

THE CANADIAN

TRADE REVIEW

FINANCE AND INSURANCE RECORD

DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

Vol. XIX.—No. 13.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1895.

HENRY HARVEY & CO.
Publishers and Proprietors.

Leading Wholesale Houses.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co.,

MONTREAL & VANCOUVER, B.C.

SCARCE GOODS.

White Swiss Spot Muslins.
Black and Colored Satin Ribbons.
Just to Hand. Full Assortment.

Large clearing lines in Canadian Cotton Goods, Prints, Small Checks, Gingham, Flannel, Skirtings, Crinkles and Cotton Crepons.

Full Stock of Priestley's Serg. and Cravettes Just Opened.

Our Travellers are now showing a complete range of Fall Samples in Imported and Canadian Goods.

ALWAYS THE BEST
SOFTER and CLEANER BATTING

A Marked Improvement in the Quality of

"NORTH STAR,"
"CRESCENT,"
"PEARL"

Patent Roll Cotton Battering

Will make these brands sell unusually well in 1895-96.

BALED OR CASED IN

4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 ounce Rolls.

Leading Wholesale Houses.

JAS. A. GANTLIE & CO

Montreal and Toronto,
GENERAL MERCHANTS

—AND—
Manufacturers' Agents.

Canadian Tweeds
Flannels,
Dress Goods,
Knitted Underwear,
Blankets, Etc., Etc.

REPRESENTING IN CANADA:

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

—ALSO—

ALOYS KNOPS,
Aachen, Germany.

J. CÜPPER SOHN,
Burtscheid, Germany.

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO.

OF MONTREAL.

Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots, Soling
Rubber and Cotton Hose,
Packing, Etc.

333 St. Paul St. MONTREAL. BRANCHES:
TORONTO & WINNIPEG.

Leading Wholesale Houses.

THIBAudeau BROS. & CO.

IMPORTERS OF
**ENGLISH, FRENCH,
GERMAN & AMERICAN**

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LONDON, Thibaudeau B. os. & Co.

THIBAudeau BROS. & CO.,
332 St. Paul St., - Montreal.

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Corn Brooms, Pails, Tubs,
Matches, Brushes, Whisks,
&c., &c.

Sporting Goods, Fishing
Tackle, Lawn Tennis, Cro-
quet Sets, Lacrosses, Base
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H. A. NELSON & SONS,
59 to 63 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.
TORONTO HOUSE,
56 & 58 Front St. West.

When you want Radiators for = = **HOT WATER OR STEAM HEATING,**

Buy the **SAFFORD** *

No = =

"Bolts

"Packing

"Leaky Joints



They are =

**Best Constructed
Screwed Joints
Well Defined
Effective.**

— H. McLAREN & CO., —

706 CRAIG STREET, (NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. ALEXANDER STREET) MONTREAL.

Sole Agents For

The Toronto Radiator Manufacturing Co., Toronto.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.



St. John, N.B., Quebec,
Hamilton, Winnipeg, &
Victoria, B.C.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital (all paid up).....\$12,000,000.00
Reserve Fund..... 6,000,000.00
Undivided Profits..... 809,577.43

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.
A. MACNIDER, Chief Inspector, and Superintendent of Branches.
A. B. Buchanan, J. M. Greata,
Asst. Supl. of Branches. Asst. Inspector.

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Belleville, Picton,
Brantford, Sarnia,
Brockville, Stratford,
Chatham, St. Marys,
Cornwall, Toronto,
Deseronto, Wallaceburg,
Fort William, Prov. of Quebec,
Guelph, Quebec,
Hamilton, Lower Provinces,
Kingston, Chatham,
Lindsay, Moncton,
London, St. John,
Ottawa, Halifax,
Victoria

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's Nfld—Bank of Montreal.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
ALEXANDER LANG, Manager.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York—Walter Watson and H. Y. Heddon, 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 Provincial Bank of Eng.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
Scotland—The British Linen Company Bank and Branches.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York—The Bank of New York, N.Y.A.,
The Third National Bank,
Boston—The Merchants' National Bank,
J. H. Moore & Co.
Buffalo—Bank of Commerce in Buffalo.
San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia,
The Anglo-Californian Bank.
Portland, Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia.

Montreal, 1894.

BANQUE D'HOHELAGA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid up.....\$800,000
Reserve Fund..... 320,000

F. X. ST. CHARLES, President.

R. BICKERDIKE, Vice-President.
Chas. Chaput, J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vallincaourt,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Manager.
C. A. Giroux, Assistant Manager.
A. W. Blouin, Inspector.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at head office and branches.

City Branches—St. Catherine Street East and Notre Dame Street West.

BRANCHES:

Three Rivers C. A. Sylvestre, Manager.
Joliette—A. A. Larocque, Manager.
Borel—W. L. M. Desjardins, Manager.
Valleyfield—S. Fortier, Manager.
Vankleek Hill—C. A. Garneau, Manager.
Eastern Abitibi, Winnipeg, Man.—H. N. Bolre.
Louisville, P.Q.—F. X. O. Lacourrière.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London Eng.—The Clydesdale Bank (Limited),
Paris, France—Crédit Lyonnais, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale, Berlin, Germany—Deutsche Bank, Bruggen, Belgium—Crédit Lyonnais, Anvers, Belgium—Banque Centrale Anversoise, New York—Importers' and Traders National Bank, Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., The National Bank, Boston—The Third National Bank, Boston—National Bank of Redemption, Chicago, National Live Stock Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Collections made throughout Canada at the best rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world. Interest deposits allowed in Savings Bank Department.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, \$6,000,000
Reserve, \$3,000,000

Head Office, Montreal.

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Sir Joseph Hickson, General Manager.
GEORGE HAGUE, Asst. Gen. Manager.
JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen. Manager.

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Berlin, Kingston, Quebec,
Brampton, London, Sherbrooke, Q.,
Chatham, Montreal, Stratford,
Guelph, Ottawa, St. John, Q.,
Gananoque, Owen Sound, St. Thomas,
Hamilton, Perth, Walkerton,
Ingersoll, Prescott, Windsor,

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Winnipeg, Brandon,
Winkler, Bandon,
Bancroft, London Glasgow,
Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.

