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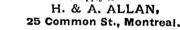
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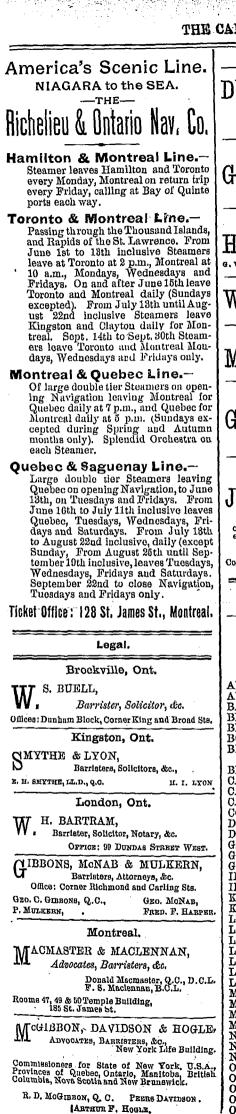
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Shirtinge, Ginghams, Oxfords, Flannelettee Tickings, Awn ings, Sheetings, Cottonades, Den-ms. Blankets, Yarns, etc. also

ms. Blankets, Yařne, etc. also' Tweeds-Fine, Medlam and Coarse; Etofies Blankets, Horse Blankets, Saddle-felt, Glove Linings. Flannels-Grey and Fancy, in all Wool and Union; Ladies' Dress Flannels. Sorges, Yarus, Knitted Underwear-Socke and Hostsry, in Men's, Ladies' and Children's. Gardigan Jackets-Mitts and Gloves. Braid-Fine Mohair for Tailoring, Dress Braids and Linens, Corset Laces. Carpot Rugs. The Wholesale Trade Only Supplied.

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Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs, A Large Stock always on Hand.

Roman Cement, Portland Cement, Water Lime.

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Borax, China, Clay, etc.

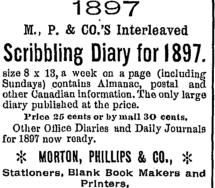
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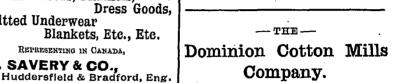
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Agents for the Province of Quebec.

THE LAURIE ENGINE CO.,

St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL





-WILLIAM MCKENZIE MCLEOD, physician, North Sydney, C. B., has assigned to J. W. Gordon. He began practising 20 years ago, but of late he seems to have lost money.

-A. F. LOCKHART, saw mill, Hartland, N. B., has assigned. He has been running a small saw mill for several years but was unable to make it pay, though he did his best.

-THE total number of business failures in the Dominion last week was 35 as compared with 35 the previous week, 29 in the week a year ago, 40 two years ago and 26 three years ago.

-THE bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax last week were \$18,513,000 compared with \$19,290,000 the previous week, and a little smaller total one year ago.

-THE exports of the United States for the year ending June 80th, 1896, were valued at \$862,200,487. Of this, 26.47 per cent., or \$228,490,000 were manufactures-the largest per cent. of manufactures exported in the history of the co ntry.

-IT is said to be quite probable that the metric system of weights and measures will be adopted by the United States Congress at the session of next winter. The report of the committee of the House has been made entirely in favor of this measure.

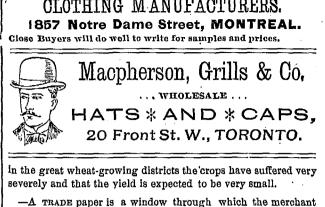
-COAL dealers and consumers should note that coal may lose as much as 33.09 per cent. in weight from exposure to the weather, while the loss is made even more considerable by the deterioration in quality.

-Apvices from Edmonton, N.W.T., note that one lot of furs brought in recently by an active trader contained no less than 3,000 marten, 1,000 beaver, and quantities of bear, cross and red fox, rat, lynx, etc.

-ADVICES from London indicate that an impression prevails that there will be a considerable rise by-and-bye in the prices of wheat and Indian corn. The latest reports from Russia are that



the price.



looks out upon the world of business, of style, of price, and of methods doing business. Without a trade paper a merchant is shut up in a small space, wherein he sees little else than his own errors, and knows little but what the travelling man sees fit to tell him.

-Advices from Halifax, N.S., note that the crop prospects of Nova Scotia are very satisfactory and that general trade is fair. In Prince Edward Island the crops also promise well; in New Brunswick the hay crop is reported below the average, as previously observed in these columns.

-THE exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States last week amounted to 2,635,000 bushels, against 2.747,000 bushels the previous week, 1.824,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 2,979,000 bushels two years ago, and 6,129,000 bushels three years ago.

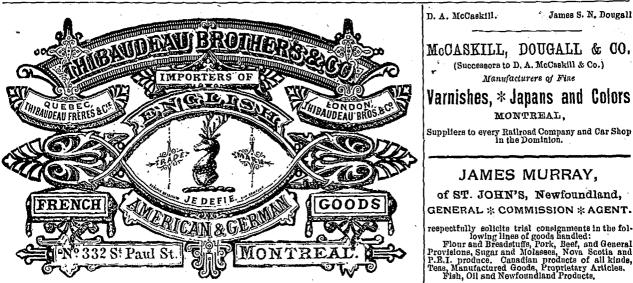
-EIGHTY miners were discharged from the Yough slope mine of the Columbia Gas Coal Company at West Newton, Pa., electric mining machines having been put in. Machines are now being placed in other American mines and threaten shortly to deprive many miners of their means of livelihood,

-J.E. HANDFIELD, drygoods, Montreal, whose troubles have been already noted assigned to the court on Saturday with liabilities of \$5,952. The principal creditors are John Macdonald & Co., Toronto, \$2,144; Dame L. Hebert, Montreal, \$1,500; A. Racine & Co., \$957; F. X. Dupuis, \$216; Londsdale, Reid & Co., \$441.

-L. P. Beauchemin, general store, Nicolet, Que., whose misfortunes have already been alluded to, has succeeded in effecting a settlement at 60 cents in the doliar at 8, 6, 9, and 12 months, secured-A. Thiboutot. general store, St. Helene, Que., has suc-



Nos. 13, 15 & 17 St. Lambert St. COMPANY. Correspondence Solicited. Montreal. Canada.



PROSPECTUS OF THE BIG THREE GOLD MINING COMPANY,

Gapital (\$3,500,000. divided into 3,500,000 Shares of the Par Value of \$1.00 each, 1,000,000 shares of this stock are in the hands of the Company's Treeseurer for development purposes. All Stock issued is fully paid and non-assessable. The Big Three Mineral Claims are located in the celebrated Trail Creek Gold Mining District of

Gold Mining District of BRITISH COLUMBIA. Officers: Rufus II. Pope, M.P., Cookshire, Que., Freeident: O. G. Labereo, Rossland, B.C., Vice-President; Jay P. Graves, Spokane, Wash., Secretary and Treasurer. Trustees: Hon. W. B. Ives, M.P., ex-Minister Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, O. G. Laberee, Rufus II. Pope, M.P., Jay P. Graves, W. A. Macdonald, Spokane, Wash. The management of the development work will be conservative and under

A. W. ROSS & CO., Mining Brokers, 4 King St. East, Toronio.

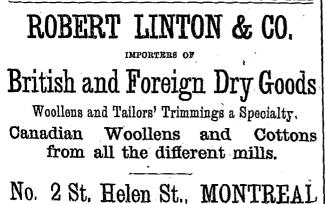
ceeded in affecting a compromise with creditors - Eusebe Levesque, general store, St. Pacome, Que., has compromised at 80 cents in the dollar.

-A MEETING of turpentine operators in the Southern States has been called for the 26th inst. at Savannah to take action looking to_the_restriction of the production during the season 1896-7. The proposal is to reduce last winter's cut by 33 1-3 per cent., and to organize the operators of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama into local associations with the same object.

JOHN K. McLEOD, tailor, Oxford, N.S., has assigned to A. S. McIntosh. He has been in business for some years, and at one time was of the firm of McLeod & McLean. He removed to Sydney in the spring of 1895, but could not make a success there and returned to Oxford early this year. He had very keen competion, his capital was limited, and he only did a very small business. The liabilies are not believed to be large.

-A BELL telephone electrician claims to have discovered the long-sought secret of transforming a lump of coal into electricity. The Canadian coal-mining districts will be particularly interested in the further development of the process. In the general manufacturing plants of the country only about 6 per cent. of potentiality of coal is being secured.

-THE American girl must be consuming more chewing-gum than ever, as one of the largest manufacturers of the vulgar stuff has just placed an order with a capsule company for 50,000,000 five-inch capsules in which the manufacturer will insert \$2,500,-



D. A. McCaskill. James S. N. Dougall MCCASKILL, DOUGALL & CO. (Successors to D. A. McCaskill & Co.) Manufacturers of Fine Varnishes, * Japans and Colors MONTREAL, Suppliers to every Railroad Company and Car Shop in the Dominion. JAMES MURRAY, of ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland,

respectfully solicits trial consignments in the fol-lowing lines of goods handled: Flour and Breadstuffs, Fork, Beef, and General Provisions, Sugar and Molassea, Nova Scotia and P.B.I. produce. Canadian products of all kinds, Teas, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles. Fish, Oll and Newfoundland Products.

000 worth of chewing-gum. The Capsule Company will work 22 hours a day in order to complete the contract in time.

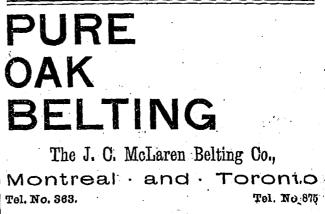
-The purchase and sales of food, fuel, shelter, and clothing which are necessary to the continued existence of the people of the neighboring republic amount to not less than \$100,000,000 a day. That computation is based on three exchanges only from the field, the forest, and the mine to the consumer, and at that amount each consumer would get less than what half a dollar a day will buy at retail prices.

-THE capacities of the leading steel tube mills in the United States for bicycle work, is far beyond the consumption. It is estimated that 24,000,000 feet of steel tube have been used this year, but there are seven mills and one of them alone can turn out 18,000,000 feet; the combined output of the other six mills amounts to 64,000,000 feet, so the bicycle makers have to treble their product before they can fill the mills with orders.

-THE detailed list of fire losses in the United States and Canada for the month of July has been published by the New York Journal of Commerce. The total fire loss in Canada is computed at \$887,800, the loss by forest fires being placed at \$500,-000. The loss for the two countries in July was \$9,033,250, almost the same as for July in last year. The total losses to date this year are \$72,092,800 against \$75,582,600 for the same period of 18?5 and \$77,920,800 in 1894.

-AN English firm of shippers have issued a diagram showing the weekly range of prices of apples during the last seven years. It appears that the past season was comparatively insignificant shipments from the Eastern states being very small, the greater proportion of arrivals being from Canada. It says it is early yet to give an official report of the English crop but from present accounts there is little doubt that it is a failure ; and should this be confirmed, the prospects for a large business are very favorable if the United States and Canada have average to good crops,

-Ir is stated that by about the 15th or 20th September a fully equipped electric railway will be in operation connecting the Montreal Street Railway system with Bout de l'Isle, or the extreme east end of the Island of Montreal-a distance of twelve miles. The line runs up through Point aux Trembles and



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Longue Pointe, and from this out it may be designated as a continuation of Ontario street. It is expected that the return trip from town to Bout de 'Isle will be made inside of an hour,

-Turk steel pen trade is little more than fifty years old, but it has contributed largely to the making of modern Birmingham, and it built up in a very short time the colossal fortunes of Josiah Mason and Joseph Gillott. In 1839 Mr. Gillott and his wife were making steel pens by hand in a small back room and selling them at a shilling each. Ten years later there were eighteen factories engaged in the trade, employing nearly two thousand hands and turning out sixty-five thousand gross a week, at an average cost of a shilling a gross.

-JE. DESLONGCHAMPS, builder, Montreal, on whom a demand of assignment was made some days ago by John Towle & Co., assigned to the court on the 12th, with liabilities of about \$31,-000. ₁He is an old trader, and was at one time in the general store business at St. Zephirin. He assigned there in 1839, or at least obtained some settlement, and closing up in 1891 he moved to Montreal. But his business here has not been a profitable one, and he has been doing considerable building on speculation, with disastrous results.

-A DESPATOR from the United States says that the richest gold placer mines of Alaska have been transferred to Canadian territory, and miners are paying miners' tax to British authorities. The territory in question is from three to eight miles in width, and embraces the rich placer claims on Glacier and Miller Creeks, which heretofore were supposed to be in Alaskan territory. The transfer of territory is the result of surveys recontly made.

-JOHN HENDERSON & Co., books, Kingston, Ont., has assigned to J. P. Langley. Mrs. John Honderson is the sole owner of the business. She succeeded to her late husband in 1880 and took

over a well-established trade. At the time she had some capital, but of late years competition has been keen, and hard time and heavy stock have had their effects upon the business. Matters have grown worse of late, and not long since a chattel mortgage was recorded for \$2,000. A nominal surplus of \$7,000 or \$8,000 is claimed. An effort was made to dispose of the business but without success. Being heavily indebted to the bank, and some creditors becoming unfortunate an assignment was submitted.

-ADVICES from Kezarlik under date of 22nd ult. state that the present Otto of Rose crop is the richest and the largest ever known. The total yield of the crop is placed at 109,000 T. oz., making it 40 per cent. larger than last year's. Fully 20 per cent. more flowers have been used this year to make the same amount of otto, which is reported to be perfection in atrength and odor. Unscrupulous exporters, of whom there are no small number, adulterate the otto of roses with geranium oil, and of late the sophistication of otto has assumed enormous proportions. It is only by closing the markets to all "commercial" and "ordinary" grades that an end can be put to all future speculation and adulteration.

-ALTHOUGH the forests of British Columbia comprise a considerable variety of the conifers, the export trade is confined to Douglas fir, cedar, and spruce. The timber trade is but in its infancy in British Columbia, and although general conditions are not favourable to a large expansion at present, the enormous forest wealth of the province is certain to make this industry one of the chief factors in its future prosperity. Exclusive of shipments by the steamer lines to Japan and Australasia, the trade during 1895 employed 49 vessels of an aggregate capacity of 48,560 tons, the total export capacity by sea from Vancouver having been 45,427,772 ft. board measure ; while for the same period the sendings by rail amounted to about 6,983,882, making a grand total of 52,411,654 ft.





ness in the summer of 1884, they became embarrassed and effected a settlement in the spring of 1895, at 65 cents in the dollar. They were burnt out in November of same year, meeting with a serious loss, and have not since been able to recover. Getting behind in payments, they were sued by three or four parties, and had to assign—W. J. McComb, tailor, Trenton, Ont., is offering a compromise, of which no particulars have as yet reached us. He began business in 1888, but was unsuccessful, and compromised early in 1888. He again became involved, and as signed in July 1894. Effecting a settlement with creditors he resumed business once more but the opposition was too keen for him with his limited capital—H. A. Osborn, photos, Deseronto, Ont., assigned on the 12 inst., to George E. Dereche, barrister, Deseronto. The liabilities are very small.

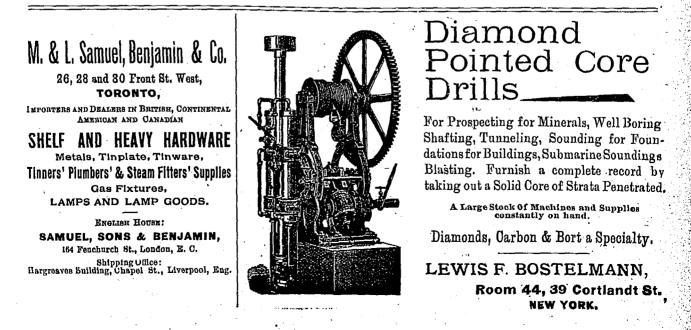
-Jos. E. HANDFIELD, dry goods, Montreal, for whom a demand of assignment was made by F. X. Dupuis, through the office of Kent & Turcotte, filed consent to assign on the 12th. T. e liabilities are placed at \$8,680. He began business in Oct. 1895, buying out A. M. Duckett, with whom he had previously been employed as a clerk for several years. He secured the stock for 80 cents in the dollar, on inventory prices, and paid a small amount down, getting time for the balance. He had a slight fire in his premises in June last, but the stock was only damaged to the extent of a few hundred dollars, and he was insured. He had too little capital and too much competition-G. P. Browne, wholesale liquors, Montreal, who has already been referred to has assigned with liabilities of \$28,739; the principal creditors being the Bank of Commerce, \$13,875; Molson's Bank \$1,477;-G. Reinhardt & Sons, \$1,793; H. Joseph & Co., \$450; W. Browne, \$519; Mrs. R. G. Taylor, \$784; E. A. Ogilvy, \$425; Collector of Customs, \$227; Wm. Farrell, \$1,125; Ontario Express. Co., \$600; W. Weir & Sons, \$750; Meagher Bros. & Co., \$420; S. Davis & Sons, \$403; Hamilton Distillery, \$494; G. Percival & Co., Montreal, \$242; Toronto Lithugraphing Co., \$309; Banque Ville Marie, \$628; Bland Bros. London, \$420; Gauthier H. Dyke, Jarac, \$122; Rouellette & Delamain, France, \$1,248. The meeting of creditors to appoint curator has been fined for the 25th.

