are complete. It will give ed soon, as preliminary arrangements are complete. As the pro-employment to a considerable number of men.—Lumber trade is brisk and our harbour has usually from 10 to 15 ships loading at the Moodvville Co.'s and British Columbia T. & T. Co.'s at the Moodyville Co.'s and British Columbia T. & T. Co.'s mills. A number of the larger businesses in Victoria are opening branch; offices here and some of them are changing their head offices to this place."

-Ross & WATSON, general store, Norwood, Ont., have assigned; liabilities not believed to be large. In business together since spring of 1898; previous to that Ross had been at Roseneath. Their capital has been light, and experience somewhat limited. Trade in this section has been very much overdone, and they have been unable to cope with strong competition-Switzer Bros, dry goods, Ottawa, Ont., whose assignment was noted in a former issue, held a meeting of creditors on the 16th, at which they made an offer of 60c in the dollar, on liabilities incurred prior to Jan. Srd, 1896, and 80c on liabilities after that date, payable in 3, 6 and 9 months, secured by their father, R.

Switzer, who will give security on his real estate as collateral. Petition is being circulated among creditors, asking for signatures. It is thought that the compromise will be effected. Liabilities are about \$11,000, and assets nominally the same-Rhoert Stanley. dry goods, St. Catharines. Ont., has assigned to Henry-Barber & Co., D. McCall & Co., of Toronto, hold chattel mortgage for a large amount; no particulars of other creditors yet. Statement is now being prepared. The business has been carried on several years. Compromised at 75c in the dollar in 1888; since then has been working along, but not making much improvement. Competition has always been keen and prices very fine. It is also reported that in the fall of 1894 he was obliged to ask an extension, spread over 15 months, and outside of his main suppliers, has not been in general credit.

-P. Grace & Co., wholesale grocers; Montreal. Que., have made a voluntary assignment to Chas. Desmarteau. The cause of their failure is attributed to having accommodation paper to the extent of about \$13,000, with a large wholesal e house, this paper having been discounted by the Bank du Peuple, who are, we understand, prossing for payment. Besides this, it is understood they are considerable indebted to the Molsons Bank. The business was established here some time ago; at one time firm was composed of Patrick an William Grace, and G. P. Rainville, but firm dissolved, and new partnership was registered in Feb., 1894, composed of P. Grace nd G. P. Rainville. They in turn dissolved in Aug. last, and P. Grace registered as the only partner. The business has been quite an extensive one, they dealing to a considerable extent with small firms through the city, and it was understood that they made money, though taking risk with their accounts. Mr. Grace, claims that the matter will be settled, and that he will be table to resume business shortly.

-M. S. PERSONS, general store, Agnes, Que., has assigned to the court. Liabilities are about \$3,500 and assets \$7,000, more or less locked up in outstandings on real estate—E. McConkey & Co., tailors, St. Johns, Que., have amended their offer to 60 cents on the dollar, at which figure they are likely to get a settlement; particulars already noted-L. O. Touzin, general store, Notre Dame de Anges, Que., is in difficulties, and asks an extension spread over 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, which has been generally granted— David Grenier, hotel, Garthby, Que., has assigned to Millier & Griffiths of Sherbrooke, and they have been appointed curators— Jas. O'Leary, general store, North Hatley, has assigned to the court on demand of Jno. O'Leary. Has only recently sold out to C. L. Ramsdell, after several hitches. His liabilities are small.

-ONE of the principal customers of -La Banque du Peuple, Messrs. Michel Lefebvre & Co., vinegar manufacturers, have been served with a demand of assignment at the instance of the bank. The liabilities are said to be about \$500,000; of which the Banque du Peuple is down for \$423,000. A contestation of the demand has been filed. The relations of the firm in question with the bank, were referred to at a meeting in December last, (unwisely we believed at the time) and the result of the present action of contestation will be awaited with interest, as it may affect the aldermanic seat of the principal partner in the firm. We shall have more to say about this later.

-The wife of W. V. T. Samuel doing business under the style of Wm. Samuel, hats and furs, has assigned to court on demand of Walter Dunning, liabilities \$1,669, principal creditors, W. Dunning, \$231; H. Johnston, \$150; H. Heath, \$180; L. Gnaedinger Son & Co., \$125. Business was originally started by Wm. Samuel, Sr., and was quite successful; upon his death, the son Wm. V. T. Samuel took hold of the business; but assigned in spring of 1894, getting no settlement and was sold out. Afterwards began in a small way, and has been endeavoring to make a living; but without success.

-J. B. E. DANJOU, general store, St. Luce, Que., has since since our former issue, succeeded in effecting a composition of 50c on the dollar, at 4, 8 and 12 months on liabilities of \$6,000-G. Caron, general store, Cap St. Ignace, Que., whose assignment was reported last month, has succeeded in compromising with creditors. Statement shows liabilities of between \$4,200 and \$4,400, and assets of about \$3,500.

-J. S. DONALDSON, drugs, Vernon, B.C., had stock seized by Sheriff on a claim of \$200, owing to Archdale, Wilson & Co., Hamilton, who sued and got judgment. He immediately assigned for the benefit of creditors, and Frederick K. Billings is solicitor for the assignee.

581 -

-G. C. HUTTEMEYER & Co., printers, Montreal, and G. C. Huttemeyer individually, have filed consent to assign, on de-mand of W. T. Costigan, who has been named provisional guar-dian. Came here some time ago from Toronto, where was formerly engaged in same line of business. He was in-terested in the British Empire Exposition, having had the ex-clusive privilege of publishing the daily programme, agreeing to give them in return, a considerable amount of printing.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended March 18, 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.

March 12.

\$350 8,500 \$864.

Quebec-P. E. Roy et al vs G. W. Budds..... 800 March 18.

Montreal—Trinidad Asphalt Co. vs M. Connolly, \$9,764: L. Pel-letier vs A. S. A. Jutras, \$8,000; B. Bastien vs D. Leclaire, \$818; J. F. Gravel vs. D. Riopel et al, \$804; Bk. of B.N.A. vs E. Trudel, \$1,502.

March 16.

- Laurentides-J. F. Gravel vs D. Riopel...... Montreal-R. Prefontaine et al vs W. W. J. Masson.... 804 535 March 17.

- naud, \$500. Quebec—F[.] W. Ross vs R. G. Ward...... St. Praxeded—D. Laine et al vs E. Lachance..... 2,240 481
 - March 18.

\$604.

WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March 12.

- Blenheim-Grant Tanning Co. et al vs Peter & Mary Reed, \$805. Casselman-Bk. of Commerce vs Casselman Lumber Co. & E.

- chants Bank vs McRae Bros. & Co., \$383; Levy Bros. Co., Ltd. vs W. H. Sproule, \$308, ill-J. F. Wilson vs E. F. Manes (Penalties' & Damages),
- Parkhill-\$900.
- - Irwin vs World Newspaper Co. Ltd., \$436. March 13.
- 645

\$851.	
Cornwall-Julia Randolph vs D. & John Bergin	855
Dundas-W. Mowat vs Mary J. Gray	3,492
Dunwich-John Baird vs Margt. & John Warren & Dunca	ın Mc-
Phail, \$2,074.	•
Lindsay-Buntin, Reid & Co. vs C. D. Barr	3,242
Lindsay Tp-C. W. Erb vs P. Forbes	677
Markham Tp-J. F. Davison vs D. Haacke et al	. 328
Norrington Tp-Bonk of Commerce vs Andrew Tillie	2,275
Murray-G. C. Biggar vs W. J. Cross	1,896

1,244 Toronto-Margt. Parker vs Mrs. Elzth. & W. F. Sexton, Jr. \$800,

	March 16.
Ancaster Tp-R. A. V Clark Tp-A. McCabe	vs G. H. Macdonell
London-W. Johnsto admr. vs Chas. Hamilton-A. M. Car	on vs W. W. Johnston, \$387; S. Slater, Slater, \$1,700. penter vs Maxey. Larson & Gough 338
Niagara Falls-P. A. Ottawa-Frazer & H	h vs L. Malott
Peterboro-J. J. Lun Davis vs H. A.	. Philion et al, \$813. dy vs W. I. & Ellen Devlin, \$1,565; J. H. Robinson et al, \$492. ief vs D. Harding, \$899; Incorp. Synod
Diocese of Toro Tossorontio—T. O'He Sheffield—Maggie M	onto vs. Jno. O'Donohue, \$739. arn vs Saml. Broley
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	March 17. itham & Co. vs C. F. Wilcox 869
Dumfries S Tp-G. & Hamilton-E. M. Pa	J. Inksater vs James Ford
St. Catharines—Gordo St. Thomas—R. Ham Toronto—Ontario Mu J. Carroll vs Ja ster vs C. B. M Ellen Vaughan	on, MacKay & Co. vs Robt. Stanley. 349 ilton vs J. W. Rogers
J. West et al,	\$2,081. March 18.
Dundas—S. E. Moyer Milton—Jane McLeoo St. Catharines—R. Fi Toronto—M. Smith vi den vs Thos. C Ester S. Robine	Wichmann vs J. E. Rebstock et al. 495 r vs W. R. & Mary J. Grey 343 l vs John & Mary E. Head 4000 tzgerald Co. vs Jno. McCarthy 399 s. Chas. Coleman et al, \$1,005; F. D. Ley- tedge et al, \$2,043; H. Messersmith vs btte, \$388; Mrs. W. Pudfin vs Robt. Whil-
lams, \$2,288. W1	RITS ISSUED, MANITOBA.
	March 13 vaite et al ve Day, Greathed & Young
Gimli-R. J. Whitla e	March 18. st al vs Hanneson Bros 386
•	VRITS ISSUED, N.W.T. March 16.
nier, \$542.	ue Jacques Cartier vs Gariepy & Che- RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
	March 12.
Montreal—Canada Pa	per Co. agt A. A. Little, \$2,335; G. Simpson ice, \$435; P. Paquette et al agt Chas. Ras-
J. E. Desaulnie	March 13. agt C. C. Clouston, \$803; A. Panneton agt rs, \$853; Halifax Banking Co. agt T. S.
Vipond et al, \$ Rigaud—Fulton & R	505. lichards agt Dme. Jas. Giraldeau 36 March 16.
\$747; J. S. Bud nachan et al a	olie St. Germain agt Dme. Pierre Contant, iden ägt Thos Harding; \$385; D. H. Loy- gt A. Lefebvre, \$368; Montreal Board of . Osborne et al, \$375.
Acot-Fastern Two	March 17. Bank agt G. F. Terill
Montreal—Dme. Me Bisaillon, \$1,05 las, \$798; Mon F. Poitras agt A, Kollmeyer e	lina Archambault agt Dme. Marie E. V. 2; Montreal Watch Case Co. agt Geo. Chil- treal Loan & Mtge. Co. agt M. Gill, \$2,279; Dme. Donald MacFarlane, \$736; Dme. M. t al agt Zy. Stafford, \$388.
Rock Island—S. R. S St. Vincent de Paul—	eldon agt Rock Island Whip Co 5,706 I. Chevalier vs J. B. Desnoyers 531