Agency in New York—57 William St., Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents.
Bankers in United States—New York, American Exchange National Bank; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Francisco, Anglo-Californian Bank.
Newfoundland—The Bank of Nova Scotia.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in Britain, Japan, and other foreign countries.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up.....\$1,200,000
Reserve Fund..... 280,000

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J. G. BELLETT, Inspector

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Merrickville, Ont. Smith's Falls, Ont.
Montreal, Que. South, Man.
Mooseport, N. W. T. Toronto, Ont.
Morden, Man. Virton, Man.
Neepawa, Man. Winthrop, Ont.
Norwood, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man. Winnipeg, Man.

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LIVERPOOL, - - Parr's Banking Company and Alliance Bank (Limited).
NEW YORK, - - National Park Bank.
BOSTON, - - Lincoln National Bank.
MINNEAPOLIS, - - National Bank of Commerce.
GREAT FALLS, MONT., - - First National Bank.
ST. PAUL, - - St. Paul National Bank.
CHICAGO, ILL., - - Globe National Bank.
BUFFALO, N. Y., - - Queen City Bank.
DETROIT, MICH., - - First National Bank.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up.....\$1,200,000

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V. Châteaufort, Esq., M.P.P.
J. Fortier, Esq., J. O. Villeneuve, Esq., M.P.P.
George Leblanc, General Manager.
P. Lafrenay, Manr. Quebec Office Inspector.

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Sherbrooke, St. Francis, Baie St. Marie,
Boisjeu, Chicoutimi, L'Assommoir, Ottawa, Ont.;
Winnipeg, Man.

AGENTS:

England—The National Bank of Scotland, London.
France—Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and Branches, Messrs. Grunehum Frères & Cie, Paris.
United States—The National Bank of the Republic, New York, The National Live Stock Bank, Boston, Mass.

Prompt attention given to collections. Correspondence respectfully solicited.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1885.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid-up.....\$1,200,000
Reserve..... 600,000

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CHAS. LACAILLE, ALPH. LECLAIRE.
A. PREVOST.
J. S. BOUSQUET Esq., Cashier.

WM. RICHER, Esq., Asst. Cashier.
ARTHUR GAGNON, Inspector.

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Three Rivers, P. E. Panneton,
St. Jean, Que., H. St. Marc,
St. Remi, Que., Charles Bedard,
St. Jerome, Que., J. A. Thériault,
St. Hyacinthe, Que., J. Larivière,
St. Catherine St. East, A. Fournier,
Notre Dame St. West, J. A. Bieau.

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Ontario—Molson's Bank and Branches.
New Brunswick—Bank of Montreal.
Nova Scotia—Bank of Nova Scotia.
Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of Halifax

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New York—The National Bank of the Republic.
New York—Hannover National Bank.
Boston—The National Reverse Bank.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

England—The Alliance Bank, Limited, London.
France—Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers issued available in all parts of the world.

LABANQUE JACQUES CARTIER

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Capital Paid up.....\$500,000
Reserve Fund..... 225,000

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Dumont Lavolette, A. L. Le Martigny, Joel Leduc.
A. Le Martigny, Managing Director.
FRANÇOIS DESJARDINS, Assistant Manager.
E. G. DE LA Roche, Inspector.
J. E. A. LEVÉLVEUR, Asst. Inspector.

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Drummondville—J. L. Girouard, Manager,
Bathurst—J. Leduc,
Hull, P.Q.—P. de Martigny,
Laurentides—H. H. Elmer,
St. Simon—D. Denis,
St. Sauveur, Quebec, N. Dion,
Quebec, Rue St. Jean, C. S. Powell,
Fraserville—J. A. LeBlanc,
Valleyfield—L. de Martigny,
Victoriaville—A. Marchand,
Plessisville—E. C. P. Chevrefils,
Ste. Anne de la Paroisse—J. A. Rousseau,
Paspébiac, P.Q.—H. Bourbonnau,
Edmonton, Man.—S. R. Benoit.

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FRANÇOIS DESJARDINS, N. Ducharme,
St. Henri, H. Borlin,
Rue Ontario—A. Boyer

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CORRESPONDENTS:
London, England—Le Crédit Lyonnais, Le Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, France—Le Crédit Lyonnais, Le Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, New York—National Bank of the Republic, Bank of America, Bank of Montreal, Boston—The Merchants National Bank, Chicago—Bank of Montreal, Canada—The Merchants Bank of Canada, Bank of British North America.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers issued available in all parts of the world.

ONTARIO BANK.

Capital Paid up.....\$1,500,000
Reserve Fund..... 345,000

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A. S. Irving, Esq., H. D. PERRY, Esq.,
R. H. THOR, Esq.

CHARLES McLELLAN, General Manager
E. MORRIS, Inspector

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Bowmanville, Montreal, Port Arthur,
Buckingham, Q. Mount Forest,
Cornwall, Newmarket,
Kingston, Ottawa,
100 Queen St. West, Toronto.

AGENTS.

London, Eng.—Parr's Banking Company and the Alliance Bank (Limited).
France and Europe—Crédit Lyonnais.
New York—Fourth National Bank, and the Agents Bank of Montreal.
Boston—Tremont National Bank.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 JOHN H. R. MOLSON, President.
 R. W. BIRKBECK, Vice-President.
 S. H. Ewing, W. M. Ramsay.
 Henry Archibald, and Finlay.
 W. M. McPherson.
 F. WOLFEKSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager.
 A. D. DUNNELL, Inspector.
 H. LOCKWOOD, Asst.-Int. Inspector.

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 St. Catherine's, P.Q.
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 Calgary, " New'ch, " Toronto, Je., "
 Clinton, " Ottawa, " Trois, "
 Exeter, " Owen's, Ind., " Waterloo, "
 Hamilton, " Riverton, " Windsor, Man.
 London, " Smith's Falls, " Woodstock, Ont.
 Montreal, " Soré, " P.Q.