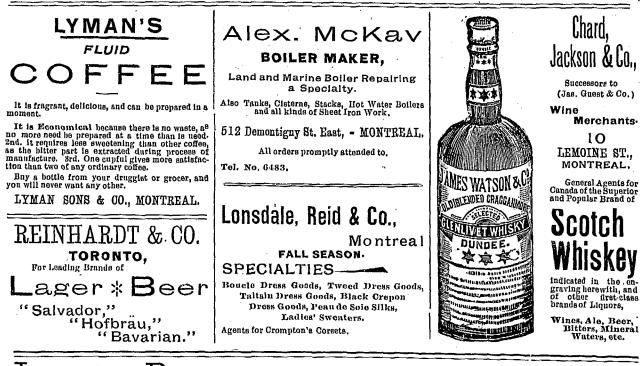
-According to advices from Smyrna the first shipments of new figs will be ten days to two weeks later than last year, thrugh still in advance of the average. The first arrivals are expected in Montreal about the 20th or 25th September. -DUNCAN DREW, grocer, Brockville, Ont., has assigned to James Smart. Originally a clerk in Brockville, he went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he was in the grocery trade for five or six years. He returned early in 1894 and started on his own account. He had little or no capital of his own, but his wife is understood to have had some money with which he commenced business. He attempted too much in running two stores at a time for a while, and got beyond his depth—Alex. McDonald, tailor, Bruce Mines, Ont., has assigned with liabilities of \$1,400 and assets \$1,500. He started business in the spring of 1891 shortly after arriving from Scotland. He opened up in a very small way at first, only doing a custom trade ; but subsequently he got in a little stock and was supposed to be doing fairly well. His assignment has caused some surprise, though it was known that his means were not large.

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-MRS. L. N. TURGEON. general store, Sherbrooke, Que., has made a voluntary assignment to Millier & Griffithes, but some creditors do not appear to be satisfied, and demand of assignment has been taken out through the office of a Quebec accountant. The liabilities are understood to be about \$12,000. She succeeded to the business of her husband four years ago, and was assisted in the management by a daughter. But competition has been keen and they have been unable to make a success of the business-E. Levesque, general store, St. Pacombe, Que., has made an offer to creditors at 20 cents in the dollar on liabilities of about \$2,000. The creditors have refused this and the estate is likely to be wound up-Mrs. Leblanc, general store, Napierville, Que., has assigned in trust to Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, with liabilities of \$4,000. For some time past her affairs have been in rather poor condition. Her husband who formeriy conducted the business was unsuccessful and failed in 1892, and when the stock was sold she bought it in. The prospects have never been considered very encouraging. The details of the expected offer are not yet known.

-J. W. RUTHENFORD, tins, Embro, Ont., has assigned to J. J. Frost. Formerly a journeyman tinsmith, he started business on his own account in March 1895, succeeding P. Grant. He had very little capital and borrowed money to start. He did not make a success, though he tried his best to do so. The estate is a small one-McDonnell & Darragh, general store, Lancaster, Ont., have assigned to J. P. Langley. Beginning busi-





JACK & ROBERTSON, 7 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. Chemical Dept. Aniline, Alizarines, Mining Ropes.

Dyewoods, Chemicals, Acids, Indigos, etc., etc.

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Rails, Tubes, Wire, Electrical Cables, Mining Ropes, Steel Plates, Angles & Channels, Electrical and Railway Supplies.

ORASGEVILLE, ONT., NOTES :- The farmers in the County of Dufferin are in the midst of their harvest. The altitude here being about the greatest in Ontario, the crops are consequently a little later in ripening than they are in other parts of the Province. The hay crop is very light, though slightly heavier than it was last year ; price about \$9 per ton. The fall wheat is good ; price about 64 conts. It is only grown in about half the county ; the other half being lower land and not early enough to grow fall wheat. Spring wheat is also good ; price about 60 cents per bushel. The oat crop is very heavy and a very large acreage sown ; price 17 cents per bushel. The barley crop is good, but very little sown since the McKinley tariff ; price 25 to 30 cents, Peas are also a good crop ; price 42 to 45 cents. Potatoes are only half a crop, with less acreage than last year, and are about 45 cents per bag. The root crop is not as heavy as last year. The yield in all farm products is exceptionally good this year.

Nerlich & Co., TORONTO DIRECT IMFORTERS. Fancy Goods. Dolls,

Toys, China and Glassware.

We have the best selected and largest variety of the above goods.

European Office: DRESDEN, A. GERMANY.

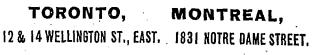
Owing to the short hay crop last year farmers tried a new experiment in fodder for horses, cattle and other stock; by feeding them raw potatoes, which were only 10 cents per bag. The experiment proved a great success; the cows giving more and better milk, and they and other stock appearing in the spring in better condition than formerly.

-THE bank managers in Prince Edward Island have decided to charge 5 per cent, on all United States currency, including cheques and notes, beginning 24th August.

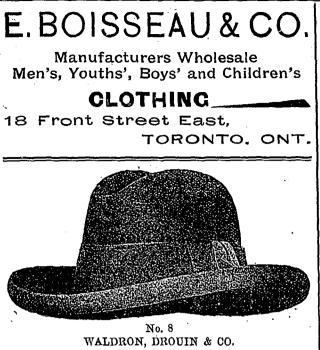
-ADVICES from primary sources state that the outlook for the olive oil crop is good, and that unless weather conditions should prove detrimental between now and the time of harvest the crop will be large and of very superior quality.

ANDREWS & Co., stationery, etc., Dartmouth, N. S., assigned to Howard Clark on the 5th of August, preferring creditors to the amount of \$350. They have outside liabilities of \$1,200, while the assets amount to \$700. Wm. R. Andrews is understood to be the only partner. He has been in business as above since the beginning of the year only. He started with very little means, and has been losing steadily. It is probable that when preferred claims are paid, there will be very little coming to general creditors-Geo. Muttart, steam riding gallery, Halifax, N. S., has assigned to D. McKinnon. No particulars are yet received-Ellison Collishaw, general store, New Glasgow, N. S., has assigned to A. A. Brine. He commenced business several years ago, proved unsuccessful, and assigned in 1878. After that he was out of business for a while, but began again in the spring of 1895 in a general store and cheese business in West River, and in last October he opened at New Glasgow. He claims to have a moderate capital of a few-thousand dollars. He was burned out last month, and the loss was adjusted at \$1,900, but he suffered some inconvenience through interruption of trade. He seems to have been of a very sanguine disposition, and attempted too much for his capital. Shortly after the fire he showed signs of being in difficulties. No figures have as yet reached us, but it is thought the liabilities will be pretty large.

D. McCall & Co. Millinery, Mantles & Fancy Dry Goods,



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



-GLASS may be soldered by means of a metal alloy solder composed of 95 parts of tin and 5 parts of zinc, which melts at a low temperature and will firmly adhere to glass.

-Since the abandonment of the Cuban ports for the shipment of bananas some Boston fruit importers are turning their attention to Central American fruit, which is said to be very fine. An experimental cargo is expected to arrive at Boston on the 1st September.

The sugar cane producers of Louisiana and Texas have organized a protective association to secure proper recognition in Congress and to prevent adverse legislation. The beet sugar producers have refused to co-operate in any movement claiming that no such association is required to protect their interests.

-ST-JOHN, N.B., as a winter port is coming very much to the front. The Donaldson Line has just signed a satisfactory agree ment with the Ship Labourers' Union for the winter's work. The Elder-Dempster line wishes some of its steamers to run to St. John, and is trying to secure a division of the subsidy at present enjoyed by the Beaver Co.

-LATE advices from Japan say that the tea market has been quieter, purchases in nine days only amounting to 5,776 piculs, consisting chiefly of good common to good medium grades at prices ranging from from \$14 to \$19 per picul. The total settlements to the end of July were 160,820 piculs as compared with 188,700 piculs for the corresponding period of last year.

-THE export of tea from Japan to Canada to the end of July the present season amounted to 2,349,742 pounds as compared with 2,919,177 pounds in the corresponding period of last season and 3,683,549 pounds the season before. The total exports so far this season amount to 12,733,346 pounds as against 18,686,770 pounds for the same period of last season.

-A. LEBLANC, blacksmith, Thurso, Ont., has assigned in trust to Chas. Desmarteau. He has been in business since the spring of '91, coming from Zear Brook, Ont. He started in a very small way. He lacks capital, and is unable to stand the com-

China Cuspidors, Tea Sets, Toilet Ware, Fruit Jars, Metal, Bronze, Piano and Table Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Goods.

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China, Crockery and Glassware.

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Offices and Sample Rooms, 339 and 341 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, BRANCHES: Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man. Govornment St., Victoria, H C.



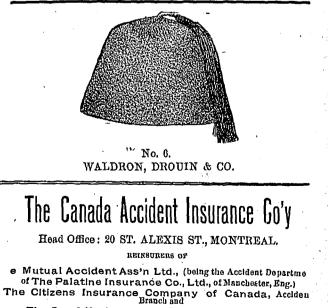


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petition. He might be more attentive to business—Thomas Lyons, shoes, Winnipeg, Man., is asking an extension of time of 9 and 12 months, showing liabilities of \$8,000 and assets of \$11,-000. He has been in business nine or ten years. For a long time he merely worked at his trade as shoemaker, but for the past four or five years he has been carrying a stock. He has always worked under the disadvantage of having a very small capital. It is likely he will succeed in obtaining what he asks.

MIRROR FOR CYCLES.

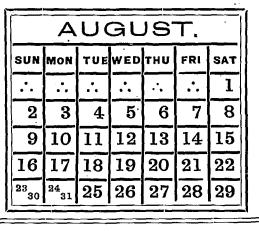
This new invention consists of a small mirror facing rearwardly and mounted in front of and slightly to one side of the rider's face by means of folding bracket arms, which are secured to the head of the machine. By the use of this little device the cycler can plainly observe all that is going on to his rear without turning his head. This will certainly be useful to some cyclers who are not sufficiently adept to turn upon the saddle to look to the rear without disturbing their balance. The device can be attached to the head of any machine, and when not in use can be turned down out of the way in front of the handle bar.



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

can get good contracts,







WALDRON DROUIN & CO., Montreal.

ation of words to the mouth. We have read his oration delivered at New York, without finding even a trace of argument or the faintest indication of his ever having read a line of history or of economics. His mind is evidently a perfect blank in regard to even such knowledge as gives an elementary acquaintance with currency problems. He does not know the first thing of what he talks about so glibly; consequently there is no sequence in his periods; they toss and tumble about in wild confusion like the waves in a choppy sea. It is difficult to answer him because he has said nothing. Replying to a string of empty, meaningless sentences—or sentences which are vapid truisms such as Mr. Bryan pours out by the yard—is like punching a wool sack.

Mr. Bryan says he is not going to reconstruct society, nor give the rewards of virtue to the vicious ; nor transfer the reward of industry to the lap of indolence. "Nobody axed you, Sir, she _said."-Such sentences must have been clipped from a boarding-school girl's valedictory. He went on to say-"Poverty is-and will remain-the stimulus to endeavor, and the compensation of toil." We never bet, but the chances are 16 to 1 that Mr. Bryan's tongue and brain got detached when he called poverty a "compensation for toil." He passed on to declare that "property as well as rights are safe in the hands of the common people." We hope so, for certainly "common people" hold a lot of property, and have all the rights of those who are uncommon. The bulwarks of law and order, he said, are those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. This shuts out those of his own class who seem anxious to live, at the public expense-by the sweat of their tongues. A long passage occurs after this, declarative of the truism that the due administration of justice requires all offenders to be punished, regardless of their social rank or means. After a string of antithetical rigmarole sentences, he took up the money question. Now, we are to have wisdom and enlightenment, we thought; but instead we have such remarks as this-"Take from the gold standard the support of the money owning classes and it cannot stand one day in any nation in the world." Seriously, does Mr. Bryan not see that the money-owning classes include not only

'Assessment system." "MUTUAL PRINCIPLE." Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. It Leads; Where others (INCORPORATED) Edward B. HARPER, Founder Frederick A. BURNHAM, President. The Motto of the Management .s and will continue to be: Good Work at Honest Cost: 1 rue Economy and not its Shadow. Dec. 81, 1881. SUCCESS IS THE ART OF SUCCEEDING. Dec. 31, 1895.
 1,609
 Number of Policies in Force
 105,83

 \$34,552
 Income during Year
 \$5,575,22

 None
 Death Claime Paid during Year
 \$4,084,07

 None
 Reserve or Emergency Fund
 \$5,485,06

 \$15,616
 Gross Assets
 \$5,661,77

 None
 Total Death Claims Paid
 \$55,661,77

 \$7,750,000
 New Business during Year
 \$55,601,77

 \$7,763,000
 New Business during Year
 \$59,025,65

 \$7,633,000
 Insurance in Force
 \$305,659,37
 .. 105,878 Fifteen Years Completed. An Increase in Income. An Increase in Business in Force. 1895 Shows: An Increase in Gross Assets. An Increase in Net Surplus. Home Office, 805, 807 & 809 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Montreal Office, 12 PLACE D'ARMES, D. Z. BESSETTE, Gen.-Man. AGENTS WANTED.

all the most able, honorable, enterprising, educated citizens, but also a very large proportion of the better class of such "common people" as artisans, farmers, and traders? Does he really wish to have the gold standard set aside because all who have a stake in the country favor it, and another standard set up to gratify the pauper classes? Those who have any money do, of course, as Mr. Bryan says, support the gold standard because they do not want to have every dollar they own turned into about fifty cents.

Mr. Bryan should confine his campaign to the night refuges, jails and poor-houses, for therein are the only classes who are impecunious enough and dishonest enough to wish the money of others reduced one-half in value. He said-"What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power, is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power." What he means by a dollar having an unvarying purchasing power Mr. Bryan could not explain; such an article is inconceivable. The purchasing power of a dollar is of the same nature as the purchasing power of wheat or any other commodity. To-day a dollar's power is equal to buying a bushel and a half of wheat; next week its power may only be equal to buying a bushel and a quarter; or it may rise to being powerful enough to buy two bushels. The whole framework of trade rests upon fluctuations of values measured by the dollar's purchasing power; yet Mr. Bryan declares that "an absolutely honest dollar would not vary in purchasing power!" The conception of a dollar possessing at all times, under all circumstances, the same purchasing power, could not have originated in any well-balanced mind. Mr. Bryan laments that farmers' debts do not decrease along with falling prices of grain. Why should they, on his own principle ? If a mortgage is for \$1,000, and each of those dollars stands at an unvarying value or purchasing power, how can the total be reduced in value, or in purchasing power? Every farmer knows that while

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he gets fewer dollars for wheat, he has to pay fewer for every article he consumes, and fewer also for interest on his debts, a fact Mr. Bryan carefully shunned noticing. He told, what is a notorious falsehood, that transportation rates have not declined along with the decline in prices. The truth is, that crops can now be landed in Europe at one-half what they could be a few years ago. Take another extraordinary remark : "Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policyholders know that since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policyholders." What does a "rising standard " mean ? He uses the phrase as indicative of the effect of free silver. We say free silver would reduce the standard by which the insurance companies value their assets, which is the gold dollar. Mr. Bryan says No ! the silver dollar would be a "rising standard," thus clearly committing himself to a statement that the companies' assets and incomes would be increased, in his opinion, by the gold dollar standard being abolished. But those assets are largely in mortgages-farm mortgages-which Mr. Bryan now says would be increased, as they would be valued by a "rising standard." So we have him one moment deploring that farm mortgages are kept up to a gold standard, and the next moment he declares that these mortgages, under his system, would be increased in value !

Mr. Bryan is the miracle of miracles, for he can stand and look himself square in the eye while he flatly contradicts his own opinions. He went on to declare that free coinage of silver would double its market value all over the world. This is to be done, he says, by "the Government's creating a demand for silver greater than the supply." Well, the Government tried its hand at that game a few years ago, and the demand resulted in some three hundred millions of silver dollars finding their way into the Government's cellars at Washington, where they have nearly "eaten their heads off," as is said of horses who are never worked.

Governments can do great things, but one thing no government ever did, or ever will do, and that is to *create* a demand for any article. The creative power in this regard is the prerogative of economic forces, and in proportion as they come into play, in that proportion is supply affected; for demand and supply are correlatives whose mutual influence is beyond the power of a government to create or to control.

We lay down Mr. Bryan's speech with a sense of melancholy. An address like that, by one aiming to be the chief ruler of a nation boasting of its education, very heavily discounts our boasts about the enlightenment of this century. We should like to have Mr. Bryan in the witness-box under examination; he would leave it cursing the day he ver went to Chicago.

CANADA'S PRACTICAL INTEREST IN INDIA.

It was cynically remarked two or three decades ago that had the English been driven out of India at the time of the mutiny in 1857 they would have left nothing to mark their long occupation save the empty beer bottles with which they had strewn the country. But if mistakes were made in the first half of the century it is equally true that heroic efforts have been made in the second half to atone for the errors of bygone days. Perhaps these efforts have not been as enlightened or as sympathetic as they should have been, but on the whole substantial progress has been made. Looking at the country from the commercial point of view-the only point with which this journal is concerned-it can be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that had the English Administration done nothing else for India than win back the fee-simple of her forest wealth which was on the eve of being squandered beyond the possibility of redemption, the Administration deserves the lasting gratitude of the Indian peoples. Nomadic cultivation of the land had caused the destruction of countless acres of the most valuable forest districts which not only impoverished the people but caused the serious deterioration of the climate. Steadily working with a single eye to the conservancy and development of the forests as a source of national wealth, the Forest Department of the Indian Government which in 1877 had only 17,000 square miles, has to-day over 70,000 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State. Another great practical benefit conferred on India by the English is the establishment in every Province of a Public Department which collects and distributes early information concerning the crops, controls or advises upon model and experimental farms, introduces new agricultural appliances, tries new staples, and organizes schools for teaching the chemistry and science of agriculture. If agriculturists are the backbone of Canada, much more are they the backbone-in fact nearly all the bones-of India. There are 135,000,000 acres under cultivation, and 172,000,000 people are of the agricultural class. As the land tax forms the mainstay of the Imperial revenue, so the ràyat or cultivator constitutes the unit of the Indian social system. More than twothirds of the entire number of adult males are directly supported by the land.