March 18. St. Aime-J. Hebert & Cie. agt Alfred-Hebert 456

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

	March 12,	
Aldboro -H. R. Archer agt A. McNeil et al	84	l6
Dunnville-G. Chick agt: John Durham	47	78
Ottawa-A. P. Mutchmor agt M. D. MacKay	et al 36	39.
Toronto-W. Gray agt Jos. Shepard		£2
	March 13.	<u>.</u>
Port Arthur-J. Payne agt T. N. & F. Gibbs.	2.60	54
Toronto-J. O'Leary agt Ellen Fitzgerald		31
Trust & Loan Co. agt R. J. & A	I. McKee. 8.42	29

March	16
Albion Tp-A. Rutherford agt Wm. & Mary Parr & H. H.	DOILOH
assignee of Bolton, \$3,949. Alnwick—J. W. Kerr agt Andrew Leeper	800
March Biddulph Tp-T. Hodgins agt J. H. Hodgins	839
London-G. Sleeman agt Thos. Jeffries	384
Longon-G, bleeman agt 1 nos, Jennes	8,373
Mornington-Cathe. Crarar agt P. Hergott St. George-Marples, Jones & Co. agt W. J. Roseburg	1,006
Sombra-D. D. Moshier, exr. agt Cornelius Dingman	318
Tilbury Centre-H. Richardson agt M. Dussault	415
Toronto-Canada L. & N. I. Co. agt John Bailey	1,074
Wiarton-W. F. Davidson agt A. Bell	885
March	18.
C. R. Charteris agt John Goolden	313
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, NOVA SCOTIA.	
March	
Margaree – J. P. McFarlane, G.S. for	9,016
Pugwash-A. D. Ross & Co. G.S. for	
March	
Pugwash-H. B. Robertson, for	390
March	18.
Dartmouth-E. S. Siteman, tailor, for	<u>`1,098</u>
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, MANITOBA.	•
March	18.
Hartney-F. Brown agt W. A. Fletcher	
Tratiney-1. Drown age it . Mi Troudder	000
Minnedosa-Knox, Morgan & Co. agt R. J. Spratt & Co.	838 351
Minnedosa-Knox, Morgan & Co. agt R. J. Spratt & Co.	851 (
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C.	351 (
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March	351 16.
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack-McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca	351 16.
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack-McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364.	351 16.
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack-McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca	351 16. wley &
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack-McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co., \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March	351 16. wley & 12. 702
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack-McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co., \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March	351 16. wley & 12. 702
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R. Thomson et al	351 16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Louth Tp—A. J. & Wm. McNichol to Can. Perm. L. &	351 16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Louth Tp—A. J. & Wm. McNichol to Can. Perm. L. & \$900.	351 16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760 S. Co.,
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Louth Tp—A. J. & Wm. McNichol to Can. Perm. L. & \$900. Ottawa—P. M. Cote & wife to E. Tasse	351 16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760 S. Co., 8,521
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid. Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard. Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Louth Tp—A. J. & Wm. McNichol to Can. Perm. L. & \$900. Ottawa—P. M. Cote & wife to E. Tasse	351 16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760 S. Co., 3,521 13.
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid. Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard. Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al March Alexandria—Mrs. Ida McKay to D. B. McLennan et a	351 16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760 S. Co., 3,521 13.
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Haurow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al March Alexandria—Mrs. Ida McKay to D. B. McLennan et a \$750. Bowmanville—S. F. Hill to Minnie Gale	351 16. wley & 702 800 1,760 S. Co., . 3,521 13. l, 8×rs., . 850
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R. Thomson et al Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R. Thomson et al Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R. Thomson et al March bound Tp—A. J. & Wm. McNichol to Can. Perm. L. & \$900. Ottawa—P. M. Cote & wife to E. Tasse March Alexandria—Mrs. Ida McKay to D. B. McLennan et a \$750. Bowmanville—S. F. Hill to Minnie Gale DownieFrances Ingram to T. Holliday	351 16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760 S. Co., 3,521 1B. 1, 0×rs., 850 895
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R. Thomson et al Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R. Thomson et al Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R. Thomson et al March bound Tp—A. J. & Wm. McNichol to Can. Perm. L. & \$900. Ottawa—P. M. Cote & wife to E. Tasse March Alexandria—Mrs. Ida McKay to D. B. McLennan et a \$750. Bowmanville—S. F. Hill to Minnie Gale DownieFrances Ingram to T. Holliday	351 16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760 S. Co., 3,521 1B. 1, 0×rs., 850 895
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JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Such the second state of the second stat	351 16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760 S. Co., 3,521 13. 1, 8×rs., 850 895 1,000 2,833
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al March Alexandria—Mrs. Ida McKay to D. B. McLennan et a \$760. Bowmanville—S. F. Hill to Minnie Gale DownieFrances Ingram to T. Holliday London—Jacob Harris to J. Sussex. St. Catharines—Robt. Stanley to D. McCall & Co Stratford—J. G. Hess to J. Gabel, \$660; F. J. Scarff t Clark Co., \$989.	351 16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760 S. Co., 8,521 13. 1, 8×78., 850 895 1,000 2,833 o Copp-
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Louth Tp—A. J. & Wm. McNichol to Can. Perm. L. & \$900. Ottawa—P. M. Cote & wife to E. Tasse March Alexandria—Mrs. Ida McKay to D. B. McLennan et a \$750. Bowmanville—S. F. Hill to Minnie Gale Downie—Frances Ingram to T. Holliday London—Jacob Harris to J. Sussex St. Catharines—Robt. Stanley to D. McCall & Co Stratford—J. G. Hess to J. Gabel, \$660; F. J. Scarff t Clark Co., \$989. Toronto—F, S. Jackson, H. Bidwell & J. W. Ball to J	16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760 S. Co., 8,521 13. 1, e*rs., 855 1,000 2,833 o Copp- Bank of
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. March Chilliwack—McLennan, McFeel & Co. agt S. A. Ca Co, \$364. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March Dunnville—A. S. Brunt to Mary A. Reid Finch Tp—Jas. Small to Nora M. Wingard Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al Harrow—S. C. Zimmerman to R Thomson et al March Alexandria—Mrs. Ida McKay to D. B. McLennan et a \$760. Bowmanville—S. F. Hill to Minnie Gale DownieFrances Ingram to T. Holliday London—Jacob Harris to J. Sussex. St. Catharines—Robt. Stanley to D. McCall & Co Stratford—J. G. Hess to J. Gabel, \$660; F. J. Scarff t Clark Co., \$989.	16. wley & 12. 702 800 1,760 S. Co., 8,521 13. 1, e*rs., 855 1,000 2,833 o Copp- Bank of

Windsor-B. J. Walker to T. H. Lee & Son..... 2,171 March 16.

NOTICE.

Hamilton-Wm. Condon & wife to H. Kuntz 857 to Julia Roos, \$1,816. bee-Mark Curtis & Sons to Central Can. L. & S. Otonabee-Mark Co., \$6,918. Perry—John Lehay to P. Bartholemew..... Peterboro—W. W. Johnson to J. Macdonald & Co..... Waterloo—Irea Zewiniski to S. Snyder..... 8.159 1,194 783 March 17. March 18. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, B.C. March 13. Vancouver — Lee Deen to B.C. Mills Timber & Trad. Co. Ltd. \$492; J. McDowell to J. A. Flett, \$300. March 16. Chilliwach-S. A. Cawley to Isa. Cawley... 4.500 CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. March 18, Hamiota - J. W. Lannin to L. C. Rodgers... 1,299 BILLS OF SALE; N.S. March 12. Hantsport-Hantsport Fdry. & Mach. Co. Ltd. for 1,950 BILLS OF SALE, P.E.I. March 12. 700 Souris-Wm. Dingwell, carpenter, for BILLS OF SALE, N.B. March 12. McDonald Corner -I. T. McDonald, G.S. for 756 BILLS OF SALE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. March 16.

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In the Matter of GAGNON FRERES, 175 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

INSOLVENT

KENT & TURCOTTE, 97 St. James St. Montreal MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioncers.

Financial.

Thursday Ev'g., March 19, 1896.

Business on 'Change has been less active than last week, due chiefly to a slight hardening of money. Call loans are still nominally quoted at 5 to 5½ per cent., but are offering less freely. The principal trading has been in Montreal Street Ry., Toronto Ry., and Cable. The successful fight made by the first named company



high enough, except the optimistically in-

clined, who are discounting the future.

