Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below. L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\square	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur	[]	Includes supplementary materials /
Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: Continuous pagination.



The	Chartered	Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.				
(ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament.				

Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, - 6,000,000.00 Undivided Profits, - 856,348.19

Undivided Profits, - 856,348.19 HEAD OFFICE, MONTBEAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS : Br D. A. SMITH, G. C. M. G., Vice-President. HOM. GRO. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. HOM. GRO. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. High McLennan, Esq. R. B. Angus, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. A. B. Buchanan, Insp. of Branch Returns. W. S. Clouston, Asst. Insp. James Aird, Sec. Brancnes in Canada: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. "West End Branch, St. Catherine St. "Seigneurs St. Branch.

Almonte, Ont. London, Ont. St. John, N.B. Belleville, "Ottawa, "Amberst A.S. Brantford, "Perth, "Halifax, N. S Brockville, "Peterboro, "Calgary, Alta	"	S	eigneurs St	. Branci	h.	
Belleville, "Ottawa, "Amherst A.S. Brantford, "Perth, "Halifax, N.S Brockville, "Peterbore, "Calgary, Alta.	Almonte.			Ont.	St. John,	N.B.
Brantford, "Perth, "Halifax, N. S Brockville, "Peterbore, "Calgary, Alta.		**	Ottawa,			
Brockville, " Peterbore, " Calgary, Alta.					Halifax,	N. 8
					Calgary, A	178.
	Chatham,	66	Picton,		Regina, A	55°a.
Cornwall, "Sarnia, "Winnipeg, Mai	Cornwall,				Winnipeg	, mau
Deseronto, "Stratioru, "Italia	Deseronto,					
Ft. William, " St. marys, " Row wostmin.		1.				
Goudinent Boasland B	Goderica,				Roseland	ัв с
Guelph, "Wallaceburg, Koseiand, B. Montreal, Que.	Guelph,				10000.024	
					Vancouve	B.C
Hammon Vomon 6			Chethem	NB		
Kingeton, Chutchin, N. P. Victoria (Monoton	NB		**
Lindsay, Moncton, N. D. Victoria, IN NEWFOUNDLAND:	Lindsay,		NEWFOIL	NDLA		
St. John's, Nfld, Bank of Montreal.	G.	Tohn	I NEW FOU	ank of]	Montreal.	
St. John S, Mild , Dank of monitour	St.	John			NT .	

IN NEWFOURDLAND: St. John's, Nfid, Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 32 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R.Y. Hebden, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: London-The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank. "The National Frovincial Bank of England. Liverpool-The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "The National City Bank. "The Third National Bank. "The Anglo-Californian Bank." "The Anglo-Californian Bank."

THE BANK OF TORONTO CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1855.

Head Office,	-	-		Tor	onto),
Paid-up Capital,	•	•	•	•	\$2,00	00,000
Reserve Fund,	-	-	•	•	1,80	00,000
DODOI VOI UNU,	a mon	ORS:				
				Deer		
GEORGE GOODE	CKH/	1.01, 15	τQ.,	Dage	ddon	•
WM. H. BEATTI	, 180	· .	Goo	dorb	a mon	Fee
WM. H. BEATTY Henry Cawthra, Eeq. Robt. Reford, E Charle	., w	. G.	000	ob B	ыш, Гао	ље ч .,
Robt. Reford, E	Bq	300.J	. 00	OK , D	and .	
Charle	98 SU	іагь, г	ъвd.			
DUNCAN COUDS	ON,	-	Ge	nera	l Mgi	r.
JOSEPH HENDERSO	N,	•	•	Insp	ecto	r.
6	w	R W	AUBA	vorth	. M 8.	nager
Montroel			B. F.	HUW		"
Barrie		M	Atki	nson	•	**
RTOCKVILLO.		1	. д.	DIFU		**
Cobourg Collingwood	••••	. J .	8.8	keeff	,	66
Collingwood	W	· A.	Сор	eland	,	"
Clanano(11A		U.Y.	Ket	chnm		**
						46
						**
						66 64
St. Catharines	(э. W.	Ho	igett	з,	"
	nke					
London, Eng.		The_C	ity F	Bank,	Lim	ited

New York.... The National Bank of Commerce.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE,

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,	
Capital Authorized, \$500,0	00
Capital Subscribed, 500.0	
Rest, 10,0	
DIRECTORS-W. Weir, Pres. and Genl. Manag	ze
E. Lichtenhein, Vice-Pres.; A. S. C. Wurtele, F	ίw.
Smith and Godifey weir. F. Lemieux, Accounta Branch at Berthier	ger
Branch at Lachute	~
Branch at Ste. Therese M. Boisvert, "	
Branch at Pt. St. Charles [city]. W J Wall, "	
Branch at Hochelaga [city]D. P. Riopel, " Branch at L'EpiphanieJ. H. Dusseault, "	
Branch at PortneufJ. H. Theoret, "	
Branch at St. Laurent,. O. W. Legault, "	
Branch at LaprairieT. J. Bourdeau, "	
Agents at New York-The National Bank of	the

Agents at New York-The National Bank of th Republic and Ladeburg. Thalmann & Co. London-Bank of Montreal. Paris-La Societe Generale.

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM The Chartered Banks.	
THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	TI
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, 275,000 "	Cap Rest H
London Office, & Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.	
COURT OF DIRECTORS; J. H. Brodie. Ed. Arthur Hoare. John James Cater; H. J. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Kingsford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederick Lubbock. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman, Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Caneda - St. James St. Montreel	H Rob Jon Joh
Richard H. Glyn. George D.Whatman, Secretary, A. G. Wallis.	GRO
Head Office in Canada - St. James St. Montreal, H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector.	Ball
Branches in Canada: London Kingston Fredericton, N.B.	Bell Ber
Ottawa Halifax, N. S.	Bra: Cha
Brantford Montreal Rossland, B.C. Paris Quebec Victoria, B.C. Hamilton St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B.C. Toronto Brandon, Man. Winnipeg, Man. Aganta in the Irnited States	Dre Gal
Hamilton St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B. C.	Gan Har
Toronto Brandon, Man. Winnipeg, Man. Agents in the United States: NEW YORK, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and J.	Hes
C. Weish. SAN FRANCISCO, (124 Sansom Street,) H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose.	Ing Mor
LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England, and Messrs. Glyn & Co.	
FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand	B Edi
Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand -Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand, India China and	
Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China: A crea Bank United Wort Later Co	Her B
Ionial Bank. Paris-Messrs, Marcuard, Kranes & Co.	Exe
Lyons—Credit Lyonnais. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, avail	Bar
in all parts of the world.	troi San
THE MOLSONS BANK	
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.	
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000 Rest Fund, 1,375,000	A L and
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOHN H. R. MOLSON, President. S. H. Ewing, Vice-President.	-
	1
wolverstan THOMAS, Gen. Manager.	1
A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector. H. Lockwood, Assistant Inspector.	Ca
BRANCHES:	Re
St. Catherine St.	
Calgary, Norwich, "Toronto Jc. "	
Clinton. "Ottawa. "Trenton. "	I Ne
Hamilton. " Ridgetown. " Winnipeg, Man.	Gl
Meaford, "Sorel, P.Q.	rea
AGENTS IN CANADA: Quebec-Eastern Townships Bank.	M.
Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Ca-	L
	1 -
Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of P.E.I.	
Summerside Bank. British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.	
Manitoba—Imperial Bank of Canada. Newfoundland—Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's.	
IN EUROPE London-Parrs Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn.	Ca R
Mills, Currie & Co., Meesre, Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool.	
Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd	
Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais BerlinDeutsche Bank.	W
Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers, Hamburg-Hesse, Newman & Co.	R
Hamburg-Hesse, Newman & Co. UNITED STATES; New York-Mechanics' National Bank; Nationa City Bank; Messre, W. Watson, R. Y. Hebden	. _
City Bank: Mesars, W. Watson, R. Y. Hebden	ТВ

UNITED STATES: New York-Mechanics' National Bank; National City Bank: Meesre. W. Watson, R. Y. Hebden, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messre. Morton, Blies & Co. Boston-The State National Bank. Port-land-Casco National Bank. Chicago-First Na-tional Bank. Cleveland-Commercial National Bank. San Francisco - Bank of British Co-lumbia. Detroit - Commercial National Bank. Suffalo-The City Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Butte, Montana-First National Bank. Great Falls, Montana-North-Western National Bank. Minnea-polis-First National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange, Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers Cir-cular letters issued available in all parts of the world.

QUEBEC BANK. THE

CRCE.		
The C	hartered B	anks.
	RCHANT CANAL	S BANK
Capital Paid-up,	UANAL	. \$6,000,000
Rest,		- 3,000,000 Montreal,
Head fice, BOAR	D OF DIRECT	ORS:
BOAR: BOAR: ANDREW ALI HECTOR MACK Robert Anderson, J Jonathan Hodgson John Cassils, Esq. Sir	LAN, Esq., ENZIE, Esq., Esq. H. Mc , Esq. J. P. T. H. Joseph Hickso	- President. Vice-President. ontagu Allan, Esq. Dawes. Esq. Dunn, Esq.
	LT, Asst. Gen.	(lonorel Menecer.
BRANCHES IN	ONTARIO A	ND QUEBEC.
Berlin Ki	noston.	Preston, Quebec,
Brampton, Lo Chatham, Mo	ndon,	Řenfrew, Sherbrooke, Que
Dresden, Mi	itchell,	Stratford, St.Johns, Q.,
		St. Jerome, Que St. Thomas,
Hamilton, Ov Hespeler, Pe	erth.	Toronto.
	escott.	Walkerton," Windsor
Montreal West End BRAN	l Branch, No. 2 CHES IN MANII	456 Notre Dame St OBA :
Winnipeg. Bankers in Gre	at Britain_	Brandon. London, Glasgow, e Clydesdale Bank of Liverpool [Ltd]. liam et., Mesers. , Jr., Agents. v York, American on, Merchants Na- Exchange National titional Bank; De- o, Bank of Buffalo; Bank. Nova Scotia. .ck-Bank of Nova
Edinburgh and ot	her points, The	Clydesdale Bank
Agency in New	York-52 Wil	liam st., Messrs.
Henry Hague and Bankers in Unit	John B. Harrie <i>ted States</i> —New	, Jr., Agents. v York, American
Exchange Nationa	1 Bank ; Bost	on, Merchants Na-
Bank : St. Paul,	Min., First No	tional Bank; De-
San Francisco, An	glo-California	o, Bank of Buffalo; Bank.
Newtoundland-	The Bank of	Nova Scotia.
Scotia and Mercha	nts Bank of H	lifax.
A general bankin	ng business tra	ck-Bank of Nova alifax. tish Columbia. nsacted.
Letters of Credit and other foreign	[1661160, 8781181	ole in China, Japan.
		BANK.
	ncorporated 18	
SL. 2 Capital,	Stephen,	e000.000
Reserve,	·····	25,000
F. H. T. J. F. GR		President. Cashier.
London – Messr New York – Bank Globe National real. St. John, N Drafts issued Montreal.	e. Glynn, Mil of New York. Bank. Montre I.B.—Bank of Montre I.B.—Bank of Montre	lls, Currie & C.o. N.B.A. Boston- al-Bank of Mont- fontreal. h of the Bank of
THE W	ESTER	N BANK
0	F CANAI)A.
HEAD OI	FFICE, OSE	IAWA, Ont
Capital Authorize Capital Subscribe Capital Paid-Up Reserve	*d	\$1,000,000 500,000 372,400 105,000
1	COWAN, Esq.,	

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

Buffalo-The City Bark. Mitwarkee-Wisconsi National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank Butte, Montana-First National Bank. Great Falls Montana-North-Western National Bank. Minnea polis-First National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re- turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of acchange Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers Ch cular letters issued available in all parts of the world	Imperial Bank of Canada. Capital Authorized \$2,000,000 Capital Paid-Up 1,954,525 Rest DIRECTORS. H S HOWLAND President
THE QUEBEC BANK. Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$2,500,000 REST \$500,000 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC BOARD OF DIRECTORS ROBERT H. SMITH, President. WILLIAM WITHALL, ESQ., Vice-President. WILLIAM WITHALL, ESQ., Vice-President. THOMAS MCDOUGALL, ESQ., Vice-President. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, C Agents in New York: Bank of British Nor America. Agents in London: The Bank of Scotland	D. R. WILKIE, CASHIER. D. R. WILKIE, CASHIER. B. JENNINGS, Aset. Cashier. E. Har, Inspector. BRANCHES IN ONTARIO. Essex, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Fergus, Port Colborne, St. Thomas. Galt, Rat Portage, Welland, Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Woolstock. (Cor. Wellington St. Branch. Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch. Brandon, Man. Portage La Prairie, Man, Calgary, Alba. Prince Albert, Sask. Edmonton, Alb'a. Winnipeg. Man. AGENTS-London, Eng., Lloyd s Bank,; Ld. New York, Bank of Montreal.
·	~

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN **BANK OF COMMERCE**

THE ONTARIO BANK.

A. S. Irv	ing, Esq.	R. D. Perry, Esq.
	D. Ullyot	Esq.
	C. McGILL, Gen	eral Manager.
	E. MORRIS,	Inspector.
	BRANCI	IES :
Aurora.	Lindeay	Port Arthur

		r ore arenur.
Bowmanville,	Montreal,	Sudbury,
Buckingham, Q.	Mount Forest.	Toronto,
Cornwall,	Newmarket.	500 Queen St. W.,
Kingston,	Ottawa,	Toronto.
5	Peterboro',	
	AGENTS:	
London, Eng	-Parr's Bank [L	td.l
France and Eu	rope-Credit Lya	onnais.
New York-T	he Fourth Nati	onal Bank and the
A sente of the De-	ale additionation of	

gents of the Bank of Montreal. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

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

Townships Eastern Bank. HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que,

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

The Chartered Banks.	
BANK OF HAMILTON, CAPITAL (All Paid) RESERVE FUND. HEAD OFFICE Directors:	
JOHN STUART, A. G. RAMSAY, John Proctor, Wm. Gibson, M.P., A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee, (Toronto.) J. Turnbull, Cashier.	
H. S. STEVENS, Assistant Cashier. BRANCHES: Alliston, Listowel, Owen Sound, Simcoe, Cheeley, Lucknow, Orangeville, Toronto, Georgetown, Milton. Port Elgin, Wingham, Hamilton, Mt. Forest, Grimsby, Berlin, Barton Street	
Correspondents in United States:New York- Fourth National Bk, and Hanover National Bk. But- faloMarine Bank of Burfalo. Detroit-Detroit Na- tional Bank. ChicagoUnion National Bank. Correspondents in Great BritainNational Pro-	

Correspondents in Great Britain—National Fro-vincial Bank of England [Ltd]. Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and prompt returns made.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, on and after SATURDAY. THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st July inst, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. R. D. GAMBLE. Toronto, 25th June, 1696. General Manager.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

Capital Paid-Up, \$1.500,000 Reserve Fund 975,000 Undivided Profits 225,820 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOS. B. KENY, President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C. Hon. David MacKeen. HEAD OF FICE, Halifax, N.S. D. H. Duncan, Cashier. W.B. Torrance, Asst. Cashier Agencies in Province of Quebec: "Weet End, Notre Dame St. West. "Uvest End, Notre Dame St. West. "Uvest End, Notre Dame St. West. "Cote St. Antoise. Green Avenue. In Maritime Provinces: Antigonish, N.S. Moncton, N.B. Bathurst, N.B. Newcastile, N.B. Predericton, N.B. St. John's N'fd. Kingston, N.S. Truro, N.S. Matiland, N.S. Weymouth, N.S. Matiland, N.S. Weymouth, N.S. Correspondents: Dominion of Canada, Merchante Bank of Canada. New Yoth, Chase National Bank. Bering, American Exchange National Bank. London, England, Bank of Scotland. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnals. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re-mitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at current rates. BANONTE. D'HONTET ACLA Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund Undivided Profits \$1,500,000 975,000 - 28,820 • • • •

BANQUE D'HOCI	HELAGA.
Capital Paid-Up,	\$800,000.
Reserve Fund, ' -	- 345,000.
DIRECTORS.	R. BICKERDIK

DIRECTORS.
 F. X. ST. CHARLES, President.
 DIRECTORS.
 F. X. ST. CHARLES, President.
 J. A. VAIlancourt Vice-Pres.
 Chs. Chanut.
 J. D. Rolland.
 J. A. Vallancourt
 Manager
 C. A. GIRJUX.
 Assistant Manager
 A. Vallancourt
 Manager
 M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
 Manager
 A. Vallancourt
 Manager
 A. GIRJUX.
 Assistant Manager
 A. GIRJUX.
 Assistant Manager
 A. Vallancourt
 Manager
 M. BLOUIN,
 Manager
 A. Vallancourt
 BRANCHES-Three Rivers, P. Q.; Jollette, P. Q.;
 Sorel, P. Q.; Valleyfield, P. Q.; Louiseville, P. Q.;
 Vankleek Hill, Out.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal,
 1393 St. Catherine St. E., 1756 St. Catherine St. C.,
 Yankleek Hill, Out.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal,
 Gordente Bank St. West.
 Correspondences the St. Commercial, Comp-tor National d'Escompte de Paris, Société Géné-rale. Belgium. Brussels-Crédit Lyonnais, Ant-werp-Banque Centrale Anversoise. Berlin, Ger-many-Dutch Bank. New York-National Bank and Meesers. Ladenburg. Thalmann & Co. Rockon-National Bank of Redemption, Third National Bank and Meesers. Ladenburg. Third National Bank and Asvings Bank.
 Collections made throughout Canada st the cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all narts of the world. Interest on Deposits allowed in Savings Department.

The Chartered Banks.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Pald-up, - \$1,200,000 Rest, - - 300,000

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Board of Directors.

ANDREW THOMSON, Esq. President. Hon. E. J. PRICE, - Vice-President. D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq. Ed. Giroux, Esq. James King, Esq., M.P.P; Hon. John Sharples. E. E. Web, - - - Gen. Manager J. G. Billett, Inspector

Branches:				
Alexandria, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.			
Bolesevain, Man.	Quebec, Que.			
Carberry, Man.	"St. Lewis St			
Hastinge, Ont.	Shelburne, Ont.			
Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Smith's Falle, Ont.			
Montreal, Que,	Souris, Man.			
Moosomin, N.W.T.	Toronto, Ont.			
Morden, Man.	Virden, Man.			
Neepawa, Man.	Winchester, Ont.			
Norwood, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.			

Foreign Agents: Domin Dank Timiter

Tandan

London, Parr's Bank Limited.
New York, National Park Bank.
Boston, Lincoln National Bank.
Minneapolis, National Bank of Commerce,
St. Paul, · · · St. Paul National Bank.
Great Falls, Mont First National Bank
Chicago, Ill Globe National Bank.
Buffalo, N.Y Ellicott Square Bank.
Detroit, Mich., First National Bank.

The Standard Bank of Canada Capital Paid-up, - •1.000.000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS. W. F. COWAN, President. W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. W. F. Allan, Fred. Wyld, T. R. Wood, Jas. Scott.; JASNOVER

Bowmanville, Brantford, Bradford, Brighton, Brussels, Campbellford,	AGENCIES. Cannington, Chatham, Colborne, Durham, Forest, Harrieton,	Kingston, Markham, Parkdale, Toronto. Picton, Stouffville.
--	---	--

BANKERS. New York-Importers and Traders National Bank, Montreal-Can. Bank of Commerce. I ondon, England-National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-respondence solicited

respondence solicited. GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporate Authorized Capit Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund,	al,	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	1885). \$1,000,000 700,000 85,000
· B	oard of Dir	ectors:	· ·
WM. Bell, E C. D. Warren	ad., of Guel	ph. Pre Vice-Pre	eident.
W. J. GAGE, ES J. W. DOWD, ES	q. Jon q. Rop	N DRYNAN, T. THOMBOI	Eso.
Head Off	ce, -	Tore	onto.
H. S. STRATHY J. A. M. ALLE		Genera	Inspector.
Aylmer, Ont., Drayton, Klmira, Glencoe, Guelph, Hamilton,	Ingersoll, Leamingto Newcastle, North Bay, Orillia, Port Hope,	n, Sarni Strat St. M Tilso Wind	hroy, Iary's, nburg.

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

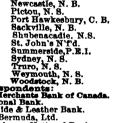
HALIFAX BANKING CO.

Incorporated 1872.

DIRECTORS: DORE UNIAGE, C. W. ANDERSON, F.D. CORBETT, JOHN MACNAE, W.J. G. THOMSON F.D. CORBETT, JOHN MACNAE, W.J. G. THOMSON H. N. WAILAGE, A. ALLAN, M. WAILAGE, Cashier, Amberet, An-tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke-port, Lingenburg, New Glasgow, Parreboro, Shel-burne, Springfolli, Truro, Windsor. New Brune-wick: Sackwille, St. John. CORRESTONDENTS-Domiuion of Can.-Molsons Bank and Branches. New York-Fourth Nationa Bank Boston-Suffolk National Bank. London, England-Parre' Banking Co. and the Alliance Rank, Ltd.

14 Mar 14

1.1.1



The Chartered Banks.

La Banque Jac 1862-HEAD OFFICE,	ques Cartier.
Capital all Paid-up Reserve Fund Hon. Alpit, Desjardin A. S. Hamelin, Eeq. DUMONT LAVIOLETTE, G. N. DUC TANGREDE BIENVI E. G. St. JEAN	ors: Ns, V.P., President. VKO-Fresident. '' A. L. DEMARTIGNY,
BRANC	
Montreal, St. Jean Bte. ⁴⁴ St. Henry. ⁴⁵ St. Chnegonde. ⁴⁶ Ontario St. Beauharnoie P. Q. Sto. Anne de la Férade. Edmonton, N.W.T.	Q Bec, St. Sauverr. St. John St. Victoria ville. Villepfield. Frierville. Iffil. P.G. St. Hyscinthe.

Savings Departments-At Read Office and Bran-

Forcign Agents-London, Enf., Credit Lyonnals, Comptoir National d'Escomple de Paris, Paris, France; Credit Lyonnals; Comftoir National d'Es-compte de Paris; New York-National Bank of the Republic; Bank of America; Botton-Merchants National Bank; National Ban; of the Common-wealth; NationalBank of the formbilic; Chicago-Bank of Montreal. Bank of Montreal.

Letters of Credit for travellor, elc. issued avail-ble on all parts of the world. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion. able

La Banque Nationale.

HEAD OFFICE, GUEBEC. Capital Paid-Up, Directors; R. AUDETTE, Esq., VcePresident. A. B. Dupuis, Esq., VcePresident. Hon. Judge Chauveau, V. Chattauvert, Esq., M.P.P. N. Rioux, Esq. N. Fortler, Esq. 1 J. B. Laitbertć, 584, P. LAFRANCE, Branchest,

P. LAFRANCE, Mailerte, 1979 Branches; Mailgor Quebec Office. Branches; John's St., Mont-real, Ottawa, Ont., Sherbrooke, P. Q., St. Francois, P. Q., St. Marie, P. Q., Chicontina, P. Q., Roberval, P. Q., St. Marie, P. Q., Chicontina, P. Q., Roberval, P. Q., St. Juyacinthe, P. Q. Agents-England-The Natignal Bank of Scot-land, London. Franco-Crodit Jyonnais, Paris, and Branches, Mesers. Grunebaum, Preres & Co., Paris. United States-The National Bark of the Republic, New York; National Rover Sans, Boston, Mass. Prompt attention given to coffections.

Business Foundel 1795. American Bank Nole Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NR.W YORK,

IN THAT PLACE, FILW YORK, ENGRAVERS AND PRI^{THENS} OF BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND COR-PORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCULANCE, STANLY, &e., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL J'LATES. With Receiped to The function to the states

With Special Safeguards to Prevent Counterfeiting, BAPETY COLORS. SAPETY PAPERS.