Broadly speaking, the greater part of the internal trade of British India remains in the hands of the natives. About 33,000,000 are supported by trade, of which number 13,000,000 are interested exclusively in textile fabrics and dress, and 1,500,000 in food, drink, and stimulants. The shipping business is controlled largely by the English who share in the collection of valuable staples of export such as cotton, jute, oilseeds, and wheat. The official statistics of the seaborne trade of India for the financial year ended on 31st March last show a marked increase of the exports over the imports. A summary view of the year's trade in comparison with that of each immediately preceding year is presented in the following table, the figures of which are stated in tens of rupees (Rx.), each of these being equivalent, at the old par of two shillings per rupee, to the pound sterling, or approximately, five dollars, but at present rates of exchange to a little more than onehalf of these sums :

	893 94. Rx. 77,021,432	ADE. 1894-95. Rx. 73,528,993 108,913,778	1895-96. Rx. 72,986,184 114,845,984
Excess of exports Treasure (gold and silver)	29,481,988	85,884,785	41,409,800
Imports	18,461,256 4,100,192	9,581,207 8,226,072	13,367,985 4,259,811
Excess of imports,	14,861,064	1,355,185	9,108,174

.

Total imports Total exports	95,482,688 110,608,562	83,110,200 117,139,850	86,304,119 118,605,745	
Total excess of exports	25.120.874	84.029.650	82,801,626	

Total excess of exports. 25,120,874 84,029,650 82,801,626 The excess of exports of merchandlie and treasure in each year represents to a certain extent the debt due from India to Europe for interest on loans, for profits on investments, for services past or present, and for the support of the families of officials and other residents out of the country.

Much the most important class of merchandise imported is that of cotton goods add yarns, the total of which was in 1893-4, Rx. 32,377,469, in 1894-5, Rx. 32,673,628, and in 1895-6,only Rx,25,755,649. This sharp decline of about eighteen million dollars may be attributed in part to the rise and progress of the cotton mills in India of which there are now over one hundred and thirty, the looms numbering 26,317 and the spindles 3,300,000. The quantities of cotton piece goods, yarn, and sewing thread imported in each of the past three years are as follows:

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Cotton piece goods-	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Gray (brown)	1,314,037,764	1,852,271,480	1,066,445,689
Bleached	393,129,691	497,882,887	838,753,912
Printed and dyed	422,320,035	408,072,087	314,670,801
			•
Total	2,129,487,490	2,257,675,904	1,714,870,402
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cotton yarn	42,806,991	41,482,747	46,354,766
Cotton sewing thread.	950,890	975,455	826,758

The brown goods are received chiefly from England but are not always of English manufacture. American drills and other descriptions are forwarded in an appreciable quantity from New York to Liverpool, and there transhipped for Indian ports. To a very large extent the proportion of prints imported by India from Continental countries consist of brown goods of English manufacture but printed for various reasons on the Continent where attention has been given to particular patterns or finishes. The sheetings and long cloths made in the Indian mills have already displaced the long established American sheetings. Though superior to those manufactured in India ten or twelve years ago the native goods are not altogether attractive and owe their success chiefly to their cheapness. The yarn is said to be fairly regular, but is not quite clean, and the weaving is faulty, nearly every other fold revealing imperfections which would not be tolerated in an English cloth.

But it is in the manufacture of paper that India is of special interest to Canada. The steam paper mills established in the neighborhood of Calcutta and at Bombay have almost entirely destroyed the local manufactures of paper which once existed in many parts of the country. The hand made article, which was strong though coarse, and formed a Mohammedan specialty, is now no longer used for official purposes. There are now nine paper mills in India, three of which are in Calcutta. The pulp used in these mills is chiefly made from one of the indigenous grasses. One native house imports an occasional shipload of pulp from Germany which is landed at Bombay and thence distributed through the country. The mills are hampered for want of a sufficient supply of good pulp. Their need is Canada's opportunity.

As the Indian manufacturers use grass it may be inferred that there is no wood in the Dependency that

can be utilized in the paper-making industry. Neither the teak nor the sal, nor the deodas nor the' walnut nor yet the quinine-yielding chinchonas is suitable for the making of wood pulp, and when these trees are enumerated but few remain untold besides the eucalyptus, the lac, and the caoutchouc which are equally unsuitable. Canada, on the other hand, is rich in coniferous trees, and is pretty generally conceded to possess the largest supply of spruce, the great paper-making material, in the world. The hitherto despised poplar, of which there are large supplies in same sections of Canada, is now considered to be the most valuable material for pulp wood that is grown. Another valuable wood for paper-making is the Pinus Banksiana or Jack Pine which flourishes in the Province of Ontario and other. parts of Canada. If the price obtained in England is taken as a criterion Canadian wood produces better pulp than that of Norway and Sweden, for in 1893 Canadian pulp was sold in England at an average of \$24.80 a ton, as against \$20.77 for the Scandinavian product.

There are few things which better indicate the progress of a people in civilization than the consumption of paper. Last year India consumed \$1,250,000 worth of imported paper besides the products of its nine paper mills. The English population in India is barely more than a hundred thousand, but five millions of the natives belong to the professional classes, and the number of newspapers and other publications is now very Out of a total population of 222,000,000 the large. Mohammedans number 57,000,000 and they are the most important portion of the Indian peoples. They are the only natives who are being influenced by the civilization of the West. They possess the right of free speech and have a free press. They have a sense of nationality and public spirit altogether new in the East. They try to impart a high English education. to the Mohammedan youths. Their intellectual activity and progress in Western civilization will make the demand for paper in India more and more active, and the quantity consumed greater and greater each passing year. The time for Canadian pulp to be put on the Indian markets is now -before the trade gets into other channels and into other hands.

THE U.S. INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

It is natural enough for those Canadians who have interests in the fire or life insurance companies of the United States to be anxious about the effect of the proposed silver legislation on their claims, when they arise. We can safely leave Americans whose properties or lives are insured to mind their own business in this regard. If the silverites get their interests cut down one half that is their affair, but, if we in Canada are liable to be victimized by the Bryanite brigands, it is high-time we took steps to guard ourselves from robbery. There seems to us no manner of doubt that an American fire insurance company is under no legal obligation to pay a loss in Canada in Canadian money, or in gold, neither is an American life insurance company compelled to meet a Canadian claim in our currency or in gold, unless in the policy there is a specific undertaking to do so. The mercantile rule is that, all contracts, obligations, and debts entered into and incurred by any individual, or firm, or corporation shall be payable in the current money of the country where such contracts, obligations, or debts are executed or arise, unless formally agreed otherwise between the parties, and so set out "in the bond."

The engagements of the American insurance companies are entered into in the United States, the policies are signed at and dated from the respective head offices of such companies, and it follows that, whatever payments have to be made under such policies are to be paid at such head offices, unless mutually arranged otherwise. In Ontario however the Provincial law seems to require all such payments to be made in the currency of Canada, but it would be far more satisfactory to policy holders in this country were all their policies to contain a clause binding the company to pay all claims in gold, or in the notes of a chartered bank, or of the Government. There would be ample time during the coming Session to introduce and pass an Act for the protection of those of our people who hold policies issued by American insurance companies, assuring them absolutely against all possible risk from the free silver movement. It is indeed, we submit, the duty of the Government to step in with such a measure, and put a decisive and summary end to the anxiety which prevails amongst those insured in American companies.

The Canadian agents of such companies would serve their own interests by promoting such legislation, as it will be highly detrimental to their business for doubts to prevail as to American policies being good for their face value. Mere verbal assurances in general terms are utterly worthless. What each insured person has a clear right to is, a legal claim under his policy, enforceable in a Canadian Court, for whatever becomes due to him being paid in "sound money," that is, in the current money of Canada. The natural and very just apprehensions of holders of American policies is being sought to be allayed by their attention being drawn to the large reserves held by the Canadian Government, or Trustees, placed to secure policy-holders in United States companies. Such reserves, however, afford not the slightest protection against payments being made in depreciated American currency. Against absolute repudiation of the entire amount of a policy, such reserves are a protection, but if Mr. Bryan's party made the American dollar passable in Canada for only onehalf the value of one of our own dollars, or passable for anything below our standard of value, the American insurance companies would be within their legal rights in paying a claim, say for \$1,000, in such a form as would be worth only \$500, or other sum less than \$1,000, when received in Canada. We do not believe any company now recognized in Canada would act so dishonorably; self-interest alone would keep them from so ruining their Canadian business. But what Canadians have a right to insist upon is, that their claims shall not rest upon the honor of American companies but upon the law of this Dominion. Business is business, and our advice to all who hold policies in the insurance companies of the United States is to require such policies made payable in the currency of Canada. By promptly acceding to this very businesslike and reasonable stipulation the United States companies would enhance their prestige, and effectually counteract the mischief now being done to their inter-

ests by the fears engendered respecting the real value of the money which may be used to pay the claims under such policies.

Information has been received that the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. are endorsing their old and new Canadian policies "Payable in Gold," and, as noted last week, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association are endorsing their Canadian policies both old and new "Payable in lawful money of the Dominion of Canada." The New York Life and the Mutual Life companies are endorsing their new policies issued in Canada "Payable in Gold" but think it rather too early to take similar steps with respect to old policies. They are prepared to protect them, however, to the uttermost farthing.

GERMANY AS THE RIVAL OF ENGLAND.

In our issue of 20th March last we made some comments upon, "the encroachment of German competition upon the trade of Great Britain." We showed. that the success of German manufacturers arose from their commanding a supply of cheaper labor and furnishing goods which in appearance are equal to those of British make but are of inferior quality. This, as we said, is no novelty. Birmingham and Sheffield houses for many years have done a large trade both domestic and foreign in German goods. Even firms whose trade-mark is of world-wide fame, as the assurance of first class quality, have put money in their purses by purchasing goods in Germany to sell in the same markets as those in which they sell their own. This was sound policy, as inferior goods are everywhere in demand, and firms of established reputation found it better to be the medium for supplying such articles from Germany rather than to allow some local competitor to get an entrance into certain foreign markets by selling cheap English goods. It would be improper to name British houses referred to, but they are known to us to have thus killed off a local rival who was getting a foreign connection by selling cheap wares. So by this policy they retained a practical monopoly of a valuable market, and kept up the reputation of their town for making only goods of high quality. This policy served another excellent purpose in the way of protecting the good name of British manufacturers-as the firms in question took good care before re-exporting German goods, to see that they were not stamped with any British name or trademark, and were not wrapped or made up in any way to give buyers the impression that these cheap German goods were made in England. It is well known that the Germans have worked their way into Colonial and foreign markets where English goods are in high favor, by stamping them and wrapping them in imitation of English goods. To this form of flattery John Bull has very decided objections.

The encroachments of Germany upon the industrial supremacy of England were recently said by Lord Roseberry to be, "like those of the sea on weak parts of the coast." The comparison is a poor one, for when the sea carries off land from one point it dumps it near at hand, so there is no loss, but only a topographical change. But Lord Roseberry was at sea in his remarks, as is very clearly established by the *Economist*. It turns out that the reports on the exports of Germany which

have alarmed British merchants were misleading, inasmuch as before 1889 an enormous amount of German goods for export abroad were classified as sent to the Hanse Towns, those places not being included in the Zollverein. Since 1889 the same class of goods has been entered as exports to the various foreign countries to which they were sent, goods which up to 1889 were apparently consumed at home. When the export tables are adjusted it becomes manifest that in comparing the respective foreign trade totals of Germany and England in 1880 and 1894, the "encroachments" theory is washed away by the waves of facts dashed against it.

Taking the per capita test it appears that since 1886 the foreign exports of Great Britain have fallen off about 5 per cent., whereas those of Germany have gone down 10 per cent. While this is so, we cannot overlook, like our distinguished contemporary, the disagreeable fact that between 1890 and 1894 the foreign exports of Great Britain have fallen off 17 per cent., as compared with a decline of only 11 per cent. in those of Germany in the same period. From 1886 to 1890 Great Britain increased its exports by 24 per cent., the German increase being 10 per cent; the loss therefore, after 1890 was very much more serious in the case of Great Britain. The main decline of old country exports between 1890 and 1894 was in worsted stuffs, but as those of Germany also declined in the same period, it is clear that the trade lost by England was not captured by its great rival. In wearing apparel the Germans lost 10 per cent. after 1886 while the English gained about 6 per cent. The following table shows how much each country gained or lost in exports between 1886 and 1894, and in what articles:-

Cotton yarn, lbs Cottons, yds		Germany. 73,000 gain 33,405,000 gain
Iron & steel goods, tons		101,000 gain
Machinery, \$	20,060,000 gain	7,500,000 gain
Clothing \$	1,100,000 gain	2,600,000 loss
Yarns, lbs	7,376,000 gain	4,880,000 gain
Worsted stuffs, yds	98,247,000 loss	3,499,000 loss

It will be noted that in only two cases do the losses of Great Britain tally with the gains of Germany, and they are too triffing to have any significance. The following table is arranged from data given by the *Economist*, showing the value of the exports of Great Brita'n and Germany respectively to specified countries in each of the two years, 1889 and 1894:—

		Expor	ts from	
	GREAT 1894.	BRITAIN.	GERY	
		1889,	1894.	1839.
European Countries	\$890,340,000	\$401,860,000	\$580,000,000	\$598,000,000
Africa	60,500,000	58,500,000	5,745,000	4,000,000
British East Indies	162,880,000	171,680,600	9,790,000	6,620,000
China and Japan,	49,800,000	55,000,000	10,100,000	10,000,000
Australasia	80,100,000	114,390,000	5,085,000	5,300,000
B. N. America	31,500,000	40,700,000	4,200,000	4,100,000
United States	93,990,000	151,470,000	67,770,000	98,760,000
Brazil	37,600,000	31,160,000	14,250,000	12,170,000
Argentina	22,570,000	53,410,000	7,500,000	14,500,000
Other Countries	149,810,000	166,430,000	86,210,000	38,220,000
•			_	·

\$740,650,000

\$791,670,000

\$1,079,120,000 \$1,214,500,000

The above is a striking exhibit of the enormous extent to which the foreign trade of Great Britain exceeds that of Germany. Leaving out their respective exports to their immediate neighbours, the total exports of Great Britain in 1894 were \$688,780,000, while those of Germany were only \$160,650,000. The exports of Great Britain to the East Indies alone exceeded the total exports of Germany outside Europe!

While England has this prodigious advantage over her great rival, it is certain that the German manufacturers are making the most strenuous efforts to reduce the difference between the respective exports of the two countries by exhibiting such enterprise, and mercantile talent as cannot but enlarge their foreign trade. The contest between the two countries is growing keener every day ; and Great Britain to retain her supremacy, will have to realize more than it has yet done how skilful, well-trained and aggressive is its foe. The perseverance and ability shown by the Germans in acquiring a complete knowledge of foreign markets and their thoronghness in acquiring foreign languages afford an example Canadian manufacturers and merchants need to emulate in order to extend our foreign trade.

· CANADA'S 'TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The balance of trade between Canada and Germany is very much in favor of the latter country our exports amounting only to \$626,977 last year while the imports were \$4,983,384. Germany which has hithorto been largely a rye-eating country is rapidly abandoning rye for wheat bread. The consumption of rye flour is steadily decreasing and that of wheat is increasing. Any country which increases its consumption of wheat immediately becomes of interest to Canada. If we are to continue importing from Germany at the rate of \$5,000,000 per annum we shall have to increase our exports or it will be a rather poor business for Canada. An opportunity is now offered to pay for these imports in wheat. Last year the value of this commodity exported to Germany was only \$33,207. The various items in the list of exports are as follows:

Buckwheat	\$ 82,046
Indian corn	60,423
Peas	26,554
Wheat	33,207
Dried fruits	120,770
Canned lobsters	4,420
Hay	9,080
Agricultural Implements	
Asbestus	27,286
Others metals and minerals, &c	38,004
Cabinet Organs	38,882
Clover and grass seed,	61,515

Among the chief commodities imported from Germany the following are noted:

5		
Cotton and its manufactures		118,189
Drugs, dyes, &c		143,685
Earthenware & China,		70,956
Fancy goods		208,167
Furs, and manufactures of		257,346
Glass " " "		169,568
Gloves & mitts		194,423
Iron and steel, and manufacturers of		284,288
Sugar	1	.205.779
Wool, and manufacturers of		1,205,779 052.021

Other articles imported are brooms and brushes, buttons, leather, paints and colours, paper, silk, tobacco, pipes, and woodenware, &c.

At present Germany draws its supplies of wheat largely from Russia, the Argentine Republic, and the United States. American flour is more expensive there than any other, but the demand is growing for it and Canada should not allow the Americans alone to minister to the demand.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Return of traffic week ending Aug. 14, 1896 :

		ai ș		1896. \$	1895. \$
Passenger	Train	Earning	zs	143,692	150,052
Freight	do.		•••••	227,336	202,890
Total	do,	do.		\$371,028	352,942
Increa	se 1896	\$18,08	6.		· · · ·

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The condition of European crops continues to excite considerable interest, the weather at the present time being the most important factor in the wheat trade. Buyers are awaiting the results of the crops in France and England especially. Beerbohm says that the position with regard to stocks is acknowledged in France at least, to be quite critical, there being almost absolute dependence upon a good supply of new wheat within a week or two. If this supply by reason of wet weather should fail, it is quite evident that French millers would be forced to the use of foreign wheat, which is now within 2s to 4s per quarter, of home grown. Although, perhaps, in a less important degree, the effects of wet weather would also be very appreciable in the United Kingdom, because the English visible supply is nearly 3,000,-000 quarters less than last year. With regard to the extent of the European crop, it is not likely to reach last year's total or that of the big 1894 crop, but it will be well above the average of previous years. India has a crop of only 22,-750,000 quapters, against 29,300,000 quarters, and America, as at present indicated, is not likely to exceed last year's crop; the world's crop in 1896, in fact will not be equal to that of either of the two previous years. This, at any rate, is what is highly probable. Excessive abundance is, therefore, not in store for 1896-7, and it is rather the earliness of the harvest, than its abundance, which affects the market. The Manitoba crop is doing well. The yield per acre bids fair to be fully up to last year's, although, owing to heavy rains at the seeding season, the acreage sown is not so large. Reports of rust appear from late advices, to have been somewhat exaggerated. Some uneasiness has been caused by report of frost, especially in the Minnedosa district of Manitoba, but late advices say that the damage done is small.