AGENTS IN CANADA:
 Quebec—La Banque du Peuple and Eastern
 Townships Bank
 Ontario—Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of
 Canada, and Canadian Bank of Commerce
 New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick.
 Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company.
 Prince Edward Island—Mechanics Bank of
 P. E. I. Savings Bank.
 British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
 Manitoba—Imperial Bank of Canada.
 Newfoundland—Bank of Nova Scotia, St.
 John's.

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 Co., Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
 Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool.
 Cork—Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd.
 Paris—France—Credit Lyonnais.
 Berlin—Deutsch Bank.
 Antwerp—Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers.
 Hamburg—Hesse Newman & Co.

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 City Bank; Messrs. W. Watson, R. S.
 Hudson, Agents Bank of Montreal, Messrs.
 Morton, Mill & Co., Boston—The State National
 Bank, Portland—Cascadia National Bank,
 Chicago—First National Bank, Cleveland
 Commercial National Bank, San Francisco—
 Bank of British Columbia, Detroit—Commer-
 cial National Bank, Buffalo—The City Bank,
 Milwaukee—Wisconsin National Bank, Toledo
 Second National Bank, Bull., Montma-
 tier National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.,
 North-Western National Bank, Minneapolis—
 First National Bank.

Agents in Canada for the Money Order (Im-
 perial) Co. of the Pacific Express Co. and Ameri-
 can Express Co. of the U.S.
 Collections made in all parts of the Dominion
 and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates
 of exchange.
 Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers'
 Circular letters issued available in all parts of
 the world.

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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
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DIRECTORS:
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 F. LEMICA, Accountant

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 chine, Laorsille, L'Epiphanie, Nicole, Port-
 neuf, Point St. Charles, St. Laurent, Ste.
 Therese.
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 the Republic; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Lon-
 don, Bank of Montreal, Paris, La Société Gé-
 nérale.

GARAND, TERROUX & CIE.,

**Bankers and
 Brokers,**
 No. 3 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
 Commercial Paper Bought, Drafts Drawn on all
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 Business Transacted by Correspondence.

**CENTRAL CANADA
 LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY**

OF ONTARIO,
HEAD OFFICE,
 corner King and Victoria Sts., TORONTO,
C. O. A. COX President,
 Capital Subscribed.....\$2,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up.....1,200,000.00
 Reserve Fund.....315,000.00
 Contingent Fund.....30,134.71
 Total Assets.....5,200,830.00

Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling pay-
 able in Canada or Great Britain. Money advan-
 ced on Real Estate, Mortgages and Municipal
 Debentures purchased.
 Executors and Trustees are authorized by Law to
 Invest in the Debentures of this Company.
FRED. G. COX E. R. WOOD
 Manager. Secretary.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized.....\$2,000,000
 Capital Paid up.....\$1,974,525
 Reserve Fund.....1,152,252

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 William Hunsay Hugh Ryan,
 Robert Jeffrey T. Sutherland Stainer.
 Hebble, John Ferguson.

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 D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.
 R. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier.
 E. HAY, Inspector.

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 Essex Port Colborne, Welland.
 Fergus St. Catharines, Galt.
 Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Brandon, Man.
 Niagara Falls, Woodstock, Winnipeg, Man.
 Calgary, Portage LaPrairie, South St. Marie
 Prince Albert, Sask., Rati Portage, Ont.
 Toronto, cor. Wellington St. and Lander Lane.
 " " Yonge and Bloor streets.
 " " Yonge and Queen streets.
 Edmonton, Alta.
 Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange
 bought and sold. Deposits received and interest
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 Prompt attention paid to collections.
 N. B.—Sell cheques of The Cheque Bank, Ltd. of
 London, England, which are payable anywhere
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 or identification.

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 Government & Railway Bonds.
 Investment Securities,
 BOUGHT AND SOLD**

Insurance Companies and other Securi-
 ties suitable for deposit with Dominion
 Government or other purposes can have
 their wants supplied by applying to

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 British Empire Building,
MONTREAL.

M. F. NOLAN,
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 and Trusts Administered.

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 Ottawa Building, Room No. 6, MONTREAL.
 TELEPHONE No. 9366.

APOLLINAIRE CORRIVEAU, L. L. B.
Advocate, &c., &c.
 Commissioner for Quebec & Ontario,
 Office: Commercial Chambers,
 92 PETER STREET. - QUEBEC.

RITCHIE & DAVIS,
 Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c
 Med: Council Chs.
 GEORGE RITCHIE. TORONTO, CAN.
 R. N. DAVIS.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000
 Capital Paid In..... 1,499,905
 Reserve Fund..... 650,000

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 Hon. H. M. Cochrane, N. W. Thomas.
 T. J. Tuck, Thos. Hart.
 G. N. Guler, Israel Wood, D. A. Manser.

HEAD OFFICE, - SHELBURNE, QUE.
 Wm. FARWELL, - General Manager.

BRANCHES—W. terloo, Cowansville, Stan-
 steed, Co. et Cook, Richmond, Granby, Hunting-
 don, Bedford, Magog.
 Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal, Lon-
 don, F. & G. National Bank of Scotland, Boston
 - National Exchange Bank, New York—
 National Park Bank.
 Collections made at all accessible points and
 promptly remitted for.

HALIFAX BANKING Co.

Incorporated 1872
 Capital Paid up \$5,000,000
 Reserve Fund 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECTORS:
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 I. J. MORTON Vice-President.
 F. D. Corbett, James Thomson, C. W. Anderson,
 H. N. Wallace Cashier.
 A. A. Bond Inspector.

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 Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning,
 Lockport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parra-
 bore, Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor,
 N. W. Brunswick: Sackville, St. John.

CORRESPONDENTS—Ontario and Quebec—Mol-
 sons Bank and Branches, New York—Fourth
 National Bank, Boston—Safetick National Bank,
 London, England—Parr's Banking Co., and the
 Alliance Bank, Ltd.

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Incorporated 1852.
St. Stephen, N. B.
 Capital \$2,000
 Reserve 45,000

FRANK TODD, - President.
J. F. GRANT, - Cashier.

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 - Glob. National Bank, Montreal—Bank of
 Montreal, St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.
 Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of
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The Bell Telephone Co.,
 Of Canada.

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G. W. MOSS, - - - - - VICE-PRESIDENT.
C. P. SCLATER, SECRETARY-TREASURER.