Cable opened firm, on the projected absorption of the Postal Telegraph Co., mentioned last week, but in the absence of much business, it has sagged from 163% to 16214. Toronto Ry. keeps fairly steady. Gas has fluctuated most, sales having been made from 20414 to 20034 ; the feature being a proposed issue of new debentures. The rest of the list was steady, with a fair amount of business in bank stocks. During the week, the Bell Telephone Co., declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. earnings being reported as keeping up very well. News from outside markets is of dull business. with speculation almost entirely in the hands of professional traders. The industrial shares in New York, have been fairly active, under manipulation, with money growing tighter. In London, Consols have maintained their strength, despite war rumors, and an attack that was made on them induced by the Egyptian expedition. Money is still plentiful and cheap, with 1/2 per cent. the rate quoted. Bar silver is 31%d. The Sterling Exchange mark et here, has been dull all week, and changes are few. Rates are :- Between banks, New York funds, 1-10 to 1.16 dis

count; sixties, 9% to 9 7-16; demand 9 9-16 to 9 11-16; Cables, 9% to 9%. Counter rates are .—New York funds, par; Sixties, 9% to 9%; demand, 9% to 9%; Cables 9%. Appended to the usual comparative table compiled by C. Meredith & Co:—

BANKP,	Shares.	Highest	Lowest	Average Last Yeau
B'k British N. A.	2	1091/	1091/2	
Commerce	154	1351	1351/2	1301/2
Montreal	128	2191/2	2183	217
Hochelaga	. 8	$122\frac{1}{2}$	1221/2	120
Merchants	83	166	165	1631⁄4
Molsons	22	177	177	1761
Toronto	5	2 89 1	289	2421/4
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Cable	755	163%	1621/4	1441/2
Can. Pacific	60	50	56	37%
G-18	615	204 1/2	200%	1941/4
Mt. St. Ry.	1089	2191	218	$188\frac{1}{4}$
Toronto Ry	460	77ÍŽ	76	761/2
R. & O	100	85	88	9312
Tolegraph	38	166	165	158
Royal Elec	148	120	119	1391/2
Mont. Cotton. Co	80	$128 \frac{1}{2}$	128	119
Col'd Cot. Bd's	\$700	99	99	971/4
Postal Telegraph	760	801/2	85¾	

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for Week End-

ing M	arch	19, 1896.	Clearings.	Balances.
			\$ 8,905,378	\$1,048,936
Corre	spon	ding	• • •	• • • •
Week	of 1	895	11,031,140	1,703,233
"		894	10,116,996	1,464,282
"	" 1	898	12,772,836	1,662,759

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thursday Evg., March 19th, 1896.

Collections are still complained of extensively, but the fact that money is difficult to obtain, does not seem to hamper trading vory much. The wholesale trade appear to be living in hope to a great extent that improved spring business will lead to much more satisfactory remittances, and hence they do not appear to be curtailing credit much. A fair business generally has been done, at steady prices. The railroad representatives met this week and fixed summer freight rates, but did not announce when they would come into force. This has caused discontent in the trade, as a number of those who would purchase now, are inclined to hold back for the opening of navigation, or the cheaper rail rates. It also provents merchants here from sending forward a lot of spring goods that would otherwise be cleared out. It is contended that March 20th is quite late enough for these rates to go into force. In the grocery trade sugars hold firm, with prospects of an advance. Dried fruits principally Californias, have been active, while canned goods, such as tomatoes, peas and corn, have sold well. Other lines show little change. In hardware the feature has been a decline of 25 cents in Terne plates ; the dry goods trade is more encouraging, and leather, boots and shoes are more active. In green hides a slightly easier feeling was reported, but this was presumably on account of poor quality. Dry hides are firm. Other lines are steady and business fairly good.

ASHES-There is no change to note. Recelpts are still somewhat heavier than last ear. Pots sell at \$3.50 to \$3.55 for first

sort, and \$8.25 for seconds. Pearls quiet at \$4.80 to \$4.85 for fair tares. Received since 1st January, 298 brls. pots, 48 brls. pearls; delivered since 1st January, 227 brls. pots, 44 brls. pearls; in store 18th March at 5 p. m., 238 brls. pots, 52 brls. pearls.

BEANS—Hardly anything doing; an offer of a quantity at \$1.10 per 60 lbs: was made, but no business resulted. Market is expected to improve during next few weeks.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Travellers are now in, and manufacturors are busy shipping spring goods. They are also reported as looking for leather for fall samples. Collections, particularly around the city, are poor, the weather having been against retailers.

DRESSED Hogs — The market is extremely dull, and sellers would doubtless make concessions on prices. Fresh killed sell at \$5.75 per 100 lbs. in jobbing lots, while fresh frozen sell at \$5 to \$5.25 for light weights, and \$4.50 to \$4.75 for heavy weights. One car lot of light weights is said to have sold at \$4.75.

DRY GOODS—The atmospheric changes of the past few days have had a cheering effect on the dry goods trade. A good many buyers from the Eastern Towaships and other points outside the city have been purchasing, and this, the trade say, is indicative of trade revival in the country. Suburban traders report business more active, and city retailers are also apparently doing better. Travellers are sending in a fair number of sorting orders, and report spring prospects as much better. Manufacturers report an increased number of orders, but no alterations in prices. They insist, however, that any ichange that may be made will be towards higher prices. Money is still a source of complaint, but an improvement in this respect is hoped for.

Fish--The demand for fresh fish has fallen off considerably, and prices have an easier tendency- Supplies are more than ample for the demand in almost every kind. Fresh herrings have declined to 75c to \$1 per 100, while haddock is steady and sells well at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c per lb. Cod is now $3\frac{1}{2}$ c; pike, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, while tommycods have fallen off to \$1 to \$1.25 per brl. In salt fish there is very little doing, and to effect good sized sales, sellers would make concessions. Following are prices : Green cod No. 1, \$4.50 to \$4.60; large, \$4.75 to \$5; draft, \$5 to \$5.25; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25. Cape Breton herrings, \$3.50 to \$3.75; half barrels, \$2 to \$2.25; Nova Scotia herrings, \$2.75 to \$3.

FLOUR--No export business is recorded in either Ontario or Manitoba grades, except a small shipment to Fiji, which is considered as experimental. Straight rollers has been reduced in price, owing to millers' agents "cutting," and is now offered as low as \$3.80 Montreal. Toronto freights the same grade is quoted at \$3.70. Manitoba flours sell fairly well at unchanged prices. The meal market is very quiet and a shade easier, while feed is firm in the face of a limited demand.

FUR SALE—A sale of Hudson Bay furstook place this week in London Eng. Silver fox, cross fox, and red fox declined 30 per cent., blue fox, 40 per cent., and white fox 50 per cent., as compared with last year's prices. Marten furs advanced 10 per cent., other advanced 71% per cent., and fisher 71% per cent. over the prices of 1895.

GRAIN - Oats locally are decidedly easier, and the quotation for No. 2 is down to 29c. To move good-sized quantities sellers would make concessions on even this price. The demand for peas is slow, and prices have a weaker tendency. In barley there is little or nothing doing. Wheat locally shows no change. In foreign markets the situation is more hopeful. The world's visible supply is smaller than for several years past, and shipments from the Argentine Republic are declining in a marked manner as compared with previous years. On the other hand, weather and crop conditions are generally favorable.

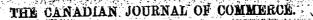
GREEN FRUIT—Supplies for the Easter market are expected next week; meanwhile business continues only steady. The arrivals of Sicily blood oranges we noted last week are moving off fairly well, but prices are unchanged at \$6. Valencias sell at \$5; Messina, \$2.50 to \$3.50; California frosted, \$2 to \$3; fancy, (125 to 175 in box) \$3.50 to \$4.50; Jamaica, in brls., \$10; Dominica, in brls., \$2 to \$2.50. Lemons move slowly at \$1 to \$1.50 for frosted, and \$2 to \$3 for fancy. Other lines are steady as follows: Tomatoes in carriers, \$4; bananas per bunch, \$2.50 to \$3.50; pineapples, 25 to 35c each ; apples, \$2 to \$4.50 per brl., as to variety and quality. Good Spys sell well, Baldwins and greenings also being in demand.

GROCERIES—Sugar locally is unchanged but considering the position of raws and the tendency of outside markets, an advance would not be unexpected. Raws have sold at 4½c for centrifugals, and beets are 6d higher, while a New York despatch says the Trust has advanced granulated ½c, making it now 5½c. This advance was attributed to the advance in raws. Montreal refiners' prices are considerably below New York, as follows : Granulated 250 brls and over, 4½c; 100 to 250 brls, 4 11-16c; 25 to 100 brls, 4½c; yellows, 8½ to 4½c, according to quality. Teas are quiet. Some small sales on country account have been made in gunpowder and Young Hysons. Some Darjceling stock is also offering, while in Japans little is doing. It is yet a far cry to the new crop, though some are said to be waiting for it. Dried fruits have had an active week, chiefly in California raisins and prunes. Stocks at the coast are very light, and prices consequent upon a good demand here, are firm. Arrivals of Mediterranean fruit are small, with a fair demand. In canned goods, the feature is a scarcity of peas. Tomatoes and coin also meet with a brisk enquiry at firmer prices. Molasses are steady, with business quiet. The New Orleans market is steady and a hardening tendency is reported there. Rice, coffee and other lines show no change, with a fair business doing.

HARDWARE—No particulars of the proposed English steel rail combination have been received here, but if carried into effect, would appreciably affect local matters. Pig iron is quiet, though some small sales of Siemens have been made at \$16.50 to \$17.50. Other lines show little or no improvement. A few orders are being received, but not very extensive ones. Terne plates are reported 25c lower, at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Collections are no better, to the disappointment of the trade.

HIDES-Locally calfskins are arriving more freely, but no changes in prices have been noted, the market being steady. New York advices report sales of nearly 10,000 hides, chiefly for account of the U.S. Leather Co.

LEATHER — A little more enquiry is noted to day, and the Quebec trade is reported as quite brisk. This is regarded as indicative of a decidedly improved fall trade. Export business continues good, shipments going forward continually. Blacks are doing well on the other side, realizing more, perhaps, than they would here. Prices are unchanged.





in three years in the saving of fuel as compared with any other boiler now in the market.