BAFETY COLORS, SAFETY FATRICE, Work executed in Fireproof Buildings. LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING. Railway Tickets of Improved Styles, Show Cards, Labely, Calendars.

H. S. PHILLIPS & CO.,

61 St. James Street,

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

B. A. BØAS,

Loans on Stocks and Bonds.' Exchange on Germany Bought or Sold.

97 St. Francois Xavier] Street MONTREAL, Can.

Ceorge Blache, MERCHANT TAILOR.

141 St. James St., MONTREAL.

St. Lawrence Hall Building. Large Stock of Spring Suitinge Just received. Mail orders p**rom**ptly attended to.

Loan Societies.				
THE CENTRAL CANADA				
Loan and Savings Company of Ont. TORONTO.				
Head Office, cor. King and Victoria Streets,				
GEORGE A. COX, President.				
Capital Subscribed,				
FRED. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretary				
The Dominion Savings				

& Investment Society London. .. •• Canada. Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00 Paid-Up, ... 932,474 97 ... Total Assets, 2.541.274 27 •• ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. T. H. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director.

N. MILLS, Manager.



JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homwopathic Chomists London, England.

ALLAN I ROYAL MA	IL STE	AMSHIPS.
Liverpool, Queb Royal Ma Calling a I	ii Servic	e.
From .	From	From
Liverpool. Steamship.	Montreal.	Onebec.
Liverpool. Steamship. 4 June *Numidian	.20 June	20June 8 p.m.
11 " Parisian	. 27 4	28 " 9a.m.
18 " *Laurentian	. 4 July	4 July 3 p.m.
25 "*Mongolian	.11 "	11 " 3 p.m.
O Tuly Condinian	10 11	10 0 0 0 0

Oceanic Steamships.

.

10 ""Mongolian13" (1) "10" (1) "3 p.m. 2 July ... Sardinian13" (1) "3 p.m. 2 July ... Sardinian13" (1) "9" 9 a m. Steamer marked thus (*) do not stop at Rimouski or Londonderry. The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam. RATES OF PASSAGE, ... Cabin: \$50 and up-wards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets except on the lowest rates. Second Cabin-To Liverpool, round trip. Steerage-To Liverpool, hondon, Glasgow, Bel-fast or Londonderry, including every requisite for the yoyage, \$23.50, and \$25.50 according to Steamer. Cape Town, South Africa, \$67.50.

Clasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

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

From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York From Glasgow. Steamships New York. 12 June. State of Nebraska. "26 "11 am 26 ". State of Nebraska, 24 July 4 p.m. Rates: First Cabin, \$45 to \$65 Single. \$55 to \$120 Return. Second Cabin, \$30 Single, \$55 Return. Second Cabin, \$30 Outlit for Steerage passengers furnished free. The Steamships State of California and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for their excellent ac-commodations for all classes of passengers. The Saloons are forward, Staterons near the centre of the ship. Fromenade deck the entire width of the Vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Letter Lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom. No cattle carried. London, Quebec and Montreal; Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal: A weekly service of first-class freight steamers is maintained between these Ports. Send for Schedules of sailings. For further information apply to H. & A. ALLAN,

H. & A. ALLAN, 25 Common St., Montreal.

Clyde Steamship Co. NEW YORK, CHARLESTON & FLORIDA LINE.



For CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. For JACKSONVILLE, FLA., and all Florida Points.

Appointed sailing days from Pier 29 East River, N.Y. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 p.m. The only Line between

New York and Jacksonville, Fla

WITHOUT CHANGE. Unsurpassed Passenger Accommodations and Cuisine.

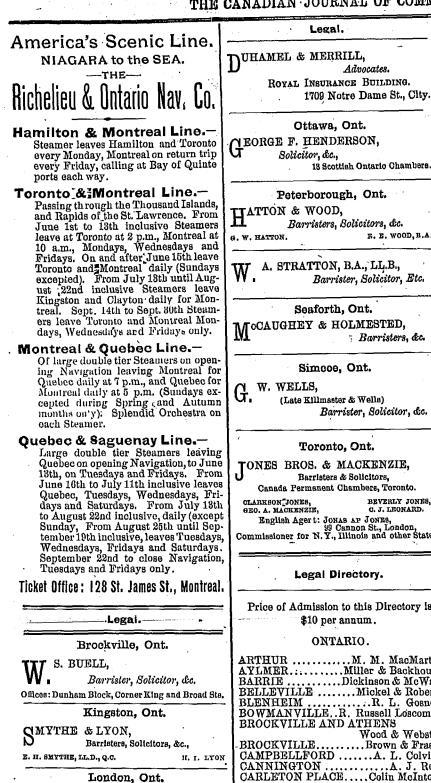
The fleet is composed of the following elegant steamers:

Algonquin, Seminole, Iroquois, Ye-massee, Cherokee, Delaware.

massee, Cherokee, Delaware. Through Tickets, Rates, and Bills of Lading for all points South and Southwest via Charleston, and all Plorida points via Jacksonville, ST. JOHN'S RIVER STEAMERS (De Bary Line,) between Jackeonville and Sanford Fia, and Inter-mediate Landings on the St. John's River. Steamere CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, F. DE BARY, EVERGLADE, WELAKA, Sailing from Jacksonville daily except Saturday, at 3.30 p m, making close connection with all railroads at Palakka, Astor, Bine Springe and Sandford. Through Tickets and Bills of Lading at lowest rates to all inferior points in Florida. Send to the "Clyde Line" for one of their pamph-lets "facts about Florida." For further information apply to M. H. CLYDE, A. T. M., A. J. COLE,

A. J. COLE, Gen'l Pass. Agt. М. П. CLYDE, А. T. M., TПЕО. G. EGER, T. M. 5 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, NEW YORK. 22 S. Delaware Ave PHILADELPHIA.



Seaforth, Ont. MoCAUGHEY & HOLMESTED, 🕆 Barristers, &c. Simcoe, Ont. (Late Killmaster & Wells) Barrister, Solicitor, &c. Toronto, Ont. JONES BROS. & MACKENZIE, Barristers & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto. CLARESON_JONES, BEVERLY JONES, GEO. A. MACHENZIE, C. J. LEONARD. English Ager t: JONAS AF JONES, 99 Cannon St., London, Commissioner for N. Y., Illinois and other States. Legal Directory. Price of Admission to this Directory is \$10 per annum. ONTARIO. ARTHURM. M. MacMartin AYLMER.....Miller & Backhouse BARRIEDickinson & McWatt BARRIEDickinson & McWatt BELLEVILLEMickel & Roberts BLENHEIMR. L. Gosnell BOWMANVILLE. R. Russell Loscombe BROCKVILLE AND ATHENS Wood & Webster BROCKVILLE.....Brown & Frager CAMPBELLFORDA. L. Colville CANNINGTONA. J. Reid CARLETON PLACE....Colin McIntosh CORNWALL, McLennan, Liddell & Cilne DESERONTOHenry R. Bedford DURHAMJ. F. Telford GANANOQUEJ. C. Ross GODERICHE. N. Lewis GRIMSBYE. A. Lancaster INGERSOLLThos. Wells IROQUOISA. E. Overell Wood & Webster INGERSOLLA. E. Overeil IROQUOISA. E. Overeil KEMPTVILLE.....French & Allan KINGSTON.....Britton & Whiting LEAMINGTON.....W. T. Easton LINDSAY....R. J. McLaughlin LISTOWELL.....J. Morphy LISTOWELL....J. L. Darling LONDON...Gibbons, McNabb & Mulkern LONDONW. H. Bartram L'ORIGNALJ. Maxwell MIDLANDSteers & Ambrose OTTAWA..... Geo. F. Henderon

OWEN SOUND..Creasor Smith & Notter PARIS....Foley & Dalzell PETERBOROUGH ..J. Williams Bennet PETROLEA....Dawson & Greenizen PICTON.....Wright'& Walmsley PORT ELGIN.....J. C. Dalrymple PORT HOPE....Chisholm & Chisholm PORT HOPE....H. A. Ward PRESCOTT AND KEMPTVILLE, F. J. French, Q.C. F. J. French, Q.C. A. Weir TEESWATERJohn J. Stephens THORNBURYWilson & Dyre TILSONBURGW. A. Dowler TORONTO, Roaf, Curry, Gunther & Green TORONTOJones Bros. & McKenzie TORONTOJones Bros. & McKenzie TORONTOArch. J. Sinclair UXBRIDGEJ. A. McGillivray VANKLEEK HILL, F. W. Thistlethwaite WATFORDFitzgerald & Fitzgerald WELLANDJ. Clarke Raymond WESTON & TORONTO.....Joseph Nason WINGHAMMyer & Dickinson WINDSOR, Patterson, Leggatt & Murphy WALKERTONA. Collins WALKERTONA. Collins

QUEBEC.

BEDFORDHobart Butler BUCKINGHAMF. A. Baudry COWANSVILLE,

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

NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST, Townshend, Dickey & I	Rogers
ANTIGONISHA. Macg	illyray
BRIDGETOWNT.D.Ruggles	& Sons
-BRIDGEWATER Owen & M	(cLean
HALIFAXAlfred WI	itman
KENTVILLEW.E.	Roscoe
LIVERPOOLJ. N. S. M	arshall
LIVERPOOLJason M.	Mack
LUNENBURGS. A. C	hesley
PORT HOODS. Maco	lonnell
SYDNEYChisholm &	Crowe
WINDSOR H. F. Mc	Latchy
WINDSORH. D. R	nggles
YARMOUTH E. H. Arm	strong
YARMOUTHSanford H.	Pelton
	- 0100M

NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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

MANITOBA.

PILOT MOUNDW. A. Donald	l
KED DEER	٩.
SELKIRKJames Hear	•
WAWANESA Jos. H. Chambers	ť
WINNIPEG Patterson & Howard	i

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, - Anley Morrison VANCOUVERForin & Forin VANCOUVERJ. H. Hallet

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

CALGARY.....Lougheed & McCarten CALGARY......McCarthy & Bangs CALGARY.....James Muir EDMONTON......John C. F. Brown

McGIBBON, DAVIDSON & HOGLE, ADVOCATES, BANRISTERS, &O., New York Life Building.

Rooms 47, 49 & 50 Temple Building, 185 St. James St.

W. H. BARTRAM, Barrister Solicity

GEO. C. GIBBONS, Q.C.,

P. MULKERN,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, &c.

GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN,

Barristers, Attorneys, &c. Office: Corner Richmond and Carling Sts.

Montreal. MACMASTER & MACLENNAN, Advocates, Barristers, &c.

OFFICE: 99 DUNDAS STREET WEST.

GEO. MONAB,

Donald Macmaster, Q.C., D.C.L. F. S. Maclennan, B.C.L.

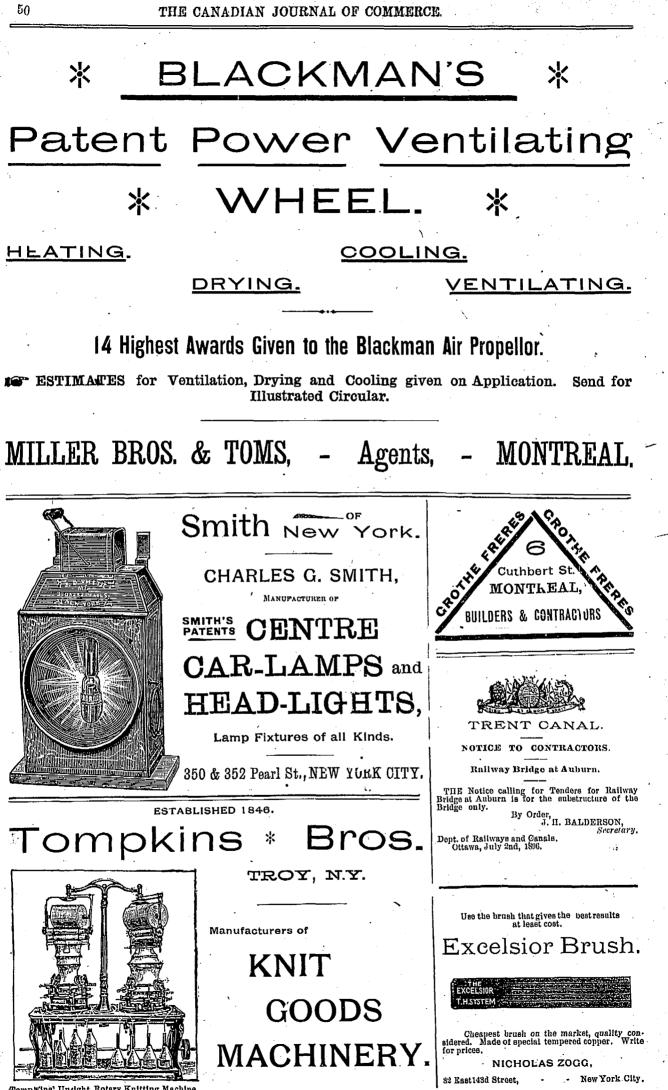
FRED. F. HARPER.

Commissioners for State of New York, U.S.A., Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

R. D. MOGIBBON, Q. C. PEERS DAVIDSON . ARTHUR F. HOGLE.

49

Legal Directory. ONTARIO-Continued.



Tompwine' Upright Rotary Knitting Machine





REPRESENTING IN CANADA,

F. P. SAVERY & CO., Huddersfield & Bradford, Eng.

The Stock Investor's

A set of tables showing what rate of income is derivable from invest-

ments on stock paying any rate of dividend from 3 to 16 per cent. when bought at any price from 50

* MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., *

Aachen, Germany.

Burtscheld, Germany

ALOYS. KNOPS

to 800. Price in Cloth.

I. CÜPPER SOHN,

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

MLES AT Hochelaga, Coaticooke, Chambly, Brant-ford, Kingston, Hallfar, Moneton, Wind-sor, N. S., Magog. (Print Works). Grey Cottons, Bleached, Shirtings, Bleached and Grey Sheetings, Cotton Bags, Drills, Ducke, Yarns, Twines, Wicks, Irints, Regattss, Printed Ducks, Crortones, Sleeve Linings, Printed Flannelettes, Shoe Drills, etc.

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

Milltown, Cornwall, Hamilton, Merritton Dundas, also A. Gluson & Sons, Marys-ville, N.B., and Hamilton Cot-ton Co., Hamilton. Shirtings, Ginghams, Oxfords, Flannelettes Tickinge, Awnings, Sheetings, Cottonades, Den-me. Blankets, Yarns, etc. also

ms. Blankets, Yarns, etc. also Tweeds-Fine, Medlum and Coarse; Etoffes Blankets, Horse Blankets, Saddle-felt, Glove Linings. Flannels-Grey and Fancy, in all Wool and Union; Ladles' Drees Flannels. Serges, Yarns, Knitted Underwear-Socks and Hoslery, in Man's, Ladles' and Children's. Cardigan Jackets-Mitts and Gloves. Braid-Fine Mohair for Tailoring, Dress Braids and Linens, Corset Laces, Carpet Rugs. The Wholesale Trade Only Supplied

The Wholesale Trade Only Supplied

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.

100 Grey Nun St., MONTREAL, MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Roman Cement, Portland Cement, Water Lime.

Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Fire Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay Whiting, Plaster of Paris,

Borax, China, Clay, etc.

THE Ward Commercial Agency

Collections. Mercantile Reports.

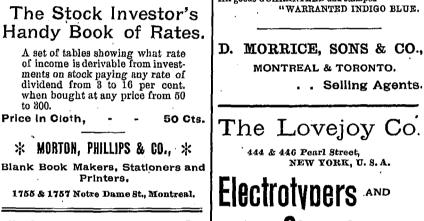
Personal Attention. Prompt Returns ROOM 10, BARRON BLOCK,

162 St. James Street, MONTREAL

Attention Given to Special Reportin 20.

Printers. 1755 & 1757 Notre Dame St., Montreal. W. C. Johnson, M. Am, Soc. C. E., 8 Civil and Hydraulic Engineer. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. Water Power Development a Specialty.

THE HEARLE MANUFACTURING CO., 84 to 88 St. Urbain St., - Montreal Manufacturers FINE TOILET SOAPS, Special Prices to Wholesale Trade. Correspondence Solicited.



Dominion Cotton Mills

Company.

MAGOG PRINTS.

A Full Range of Pure INDIGO PRINTS is now

being shown to the trade. Ask Wholesale Houses for Samples.

All goods GUARANTEED and stamped

Stereotypers. Manufacturers of Electrotype Machinery.

Steel and Copperplate Engravings Duplicated.

Hamilton Cotton Co'y

HAMILTON, ONT.

Manufacturers of Cottonades, Denims, Lamp Wicks, Warps and Yarns, Webbings, &c. Twines,



ONT.

Agents for the Province of Quebec,

THE LAURIE ENGINE CO.,

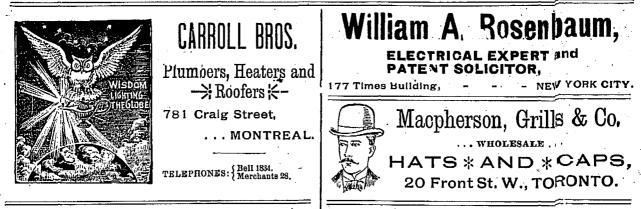
St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL





tured.

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



-ADVICES from Winnipeg note that the C.P.R. land rates so far this year are much in excess of those of 1895 to to the same time.

-THE Transvaal Government has ordered 60,000 rifles from Loewe & Co., the well-known German arms manufacturers, 10,-000 of the rifles have already been delivered.

-THE census of Manitoba taken during last June shows that Winnipeg has a population of 31,649, an increase in ten years of 11,411, or 56.43 per cent.

-THE Diseased Animals Act of the Imperial Parliament goes into operation on the 1st January next. No colony will be exempted from its operation.

--SPECIAL advices from Newfoundland give the welcome news that an abundant cod fishery is reported south and west. It is pronounced the best fishery for forty years.

--STEAMERS or vessels drawing 13 feet 9 inches of water are now permitted to pass through the Welland Canal. Formerly the limit was 18 feet 6 inches.

-THE returns issued by the London, Eng, Board of Trade for June show an increase in imports of over \$6,500,000 and an increase of exports of \$13,650,000 during that month as compared with June last year.

 $-T_{\rm HE}$ ore for the graphite works now being erected in Ottawa will come from the extensive deposit of high grade plumbago in the Renfrew district, owned and operated by Ottawa capitalists.

-IT is reported that the London General Omnibus Co. has entered into a contract for the delivery of 5,000 Canadian horses to be used in their 'buses in the London streets, at the average price of £40 per head. The contract extends over five years.



-THE Toronto Street Railway receipt statement for June shows how the bicycle is injuring traffic returns. The figures show that the Company carried over 18,000 fewer passengers in June 1896 than in June 1895.

-The steamer "Hesper," from Penarth, for St. John, N.B., which struck on Emulus breakers, off Lockport on the 5th inst. will prove a total loss. The bottom is out of the steamer and pumps and tugs are useless.

-THE business failures in the United States for the past six months number 7,602, the largest six months total since the records have been compiled. The increase compared with 1894 and 1895 is 16 and 15 per cent., respectively.

-ONLY eight failures for the six menths ended June 30th are reported from Newfoundland. In the first half of 1895 the total liabilities were \$184,000 while for the same period this year the amount is only \$25,786.

—THE directors of the Monument National have been informed by Sir Donald Smith that the desired loan of \$150,000 for the purpose of completing the building on St. Lawrence Main street, can be raised in England at a rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

-ON the Sth inst.the first sod for the building of the Cobourg, Northumberland & Pacific Railway was turned st Cobourg, Ont. The road must be completed within two years. It will extend from Cobourg to Springbrook on the C.P.R. twolve miles northeast of Campbellford.

The total imports for consumption at St. John, N.B., for June were valued at \$232,380, compared with \$219,273 in June last year, the total duty collected being \$51,556 and \$57,160 respectively. The exports were \$447,184 compared with \$556,594 in June 1895.

—A CARLOAD of live lobsters were shipped last Saturday in a refrigerator car from Halifax to Vancouver v/a C.P.R. The lobsters will be put in the waters of the Pacific coast in the ex-





pectation that they will propagate and create a new source of ocean wealth.

-ADVICES from British Columbia are to the effect that the lumber business there is good. A number of mills are running night and day to keep up with orders. The Pacific coast lumbermen are finding an increasing market for their products in eastern Canada.

-A fungus is destroying the pea crop in the vicinity of Picton, Ont. It was first discovered in that connty four or five years ago, and each year since it has increased the area of blight. Thousands of acres of peas have been plowed up. The Government has sent an expert to examine the fungus.

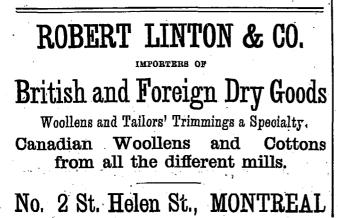
 $-T\pi \epsilon$ lumber interests at the Chaudiere are quite active at present, the mills all running with full staffs. It is reported that the drives have all come down under favourable circumstances, the water in the upper tributaries remaining high for a longer period than usual. The season's cut was a good average one and business will be quite equal to last season.

-THE Crow's Nest Pass through the Rocky Mountains will soon be traversed by the iron horse, says British Columbia's Governor. This enterprise means a great deal to the people and the progress of the Kootenay district, and it is likely the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will undertake the building of the road.

-An official of the Brazilian League at present in Canada believes that a large trade can be done by this country in the export to Brazil of potatoes, butter, cheese, flour, fish, animals, etc. Potatoes sell for 15 cents a pound in Brazil. Efforts are being made with a view to establishing a line of steamers between Montreal or Quebec and Brazil.

-The revenue returns of Great Britain for the first quarter of the current financial year show an increase of £1,696,000, £1,000,-000 of which is derived from the excise duties, indicating, it is claimed, that the prosperity of the working classes greatly exceeds the estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. If this prosperity continues there will be another handsome surplus.

-Hon. Mr. Nosse, consul for Japan at Vancouver, B.C., says that the reason why Canadians do not get the Oriental trade they ought to get is that they do not look after it enough. One



has to build up business. Canadians should try their chances and see whether they may succeed in one item or another. They should "go and get business abroad" not sit down and wait for it to come.

-THE increase in bank clearings last week in the United States is attributed in part to the speculative activity in New York, and to a greater extent to the monthly and semi-annual settlements in financial and commercial circles throughout the country. The total is \$1,103,000,000 or 22 per cent. more than the previous week, and nearly 13 per cent. more than in the corresponding week of last year.

-THE exports of wheat last week from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal (flour included as wheat, one day's shipment missing from Atlantic ports) aggregate 2,601,000 bushels, against 2,837,000 bushels the previous week, 2,007,000 bushels in the first week of July, 1895, 1,850,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1894, and 3,677,000 bushels in the same week of 1893.

-The demand for ocean grain freight at Montreal has been active during the week, and some very large engagements are reported to have been made. It is stated that all the freight available for July and the first part of August has been taken. The rates at present are 1s 9d for Liverpool; 2s for London; 2s 3d for Avonmore; and 2s for Glasgow. As agents are now somewhat firmer in their views it is doubtful if these rates would be accepted for the last half of August shipment.

-ADVICES from Windsor, Ont., note that the indications are there will be an immense yield of all kinds of fruit in that section this season. Grape vines are almost breaking under the weight of their loads, and small fruit trees are bearing in abundance. With continued good growing weather the wheat and oat crops also will be very large, but corn has suffered considerably by reason of the heavy rains.

-IT now seems probable that the Queensland Government will at last join with New South Wales and Canada in granting a subsidy to the Canadian-Australian Steamship line. It is said the Queensland Government will recommend Parliament to make a grant of \$0,000 per annum for three years. A larger steamer than those now running is to be constructed for the line.