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30 St. John Street, Montreal.

This Company will sell its instruments at
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 instruments are under the protection of the
 Company's patents, and purchasers are there-
 fore entirely free from risk of litigation.

This Company will arrange to connect places
 not having telegraphic facilities with the near-
 est telegraph office, or it will build private lines
 for firms or individuals, connecting their place
 of business or residences. It is also prepared to
 manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus.

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 pany's offices as above.

EDOUARD BOUFFARD
ADVOCATE,
 11 Rue du Porche,
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SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

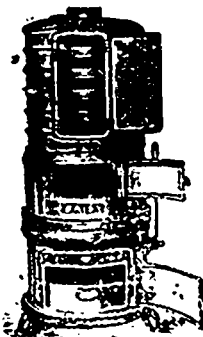
Sole Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED

WM. ROGERS' KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC.

Manufacturers of the **FINEST QUALITY**

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

A. J. WHIMBEY, - - Manager
The Trade Solicited.



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Practical Plumbers, Roofers, Tinsmiths,
Steam & Hot Water HEATING APPARATUS AND ELECTRIC WIRING.

DRAPEAU, SAVIGNAC & CO.,
140 St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL.

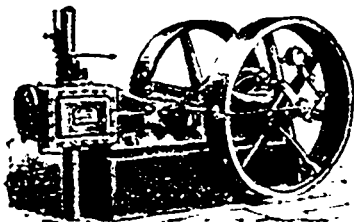
TELEPHONE 589.

[Established 1867]

THOMAS SONNE, SAILMAKER.

TARPULINS, TENTS, AWNINGS.

At his old stand, Commissioners Street, Cor. St. Sulpice, (HAS NO BRANCH STORE) All kinds of Canvas Goods. Tents holding from two persons to 10,000. All kinds of Tackle Blocks, Rope, Pitch, Tar and Oakum. Canvas folding Boats, Skiffs, Canopy Hammocks, etc. Everything made to order promptly.



We have the following sizes of **ROBB-ARMSTRONG ENGINES**

Ready for Immediate Delivery :

10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, 125, 150 and 175 Horse Power.

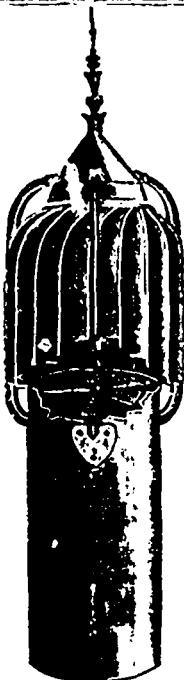
Robb Engineering Co., Ltd.
AMHERST, N. S.

Agents—Canada Machinery Agency, W. H. Nolan Mgr., 21 St. James St., Montreal.

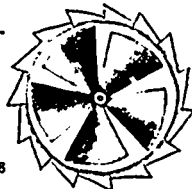
THE **Aolian Ventilator,**

(PATENTED MAY 26th, 1894)

WE guarantee our Ventilator to give perfect satisfaction when properly used. Manufactured and especially suitable for



Public Buildings,
Hotels,
Churches,
School Houses



Banks,
Factories,
Offices,
Private Residences,
Etc., Etc.

cut showing the inside of Ventilator.

THIS Ventilator has proved itself to be superior to any that has been placed before the public. It has passed by the tests which have been made in its adaptation for ventilating large buildings, cloisters, vaults of churches, bank churches, schools, etc., etc., etc.

It is noted with a screw on the inside, by means of which a constant current of air is established. The chief feature of this ventilator is that its motive power is derived not only from the slightest current of air but the difference of temperature within and outside the building.

Every ventilator is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Testimonials obtained on application. This ventilator is very ornamental in appearance and substantial in make. Estimates for copper ventilators given on application.

The above shows a part of the interior of the Ventilator.

SOME PLACES WHERE THE AOLIAN VENTILATOR IS USED IN MONTREAL.

C. T. VIAU 600 St. Sulpice | LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, 401 St. J. | SISTERS OF MERCY, 101 St. J.
SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE, 201 St. J. | S. W. MACKAY, 214 St. J. | S. KOLBE, 201 St. J.
COLLEGE OF PHILOSOPHY, 301 St. J. | R. CHEVRE & FIS., 301 St. J. | And Many Others.

LESSARD & HARRIS,

Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers,

Office and Works, - 421 1/2 CRAIG STREET, - MONTREAL.

HULL'S PATENT Weather Strip
IS THE BEST STRIP MADE.

Can be furnished all sizes and in any desired wood or coloring to match trimmings. Adds greatly to the appearance of ill-fitting Doors or Windows. It prevents rattling, and keeps out cold, snow, wind, rain and dust.

SAVES TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT IN FUEL.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. H. HULL, PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER
Lennoxville, P. Q.

AGENT: **LICHT & SCOTT, Agents,**
151 MACKAY STREET, MONTREAL.

IMPROVING AND REMODELING **HEATING**

EITHER BY

HOT AIR, STEAM OR WATER
ASK OUR SPECIALTIES

E. C. MOUNT & CO.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters
766 CRAIG STREET, - MONTREAL,
A few doors west of Victoria Square.
TELEPHONE No. 1285.

LAND PLASTER.

Land Plaster that is white and ground fine is the only Land Plaster to depend upon as a fertilizer—it has a black or red tinge, and is very ground, beware of it. The Plaster I sell is white from the sea, and ground fine. When used in the stable it will make a ton of manure equal to the highest priced Super-Phosphates. This has been proved beyond any question of doubt by the experimental agriculturists of to-day, who use only fine ground white that comes direct from the sea. Send for circulars.

MANUFACTURED BY

C. L. MALTBY,
OFFICE: 309 ST. JAMES STREET,
MILL; 17 MILL ST., - MONTREAL.

STEAM BOILERS, Heine Patent Safety.
ELEVATORS, Hydraulic, Electric.
HOISTS, Power and Hand.
Railway Spike Machines.
Blake Stone Breakers.
Shingle and Bark Mills.
Patent Hoop Machines.