565

Satisfactory references to Prominent Steam Users in Montreal, Quebec, St. John, etc., etc. . . furnished on application to . .

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOR SALE: Tannery and Leather Belting Works.

LABOR.

It gives absolutely

DRY STEAM.

In consequence of the recent death of the proprie-tor, there is offered for sale or lease, the onlive plants and buildings of an extensive Tannery, and of Leather Bolting, Carriage Leather, and Boot and Shoo Factories. The premises are advantageously situated in the City of Montreal, and the business has been in suc-cessful operation for over a quarter of a century, and now enjoys a well established connection and trade

The opportunity is a very exceptional one, as the business could be continued without interruption, and the present and next season's trade could thus

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS-Business is moderately active, though no extensive shipments will be made until the summer rates come into force. Paris green is very firm, with small movement. Linseed oil firm, with small movement. Linseed oil and turpentine are steady at prices noted last week, while cod liver oil is firm, with prospects for an advance. Glass shows no change in prices here, though Belgian prices are very firm. Makers have noti-fied their agents here to withdraw all quotations, and they now only quote on special lines. Last reports were that they intended forming an association to reguintended forming an association to regu-late prices in future. Collections show Collections show little or no improvement.

PETROLEUM-Business has slackened off but is still fair for the season. Prices are unchanged but firm; Canadlan refined, 15½ to 16½c; Amorican P.W., 19 to 20c; and W. W., 20½ to 21c. Crude is scarce and quoted at Petrolia \$1.72.

POULTRY-Arrivals of fresh killed stocks are light, and prices consequently hold firm. Chickens 10 to 12c; ducks, 10 to 12c; geese, 6 to 7c, and turkeys, 934 to 10c.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS-The cheese cable as posted in the Board of Trade shows an advance of 1s, to 48s. Business here on export account is very Business here on export account is very dull, with very little going forward. The local jobbing trade is only moderate, and easier prices are reported, 8½c being men-tioned for fall cheese. For buttor there is a fair local demand, fresh creamery job-bing at 20 to 22c. Fresh dairy is arriving a little more freely, while good rolls are still very scarce. Western dairy sells at 13 to 14c, and the few rolls arriving move off quickly at 15 to 17c. Receipts of eggs off quickly at 15 to 17c. Receipts of eggs have been pretty heavy, but the market holds steady. What the trade call "new laid" are selling at 15½ to 16c, but family grocers are selling a line at 30 to 35c, for which it is difficult to find a name in the distionary heing frasher than the call dictionary, being fresher than the so-called

"new laid." Held fresh sell at 10 to 12c; Montreal limed, 10 to 11c, and Western limed, 9 to 10c. In provisions' there is limed, 9 to 10c. In provisions' there is little change, pork and lard moving slowly at former rates. Smoked meats hold steady with a limited demand.

Wool-Locally prices are unchanged. A few sales of greasy Cape have been made at 141/2 to 16c, and of B. A. scoured at 27 to 33c. The London wool sales have con-tinued at about 5 per cent. advance, and a corresponding advance is expected here. The Boston market is reported steady.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegram).

TORONTO, March 19, 1896.

There is no change in trade conditions Business moderate in dry goods, and a little improvement reported in groceries. Generally speaking, however, trade is quiet and below expectations. Money is stringent and the immediate outlook not very bright. Prices of staples are somewhat unsettled and wheat is lower. Ster--ling exchange continues firm. Speculative business on the Stock Exchange has fallen off through a lack of money. The dealings are mostly for investment. Standard sold at 162, Imperial at 1831, Commerce at 136. Cable is lower at 161, and Telephone sold at 157, Gas at 197, Western Assurance at 162, Toronto Electric at 135, London and Canadian Loan at 101%, Canada Landed at 107.

BUTTER, &c-The market is firmer, The with choice grades in demand. best tub jobs at 17 to 18c. Medium at 10 to 13c, creamery tub at 20 to 21c, and creamery rolls at 22 to 23c. Eggs are lower at 13c for new laid in case lots and 10c for pickled. Cheese 9 to 9½c.

DRESSED HOGS-The 1-arket is quiet with packers holding off. Sales of selected at \$4.75 in car lots, while heavy are are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.85.

FLOUR AND GRAIN -Flour is very dull Straight roller nominal at \$3.50, Toronto freights and patents \$3.75. Manitoba patents in small lots \$4.20, and strong bakers at \$3.80. Wheat is lower, with sales of white outside at 781% and red at 77c. No. 1 hard lower at 80c N. B., anl No. 2, sold at 78c, N. B. No. 1 Northern at 79c. and No. 1

706 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL.

frosted 66c N. B. Barley is dull with sales of No. 1 outside at 39 to 40c and of No. 2 at 32 to 33c. Feed barley 29c. Oats dull white selling outside at 221/4 to 223/4c and mixed at 22c. Peas easy at 50c outside. Yellow corn sold at 321/4c and rye at 48 to 44c outside. Bran steady at \$12 on track here, shorts \$12.50 to \$13.

GROCERIES-Trade is a little better. with no changes in prices of importance. Dried fruits steady at 4 to 41/4c for Filiatras currants in barrels. Valencia raisins; off stalk 4½c to 4¾c and selected layers 6 to 6½c. Canned goods firm at 90 to 95c for peas and 85 to 90c for tomatoes. Rio coffee 17 to 20c. Teas steady.

HARDWARE-Trade is fair with little change in prices.

HIDES AND SKINS-The hide market is dull. Cured quoted 6c. No. 1 Green brings 5c, No. 2. 4c, and No. 3 3c. Caliskins unchanged at 6c to 7c and Sheepkins 90c to \$1. Tallow unchanged at 4 to 4% c.

LIVE STOCK The market for cattle is firm at 3¼ to 3½ for the very best butchers. Medium at 2% and inbutchers. meetinin at 24 c and m-ferior at 2 to 23 c; Calves \$3.00 to \$7 each and milch cows \$22 to \$35 each. Sheep dull at 21 c to 23 per lb. and lambs steady, there being sale: at 4c to 41 c per lb. Hogs are easier, the best sold at \$3.87 per cwt weighed off cars, thick fats at \$3.75, stores at \$3.60 to \$3.75 and sows at \$3.25 to \$8.35. and sows at \$3.25 to \$3.35.

PROVISIONS - Trade quiet. Mess pork is jobbing at \$13.75 and short cut at \$14 to \$14.25 Long clear bacon 61/4 to 6% c, rolls 7 to 7% c, and backs 9 to 9% c. Smoked hams 9½ to 10½c. Lard rules at 8 to 8½c. Potatoes un-changed at 18 to 20c for car lots on track. Beans 85c to \$1.00 per bushel. Dried apples 4 to 4½c and evaporated 6 to 6½c.

Wool-Trade dull and featureless. Fleece nominal at'21 to 22c, and rejections at 17 to 18c. Pulled wools 201/2 to 211/3c and extras 22 to 23.





in Centre ward city of Montreal, known on the cilicial plan and LCCk of reference of tho said Centre ward, as number three (3) with the tuildings thereon erocted; bounded in front by Commissioners street; which said enjoyment is in virtue of the last wills and testaments of Joseph Normandeau and of Dame Thérèse Deleigne, made and executed at Montreal, on the lat August, 1881, before Mtre. Thomas Bedouin, notary, and colleague G. Pelletier, and also in virtue of a deed of partition of the estate under the said two last wills made on the 18th of October, 1845, at Montreal, before Maître C. A. Brault, notary, and his colleague. The enjoyment and usufruct of the undvided third of a bet of land sim

The enjoyment and usulruct of the undivided third of a lot of land situate in Centre ward, said city of Montreal, known on the official plan and book of reference of the said Centre ward, as number five (5) with the buildings thereon erected; bounded in front by Commissioners street; this enjoyment is in virtue of the last wills and testaments of Joseph Normandeau and of Dame Therese Deleigne, made and executed at Montreal, on the 1st of Oc tober, 1831, before Mtre Thomas Bedouin, notary, and his colleague G. Pelletier, and also in virtue of a deed of partition of the estates of the said two last wills made on the 13th of October, 1845, at Montreal, before Mtre C. A. Brault, notary, and his colleague.

To be sold at my office in the city of Montreal,on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of MARCH instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

F.F.--No. 2216-LOUIS H. PELTIER vs. ARTHUR JOYAL.

One undivided fifth in a land or lot situate in the west ward of the city of Montreal, which lot is bounded in front by Saint Paul street, known on the official plan and book of reference of the said west ward of the city of Montreal, as number thirty-one (81)with one undivided fifth of the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at my office, in the city of Montreal, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of MARCH instant, at HALF PAST EL-EVEN of the clock in the forenoon.

F.F. — No. 1132 — HORMISDAS LA-PORTE & al vs. CAMILLE MIRE-AULT.

A ULT. A land being the south east half or part of the lot of land kown as being lo number one hundred and fifty (150), on the official plan and book of reference of the village of La Côte Saint Louis, county of Hochelaga, district of Montreal; said half or part of lot is bounded in front by Robin street, in rear by number one hundred and thirty-seven, on the south east side by lot number one hundred and fifty-one, and on the north east side by the other half or part of said lot number one hundred and fifty, of the said official plan and book of reference—with house and dependencies thereon erected, containing thirty feet nine inches in width by one hundred and fifty-two feet six inches in depth, more or less.

To be sold at my office, in the city of Montreal, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of MARCH instant, at HALF PAST ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon.

- A.F.- No. 1761 THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LOAN & BUILDING SOCIETY.
- Those two certain lots of land situate in the parish of Saint Anne, county of Jacques Cartier, district of Montreal, described as numbers two hundred and eighty-five and two hundred and eighty-six (285 and 286), on the official plan and book of reference of said parish of 8aint Anne, each of said lots containing fifty feet in width by one hundred and fifty feet in depth, Eng-

FOR THE SEASON 1895-96

We are placing on this market the Finest Assortment of



AND SHOULDS

Ever produced in this country, consisting of over one hundred and fifty lines

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THE GRANBY RUBBER COMPANY.