THE FUR TRADE.

Fur traders report prospects for the coming season as on the whole fair, although nothing in the way of a boom is anticipated. Trade is pursuing a very conservative course, but this is considered as being a good feature of the season's business, as it ensures greater stability. A similar condition of affairs obtains in New York, where, according to the Fur Trade Review, manufacturers while realizing that the busi ness of the season will be late, are confident that furs of the better grades will be wanted, and they will be ready satisfactorily to meet the demand as it develops. There are no large stocks of made up goods in the market as in former years, as manufacturers have decided to make up furs only on order. There are no goods, consequently, to be sent out on consignment to the disadvantage of all concerned. Fashionable articles will include mink, seal, Persian lamb, chinchilla, marten, electric seal, Thibet, and a variety of fur tails.

An Edmonton, N. W. T., exchange reports that the furs brought in by one Colin Fraser, form the largest and most valuable lot brought in by any single trader this season. There are 3,000 marten, aud 1,000 beaver in the lot besides quantities of bear, cross and red fox, musk rat, lynx, etc.

Collector Milne's report of the season's operation of the Canadian sealing fleet in Japanese waters, is in the hands of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. It shows an average of 643 skins to each of the 28 schooners at work, making a total of 18,004 skins. There is also the catch of eight American schooners totalling 3,808 skins and seven Kakodate sealers with 2,417 skins. The catch of the other American craft make up a total of 25,524 skins. On the whole the catch is slightly better than last season's. The collector also reports that this year Victoria sealers shipped all their sealskins home from Japan by the Canadian Pacific Railway steamers, and many of them sent home their shotguns and rifles by the same steamers, in order to escape molestation in the Behring Sea by the United States cruisers.

INFANT INSURANCE.

The New York courts have decided a case of great interest, not only to the insurance world, but to the general public. According to this decision, co-operative or assessment insurance associations cannot insure the lives of children. The proceedings, it appears, were instituted by the Attorney-General of New York against the Industrial Benefit Association of Syracuse, N.Y., to ascertain if the said Association organized under the laws of theState to transact the business of life insurance on the co-operative or assessment plan, could write infantile insurance. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the General Term, which held that associations of this character cannot insure the life of an infant, by a yearly policy plan of assessment insurance. The judgment is a lengthy and interesting one, and quotes freely from the Insurance law and recent amendments to it. The company claimed that it had the right to insure infants, basing its claim on Section 55 of the Insurance Law, which among a number of general provisions said :-- " No policy of insurance shall be issued upon any property, except upon the application and in the name of some person having an interest in the property. No policy or agreement for insurance shall be issued upon the life or health of another or against loss by disablement by accident except upon the application of the person insured ; but a wife may take a policy of insurance upon the life or health of her husband or against loss by his disablement by accident ; an employer may take out a policy of accident insurance covering his employee collectively for the benefit of such as may be injured, and a person liable for the support of a child of the age of one year and upwards may take a yearly renewable term of policy of insurance thereon, the amount payable under which may be made to increase with advancing age, and which shall not exceed the sums specified in the following table, the ages wherein specified being the age at time of death, and which, after the age of thirteen, may become an ordinary life poilcy for an amount not exceeding the sum specified in the table.

The general provision that a person liable for the support of a child may take a yearly renewable term policy of insurance upon the life of the child, was made the basis of the defence. The judgment, however, takes the ground that this provision is stated in the section as one of the exceptions to the general rule that no policy or agreement for insurance shall be issued except upon the application of the person insured. The whole section taken together applies more naturally to cases within the general life, health and accident insurance laws, and this may be said specially of the last clause, inasmuch as the yearly renewable term policy there mentioned may, in a contingency there specified, become an ordinary life policy such as corporations engaged in the business of life insurance upon the co-operative or assessment plan, have no right to issue, although undoubtedly corporaions engaged in a general life insurance business, have such authority. This decision is looked upon as settling a point that has been for some time fruitful of dispute, and consequently has aroused no little interest.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Late advices from St. John, N.B., say that lumber shipments have been very large. There were shipped last week to United States ports 2,150,000 feet of long lumber, 6,400,-000 lath, 1,640,000 shingles, 1,510 pieces of piling and 500 cords of wood. Nearly 5,000,000 feet deals, etc., were shipped to British ports; 1,285,000 feet to Bordeaux, France, and over 1,000,000 to Rosario, S.A.

Some important transactions have recently been concluded in lumber in the provinces. George J. Vaughan has purchased the mill houses, lumbering privileges, etc., of the New Brunswick Trading Co. at Black Brook a few miles below Chatham on the Miramichi River, for the sum of \$50,000. This property is said to be valuable but it has not been oper-

ated for several years. S. H. White & Co., have purchased for the Alma Lumbering Co. of Alma, Albert County, the mill, store, boarding-house, shop, etc., and 33,000 acres of well-wooded land, the price, it is said, being \$35,000. Mr. G. D. Campbell, of Weymouth, N.S., has bought extensive property in connection with his own mill and timber lands. This will afford ample facilities for loading schooners with lumber for the American and other markets. The clearances from West Bay are about 3,000,000 for British ports and 5,000,000 feet Buenos Ayres ; while from Halifax three cargoes containing nearly 2,000,000 feet have cleared for British ports.

The lumber trade in Ontario is very poor and advices say that, until confidence is restored, there is very little prospect of any improvement. Dealers are buying from hand to mouth and nothing they can do without. Collections are very bad and little improvement is anticipated until the money question is settled in the United States, trade in this district being in sympathy with trade there. The people there favor sound money. Official statistics shew that the export of logs from Spanish River to the United States for the year ending July 1st, 1896, was 1,222,383 feet of lumber ; 16,-031.590 feet board measure, valued at \$1,007,178.98. For the year ending July 1st, 1895, the export was 1,176,418 feet logs, with a total value, for both lumber and logs, of \$897,-493.19. Thus the export for the year 1896 exceeded that for the year 1895 by \$109,686.50. There were 391 boats reported inward and the same number outward for the same year.

TOBACCO.

The recent decree of General Weyler, forbidding the export of leaf tobacco from Havana, is having a disastrous effect upon the cigar trade. A Key West correspondent of the Tobacco Leaf takes, however, a more encouraging view of the situation than is general. He says: "Most of the leading manufacturers of the city are still well supplied with leaf, and profess to be able to stand a siege for some time longer. It is thought that some have enough material on hand to last them for the balance of the year, while other more fortunate ones can bid defiance to General Weyler for twelve months. For the present, therefore, our manufacturers have given up puzzling over the problem, and will wait until their bonded stocks are nearer exhaustion before becoming over-anxious. The supplies of leaf referred to do not, of course, include the stocks stored in Havana, but these are very uncertain quantities, and cannot enter into the calculations of the trade at present."

An Amsterdam Cable says: At the eighth inscription at which 16,975 bales of Sumatra were offered, prices ruled still higher than at the last; and it has demonstrated that American buyers are as eager as ever to secure tobacco, and will pay any prices for light and spotted goods. Americans bought about 1,100 bales.

News from the Southern States is to the effect that the tobacco markets of Virginia and North and South Carolina are now very busy preparing to handle the new crop, a part of which is now ready for market in South Carolina, while curing is rapidly going on throughout both the Carolinas. Between August 4th and 20th all the South Carolina markets weee opened and sales will now will continue regularly throughout the season. These markets, though young, are unusually well prepared to handle the crop, having erected during the idle months many new prize houses, warehouses, etc. The South Carolina crop is about 25 per cent. larger this season than the last, and considerably better in quality, showing, as per samples displayed on several markets, very fine, bright color, with good broad leaf and giving evidence of much more careful handling than ever before, and containg very little grit.

REAL ESTATE.

The business accomplished during July in real estate was devoid of any significance. July and August according to the Real Estate Record, are usually dull months from a real estate point of view, and the business transacted during the past month is only what might have been expected at a time when the desire for rest becomes very strong, and brokers and clients take their summer holidays. The St. Antoine Ward transfers make up about one-fourth ol the whole amount of sales in the city and at Westmount, while St. Denis Ward takes the lead in the number of sales recorded-the transactions in the latter ward being mostly in building lots, and in St. Antoine Ward, residence properties. The total real estate transfers recorded in July were 121 valued at \$331,904.76 as compared with 96 transfers valued at \$410,739.88 for the corresponding month of 1896. The real estate mortgage loans recorded during July in Montreal West registration division amounted to \$181,486. Of this \$125,000 was placed at 43% per cent., \$35,000 at 5 per cent., \$3,000 at 51/2 per cent., \$8,200 at 6 per cent., \$200 at 7 per cent.. \$9,600 at 8 per cent., and \$436 at a nominal rate. The 43% per cent. loan was in one amount of \$125,000 and the 5 per cent loans were in five amounts. In Montreal East the loans recorded amounted to \$165,902. Of this amount \$44,610 was placed at 5 per cent. \$32,300 at 5½ per cent., \$77,379 at 6 per cent., \$7,225 at 7 per cent., \$3,450 at 8 per cent., and \$838 at a nominal rate. The five per cent. loans were in eight amounts of \$1,110, 7,500, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$9,000, \$8,000, \$2,000 and \$2,000. The fall renting has already set in with a fair amount of enquiry, and some good renting business has been done. Unfurnished houses are usually looked after first, and the demand for furnished houses comes in the latter part of August and September.

A FRENCH - DECREE.

The President of the French Republic has recently issued a decree to come into force at once, which is a decided blow to French millers. By this decree not only does the French Government refuse to grant the French millers' requests to be allowed to export flour from any port in the country-this must be done as in the past through the same district by which the wheat is imported-but in future 671% per cent. of what is called 60 per cent. flour must be exported in discharge of the wheat imported, instead of 60 per cent. as hitherto, whilst a new type of flour is instituted, viz., 50 per cent. flour, of which 601/2 kilos, or 60% per cent. must be exported for every 100 kilos imported . In order to please the agricultural industry, therefore, the French Government has practically destroyed the bounty which French exporting millers have hitherto enjoyed. Millers in France may be expected to agitate for a further change in the law, but meanwhile, according to Beerbohm, England will not be troubled with much French flour.

TORONTO'S INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

Every province of the Dominion will be represented at the Toronto Exhibition, which opens on the Sist inst., while th number of entries from the United States exceeds that of any previous year. The C.P.R., will make extensive exhibits of the resources of the western part of the country, and the Crown Lands Department of Ontarlo will make a large display of the products of Lake Kaministigue district and of the Temiscamingue district. The Dominion Experimental Farms will also be well represented.

Porrespondence.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES. To the Editor of the Canadian JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

To the Editor of the Canadian JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. DEAR SIR: --We are likely to have a very large cod fishery again this year. The Straits and Labrador fisheries are also good. There will be some shortage in one or two of our great Northern bays, but the people of these bays do not depend much on the inshore fisheries of late years, and very early in the season most of them abandon the home voyage and leave for the Labrador. On our south-west coast, from St. John's to Cape Ray there has been such a prolific voyage as that its equal is scarcely remembered by the oldest inhabitant. After a few weeks' fishing the people of Trepassey were compelled to relinquish the voyage, such was the plethora of fish, and all along the south coast of St. Mary's and Placentin Bay and Barin the fishery has been good. I have conversed with persons just returned from Trepassey Bay who say they never saw such vast quantities of codfish in all their lives At Grand Bank thirteen fabing schooners secured 20,000 quintals of fish between them. Catches of from 500 to 2,000 quintals per man are not them. uncommon.

Prices also open well. From \$4 to \$4.40 was given for the early spring and winter fish on the Southwest coast. Prices ar-ranged by St. John's merchants and endorsed by the banks for the summer catch are as follows:

Large and medium merchantable		\$4.20
Small.		3.40
Large and medium Madeira		3.60
Small		3.00
Large West India		2.80
Small		2.20
Haddock, Hake, and Ling	1.80 to	2.00
Cod Oil per ton Cod Liver Oil per gallon		\$65
Cod Liver Oil per gallon	70	cents

Mr. E. B. McDougall of this place is making a very superior article of cold drawn. Cod Liver Oil which is readily saleable at double the price of the ordinary article of commerce, deprived of all offensive taste and smell while still retaining the nutritive and tonic properties of the oil. It is certainly a great boon to physicians, chemists, and those alling folks who find in this article such a "tower of strength" in wasting diseases.

I forgot to mention that the run of our codfish this year is un-Yours truly, JAMES MURRAY. usually large and fine.

-A corv of the Report of the Chartered Banks of Canada was received just as the JOURNAL was going to press. It will be noticed in our next issue.

-T. CREVIER & SON, foundry, Montreal, whose difficulties have already been alluded to, held a meeting of creditors on the 18th, and offered 25 cents in the dollar, payable in 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 months unsecured. He showed total liabilities of \$47,-000 and assets of \$25,000, but the latter would shrink materially at a forced sale. It was considered best for the creditors to accept this offer, and a settlement on that basis will likely be effected-V. Courville, shoes, Montreal, has affected a settlement at 85 cents in the dollar, at 3, 6, and 9 months secured. The liabilities are about \$3,400 and the assets about \$2,600-P. DeMesle, drugs, Montreal, has assigned to the court on demand Mr. De-Mesle with liabilities of \$5,437. The assets consist of stock and book debts \$1,250 and half of an undivided lot at St. Laurent. The principal creditors are Ahern & Harrison, \$352 ; M. R. De. Mesle, \$2,317; Lyman Knox & Co., \$320 ; Kenneth Campbell & Co., \$175; and C. Richot, \$360. He started in the fall of '92, with very little means of his own, had strong opposition to contend with, and being handicapped by lack of capital was unable to work up sufficient trade to make the business a paying one-

-J. HYNES, harness, North Gower, Ont., is trying to effect a sottlement at 50 cents in the dollar, on time, secured, and the majority of his creditors have signified their willingness to accept this. The liabilities are between \$500 and \$600, and assets about \$500. He has carried on business in a small way for six years, but though he has been industrious, he could not get enough business to make a living, and being sued was obliged to assign-Thos. Creighton, grocer, Toronto, Ont., has assigned to T. Tyler. He has been in business on his own account since last May, and his career has been a very short one. He learned his trade in Owen Sound, came to Toronto, and worked for a couple of grocery houses, and for a year prior to starting managed a grocery department of the Army and Navy. His means were very limited, and competition being keen, he was unable to succeed.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

QUEBEC-Descosiers & Co., foundry, Louiseville, portions of assets sold; Drolet & Frere, silver platers, Montreal, assets sold; J. R. Lalonde, grocer, Montreal, stock sold; Lebel, Dubrule & Beaupre, machinists, dissolved; National Engraving Co., Montreal, assets to be sold; P. R. Giroux, grocer, Quebec, assets sold; G. R. Bernier, milliner, Richmond, meeting of creditors Sept. 8th-Jos. Cote, grist mill, St. Fercol, mill for sale; Louis Dupont pulp mill, St. Jeanne du Neuville, assets for sale; J. E. Parent, books, St. Joachim, assets for sale; Aubin, Berger & Co., shoes, Montreal, stock sold ; M. O'Brien, shoes, Montreal, stock sold; W. J. G. Boger, shoes, Montreal, sold out Centre street store ; H. Stanley, hats, Montreal, assets sold yesterday (20th); Saml. Jamieson, general store, Racine, creditors meeting to-day (21st.) Est. L. Robitaille, drngs, Joliette, sold out; Copland & Co., im_ porters and agents, Montreal, W. R. Copland ceased business under this style, aad E. H. Copland now sole owner; Gervais & Denis, drygoods, etc., dissolved; G. P. Putnam's Sons, inc., books, &c., opened branch in Montreal; Havana Cigar Co., Montreal, dissolved J. Sullivan & Co., builders, Montreal, dissolved ; F. W. Wilson, tob. & whol. & ret. fruits, Montreal, giving up business here; R. Donaldson & Sons, ironworks, Montreal, assets for sale by tender ; J. E. Levesque, hay, Montreal, assets for sale 27th; Montreal Herald Co., Montreal, Alfred C. Tucker, appointed liquidator; Edward Lemesurier, wines. Quebec; dead ; Parisian Corset Co., Quebec, dissolved; J. B. Legare, J. A. Cote, E. St Hilaire, & Philippe Bellefeuille are the registered members; E. Gingras, general store, West Broughton, sold out to and succeeded by Jos. Rousseau; Dominion Oil & Supply Co., Montreal, applying for incorporation; W. A. Dyer, drugs, Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised ; Est. E. Chausse & Co., lumber, Montreal, N. A. Hurteau ceased business under this style; Wall, Stewart & Co., paints, Montreal, demand of assignment withdrawn; Mrs. T. Leblanc, general store, Napierville, assets for sale 24th; F. Morel, general store, St. Guillaume, sold out; E. Rodier & Co., bakers, Granby, dissolved ; E. Prevost & Co., carriages, Actyn, Mrs. E. Prevost ceased doing business under this style; St. Laurence Machinery Supply Co. Montreal, dissolved; Ewing, Herron & Co., wholesale spices, Montreal, dissolved, S. W. Ewing continuing, style unchanged.