ADDRESS:—

GEORGE BRUSH,
Eagle Foundry,
MONTREAL

DURABLE, FIREPROOF & IMPERVIOUS

FLOORS of
Rock Asphalt

Roadways, Yards, Sidewalks & Roofs.

The pavement can be laid on a wood floor.

For estimates and lists of works apply to

MONTREAL ROOFING CO'Y

General Roofers,

Cor, Latour St. and Busby Lane

IRON PIPE

And FITTINGS,

S. FISHER,

57 St. Sulpice Street, MONTREAL.

Steam & Water Packings.

Oils, Cotton Waste, Blocks, Canvas, Cotton, and Rubber Hose, Covering for Steam Pipes and Boilers Done by Contract, Magnesia Covering, Asbestos Covering in Removeable and Plastic, Cotton and Leather Belting, Mill, Steamboat, Railway and Engineers' Supplies.

WM. SGLATER & CO. Ltd. ASBESTOS WAREHOUSE,
42, 44, 46 FOUNDLING ST., MONTREAL.

ROOFING!

Sparham Fire-Proof Roofing Cement COMPANY.

The only roof that has stood the test of the Canadian climate, for twelve years has given nothing but the most perfect satisfaction. All other cement roofs have been after failures. All roofs laid have the guarantee of the Sparham Company, which has \$50,000 capital paid up—a substantial guarantee—not on paper. Roofs laid in Montreal with our cement TEN YEARS ago are as good today as when laid and have had no repairs. For further information and testimonials apply at head office, 309 St. James Street, Montreal.

C. L. MALTBY, Sec.-Treas.
Agents appointed throughout the Dominion and the United States

MARKETS TEL. NO 550. BEL TELEPHONE 8025.

EDWARD CAVANAGH CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

OILS, PAINTS, OILS, PAINTS, COALS, HARDWARE, ETC.
(SHELF & HEAVY)

2547 TO 2553 NOTRE DAME ST.
COR SEIGNEURS ST. G4

MONTREAL.

DODGE Wood Split Pulleys

- Perfect Balance.
- Compression Shaft Fastening.
- Lightest Pulley ever made.
- Strongest Pulley ever Made.
- Best Belt Surface.
- Superior Construction.



- Most Convenient.
- 70 Per Cent Lighter than Cast Iron.
- 40 Per Cent Lighter than Wrought Iron or Steel.
- 25 to 60 Per Cent Advantage, with same Belt over any Iron Pulley made.

AGENTS,

Canada Machinery Agency,

(W. H. NOLAN, Manager.)

321 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

J. J. DUFFY & CO.

Canada Coffee and Spice Steam Mills

(WHOLESALE ONLY)

624 & 626 Craig Street, MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE Cook's Favourite Baking Powder

F. P. Buck, President & Gen. Manager. W. S. Dresser, Sec'y & Treas.
Wm. Angus, Vice-Pres. & Agent

ROYAL PULP & PAPER CO.

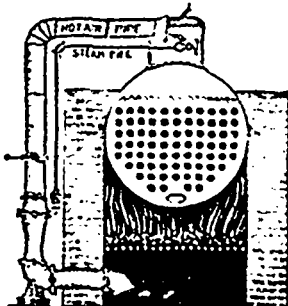
(SUCCESSORS TO WM. ANGUS & CO.)

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

Store, 15 Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

Works and Head Office, EAST ANGUS, P. Q.

EARLE'S



STEAM AND AIR INJECTORS, EXHAUSTERS, &c

For burning hard and soft coals, screenings, run mine and lump coal, and dust, wet tan bark, BAGASSE (Sugar Cane direct from the mills, WET), or any refuse fuel. The best blower made for burning the above fuel under steam boilers.

Highest Medal & Diplomas & Van at the World's Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

The best Blower in the market for Steam Boilers. Write for Illustrative Catalogue, etc., to

S. R. EARLE, Belleville, Ont.

Babbitt

Without COPPER properly amalgamated with the other ingredients by thorough practical Metallurgists is UNRELIABLE.

Do You Use Babbitt?

If so, get the best value for your money by asking your supplier for

LANGWELL'S, Montreal.

National Assurance Co

OF IRELAND.

INCORPORATED 1822.

CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.
FIRE RESERVE.....1,500,000.
FIRE INCOME.....1,000,000.

Head Office for Canada: - - - -
MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager.

Atlas Assurance Co.

OF LONDON, ENG.

FOUNDED 1808.

CAPITAL.....\$6,000,000.
FIRE RESERVE.....1,500,000.
FIRE INCOME.....1,000,000.

1735 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Active Agents Wanted.

1843.....1893

JUBILEE YEAR

OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of NEW YORK.

Richard A. McCurdy, President.

Is commemorated by the issuance of two forms of "Semi-Centennial Policies"

The Five Per Cent. Debenture

—AND—

The Continuous Instalment.

AGENTS FIND THESE POLICIES EASY TO PLACE BECAUSE THEY AFFORD THE BEST INSURANCE EVER OFFERED BY ANY COMPANY. FOR DETAILS ADDRESS THE COMPANY AT ITS HEAD OFFICE, NASSUA, CEDAR AND LIBERTY STREETS, NEW YORK, OR THE NEAREST GENERAL AGENT.

FAYETTE BROWN,

General Manager,

IMPERIAL BUILDING :-: Montreal.

The UNITED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Manchester, England.

This Company, in addition to its own Funds, has the security of those of THE PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND, the Combined Assets being as follows:—

Capital Subscribed.....\$5,550,000
Capital Paid Up in Cash.....1,250,000
Funds in Hand Excess.....2,750,000
Deposit with Dominion Government for Protection of Canadian Policy-holders.....204,100

Head Office for Canada, 1740 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
J. A. ROBERTSON, Supt. of Agencies. T. H. HUDSON, Resident Mgr.
NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH—Head Office, Halifax, ALFRED SHORT, General Manager.
NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH—Head Office, St. John, H. CHUNN & Co., General Agents.
MANITOBA BRANCH—Head Office, Winnipeg, G. W. GIRDLESTONE, General Agent.