Ceorge Blache, MERCHANT TAILOR.

141 St. James St., MONTREAL. St. Lawrence Hall Bnilding, Large Stock of Spring Suitings just received. Mail orders promptly attended to,

lish measure and more or less; bound-ed in front by Grand Trunk avenue. To be sold at the parochial church door of Sainte Anne du Bout de l'Ile, on the TWENTY.SIXTH day of MARCH in-stant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

- F.F.-No. 1103-PRIME DUROCHER vs. JOSEPH VIAU.
 1° A land situate in the third concession of the parish of Boucherville; boundof the parish of bounderville; bound-ed in front by the public road between the second and third concessions, known as number one hundred and thirty-five, on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish of Boucherville, county of Chambly— with a hore theorem exerted
- Boucherville, county of Chambly— with a barn thereon erected. Another land situate in the third concession of the parish of Boucher-ville; bounded in front by the road between the second and third con-cessions, known as number one hun-dred and thirty-four, on the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Boucherville, county of Chamby—with a house, barn and stable thereon erected.
- stable thereon erected. Another land situate in the third con-cession of the parish of Boucherville; 30 bounded in front by the public road be-tween the second and third contween the second and third con-cessions, known as being lot one hun-dred and twenty-nine, of the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Bouchervill, county of Chambly with a house, barn, stable and outbuildings thereon erected. To be sold at the parochial church door of the parish of Boucherville, on the

n Astronomia (1995)

TWENTY-SIXTH day of MARCH in-stant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon,

F.F.-No. 364-RICHARD R. HIGGINS vs. DANIEL MCMANUS.

A land situate in the parish of Saint Zo-tique, county of Soulages; bounded in front by the lake Saint Francis, containing about five arpents and a half in width by twenty arpents in depth, the whole more or less—with the buildings there are reacted which lat the buildings thereon erected, which lot is known and designated as numbers seven hundred and ninety-one and seven hundred and ninety-two (Nos, 791 and 792), of the official plan and book of reference of thesaid parish of

Saint Zotique. To be sold at the parochial church door of Saint Zotique, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of MARCH instant. at TEN of the clock in the forenoon

- 7.—No. 764 THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA V8. 'HON. WILFRID PREVOST.
- Six lots of land situate in the village of Coteau Landing, parish of Saint Zotique, district of Montreal, known 2011que, district of Montreal, known on the official plan and book of refer-ence of the village of Coteau Landing, county of Soulanges, as numbers : south half of No. 15 and sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty two (S. ½ of 15 and 16, 17, 20 and 22); bounded in front by Parent street.
- bounded in front by Parent street. A lot of land situate at the same place, known on the official plan and book of reference of the sald village of Coteau Landing, county of Soulanges, as number thirteen (18); bounded in in front by the Queen's highway and on one side by Parent street. The part of a lot of land situate at the same place, said lot of land known on the official plan and book of reference
- 39 the official plan and book of reference of the said village of Coteau Landing, county of Soulanges, as number twelve (12); being the south west part

thereof, as it appears on the plan of the said lots and others marked in the said lots and others marked in green, made and prepared by H. M. Pernault, surveyor, dated the twenty-fifth of September, one thousand eight hundred aud eighty; bounded in front by the Queen's highway, in rear by the river Saint Lawrence, on one side by the residue of said lot number twelve (12), and on the other side by lots numbers thirteen. fourteen, fitteen, sixteen and seventeen (13, 14, 15, 16 and 17) hereinahove described. The part of a lot of land sitnate at the same place, said lot of land known on the official plan and book of reference

567

same place, said lot of land known on the official plan and book of reference of the said village of Coteau Landing, county of Sculanges, as number thirty-five (35), being the part of said lot taken off the south west side and marked in green on the plan above mentioned of H. M. Perrault; said part hounded in front by Parent streat part bounded in front by Parent street and by numbers thirty and thirty-one (30 and 81), of the said official plan and book of reference, in by the lands of Saint Zotique, namely: by the lot of land known on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish of Saint Zotique, as number four (4), hereinafter described, on one side by the lot of land known on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish of Saint Zotique, as number five (5), and on the other side and by the part of the lot of land known on the official plan and book of reference for the said village of Coteau Landing, as number thirty-five (85), and marked in rose color on the above mentioned plan of H. M. Perrault. The part of a lot of land situate in the

The part of a lot of land situate in the parish of Saint Zotique, county of Sou-langes, district of Montreal, said lot of-land known on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish of Saint Zotique, as number four (4), and marked in green on the above

SURETYSHIP.	STOCKS AND BONDS.								
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up,	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ma	Dates_of Dividends.	Per Cent Price Mch. 19	value
The GUARANTEE Co. of NORTH AMERICA.	British North Am Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor Dominion Du Peuple		4,866,666 6,000,000 500,000 1,500,000	6,000,000 288,640	1,838,333 1,200,000 95,000 1,500,000	21/2 81/2 3 5 & 1	Apl. Oct June Dec. May Nov	240 136 105 240 6	584 40 68 00 42 00 120 00 8 00
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes)	Esstern Townships Hamilton . Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier	100 100 100 25	1,500,000 1,250,000 800,000 1,963,600 500,000	1,250,000 800,000 1,962,370 500,000	720,000 875,000 320,000 1,156,175 235,000	4 3 & 1 4 8½	June Dec June Dec	121 183½ 100	67 50 154 00 121 00 153 50 25 00
THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Promiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of One-half per cent, per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced	Merchants' Can Merchants' Hallfax Moleone Motreal Nationale New Brunswick	50 200	6,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000	1,500,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000	6,000,000 30,000 525,000	31/4 4 & 1 5 6	June Dec Jan July	163 173 218½ ,70 249	164 00 163 00 86 50 437 00 21 00 249 00
management which introduced the system to this continent over thirty years ago, and has elince ac- tively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients. Over \$1.213,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.	Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B Quebec. St. Stephen's Standard	100 100 150 100 100	1,500,000 1,500,000 180,000 2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	925,000 115,000 500,000 45,000) 4) 4) 3 ¹ / ₂	June Dec June Dec Jan July June Dec April Oct June Dec	158¥ 117	E0 00 158 75 117 00 162 00
President and Managing Director: EDWARD RAWLINGS. Vice-President. WM.J. WITHALL Secretary and Troasurer. ROBERT KERR.	Toronto Tradere Union (Hallfax) Union of Can Ville Marle Agri, Say, and Loan Co	100 100 50 100 100	2,000,00 700,00 500,00 1,200,00 500,00 630,00	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 700,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 0 \\ 479,623\end{array}$	1,500,00 85,00 160,00 289,00 10,00	0 5 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3	June Dec Jan Juli June Dec Jan Juli	98 123 7 97 6 72%	239 00 98 00 61 50 97 00 72 50
SELKIRK CROSS. Q.C., Counsel. RIDDELL & COMMON, Auditors. IIEAD OFFICK: Dominion Square, Corner Metcalie St., MONTREAL	Beil Telephone Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co. Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't C.	100 100 100 25 100	8,168,00 1,620,00 450,00 750,00 2,700,00 2,008,00	6 8,168,000 0 398,493 0 311,970 0 750 000 0 2,700,000	500,00 112,00 75,00 124,07	0 4°, 0 3¼ 0 3½ 5 8	Quarterly Jan Jul July Jan Jul Oct	157 109 70 60	157 00 109 (0 17 50 6C 00 107 00
• N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Oc Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	. 50 50 . 100 . 50	5,000,00 750,00 2,500,00 1,000,00 1,000,00	6 2,600,00 0 722,00 1,250,00 0 932,41 0 1,000,00 0 1,000,00	0 1,450,00 0 195,00 0 825,00 2 10,00	10 5 10 834 10 8	Jan Jul June De Jan Jul July De	y 140 c 111 y 120 c 81 124	70 00 55 00 120 00 40 50 62 00
BAYLIS MNFG. CO'Y Manufacturers of	Farmers' Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan. Home Sav. and Loan Co	. 100 . 100 . 100	8,000,00 1,057,25 3,223,50 1,500,00 2,000,00	611,43 1,319,10 1,100,00 1,100,00 1,100,00	0 146,19 0 659,59 0 859,89	50 4 15 35 00 35	May No June De Jan Jul Jan Jul	c 111½ y 115 y 135	89 00 50 00 111 50 115 00 185 00
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Machinery Oils and Axle Grease. And Dealers in Painters' & Printers' Materials Generally	Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba & North-W. Lu C. Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co	. 40	2,750,00 1,500,00 2,000,00 2,500,00 1,800,00	0 2,000,00 0 2,497,70	111,0 0 111,0	00 .3	4 Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan—Qtly April O May No	y 95 165 ct 200%	110 00 95 00 66 60 50 20 108 82
16 to 28 NAZARETH STREET, MONTREAL.	Montreal Cotton Co Merchants M'f'g Co Montreal Loan and Mortg. Ont. Indus, Loan and Inv	100 100 25 100	1,400,0 600,0 500,0 466,8	$\begin{array}{c} 00 & 1,400,00 \\ 00 & 600,00 \\ 00 & 500,00 \\ 00 & 314,31 \\ 00 & 314,31 \end{array}$)0 800,0)0 800,0 10 800,0	00 4 00 3 00 3	March—Qtly Feb At Mch Se Jan Ju	125 120 120 184 1y 30	125 00 120 00 88 50 80 00
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS	Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Bet. Loan Co Richelien and Ont. Nav. Co Toronto Electric Light Co.		600,0 581,0 1,350,0 500,0	00 600,00 00 321,80 00 1,350,00	115,0	00 00 2 00 3 00 2	Jan Ju Jan Ju Quarterly	ly 40 ly 65 86½ 135	62 50 20 00 32 50 86 50 135 00
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.	Union Loan and Say, Co	v. 50 v. 50	1,000,0 3,000,0 1,000,0	0 0 ⁰ 679,6 00 1,500,0	X 770,0	KOC 5	Jan ¹ Jun Jan Ju	ly 145 ec 1081/	75 75 52 50 74 00 49 25

W. H. HUTCHINSON. 8

. O. BOX 796 F.

man

8°.