PURE OAK BELTING

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co., Montreal - and - Toroni.© Tel. No. 363. Tel. No. 875



-BRITISH COLUMBIA is reported to be in a flourishing condition by its Lieutenant-Governor. The lumber business is particularly active, the fish canning establishments have largely increased, and the coal mines are as productive as at any time in the past. New properties are being developed with an energy indicative of the greatest faith in the future of the Province as a minoral-producing country. The Trail Creek district, as well as the Boundary Creek and other sections of the 200-mile mineral helt contain the richest accumulation of ore on the continent.

J. A. SAVARD, general store, St. Alexis, Que., is endeavoring to compromise with his creditors, and is offering 50c in the dollar, 25c cash, and balance at short date. He is understood to owe about \$2,300, and has nominal assets of about \$3,500. The amounts are spread among a good many people, the largest creditor being one house in Quebec, which is understood to be interested for \$1,100. It is thought that the composition will be carried through.

-ALPHONSE DUCLOS, shoes, Montreal, whose failure was reported last week, is now offering to compromise at 40c in the dollar, cash, liabilitics, privileged \$45, ordinary, \$3,253, assets, ftock, \$1,335; fixtures, \$23; book debts, \$4; total, \$1,363-Hercule Parrin, shoes, Montreal, whose failure was noted last week, is now offering to compromise at 50c in the dollar, 25c cash, and 25c his own note at 4 months, liabilities, privileged \$495, ordinary \$3,994, mortgages \$5,883, total \$10,372. Assets, stock \$4,542, fixtures \$153, book debts \$39; insurance \$51, real estate \$5,000, total \$9,782.

-REPORTS from the various markets of Great Britain indicate a healthy tone in the lumber trade. Ottawa, Quebec, and New Brunswick lumbermen are finding a good outlet there for their product. An encouraging contrast is noticeable in both volume of sales and prices with that of a year ago. Those iumbermen, however, who are depending on the United States market are not very checrful. White pine is being shaded very generally all around, and it is necessary to reduce the volume of stocks rather than permit further accumulations.

-IT is reported that the North American Paper & Lumber Co., a new concern with headquarters at Halifax, N.S., is applying for incorporation of the Dominion Government. The capital stock is placed at \$2,500,000. In the Maritime Provinces the spruce is of the most superior kind, like the other natural resources of that valuable part of the Dominion. It is regretted that local capital is interested in this new company to a small extent only. The greater part comes from the United States.





-For the six months ended 30th June the total number of business failures in Canada was 1,184 compared with 934 in 1895 an increase of uearly 27 per cent. With the exception of Manitoba and British Columbia the failures in each of the Provinces were more numerous in the past six months than in the same period last year. The total liabilities this year are \$8,234,000 against \$6,629,000 last year, an increase of 24 per cent. The aggregate liabilities were smaller this year than last in Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Northwest Territories.

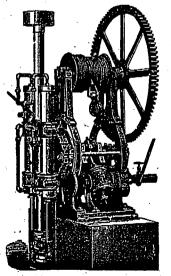
-IT is said that the anxiety to inspect samples of a new crop of tobacco have never before been so great at New York as at present. The 1895 crop, however, will not be on view until about the 1st August so that prospective buyers must have patience. Everything-points-to-a-brisk demand for all kinds-of-new American leaf. The nondescript quality of a large portion of the 1895 Sumatra crop must bring American wrapper goods to the front, and the unsettled condition of the Havana market will have the same effect in everything in the American line that will make a serviceable filler. The weather during June was yery favorable for tobacco growers in the United States.

-The following list of United States patents, granted to Canadian inventors, June 16th and 23rd; 1896, is reported for this paper, by James Sangster, patent-attorney, Buffalo, N.Y.; Pierre Dansereau, Montreal, Canada, roller-bearing; Harry Ellis, St. Catharines, Canada, machine for cutting leather; Thomas A. Fick, Paris, Canada, snow-plow; William H. Law, Peterborough, Canada, travelling swing drill; William Powe, Vancouver, Canada, washing machine; William E. Seanor and D. A. M. Mc-Saskill, Lytton, Canada, centrifugal pump; Thomas Stillaway, Binbrook, Canada, portable sectional fence; Charles Alluisi, assignor of one-half to H. Constant, Montreal, Canada, plaster compound; Harry Cullen, assignor of one-half to F. Read, Toronto, Canada, milk-delivery box.

-MORRIER, BERGERON & Co., shoe manufacturers, Montweal, have assigned to S. D. Marquis. The business was started in Oct. 1887, under the style of Morrier & Bergeron. Previous to that they had been working at their trade, and saved a little <u>money which</u> they invested in the business. They were burnt out in Dec. 1892, and lost money. They assigned to Chas. Desmarteau in March 1895 with liabilities of \$4,000, and endeavored to compromise.Not succeeding in settling, their stock was sold at 45 cents in the dollar. The present firm was then formed which composed of Pierre Morrier, Theodore Bergeron, as general partners, and Moise Morrier, as special partner, who contributed \$50, partnership dating from March 27th 1895, for 5 years. They have been working on a very limited capital and their success has all along been problematical. Apparently they lacked the ability to make a success.

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co. 26, 28 and 30 Front St. West, TORONTO, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN BRITISH, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND CANADIAN SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE Metals, Tinplate, Tinware, Tinners' Plumbers' & Steam Fitters' Supplies Gas Fixtures, LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS.

ENGLISE HOUSE: SAMUEL, SONS & BENJAMIN, 164 Fenchurch St., London, E. C. Shipping Office: Hargreaves Building, Chapel St., Liverpool, Eng.



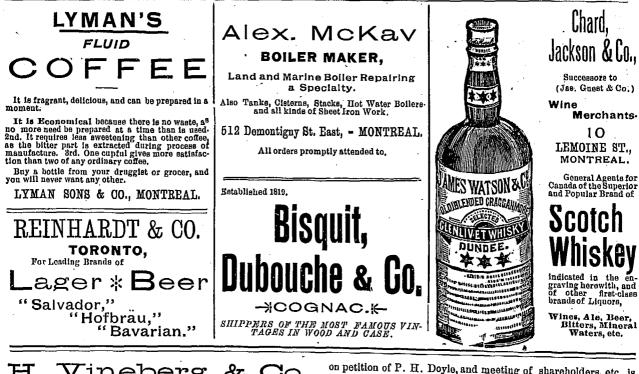
Diamond Pointed Core Drills____

For Prospecting for Minerals, Well Boring, Shafting, Tunneling, Sounding for Foundations for Buildings, Submarine Soundings Blasting. Furnish a complete record by taking out a Solid Core of Strata Penetrated.

> A Large Stock Of Machines and Supplies constantly on hand.

Diamonds, Carbon & Bort a Specialty,

LEWIS F. BOSTELMANN, Room 44, 39 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.



H. Vineberg & Co.. FOR THE TRADE. CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

1857 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

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

58

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.—The Gilmour drive of logs from Partridge Creek has passed Tweed—Grasshoppers are doing some damage in the back townships—At Belleville last Saturday butter sold from 15c to 18c., eggs 9 to 10c., chickens 45 to 50c, currants 8c a box, strawberries 8c., new potatoes 5c. a quart —Frost did some damage to beans, corn, etc., on low lands on Monday night; something unusual at this season of the year— Tweed is enjoying a building boom—Thomas Moore of Queensboro lost his barn by fire—J. F. Davis is building a new block in Tweed—Plums are a poor crop throughout the district—The new roller mill at Sterling will be opened on the 8th—The mills at Campbellford commenced cutting last week—Mace's flour mill at Tamworth was badly injured, the floor giving way under the weight of grain—At Napanee last week 1346 boxes of cheese were boarded, of which 425 were sold at 7c.

--HERCULE PERRIN, shoes, Montreal, has assigned in trust to C. Desmarteau, with liabilities of about \$10,000, assets nominally of the some amount, made up of stock, real estate, etc. A meeting of creditors has been called, when a detailed statement of affairs will be presented. They will endeavor we understand to make an offer. He has only been in business in this line two or three years, having previously been a partner in the Montreal Woven Wire Fence Co. He is understood to have had some capital when he took over the present business, but lack of experience has been against him—The Holmes Electric Protection Co., Montreal, have for some time past been in rather a precarious condition, and a number of actions, seizures, etc., have been taken against them. A winding up order has now been granted



on petition of P. H. Doyle, and meeting of shareholders, etc., is fixed for 14th of July, Henry Ward being named provisional liquidator.

-MISS A. HUARD, milliner, St. Hyacinthe, Que., has assigned on demand of Mrs. Marie Huard, liabilities about \$1.000, assets about half that amount. Only a small business and a limited affair-Max. Davidson, general store, Slatington, whose failure has been noted in a former issue is now offering to compromise at 40c in the dollar, 3, 6, and 9 months, secured-Wm. Michaud, drygoods, Qnebec, has assigned with heavy liabilities, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$18,000 or \$20,000. It is understood the following are interested : Wm. McLimont & Son, Jos. Hamel & Co., P. Garneau, fils, & Co. and Thibaudeau, Freres & Co., all of Quebec, and S. Greenshields, Son & Co., of Montreal. A statement prepared not long since by a firm of Quebec accountants showed a nominal surplus of \$3,000 to \$4,000, so that the estate should not prove a bad one in the interests of creditors.

1893, P. L. Potter has recently assigned to J.M. Munro. A chattel mortgage and a small capital explain the situation. The liabilities are small-J. H. Scarff, a dealer in produce at Paris, has assigned to E. T. Moyle. No particulars have been received, but the liabilities are thought to be small-Ewan & Co., drygoods, Barrie, have assigned to Henry Barber & Co. This is P. H. Ewan trading in the name of his wife, he having failed a num ber of years ago, and being unable to effect a settlement, wasobliged to work under cover, and started under this style a few years ago, but his chances have never been looked upon as very encouraging. His own means were limited, and he is understood to have had assistance from relatives. He is rather old fashioned in his ideas, and has had very strong competition to contend with. He has been at a disadvantage, lacking capital to buy at close prices.

--SUCCREDING to G. Clark's general store at Gloyne in 1898 Henry Head, who has carried on only a small business, has assigned to A. E. Smith. Formerly a farmer and butcher he had

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

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

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



amount of capital-Succeeding Jos. F. Bruder in the harness business at Formosa a year ago Adam Koebel has now assigned to E. O. Swartz. The liabilities are small-Forster & Lockston, planing mill, Galt, Ont., have assigned to G. M. Irwin. This firm was composed of Chas. Forster and Wm. Lockston. They commenced business in 1893, succeeding the Galt Axle Works, which concern they bought out, Business has never developed to any extent, and has only been on a small scale. They were interested in some property at Galt, but their means were hardly sufficient to make a success of the business. There has been some security on their plant, but they are not thought to owe a great deal. No figures are at present obtainable.

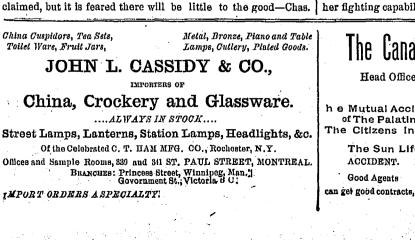
-THE number of firms suspending payment in the United States during the first six months of the years since 1887 together with their assets and liabilities are :-

-				Per cent.
	Number.	Assets.	Lia bilities.	of assets
1896	. 7,602	60,495,568	105,535,936	57
1895	. 6,597	44,153,644	79,707,861	55
1894	6,528	44,970,825	82,555,839	54
1898	. 6,239	105,371,813	170,860,222	61
1892	. 5,351	28,935,106	56,535,521	51
1891	. 6,037	48,206,896	92,370,282	58
1890	. 5,466	80,025,116	62,857,952	48
1889	. 5,918	82,803,940	67,411,711	48 ,
1888	. 5,254	34,834,746	64,987,622	53
1887	. 5,072	25,643,108	52,778,829	48

It will be observed that compared with the first six months of 1895, the increase in 1896 is over a thousand in number. But the failures for the second quarter of 1896 have been slightly less important in magnitude of liabilities than those of the same quarter last year, although 140 more in number. In comparison with the first quarter this year the decrease in number has been over 25 per cent., and in aggregate of liabilities about 80 per cent. The decrease in defaulted liabilities is large enough to indicate that business has been working into more conservative methods.

-THE following failures have occurred in Ontario during the post week :-- Geo. Howe, paints, etc., Oltawa, whose failure we noted last month, is now offering to compromise at 23 cents in the dollar secured, payable 4 and 8 months. The liabilities \$15,000, and the assets \$10,000. The meeting was adjourned, with a view of consulting those creditors who were not present. -J. G. Douglas, drugs; Southampton, who was reported recently as endeavoring to obtain an extension of time, has not been successful, and has now assigned to N. A. Ray-Established over thirty years and at one time enjoying a good trade E. Merrill dealer in wallpaper,&c., Toronto, has assigned to S. E. Townsend. The locality is not so good as it once was and competition has also increased. He has been trying to sell out. A surplus is claimed, but it is feared there will be little to the good-Chas.

68





59

Ward, who has been doing a small grocery business in Toronto has assigned to G. M. Gardner. Liabilities are small-The Erie Iron Works of St. Thomas, an incorporated company several years old, have assigned to C. B. Armstrong, claiming that the estate shows a surplus. The business will probably be closed as the losses have been heavy and the bank refuses further advances There is hardly an opening for such a business in St. Thomas, and insufficient capital has made financing difficult-With liabilities of about \$8,000 and assets nominally the same, David Hanna, shoedcaler, Toronto, has assigned to E. J. Henderson. Formerly of the old firm of Hanna & Bros., who dissolved in 1882, he was at one time in fair circumstances, but his heavy investments in real estate at Toronto Junction and elsewhere have made his position uncertain. Keen competition and depreciation in property are the causes of his difficulties-N. Courtemanche, general store, Penetanguishene, has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson. He was in business for many years at Midland, where he failed in 1888. Until he received his discharge he carried on business in the name of his daughter. When resuming on his own account he met with considerable success. Moving to Penetanguishene he bought the stock of A. M. Thompson & Co., and opened out in a rather extensive way. But he was not successful. In March 1895 he sold out to his son, receiving a chattel mortgage as security. His son not succeeding he was obliged to resume the business. The liabilities are large.

-THE Japanese, the Yankees of the East, says the American Manufacturer, are apparently fast acquiring western ideas. Besides copying western machinery and methods of working, they have taken up the "strike" idea. Japanese journals say that strikes are becoming quite common, the latest having occurred among factory girls.

THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

The following table for which we are indebted to the Ninencenth Century shows the naval strength of various nations, as comprehensively as it is possible to do-anything like a satisfactorily uniform classification of the various vessels of the respective fleets being extremely difficult, if not impossible :-

	Battle-	•	Torpedo	Port
	ships.	Cruisers.	Craft.	Def'se.
Great Britain	32	263	118	28
France	30	150	216	.17
Spain	. 1	.90	. 16	1
Russia	14	70	64	16
Italy	10	61	139	4
Holland	•• ••	66	20	25
Germany	18	43	132	12
United States	5	47	17	19
Denmark	1	18	12	4

Taking the combined figures of battleships and cruisers, it is seen that the United States stands eighth in the list as regards her fighting capabilities on the high seas.

The Canada Accident Insurance Go'y

Head Office: 20 ST. ALEXIS ST., MONTREAL.

REINSURERS OF

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

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

Good Agents

LYNN T. LEET, Manager for Canada

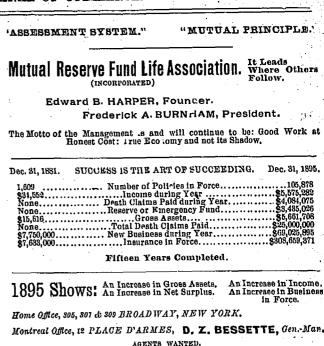


	\	JL	JL	Y.	· · · · · ·	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	тни	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28.	29	30	31	

litical Rhadamanthus of England is quite as capable of judging Canada and Canadians as he imagines. Anyway, even that "infernal judge," as he is styled at the end of the dictionary, had his decisions edited, so to speak, by a gentleman called Minos, whose function we propose to exercise in regard to what the Saturday Review has said about us and our recent elections.

The Election took place on the 23rd of June, the result was not known in England, nor here, until the 24th, yet on the 27th the Review published an article thereon which can only have been based upon very meagre cablegrams. It says, "The result of the general elections throughout Canada is full of meanings, but these bear hardly any relation to the issue upon which the contest was ostensibly fought." It proceeds to affirm that, the Manitoba School question, " was thrust forward by the leaders of both parties as the one burning problem of the day." The school question then was, in the opinion of the Review, " the issue upon which the contest was ostensibly fought." At another point in its article it declares that, the French Canadian electors were commanded by the bishops to vote on this issue in favor of Conservative can, didates-which is not quite correct-but, that they set that issue aside in order to put one of their own race in power. Surely, then, the votes of the French Canadians on this theory had a distinct and emphatic "relation to the issue upon which the contest was ostensibly fought," for they gave that issue an overwhelming negative. We fear the Review in its hurry made two statements which cancel each other. It repeats this by declaring that the real issue before the people was one of "Ins" and "Outs," and that the result of the elections was a verdict against the Ins because of their misdeeds, whereas it also declares that the verdict which was decided wholly by this Province, was "a smart lesson on the subject of politics in the pulpit," given to the hierarchy. A third contradiction of itself is found in these words, " Doubtless the main determining cause for the sweeping political revolution is to be found in the personality of the French Canadian who led the Liberal Column." The plain truth, we fear, is, that the Saturday Review had not time between the 24th June and the 27th to ascertain and study the facts so as to arrive at a harmonious judgment.

One section of the article is highly offensive to Canadians. It attributes the passage of Confederation to the creation of offices to conciliate the chief men in the Colonies. This distinctly charges the Fathers of Confederation with having adopted that scheme to secure some offices which they themselves created. The ac-



61

cusation is a gross slander. It is true our "governmental machine is much too big and costly" for our needs, but it is less so than it was prior to Confederation —that is, proportionately to our population and resources. What are we to say of the following ? "In the hands of Sir John Macdonald this machine got the upper hand of the people who were nominally its masters"! One would suppose Sir John was the autocrat of Canada, the fact being that the Provincial Governments have been since Confederation chiefly in the hands of his opponents, and he, and his associates since that event have had to stand the ordeal of six general elections.

We beg to inform the Saturday Review that our Federal machine is an exact model of the English one, only differing from it by giving the people even more power over it than those of the old land possess over their "machine." The County magnates of Englandwho are "bosses" not elected by the people-have fully as much power over the people as our provincial authorities who are elected by the people. If the Review would only read up a little it would discover that the vast power of the English aristocracy is derived from "the bestowal of land grants" in gross violation of the people's rights. Highly as we respect and esteem the traditions of the mother land, we are free to say that if the Review were to look at home it could easily discover as much political corruption and venality as it imagines to exist in Canada. Here, however, the people are very quick to see, and rather over ready to denounce on imperfect evidence-what cases of corruption occur-while in England the system of political bribery on a large scale by offices and by titles is so established by long tradition as to excite no indignation and little comment. The contests in one small English town have been known to cost as much as we Canadians spend over an election throughout a Province larger than all England. As to the "remarkable stories" of profits made on building our great railways, which the Review thinks so scandalous to Canada we beg to say, that it must know little of England if it does not know of wealthy men there who have fattened out into millionaires by railway contracts. Our

critic may fancy the people of Great Britain being impeccable, every man therein being a Chevalier Bayard, sans peur et sans reproche, but fancy of that kind is as opposed to fact as any story of romance. The "remarkable stories" of Canadian corruption, we beg also to say, are told equally of both political parties. To suppose that our politicians can be divided sharply into two divisions, the wicked "goats" in one, and the innocent "sheep" in the other, is too silly to discuss. Human nature with all its failings is the heritage of both parties—especially its failings.

Turning to the election question we note that the Review declares, "the Dominion has intellectually gone to seed." We who happen to know the men, which our critic does not, declare confidently that the Federal House of Commons just elected will intellectually compare most favorably with any of its predecessors. Our critic says, "Mr. Laurier is handicapped by our absurdly illogical platform," yet it expects him to work "the regeneration of Canada." We leave it as, to us, an insoluble problem how a country can be regenerated-whatever that means-by carrying out "an absurdly illogical platform." One remark we cordially endorse-"Practical responsibility for an annual Budget will soon show Mr. Laurier that a tariff in hand is worth any number of ideal economic systems in the bush." But there is no tariff in hand, there is one in the bush, but what sort of a bird it will turn out to be we shall not know until next year.

BREWERY ENTERPRISES.

If our prohibitionist friends ever read the financial organs of the old country they must be discouraged to the point of despair at the extraordinary popularity of prewery enterprises. Money by millions is being raised to extend the production of malt liquors, to control their sale, wholesale and retail, and to purchase the buildings devoted to the traffic in these and similar beverages. A change is rapidly coming over the brewery business akin to that by which the business of banking has been transferred from private firms to joint stock companies. It was said by Dr. Johnson that, a brewery represents the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. His idea appears to be be very generally entertained, as investors are so numerous who believe in a brewery company possessing the "potentiality" of earning high dividends, and raising the value of their shares to large premiums. In England the large brewery firms own absolutely many of the public houses where their liquors are sold. The publican is practically their agent, as he sells under a lease which restricts him to the vending of only his landlord's beer or porter, or the make of other firms as stipulated. A free house is quite a rarity. Hence in buying a brewery the purchase is involved of other properties and monopolies. The houses bound down to -sell only certain liquors are called "Tied," the Tie being usually a loan, or credit, which makes the publican the serving man of his landlord-brewer.

Racing men who have been at Newmarket know the White Hart Hotel. This is on the market as part of a brewery scheme, and the prospectus illustrates the financing methods of these enterprises. The income is declared to be \$35,000 per annum; the premises and stock of the hotel, brewery, and ten public houses are

valued at \$450,000. The vendor is to be paid \$300,000 in cash, and \$150,000, in shares and debentures. To this valuation is added \$75,000 for enlargements, making the total valuation \$525,000. The capital to be raised is \$600,000, and the shares and bonds are to be issued at premiums which will net \$75,000, making a total subscription of \$675,000 as a provision for taking over a property valued at \$450,000, with \$75,000 to be spent in improvements. On this capital the profits are declared as likely to be \$35,000, which amounts to about 5 per cent on the total investment. As a prospectus always greatly exaggerates the value of what is being bought and the profits expected, we may very safely put this scheme as one which, if all goes well, will pay three or three and a half per cent, with the risk of inferior management leaving no profits at all. The successful floating of enterprises of this class shows how plentiful money is in England.

The Economist gives a list of twenty-five brewery companies with their prices, dividends and yield. Seventeen of them will yield from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{2}$ per cent on the investment. The others ranging up to 7 per cent. The brewers have had several very good years owing to the low prices of malt, hops and other raw materials, not usually regarded as such, but largely used by many brewers. That these enterprises have considerable risks is manifest from, "Allsopps having only recently resumed the payment of dividends on the ordinary stock, and having practically no reserve." On the other hand, "the potentiality of wealth" is shown by Guinness & Co. having a reserve of \$5,000,000, and paying 16 per cent. dividends. A passage in the "It Economist is of special interest here at this crisis. is widely supposed that, with a party in office which is certainly not hostile to the "trade" the brewery interest will for years to come enjoy an immunity from harassing legislation; but it would be unwise to count upon an absolute freedom from interference on the part of the Government." The Economist thinks of the large profits of the brewery companies that, "the more popular beverage" will be made to yield more revenue by taxation. It is also "in the cards" for the system of permanent licenses to "tied" houses to be reformed, by which their value would be greatly lessened. Meanwhile there are a number of companies in course of formation to take over English and foreign breweries, some of those in the States now in the hands of English capitalists, having paid dividends which are attracting investors towards that field. That the roseate pictures however of promoters are not always reliable was shown by some facts which were disclosed relating to Canadian brewery enterprises. It is known to us that English capitalists have been prospecting in Canada hoping to float some large brewery enterprise but the uncertainties of our legislation are unfavorable to investors in that field, as they are also in others. Capital shrinks from being subjected to "harassing legislation," and demands assurance of " absolute freedom from interference on the part of the Government."