The "United" having acquired by purchase the business and good will of the "City of London Insurance Company," and assumed all the liabilities of that Company, is now entitled to the benefit of the connection thus formed, the continuance of which it respectfully solicits.

The

Canada Accident Assurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE:
1740 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL,
Re-insurers of

THE MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION Ltd. (being the Accident Department of THE PALATINE INSURANCE CO., Limited, of Manchester, England), THE CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, Accident Branch, and THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Accident Branch.
ACCIDENT, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, PLATE GLASS.
T. H. HUDSON, Manager for Canada.

ALLIANCE Assurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE:

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, ENG.

CAPITAL AND FUNDS: \$42,000,000

Canadian Branch:

157 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

G. H. McHENRY, Manager.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Assets Invested.....\$162,001,770
Surplus.....20,249,347
Income in 1894.....36,483,313
Insurance in Force.....813,294,160

Good agents are wanted for several central and productive localities in Canada. Apply to

DAVID BURKE,

Company's Building. GENERAL MANAGER MONTREAL, P.Q.

The Federal Life Assurance Company

Head Office, HAMILTON, ONT.

POLICIES WORLD WIDE After One Year From Issue.

Capital and Assets, - \$1,000,000
Surplus to Policyholders, \$704,141.26

ACCUMULATION POLICIES.

COMPOUND INVESTMENT POLICIES.

GUARANTEED INSURANCE BONDS.

JAMES H. BEATTY, President.

DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM,

MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association,

E. B. HARPER, Founder.

Home Office, cor. Broadway and Duane St., New York.

40 MILLION DOLLARS Saved in Premiums. 40

The total cost for the past 14 years for \$10,000 Insurance in the MUTUAL RESERVE amounts to less than the system Companies charge for \$4,500 at ordinary rates—the saving in premiums being equal to a cash dividend of nearly 80 per cent.

1881. THE ELOQUENCE OF RESULTS. 1895.

No. of Policies in Force, over.....83,600
Interest Income, annually, exceeds.....\$133,000
Six-Monthly Income exceeds.....730,000
Reserve Emergency Fund, exceeds.....\$3,923,000
Death Claims paid, over.....2,340,000
New Business received in 1895, over.....\$1,000,000
Insurance in Force, exceeds.....\$31,000,000

Not a single dollar of the accumulated or Invested Reserve Fund has ever been used or required either for the payment of death losses or for any other purpose.

E. A. BURNHAM, President.

D. Z. BESSETTE, General Manager Prov. Quebec.
12 PLACE D'ARMEES, MONTREAL.

AGENTS WANTED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

EASTERN Assurance Co. of Canada.

Head Office, HALIFAX, N. S.

CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000.

PRESIDENT, JOHN DOULL, Esq., (President Bank of Nova Scotia.)
 VICE-PRESIDENTS, H. H. FULLER, Esq., (Wholesale Merchant) Halifax
 SIMON JONES, Esq., (Brewer), St. John, N. B.
 CHAS. D. CORY, Mang. Director.

Agencies at all the principal points in Canada.

D. C. EDWARDS, Resident Manager,

Room B, Temple Building, MONTREAL

WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND MARINE.
 INCORPORATED 1851.

Assets, over \$2,350,000 00
 Income for year ending 31st Dec.,
 1894, over 2,175,000 00

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

J. J. KENNY, Vice-President & Man. Director.

GEO. A. COX, President. C. C. FOSTER, Secretary
 J. H. ROUTH & SON, Managers Montreal Branch,

190 ST. JAMES STREET.

GUARDIAN

Fire and Life Assurance Company LIMITED.

Head Office for Canada

Guardian Assurance Building, 181 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

Capital Subscribed, - - \$10,000,000
 Funds in hand exceed - - \$22,500,000

TRUSTEES IN CANADA :

W. M. Ramsay, Esq., J. O. Gravel, Esq., Hon. Alph. Desjardins,
 Sir Joseph Hicks.

E. P. HEATON, Manager. G. A. ROBERTS, Sub. Manager.



—THE—
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA,

Issues Policies on all Approved Forms.

UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES,
 LIBERAL PROFITS and
 PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

R. MACAULAY,
 PRESIDENT.

HEAD OFFICE BUILDING,
 MONTREAL.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Invested Funds.....\$39,500,000
 Investments in Canada..... 11,300,000

1895
BONUS YEAR

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager for Canada.
 J. HUTTON BALFOUR, Superintendent.

MONTREAL, Mar. 12. 1895.

ESTABLISHED 1720.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Total Funds, upwards of \$18,000,000.

FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES.

E. A. LILLY, Manager Canada Branch,
 1762 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
 ESTABLISHED AT LONDON, 1803,
 —FIRE.—

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$6,000,000.
 CASH ASSETS OVER.....\$8,000,000.

Insures against loss by fire only. Entire assets available for fire losses.
 Canadian Branch Office in the Company's Building.

107 ST. JAMES STREET.

E. D. LACY, Resident Manager for Canada, Montreal.

Union Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Portland, - Maine.

FRED E. RICHARDS, President.
 ARTHUR L. BATES, Vice-President.
 J. FRANK LANG, Secretary.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company has had a business experience of forty-four years. Its policies are generally conceded to be of the most liberal character. It is the ONLY Company issuing policies under the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law. It has 36 millions of dollars of Insurance in force upon its books. It has an Annual Income of One and a Quarter Million Dollars. It has a ready paid to its policy holders 27 millions of dollars.

WALTER I. JOSEPH,
 Manager, MONTREAL.

OFFICE—162 ST. JAMES STREET.

—THE—

DOMINION MATCH

MANUFACTURED BY

HARDY & DUBORD,
 BEAUPORT, QUE.

275 ST. PAUL STREET, - - MONTREAL.

Price Lists Furnished on Application.

All communications, advertisements, etc., intended for insertion in "The Trade Review" should reach this office by Wednesday morning.

General Summary.

There were more quotations from the **TRADE REVIEW** last year in Canadian, American and English papers than from all the other journals of its class combined, that are issued in the Dominion.

Reduced rates on hay shipped from Manitoba to Ontario have been offered by the C.P.R.