ONTARIO-Arlington Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, incorporation applied for; Cloak Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, obtained charter; P. Saugel, hotel, Ayr, sold out to V. Hahn; James Meagher, grocer, Belleville, dead ; P. R. Rumball, hardware, Merlin, sold out ; Geo. Carton, pork packer and grocer, Peterboro, item in last issue incorrect-continues business as usual : James Tennant & Co., Toronto, lumber, W. S. Tennant dead; George Offord, shoes, Kingston, dead ; E. Morgan, plumber, Ottawa, stock, etc., for sale August 24th ; A. Woodcock, milliner, Ottawa, estate to be sold ; Wm. Hackett, hotel, Petrolia, sold out; H. Wilkinson, baker, Stratford, sold out; Est. J. O. Wood, drugs, Toronto, bailiffs in possession; Windsor Brewing Co., Windsor, advertise to sell out; Times Publishing Co., Ltd., Port Hope, charter granted ; H. Dunn, tailor, Smith's Falls, sold out to Wm. Cullen; John Lowery, blacksmith, Napanee, sold out; Beaver Flint Glass Co., Ltd., Toronto, charter granted; Holgate Fielding Co., Ltd., Toronto, charter granted; Lozier Manfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto, seeking incorporation ; Isaac Bond, baker, Alvinston, sold out ; Ballantyne & Barber, dry goods, Aylmer, moving stock to Tiverton ; Lake Simcos Hotel Co., Ltd., Barrie, charter granted; Bowmanville Cycle Wood Rim Co., Ltd., Bowmanville, charter granted ; D. Montgomery, general store, Chesley, chattel mortgage sale 1st Sept.; Thos. Walsh, groceries and liquors, Hamilton, dead.

MANITOBA & N. W. T.-Rat Portage Lumber Co. Ltd., incorporation granted ; American Surety Co., New York, beginning business at Winnipeg; Winnipeg Rubber Co., Ltd., incorporation granted ; W. Senkbeil, shoes, Brandon, retiring from business ; H. A. Manwaring, general store, etc., sold out say-mill business; Gocher & Co., bankers, Souris, winding up business ; E. Nichol son, com'n merchant of Winnipeg, succeeding to the business of W. F. Henderson & Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK-Baird & Sadler, general store, Perth Centre, partners continue individually; Geo. Dishart, grocer, St. John, sold out to D. Dias.

NOVA SCOTIA-Young Bros. & Co., Ltd., lumber, Newville, Parrsboro, succeeded here by Curry, Black & Lusby, and also succeeded at River Hebert by Pugsley Bros. ; Est. Mrs. W. B. Huestis, millinery, etc., Amherst, stock for sale; McKay & Jefferson, Louisburg, dissolved; H. S. Knight, grocer, Souris, out of business; Pugsley Bros., lumber, Five Islands, removing to River Hebert ; Lewis, Green & Co., cigars, etc., Halifax, business sold to W. H. Tolbutt ; H. McC. Hart, lumber, etc., Halifax, has sold out mills at Sheet Harbor to Hon. A. R. Dickey.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND-P. Horne & Co., grocery, etc., Charlottetown, succeeded in the retail grocery business by Pierce & Co.

THE FIRE RECORD.

During a severe storm last Friday the residence of J. McInally, jr., near Simcoe, Ont., was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, with contents-A. B. Wetmore's agr cultural implement store and barn at Moncton, N. B., and stores and offices occupied

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by George Myers, Heber Sinnett, James P. Bryan, F. E. Arnold, and Edward Charters were burned on the 12th. Five horses were burned alive. The Apolhagui Machine & Knife Works were destroyed by fire the previous night, the loss being \$9,000 the insurance, in the Western; for \$2,500-Thirteen houses were destroyed by fire on the 13th in the village of Deschene, five miles from Ottawa. The list is : Alphonse Rousseau, butcher shop and ice-house; Oliver St. Louis, barber shop; and the dwellings of Dennis Martel, Mathieu, Thos. Pominville, Mrs. St. Louis, Edward Madaire, J. Corvette, Jos. Aube, and Mrs. A. Dubois-Lightning struck and totally destroyed the barn, waggon shed, and pig-pens belonging to Valentine Otterbein at Waterloo, Ont., on the 12th. Four calves were burned alive. Loss \$2,000, covered by insurance in the North Waterloo Farmers, Montreal-John McLeod's tannery at Kingston near the cotton mill was destroyed by fire on the 14th. The building belonged to the William Ford estate. The loss is \$20,000 and the insurance \$10,000-The Hawkesbury Milling Co.'s oatmeal mill and kiln at Hawkesbury, Ont., were destroyed by fire on the 15th. The loss is partially covered by insurance-During a terrific hailstorm on the 16th the Georgian Bay Lumber Co.'s mill, store, and storehouse at Port Severn, Ont., were struck by lightning and completely destroyed. The loss is \$50,000, with partial insurances-Several barns near Forest, Ont., were struck by light. ning on the 16th and entirely destroyed with all contents-Gillis McPherson, Warwick Township, lost two barns and all his crop. The loss is acout \$2,000 with only \$500 insurance-Murdoc Macdonald, Bosanquet, two barns and stable, with crops and implements burned; insured for \$2,000, which nearly covers the loss -James McFarlane, barn and hay crop burned ; the loss is \$500; no insurance-Alvin Lougheed, Bosanquet, barn, crop and implements burned; the loss is about \$1,400; insured for \$650. Mr. Loughoed had a stallion worth \$300 in his barn, and he was burned-C. H. Cawthorpe & Co.'s large roller mills at Ridgetown, Ont., were totally destroyed by fire on the 18th. They had just been rebuilt at a cost of several thousand dollars. The oss is \$18,000 on machinery and buildings, and \$4,000 on stock. The insurance is \$6,000 on machinery and \$50) on stock.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended Aug. 19, 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.

Aug. 13.

Hatley-C. J. Edgar vs A. O. Yates \$ 390
Montreal-G. Davelny vs Colonial Mutual Assn
N. D. de Levis-Hy. A. Plante vs Geo. Demers 1.350
Quebec-L. E. Gauvreau vs J. A. Couture (Dmgs.) 2,000
Sherbrooke-H. A. Elkins vs T. B. Terrill 2,500
Stanbridge Tp-H G. Phelps vs L. A. Sewell 1,045
Stanstead-Mrs. H. Bacon vs B. F. Knight, \$423; Mrs. H. Taylor
vs A. F. Miles, \$338.

August 14.

- rea!—E. H. Barker vs G. P. Browne, \$309; M. Perrault et al vs L'Ass. St. Jean Bte., \$8,793; O. Faucher fils vs J. Naud et al, \$336; G. Marcotte vs A. Piche, \$2,650; Dme. L. Cardinal vs I. Roger et al, \$300; Dme. E. M. H. Lomer et al vs Dme. L. E. Ward et vir, \$3,480. Montrea!-
- St. Ferdinand d'Halifax-Dmc. Delima Frechette et al vs D. Poirier, \$1,500
- Somerset—Ja \$3,638. Jacques Cartier Bank vs Geo. Roy & Co., \$400 and

August 17.

- Montreal-Bank Nationale vs D. A. Houlston et al, \$442; J. E. Drolet et al vs P. Villeneuve, \$889. St. Hughes-O. Faucher Fils vs Jos. Naud.
 - 336

Aug. 18.

Montreal-H. H. Fuller et al vs D. Henderson, \$7,004; J. H. Meyer vs A. Polrier, \$515; A. Brazeau vs S. Rous-seau, \$517.

Aug. 19.

Aug. 19. Deschambault—C. Guay vs Gedeon Lafaniere (Dmgs).... 1,000 Iberville—R. P. McGinnis vs Dme. Rosalie Arcand et al. 716 Marieville—L'Union St. Joseph vs Jacques Monty, \$308; L'Union St. Joseph vs H. E. Poulin, \$308. Montreal—H. T. Levy vs Dme. M. C. Cadieux et vir, \$962; E. Tougas vs T. Delage, \$318; O. Faucher vs A. Leblanc, \$483; Credit Foncier vs Dme. A. Leclerc et vir, \$759; J.

A. Riendeau et al vs Rev. M. Tasse, \$10,000; A. Dequoy vs Dme. M. Vauthier, \$587. St. Blaise-Permt. Building Soc. of Iberville vs C. Bouchard et al. \$946.

St. Sebastien-R Tasse vs Luc Bourgault Fils..... 1,816 WRITS ISSUED, ONT.

August 13.

962 son, \$647.

Aug. 14.

Brampton-R. Broddy vs J. Stewart and wife	929
Milton-G. Hume vs T. G. Matheson	: 400
Ottawa-Federal Life Assce. Co. vs G. W. Perkins	
Smith's Falls-J. Beament vs G. R. & Alicia McCarthy	2,200
August 17	

Aug. 18.

Toronto-

to-R. Petman et al vs F. A. F. Ardagh, S. A. Luke, J. Á. Atchison & E. M. Cameron, \$36,855; A. B. Cook vs P. & J. Clark, \$486; C. Millar vs Edgar J, Jarvis, \$510; A. Christie vs Mail Printing Co. Ltd., \$5,000; F. A. Davis vs Katie O'Neill et al, \$5,000.

Aug. 19.

Madoc-Isabella & T. Downard vs M. T. & Newton Con

\$983

Toronto-Mnfrs. Accident Ins. Co. vs Geo. Stockdale et al 3,500 WRITS ISSUED, MANITOBA & N. W. T.

August 13.

- Belmont-E. F. Hutchins, vs G. & R. McDonald.. \$1,078 Aug. 14.
- 501 Aug. 18. Belmont-E. F. Hutchings vs Geo. McDonald....... Souris-Wood & Kells vs Richd Myers..... -818
- 314 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

August 13.

August 17.

Montreal-J. Baxter agt Laurance Barrette, \$916; P. Brault agt Patk. Dwyer, \$382.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

August 13.

Lancaster-J. Coristine & Co. agt McDonell & Darragh, \$389; Gault Bros. Co. Ltd. agt McDonell & Darragh, \$455. Port Arthur-Ont. Inv. Assn agt A. F. Keefer et al. 2,676 Vancouver-Vancouver Land & Securities Corpn. Ltd. agt J. R. Alcock, \$477; Carter Bros. agt J. W. Horne, \$615; R. Harvey agt J. D. Townley, \$1,070.

August 14. Culross-Rosa E. Sleet agt J. N. Pickell..... 8,268

1,092 August 17. Aug. 18. Aug. 19. Tudor-J. C. Dale & Co. agt D. M. Potter et al..... 754 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, NOVA SCOTIA. August 13. Joggins-A. E. Melanson, late general store, for \$ 320 Aug 14. 1,507 Windsor-Fredk. Mounce, hotel, for Aug. 19, O'Leary-W. W. McDonald, drugs, for 341 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N. B. August 13. St. John-D. J. Scely & Son, D. J. Seely, Judgment.... \$ 314 JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. August 17. Mission City-Brener Bros agt Fred. Mills..... Steveston-B. C. Land & Inv. Agency agt D. G. Mackey. \$1,631 oy. 449 Aug. 19. New Westminster—Pither & Leiser agt W. T. & Robt. Hogan, \$491; Bank of British Columbia agt J. E. Sully, \$383; Bank of British Columbia agt A. E. White, \$5,021. Vancouver—Vancouver Land and Securities Corpn., Ltd. agt F. E. Tilley. \$607. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. Aug. 18. Toronto-J. W. Garrett to Fidelia Wilson. \$ 814 Aug. 14.

Aug. 17. Amprior—A. J. Jeffrey to Eizth. Mohr..... Essex—E. J. Lovelace to J. Walters..... Lindsay—C. Freemont & wife to C. S. Blackwell..... London—Jas. I. Anderson & Co. to J. Anderson et al... L'Orignal—E. P. Johnson to Mary S. Taylor... Ottawa—Mrs. Jennic Thoburn to W. Thoburn...... Owen Sound—Jas. (with to The Peoples Low Co. 2,000 612 2,802 2,409 6251.344Owen Sound-Jas. Oatt to The Peoples Loan Co..... 1,500 Aug. 18. 600

Listowel-Listowel Gas & Elec. Light Co. to London Life Ins. Co., \$3,800. St. Thomas — Mary Risdon to J. Wright & Co..... 4,057 2.347

Stratford-Roger Roberts to Heintzman & Co..... Toronto-L. E. Dubois to W. Adams..... 2,402 Aug. 19.

Co., \$1,200.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N.W.T. August 13.

Winnipeg-Ferguson Co. Ltd. to J. F. Rowe, \$3,000; Wm. Gor-don to Clara Gardiner, \$700.

August 14.

1.200Edmonton-M. McCauley to La Banque Jacques Cartier.. Aug 18.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, B.C.

August 13.

- son, \$3,500. Union Mines-J -John Unsworth to Waverley House Co., Ltd., \$575.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, N. S.

- August 13.
- Halifax-F. W. Cunningham, agent, \$537; H. C. Preedy, hotel, \$2,500.

BILLS OF SALE, N.B.

- August 13. Aug. 17. Centreville-J. G. Simonson, saw mill, for
- Ben Lomond-S. H. Barker, hotel, for..... 1,000

BILLS OF SALE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. Aug. 18.

.... \$4,100 ve.. 8,583 Cornwall-A. F. Mulhern to L. N. Clark. Ottawa-Peter Larmonth, as assignee to Jane E. Howe..

Aug, 19.

600

MONTREAL

Sudbury-Doyle & Miller to W. Munro...... 1,300 BILLS OF SALE, N.S.

	Aug.	19.	
Berwick-West Cornwallis Creamery Co. Ltd		\$	80
Bridgewater-I. M. Garfield, clothing, &c., for			66
Glace Bay-McLeod Bros. Bill of Sale from Dani	el A. N	ίcL	eoć

Bridgewater-I. M Glace Bay-McL Glace Bay-McLeod Bros. Bill of Sale from Daniel A. McLeod, \$600; assignment of book debts from J. M. McLeod, \$250. 1,961 Parrsboro-F. H. Rudderham, drugs, for...... Sydney-Alex. D. McLeod, victualler, for..... 1,961 800 Aug. 19.

St. Stephen-E. M. Ganong, grocer.....

CLEARING SALE. For the balance of the season our stock will be sold below cost. "Wolff American" High Art Cycles. "McCune" Cycles Highest Grades and Great Value. Commercial" Cycles Good Machines. Also "Juvenile Bicycles" on hand, DORKEN BROS. & CO.. 140 McGill St.,

Financial.

Thursday Ev'g., Aug. 20, 1896.

Business on 'Change has been exceptionally dull this week. The bulk of the trading has been by room traders or "professionals," and in consequence the fluctuations have been small. A feature has been the steady recovery of Cable from the low price touched last week, and in sympathy, Postal, Gas and other stocks

were firmer. The Street Railway shares have kept up very well chiefly on continued favorable reports of earnings, while the balance of the list has been quiet and calls for no particular comment. Money locally is still easy and offering freely, in marked contrast with New York, where it is now tight. Call rates are still 41/2 to 5 per cent. the last named rate being charged by banks. Gold is still coming to Canada from the United States, and on Wednesday a further amount of \$100,000 was

334

C. Millar agt S. Emes & J. Hawke, \$3,742; Can. Bank Toronto of Commerce agt S. I. Kinnaird, \$496. Zorra E-J. & R. Forbes agt Thos. Vance....

6,840

El Padre Needles,

(0 cents.

√arsit∖

5 cents. The Best ⊱

CIGARS

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

Made and Guaranteed by S. DAVIS & SONS

withdrawn from the New York sub-treasury for shipment here. The news from outside markets continues disappointing. A rep ort from London, Eng., said; -"Dealers here are unfavorably impressed by the political outlook in the United States, and the mainly disappointing character of recent exhibits of railroad earnings, notably the St. Paul. The monetary situation and conditions affecting general business in America are temporarily considered to outweigh the weakness in Exchange and the prospect of early gold imports." The Paris and Berlin markets are firm. In New York the operations of the syndicate who are protecting the gold reserve are meeting with success, and have led to a fall in Exchange, and it is now considered probable that gold will be imported into New York. The stock market there has been unsettled, but the announcement of possible gold imports caused a decided advance in the prices of the principal stocks. Locally, exchange rates are quoted as follows: -Between banks-New York funds, 3-16 to 1/8 dis. sixtles, 87/8 to 9; demand 9¼ to 9 5-16, and Cables 93% to 91/2. Counter rates are-New York funds, par; sixties, 91% to 914; demand, 91% to 95%; and Cables, 9%. Appended is the usual comparative table compiled by C. Meredith & Co. :--

BANKS,	Sharea,	Highest	Lowest,	Last Yea
Montreal	181	220	220	221 🏒
Commerce	4	$122\frac{1}{2}$	1221/2	
Ontario	4	56	56	
MISCELLANEOUS,				
Cable	501	1341/4	1321/4	164
Gas	150	1821/4	182	205%
Mt. St Ry	625	213	212	211 34
Toronto Ry	835	68	66½	84
Bell Tel	18	154½	154	1581⁄2
R. & O	100	84	84	101
Telegraph	3	160	160	164
Col'd Cot. Bd's \$	2500	98	98	99
Postal Telegraph	250	75¾	741/2	••••

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE. Total for Week End-

ing Aug. 20, 1896.	Clearings. \$ 9,609,616	Balances. \$1,426,715
Corresponding		•
Week of 1895	10,739,890	1,743,570
" " 1894	10,634,092	1,445,798
" " 1893	9,851,870	1,053,549

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Ev'g, Aug. 20th, 1896.