THE FRUIT TRADE.

Though the strawberry still flourishes in the east, and the good people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have yet to see it in more abundance, in Ontario the crop is exhausted and Montreal's chief source of

supply is cut off for this season. But the ever-welcome raspberry comes from Ontario to take the place of the vanished strawberry, and has met with a large and steady demand. Raspberries are not cultivated quite so extensively in Canada as are strawberries although they are more popular than strawberries. But the area under cultivation is being extended in Ontario and it is likely that before long the production of raspberries will considerably exceed that of strawberries. In Quebec the raspberry crop is exceedingly limited, the area under cultivation being much smaller even than that of the strawberry area, which, as we recently remarked, is not at all large in this Province. But while speaking generally, Quebec is undoubtedly less warm than Ontario there is little reason to believe that with proper care these small fruits cannot be as readily cultivated in this Province as in the region round about the great lakes. We are informed that at Lachine last year a certain fruit-grower shipped 125 boxes of as fine raspberries as ever grew in Canada. In Huntingdon County a fruit-grower who has devoted much attention to the cultivation of cherries and currants is contemplating the immediate addition of strawberries and raspberries, and experienced men here consider the venture one likely to prove abundantly successful. The market for fruit in Canada is steadily expanding. Compared with ten years ago it is greatly enlarged. This year a better average price has been maintained for fruit than could be maintained in 1886 although the supply is nearly double what it was at that time. In the past Montreal has looked to the eastern parts of Ontario, especially the Niagara Peninsula, as the chief source of its small fruits, but of late Oshawa has been making great strides in its production of strawberries and raspberries, and the supplies received from that quarter this season have been both abundant and excellent. Last Friday raspberries sold at 161 cents per-box wholesale. Before that date the price had varied between 12 and 15 cents. On Saturday owing to the heavy rain the price went down to 10 cents. On Monday 12 cents ruled, and it is likely that the price will be maintained at not less than 10 cents per box wholesale during the present season.

With respect to other small fruits, cherries are nearly exhausted except those grown round about Montreal. The prices obtained this year were not as high as last year, which is to be attributed to the inferior quality rather than to the abundant supply. The weather was not altogether favorable to the cherries, and they lacked juice and sweetness in consequence. So far the peaches on the Montreal market are from California, and shipments from Delaware will be here this weekten days or more earlier than usual. It will be a fortnight or three weeks before the Ontario peaches are on the market. The prospects for a large and fine Canadian crop are excellent. Not only is the peach crop a great source of revenue from outside but it distributes a large sum among the working people who are employed in making the peach baskets and in canning the fruit. The Grand Trunk Railway offers shippers of fruit every inducement in the way of facilities and promptness, and a large sum is paid the company in freights during the season-for the freight rates must be paid whether the prices obtained by shippers are large or small. The result of a large fruit crop is

noticed in the returns of the earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway and its branches.

While on the subject of fruit it may be interesting to some of our readers to note that the unusually cool weather has had a most disastrous effect on the lemon trade. Prices have been steadily going down. The best picked stock brings no more than \$2.50 per case of 300 to 360, while much that has come in at \$3 has been sold as low as \$1.25. Last summer lemons were sold at one time in New York at \$8 per case wholesale, and immense profits were made by those dealers who were well supplied. Having this in mind, several Montreal firms placed large orders for this season anticipating an extensive demand. But the cool weather and the consequent absence of thirst was not counted up on. There is nothing so uncertain as the weather except elections.

THE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

In Great Britain the prices of commodities during the past half-year have had on the whole a downward tendency, which, according to the London *Economist*, has become rather more marked during the last quarter. But that journal points out that the decline shown is not, however, very pronounced, and is attributable to special circumstances affecting a few articles, and not, as was the case a year or two ago, to a general depression in trade. As measured by the *Economist's* Index Number, the average movement month by month this year and at the end of each quarter of last year is recorded as follows :---

June 26th,	1896	Index No.	1947
June 1st,	"		1966
May 1st,	li		1959
April 1st,	"	*6	1983
March 1st,	"	**	1992
Feb. 1st		"	1990
Jan. 1st		16	1999
	5		2009
July 1st "		"	1931
April 1st "		"	1921
Jan. 1st	********	"	1923

From an examination of the following table it will be seen that metals, except tin, stand at considerably higher prices than for several years past, while nearly all breadstuffs and beverages remain at very low prices, and in most cases, materially below the level of former years—a state of affairs not very comforting to the domestic producer of articles of food but very advantageous to the mass of the population. The comparison with previous years is as follows:—

-					
Article :	1896	1895	1894	1893 `	1892
Scotch pig iron	\$ 11.24	\$10,69	\$ 10.21	\$ 10.08	\$ 10.07
Steel rails	21.92	17.66	17.66	18.27	20.09
Coals, best					
Wallsend	3.29	3.41	3.77	3.41	4.26
Copper, Chili.	243.20	206.67	187.50	210.88	218.45
Tin, Straits	298,90	304.38	· 841,20	315.43	492.47
Lead, English	54.48	50.22	43.83	46.57	52.05
.Wheat) Ga-	6.11	6.43	5.80	6.51	7.26
Barley - zette	4.69	4.73	6.06	5.05	5.76
Oats) Avge.	, 3.59	3.92	4.56	5.21	5.39
Beef, inferior.	.57	.65	.65	.77	.73
do, prime	1.01	1.05	1.09	1.09	1.11
Mutton prime	1.30	1.30	1.38	1.26	1.84
Sugar, West					
India	2.74	2.68	3.04	4.02	8.04
Coffee	23,18	23,86	24.84	24.82	24.94
Tea (common)		.07	071/2	.11	.09
Rice	1.87	1.411	1.43	1.58	1.92
Cotton, mid-					
dling	.07%	.07 5-	16 .081/8	.08%	.081/8
40 mule twist	,141/2	14	.14	16¥	15 1
· ·			•		

Next is given a comparison of prices at the end of December and March, and at the 27th of June, showing the net rise or fall in each article for the halfyear:---

5			
FIRE	ST HALF OF 18	96.	
Article	Prices end Dec 1895.	Prices e. end Marc 1896.	1896.
Textiles :- Cotton middlin		\$.089	
do. 40 mule	twist .14	15	.14½
Wool, N.S.W.		.18	.16
Hemp, Manila.	84.01	84.62	84.62
Silk, Cossimbu	zar 2.40	2.40	2.37
Jute	58.44	58.44	58.44
Flax	132.71	131.49	133.93
Minerals:-Scotch Pig Iro	n 11.10	11.39	11,24
Steel Rails	28.18	23,13	21.92
Coals-B. Wal	llsend 3.65	3.29	8.29
Copper-G. M	.B 205.45		241.98
Tin—Straits	299.51	295.86	298,90
Lead, English	56.31	55.40	54.48
Tallow		5.82	4.87
Saltpetre		5.29	5,85
· Petroloum	18.9	¥103 (10	4 .10%
Toodstuffs, Wheat	ette . 6.11	6.11	6.09
		5.13	4.69
Uala j	erage 3.39	3.35	8.59
Beef, Inferior		.57	.57
Do. rime.		1.05	1.01
Mutton, Prime	1.46	1 38	1.30
Sugar, W. I. S	yrups 2.56	2.74	2.74
Coffee	198.45	198.94	198.45
Tea (common)			
Rice	1.269	2 1.37	1,37.

In our issue of next week these prices will be compared with those obtaining in Canada at the same dates. Some attention will also be given to the detailed movements in the various classes of commodities which we have enumerated.

OVER-PRODUCTION.

The keen.domestic competition brought about by the very high protection to home industries in the neighboring republic-a competition largely the result of people's keeping both eyes fixed upon the amount of the duty on the foreign article rather than upon the free trading going on about them and in the several States of the Union-has resulted in a reaction that threatens to bring wide-spread disaster upon the business. The cotton manufacturers are sadly in need of some way out of the difficulty, and though the closing down for some two months may bring some relief, this can only be temporary while large plants abound. They may well study the history of cotton manufacture in Canada and take a lesson from the able men who saved that important industry, on which so much capital had been invested, from the ruin which was imminent only a very few years ago, an industry which though affording but a fair return at long last to the patient promoters, has been of much benefit to the country at large while affording employment to thousands of persons who otherwise had been compelled to add to the number of those driven to seek a home in other lands. Our United States' exchanges are at length drawing attention to this condition of affairs. The increase absolutely and relatively of the exports of manufactured goods from that country for the past year, as compared with the year before, is due in some degree to the willingness of manufacturers to sell at a loss abroad rather than not sell at all, or break the prices of the home market. But this is only a small part of the explanation. The greater part of the increase is explained by the progress made by manufacturers in reducing the cost of production, till in many lines the cost is almost

as low as in Europe, and to the fact that manufacturers need foreign outlets more than ever before and have been making more strenuous efforts, by the usual mercantile methods, to secure them. In the total of exports of manufactures refined mineral oil cuts a large figure, but the increase of exports of manufactures of iron and steel is very considerable. The fundamental fact is that in almost every line of production, manufacturing capacity has much outrun home consumption, and foreign markets must be found or else very much machinery will stand idle. It is clear that the "fence" is not deemed high enough, and consequently those who look to reciprocity in any extended degree are likely to meet with disappointment.

PROFIT-SHARING.

The American Manufacturer of Pittsburg, in an article on this subject, speaks of it as practically a failure so far as tried in the United States. An authority, after thorough investigation, and having received reports from all the establishments in the country in which profit-sharing has been tried, states that of the 50 firms in the United States which adopted the system, 12 continue it, five have abandoned it indefinitely, and 33 have abandoned it permanently. Those who continue the plan having an experience extending on an average through seven years. The second class average but one year, and, recognizing the insufficiency of such a trial, have not decided it a failure. The third class vary in length of trial from a maximum of eight years to a minimum of six months ; the majority having tried it for a period of from two to three years. It is stated that those who continue the system do so as a matter of justice. Summing the whole matter up two general conclusions are reached. One is that such a system will succeed only with a select few of employers, those with whom social motives have an extraordinary influence, and with a grade of skilled or intelligent labor. The second is that such a system is of some importance to society from a statical point of view, but little, if any at all, from that of social progress. Our exchange supposes "that the investigation mentioned dealt entirely with those concerns where the profit-sharing was purely the act of the employers and did not approach co-operation. There are a few establishments in which partially co-operative agreements effect a sharing of profits. But even these never flourished in this country as similar ones have in Europe. It seems that conditions in this country are not favorable to such means of dealing with the labor problem."

BUSINESS FAILURES IN U.S.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s semi-annual review of failures for the 2nd quarter of 1896, April 1-June 30 inclusive, cover 2,995 in the United States against 2,855 in the same quarter of last year, but liabilities of \$40,444,547 against \$41,026,261, the average per failure being \$13,504 against \$14,370 last year; defaulted liabilities per firm in business \$35.12 against \$34.38, and per \$1,000 clearing house exchanges \$3.12 against \$3.04 last year. Manufacturing failures were 802 against 607, with liabilities of \$19,486,733, against \$20,077,958 last year reducing the average to \$24,289 against \$33,283 last year, and \$31,059 in 1894. Trading failures were 2,138 against 2,228 last year, and liabilities \$19,949,298 against \$19,689,936 last year, increasing the average to \$9,331, against \$8,837 last year, and \$8,361 in 1894.

The average of defaulted liabilities per firm in business was for the second quarter of the past ten years \$35.42 and this year was \$35.12, but it is fair to remember that the enormous losses during that quarter three years ago raised the average from \$28.04 for the other nine years to\$35.42 for the ten years. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments

64

through clearing houses for the past ten years has been in the second quarter \$2.91, and this year was \$3.12, but the past average would have been only \$2.32 but for the corresponding quarter in 1893. It may be frankly said that the returns indicate great liquidation of liabilities and prudence in extending accounts, but do not as yet point to a generally healthful condition. The following statement shows the number of failures, the aggregate of liabilities and the average in each of the great departments of business for the corresponding quarter of three years:

- <u>-</u> -					
1	Manufacturi	ing		Trading.	
Ó No.	Liabilities.	Av'ge.	No.	Liabilities.	Av'ge.
1896.802	\$19,486,733	\$24,289	2,138	\$19,949,298	\$9,331
1895.603	20,077,958	33,283	2,228	19,689,936	8,837
1894.651	20,223,991	31,059	3,107	25,979,894	8,361
.					

Bradstreets' statistics for six months of the calendar years 1879 to 1896, inclusive, are as follows:

	• *			Per cent
	Number	Estimated	Total	of assets
	failures.	assets.	liabilities.	to liabili-
•		•		ties.
1896	. 7,600	\$ 60,495,568	\$105,535,936	57.
1895	. 6,597	44,158,644	79,707,861	55.
1894		44,970,825	82,555,33)	54.
1893		105,371,813	170,860,222	61.
1892		28,935,106	56,535,521	51.
1891	. 6,037	48,206,896	92,870,282	53. 🔨
1890	, 5,466	80,025,116	62,867,962	48.
1889	. 5,918	32,803,940	67,411,711	48.
1888	. 5,254	34,834,746	64,987,622	58.
1887	. 5,072	25,643,108	52,778,829	48.
1886	. 5,461	25,509,317	53,241,431	48.
1885	. 6,106	82,955,405	68,570,505	. 48.
1884	. 5,444	70,730,078	124,104,357	56.
1883	. 5,296	39,887,202	73,594,205	54.
1882	. 3,649	27,329,705	52,383,289	53.
1881	. 3,256	19,783,523	89,538,705	50.
1880	. 2,399	14,727,907	31,837,303	46.
1879	. 3,810	29,690,478	60,508,756	49.

The first six months of the current calendar year furnish a total of 7,600 commercial, financial and industrial failures in business in the United States. A reference to the above table shows that this aggregate is larger than any like total in any preceding year. Compared with the first half of 1895 the increase is more than 1,000, about 15 per cent but it will be recalled that in 1895, between March and September, there was a marked improvement in business. The increase as compared with the first half of 1894, when business was very dull, is slightly greater, amounting to 16 per cent and compared with 1893, a year of panic, the increase is considerably greater, 22 per cent. The year 1892 was one of fairly prosperous business, one in which the ratio of commercial deaths to the total number in business would naturally be low. This is shown to have been the case by the fact that the total number of .failures within the past six months was 42 per cent more numerous than in the first half of 1892. As compared with the corresponding period in 1886, ten years ago, two years after the panic of 1884, the increase is 40 per cent. The total liabilities of 7,600 firms, corporations and individuals which failed in business during the past six months amount to \$105,535.-000, or 31 per cent more than in the first half of last year, which is in contrast with the increase of only 15 per cent in the total number of failures. As compared with the first six months of 1894, a period of depression after the panic, total liabilities of failing traders and others during the past six months are 28 per cent larger, although the number of failures during the latter half year was only 16 per cent greater than in the first half of 1894. When comparison of liabilities is made with the first half of the panic year 1893 it is natural to expect a falling off, and such proves to be the case. total debts of embarrassed concerns, during the portion of the current year which has elapsed being 38 per centsmaller.

notwithstanding an increase of 22 per cent in number of failures. When, however, the contrast is made with 1892, a year of increasing business prosperity, aggregate debts of individuals, firms and corporations which have failed during the past six months are found to be 88 per cent heavier, although the total number of such embarrassments is only 42 per cent larger this year than in the first half of 1892: When one goes back to 1886, ten years ago, this year's increase is 100 per cent as to liabilities, but only 40 per cent in number of failures.

Dun's *Review* gives the failures in Canada as 1,122 for the half year covering assets of \$6,214,200 and liabilities of \$8,560,790. The number for the same half of 1895 was 907, covering liabilities of \$6,537,985.

CREDIT INSURANCE.

The laws of the State of Massachusetts recently compelled a newly organized credit insurance company in Boston to fold its tents, and one Montrealer whose experience and integrity bespoke for him a prominent position in the enterprise, has been obliged to flee to his former home. It is asserted that these enterprises should be controlled by the laws governing other insurance or guarantee companies. In a recent issue, Bradstreets recites some valuable information concerning the construction of the policies issued by these companies where duly organized. Suits were brought before the supreme court of Minnesota "by various" firms and corporations against the National Credit Insurance Co., which was engaged in the business of insuring, or indemnifying, mercantile concerns against "excess losses" caused by the failure or insolvency of customers to whom such concerns had made sales on credit, which " excess losses" were ascertained by deducting from the actual losses 15 per cent thereof, and also 1 per cent of the total year's sales, to be not less than a stipulated amount. In one of the cases it appeared that a firm took out such a policy, to run for one year, in which it was stipulated that the year's sales on which the 1 per cent was to be computed should be not less than \$90,000, and when the policy had run ten months and seven days, the insurer, being insolvent, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The court held that such assignment terminated the policy. It further appeared that during the ten months and seven days which the policy ran, the total amount of sales of the insured was \$75,000 and no more. The court held that, for the purpose of determining the "excess loss," the 1 per cent should be computed on this amount and not on the \$90,000 aforesaid, and that they were also entitled to recover back the uncarned premium for the balance of the year after the assignment. In another case it appeared that the plaintiff took out a similar policy which had run but a part of the year for which it was taken out, when the insurer assigned as aforesaid, and during this time the plaintiff did not suffer a sufficient amount of loss to enable him to recover for the same under the policy, but during the whole year for which the policy was issued he did. The court held that he was not entitled, as against the funds in the hands of the insurance commissioner deposited under section 3332 of the General Statutes 1894, to treat the insurer as a going concern for the balance of the year, so as to recover for losses occurring subsequently to the assignment. In still another case a corporation took out a similar policy, which ran also but a part of the year when the insurer assigned as aforesaid, during this time the insurer suffered no loss. The court held that it was not entitled to rescind the contract and recover back the whole premium paid, and was only entitled to recover back the unearned premium for the balance of the year subsequent to the assignment. The court held, in another case where the policy of a company ran the full year for which it was issued. and nine days thereafter the insured assigned as aforesaid,

and by the terms of the policy the insured was barred from recovering on the policy unless it made final proof of its year's losses within thirty days after the expiration of the year, which it failed to do, that the assignment was a breach of the contract, and the insured was entitled to recover on a quantum meruit without furnishing such proof of loss, and that policy-holders having claims for unearned premiums were entitled to participate in the funds in the hands of the insurance commissioner." In view of the efforts being made in various cities to prove this old problem capable of practical solution, the cases referred to may not be wholly devoid of interest to our readers.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CLERK.

The Chicago Dry Goods Reporter has a few practical hints for salesmen or saleswomen which may be conned over to some advantage. A customer may be brought into the store either by advertising, show windows, or any one of several things which influence people to trade at any particular store, and still they may not buy all that could and would be sold to them by using tact. This does not mean that clerks should importune a customer to buy. In fact, that is not permitted in any well conducted store. "Some clerks have a mistaken idea when it is suggested to them that they shall try to increase sales by selling the customers more than they ask for. The remark of a great merchant that "Any fool can sell people what they want, but a good salesman sells them what they don't want," is not understood as it was meant, for to literally carry out this idea would drive customers away, and result in only temporary increase in sales. The hints man knows a salesman who can always show a larger book than any other clerk in the store, and yet he never holds a position long, for the reason that although his sales are large the methods he uses to make them so result in injury to the store. The true meaning of the great merchant's advice about selling goods to people which they do not want, is rather that they will buy things which are brought to their notice that they did not think of buying or had forgotten-not that people should be urged to buy, or sold a thing they do not want by deceptive statements or nagging. Any other interpretation of this advice is apt to do much injury. An object lesson was given in a shoe store the other day in the right way to increase sales by introducing goods to customers. A lady entered and asked to see some bicycle shoes. Afte: they had been fitted and the sale made, and while they were being wrapped, the salesman called the lady's attention to a special bargain in ladies tan oxfords which were on sale for that day only. The lady became interested, had a pair fitted, and ended by buying the second pair. The hints man overheard her say to the salesman that she had not the "slightest idea" of buying two pair of shoes when she came in. The lady's attention was so politely directed to the shoes on special sale that she could not take offense, or need not feel under obligation to buy. She bought, not because she was urged, but because she really wanted the second pair of shoes after they were shown to her and she learned the price. This is the kind of clerks who give their employer heart and head service as well as time service. They go a step further than their plain duty and work for his interest. It is predicted that this shoe salesman will not always be a salesman. He deserves a higher place and will win it. There are clerks who not only do not take the trouble to introduce goods to the customers, but really fall short of their duty, and wait on the customer in such a slovenly manner that they do not sell all the customer wants. An incident recently observed in a local dry goods store aptly illustrates the point. A lady entered and asked to see lace curtains. While showing them the salesman went away without excusing himself and stayed several minutes. The lady appeared annoyed, and remarked to the friend that was with her that she would not buy except for the reason that the curtains shown suited her better than any she had seen

Presently the clerk returned, but offered no apology for hi absence. The customer pointed out the curtains she had de cided on, and the clerk, without asking if there was anything else she desired, requested her address and hurriedly wrote out the check. His whole manner of making the sale seemed to indicate that he considered it a wholly perfunctory duty. Later the same ladies were seen purchasing rope portieres in another store, and as the store where they bought the lace curtains had fully as large a stock of these at equally low prices it seemed evident that the clerk could have made the sale had he tried to sell them something else."

COTTON THREAD.

The companies interested in the cotton thread amalgamation recently established are practically as much American as English. They all save the Brooks' have factories in the United States. The Coats Co. is at Pawtucket, R.I.; the Paisley-Clark Co. at Newark, N.J.; the Chadwick Co. at Greenville, N.J.; the Clark Mile-End Co. at East Newark, N.J. It is understood that the United States branch of Kerr & Co., the English establishment of which was purchased by tne Coats Company, is not included in the purchase. The general impression seems to be that there will be no consolidation of the plants in the United States for the present. The sale of the product of the amalgamated companies in the United States will be conducted by means of a central agency with branches located in the principal cities of the countrythe same system that has been used for some years by the Coats, Paisley-Clark and Brooks companies abroad, in Montreal and elsewhere. New price lists were due July 1 and changes in prices would have been made at that time. Their issue was awaited with some curiosity and interest, but the changes announced did not affect former quotations, and pertain mainly to the matter of terms. The Coats increases the bonus from 9 to 10 per cent and reduces the bonus quantity from 1,000 to 500 dozens bought within six months ending June 30or December 31. This action is not thought to have any connection with the amalgamation, but is an indication of competition abroad. The addition of a nominal charge for cabinets is a change of minor importance. The following advances have been made by the combination in Great Britain :--Six cord-100 yards, 9d per gross; 150 yards, 1s per gross; 200 yards, 1s 6d per gross; 300 yards, 2s 3d per gross; 360 yards, 2s 6d per gross; 400 yards, 3s per gross; 500 yards, 3s 9d per gross. Machine cotton-80 yards, 3d per gross; 100 yards, 6d per gross; 150 yards, 9d per gross; 170 yards, 9d per gross; 200 yards 1s per gross. First quality glace-80 yards, 6d per gross; 100 yards, 6d per gross; 200 yards, 1s per gross. Trident wool mendings-Small card, 6d per gross; large card, 9d per gross; ‡ oz. hanks, 9d per gross; penny skeins, 1s per gross; 1 oz. hanks, 4d per lb. All other prices remain unchanged.

THE EXPORT OF TOMATOES.

Large quantities of tomatoes are imported by Great Britain from the region round about the Mediterranean Sea. As these tomatoes are much inferior to the Canadian fruit an opportunity is here presented for the establishment of an extensive and lucrative export trade with the Mother Country. The Canadian tomatoes has only to be properly introduced in order to take a firm hold on the British market. Some eminently practical notes have recently been issued by the Horticulturist at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm for the guidance of those who may desire to share in the development of this business.