25 STYLES,

ALL SIZES.

8 Rochester, Bicycle Manufacturers and Dealers should not fail to get our '96 SAMPLES.

25 COLORS.

ALL QUALITIES.

mentioned plan of H. M. Perrault; bounded in front by the part herein-above described of the lot of land known on the official plan and book of reference of the said village of Cotean Landing, as number thirty-five (35), in rear by the lands on Rivière à Delisle, on one side by the lot of land known on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish of Saint Zotique, as number five (5), and on the other side by the other part of said lot number four (4), marked in rose color on the above mentioned plan of H. M. Perrault. of H. M. Perrault.

All the lots hereinabove described-with the building thereon erected and forming only one and the same, plot of ground.

To be sold at the parochial church door of Saint Zotique, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of MARCH instant, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon.

Sheriff's Office, J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Montreal, 18th J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Sheriff. March, 1896. (

Romeo Prevost & Co., accountants auditors, curators and commissioners Liquidation of Insolvent Estates a speciality. Money to lend.

Offices Nos. 6 and 7 New York Life Building, Montreal.

569



It would be well for steamboat owners and engineers, outfitting for the season to read the advertisement in another column, of the Globe Valve facing tools and flat seat facers. These tools are now largely used in steamboats, chemical works, water and gas works, canning factories, creameries and mills and factories of all kinds, as well as public institutions. They are very simply operated and made up in sets of eight sizes from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. T. Draper, Petrolia, Ont., is the manufacturer, and will be pleased to answer enquiries.

HOME SEEKERS EXCURSIONS.

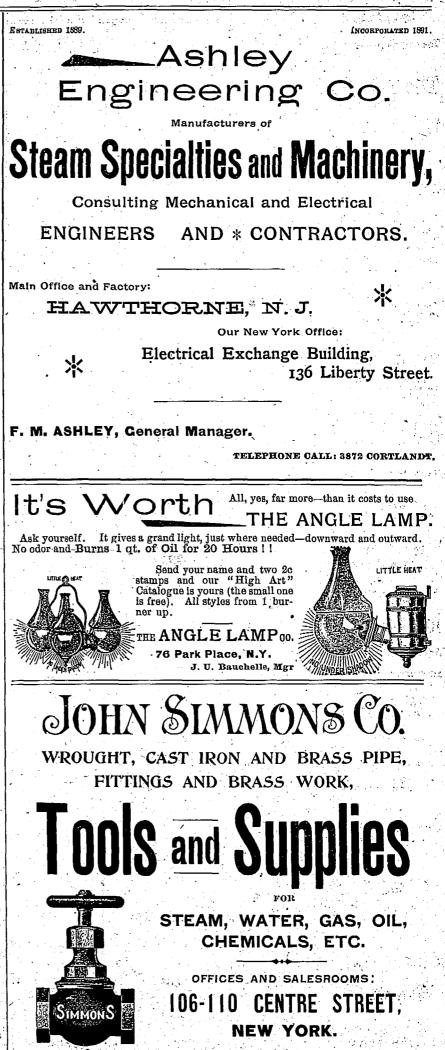
In order to give everyone an opportunty to see the Western Country and enable the home seekers to secure a home in time to commence work for the season of 1896, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has arranged to run a series of four how seekers excursions to various points in the West, North-West and South West on the following dates : March 10, April 7 and 21 and May 5, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South or address A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passen-ger Agent, 2 King street, east, Toronto, Ont.

ANOTHER SMOKE-CONSUMER.

Herr Gruenwald of Holzminder, Germany, has recently patented a device for disposing of the smoke from boiler fires The waste gases of combustion are drawn through a conduit at the end of which is a ventilating fan, which forces them into the lower part of a gasometer. Here they bubble through a sheet of water, where they are cleansed of the solid par-ticles held in suspension, and collect in the upper part of the gasometer, whence they may be set free into the atmosphere or used for any purpose desired. The wash water is continuously renewed and, as a measure of economy, the combusti ble as a measure of economy, the combustible solid matter contained in it may be exsolid matter contained in it may be ex-tracted, by decantation or evaporation, and used a second time for fuel. The draught is regulated simply by varying the load upon the bell of the gasometer. The sys-tem is applicable only where power is available for operating the ventilator, but one fan may perhaps suffice for a available for operating the ventilator, but one fan may perhaps suffice for a whole battery of bollers. Besides the smoke-consuming property of the inven-tion, an important feature is in dispensing with chimneys, as well as the stacks on men-of-war, which are valuable points, and which, with the accompanying smoke, render torpedo boats difficult of concealment from the enemy. The sole draw-back to this device seems to be the diffi-culty of protecting the parts of the venti-lator from the action of the hot gases, and if that obstacle be overcome and no others be encountered, such a smoke consumer may prove a great boon to some cities.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co'y.

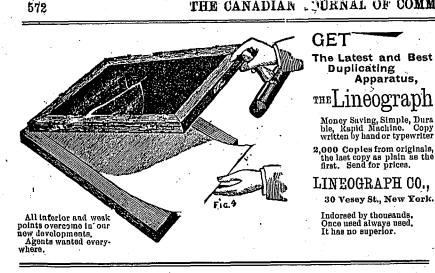
Udilidui and radii and



Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices.







Constant Potential Dynamos and Motors of all eizes & voltage MANUFACTURERS



19

vrite.

CLAY PROPEI Belonging to MR. GEORGE FURNISS situated at L'ORIGNAL, ONT., CAN.

DESCRIPTION

OF

The property consists of 95 acres and is a Point of land immediately adjoining the Village of L'Original and stretching out on the Ottawa River, with a shore line fully one

River, with a shore line fully one mile in length on the East side and half a mile on the West. L'Original is a County Town, hav-ing the Court House and Jail of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, L'Original being in the County of Prescott. Its population is 1,000. It is 60 miles from Mont-real and 60 from Ottawa real and 60 from Ottawa.

The whole Point is one solid body of clay, forming a perfectly level plateau, with a slight incline to the Eastern shore and with a height of 25 to 35 feet above the water. The banks are perpendicular and the clay is clearly exposed. The shore is river sand in never failing quantities.

This saud is used in very largely for building purposes and is always replaced during the high water in the spring by a fresh deposit from the river.

The Point has a splendid site for a wharf, which is the only possible place of shipment, by water, for any of the clay which extends some acres above the Point.

The Montreal & Ottawa R. R. is built to within 15 miles from L'Original and in a year or two at most, will be completed to L'Original and would pass within half a mile of the property.

Labor is of the cheapest. Fire-wood costs from \$1.25 per cord to \$2.00 for the best hardwood.

The Point is completely cleared and at present is all under hay. It is considered the most beautiful Point on the Ottawa River.

Extensive tests have been made at McGill University by Professor Bovey, with samples of vitrified brick made from this clay. It has stood a higher pressure test than any brick on record, and the building brick (facing) is said by experts to surpass anything known on this continent. It will also make the finest Terra Cotta and Pottery. The vitrified brick takes a polish superior to granite and is harder than that stone.

The proprietor is willing to sell the property or form a company for the manufacture of brick, etc.

For full particulars address the proprietor.

> GEO. FURNISS, L'ORIGNAL, Ontario, Can.