There is little change to note in the general business situation this week, although generally a slightly improved feeling is perceptible. The volume of trading, however, is little larger, although it is anticipated that the next few weeks will witness an improvement in this respect. In one or two lines, merchants are apt to feel somewhat discouraged as to future

prospects, although generally the outlook is more hopeful. Hardware men are doing very little, nor do they expect any brisk movement for some little time to come, while cement has had one of the quietest seasons known. This, of course, is due to the fact that there are few works of importance in progress, and keen competition for the little business that offers. In the leather, and boots and shoes trade there is no change from a week ago. In hides business is dull, and the tendency of prices again weak. It is said that there will be a further decline in beef hides next week. Dry goods merchants report business as slow, although a temporary flurry of interest has been aroused by the "war" in Each party to the fight flannelettes blames the other, and in the meantime the wholesaler reaps the benefit. Paints and oils are still quiet, the features of that trade being the continued and the increased strength of castor oil and the weakness of turpentine and linseed oil. Other lines show no material change, business continuing fair and prices generally steady. Collections are still only moderate, although in one or two lines an improvement is noted.

ASILES—The market is quiet but steady. Sales are at \$3.50 to \$3.52½ for first sort pots, and \$3.05 to \$3.10 for seconds. Pearls \$4.60 for first sort and a few barrels seconds sold at about \$4.10. Received since 1st January, 1376 bris. pots, 200 bris. pearls ; delivered, 1289 bris. pots, 188 bris. pearls In store 19th August at 6 p.m., 247 bris. pots, 65 bris. pearls.

BEANS — The supply is considerably in excess of the demand, and wholesale lots are offered freely at 70c, while about 80c is the figure for smaller quantities, with very little business reported.

BOOTS AND SHOES —Although manufacturers are still working on fall business new orders are coming in very slowly. It is thought, however, that with the completion of harvest, a decided improvement will be seen in this respect. Collections, generally, are fair. Retailers report a fairly satisfactory week's trade.

CEMENT--No improvement can be reported in this market, sales being few in number and small in extent. This season bids fair to go on record as one of the dullest ever known. Prices are unchanged and steady at about the following range : Belgian cement, \$1.80 to \$1.90; English cement, \$1.90 to \$2; firebricks, \$15 to \$21 per thousand.

Day Goops—A fair number of sorting orders are being received right along, but the total volume of business is still only only small. An improved feeling is how. ever, noted, and more activity is looked for during the next few weeks. Manufacturers are fairly busy, and have caused a ripple of excitement by "cutting" prices in a certain line of flannelettes. The "cutting" has approached a "price war," and the wholesaler has received the benefit. Retailers are doing a fair clearing up business. Collections, generally, are said to be fairly satisfactory. An English report quotes Nottingham lace manufacturers as saying : "Valenciennes of nearly all kinds sell well in tints, and the narrow edgingsin both seem much in favor. Orientals are, perhaps, next in favor. Heavy laces seem more in request. The plain department is well employed, both in nets, plain nets for embroidery and light millinery tulles selling freely. Mosquito nets for curtains and for export are in good demand."

FISH.—Apart from a fair demand for fresh trout and dore there is little of interest in the market. Salt fish is dull, and some remaining 1895 pack of Cape Breton herring offer at \$3.25, and 1895 British Columbia salt salmon at \$10.75. Reports from the Maritime Provinces say that large quantities of shad are being taken. A numler of the vessels from Digby and up the Bay of Fundy are fitting out for shad fishing, some of which arrived in the Bay of Fundy. No mackerel have been caught in St. Mary's Bay for three years. Owners of weirs along the St. Mary's Bay shore have neglected putting up their weirs this year on that account. Some have their brush cut ready to put up, and are now engaged piping their weirs in hopes of a good season's catch of shad.

FLOUR-Additional sales of Manitoba flour for Australia have been noted, and a lot comprising 5,000 barrels will be shipped via Hong Kong by Empress of Japan next week. All the direct space available has also been engaged for similar shipments, and orders are still coming in freely. Business on local account is good and occasional shipments are made to England. Ontario flours have been quiet and prices somewhat irregular. The meal market shows no particular change from a week ago, and prices are steady.

GRAIN — Some uneasiness has been caused in grain circles on account of reports of frost in Manitoba. Later advices were more encouraging, pointing out that while there had been frost, it was very slight, and confined to the neighborhood of Minnedosa. The damage done to the growing crops was very small. Some good-sized sales of Manitoba wheat for export, have been made at firm prices, and in other lines, notably oats, peas, etc., a fair amount of trading has been noted. Oats sell at about 25c here. Cable advices to the Board of Trade were as follows :-Cargoes off coast : Wheat and maize, nothing doing. Cargoes on passage, wheat firm ; maize, steady. Cargoes La Plata wheat, 25s 9d sailer August, September. English country markets, whoat, steady. Liverpool spot wheat quiet, spot maize firm. Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 15s 9d. Futures-Wheat, steady ; 4s 10d August, 4s 10½d September, 4s 11½d December, 2s 9½d December, 2s 9½d November, 2s 9½d December, Paris wheat, 18.80 August, 39.90 September. French country markets quiet.

GREEN FRUIT - A good demand for apples has done a great deal towards relleving the glut noted a week ago, and 'in consequence prices are much firmer. Several auction sales of California plums, peaches, etc., were held during the week, and firm prices were realized. The demand for other lines of fruit has been good and prices steady. A fresh shipment of blueberries is expected in the market the end of this week. Prices are as follows: Ortuges, Messina, per box, \$6.00 to \$7.00; Iemons, \$8.75 for choice, \$4.00 to \$4.50 for fancy; bananas, 75 to \$1.75 per bunch; apples at \$1.25 to \$1.65 per bbl.; coccanuts in bags, \$4.00 to \$4.25 per hundred; gooseberries, 30c per basket; California peaches, \$1.26 to \$1.50; California apricots, very scarce; California plums, \$1.00 to \$1.50; California pears, \$1.75 to \$2.00; watermelons, 21c to 28 each; rasperries, 7 to \$26 per box; blueberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per 24 quart box.

GROODENLES-The demand for sugar continues good, chiefly for preserving purposes and prices hold very firm though not quotably changed. The figures for granulated are 4¼ to 4%c, while yellows realize 3% to 3%c, according to quality A New York dispatch says of raws :—The local market for raw sugar was quiet and taking it altogether not specially interesting. Prices are about as last quoted The principal holders are still disinclined to part with their holdings at the prices now ruling. The private cables from London reported cane dull and heavy, but unchanged, with beet 1½d lower. The stock of beet in the United Kingdom is 163,000 tons, against 127,000 tons same time last year. The tea market has again relapsed into dullness. Sales this week have been few and far between, and chiefly in medium grade Japans at 15 to 17c. China and Indian teas are having but slow sale at the moment. In dried fruit, there is little change to note. Some small lots of Valencia raisins have already been ordered from Denia, and sales of new French prines for forward delivery, shipment in Aligust have been made at lower prices. The first shipments of new almonds are expected to be made from Malaga at about the end of this month. It is reported that the crop is large. A California report says new apricots are firmer. The crop in the Santa Clara Valley has fallen short of expectations. The new crop of prunes will begin to appear about the 1st September. Some sales of new raisins have been made for delivery during the first half of October at 2½c for two crown; 8¼c for three crown ; and 4½c for four crown loose ; and three crown London layers at \$1.10 to \$1.25 per box; but these rates, it is understood, are subject to any reduction that may be established up till time of delivery. Bloached evaporated apples in rings are firmer, and in a jobbing way somewhat higher. Canned goods, coffee, rice and other lines are steady and unchanged, with a fair business passing.

HARDWARE AND METALS—No improvement can be reported this week either in pig iron, bar iron or general hardware. Business is as quiet as it can possibly be, and no immediate improvement is looked for. The trade, consequently, will doubtless be of a hand to mouth character for some time to come. Prices generally, hold steady, the only change to note this week being a decline in sheet zinc to \$4.76. Collections are said to be no better.

: HIDES—Dullness reigns in this market in common with several others and in consequence the tendency of prices is weaker. No actual change has been made this week, but it is said that next week will see a decline in beef hides. Present quotations are :—No. 1 beef hides, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c; lambskins steady at 40c, and calfskins, 6c for No. 1 and 4c for No. 2. For clips there is little demand and prices are unchanged at 25c. A New York report said :—The market for common dry hides continued in a tame and featureless condition. No business was transacted, as the U. S. Leather Company was not a buyer, and no demand was reported from independent tanners. Stocks, however, were small and receipts limited. Consequently there was no pressure to sell, and prices held steady. No changes were apparent in the market for city slaughters. Demand was decidedly slow, and while there was no pressure to sell on the part of salters, the market ruled in buyer' favor. Calfskins had a limited call at steady values.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY PROPERTY AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY PROPERTY PROPERTY AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY PROPERTY PROP

Hors—The market is as flat as ever with sales few and small. The first arrivals of new English hops are expected at the beginning of next week, but hey come to a dull market. Best grades are quoted nominally, at 5c to 7c, while common stock could be purchased at from 2c to 4c.

LEATHER—"Quiet and steady" is still the only report noted of the local leather market. A few small lots changed hands for Quebec account, while the export trade is still the feature of the market. Sole and black are the kinds in most demand and sales have been made at 17c to

18c. Shipment for England still go forward week by week.

MAPLE PRODUCTS,—There is still a fair demand noted, and consequently prices are steady. For syrup in bulk the quotations are 5½ to 5½ c per pound, while bright genuine sugar realizes 8c to 8½ c per pound.

PAINTS AND OILS — Business shows no marked increase of activity and prices are nominally unchanged. Castor oil is firmer than ever; although no change in price has been noted here there has been an advance of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a penny in England. The arrivals that have been expected for some time from India are notnow expected until next month. Turpentine and linseed oil are still very weak, with only a moderate amount of business, and no quotable change locally.

PETROLEUM—Country markets are now asking for quotations for fall supplies, and in fact some have already given orders for September shipment. In consequence of this and the fact that the city business keeps up very well prices are firm. Following are present quotations: Canadian refined, 15½c to 16½c; American, P. W. 19c to 20c; W. W., 20½c to 21½c; American benzine, 31½c to 25c; Canadian benzine, 13½c to 15c; astral, 22½c to 23½c. Refined in Petrolia is quoted at 1/c in bulk, and 12½c in barrels, in carlots, f.o.b. there. Market very firm.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS — A fair amount of business has been done in cheese during the past week, and prices are decidedly firmer than a week ago. They are still, however, below the parity of prices that are being paid in the country. Exporters are doing a fair trade, and the English market price has advanced 1s 6d since last week, in sympathy with the higher prices paid here. The cable now quotes 39s 6d to 41s for white and colored. It is said that one large, sale of Western cheese was put through at 8½C. Quebecs have sold fairly well at 8 to 8½C for finest and 7½ to 7½C for medium. In butter there has been a good business, chiefly for shipping and prices are firm. Creamery is now quoted at from 18 to 18½C, with stocks of finest not any too large for requirements. A brisk shipping demand has been the feature in eggs, and with a fair local business, prices are firm. Candled stock are quoted at 8½ to 9c, and strictly fresh at about 18 to 14c. A cable dispatch from London, Eng., said :—The egg season is opening early in England this year. Already 2,250 cases of Canadian eggs have arrived in Liverpool. At the same period last year only 75 cases had arrived. Firms here have entered into large contracts for November and December delivery. Pickled eggs are quoted from 6s 3d to 6s 9d per long hundred of 10 dozen. The provisions market remains quiet and steady.

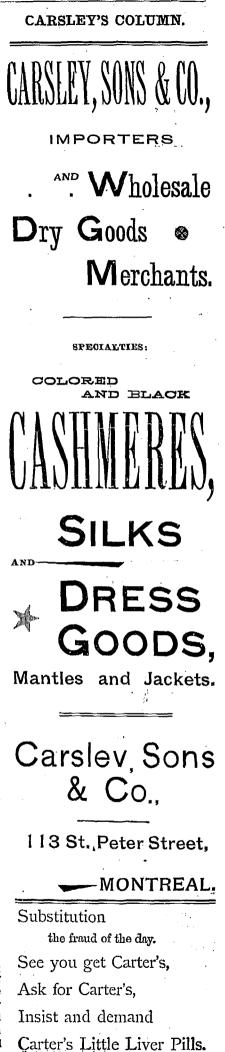
WOOL — Although not very active, a steady business is doing in small lots. Some fair-sized sales of Cape have been put through at 14c to 16c per pound, while other lines are unchanged.

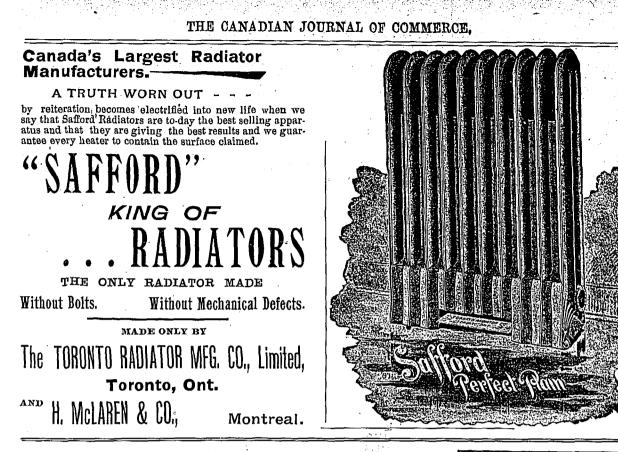
TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph).

TORONTO, Aug. 20, 1896.

Business is quiet in wholesale circles. There is a moderate demand for leading staples, but the movement is not as large as it was at this time a year ago. Dry goods dealers are apparently less hopeful than usual, and a good deal of caution exits. There is nothing new with regard





to the cut in prices of flannelettes, and it is not likely that prices will be restored. In groceries and hardware there is nothing new of special interest. The money market is steady, with a disposition to curtail loans. Prime paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange is lower in sympathy with New York, and drafts on that centre are still at a big discount. Stocks are quiet with some irregularity in prices. Latest sales : Cable, 1321/4; Postal Telegraph, 741/2; Toronto Ry., 661/2; Western Assurance, 152; Gas, 202; Canada Landed Loan, 105; London Canadian, 92; Bank of Commerce, 1221/4; Hamilton, 148.

BUTTER, &c — The market is quiet. There is a good demand for choice qualities and they are firm, with low grades plentiful and easy. Choice dairy tub 13 to 14, and medium 10c. Creamery firm. Rolls 18 to 20, and tub 16 to 18c. Candled eggs easy at 9 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen in case lots. Cheese steady at 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED Hogs-There is very little doing, receipts being small and the demand light. Choice qualities sell at \$5.40 to \$5.65 in small lots.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Flour is quiet with little change in prices. Straight rollers \$3.10, and Ontario patents \$3.30 to \$3.35. Straights, made of new wheat, quoted at \$2.95. Bran dull at \$8 to \$8.50 West. Wheat firm with little offering. New white quoted at 61 west and old at 64 to 65c. New red 60c, and old 68 to 64c. No. 1 hard, Toronto freight, 70½ to 71c, and No. 1 Northern 68 to 69c. Nothing doing in barley. Oats firm, with white quoted outside at 19½c, and mixed at 18½c. New peas 48c west and old 45c. New rye 34 to 85c outside.

GROCERIES—Trade is quiet with prices generally unchanged. Granulated sugars are jobbing at 4%c, and yellows at 3% to 3%c. Low grade Japan teas are selling at 17 to 18c. Low grade Ceylons 18 to 19%c. Dried fruits quiet; currants 4 to %; Vostizzas 6 to 7c; Bosnia prunes 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$; off stalk Valencias, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 5c; selected $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$. Canned peas, 80 to 85c; corn, 75 to 85c; tomatoes, 90 to 95c. Salmon \$1.30 to \$1.75. Rio coffee 17 to 20c.

LEATHER-There is a moderate business with prices steady.

HIDES AND SKINS - The hide market is quiet with cured quoted at 6¼ to 6½ c. No 1 Green 6c, No. 2. 5c, and No. 3, 4c Lambskins 40c, and pelts 25c. Calfskins 4 to 6c for No. 1. Tallow 3 to 4c per lb.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts of cattle are fair. There is a good demand for choice shipping cattle at $3\frac{34}{2}$ to 4c per lb. and ordinary bring $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. Bulls for export 3c. The best butchers' cattle sell at 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c; medium at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ c, and' inferior at 2c. Milch cows \$18 to \$30 each and calves \$3 to \$6 each, according to quality. Export sheep $2\frac{3}{4}$ c to 3c per lb, and butchers $2\frac{1}{6}$ c. Lambs \$2.25 to \$3.25 each. Hogs are firm at 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. for the best, $3\frac{1}{4}$ for thick fats, 3 for sows and 2c for stags.

PROVISIONS—Trade is quiet, with cured meats rather lower. Mess Pork sells at \$11.50 to \$12, short cut at \$12, and shoulder mess \$10. Bacon 5 to 5% c, for long clear. Rolls 7c. Backs 9c. Smoked hams 0% to 10c. Lard 6% to 7c. per lb. the latter for pails. Dried apples 8% c, and evaporated 6c. Potatoes are quoted at 45 to 50c per bag.

WOOL—Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. Fleece brings 18 to 19c, clothing 20c. Pulled wools 19 to 20c for supers and 21 to 21½ for extras.