The selection of the tomato best suitable for export is the first consideration. Those which are of medium size, smooth and regular in form, solid, with small seed cavities, and of a bright red colour recommended by the Horticulturist, who mentions Livingstou's Beauty, Favourite, Early Ruby, and Ignotum, together with the pink and purple variety such as the Mikado as best filling the requirements of the trade... Tomatoes should be picked when fully developed and beginning to colour. Taking care that each tomato is entirely free from bruises it should be wrapped in tissue paper or in a light cheap grade of printer's paper, and packed stem end down in small cases in such manner as to leave the fruit firmly in place when the case is filled. The size of the case and the mothod of packing are both of great importance. Tomatoes will not carry long distances if packed several rows deep in large cases or baskets. Baskets should be avoided altogether and only small cases used. A convenient size would be cases measuring outside 22 inches long, 10 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and provided with a partition cross-wise in the middle. The cases should be well and neatly made of light planed lumber and so constructed as to allow of ventilation. The thickness of the lumber should be three-eighths of an inchfor the sides, top, and bottom, and five-eighths of an inch for the ends and partitions.

Tomates can be raised about as easily and cheaply as potatoes, and Canadian growers are advised to make careful trial of ways and means of placing them in good condition and in attractive form upon the European market. They may be shipped safely to England with or without cold storage, and there is every reason to believe, says the Horticulturist already quoted, that they may be exported with profit after September 1st when the demand for them is not so large in the home market.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S RESIGNATION.

Since the results of the recent general elections were known quidnuncs have been busy speculating on the time and manner of Sir Charles Tupper's resignation of the Premiership of the Dominion. Those who have been continually asking What now? or What news? respecting this expected political event received their fill on Wednesday last. The news of the resignation was known in MonIreal about 6 p.m. and was quickly spread abroad. Sensational head lines in the afternoon papers had proclaimed a dead lock at Ottawa on account of the reported refusal of the Governor-General to sign any Orders-in-Council made after the 23rd ult. It was intimated that the resignation of the Ministry might be deferred in consequence until the meeting of Parliament. These sensational rumours speedily received their quietus when it was authoritatively announced that Sir Charles' resignation had been accepted by His Excellency. Mr. Laurier has been summoned to Ottawa

AN ITINERANT PALACE.

The interest taken by the citizens of Montreal in the Seaside and White Mountains special limited vestibuled train of the Grand Trunk Railway was as great on the second occasion of its passing through the Canadian metropolis as on its first appearance. It is certainly a magnificent train and well worth a visit of inspection. It is composed of the most elaborate Pullman wide vestibuled composite, dining, drawing-room, sleeping parlour, library and observation cars, and runs through solid from Chicago to the White Mountains and Portland, Maine. Besides the baggage compartment and electric light apparatus the composite car contains a barber shop, bath-room, and a lounging and smoking room with buffet and library. Another feature which attracts attention is the Observation Car, the windows of which reach nearly to the floor. The sides are composed of bow windows, and the wood-carver has displayed his art to much advantage in the decoration of the car. All the cars are finished in mahogany and vermillion, and are upholstered with frieze plushes of fawn, empire green, and steel blue colors. Though it may interest the ladies to know that the carpets are Wilton and the draperies and curtains of silk and silk plush, and that the sofas, lounges, and easy chairs are of the most luxwill yet be more urious description, they interested knowing that a matron accompanies this in train, who will no doubt prove a needful help to them and especially to those travelling alone or with children. The train leaves Chicago every Wednesday until the end of August, and arrives in Montreal at noon on Fridays proceeding to Portland at one o'clock the following morning.

Argentine shipments from January 1 to May 21 included 1,885,500 quarters (of 480 pounds each) of wheat in 1896, against 3,427,500 quarters during the same time of 1895, and 3,051,000 quarters during the same time of 1894. Shipments of corn during the same time amounted to 1,889,000 quarters, against 85,000 quarters during the same time of 1895, and 3,695,500 quarters during the year 1895.

"ONE TARIFF CHANGE IN SIGHT."

In last week's article, "One tariff change in sight" page 18, middle of last paragraph,—for"20 millions of *tons*of Indian Corn" (used) read, 20 millions of *Uss*.—The substitution of a comma for a period, about the middle of the third paragraph, page 17, gave 1,087 gallons as the annual consumption per head for the last 26 years; this should have read 1.087, or slightly over one gallon per head. This was corrected in a portion of the edition. The total of Indian corn *imported* to Canada in 1894-5 was 84 million lbs. In addition to the above, A. B. of St. Mary's and other inquirers are informed that the duty on Indian (or American) Corn is 7½ cents per bushel. The bushel, we need not say, is 56 lbs.

FROM COTTON CENTRES.

The cotton mills of Fall River are endeavoring to bring about some improvement in business by an agreement to close down for some weeks. About 22,000 operatives will have about two months holidays, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ million spindles will be idle. Prices are already stiffening, and it is believed that quotations will reach $2\frac{5}{16}$ c for $64 \times 64s$ before the end of this month. In the whole of the Bay State it is claimed that equal to 5 million spindles have stopped running. In North Carolina there is hope of an agreement to curtail output to 50 per cent. Some of the large mills in Connecticut are shortening the hours of labor from 60 to 40 hours a week.

-According to *The Colonist*, Victoria, B.C., the Keewatin Milling Co. of Manitoba have just contracted with the Canadian Australian Steamship Co. to carry 900 tons of flour and wheat each trip for the next three boats to Australia and Suva. The reports of this trade show a steady and marked increase in the demand for the Canadian product, and so great are the exports that it is almost impossible to got freight space in the steamer without booking it several trips ahead. The Canadian flour made from the famous hard wheat of Manitoba, is steadily gaining favor in the markets of the Southern Colonies. It can be sold at 75c to \$1 a barrel higher price than soft wheat flour.

-ONE of the best salmon rivers on the Lower St. Lawrence is offered for sale.—The fishing sport has not been as brisk as usual, probably owing to the cool weather, Mr. Maurice E. Davis, vice-president of the American Tobacco Co., who returned from a visit of some days to the Restigouche, the Davis river, speaks of the sport as much inferior to that of last year. -Mr. C. F. Sise, who accompanied a pleasant party of Americans down helower reaches, speaks in like terms of the season.

Much to their own surprise apparently as well as to their bankers, Laidlaw, Watson & Co., shoe manufacturers, London, are in financial difficultios. Until their recent stock-taking they considered they were in fair condition. Although they claim their business has been increasing and that they have been making money they really have been steadily losing. Their liabilities foot up to \$13,000, with stock about \$9,000, machinery, etc., which cost about \$5,000, and their outsidings are practically nil. They offer 50 cents in the dollar, cash, which Mr. W. states a friend of his will advance. They it is said have been selling too cheap, and paying too high wages. The general feeling seems to be that they are likely to get above composition. They have been in business since Sept. 1893, at which iime they succeeded Stephens, Clark & Stephens, buying them out for \$4,500 cash. Neither of them was a practical man, and they have had to trust to a considerable extent to others, with the above result.

THE FIRE RECORD

S. L. Killam, furniture, etc., Weymouth, was burned out recently. Insurance \$3,150—Mark Melanson's restaurant was, damaged at the same time—430,000 feet of valuable lumber belonging to Daniel Campbell, Port Elgin, Ont., was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Insured in Waterloo Mutual for \$1,800— Damage to the extent of about \$25,000 was incurred by fire al the store of St. Louis & Mercier, dry goods, Montreal, on the 5th inst.—The Exhibition stables at Toronto were totally destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. Loss \$6,000 which is covered by insurance—The Williams block in Third street, Union, B.C. together with three houses belonging to Leonhart and F. W. Williams, and A. D. Williams' small cottage was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. The loss is about \$10,000 partly covered by insurance. Bush fire is threatening Grant & Cos new saw mill in Courtney Road.—The residence of Henry Jones, Alvinston, Ont., was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. \$200 insurance.

THE Paint, Oil and Drug Review of Chicago has an article on the Elections in Canada. We recommend to our contemporary and others at a distance a perusal of our leading editorial on the subject in this issue.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

ONTARIO-Schofield Woollen Co. Ltd., Oshawa, applying for incorporation; Shelburne Flax Co. Ltd. Shelburne, incorporation granted; Jos. Wilkins, tailor, Dorchester Station, starting; A. J. Millar, photos, Forgus, succeeded by James Walker of Galt; D. H. Price, publisher, Aylmer, succeeded by C. E. Monteith; P. H. Davey, baker, &c., Berlin, sold out to R. Davey and succeeded A. Walper, hotel; John Pratt, hotel, Brampton, sold out to Wm. Moore; Robt. Peel, shoes, Drayton, succeeded by Harry Peel; A. Reynolds, hotel, Fraserville, sold out to F. Flsher; Western Storage & Commission Co. (not incorporated) dissolved, and I. Magee retires; Finch & Co. drygoods, Aylmer, sold out to N. P. Finch; J. B. A. Lucas, grocer, Belleville, giving up business; D. McKerrecher, general store, Brooke, succeeded by N. Blair; McRae Bros. & Co., lumber, Ottawa, and P. McRae & Co. flour, &c., Peter McRae dead; Wm. Croft & Sons, fishing tackle, Toronto, Wm. Croft, dead ; Easton Boot & Shoe Co., Toronto, sold out by bailiff; Scott & McMillan manfrs. perfumes, dissolved, Alex Scott, continues.

QUEBEC-Laurent Hamel, trader and cheese factory, Lotbiniere dead; Baker, Taylor & Haskett, wholesale confec. goods, Montreal, dissolved; Bristol Medicine Co., patent medicines, Montreal Arthur Gagnon ceased doing business under this style; J.A. Desaulniers & Co., produce, Montreal, new co-partnership; W. J. & H. J. Merr, dentists, Montreal, new co-partnership; Kerry Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal, John Kerry dead; La Compagnie de Pharmacie National, drugs, Montreal, assets sold; Sheppard & Rice, mnfrs. Montreal, new co-partnership; A. Turcotte & Co., clothiers, Montreal, stock sold; P. P. Martel, general store, St. Jerome, removed to St. Prime; J. B. Gelinas, grist and mill, St. Sylvere, assets to be sold; Hill, Walker & Co., engravers, Montreal, dissolved, J. S. Walker continuing; J. J. Riley & Sons, insu ance agents, Montreal, new copartnership; Sutton Lumber Co. Sutton, new co-partnership : Hull Lumber Co. Ltd. Hull, seeking incorporation ; Lake Megantic Lumber Co. Lake Megantic, W. D. Russell, sole owner; Lacroix & Hamel, traders, Magog, dissolved; Doran & Wadhouse, brokers, Montreal, dissolved ; Montreal Consumptives Sanitarium Association, Montreal, incorporated; Moses Parker, founder, Mantreal, dead; L. W. Telmosse & Co., gen'l agents grocers, Montreal, J. G. Telmosse, sole owner; Cascapedia Pulp & Lumber Co., Quebec, applying for incorporation; J. B. & L. Charron, coal, Montreal, dissolved, Louis Charron, sole owner; J. G. Gilmour & Co., wholesale drygoods, dissolved; Hurteau & Foucher, pianos, Montreal, A. E. Gervais admitted as partner under style of Hurteau, Foucher & Co.; Moore & Holbrook, upholsterers, Montreal, dissolved; J. J. Riley & Sons. insurance agents, Montreal, J. J. Riley ceased doing business under this style; Louis Winner, tanner, Pointe du Lac, sold out; Pierre Bidegare, leather, Quebec, dead; Brousseau & Fils, carriages, Quebec, new co-partnership registered; W. H. Polley, manfr. shoes, Quebec, sold out to Harvey-Van Norman Co.; Leon Marcotte, shoes, St. Monique, dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK--R. W. Richardson, general store and woodworking, Hartland, sold out general store to J. T. G. Carr; Shaw & McGee, hardware, Hartland, dissolved, W. L. McGee retired, and J. T. A. Dibble admitted a partner as Shaw & Co.; D. F. Brown Paper Box & Paper Co., St. John, seeking incorporation; Miller & Woodman, lumber and mill, St. John, dissolved, C. F Woodman continues under old firm name.

MANITOBA & N.W.T.-Pollock & Co., jewellers, Winnipeg interest of estate of late W. H. Pollock, advertised for sale July 15th.

NOVA SCOTIA-Moss & Co., photos, Halifax, sold out to H. J. & L. H. Moss, who continue under old style; A. J. Mulcahey, hotel, Hallfax, business for sale; J. R. Thomson, fish dealer, Petit de Grat, removed to Halifax; Little Liscomb Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Stellarton, applying for incorporation; W. A. Bymond, drugs, Dartmouth, has sold out to D. P. Mott; J. B. Norton, patent medicines, Granville Ferry, dead; Hessian & Devine, fruit, Halifax, J. F. Devine, dead; Godfrey & Payzant, shipping, W in dsor, Mr. Payzant, dead.

BRITISH COLUMBIA-D. W. Gilchrist, grocer, New Westminster, starting; Bussard Inlet Red Cedar Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, application made for a winding up order; P. C. Davis & Co., auctioneers, &c., Victoria, dissolved.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended July 8, 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.

July 2.

Montreal-J. U. Emard vs F. X. Legault et al, \$477; P. Wright vs G. Lord, \$420. Quebec-J. D. Duchene vs W. H. Collins...

1.828St. Telesphore-Dme. Ellen Edgar vs M. A. McCuaig ... 1,259 July 3.

Rigaud-Sun Life Assur Co. vs L. J. O. Chevrier et al. 4,254

- July 6.
- Richard, \$403.

July 7.

Montreal-Banque du Peuple vs J. Harnois et al, \$991; A. Tet-

July 8.

- WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

July 2.

Chatham-J. H. Gemmill vs S. Hadley Lumber Co. (dmgs), \$500.

Cornwall—J, G. McKenzie & Co. vs W. A. McArthur & D. Mc-Arthur of Charlottenburg Tp., \$1,608. Georgetown—W. Lyons et al vs Jos. & Agnes H. Hutchinson,

- \$1,844. to-Maggie Marshall vs Wm. McBean, \$317; Freehold L. & S. Co. vs W. & P. Mosher, \$6,669. Toronto-
- -Writ in last week's issue dated 23rd inst., R. F. Bick-Notenell of Napanee, favor I. Bicknell et al, should read vs I, Bicknell et al, favor R. F. Bicknell.

Aylmer—H. H. Brennan & Co. vs E. B. Plunkett.... 561 Hamilton Tp—G. A. Dickin et ux vs G. N., S. A. & Sarah W. Hogg, \$945.

London-North of Scotland Mtge. Co. vs C. T. Glass	5,201
Mariposa—M. Redden vs J. F. Cunnings	1,504
Mildmay-D. McIntyre vs John Werner et al	1,122
Ottawa—Bank of Montreal vs Mackay & Co.	1,630
Toronto-Building & Loan Assn. et al vs A. E. Harding	2,458
Thorold Tp—F. P. Goring vs. H. Holcomb (dmgs)	5 000 A
Pickeral River Importing Co. vs Moore Lumb	er Co

\$2,338.

July 6. Blenheim-Bank of Commerce vs Geo. Rehder. 850 2,000 500 Haldimand—Union Bank vs R. & J. S. Broomfield..... 1,951
Halliwell—G. A. Thompson et al vs J. W. Bransomb et al (Dmgs), \$1,000.
Norwich—C. Hall vs Wm. Addison...... 1,248
Oakland, Cal—C. Weber vs W. M. Hattfield et al 956
Ottawa—Jennie H. Smythe vs Robt. Sedgwick, \$333; Jennie H. Smythe vs R. W. & L. W. Shannon, \$1,201.
Ramsay Tp—H. Ryan vs Mary & Patk. Hogan...... 1,956
Waterloo Tp—F. W. Myers vs Henry Reinhart et al 847
Woodstock—H. J. Finkle vs Edw. Grant...... 1,208 1.951

July 7.

500 al, \$2,000.

July 3.

Tungar

Fenelon Tp-Incorporated Synod of Toronto vs Jno. & S.
Daniel, \$4,272. Inwood—Merchants Bk. of Canada vs James Deans et al. 2,003 Kingston Tp—Kent Bros. vs Elliott Smith et al
Leamington-J. H. Smythe vs Robt, Wigle et al
Toronto-J. Riddell vs S. Agar, \$1,482; E. M. Green vs J. F.
Coleman, \$2,144; A. Miles vs A. A. & H. C. Kesteven, \$879; Land Security Co. vs W. J. Lawson, \$786; Trusts Corporation vs M. Ryan, \$10,470.
Windsor-M. A. Balfe vs Henry Going 1,000 July 8.
Hagarty Tp-Elizth. A. Pirie vs Cornelius O'Grady' 456 Markham Tp-J. Leanny vs L. Guthrie et al
Russell-Cathe. Pinhey et al vs Thos. & Jane Wilson 357 WRITS ISSUED, N. S.
July 3.
Windsor-John Cox, hotel, for
July 6.
Brandon-Union Bank vs J. N. Kerchhoffer et al \$1,910 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. July 2,
Bernard—H. Beauchemin agt Avila Bernard
St. Polycarpe—R. Audette et al agt Athanase Daoust 3,000 Stanstead—J. S. Mitchell & Co. agt Moir Granite Co 330
July 3. Montreal—Consolidated Plate Glass Co. agt Hamburg & Amer.
Packet Co., \$311; Mrs. E. A. Hall agt Washington Bldg. & Trust Co, \$389; S. D. Marlatt et al agt A. S. Whitney, \$529.
Potton Tp-N. Boright agt E. E. Perkins 1,154 St. Anne-G. W. Reed agt H. M. Perrault
St. Cecile de Milton-E. D. Bradford agt P. Lasnier 361 Shefford Tp-C. P. Kilborn agt A. Berry 2,070
July 6. Montreal—J. Lorigan agt Theop. Lessard et al
St. Monique-H. B. Valliers agt D. Severin 450, July 8.
Montreal-M. Grace agt Eusebe Lalonde, \$2,294; Dme. Annie McNab agt John Robinson, \$398; Dme. Ann Ziule, \$3,135.
St. Grogoiro-Dme. Elmiro Masse agt M. Beauvais 358 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
July 2. Bentinck Tp-Farmers L. & S. Co. agt S. B. Wilson 1,875
Montana-J. Brady agt Philip Brady
J. W. & M. A. Kennedy, \$1,312; H. Macdonald agt J. M.
Macdonald, \$2,092. Can. L. & N. I. Co. agt Esther White 1,000
July 3. Toronto—Bk. of Toronto agt Syd. Thompson et al 351 July 6.
Port Arthur-W. K. Cameron agt Wiley & Co 1,200 Vaughan Tp-J. H. Sanderson agt A. S. Russell 349
July 7. Blenheim Tp-Bank of Commerce agt Geo. Rehder
Toronto-B. Shepherd agt T. D. Ledyard, \$1,206; P. Stearns agt J. & J. Lugsdin, \$576. July 8.
Toronto-London & Can. L. & S. Co. agt J. R. Roaf, \$2,821; J. Kilgour agt M. Saunders, \$350.
Whitchurch Tp-C. D. Massey agt C. C. Webb 1,572 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, MANITOBA & N.W.T.
July 2. Wapella-Strang & Co. agt Lindsay Bros
July 3. Winnipeg—Stobart Sons & Co. agt Robt. Elliott
JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C. July 2. Three Forks—Leitch Bros, agt Hugh Mann
July 3.
Vancouver-Yorkshire Guar. & Securities Co. agt C. A. Del- bruck, \$2,684. JUDGMENTS RENDERED, NOVA SCOTIA.
July 2.
Aspy Bay—Est. of James Challoner, G.S. for
July 2.
St. Stephen—C. N. Vroom, for 10,000 July 6.
St. Stophen, C. N. Vroom mfr. Jarrigans for 10.025

UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU
July 8.
Summerside-Henderson & McNeil, drygoods, for 905
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
July 2.
Gravenhurst-John Shape et ux to Toronto Brewing & Malt Co.,
\$2,400. TorontrWilbert Davie to P. O'Hara
Watford—W. P. McLaren to D. Ross
July 3.
Guelph—James Hough to J. Hayden
Gwillimbury Tp—John Allan to W. W. Pegg
Socy., \$5,466.
Murray-Cornelius Hubbs to Sawyer & Massey Co 825
Ottawa-A. & A. E. Mortimer to H. N. Bate 6,091
Seaforth—D. D. Wilson to G. Moore
Toronto—Turner & Porter to W. T. Kiely949York Tp—I. M. Scott to Reinhardt & Co800
July 6.
Bowmanville-Jas. & Hy. Gale to Ann Gale
Chatham—R. C. Burt to R. W. Elliot
Walsh to J. Gompf. \$800.
Mildmay-Werner & Schnitzler to D. McIntyre 1,123
Niagara Falls-Richd. McGarr et al to Taylor & Bate, \$4,500;
H. Williams & wife to Taylor & Bate, \$3,000.
Stouffville-Oliver Forsyth to J. F. Martin
to O'Keefe Brew. Co. 3 \$2,500 · W. H. Rutledge to A.
to O'Keefe Brew. Co., \$2,500; W. H. Rutledge to A. Sutherland, \$900; P. J. Strathy to C. J. McCuaig \$1,155.
Note-Under date May 26, Hugh Clarke, Kincardine, \$1,993
should read \$1,193.
July 7.
Aylmer—E. A. Caughell to J. Winter & Co
to Bige Lowie & Son \$2751, Mrs. D. W. Port to C. M.
Toronto – Davidson & Co. to R. Thompson, \$683; John Perkins to Rice, Lewis & Son, \$3,751; Mrs. D. W. Port to C. M. Clark, \$577; Elizth. & Wm. White to Burk & Graham,
\$700.
Trenton-G. A. Graham to J. Fraser 1,526
July 8.
Barrie-T. R. Skelsey to J. E. Seagram 1,754
Hastings-Patk. Smith to J. J. English
Hespeler-S. H. Northcote to D. McKay
Toronto—T. J. Elward to Toronto B. & M. Co
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, B.C.
July 2.
Moodyville-Moodyville Land & Saw Mill Co. Ltd to A. B. H.
Lonsdale, £134,000.
Vancouver-J. K. Taylor to J. H. Gillespie 1,200
July 8.
New Westminster -L. M. Quarrie to N. H. M. Quarrie 1,000
July 6.
Nelson-E. C. Clarke to D. McArthur & Co 1,083
July 6.
Comber-J. P. Poole et al to F. B. Gaylord
TorontoC. C. Hughes to G. Duffy
Toronto—Alex. Sutherland as admr to W. H. Rutledge 2,123
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, N. S.
July 2.
Halifax—Israel Hepp & Co., painter &c., for 874
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N.W.T.
July 6.
Edmonton S-A. Oskner to S. S. Taylor et al \$ 598
BILLS OF SALE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
July 3.
Augusta Tp-T. R. Wells to W. Wells
Augusta Tp-T. R. Wells to W. Wells
\$700.
St. Catharines-Samuel Houston to G. Powell
• July 8.
Port Arthur-F. H. Keefer to A. W. Daby
PrescottRev. Geo. Blair to J. Stoddart 2,000
BILLS OF SALE P.E.I.

July 2.

BILLS OF SALE, N.B.

	Crossing-Nathaniel	McNair, G	. s.	July 7. & lumber,
Moneton-	il,768. Wm. Cowling & Co., dry , A. Wilson men's furr	ygoods, for . lishings	••••	5,615 2,600

69

PEI

RENDE



10 cents.
 10 cents.
 Warsting
 10 cents.
 11 cents.
 11 cents.
 11 cents.
 11 cents.
 12 cents.
 13 cents.
 14 cents.
 14 cents.
 15 cents.
 16 cents.
 17 cents.
 18 cents.
 19 cents.
 10 cents.