THE TE DOLONG CITIDDEN

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.							
Name fArticle. Wholesale.			Name of Article.	Wboleesle.	Name of A rticle.	Wholesale	
Boots and She Brogans or Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip " or Congre Split Boots		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Boys. \$0 55 \$0 80 0 70 0 80 0 75 1 00 0 90 1 15 0 85 1 10 1 00 1 00	Binder Twine. Good mixed Pure manilla Brooms.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 0 084 0 074	Soda Ash Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda "Concentrated	280 250
Kip 44 Grain 4 \$2.00 to \$8.00, Felt Boots, half fox Split Batts or Bals Kip Pebbled or Buff Bals	Felt Sox \$1 60 2 10	2 25 8 00 do full \$1 75, \$2 50 Womens, Misses,	Childs. 0 55 0 65	Rose 4 varn. hand heavy Panay 4 " " medium Thistle 4 " " " Map Leaf A 4 stgs. B 4 " catained Shampool A 4 " standar	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyestuffs.	1027029 007008
Kip Pebbled or Buff Bals Pebbled Button, Machine Glazed Buff Button. " Goat " " Polleh Calf " French Kid " Dongola Kid "	Sewed	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B 4 " B 4 " stained Daisy A 3 stgs varn handle		Cotch. Ex. Logwood. Chipe. Indigo (Bengal). Indigo Madras. Gambler. Madder. Sumac.	2 00 2 50 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 07 0 08 0 10 0 15
" Tan Russia Calf, B " French Pat. Calf or Ladies' Glaze Dong. Butt.	als. Cong or Enamel Lea and Bals., Go	ear Welt y Sewn Butt, Goodyear Welt McKay ther Bale. Butt. and Cong. odyear Welt " Turns Kay Sewn	2 50 3 50 1150 2 50 8 50 4 50 2 00 3 00	Drugș & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloes, Cape. Alum Boreax, xtis.	0 80 0 85 0 13 0 15 1 50 2 00 0 07 0 08	Fish. Distributors prices. Cape Brit. Herring, Sea Trout No. 1 eplit p.b. " half brls " Nova Scotia " Nova Scotia " Mackerel No. 1, kitte Graen Cod No. 1	0 00 4 00
Name of Article, Canned Goods. Lobsters. Sardines. & Canadian Sardines Mackerel	Sc. Sc. 7 00 10 00 7 00 13 00 4 75 5 00 1 50 0	Name of Article, Corn Beef 1-lb	2 25 2 60 5 35 0 00 6 00 8 60 2 50 18 50	Camphor. Eng. Refoz.ck "Ref Rings Citric Acid Copperse, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar. Epoom Satts Glycerine Gum Arabic per 1b "Trag Morphia Morphia	1 50 1 75 0 22 0 27 0 26 0 50 0 50 1 00	Green Cod, No. 1 Green "large Draft " arge Largedry" per quintal. Salmon No. 1 bris Lab Salmon, (tierces) " Brit, Col bris Bongless Fish	4 50 4 60 4 75 5 00 5 00 5 25 2 00 2 50 4 50 4 75 12 00 12 50 18 00 00 20
Clams, 1-lb tins, per doz. Oysters """ Tomatoes, 3s. per doz. Peaches, 2-lb. yellow "2-lb. white.	1 10 1 16 1 90 2 00 1 30 1 40 0 75 0 85 2 00 2 25 1 75 0 00	" 2-lbs " Songe, 2 lbs	2 00 2 20 2 00 2 20 7 25 0 00 8 25 0 00 11 00 0 00	Optim Oxalic Acid Phoeporus Potash Bichromate Potash Iodide, Quinine Strychnine Tartaric Acid. Tin Crystals. Heavy Chemicals.	0 35 0 45 0 75 0 90 0 85 0 40	Finnan Haddies Flour. Winter Wheat. Manitoba patent b branda. Straight roller.	0 06 0 64 0 061 0 07 4 20 4 25 4 20 4 25 3 80 4 00
Bartiett Pears, 2-10. tins, per doz Strawberries, Pres'd 2s . Raspberries 2s Pinespples, 3-1b tin, p. doz Gooseberries Pres. 2 s Gr'nGages, 2-1b.tins, p. d. Jorn, 2 1b. tins Peas, 2-1b tins	2 80 2 40 1 25 1 50 1 65 2 00 0 75 0 85 0 85 0 95	" " " " "D. " Finnan Haddles Roast Chicken 1-lb tins Roast Turkey, 1-lb tins	$1340 000 \\ 007 007\frac{1}{2}$		1 75 2 25	Superline. Manitoho Strong Bakers. Standard oatmeal, brl Bran. Shorts. Moullie.	3 00 3 10 14 00 15 00



C

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVAL PRE PARATIONS.

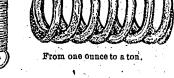
Although eight battleships, twenty-three cruisers and forty torpedo boat destroyers are now under construction for the British navy, the naval programme for 1896 submitted to Parliament contemplates the immediate laying of the keels for five additional battleships, thirteen cruisers and 28 destroyers.' Three new docks are to be constructed at Gibraltar, and the navy's personnel is to be increased by 5,400 men. This programme will entall an expenditure of \$110,000,000, of which nearly \$37,000,000 is to be appropriated for new ships, docks and guns.

CHECK NUTS.

It is common in railway practice, says the Railway Gazette, to place two nuts on any thread requiring a nut, and to have one nut lock the other. One, the check or lock-nut, is usually thinner than the other and is invariably put on last. A little reflection will show how utterly absurd is this practice. The nut that does the locking presses forward the nut on which the strain comes ; the latter transmits / all the load it may be carrying to the check nut. Therefore, if either of the nuts is 'thinner than its mate, it should be put on first, for it becomes not much more than a washer as regards holding ; after its companion. has been crowded upon it to lock it in place. The outer nut has to carry the whole load, and in addition any stress that may have been imposed by setting the two nuts together.

573

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.							
Name of Article.	Wholessie.		Wholessle.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Farm Products. BUTTER: Creamery, Townships, dairy, Western Lower grades Rolls.		Barley, malting "feed Peas, per 60 lbs, afloat In store. Rye Conn, in bond	0 58 0 59 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Molasses (Barbados)img. Porto Rico Trinidad	000 000	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " <i>Italian</i>	0 18 0 15
Kolis. CHEESE: Finest Western Finest Townships' Finest Eastern Edis: Montreal limed Iteld	0 09 0 00 0 084 0 09 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 10 0 11	" duty pald Groceries. Tea, (HfChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med., Do " good med. to fine " cholcest " thouses	0 12 0 15 0 17 19	Sultanas Logoes, London Con, Cluster Extra Dessert Royal Bucking'm Clusi per b Valencia off stalk "	1 50 0 00 2 20 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 037 0 00 0 06 0 00	Chocolat Menter. Yanilla, yel, wrap. 24 x 44 lb do Chamols do do do Pink do do do Bine do do Trip. Van, Green do do do do Lillac do do do do Exponze do do	0 48 0 48 0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66 0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66 0 58 0 66 0 58 0 74
Shipped as strictly fresh Hors: 1895, per D Gold	0 154 0 16	" Innoy	0 11 0 20 0 25 0 35 0 17 0 20 0 25 0 85 0 17 0 20 0 25 0 85 0 11 0 18 0 22 0 23	Currants, Provincials " Filiatras	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	do do White do do Unsweet'd blue prem do Starch: Can. Laundry Silver Gloss	
Bacon, smoked, per b Bacon, smoked, per b If ams, city cured, " "Canvassed Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl.cless do mess Lard, per b	0 084 C 094 0 084 C 094 0 00 0 00 13 50 14 50 15 00 00 00 0 074 0 084 0 085 0 06	Congou, common " "good common. " "med. to good " Indian	0 11 0 12 0 11 0 18 0 15 0 20 0 224 0 274 0 32 0 35 0 17%0 36 0 16 0 30	Sh. Almonds, bxs " S. S. Tarragona " Walnuts " Grenoble " Filberts	0 00 0 255 0 11 0 19 0 10 0 14 0 12 0 00 0 075 0 10 0 125 0 00 0 075 0 10 0 125 0 093 0 90 1 20	Benson's Prep. Corn Can. Pure Corn Vinegar: Imp Trlp, 1 brl Cote D'or Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. XX Dure Malt	0 061 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 00
SEEDS: Clover, red, per lb Alalke, per b Timothy, (Can'n) per beb " Westert Flax 56 lbs Potatose, per bag lloney, strained Beeswax Bans: white ordinary bu " hand-picked	2 25 2 50 1 20 1 30 0 35 0 40 0 08 0 09 0 00 0 00 8 0 90 1 10	Correct Mocha (green)- Java	0.051.0.00	Cloves	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 071 \\ 0 & 075 \\ 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 161 \\ 0 & 161 \\ 0 & 161 \\ 0 & 161 \\ 0 & 071 \\ 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 071 \\ 0 & 102 \\ 0$	" Tiger	
;Grain		Powdered, in bris Paris Lumps, in bris " " half bris " " 100-1b bris " " 50-1b bris Dranded grand. Branded Yellows Syrup	0 051 0 00 0 051 0 00 0 051 0 00 0 051 0 00	Mustard, 41b \$ jar, Eng "11b""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	0 00 3 45 4 25 5 00 4 25 4 40 4 75 5 00	Relirond Washboards: Nelson's Royal Lily do Rose Hardware.	1 20 0 00 1 40 0 00
Hard Manitoba, No. 1 ""No. 2 Oats No. 2.	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 29 0 00			Tapicos, Pesi	0 04 0 06 1 15 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 30 0 00	Antimony Tin: Block, L&F, & D Strip Gopper: Ingot Sheets	0 16 0 16 0 15 0 16 0 16 0 17 0 12 0 18 0 14 0 20
SUGARS,-Refiners	prices to the	wholesale trade ; jobbers w	ould have to	pay %c additional.			
A Momen	wit	n the Thou	ghtfu		L. M. Keel	eler & Co	ook,
11	FERIOR	teating boilers are vieing w de, and give no thought to th COODS ARE DEAR	AT ANY	PRICE.	N	Ianufacturers of all kin MACHINERY	nds
as embodied in the	npare the ex ge grate areas	collence in construction a , ease in cleaning, minimum	nd finish, an a amount of s	rrangement and quality of pace with maximum power,	S		3S
					•	L, BRASS AND OR BRONZE W	
		UAN			No. 16	6 Elm St., - New Y	ork City
	ORD			ATAR		From one ounce to a	DD)



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574

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The Gurney-Massey Co., Ltd.,

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

NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD.