SHERIFF'S SALES. A. F. F. -- No 222-CHARLES CUSHING VS WILLIAM A. REBURN. A lot of land situate in Sainte Anne's

known

A lot of land situate in Sainte ward, city of Montreal,



387

as lot number one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven on the official plan and book of reference of the said ward, and fronting on Nazareth street, city of Montreal-with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at my office. in the city of Montreal, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of $\Delta UGUST$ instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

F.F.—No. 2671—JOHN DUNLOP & al es qual vs JOHN P. CLENDINNENG.

An emplacement forming part of lot number one thousand five hundred and three on the official plan and book of reference of Saint Antoine ward, city of Montreal, bounded as follows: In front to the north east by Stanley street. in the rear to the south west by a lane, on the south east side by official lot (No. 1504), and on the other side by another portion of said official lot (1503), containing twentyone feet and six inches in width in front twenty-one feet and ten inches in width in rear, by a depth of about one hundred and fifteen feet, the whole English measure, and more or less-with a two and a half storey brick house on stone foundation, bearing (No. 98), of the said Stanley street, and brick wood shed thereon erected of which the gable walls on the north east side are mitoyens, and another brick stone foundation house and stable in rear.

To be sold at my office, in the city of Montreal, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of AUGUST, instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forencon.

F. F.-No. 903.-JAMES FLETCHER vs. JAMES BURKE, sr. & al.

A land situate in the parish of St. Marthe, on the north side of the Saint Marle

SURETYSHIP.			BTOCK	B AND	BOND	3.			
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAMB.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Price Aug 20.	value
The GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.	British North Am Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor	40	4,886,666 6,000,000 500,000	288.640	95,000	3	Apl. Oct. June Dec	12214	243 5 61 2 42 0 118 5
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000	Dominion Du Peuple Eastern Townships	50 50	1,500,000 1,500,000	1,499,905	750,000	3%	Jan July	6 135	8 0 67 5 148 0
Paid up in Cash (no notes) - 304,600 Resources, 1,231,840 *Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000	Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier	100	1,250,000 800,000 1,963,600	1,250,000 800,000 1,962,3°0	345,000 1,156,175	8 & 1 4	June Dec June Dec June Dec	122 180	198 (122 (180 (25 (
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Merchants' Can	100 100	500,000 6,000,000 1,500,000	6,000,000 1,500,000	3,000,000	4	June Dec June Dec Aug Feb	16314	163 167
of this Company renders the Premiums in certain asses annually reducible until the rate of One-half per cent, per annum is reached.	Molsons	50 200	2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000	12,000,000	6.000.000	52	April Oci June Dec	175 21934 6834	87 439 20
This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent over thirty years ago, and has alnea ac- ively and successfully conducted the business to	 Nationale New Brunswick Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B 	100	500,000 1,000,000 1,500,000	1,000,000	50,000 925,000	8	Jan July June Dec June Dec	249 55	249 55
he satisfaction of its clients.	Quebec	100	180,000 2,500,000 200,000	2,500,000	500,000 45,000	3½ 8	Jan July June De April Oc	117%	158 117
Claims to Employers. President and Managing Director:	Standard	100	1,000,000 2,000,000 700,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	5	June De		162 235 97
EDWARD RAW LINGS. Vice-President, WM. J. WITHALL Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT KERR.	Traders Union (Halifax) Union of Can Ville Marie	100	500,000 1,200,000 500,000	b00,000 1,200,000 479,620	305,000	8	Jan Jul June De	78	61 100 78
SELKIRK CROSS. Q.C., Counsel. RIDDELL & COMMON, Auditors.	Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Bell Telephone Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loan Co	l 100	630,000 8,168,000 1,620,000 450,000	398,49) 800,00 3 112,00	D 314	Jan Jul Quarterly Jan Jul July	154	164 99
HEAD OFFICE: Dominion Square, Corner Metcalfe st., MONTREAL	Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co	100	2,700,00	750 [°] 00 2,700,00	850,00	5 8 5 8 8 4	Jan Jul Oct	45	17 45
• N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and a not liable for the responsibilities of any other	Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co Can. Perm. Loan and Say Can. Say. and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Say. Co Dominion Say. and Inv. Co	50 50 100	2,003,000 5,000,000 750,000 2,500,000 1,000,000	2,600,00 722,00 1,250,00	195,00	0 31/2 0 8 0 8	Jan Jul June De	y 135 C 109 Y 119	105 67 54 119 88
BAYLIS MNFG. CO'Y	Dominion Telegraph Co Dominion Cotton Mills Co Farmere' Loan and Sav. Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan	50 100 50 100	1,000,00 3,000,00 1,057,25 3,223,50 1,500,00	$\begin{array}{c c}1,000,00\\0&3,000,00\\0&611,43\\0&1,319,10\end{array}$	0 146,19 0 659,55 0 839,39	5 8%	Jan-Qtly Mar-Qtly May No June De	123 84 v 100 c 100	61 84 50 1(.0 112
Manufacturers of Varnishes, Japans,	Home Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Erle Loan & Sav. Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan.	100 50 100	2,000,00 3,000,00 840,00 700,00	0 200,00 0 1,337,00 0 703,55 0 674,38	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 4½ 4 3½ 0 8	Jan Jul Jan Jul	y 165xd y 161 y 104	185 82 104 115
White Lead, Colored Paints Drv Colors, Printing Ink, Machinery Oils and Axle Grease.	Lond & Can Loon and Ac	50 50 100 100	5,000,00 679,70 2,750,00 1,500,00 2,000,00	0 700,00 0 659,05 0 559,00 0 875,00	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9	Mch Se	p 92 y 101 y 99%	46 50 99 95 64
And Dealers in Painters' & Printers' Materials Generally	Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co	. 40	2,500,00	0 2,497,70 0 1,800,00	000.00	. 4	April O May No	^{et} 182	72
16 to 28 NAZABETH STREET,	Montreal Cotton Co Merchants M'f'g Co Montreal Loan and Mortg	. 100 . 100 . 25	1,400,00 600,00 500,00	0 500,00	800,00	0 84	March—Qtly- Feb At Mch Se	g 90	110 90 38
HONTREAL.	Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co.	. 100	466,80 2,000,00 600,00	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 314,81 \\ 0 & 1,200,00 \\ 0 & 600,00 \end{array}$	0 462,00 0 115,00	0 3%	- · · ·	y 80 y 123	80
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS	Real Est. Loan Co Richelien and Ont. Nav. Co. Toronto Electric Light Co.	100	581.00 1,350,00 500,00	0 1,850,00		0 8	Jan Ju Quarterly		80 .7 18
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE	Toronto Street Rallway Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan and Sav Western Loan & Trust Co	. 100	6,000 1,000,00 8,000,00	0 679,64 0 1,500,00	5 260,00 0 770,00	N1 0 4 0 5	Jan Ju Jan Ju	66½ ly 95 ly 140	6 4 7
W	indsor Hotel						4 June D	ec 98 50-55	

containing three arpents in range. range, containing three arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth, more or less, without warranty as to precise measurement, known as being lot number one hundred and sixty-eight on the official plan and book of refer-ence of the parish of Saint Marthe; bounded in front by the front road of bounded in front by the front road of the Saint Marie range, in rear partly by the land known as No. 283, and partly by lot No. 160, on the east side by lot number one hundred and sixty-seven, and on the west side by a by-road—with the buildings thereon orected, reserving, however, from the said land : 1° A strip of about thirteen feet in width by the depth of the said land, on the west side thereof, actu-ally used 4s a by-road; 2° Said lot No. 169, which has been taken off the said land in the north-west corner 110, 100, which has been taken off the said land in the north-west corner thereof such as the said land is no-tually enclosed, the said lot No. 169 containing about two arpents and eighty-five perches in area.

To be sold at the parochial church door of the parish of Sainte Marthe, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of AUGUST instant at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

Shoriff's Office, Montreal, 20th August, 1896.



- SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown side), Λ holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.
- In the forenoon. In consequence I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Docu-ments, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respec-tive capacities. tive capacities,

Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 14th August, 1896.

) J. ARTHUR FRAN-CHERE. Deputy Sheriff,

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

Offices Nos. 41 & 42 Montreal Street Railway Building, Montreal.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

The undermentioned dividends have been de clared:

The underine attributed altributed in Mays been de clared: Two per cent on the Common Stock for the half year ended June 30th last. Two per cent on the Preference Stock for the half year ended June 30th last. Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about October 1st, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New York and London respectively. The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Thursday October 1st to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, I Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The Common Stock Transfer books will close at 8 p.m. in London on Friday August 21st and in Montreal and New York on Thursday, 3rd Sept-ember. The Preference Stock books will close at 8 p.m. on Friday, 4th September. All books will he re opened on Friday Oct. 2nd. By order of the Board. **A. R. G. Howard**,

Montreal 10th Aug., 1896.

A. R. G. Howard,

Acting Secretary.

 MONTREAL	WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THURSDAY	l AUGUST	20, 1896

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Na1
Boots and Shoes. Brogans or Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip " or Congress Split Boots		Boys. 0 55 \$0 80 Good m 0 70 0 80 Fure m 0 75 1 00 0 90 1 15
Split Boots	2 25 8 00 2 10 do full \$1 75, \$2 50	0 85 1 10 10 1,00 1 00 Rose 4 Pansy 4 Childs. Thistle Thistle 0 0 55 0 65 Map La 0 65 0 70 0 80 0 70 0 80 Shanro 0 0 60 770 0 80 Baley A
		0 90 1 85 1 40 1 75 0 75 0 90 Curling
Mens' Calf, Bale. Cong or Batt. G "Tan Ruseia Calf, Bals. Con "Tan Ruseia Calf, Bals. Con "French Pat. Calf or Ename Ladies' Glaze Dong. Butt. and Bals """"""""	Leather Bals, Butt. and Cong. ,, Goodyear Welt	2 00 8 50 1 50 2 50 2 50 8 50 1 50 2 50 8 50 4 2 50 2 60 8 00 2 60 8 50 2 60 8 50 2 60 8 50 2 70 8 70 2 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70
Name of Article. Wholesa Canned Coods. \$ c. \$ Lobsters. 7 50 10 Sardines. ¼ 7 60 13 Canadian Sardines. 4 75 b Mackerel 1 50 0 Saimon 1 01 1 Oysters 1 30 1 Tomatoes, 3s. per doz. 0 80 Peaches, 2:Ib. yellow. 2 00 2 " 2:Ib. white	Corn Beef 1-lb 4 2-lbs 50 4 4-lbs 00 4 6-lbs 00 4 6-lbs 00 4 14-lbs 01 Lunch Tngs 1-lb per doz. 75 50 2-lbs 10 Baked Beans 10 Chicken, ¥-lb. 4	1 20 0 00 Potash 1 20 0 00 Quinin 2 00 2 00 Strychn 2 00 2 20 Strychn 7 25 0 00 Thartari 7 25 0 00 Thartari 11 00 0 00 Hean 12 70 0 00 Blacch 12 70 0 07 Blac M 12 80 0 07 00

GOLD CLAUSES IN CONTRACTS.

The free silver craze has had the effect of causing American merchants and business men in a good many cases to insist upon a gold clause in their contracts. In this connection it is pointed out as a rather strange coincidence that one of the first attempts to insert the gold clause came from a State that is represented to be closely wedded to the free silver fallacy. In this instance the Alaska Packers' Association, which controls the output of canned salmon, has inserted the gold clause in all contracts now being made for goods for future delivery. Nearly the entire output of this concern is handled by two houses that have, in turn, asked their representatives in the East to sign similar contracts. It is said that the insertion of the gold clause is costomary and that it was not necessary last year, but that the exigencies of the situation this year demand that it be embodied in the contracts. The houses that control the distribution are situated at San Francisco and Chicago, while in New York these houses are represented by two of the best known firms. Sales have recently been made by those distributers to whole: sale grocery houses throughout the East, and the contracts for them, containing the gold clause, have been sent forward. Buyers have uniformly refused to sign them and thereby confirm the sales. The clause contains the stipulation that the goods shall be paid for in "United States gold coin." The refusal to accept such a proposition in no way reflects the position of the buyers on the currency question and is not generally because they are not believers in the gold standard but as a matter of protection in the event of gold selling at a premium as a result of the silver agitation. One of the Western houses is also said to have declined to sign such contracts.

It is also pointed out that the gold clause is not a new feature, it having been used for some years, but merely as a matter of form. There are periods when it is necessary to enforce such demands, and, for that reason, says an authority, contracts have been printed with the usual notice "Payable

Name of Article.	Wholessle,	Name of A rticle.	Wholesale	
Binder Twine. Good mixed Pure manilia, Brooms.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 0 064 0 074	Soda Ash Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda Concentrated	\$ C \$ C. 1 50 2 00 2 30 2 50 0 70 0 80 1 50 2 00	
Rose 4 varn. hand heavy Pansy 4 " " medium Thiatle 4 " " " Map Leaf A 4 stgs. " B 4 " stained Shamrock A 4 "vara han " B 4 " stained Daisy A 3 stgs vara handle " B 3 " stained " Tulip No. 1 3 stgs " " " 22 " " " Curling 4 " Drugs & Chemicals	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyestuffs. Archil. con Ex. Logwood. Chips Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Bengal) Madder Madder Fish. Distributors prices.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 07 & 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 15 \\ 2 & 00 & 2 & 80 \\ 1 & 50 & 1 & 75 \\ 0 & 70 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 15 \\ 62 & 50 & 70 & 00 \\ \end{array}$	
Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloes, Cape. Alum . Borax, xtis. Brom, Potass . Camphor. Eng. Refoz.ch Copperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar. Epsom Saits. Giycerine	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cape Brit. Herring, Labrador Herrings, Sea Trout No. 1 split p.b. "half brls. No. 1 Shore Herrings "Nova Scotia. Mackerel No. 1. kits Green "large Draft". Green "large Draft". No. 2 " Large dry" per quintal Balmon No. 1 brls Lab. Salmon, (tercee). "Brit. Col brls. Salmon, (tercee). "Brit. Col brls. Bonelese Fish "Cod. Finnan Haddles. Finnan Haddles. Winter Wheat. Manitoba patent b brands Stratght coller. Standard oatmeal. brl. Bran. Shorts. Moulle.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

in United States gold coin or its equivalent." The principal importers of drugs and chemicals considered themselves safe in case the United States should adopt a silver basis, as all their contracts have a printed gold clause which shall be rigidly enforced if the crisis justifies such action. The action of the salmon canners on the Pacific Coast shows the drift of public opinion and indicates what the consequences would be if the free coinage of silver advocates are victorious at the polls in November.

CANNED GOODS SITUATION.

The local market for canned salmon shows no material change from last week. Business in New York, so far, has been very disappointing but an improvement is being looked for during the next few weeks. News from the Pacifio Coast is to the effect that prospects for a large salmon pack on the Fraser River are very discouraging, although Northern canners are as jubilaut as the run up there is said to be unprecedented in the history of the salmon industry in the northorn waters. According to reports brought down to Victoria, B.C., by the steamer Danube, every cannery from Naas River to Rivers Inlet, have had, during the past week, more salmon than they could conveniently handle. At the Rivers Inlet, the run is simply beyond description. Canners were compelled to take all their boats as they were glutted with fish and they had no means of disposing them. At the Naas salmon were running regularly and every boat easily secured 150 and upwards. Both canneries there belong to the Federation Company and can easily secure a full catch. The Cascad Cannery is not in operation this year. At the Skeena River the canneries have more fish than they can use and will easily put up a full pack. The Carlisle leads with 10,000 cases. The total northern pack, so far as estimated, is 160,000 cases, with good prospects of this being increased one-third more. Last year's pack in northern canneries was 165,000 cases.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle,		Wholesal
Farm Products. UTTER: Creamery, Vownehips, dairy, Veetern. ower grades.	8 c. 8 c. 0 18 0 18 <u>1</u> 0 14 <u>1</u> 0 15 0 13 0 13 <u>1</u> 0 11 0 12	Barley, malting "feed feed lbs, aflost In store Rys Corn, in bond "duty paid	0.55 0.56	Molassee (Barbados)img Porto Ricoii Trinidad Cuba Raisins : Sultanes	0 00 0 00. 0 00 0 00	Vermicelli, Canadian, Macaroni, " Italian Peel-Citron Orange Lemon	0 10 0 1
nest Ontario Inest Ontario Intario Medium	0 084 0 083 0 074 0 08 0 08 0 084 0 074 0 074 0 08 0 084 0 08 0 084 0 08 0 084 0 08 0 084		0 12 0 15 0 17 19	Acatana : Sultanas Loose Musc. California Layers, London Con. Cluster Extra Dessert Royal Bucking'm Clust Yalencia off stalk Layers Currants, Provincials	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Chocolat Menier. Vanilla, yel, wrap. 24 x ¥ 1b do Chamois do do do Pink do do do Bine do do Trip. Van. Green do do do do Lillac do do. do do Enonze do do do do White do do	0 43 0 4 0 50 0 5 0 58 0 6 0 50 0 5 0 58 0 6 0 58 0 6 0 58 0 6 0 58 0 6 0 58 0 6
ors: per D	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Border, modules,	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 25 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 138 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 138 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 138 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 138 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 138 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 38 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 138 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 &$	Filletras "" Patras	$\begin{array}{c} 0.051\\ 0.$	Silver Gloss Benson's Prep. Corp. Can. Pure Corn Crystal Pickling W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. X Pure Mait Cider X " XXX Sonp: Best Laundry " Common Matches: Telegraph " Telephone. Best	2400 2500
Grain. ard Manitoba, No. 1 "	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 254 0 20	" " 50-lb bxg Ex Granulated, brls Off grade gran d Branded Yellows Syrup	0 041 0 041 0 00 0 00 0 031 0 033	Rice, large lots, standard B "Fatna	4 75 5 00 4 25 4 40 4 75 5 00	do Rose Hardware. Antimony Tin: Block, L & F. W D Strip Strip	0 08 0 0 16 0 0 15 0 0 17 0 0 12 0

A Moment with the Thoughtful

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

INFERIOR COODS ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

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



TO TEMPER' STEEL.