El Padre Needles.

S. DAVIS & SONS

	Financial.
17	

Thursday Ev'g., July 9th, 1896.

Some improvement has been noted in business on 'Change, particularly as to prices, and the volume was comparatively larger than for some time. The steady decline in prices noted for a fortnight, said to be in part due to the fears of tariff changes, has been arrested, and some important advances recorded. The principal of these were in the following stocks;-Gas, 21/2; Montreal Street Ry. 21/4; Toronto Ry. 2; and a half point each in Cable and Postal Telegraph. Bank stocks have also been more active and firmer. Commorce advancing from 12234 to 125 on sales of some 273 shares. Brokers are still however dissatisfied with the volume of business, but do not anticipate any marked improvement until investors take more interest in the market than they are doing at present. It is thought that the assembling of Parliament may have a boneficial effect on trading, but this remains to be seen. In the meantime, it is freely assorted that the advances recorded this week were on "professional" buying. The money market is nominally unchanged, the rate for call loans still being 5 per cent., with an abundance of funds offering. It has been said that private money has been obtained at 41/2 per cent., and that the banks will very soon reduce their call rate to this figure, but this has not been confirmed. News from outside markets has not been altogether encouraging. In New York the feature has shipments of gold for Canada been and a weakness in stocks induced by the course of events in Chicago. At the Democratic Convention, the "Free Silverites." unfortunately for their country, are in the majority, and so far have conducted the convention to suit themselves. Naturally this has caused much uneasiness in New York and consequent declines in stocks. In London the influence has been felt and American securities have suffered. In the absence of a straight-forward declaration from Mr. McKinley, the currency situation is somewhat muddled, and probabilities are for a continuance of the uneasy feeling. The Exchange market shows little change with rates as below :----Between banks : --- New York funds, 8-16 to 1/8 dis.; sixties, 9 5-16 to 9 7-16; demand, 9 9.16 to 9 11-16; cables, 9%. Counter rates were: New York funds, par ; sixties, 91/2 to 95%; demand, 91/2 to 97%; cables, 10. Appended is the usual comparative table compiled by C. Meredith & Co. :

BANKS,	Shares.	Elgheat	Lowest.	Last Yes
Montreal	75	2201/4	219	$220\frac{1}{4}$
Commerce	273	125	1223/	137
Merchants	75	162	162	1671%
Quebec	25	1181⁄2	118	
MISCELLANEOUS			· · · ·	
Cable	115	1541%	154	1571/
Gas	960	185 ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	182 1/2	20332
Mt. St Ry	556	2091/1	207	1993
Toronto Ry	431	66	64	8152
Bell Tel	45	154	154	156´´`·
Telegraph	13	164	164	
Duluth com	200	4¾	41/2	7%
Royal Electric	137	110	110~	155
Mt. Loan & Mort.	8	125	125 .	
Postal Telegraph	275	83 ½	83	83

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE. Total for Week End-

ing July 9, 1896. Corresponding	Clearings. \$11,348,107	Balances. \$1,668,061
Week of 1895	15,264,846	2,600,251
" "1894	10,797,486	1,604,859
" "1893	11,542,879	1,589,988

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thursday Ev'g, July 9th, 1896.

The trade situation, while more encouraging generally than last week, is still somewhat disappointing. In boots and shoes, for instance, despite the firm position of hides and leather, orders for fall goods are not coming in nearly as freely as they should. Merchants, however, are inclined to discuss the situation philosophically. They say that as Parliament will meet within a week, it then will be seen that no tariff changes are likely this

year at any rate, and although somewhat late in the season, orders will come in more freely, as stocks in the country are pretty well cleaned up and must be replenished. A somewhat similar view is taken by hardware men, but they do not seem to anticipate any marked increase of business until whatever tariff reforms are intended have been introduced into Parliament and adopted. In the dry goods trade the between seasons dullness is prevalent. A larger business on fall account is looked for next month, although it is possible that in some of the lines on which the duty is heaviest, the trading may not be so brisk as in former years, pending tariff readjustments. Among the gratifying features of the week have been the continuance of the export demand for leather and the consequently better prices obtainable, and sales of Manitoba whea t for export. Several thousand sacks have been sold for London, Eng., account, at quoted prices. Regarding the recent shipments of Canadian wheat and flour referred to already in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Australian exchanges speak in glowing terms of the quality. One authority said that Canadian flour was steadily gaining favor there. One of the chief reasons was that flour made from hard wheat could be sold at 75c to \$1 per brl. higher than flour made from soft wheat. Even at the increased price it was found more economical and profitable, hence its popularity is growing. The grocery market presents no feature calling for particular comment, save the strength of molasses and the continued activity in sugar for preserving purposes. In hardware several price advances have been noted, particularly in zinc, iron and steel. The nail manufacturers met on Saturday, but it is said that the meeting was purely informal, and changes in prices were made. Other lines have been generally steady. Collections are reported a shade better in some lines, with still room for improvement.

ASHES-Receipts of Pots continue liberal, and prices have declined to \$3.40 for first pots (a few barrels sold even lower), and seconds, \$3.10. Pearls nominal at \$4.00 to \$4.70 for first sort. The market is dull for all kinds. Received since 1st January, 1,120 brls. pots, 140 brls. pearls. Delivered since 1st January, 986 brls. pearls. 162 brls. pearls. In store 8th July at 3 p. m. 303 brls. pots, 40 brls. pearls. BEANS-Business is quiet and prices nominal. Small lots we quote at 85c and larger quantities 75c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Manufacturers report orders are not coming in very freely on fall account. The tariff uncertainty is having its effect on this, as on other lines of business, but a decided improvement is looked for in the near future. Collections generally are fair.

CEMENT—Arrivals of cement this week were 1850 casks of English and no Belgians; firebricks, 50,000. Business shows no improvement at the moment, although it is anticipated that some good-sized orders will be given out in the course of next week. Prices are, if anything, a shade weaker at the following range : Eng. lish cement, \$1.90 to \$2; Belgian, \$1.70 to \$1.80; firebricks \$15 to \$20 per thousand.

DRIED APPLES—The demand continues fair and we hear of still a few sales on the basis of 8 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-Advices from Manchester, to June 27th, say: With the end of the half-year close at hand consumers have naturally been preferring to keep down their stocks, but notwithstanding this, a good volume of business has been this, a good done during this month. The general con-surgive demand is in fact very fair at present, and altogether there is a satisfacpresent, and tory outlook for the consider-which is approaching. There is consider-able activity in tar products. Benzoles are very firm; makers are well sold over this year, and are disposed to sell into next year if they can obtain near the present market figures. Solvent naphtha has ad-market figures. Solvent naphtha has ad-tage enmarket figures. Solvent naphtha has ad-vanced, and buyers are coming forward at the higher prices. Creosote is less enquired for, kut maintains its position well, there being no pressure of supplies; buyers however have their early requirements well covered and are disposed to wait. Crude carbolic is firm, and is in de-mand for early delivery, but somewhat lower quotations are wanted for forward; crystals also are firm, business being mostly for early delivery or a little way ahead; liquid carbolic should be moving better at the low prices now current. Pitch is steady, but does not attract buyers at pres-ent. There is little of interest to report in the alkali branch. Lower prices are being accepted for bleaching powder, especially for the American market. especially for the American market. Caustic soda is moving quietly at un-changed figures. Ammonia alkali is firm, and second-hand parcels are less plentiful Bicarbonate of soda, soda crystals, and chlorates of potash and soda are all quiet and unchanged in value. The exports of alkali and bleaching materials continue to decrease, the decline during the month of May being very noteworthy. Grey acetate of lime has recently advanced quite £1 per ton on the American market, the demand ton on the American market, the demand being heavy, and supplies being fully en-gaged for two months' ahead; brown acetate is steady and is expected to im-prove, a good proportion of the makers now discontinuing the production of this quality. Acetate of soda is dull, and ace-tates of lead are quiet. Yellow prussiate of potash has advanced somewhat, with the better outlook in the Transval. The export demand for subhate of corpor has export demand for sulphate of copper has now slackened, and prices are falling. Arsenic also is rather more plentiful, and easier in price.

DRY GOODS—This is between seasons with wholesale houses, and business is very quiet. There is not expected to be very much doing on fall account before August, the chief business now being a few straggling Spring sorting orders. It is not expected that the tariff changes in this trade will be very sweeping, and merchants expect to be able to hold their own against American competition. Retailers report a fair amount of general business, but look for more activity as the tourist season advances. Manufacturers report a quiet trade, they also being affected by the general tariff uncertainty. Rumors are rife of mills closing, but they have not in every instance been confirmed. Collections are said to be generally fair, with considerable room for improvement,

FLOUR-A decided improvement in the volume of business in both Manitoba and Ontario grades has been noted this week. A sale of several thousand sacks Manitoba flour, for London was the feature of the export business, while stocks in the hands of dealers locally are said to be light, with a fair business passing. Prices hold generally steady. The catmeal market shows no improvement, and prices are more or less nominal. In car lots \$2.70 is the highest price for rolled. In feed the feature has been a steady demand for bran and shorts at steady prices. Moullie is dull.

FISH-Locally the market is unchanged with prices more or less nominal. A letter from Gloucester says that the mackerel fleet off Nantucket shoals has been meeting with splendid success. A despatchfrom St. John's, Nfid., says that the cod fishery is yielding abundantly, south and west. It is pronounced the best fishing for forty years.

GRAIN—Apart from a generally easier tendency, the local grain market shows little change. Oats now sell at 26c for No. 2 white, with mixed quoted fractionally less. Trading is small. A few lots of peas are still moving on export account, with prices steady at about 54½ to 55c here. Barley and other coarse groins are quiet and nominal. For wheat the tendency of prices is generally lower, with some good-sized lots marked occasionally for export. Cable advices to the Board of Trade were as follows:—Cargoes off coast —Wheat and maize, nothing doing. Cargoes on passage—Wheat nominally unchanged; maize quiet and steady. Cargoes La Plata wheat, 22s 9d, sailer, June, July. English country markets, wheat steady. Liverpool spot wheat steady; spot maize dull. Minneapolis first bakers flour, 15s 9d. Futures, wheat steady; 4s 9½d July, August, Sept., Oct., 4s 10¼d Nov.; maize dull; 2s 11¼d July; August; 2s 11½d Sept., 3S Oct.; 3s 0½d Nov.; 3s 1d Dec. Paris Wheat, 19.10 July, 18.60 August; flour, 58.90 July, 39.20 August. French country markets quiet.

GREEN FRUIT—In lemons a better feeling is noted, and prices with the advent of warmer weather are firm, though there is no quotable change. For other fruits a good demand is noted from Western points, though with the unfavorable weather the local demand has slackened off somewhat. Prices are quoted as follows: Oranges, Valencia, \$8 to \$8.50 for ordinary cases; Messina, per box, \$3.25 to \$4.00; Sleily blood oranges \$2.25 to \$4.00; Sleily blood oranges \$2.25 to \$4.00; Sleily blood oranges \$2.25 to \$2.75 for half boxes; lemons, \$2.00 to \$2.80 for choice and \$2.75 to \$3.50 for fancy. Pineapples 8 to 15c as to size; bananas, 75c to \$1.75 per bunch; apples, \$6 to \$7 for Russets and Spys; dates per lb., 5 cents; figa, 8 to 12c; tomatoes, Mississippi, in 4 basketcrates, \$1.25; green peas, \$1.50; wax beans and green beans, \$1.50; strawberries, 0 to 0c per box; onions, new Egyptian, \$1.75 to \$2 per bag of 110 lbs.; Bermudas, \$1.50 per crate; cocoanuts in bags sell at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per 100; asparagus, Canadian, 75c per basket; gooseberries, 60c per basket; Southern cucumbers, per crate or basket, \$1.75; cabbage, \$1.75 to \$2 per crate; California peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.50; California apricots, \$1.25 to \$1.50; California pums, \$2 to \$250; Mississippi apples, per box, 50c; water-melons, 21 to 23c each; new potatoes, \$1.75 to \$2 per br. Raspberaies, 8 to 12c.

GROODERIES—The sugar market is still active, with prices firm and unchanged. The chief demand, as was the case a week ago, is on account of fruit preserving. We quote refiners prices as follows: Granulated, 250 brls and over, 4 5-16c; 100 to 250 brls, 4%c; 25 to 100 brls, 4 7-16c. The raw sugar market keeps firm, though beets were again lower. A New York report says: The early advices from the London sugar market were somewhat disappointing to local sugar people, for beet showed a loss on the early position of about 1½ point from Friday's price. On July 4 the market was 1½ point better on beet than it closed Friday, but this advance was not held, as indicated by these advices. The tea market is decidedly tame, the only business noted being a few

peddling lots of medium Japans. No marked increase of activity is now looked forward to until the arrival of low grade Japans, which are expected for at an early date. The canned goods situation shows no change locally, though prices for salmon are likely to be ligher in the near future. A telegram received from Vancouver, B. C., instructs agents to withdraw quotations on Fraser River salmon. The telegram is supposed to have been sent because of the rise in the Fraser, which makes salmon fishing impossible for the present. Coffee, rice and dried fruit show no change from last week. Molasses are decidedly firmer, and the advances at the Islands, noted a week ago, have been well maintained. Several cargoes of Barbadoes molasses have lately arrived, two vessels arriving up on Wednesday. Offerings are now made at about 28½ to 29½ cin round lots. Syrups are quiet but steady.

HOPS—Prices on hops are still very low, notwithstanding the fact that a reduced acreage is reported. Choice hops are quoted at 6 to 7c, while other grades could probably be obtained as low as $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. Business is only quiet.

HIDES—The market shows absolutely no change from a week ago. The demand from tanners is fair, and some good sales have been noted on Quebec account. Beef hides are firm at 6c for No. 1, 5c for No. 2, and 4c for No. 3, though in extreme cases a shade more has been paid. Lambskins are firm at the advanced price of 35c. An American report said : There was nothing new to chronicle in the market for common dry hides. Very little was accomplished in the way of business, as merchants as a rule appeared more interested in the developments at the Convention in session at Chicago than they did in the market; prices were quoted firm, with offerings small. The market for city slaughters showed considerable tone. Demand was only limited, but as supplies in salters' hands were small and advices from the West were strong, offerings were quite limited.

HARDWARE, METALS, ETC.-S. W. Royse & Co.'s report from Manchester, of date 27th June, says : A good business is being done in iron ore, and prices are very firm. The imports continue to improve, the total increase during the five completed months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of 1895 being in weight 680,896 tons and in value £510,349. Prices of Sicilian brimstone have advanced further, and the market is very firm ; the imports show some improvement during last month, and the totals for this year are only slightly behind those for 1895. The enquiry for phosphates of lime is now slower, and prices have an easier tone. Mangan-ese and chrome ores are in steady demand, ese and chrome ores are in steady demand, and values quite firm. China clay has a strong position; the consumption is good, and shipments are heavy, the season being favorable and rates of freight reasonable; prices are consequently very firm. Min-eral colors for the paint trade have in general a fair enquiry. There has been a good demand for pig iron during June. In Scotland there has been some pressure for delivery, and the deliveries at Middles-brough on both home and foreign account are heavy, and stocks expected to show a decrease at the end of the month. It is surprising therefore that values have not been at least maintained, but in fact the present quotations are lower than those current at the beginning of the month; there is quite a want of confidence, and consumers are not inclined to purchase at present with prices tending downwards. There is considerable activity in the manufactured iron trade in the Midlands; most works are well supplied with orders, and

eçis

2012

71

prices are quite firm. Copper has advanced steadily during this month, and is at present some £5 per ton dearer than it was two months ago. Tin also has moved persistently upwards, and has gained about £2 per ton during the last two months. Spelter has improved further, and is quite firm. Lead has only fluctuated slightly, and is at present steady. Business is lifeless in U. S. centres. Advices from Pittsburg say there is a probability of further curtailment in iron manufacture. Pig iron is in less demand, and a number of furnaces have closed down. In that city Grey Forge is quoted at \$10.50 to \$11.76, Bessemer at \$12.25 to \$12.50, and Charcoal (cold-blast) at \$28 to \$28.50. During the week nail manufacturers met, but it is said that the meeting was an informal one and no changes in prices were made. Iron and steel are decidedly stronger than a week ago, several advances having been noted. Sheet zinc has advanced from \$5 to \$5.25, and Canada from \$2.10 to \$2.15. Business generally does not show much improvement, country merchants evidently not having yet settled down to buying. It is not thought that there will be any material improvement in this brance of trade particularly, until after the meeting of Parliament and something definite is known with respect to the proposed tariff changes. Collections generally are said to be fairly satisfactory.

LEATHER—Business is quiet locally, with no change in prices, although they keep firm, in sympathy with the firm feeling in hides. An improvement is, however, expected in the near future, as the fall orders for boots and shoes come in more freely. The export business is still the most gratifying feature of the market. The English demand is as good as ever, and some fair sized quantities of black and sole are being shipped every week. Prices in these lines are higher in England, with no appearance of any immediate falling off in the trade.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—The season is about over, although a few peddling lots still change hands Prices for syrup are nominally the same as last week, while the small remaining stock of sugar is quoted at 8 to 8½ c per lb.

PAINTS AND OILS--Lead is decidedly firmer, although prices are not quotably changed. Castor oil has advanced materially on the prices ruling last week. We now quote it at 7c in cases as compared with, from 6c to 6½c. Linseed oil is weaker if anything, and, although prices are not quotably changed, for large lots they would doubtless be shaded. Practically the same thing applies to turpentine which is a shade weaker. Paris green shows no change, being still quiet but firm. The season is now almost over and business has not been nearly as brisk as in former years. This was due to the colder weather which has, particularly in the country districts, practically killed the demand.

PETROLEUM — No change to report. Business is quiet, as is customary at this season, and prices quoted more or less nominal. We quote: Canadian refined, 15½ to 16½c; Amorican P. W., 19 to 20c, W. W., 20½ to 21c; Canadian benzine, car lots, 14½c, Amorican benzine, 21½ to 24½c; Refined in Petrolia is quoted at 10c. in bulk; 12¾ to 13c. in bris, in car lots f. o. b. there.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS — The egg market is quieter, the prices showing little or no change from last week. Prices ranged about 9½c to 10½c for best stock, with culls selling perhaps a couple of cents lower. Receipts are not very heavy. The butter market is, if anything easier than last week, and continues rather quiet. The range for creamery is about 10½c to 17c, although it is said that some

quantities have been put through at 16¼c. Western dairy and Townships are very quiet at about the range quoted last week. Cheese, very little doing in the local market at the moment, although taking the week as a whole, a fair amount has been put through. The range of prices is perhaps a shade firmer, in sympathy with the continued high prices being received at country boards. The English Cable, however, is 6d lower at 34s 6d., with reports coming to hand of very dull markets there. In the face of this it would seem that there was still a short interest here, such as we referred to some two or three weeks ago and which is answerable for the comparatively high prices ruling in country markets. A London despatch said: "Inquiries for Canadian cheese have not been very extensive, and, to effect sales to any extent, prices have had to be shaded " In Liverpool an auction sale of 12,000 boxes was held, which is said to have passed ofi very well. The cheese weets after of Augustand September white and colored, and lower grades from 5s to 20s per hundredweight. Prices locally range about as follows, based on the few actual sales that have been put through : Finest Ontario, 7c to 7½c; medium Ontario, 6¼c to 6½c; finest Quebec, 6½c to 6%c; medium Qnebec, 5½c to 6¼c. The provision market is still quiet locally. A fair amount of smoked meats has been moved, but, in other lines, there is not much doing. A London despatch says, with reference to pea-fed bacon that it has maintained a uniformity in demand and price, and all that has been on show, has been readily cleared at last week's prices.

SEAL OIL-No improvement can be noted in connection with the local market Stocks are light, and the few lots moving are sold on the range of 371% to 40c. As we have already pointed out, the bulk of the oil is being sent to England, where the demand is good, and has led to a further advance.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

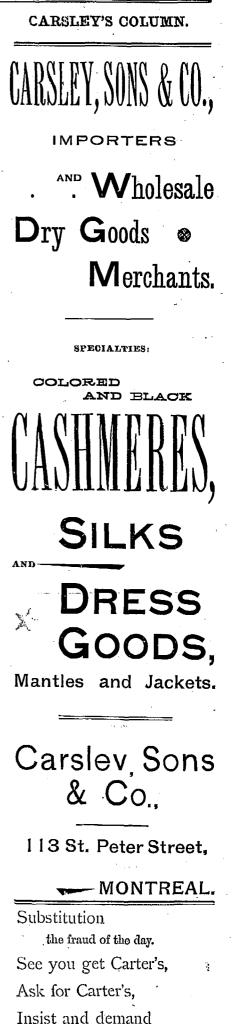
(Revised by Telegraph).

TORONTO, July 9, 1896.

There is only a moderate trade in wholesale circles and but few features to chronicle. The demand is slow for winter fabrics, although there is a fair sorting-up demand. Prices generally are steady, and remittances show little improvement. The money market is unchanged. Call loans are unchanged at 51/2 per cent, and sterling exchange is weaker in sympathy with New York. The stock market has been fairly active and values are firm as a rule. Ontario Bank sold at 57, Commerce 124, Standard at 1623/, Imperial at 182, Hamilton at 151, Western Assurance at 158%, British America at 117%, Gas at 199, Dominion Telegraph at 124, Cable at 154, Postal at 844, C.P.R. at 61, Toronto Ry., at 645%, Canada Landed Loan at 1051% and Freehold (20 p.c.) at 50.

BUTTER, &c. — The demand is fair and prices rule firmer for choice qualities. The best dairy tub jobs at 12 to 13c, and inferior 6 to 8c. Creamery rules at 15 to 161%c. Cheese dull at 7½c to 8c in a jobbing way. Eggs easy at 9 to 9½c per dozen in case lots.

DRESSED Hogs — The market is dull with little change in prices. Choice light weights sell at \$5 to \$5.50,



Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Largest Manufacturers under the British Flag.

WHAT WE HAVE:

Castings of superb finish and exceptional quality, combined with heating power, well defined outlines, together with a perfect pipe-threaded connection between every section, vigourously supplemented with the best mechanical skill.



are at all times the cheapest and most perfect Radiators in the world.

MADE ONLY BY

The TORONTO RADIATOR MFG. CO., Limited, TORONTO, Ont.

FLOUR AND GRAIN — Flour is very dull with the lower prices of wheat. Straight rollers sold at \$3.15 to \$3.20, Toronto freights and Ontario patents are quoted at \$3.35. Manitoba patents \$3.75 and strong bakers \$3.50. Wheat is dull; white and red sold outside at 62 to 63c west, and a load of new white for July shipment at 60c. No. 1 Manitoba hard 58c Fort William and 62c Midland. Barley dull with No. 1 quoted outside at 85c and No. 2 at 31 to 32c outside. Feed barley 25 to 27c. Oats dull; White sells at 18c outside, and mixed 17½c. Peas steady at 45c outside. Yellow corn 26½ to 27c outside. Bran dull at \$8.50 outside west.

- Trade is quiet and GROCERIES -Sugars are featureless. unchanged 4¾c for granulated and at at to $4\frac{1}{4}c$ for yellows. Dried 3¾c firm ; currants sell at 4 to fruits 41/4c Valencia raisins, off stalk 41/8 to 4½c and selections 6 to 6½c. Canned vegetables firm; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10; tomatoes 85c; corn 55 to 70c. Rio coffee 17 to 20c. New Japan teas are selling well for medium grades.

LEATHER-Trade is quiet and prices show no changed.

HIDES AND SKINS — Hides are unchanged, with sales of cured at 5¼ to 6c. No 1 Green brings 5½c, No. 2. 4½c, and No. 3, 8½c. Calfskins unchanged at 6c for No. 1 and 4c for No. 2. Laibbskins 35c, and pelts 15 to 20c. Tallow dull at 3¼ to 4c and rough 1¼c.