Name of Article.	Wholesale	. Name of Article:	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesal
ardware-Continued. W OUT NAIL SOMEDULE.	\$ c \$ c	Sharpand flat pressed nails 3 inchextra 2½ and 2½ " " 1½ and 1½ " " 1½ " 1½ " 1½ " 1½ " 1½ " 1 " 1 " 1 "		IX Charcoal IXX " DC " DX "	Usual Trade Extras,	No. I, ordinary sole No. 2 " " No. 8 " " Buffalo Sole, No. 1 " No. 2	020 02
se—50d and 60d, f.o.b., it Nailsper keg eel nails "	2 60 0 00 2 60 0 00 2 60 0 00	11% " " 1 Horse Shoes " <i>Axes</i> —S. S	8 00 0 00 2 50 0 00 3 50 8 75 6 50 10 00	DXX " Terne Plate IC, 20x28. Russ. Sheet Iron Anchors, per lb	5 50 5 75 0 091 0 10 0 041 0 05	Slaughter. No. 1	022 02
t nails, fence and cut pikes.—Hot cut. d extra	0 05 0 00	Coil Chain-% chain	2 50 0 00 0 00 3 50 4 50 0 00	Lion & Orown tin'd sh'ts 22 and 24 guage 26 guage Lead: Pig, per 100 lbst	0.06 0.06	Harness. Upper, heavy. Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain. Kin Sking French	02508 03008 03508 08201
16d and 12d. 5" and 9d " and 7d	015000 020000 025000 040000	7-16	3 00 0 00 2 85 0 00 2 75 0 00	Lead: Pig, per 100 lbst. Sheet, "Shot, per 100 lbs. Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs. Zinc: Sheet.	5 00 0 00 4 50 4 75	English	ا ٥ ٥٥ ٥
0 5d	60 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 50 0 00	Galvanized Iron: Morewoods Lion, No. 28.	1 4 10 4 40	" Spelter Scrap Iron- Machinery scrap Wrot iron	0 04 0 04] 0 00 15 00 0 00 16 00	Canada Kip Hemlock Calf "Light French Calf Splite, light and medium.	0 18 0
o 5d, cold cut t pol. or bl'd. " " " " " "	050000	Pig Iron: Siemens No. 1 Summerlee	16 50 17 50	Powder :Canada Bl'stng F F to F F F WIRE:	2 00 0 00 5 00 5 25	" heavy " small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft	C 16 0 0 16 0 0 06 0
ing and box, flooring, pook. and tobacco box		Carnbroe C.I.F.T.Riv.Charcoal iron No. 1 Ferrons	19 00 19 50 26 50 28 00	Bright No. 7, per 100 lbs Annealed No. 7 " "oiled " Galvd. No 6, " Trade discounton above	8 15 0 00	Pebble Grain. Glove Grain. B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
alls— to 30d, extra and 9d	0 50 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 76 0 00	Ord. Crown Best Refined	1 55 1 60 2 25 2 50	20 per cent. Barbed Wire— 2 and 4 barbs	3.25for1000	Russetts, light	0 35 0
o 5d	0 90 0 00 1 10 0 00 1 50 0 00	Sheet Iron 16 G & heavier.		Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs. Staples Wire Nails—70 & 124p.c. off list delivered for	}del. up to)25cfreih t	" Saddlers' Imt. French Calf English Oak	0 88 0
to 2% " " to 2% " " to 2% " "	085000 100000 115000	Boiler plates, iron, ¼ in	2 40 0 00 2 50 0 00 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 25	Ontario, and 75 p.c., f.o.b. Montreal for Que- bsc. 10 kgs & over up to 25c per ton for Unit.		Rough. Dongola, extra. "No. 1. " ordinary. Colored Pebbles.	0 20 0
ting nalls	175000 225000	Hoops	2 15 0 00	Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 2	0 00 6 00	Vall	0.000
extra	085000 085000 125000 17500	Canada Plates: Good Brands	2 25 2 75	"No. 3 Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted, cured & inspect'd	0 00 4 00	Olls Cod Oil, Newfoundland "Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal	1040 0
nmon barrel nails— nchextra	1 50 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 25 0 00	70 p.c., over 2 in 67% pc Imported iron pipe, 34 %	0 00 0 00	Sheepskins Clips Lambskins Calfskins, uninspected.	0 00 0.00 0 70 0 75 0 06 0 00	Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nfid """Norwegian Process Castor Oil.	200 0
el nails 10c extra. ach nails-		Steel, cast per lb	0 084 0 09	Horse hides west, each. "City Tallow, rendered "rough	0 00 0 00	Lard Oil, Extra "No. 1 Linseed, raw bolled	0 70 0
inchextra and 2% " " and 2% " " and 1% " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs. "Machinery Tin Plates :	2 50 0 00	Leather	0 05 0 25	⁴⁶ Extra, qt., per case. ⁴⁶ pts. do	8 00 8

within 30 days. Nails and Horse Shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. 4 mos. or 3 per cent. off in 30 days. ng and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Preised Nälls, four months note or 3 per cent. off for 5 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 t Horse Nails and Spikes, four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. Oils, Turpentine, Lead, Glass

Files and Rasps THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., Limited, MONTREAL "BEAVER" BRAND, warranted. Manufacturers of REFINED SUGARS of the well-known Brand anufactured by THE BEAVER FILE WORKS CO., - - LEVIS, QUE. - -Send for Price List. THE **BELL * TELEPHONE** Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed Anywhere. LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes, "CREAM" SUGARS, (not dried) LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes, "CROWN " GRANULATED, Company of Canada. YELLOW SUGARS of all grades and Standards, Special Brand, the finest which can be made, SYRUPS of all grades in brls, and half brls. y. SOLE MAKERS of high class Syrups in tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each, C. F. SISE President EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality. ROBT, MACKAY, Vice-President C. P. SCLATER Sec.-Treasure This Company manufactures and will sell its Telephonic Instruments, including the inventions of Bell, Blake, Edison, Gray, Phelps, Berliner, Anders, Watson, Goodman, Gilliand, and the Law and Consolidated Companies, many of which are fully protected by patents, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50. Motors, Dynamos, Lamps, Transformers and all other Electric Appliances. It also manufactures every description of Electric Fire Alarm Apparatus, and will contract to supply Cities and Towns with the same. PRICES ARE RIGHT. It will contract to build private nes for all Electrical purposes, on reasonable terms. - + SEND FOR THEM. - It manufactures and has for sale every description of cotton and silk covered wire for electrical work. For particulars apply to Pringle, THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, P. Q.

57_& 58 Imperial Building,

80] St. John Street, MONTREAL

575

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

Canadian Trading Shipping Co.

MITED

OFFER TO THE TRADE :---

Pure French Wines, Fine Scotch and other Whiskeys, Best Holland Gins, Importations of French Brandies, Mineral Waters.

List and Brands will be specified, shortly and prices quoted.

Address as above:

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ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, Canada. A. Nelson, Proprietor.

The proprietor has found necessary owing to the increased patronage of this popular Hotel to increase its capacity by an addition of 75 roome, elegantly furnished on suite with baths, now ready for occupation. The latest exposed sanitary plumb-ing has been adopted throughout. THE ROSSIN ls admittedly the largest, best appointed and most liberally managed hotel in the Province, having accommodation for 500 guests.

A. NELSON, Proprietor.



Situated in HOCHELAGA WARD, begin-ning at Frontenac Street,

FOR SALE in lots to suit purchasers. This property is well located for factories. The Canadian Pacific Railway passes through its centre, and "sidings" may be constructed to any point on it. EARY OF ACCESS BY ELECTRIC CARS. TERMS RASY.

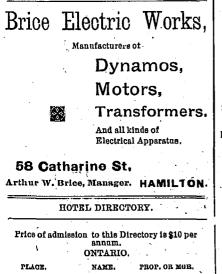
Apply to HENRY HOCAN, Prop. St. Lawrence Hall, MONTREAL.

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA.

THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA.

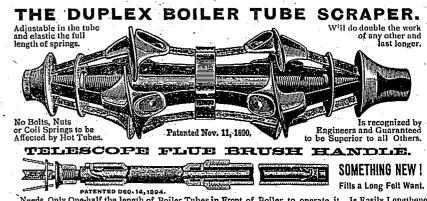
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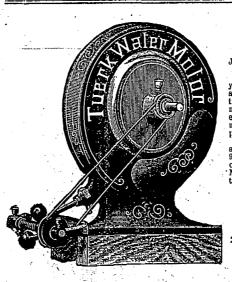


PLACE.	NAME.	PROP. OR MOR.
	The St. Lawrence H Anglo America Huffman Hou (late Kyle - Belmont,	all, Amos Robinson ng, D. Coyle se, Huffman & Co. F. Westbrook nse, Geo. Stewart
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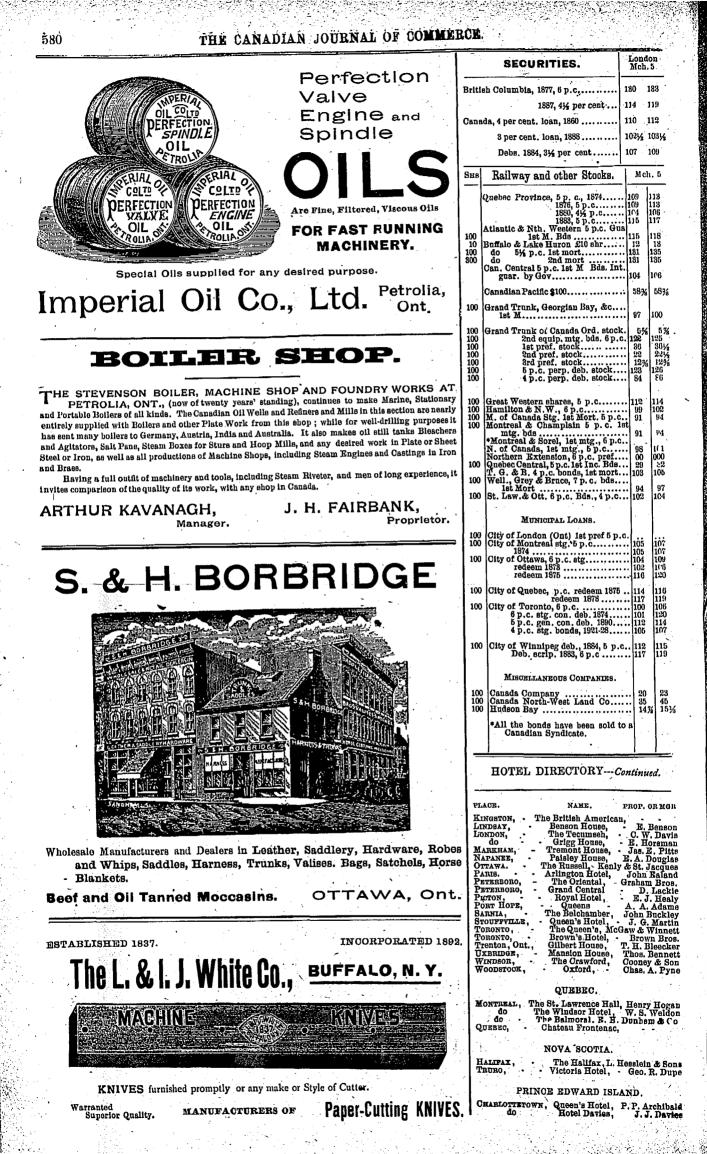
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