A prominent grocer becoming scared at the crusade against malt extracts has sent to the police station samples of grape juice for analysis before selling any more.—*Fitchburg Sentinel.*

A cablegram has been received from Belfast, Ireland, announcing the arrival of Mr. Alfred Glenn, who went over in charge of his second car of horses. There were 18 horses in the load, which were universally pronounced the finest lot ever shipped from Canada. They ranged from 15 hands to 15.3.

Several handsome testimonials were expressed recently from the Department of Marine and Fisheries to the British Board of Trade in London. They are intended as awards to the captain and crew of the British steamship Ivan of Liverpool for their gallantry in rescuing the people of the Brigantine "Asia, hailing from Lunenburg, N.S.

It is estimated that in England on an average each person spends 9s a year on books, periodicals, newspapers, and so on, which would give a total of about \$85,000,000. Some statistician has gone as far as to calculate that the aggregate annual circulation of the world is about 12,000,000,000 copies of printed matter of every kind, for which 73,125 tons of paper is used.

A new departure is about to be made by an influential railroad company which will be watched with the greatest by every railroad corporation. The company proposes not only to install electric passenger cars on many of the "feeders" to its trunk lines which, at present are run by steam, but to place in regular use a service of electric freight cars specially built for the transportation of grain. The cars are to be lighter than the ordinary freight cars but much more durable. Each car will carry a set of buckets, by which the loading and unloading will be done electrically. It is proposed by means of these cars to make the work of shipping and unshipping much less tedious and expensive than it is at present. The cars can be backed into an elevator switch and be handled without any trouble or delay. A well known railroad magnate prophesies that within two years nearly all the grain from the great

Western Loan & Trust Co. Limited,

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature.

OFFICE:

No. 13 St. Sacrament St.,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

HON. A. W. OGILVIE, - President
J. S. BOUSQUET, Esq, Vice-President
(Manager La Banque du Peuple).

This Company acts as Administrator, Executor, Trustee, Receiver, Committee of Lunatic, Guardian, Liquidator, Assignee, etc., etc.; also as Agent for the above offices.

All manner of trusts accepted: moneys invested; estates managed; rents, incomes, etc., collected; bonds, debentures, etc., issued and countersigned; highest class of securities for sale.

Send for information to the Manager,

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS,

grain belt of the Northwest will be carried into Minneapolis, its centre, by electric trolley.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Condensed milk is exported from Switzerland to all countries in the world. South America and India take large quantities, and among the Chinese the milk is becoming popular as a jam, and eaten with bread. Since the commencement of 1890 an enormous impetus has been given to the Swiss condensed milk industry by the allowance of drawback of the duty on sugar used in its manufacture. The immediate effect of this concession was an increase in the exports of over 20 per cent.

By an act of the Connecticut legislature each city in the state must appoint an "inspector of illuminating oils," the duty of which official will be to inspect all illuminating oil brought into the city for sale, ascertain its quality and certify to the inspection by branding the barrel containing the oil. The compensation to be paid such official shall be one-fourth of a cent a quart, about 10 cents a barrel. Seems to us that is a pretty good compensation.

Each city is directed to purchase the necessary instruments for gauging and inspecting.

The bicycle and tricycle are used by some grocers. Quite a few in suburban cities send out their order taking clerks on bicycles; the trouble is they can't take back empty Perosens cans, etc., very well. A grocer in Harlem, N.Y., has had a tricycle made for the use of his delivery boys. The front is constructed after the fashion of bicycles, containing the saddle, endless chain, and handle bar. The rear consists of two wheels, on whose axle is supported a large, oblong box, having a cover. In this box are placed the packages to be delivered to the grocer's customers. The whole is lightly and ornamentally constructed, and unique in appearance. The boys experience no great difficulty in riding the tricycle, even when the box is well filled with packages. The

WASHINGTON BUILDING TRUST CO.

CAPITAL:

Common Stock, Paid in Full, \$335,000.00

Nos 20 to 25 Banque du Peuple Bldg.,
Tel. 2707. MONTREAL.

T. NADEAU, President.
OPERATED UNDER THE NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN PLAN.

But with a Positive Guarantee, with paid in Capital and a Mortgage Contract, both as to Investment Stock & Repayment of Loans.

SUB-OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

B. BICKERDICE, President
H. LAPOINTE, Vice-President
THOS. F. G. FAISY,
CHAS. DESHAUTEAU,
J. J. BEAUCHAMP, Attorney
C. E. LEBLANC, Notary

CHARLES W. HAGAR, INSURANCE BROKER,

Room 313, Board of Trade Building,
TELEPHONE 2884.

FIRE RISKS SOLICITED.

Favorable rates on all descriptions of property on application.

WILLIAM EVANS,

Secretary to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, Importer and grower of

Field, Garden and Flower Seed.

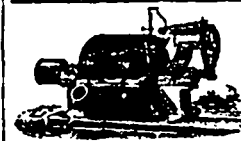
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GUANO, SUPERPHOSPHATE AND OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Warerooms: 89, 91, & 93 McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

104, 106 & 108 Foundling St., and 42 Norman St.



THE
WOODBURN

IMPROVED
Pulverizer.

for Sugar, Starch, Cream of Tartar, Salts, etc., is used by many of the leading bakers and confectioners in England, the United States and Canada. Makes XXX and XXXX sugar without sifting or rolling. Send for Circular to

E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.,
Engineers and Machinists, - ST. JOHN, N.B.

grocer has found this method of delivering his goods very satisfactory. It is inexpensive, and obviates the necessity of keeping a horse and wagon.

The following is a list of United States patents issued this week to Canadians, as reported by Mr. Charles H. Riches, solicitor of patents, Canada Life building, Toronto: Augustus A. Davidson, improvements in baby food regulators; H. M. Dinning, improvements in sash fasteners; Joseph Lachance, improvements in nut-locks; A. S. Weaver, improvements in bicycles; Thomas J. Byers, improvements in carrying cases; G. Peirard and V. Guinet, improvements in high or low water alarms for steam boilers; W. W. Towne, improvements in heating stoves; Robert G. Dillon, improvements in hand wheel cultivators; Charles H. Taylor, improvements in hydraulic air compressing apparatus.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, Of London, England.
 (Fire only) Capital and Assets over \$20,000,000
BAMFORD & CARSON, Agents,
 183 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
 BELL TELEPHONE No. 1583.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. Of Manchester, England.
 Capital and Assets over - \$20,000,000
BAMFORD & CARSON, Agents,
 183 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
 BELL TELEPHONE No. 1583.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

CHARLES E. WILLARD, Pres'dont.