Live STOCK—The receipts of cattle continue large and the demand moderate. Prices generally are heavy. Exports sold at 3¼ to 3% c per 1b. and occasionally 3% c. The best butchers bring 2% to 30 Medium butchers at 2% to 2½ c, and inferior at 1½ to 2c. Calves steady at \$2.00 to \$4.00 each and milch cows \$20 to \$30 each. Sheep dull at 2% c to 3c per 1b, and lambs \$2.50 to \$3.25 each. Hogs are steady, the best selling at \$4.12

17

per cwt weighed off cars, thick fats at \$3.50, stores at \$3.75 to \$3.80 and sows at \$2.75 to \$3.00.

PROVISIONS—Trade quiet and prices as a rule unchanged. Mess pork jobs at \$12.00 and short cut at \$12.50 Long clear bacon $5\frac{1}{2}$ c to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c, rolls 7c, and backs 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. Smoked hams 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lard rules at 7c to 8c. Potatoes are dull at 18 to 20c for car lots on track. Beans 65 to 85c per bushel. Dried apples $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c and evaporated $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

WOOL—The market is steady with fair receipts. Fleece brings 17 to 18c rejections 14 to 15c, and unwashed 11c. Pulled supers 19 to 20c, and extra 20 to 21c.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COM-PANY OF CANADA, PLAINTIFF;

Against the lands and tenements of CHARLES LAMOTHE, of the city and district of Montreal, in his capacity of duly appointed Curator to Dame Eliza alias Elizabeth Clarke, interdicted for dementia, widow of the late James Abjon, the said Dame Clarke represented as aforesaid being Defendant herein as well personally or having been common as to property with her said late husband and as heir at law of the said late Michael Abjon, Defendant, and the lands and tenements of Henry Abjon, of the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, one of the United States of America, Francis alias Frank Abjon, of the town of Rat Portage, in the Province of Manitoba, Cecile Louise Abjon, of the city of Albany, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, fille majoure, Charles P. Abjon, of the city of New York, all as well personally as heirs at law of the late Michael Abjon, in his lifetime of the said city of New York,



73

sole universal legatee of the late James Abjon, in his lifetime of the city and district of Montreal, on each the other Defendants.

and distill of montreat, on each the other Defendants. Seized as follows, to wit: on Charles Lamothe, *ès qualité*, the twelve sixteenth; on Charles P. Abjon, Cecile Louise Abjon, Francis alias Frank Abjon and —HenryAbjon, each for one six-teenth of the following immoveable, to wit:

That certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal; bounded in front by Lagauchetiere street, known and designated on the official plan and in the book of reference of the Saint Lawrence ward, under the number six hundred and ninety-seven (No. 697), with all the buildings thereon erected and appurtenances thereto belonging, with a right of way in a passage mitoyen of seven feet in width by nine feet height, English measure, in rear of said lot along the lot number seven hundred (No. 700), said passage shown on said plan as forming part of lot number six hundred and ninety-eight.

To be sold at my office, in/the city of Montreal, the EIGHTEENTH day of JULY next, at TEN o'clock in the forencon.

- MONTREAL TO WIT-No. 1614-AN-SELME LETANG, Merchant, Plaintiff; against LA COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE PEAGE DE LA POINTE CLAIRE, Defendant.
- All the rights of the Compagnie du Chemin de Péago de la Pointe Claire, resulting in the stoning of a width of fourteen feet, consisting in a layer of broken stone, and all the rights of the said company in the front road which runs along the river Saint Lawrence, in the municipalities of the parish of Pointe Claire and of the village of Pointe Claire, in the county of Jacques Cartier, from the road of the Cote des Sources, at the eastern extremity of

SURETYSHIP.

The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.

The GUARANTEE Co. OF NORTH AMERICA.

Capital Authorized, - - - - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes) - -304,600 Resources. -1.231.840 *Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - -57,000

THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of One-half per cent. per annum is reached.

This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent over thirty years ago, and has since ac-tively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.

Over \$1,213,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers

President and Managing Director:

EDWARD RAWLINGS. Vice-President. WM. J. WITHALL Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT KERR. SELKIRK CROSS, Q.C., Counsel. RIDDELL & COMMON, Auditors.

IIEAD OFFICE: Dominion Square, Corner Metcalfe St., MONTREAL

* N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Gnarantee business by any Company, and s not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.

BAYLIS MNFG. CO'Y

Manufacturers of

Varnishes, Japans, White Lead,

Colored Paints Drv Colors, Printing Ink, Machinery Oils and Axle Grease. And Dealers in

Painters' & Printers' Materials Generally 16 to 28 NAZARETH STREET,

MONTREAL.

-#BOOKBINDING . AND . JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS DONE AT THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

the said parish, to the road of the Cote Saint Charles, in the said parish, and forming a longth of about four miles, with three toll gates and houses used as sholter for the toll collectors; said road bounded on one side to the south partly by the river Saint Lawrence and partly by the lots of land known on partly by the lots of land known on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish as numbers thirty, thirty-one, thirty two, thirty-live, forty, forty-one, forty-four, forty-live, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, iffy, ilfty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three and fifty, four, and on the official plan and book of reference of the said village, as numbers one, three, four, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, twenty-live, twenty-six, thirty-one, flity, sixty-four, eighty-three, forty-nine, flity, sixty-four, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, oighty-flive, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-elght, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninetyeighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, and on the other side to the north by the lots of land known on the said official plan or hard known on the said official plan and book of reference of the said parish, as numbers twenty-nine, twenty-nine A, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, tifty, fifty-one, fifty-three,

				BOMD				
NAMJ-	Far Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up,	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates o Dividend		Per Cent Price June 9.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•		······································		
British North Am Can, Bank of Commerce	248½ 50	4,866,666	4,866,666 6,000,000	1,338,888 1,000,000	2 31⁄4	Apl. June	Oct: Dec	100 124
Commercial, Windsor Dominion Du Peuple	40 50	500,000 1,500,000	288,640 1,500,000	95,000 1,500,000	8 5&1	Мау	Nov	105 234 6
Eastern ToynBhips Hamilton	50 100	1,500,000 1,250,000	1,499,905 1,250,000	750,000 675,000	3½ 4	Jan June	July Dec	135 151
Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Carler	100 100 25	800,000 1,963,600 500,000	800,000 1,962,3°0 500,000	845,000 1,156,175 235,000	3&1 4 8½	June June June	Dec Dec Dec	119 182 100
Merchants' (Sn Merchants' Jallfax Molsons Montreal,	100 100 50	6,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000	6,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000	8,000,000 975,000 1,375,000		June Aug April	Dec Feb Oct	162 <u>%</u> 160 165
Montreal, Mationale, New Bruneylck,	200 80 100	12,000,000 1,200,000	12,000,000 1,200,000	6,000,000 30,000 525,000	5	June	Dec	175 210% 66%
Ontario	100 100	500,000 1,000,000 1,500,000	500,090 1,000,000 1,500,000	525,000 50,000 995,000	6~ 3 4	Jan June June	July Dec Dec	249 57
Ottawa People's of ≯-B. Quebec St. Stephen'/	150 100 100	180,000 2,500,000 200,000	180,000 2,500,000 200,000	115,000	4 3½	Jan June	July Dec	158% 117%
Standard	50 100	2,000,000	2.000.000	45,000 600,000 1,800,000	3 4 5	April June June	Oct Dec Dec	162 288
Traders Union (Halfax) Union of C6 ^p	100 50 100	700,000 500,000 1,200,000	700,000 500,000 1,200,000	85,000 160,000 305,000	8. 3	Jan	 July	97 123
Agri Say, and LaBn Co	100 50 100	500,000 630,000 8,168,000 1,620,000	479,620 626,008 3,168,000	10,000 120,000 800,000	2	June Jan Quarter	Dec July lv	100 73
Beill Telephone (O Brit, Can. Loan & Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loat Co Building and Loan Assoc	100 100 25	450,000	898,498 311,978 750 000 2,700,000	800,000 112,000 75,000 124,075	4%/0 8%/2 8%/2	0 415	July July	153½ xd 100
Can. Colored Col. Mills Co Can. Landed & N#t'l Inv't Co	100	750,000 2,700,000 2,008,000	2,700,000	350,000	- 35	Oct	July	70 40
Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Central Can. Los & Sav. Co.	50 50 100	5,000,000 750,000 2,500,000	1,004,000 2,600,000 722,000 1,250,000 1,250,000	1,450,000 195,000 325,000	15	Jan June	July Dec	105½ 139 110
Dominion Say, and Hy. Co.,	50 50	1,000,000	932,412 1,000,000	325,000	33	Jan July Jan—Qtly	July Dec	118 76
Dominion Telegraph Co Dominion Cottor Mills Co Farmers' Loan and Sav. Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co	100 50	3,000,000 1,057,250 3,223,500	3.000.000	146,195	172 81/2	Mar—Qtly May	Nov	124 90
HEMILLON PTOY, MAN AUGH	100 100 100	3,228,500 1,500,000 2,000,000	611,430 1,819,100 1,100,000 200,000	539,550 539,895	4 8½		Dec July	100 100 112
Home Sav. and LOan Co Huron & Erie Losn & Sav. Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	50 100	3,000,000 840,000 700,000	200,000 1,387,000 703,558 674,381 700,000	190,000 670,000 164,054	3½ 4½ 8½	Jan	July July July	165xd 185
Londe & Can. Los and Ag	100 50 50	5,000,000	674,881 700,000 659,050	164,054 145,000 405,000	3 4	Jan Mch	July Sep	104 115 93
London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. IAV. Co Manitoba & North-W. Lu Co.	100 100	679,700 2,750,000 1,500,000	559,000 375,000 2,000,000	74,000 160,000 111,000	8 8½ 3	Jan	July July July	100 100
Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal Gas Co	40 40	2,000,000 2,500,000	2,497,704		ž 6	Jan—Qtly April	Oct	95 163xd
Montreal Street By. Co	50 100	1,800,000 1,400,000	1,800,000 1,400,000	****	4	May	Nov	182 209
Montreal Cotton Co Merchante M'f'g Co Montreal Losn and Mortg	100 25	600,000 500,000	600,000 500,000	600,000 300,000	4 4 31⁄4	March—Qt Feb Mch	Aug Sep	110 90
Ont. Indus, Loan and Inv	100 50 50	466,800 2,000,000	814,316 1,200,000 600,000 821,880	190,000 462,000	3 3½	Jan Jan	July July	184 80 122
Real Est. Loan Cr	40 100	600,000 581,000 1,350,000	821,880 1,350,000	115,000 50,000 250,000	23	Jan Jan	July July	85 65
Toronto Electric Light Co Toronto Street Railway Union Loan and Sav. Co	100 100	500,00 ₀ 6,000 1,000,000		20,000	2 NU	Quarter	İy	85 130
Western Loan & Crust Co	50 50 50	1,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	679,645 1,500,000 27!,000	260,000 770,000 18,000	4 5	Jan Jan June	July July Dec	6456 100 145
indsor Hotel					-72	······		98 50-55

fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, and on the official plan and book of reference of the said village, as rumbers one, two, four, five, village, as a unbers one, two, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, eighteen, ainetcen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, seventy-one, seventy, sixty-nine, sixty-five, øighty-one, eighty, seventy-nino, sevønty-oight, seventy-seven, seventy-six, ninety-eight, ninety-seven, ninoty-six, ninety-live, ninety-four, and the rights (0 collect all the tolls which the compaty has and nossesse and the rights (\circ collect all the tolls which the compary has and possesses, and which have granted and belong to it in virtue of the Quebec Statute of 1870, 33 Vict., Chap. 32, intituled: "An Act to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for Stoning Roads," such as amended by Statute of 1872, 36 Vict., Ch. 26, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act 33 Victoria, Cap. 32," and of the letters patent incorpor-32," and of the letters patent incorpor-52," and of the letters patent incorpor-ating the suid company, and in virtue of any other law or authority, subject to the oblightion of keeping the said road in sufficiently good order, pursu-ant to section iffy-six of the said act herein above mentioned.

To be sold at the parochial church door of the parish of Pointe Claire, on the EIGHTEENTH day of JULY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

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.

- MONTREAL, TO WIT -- ROBERT O. BASCOM, Plaintiff; against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM ALIAS GUILLAUME PRESEAU, of Saint Benoit, Defendant.
- A lot of land situate and being in the city of Montreal; bounded in front by Cadieux street, known and designated as subdivision number nineteen (19), of lot number nine hundred and thirty-nine (939), of the official plan and book of reference of Saint Louis Ward, city of Montreal-with wooden house cased with brick and outbuildings thereon erected.

To be sold at my office in the city of Mont-roal, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of JULY next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 7th July, 1896.	J.	R. THIBAUDEAU, Shoriff.
---	----	----------------------------

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Cent Cash

per S.

162

168 7b

117 75

162 00

153 50 100 60

17 50

 $\begin{array}{c} 135 & 00 \\ 82 & 50 \\ 104 & 00 \\ 115 & 00 \\ 46 & 50 \end{array}$

72 80

104 50

MONTREAL	WHOLESALE PI	RICES CU	RRENT-THURSDAY	JULY 9	1896.	
Name of Article.	Wholessle.		Name of Article.	Wholesale,		Wholesale
Boots and Shoes. Ma Brogans or Cobourge 0 90 Split Balmorals 0 90 Buff " 1 00 Buff " 1 00 Buff " 1 00 Buff " 0 200 Grain " 200 Feit Boots, half fox 2 10 Grain " 200 to \$3.00, Feit Sox	Youths. Youths. 0 80 \$0 60 \$0 85 1 40 1 00 1 20 0 150 1 00 1 25 0 1 00 1 25 1 00 1 25 0 2.00 1 10 1 60 2.00 1 25 1 50 0 2.00 1 25 1 50 2.00 5 3.00 1 50 2.00	Boys. \$0 55 \$0 80 0 70 0 80 0 75 1 00 0 90 1 15 0 85 1 10 1 00 1 00	Pure manilla Brooms.		Soda Ash Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda "Concentrated Dyestuffs.	\$ C \$ C. 1 50 2 00 2 30 2 50 0 70 0 80 1 50 2 00
Split Batts or Bals Wold Kip Pebbled or Buff Bals 0 80 Pebbled Button, Machine Sewed 0 80 Glazed Buff Button, " 100 Goat " 120 Poliab Calf " 122 French Kid " 138 Dongola Kid " 100	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	Childe. 0 55 0 65 0 65 0 76 0 70 0 80 0 50 0 70 0 80 1 35 0 80 1 35 1 40 1 35 0 75 0 90	Rose 4 varn, hand heavy Pansy 4 " " medium Thietle 4 " " " Map Leaf A 4 etgs. " B 4 " stained Shamrock A 4 " varn hand " B 4 " stained Leaf A 3 sigs varn handle " B 3 " stained " Tulip No. 1 Satge " " Curling 4 "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Archil. con Outch Ex. Logwood Chips Indigo (Bengai) Indigo Madras Gambjer Madder Sumac Fish.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Coods. \$ c. \$ c. Lobsters. 7 00 10 00 Sardines. ½ 7 00 13 00 Canadian Sardines. 4 75 5 00 Mackerel 1 50 0 00 Lobsters. 1 00 175 Salmon 1 10 175 Tomatoes (S. per doz. 1 90 2 00 Oysters " 1 30 160 Tomatoes (S. per doz. 1 90 2 00 Peaches, 2:b, yellow. 2 00 2 25 " 2:b, white. 1 75 0 00 Bartlett Pears, 2:b, this, 1 75 2 00 Pre doz. 1 75 2 00 Strawberries Pres, 2s. 1 75 2 00 Pheapberries Pres, 2s. 1 75 2 00 Pineapples,3-1b tin, p.doz 2 30 2 40 Pineapples,3-1b tin, p.doz 2 30 2 40 Größes,2:b, tins, p. 1 65 2 00 Orn, 2 1b, threes, 75 1 50 Fin Größes,2:b, tins, p. 1 65 2 00	Velt	2 00 3 00 1 50 2 50 1 50 2 50 1 25 1 85 2 25 2 50 5 25 0 00 6 00 8 60 2 50 18 59 2 40 3 25 4 715 5 90 0 00 2 90 1 230 0 00 1 20 0 2 20 7 25 0 00 8 255 0 00 1 20 0 0 0 2 00 2 20 7 25 0 00 1 20 0 00 2 2 0 0 2 20 7 25 0 00 1 20 0 00 2 2 0 0 2 20 7 25 0 00 1 20 0 00 2 2 0 0 2 20 7 25 0 00 1 20 0 00 2 2 0 0 2 20 7 25 0 00 1 2 0 0 00 2 2 5 0 00 1 2 0 0 00 2 2 5 0 00 1 2 2 0 00 1 2 5 0 00 2 5 0 0 2 20 1 2 5 0 00 2 5 0 0 2 20 1 2 5 0 00 2 5 0 2 20 2 5 0 00 2 5 0 0 2 20 1 2 5 0 00 2 5 0 0 2 20 1 2 5 0 00 1 2 5 0 00 2 5 0 0 2 20 2 5 0 00 2 5 0 0 2 20 2 5 0 00 2 5 0 0 0 2 20 2 5 0 00 2 5 0 0 0 0 2 20 2 0 0 0 0 2 20 2 0 0 0 0 2 20 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol Brimstone	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Distributors prices. Cape Brit. Herring, Labrador Herrings Sea Trout No. 1 split p.b. " half bris No. 1 Shore Herrings Mackerel No. 1. kitts Mackerel No. 1. kitts Green (" Argo Draft " '' '' barrel Green (" largo Draft " ''' barrel Large dry'' per quintal Salmon No. 1 bris Lab Salmon No. 1 bris Lab Salmon No. 1 bris Lab Salmon No. 1 bris Lab Salmon No. 1 bris Lab Boneless Fish " Cod Finnan Haddies Winter Wheat Manitoba patent b brande Straight roller Standard oatmeal, bri Shorts Monilie	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
6 feet of gas per will produce of light. 3 feet of gas per will give 6 light. 1 Drexel Light dinary burn gas or 6 times as much	hour in an ord from 18 to 20 hour with a I 30 to 70 cand THEREFORE: gives more lighers at one hal	inary bu can lle po Drexel Li le power ht than 3 If the cos	ght r of Bor- st of as 1 Minimum	cited in combina & Bro. continue tion will tend to r ing ques Have Andy" I the Ang	e general attention whi the drygoods trade by tion formed by James entering the central ses. Whether the gre- raise prices to a level evive competition is a stion. SPECIAL NOTICE you tried one of tho anterns? If not, send the Lamp Co., 76 Park and get one. See advt.	the threa s Chadwic agency sti at combins which wi an interest se "Hand l 15 cents Place, Ne
12 Cents per we oil lamp. Duration of Dres	the Drexel Lig tek to run, or les xel Mantle: 900 t Light produces tre white and ste selection of pro	s than a to 1,000 h no ghastl ady light etty GLC	coal ours. y greenish hue, but	To dru night, y is a sign that you For a leaving sured is	INSURANCE DREAT sam three times during ea, twice, that your sto a that some insurance a know of is liable to h a agent to dream of se a building which he h a sign that he shoul	g the sam re is on fir to compar ave a loss. eing roden ad lately i d go to th
Telephone No. 630.	Medic 112 st. Fr	cal ancois	Xavier Street	rats, con A dre in an as 	usider their ways, and i am that you insured yo sessment organization lightmare. en dream that all kin d all companies are of n of softening of the	be wiser. Sur proper is no drea ds of insu like quali
JAMES BAXTE NOTE BROKER, Buys and Sells Commercial &c., &c.	R, L Paper, Accour	atants, I and Gen	& Hurtubise. & Hurtubise. Real Estate Agents eral Brokers, Street Ball way Bldg.	There liability but suc disavow fifth of	MALL LIABILITY I o is an idea abroad that insurance is fairly w h an error cannot be yed. Probably not mo the business that can l registers of all the com	t the field ell covere too strong ore than or be secured

MONTREAL MONTREAL.

157 St. James Street,

Room 54, Montreal Street Rail way Bldg.

on the registers of all the companies combined. The recent appalling and terrible disaster at St. Louis excited some apprehension that the accident companies would

75

 $\overline{78}$

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

	MUNI	REAL WHOLESALI	S PRICE	S UNRENI-IHNSI	<u></u>		
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale
Farm Products.	§ C. § C.	Barley, malting "feed Peas, per 60 lbs, afloat	\$ c. 8 c. 0 44 0 46 0 331 0 84	Molasses (Barbados)img Porto Rico	035 0384	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " Italian	\$ c, \$ c 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 06
BUTTER: Creamery, Townships, dairy, Western	10141015	li în atoro	ւ ու	Trinidad Ouba Raisins :	0 00 0 00	Peel-Citron Orange. Lemon	018 020
		Rye Corn, in bond " duty paid	0 00 0 00	Sultanas Loose Musc. California Layers, London	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Chocolat Menier. Vanilla, yel. wrap. 24 x ½ lb	0 84 0 86
Finest Ontario White Ontario Medium Quebec	0 00 0 00 0 061 6 061 0 051 0 061	Groceries. Tea, (HfChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med., b	0 12 0 15	Con. Cluster Extra Dessert Royal Bucking'm Clust	2 20 0 00	do Chamois do do do Pink do do do Blue do do	0 43 0 48 0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66
Ecus: Montreal limed Culls, Shipped as strictly fresh	0 00 0 00	" good med, to fine	0 17 19	Valencia off stalk " "Layers" Curranta, Provincials	0 081 0 00 0 06 0 00 0 031 0 04	Trip. Van. Green do do do do Lilac do do do do Bronze do do do do White do do	0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66 0 65 0 74 0 78 0 88 0 88 0 49
Hors: per D	0 00 0 08	" finetofiess" "Y. Hyson, com. to good" Gunpowder, Moyune" "good" Pingstey, med to good." Octore	0 25 0 35 0 17 0 20 0 25 0 35	Patras	0 041 0 05 0 051 0 07 0 041 0 061	I CAN. LANNORV.	0 041 0 00
Hog Propuers: Bacon, smoked, per b Hams, city cured, ' "" Canyassed. Back Ca. a. war but clear	0 09 0 10 0 08 0 10 0 30 0 00	Oolong	0 22 0 23 0 28 0 42 0 11 0 18	Prunes,	3 50 [°] 4 00 [°] 0 09 0 17 0 00 0 25 <u>1</u> 0 11 0 13	Silvør Gloss Benson's Prep. Corn Can. Pure Corn	0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 061 0 00 0 33 0 00
Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl.clean do mess Lard, per b	12 00 12 50	" fine to finest "	0 82 0 85	Walnuts	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cote D'or	0 28 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 25 0 00
SERDS: Clover, red, pet 15,	0 00 0 09	Ceylon	010 0 00	Spices: Cassiamata Macechests Cloves		W. W. X Pure Malt Cider X	000020002000000000000000000000000000000
Alsike, per fb Timothy, (Can'n) per bsh. "Western Flax 56 lbs	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 50 & 2 75 \\ 2 00 & 2 50 \\ 1 20 & 1 30 \end{array} $	Java	$\begin{array}{c}0 171 0 181 \\0 161 0 19 \\0 27 0 29 \\0 09 0 11\end{array}$	Jamaica ginger, bl. " " " unbl. " African ""	0 181 0 21 0 151 0 181 0 08 0 10	Cider X "XXX Soap: Best Laundry "Common Matches: Telegraph. "Telephone "Parlor "Unor	00600 002400 33035 81038
Potatoes, per bag Honey, strained Beeswax Spring Rye BEANB: white ordinary bug beanbilter		Ex Ground, in hris	0 051 0 00	Pepper, Black "			
BBANB: white ordinary bus hand-picked	0 00 0 00 1 10 1 15	"" " in bxs Powdered, in brls Paris Lumps, in brls " " half brls	0 05 0 00	Mustard, 41b % jar, Eng 11b " " 11b " " " " 11b " " …	0 28 0 251	Nelson's Matches: Steamship Railroad. Washboards: Nelson's Bourd Lily	240000 250000
		" " 100-15 DX8 " " 50-15 DX8 Ex Granulated, bris	0 05 0 00	Rice, large lots, standard B "Patna	4 75 5 00	Nelson's Royal Lily do Rose Hardware.	14000
Grain		Off grade gran'd Branded Yellows Syrup	0 02 0 03	" Crystal Japan " " Carolina	476 500	Antimony: Tin: Block, L & F, & D Straits "	0 09 0 10
Hard Manitoba, No. 1	0 00 0 00			Geistine, i gt pk	1 75 0 00	Strip	0 15 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 12 0 12 0 13
Gate No. 2	028 0 00			" 14 qt pks" " 2 qt pks"	2 80 0 00	Sheets	

Moment with the Thoughtfu

Several manufacturers of house heating hollers 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 heating surface, large grate areas, ease in cleaning, minimum amount of space with maximum power as embodied in the



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

NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD.