Many an amateur blacksmith, and, in-deed, not a few professionals, are unable to temper steel properly, especially for such implements as mill picks and rock drills. To do this is easy enough pro-vided one knows how. The most impor tant point is not to overheat. "If cast-steel is made white-hot, it is spoiled ; yet if a person takes a chisel, mill pick, or other pointed tool to be repaired, the smith pushes it into the fire. The point is white hot. They will now push it in and out of the fire a few times, and at last bring it out red hot and work it. Of course, it is already spoiled, and no matter how low it is tempered it is next to useless. Take one to the smith and see that he puts Many an amateur blacksmith, and, in-Take one to the smith and see that he puts the body of the tool in the fire, leaving the two thin ends uncovered till the middle is red hot. As soon as the middle is red hot, pull back, and let the thin end just not, puil back, and let the thin end just get a dull red heat. It must now be ham-mered edgeways first, and flattened last of all. It is best to hammer it on the flat part of the anvil, as drawing steel on the edge of the anvil, although a great deal quicker, makes it short in the grain, and edge of the anvil, although a great deal quicker, makes it short in the grain, and always causes the tool to break in the thinnest place. Serve the other end the same, only repeat as soon as it loses its dull red color. The lighter the blows in working steel the tougher it is. The point should be quite as thin as a fitter's chipping tool, only a little longer; then it will not require doing up so often. When the ends are drawn out the middle will have lost its red heat. The ends can now be filed a little. Now to temper them. Heat them in the flame of the fire, using great care. When a very dull red heat, cool in rain water with the chill taken off, about 34 inches from the end, and let down to a blue. If it should be too brittle, a little lower. Serve the other end the same. Cool all over. Grind the edge rather blunt, and for, the first few blows hit as light as possible. The secret is in working it at as low-heat as possible; only keep on repeating very often, and to hit it edgeways as little as possible but flat-ways as much as you like."—*Philadelphia Record*.

Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle
ardware-Continued.	\$ c \$ c	Sharpand flat pressed naile 8 inchextra 24 and 23 if		IX Charcoal	Usual	No. I, ordinary sole No. 2 " "	0 20 0 21
SW OUT NAIL BOHEDULE.		2 and 214 ii	1 85 0 00	DC "	} Trade	No. 8 4 4	0 17 0 18
ae-50d and 60d, f.o.b.,	2 75 0.0	11/2 410 170 44	2 50 0 00 8 00 0 00	h ŵ w u	Extras,	" " No. 2	
it Nails per keg eel nails "	2 75 0 [°] 0 2 75 0 0	8 inchextra 244 and 234 ii ii 12 and 234 ii ii 134 and 234 ii ii 144 and 134 ii ii 134 ii ii 145 ii ii 146 ii ii 157 ii ii 16	2 50 0 00 3 50 3 75 6 50 10 00	Russ. Sheet Iron	5 75 6 00 0 091 0 10	Zanzibar. Slaughter. No. 1 No. 2	1000 00
t nails, fence and cut pikes.—Hot cut.		"		Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts	0 041 0 05	LABINESS.	1020 02
d extra	00500	Uou Unain	1000 450	22 and 24 guage 26 guage	0 051 0 06		
16d and 12d.	0 10 0 0	9-16	.1850 0400	26 guage. Lead: Pig, per 100 lbst Sheet,	8 15 8 25	Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French	0 32 0 1
and 9d, "	02000	% 7-16 %	8 15 0 00	Sheet, Shot, per 100 lbs Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs	5 55 5 75	Kip Skins, French	0 60 0
and 7d	040 00	11	000 000	Zinc: Sheet	470 610	English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf. "Light. French Calf. Splits, light	0 50 0
"	60 0 0 1 00 0 0	Galvanized Iron: Morewoods Lion, No. 28.	5 00 5 25	Scrap Iron-	4 25 4 50	Hemlock Calf	0 50 0
	150 00	Queen's Head, or equal	4 25 4 50	Machinery scrap,	0 00 1 . 00	French Calf.	1 05 1
o 5d, cold cut t pol. or bl'd. "	0 50 0 0	Common		Wrot iron Powder :Canada Bl'stng	0 00 13 00	Splits, light and moutum.	0 16 0 1 C 14 0
e blued nails	0 90 00	Pig Iron : Siemens No. 1., Summerlee	16 75 00 00	Powder :Canada Bl'stng F F to F F F WIRE:	5 00 5 25	" heavy " small. Leather Board, Canada	0 14 0
extra	150 00	Gartsherrie	00 00 00 00	Bright No. 7, per 100 lbs Annealed No. 7	2 60 0 00		
	200 00	Carnbroe C.I.F.T.Riv.Charcoal irou	18 00 0 00	Annealed No. 7 " "oiled " "	2 65 0 00 2 65 0 00	Pebble Grain	0 10 0
ing and box, flooring, hook. and tobacco box ails—		No. 1 Ferrona	17 50 17 75	Galvd. No 6, "	3 15 0 00	B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid	0 11 0
to 80d extra	05000		[.	Trade discount on above 20 per cent.			
and 9d "	0 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1) Ord. Crown		Barbed Wire—	Nr. 010	R us setts, light "heavy "No. 2 Saddlers" Int French Colf	0 85 0
and 7d "*	090 00	Norway	8 00 0 00	2 and 4 barbs Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs.	3 c Ontario.	" No. 2	
	1 10 0 0			Staples. Wire NailsOnt. 70 & 5 p.c	ibleh adiu00ti	" Saddlers' Imt. French Calf	8 00 9
ishing nalls-	08500	1	2 05 0 00	10 kegs up to 25c pt for fght.Que.70& 10pc f.o. h	freight.		10000
to 2% ""	100 00	" " 28 G "	2 15 0 00	Montreal with special		Rough Dongola, extra	0 20 0
to 214 " "	1 15 00 1 85 00	Boiler plates, iron, 14 in	0 00 1 75	allowance of b c. per		Dongola, extra "No. Ţ "ordinary Colored Pebbles	0 20 0
to 1% " "	175 00	Boiler Heads, steel		kegs. Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides	,	Colored Pebbles	0 15 0
		Band Imported	2 15 0 00	11 ¹⁴ No. 1 ner 100 lbs	1000 6501	Uall	10~00
ting nails— extra	0 85 0 0		1 80 1 85)) " No. 2	0 00 4 50	Oils Cod Oil, Newfoundland " Gaspe	
	08500	Ganada Plates:	1	"No. 3 Fanners pay \$1 extra for gorted, cured & inspect'd	0 00 3 50	Gaspe	0350
4.	12500	Good Brands	2 10 2 25	sorted, cured & inspect'd	0 70 0 75	" Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal	0 41 0
mmon barrel nails— nchextra	1 50 0 0	Wro't Iron pipe, ½ to 2 h 70 p.c., over 2 in 67% pc. Imported iron pipe, ½ 3	0 00 0 00	Clips	. 16 00 0 00 1	Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nid. ""Norwegian	0 33 0
······································	175 00		14 	Lambekins Calfskins, No. 1			
el nails 10c extra.	2 25 0 0	70 p.c.	1	" No. 2 Horse hides west., each	0 04 0 00	Castor Oil	õ õ e
	ļ	Steel, cast per 1b.	0 08 0 00	11 " " City	. 0 00 0 00	Castor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra. "No. 1	0 70 0
nch nalls- inch extra	0 85 0 0	" Spring, 100 lbs	1 90 200	Tallow, rendered " rough	4 50 1 00	" boiled	
and 2% " "	100 00	Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs.		{}		Olive, pure	053 0
and 1% " "	11500 13500) Tin Plates:		Leather No.1 B. A. Sole	0 22 0 24	Olive, pure. "Extra, qt., per case "pte. do Spirits Turpentine	800 8
	2 50 0 0) 10 Coke	2 65 2 80	No.1 B. A. Sole No.2 " " No.8 " "	6 20 9 22	" ½ pts. do	2 70 8

within 30 days... Discount on Bolts; Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. off in 80 days. Discount on Bolts; Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. off in 80 days. Oils, Turpentine, Lead, Glass, etc mos. or 8 per cent. off in 30 days.

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



Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed Anywhere. LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes. "CREAM" SUGARS, (not dried) "CROWN" GRANULATED, YELLOW SUGARS of all grades and Standards.

ROWN '' GRANULATED, YELLOW SUGARS of all grades and Standards. Special Brand, the finest which can be made. SYRUPS of all grades in bris. and half bris. EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality. SOLE MAKERS of high class Syrups in tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

Toronto Electric Motor Co. Multipolar and Bipolar,

Dynamos and Motors, Transformers, Meters, and Lamps.

Rubber Covered and Weather proof Wires, also all other supplies.

Imperial Building, MONTREAL,

Pringle,

"BEAVER" BRAND, warranted. "Beaver" BRAND, warranted. "Beaver" Branfactured by THE BEAVER FILE WORKS CO., . - LEVIS, QUE. - . Send for Price List. Home Capital ! Home Industry ! Best Service ! No Cross Currents !

Files and Rasps.

No Buzzing in the Ears ! No Injury to Ear Drum ! Less Expense !

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6 feet of gas per hour in an ordinary burner will produce from 18 to 20 can'lle power of light.

DREXEL LIGHT

- 3 feet of gas per hour with a Drexel Light will give 60 to 70 candle power of light. THEREFORE:
- 1 Drexel Light gives more light than 3 ordinary burners at one half the cost of gas or .
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At Montreal the Drexel Light costs only 12 Cents per week to run, or less than a coal oil lamp.

Duration of Drexel Mantle: 900 to 1,000 hours.

The Drexel Light produces no ghastly greenish hue, but an absolutely pure white and steady light,

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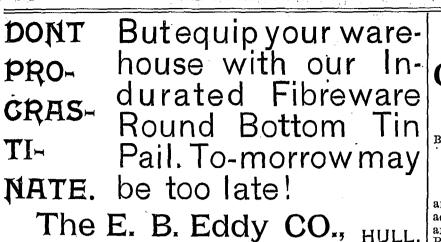
ELECTROLYTIC WELSBACH MAN-TLES.

A new and cheap process for the manufacture of the incandescent mantles employed in the Welsbach burner has been patented in Germany. It consists in mixpatented in Germany. It consists in mix-ing with the nitrates or sulphates of the earthy metals used the salts of their bases, thus forming an electrolyte, through which a current is passed into a skeleton of fine-woven platinum wire, shaped like a mantle. On this frame-work the metals are electrolytically deposited and subse-quently calcined, after which the platinum skeletons are removed. Mantles made in this manner are claimed to be stronger than mantles made in the ordinary way, and, further, the cost of manufacture ac-cording to present methods is considerably reduced. reduced.

THE PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

THE PRODUCTION OF COPPER. According to the Engineering and Min-ing Journal, the production and export of copper for the first six months of this year makes a very satisfactory showing. The total increase in the United States in pro-duction was 11,668 long tons, or 14.6 per cont. and the increase of export, far in ex-cess of the increase of production, amounted to 74.1 per cent. On the 30th of June the stocks in sight in England and France were estimated at 30,729 tons and the quantities from Chile 5,550, making a total of 36,279, as against 36,801 tons on May 31. These figures show a decrease of more than 600 tons during the month. The decrease as compared with July 1, 1895, is 22,286 tons. 1895, is 22,236 tons.





344

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Cl PROPERTY

DESCRIPTION

- OF-

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

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. 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. The whole Point is one solid body

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 sand is used in very largely

This saud is used in very largely for building purposes and is always replaced during the high water in the spring by a fresh de-posit 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. 18

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 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 build-ing 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 supervitrified brick takes a polish super-ior 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

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Continued on Page 908

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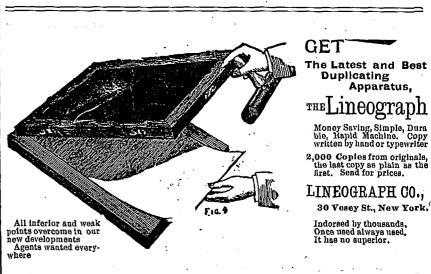
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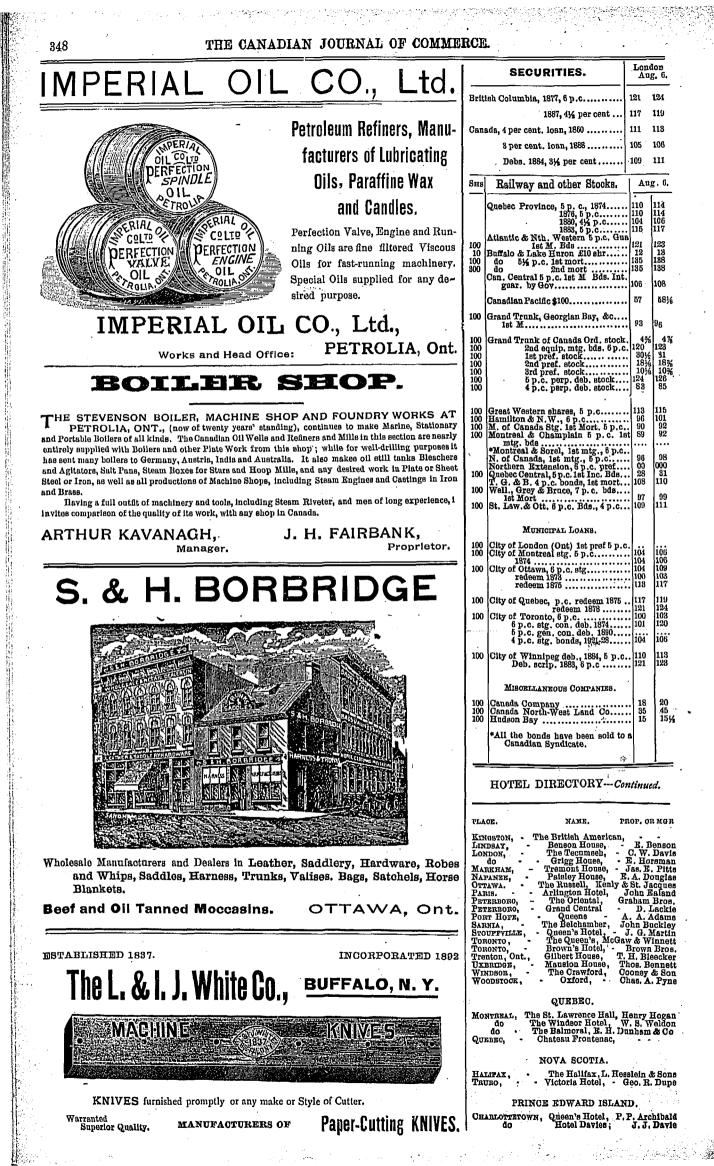
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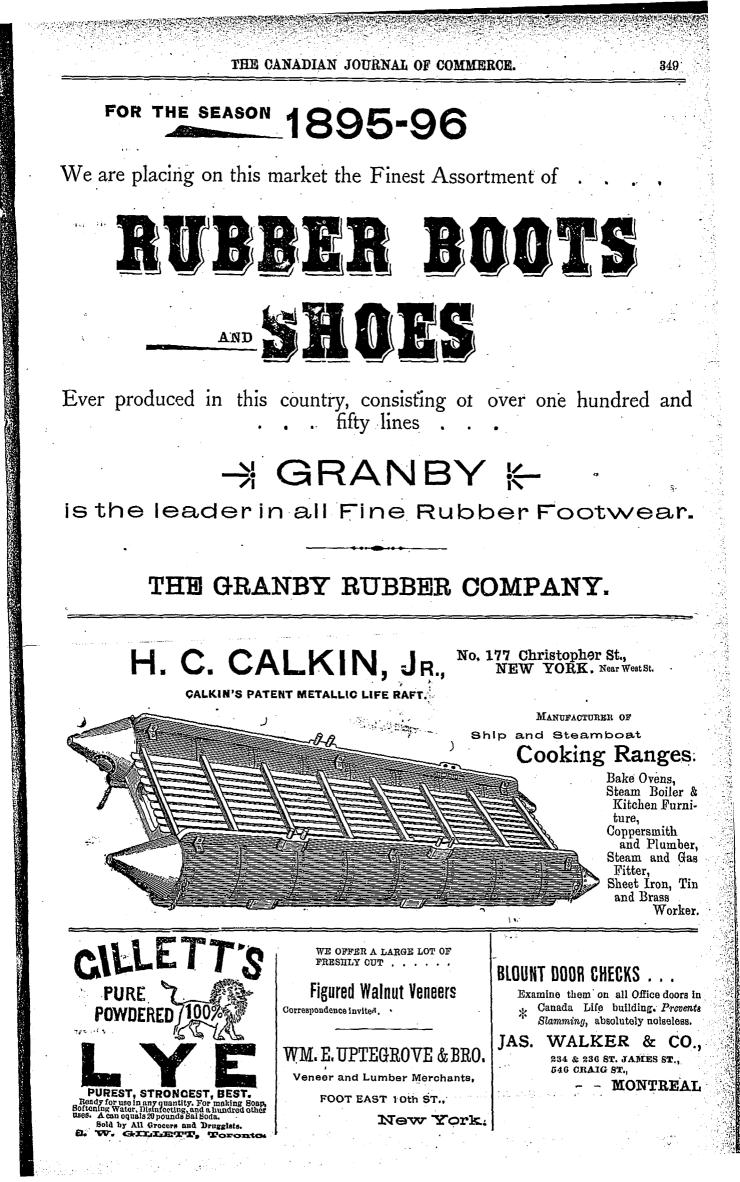
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