The Gurney-Massey Co., Ltd.,

be severely crippled, but the fact is that the small number of insured among the killed and injured was remarkable, show-ing how much uncovered ground the casualty agents have still left. The same in a greater degree is true of the liability lines. Don't neglect small risks. A large business made up of small risks has cerbusiness made up of small risks has cer-tain advantages over the same volume of premium on a few risks. It is therefore strongly agree upon all agents to fill up the time saved by the new rates in adding to their business, and in doing this by going out into the lanes and byways. "Small game, gentlemen, if you want to make sure of breakfast."—Monthly Bulletin.

MURIATE OF POTASH AS A FER-TILIZER.

The Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College has made extensive experiments to determine the value of muriate of potash as a fertilizing agent, and sums up the results in the following paragraphs:

The claim of both muriate and sulphate of potash being economical and efficient forms to supply potash for growing plants is so well established that no further indorsement is called for in this connection. Each form has its special merits with reference to particular fitness in case of

reference to particular ntness in case of different crops. The liberal use of muriate of potash as a fertilizer constituent renders, in cases where the lime resources of the soil under cultivation are limited, a periodical direct application of lime compounds as a man-urial matter advisable.

urial matter advisable. Muriate of potash is a safer source of potash for manurial purposes upon a deep soil with a free subsoil than upon a shal-low soil with a compact clayish subsoil, on account of a possible accumulation of the highly objectionable chlorides of lime and magnesia near the roots of the plants; both are known to prevent a healthy de-velopment of the root system.

Montreal.

Name of Article.	Whole	sale.	Name of Article.	bolessle.	Name of Article,	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Hardware-Continued.	8 c	\$ c	9 inch owing 1	1 35 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 65 0 00	IX Charcoal	Uenal	No. I, ordinary sole No. 2 """	0 20 0 21 0 19 0 20
Sase-50d and 60d, f.o.b., Cut Nallsper keg Steel nails	2 75 2 75 2 75	0 00 0 00 0 00	1% and 1% " " " 1% " "	1 85 0 00 2 50 0 00 8 00 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 50 0 00 8 50 3 75	DX " DXX " Terne Plate IC, 20x28	Extras,	No. 2 " No. 3 " Buffalo Sole, No. 1 Zarzibar. Slaughter. No. 1	0 00 0 00 0000
ut nails, fence and cut spikesHot cut.	0 05	0.00	Axes-S. S. Goil Chain-X chain	6 50 10 00 2 50 0 00	Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown tin'd sh'te 22 and 24 guage	0.044 0.05		
10d	0 10 0 15 0 20	0 00 00		4 50 0 00 8 00 0 00 2 85 0 00	26 guage	8 25 3 50 4 00 4 25 5 55 5 75	Upper, heavy Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain Kip Skine, French English	02808 03203 02508 06007
d and 9d " d and 7d " d to 5d " d "	กลก	0.00	4 Galvanized Iron: Morewoods Lion, No. 28,	275 000	Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs Zinc: Sheet "Spelter per 100 lbs Scrap Iron-	5 03 0 00 4 85 0 00 4 40 4 65	Canada Kip Hemlock Calf	0 50 0 5
d d to 5d, cold cut not pol. or bl'd. "	150 050	0 00	Queen's Head, or equal Common	4 15 4 40 8 75 4 00	Machinerv scrap Wrot iron Powder :Canada Bl'stng	2 00 13 00	" Light French Calf. Splits, light and meanim. " heavy	1016 02
d """ " " Mine blued nails— dextra Jasing and box, flooring,	1 50	0 00 0 00 0 00	Pig Iron: Siemens No.11 Summerlee	6 75 00 00 0 50 21 00 0 00 00 00 9 00 19 50 6 50 28 00	F F to F F F Wing: Bright No. 7, per 100 lbg Annealed No. 7 " "oiled ""		Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain	0 0 0 0 1 0 15 0 1 0 10 0 1
shook. and tobacco box nails— 2d to 80d extra	0 50	0 00 0 00	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.		Galvd. No 6, " Trade discount on above 20 per cent.	3 15 0 00	Glove Grain B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid. Buff. R us setts, light.	0 10 0 1
0d	0 75 0 90 1 10	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Ord. Crown Best Refined Norway Sheet Iron 16 G & heavier.	1 55 1 60 2 25 2 50 3 00, 0 00 2 50 0 00	Barbed Wire- 2 and 4 barbs Plain Twist 2 and 8 wrs. Staples	1) the Smore	neavy	0 26 0 28 0 28 0 28 0 20 0 20 0 20 0 20
Finishing nails-	0 85		" " 17,18,20 G " " " 22,24 " " " 22,24 " " " 22 G " " " 22 G "		Wire Nails		Rough Dongola, extra	0 20 0
1. to 2% " " to 2% " % to 1% " " % to 1% " " % "	1 85	0 00 0 00 0 00		0 00 2 25 0 00 0 03 2 15 0 00 0 00 2 00	to 25c per ton for ton Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides No. 1 per 100 lbs	/	" No. 1 " ordinary Colored Pebbles " Calf	0 16 Q]
lating nails— dextra d	0 85	0 00 0 00 0 00	11 Canadian	0 00 1 85 2 25 2 75	"No. 2 No. 2 No. 3 Tannere pay \$1 extra fo sorted, cured & inspect's	0 00 5 00 0 00 4 00	Oils Cod Oil, Newfoundland. "Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal Stray Seal	0 85 0
ommon barrel nails inchextra	1 75 1 50	0 00	Wro't Iron pipe, ½ to 2 in	0 00 0 00	Sheepskins		Cod Liver Oil, Nfld " "Norwegian	
teel nails 10c extra.	2 25	ŏöö	70 p.c. Steel. cast per lb	0 081 0 09	Lambskins Calfskins, No. 1 "No. 2 Horse hides west., each "City Tallow, rendered	.1000 150	Castor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra.	0 07 0
linch nails— inchextrs % and 2% " " and 2% " "	1 2 00	0 00	" Spring, 100 lbs " Tire, " " Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs	2 50 [°] 2 75 2 00 0 00 0 00 1 90	" rough	200 2 50	boiled	. 6 50 0 . 0 53 0
and 2% " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 10 1 35 2 00 2 50	0 00	" Machinery Tin Plates : IC Coke IC Charcosl	2 75 8 00 8 25 8 75	No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 " "	0 22 0 24 0 20 0 22 0 17 0 18	"Extra, qt., per case "pts. do "¼ pts. do Spirits Turpentine	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 00 \\ 2 40 \\ 2 70 \\ 3 \\ 0 49 \\ \end{array} $

Liscourts on Name apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. Tom Terms for Out Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Naila, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discourt on Bolts; Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. Nails and Horse Shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse Nails and Spikes, four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. Oils, Turpentine, Lead, Glass, etc mos. or 5 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).

LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes. "CREAM" SUGARS, (not dried). "CROWN" GRANULATED, YELLOW SUGARS of all grades and Standards. Special Brand, the finest which can be made. SYRUPS of all grades in brls. and half brls. EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality. SOLE MAKERS of high class Syrups in the, 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, MONTREA

pringl

FILES and Rasps. "BEAVER" BRAND, WARRAnted.

Bunfactured by THE BEAVER FILE WORKS CO., - - LEVIS, QUE. - -Send for Price Liet.

Home Capital ! Home Industry ! Best Service ! No Cross Currents !

No Buzzing in the Ears !

No Injury to Ear Drum !

Less Expense !

A Direct Line For Each Subscriber! The upwards of 1200 subscribers on the list (daily increasing) are waiting to transact business with you. Every business man should have it.

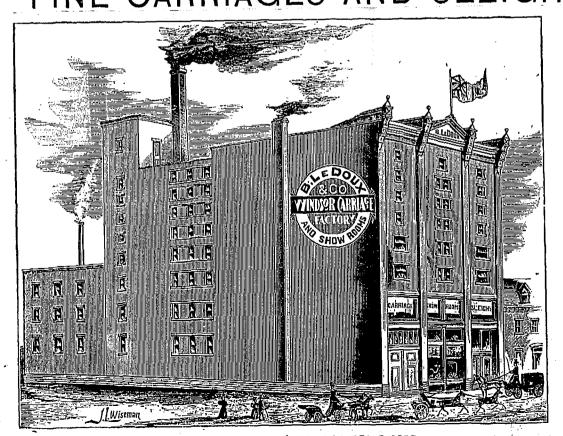
The Merchanis Telephone Co., 81 St. James Street, MONTREAL,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY JULY 9,1896.

Name of Article, Name of Article,<								
Gara Lois Store, [2, p.c. off] 0 116 0 0 Canadian, Canarders	Name of Article,	Wholessle.			Name of Article.		Name of Article.	W holesale
Brindsvik function 0 11 0 15 0 0 1 0 12 0 00 0 0 0 </td <td>Goal Off: Car Lots Store, [2, p.c. off. 1 to 20 brls Atmerican P.W. do W.W. Astral Benzine American</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>Canadian, Quarters Factory Filled per bag Rice's Pure Dairy, per brl. Quarters Rice's Pure Dairy, per brl. Quarters Cheese Sat per bag 210 D. Turk's Island per Dush Tobacco duty paid. No. 1 Biack Chewing, cads No. 2 do Old Chum brl't do sol. 8s. Navy, Bright Smoking 'sol. 12a. do do do 5s. Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12a. do do do 3s. Myrtle Navy Plug Smkgsol 46 do Smoking sol. and R. & R. Ss. do Cut Smoking sol. And Chewing do Smoking sol. And Chewing do Cut Smoking sol. Myrtle do do 9s. Gan. Chewing do Smoking sol. Myrtle do do 9s. Can. Chewing Wool. Fiesce comb. ord Matal Cape Australian Wines, Liquors. & C Ale-English pritis Canadian-per gar</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>Ports- Burmestees</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>Mitchell's Scotch do Irishi</td> <td></td>	Goal Off: Car Lots Store, [2, p.c. off. 1 to 20 brls Atmerican P.W. do W.W. Astral Benzine American	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Canadian, Quarters Factory Filled per bag Rice's Pure Dairy, per brl. Quarters Rice's Pure Dairy, per brl. Quarters Cheese Sat per bag 210 D. Turk's Island per Dush Tobacco duty paid. No. 1 Biack Chewing, cads No. 2 do Old Chum brl't do sol. 8s. Navy, Bright Smoking 'sol. 12a. do do do 5s. Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12a. do do do 3s. Myrtle Navy Plug Smkgsol 46 do Smoking sol. and R. & R. Ss. do Cut Smoking sol. And Chewing do Smoking sol. And Chewing do Cut Smoking sol. Myrtle do do 9s. Gan. Chewing do Smoking sol. Myrtle do do 9s. Can. Chewing Wool. Fiesce comb. ord Matal Cape Australian Wines, Liquors. & C Ale-English pritis Canadian-per gar	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ports- Burmestees	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mitchell's Scotch do Irishi	

ESTABLISHED 1852.





OFFICE, FACTORY AND SALESROOMS : RNF STRFET MONTREAL

93, 95 & 97 OSBORNE STREET,





→ BOILERS For electric lighting, street railways and factories. Correct designs and superior construction. Highest economy and efficiency guaranteed.

ENGINES

Robb Engineering Company, Limited, AMHERST. N.S.

Canada Machinery Agency :--321 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Agents



ORe -CLAY PROPERTY

DESCRIPTION

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

The property consists of 95 acres The property consists of 95 acres and is a Point of land immediately adjoining the Village of b'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

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 of clay, forming a perfectly level plateau, with a slight incline to the Eastern shore and with a height of. 25 to 35 feet above the water. The banks are perpendicular and the clay is clearly exposed. The shore is river sand in never failing quantities. This saud is used in very largely

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

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

The Montreal & Ottawa R. R. 18 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. Firewood costs from \$1.25 per cord to \$2.00 for the best hardwood.

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

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







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

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

A. NELSON, Proprietor.

400 Acres of Land Over 13,000,000 Feet,

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

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

Apply to HENRY HOGAN, Prop. St. Lawrences Hall, MONTREAL,

THE RUSSELL. OTTAWA. THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA.

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now re-opened. The Russell contains accommodation for over Four Hundred Guests, with passenger and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the City, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet the leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes; and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger. Every attention paid to Guests.

F. H. ST. JACQUES, Prop



LEHIGH VALLEY CREOSOTING COMPANY,

Office : No. 1 Broadway, New York, o Works: Perth Amboy, N. J.

Built in 1886 by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Leased and operated by the Lehigh Valley Creosoting Co., incorporated 1887.

Lumber, Piling and Ties treated with Dead Oil of Coaltar (Creosote.) Creosoted Lumber, Piling and Ties Furnished.

Rail Connection at Perth Amboy with Lehigh Valley Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Central R.R. of N.J. Direct Water communication from New York Bay.

Creesoting is employed successfully in the protection and preservation of Timber used for:

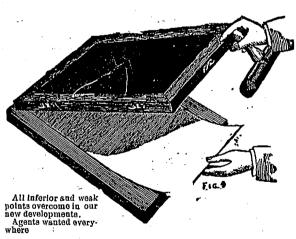
Breakwaters, Coal Docks, Bulkheads. Wharves, Dykes, · Cribs.

- Floating Elevators, Dry Docks, Dredges, Vessels; Scows. Boats.
- Underground Conduits, Buildings, Foundation Timbers, Coal Bins. Telegraph Poles, Box Drains Paving Blocks, Bridges, Cross Ties, Trestles, Fence Posts, Culverts.

This process is the only one known to be absolute proof against the destruction of marine works by the teredo, and is a sure preventive against rot or decay of timber under any conditions. Recommended by the "Committee on the Preservation of Timber" of the American Society of Civil Engineers, as the most effective process for marine works and timber in very wet situations. Creosote Oil is not discolvable in water like metallic salts and the heavy grades made from coal tar will not wash out in running water. Creosoting with COAL TAR CREOSOTE under high pressure, after the proper desiccation and preparation of the timber, is NOT A NEW PATENTED TROOSS. Its success when well done, is certain. Introduced in England over 60 years ago and since thoroughly tested in all parts of he world.

Address: H. COMER, Sup't

Lehigh Valley Creosoting Company, No. 1 BROADWAY, N. Y



GET

The Latest and Best Duplicating Apparatus

83

THELineograph

- Money Saving, Simple, Dura ble, Hapid Machine. Copy written by hand or typewriter 2,000 Copies from originals, the last copy as plain as the first. Send for prices.

LINEOGRAPH CO., 30 Vesey St., New York.

Indorsed by thousands. Once used always used, It has no superior.

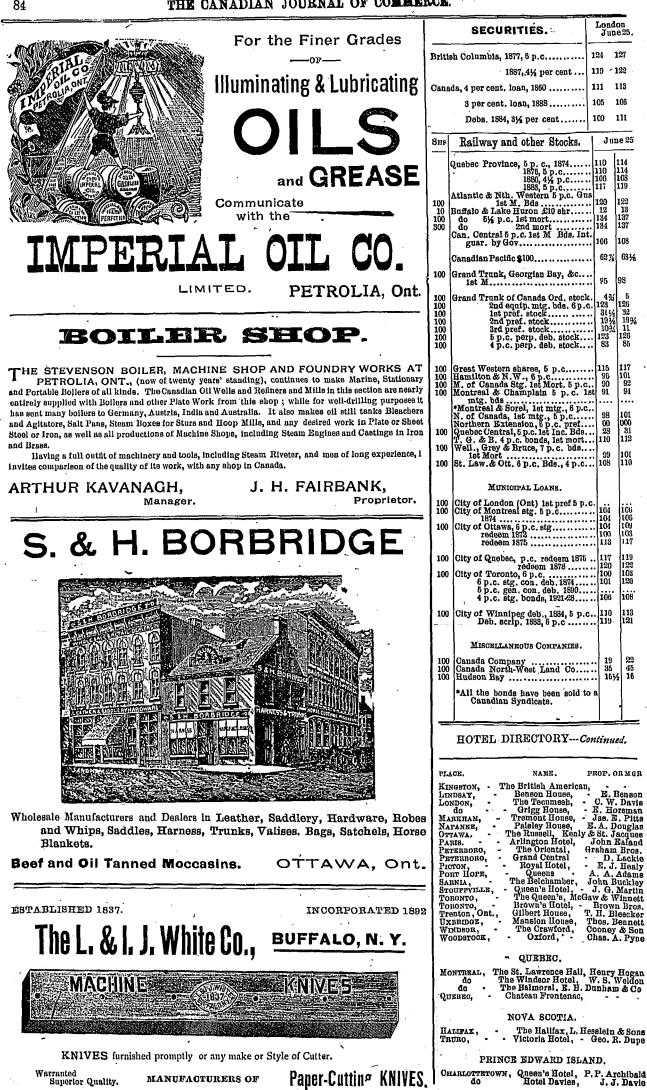
GEORGE PLACE, EQUIPMENT OF RAILWAY AND CAR WORKS,

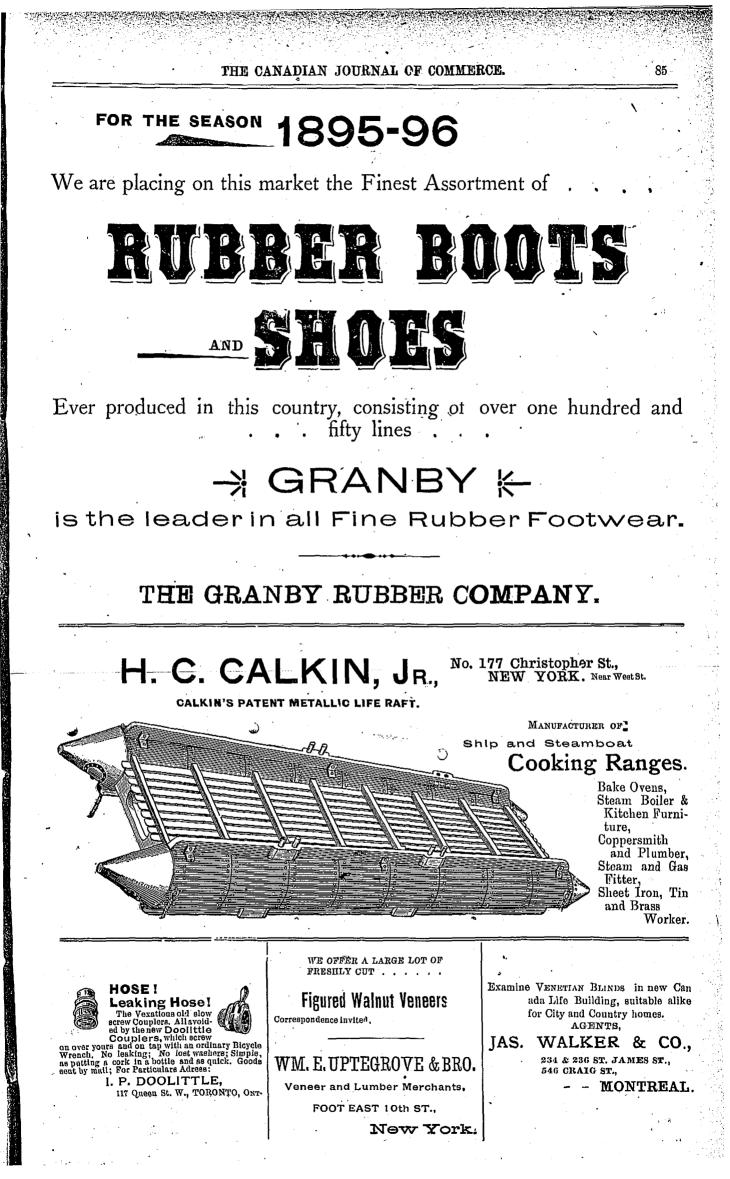
Iron and Wood Working Machinery, Corliss Engines and Boilers, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Etc.

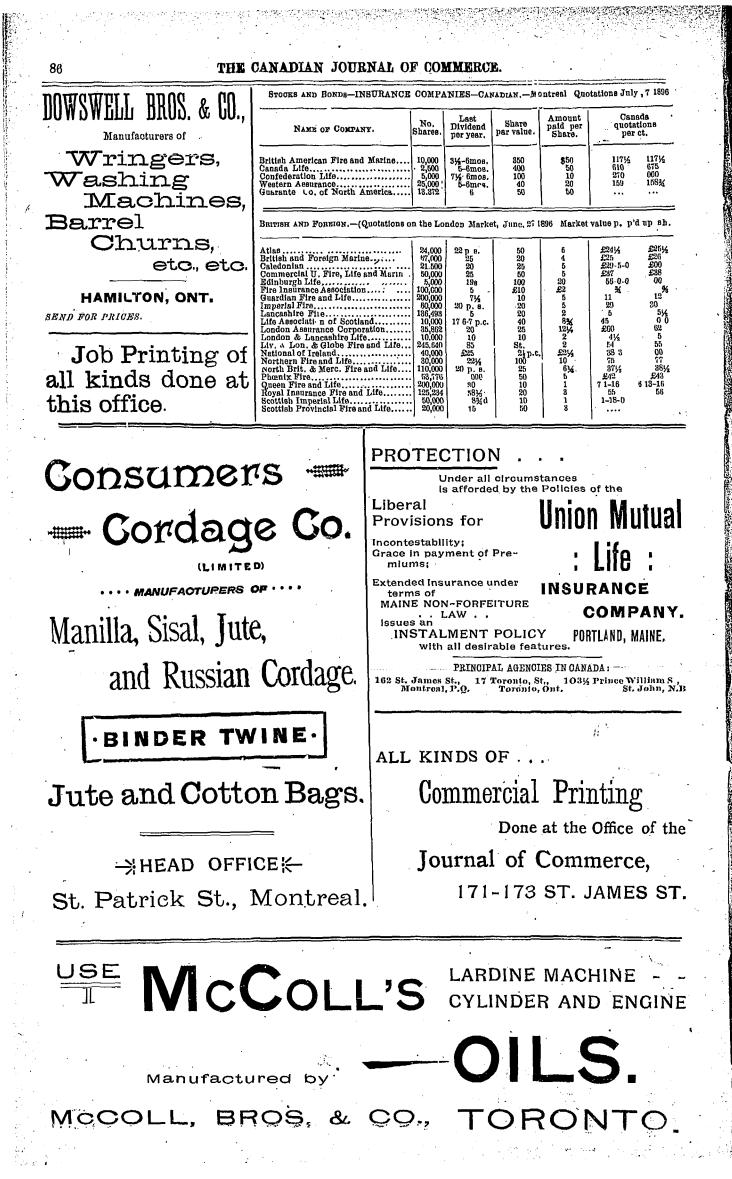
120 BROADWAY. New York. AGENT FOR

> FAY & EGAN CO. J. A. BUILDERS OF WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.













E. D. LACY, RESIDENT MANAGER

A. I. HUBBARD, Manager for Canada,