Income In 1891 **\$2,249,398.12**
 Assets, Dec 31, 1891, **1,787,181.85**
 Liabilities, Actuarial, 1 p.c.
 Valuation **960,930.53**
 Surplus, Actuarial, 4 p.c. **826,251.32**
 Policies issued in 1891. **\$22,114,526.00**

Active Agents wanted in every City or County in the Dominion of Canada. Apply to R. H. MATSON, General Manager for Canada, 37 Yonge Street, Toronto.

The Allan Line Buenos Ayrean sailed on 30th ult., for Glasgow, with a general cargo, 400 cattle and 76 horses, also 24,000 bushels of grain.

Cache Lake, more than one hundred and sixty miles from Ottawa, is expected to be the Eastern terminus of the Ottawa, Arnprior, and Parry Sound railway for next winter.

Reports from the Irish and Scotch whisky centres speak of a satisfactory movement in the trade. The decreased duty on spirits which came into operation on July 1st, has not acted so unfavorably on the trade as was anticipated. The general tone of business is improving.

The famous distillery of the Benedictine abbey at Fecamp, in France, which was destroyed by fire three years ago, has now been rebuilt, and was consecrated along with the restored abbey a fortnight ago by the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen. The spectacle of an archbishop consecrating a distillery is somewhat startling to those who have been taught to look upon stimulants as one of the greatest curses of the world.

Notice is given of application for letters patent to incorporate the Tilson company, of Tilsonburg, Ont., capital \$200,000, for the purpose of purchasing and operating the mills and manufactories of F. D. Tilson applicants, Edwin Delevan Tilson, manufacturer; George Whiting Tilson; miller; Edwin Van Norman Tilson, accountant; W. A. Dowler and Victor Sinclair, in trust, and Spence Hardy Betts, all of Tilsonburg, of whom Edwin Delevan Tilson, George Whiting Tilson and Edwin Van Norman Tilson are to be the first directors of the company.

The Department of Fisheries received a report from Messrs Pope & Morgan, cattle inspectors at Montreal, of an infraction of the law whereby a vessel taking on board cattle for export before the vessel was fully loaded with her other cargo. The inspectors refused to issue the certificate on which alone the vessel can get her clearance from the Custom house. Should she sail without the clearance she is liable to a fine of a thousand dollars. Some ship

South Africa.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE RETURNING to South Africa by the first steamer sailing about the middle of August. Manufacturers desirous of having their goods personally introduced cannot do better than trust samples to the undersigned who have had Twelve years South African and Nine years Canadian experience.

ALSTONE BROS.,
 P.O. Box 93, Montreal.
 Reference to: A. W. Murdock, Esq., of Murdock, Barber & Co., Toronto

owners are apparently ignorant of the fact that cattle can only be taken on board ship as the last part of a cargo, that is, after all the other cargo has been received and the hatches closed.

It is reported that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the new president of the Grand Trunk Railway will arrive in this city on August 17.

It has been arranged that Mr. Joseph Price the new vice-president, will join the president in Montreal a week after the former's arrival.

The new platform arranged by the new board it is said, will be as follows. The amalgamation of clerical and working staffs, cultivation of local traffic and the curtailment of capital expenditure; an exhaustive enquiry into the resources of the whole system; an arrangement for better working treaties with other railway companies; a vigorous canvassing for local traffic. Some method for the cutting down of superfluous trains will be prepared.

The question of a Canadian board is to be again taken into consideration, whose duty it will dispose of all minor matters.

Mr. Joseph Price, the Vice-President, will, it is said, suggest the formation of a depreciation fund for the rolling stock lent to the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, so that provision may be made for prospective claims.

The new directors have been authorized to borrow and raise by the creation and issue of Grand Trunk consolidated four per cent debenture stock such further sum, or sums, not exceeding the amount which the Company is authorized to borrow as they from time to time think fit.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson has been a Comptroller of the National Debt, a Government Director on the Suez Canal, and is the reorganizer of Egyptian Finance, and spent four months in the reorganization of the affairs of the Central Pacific and its affiliated lines. He is considered a financial genius and a man who is capable of reorganizing an important system like the Grand Trunk, and bring it into a sound and healthy condition.

Another important question that is receiving the careful attention of the new president is the transfer of the accounts

Patents procured in all countries in the Commercial World.

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 PATENT BROKER and Organizer of STOCK COMPANIES, 19 Young St. Arcade, TORONTO, ONT.

from Canada to London England. Some years ago it was suggested that the accounts of the Grand Trunk Railway should be kept in England i.e., to this extent, the capital account in the London books, and kept there entirely. The working accounts to be kept here and afterwards sent over to England to make up the balance sheet. The administrative officers will be consulted on this matter just as soon as the new president arrives.

The officers of the United States revenue cutter Fleet, in Behring Sea, report an almost total absence of seals in northern waters this year. Such great scarcity at this season of the year, it is said, has never been known heretofore, and it is believed to be due to the previous slaughter in the open sea by pelagic sealers. Reports to the Department of Marine and Fisheries indicate seal skins are likely to be dearer this year than for several seasons past. The principal factor in reducing quotations of skins last season was the unusually large catch of Canadian sealers, amounting to 94,000 skins, 25,000 more than the catch of the previous year and about double the catch of 1892. At the department it is stated that the number of skins taken this year, and likely to be taken in Behring Sea during the open season, which commences on August 1, will be considerably below the catch of 1894. The coast catch already accounted for is very much less. On the Asiatic side luck has been against the schooners in the way of storms and scarcity of seals.

One pretence of the prohibition party here was that a reduction of licenses would bring a corresponding reduction of the police force and criminal administration generally. We all know to the city's cost that it has done nothing of the kind. There are as many policemen now as ever there were, if not more. The same remark is made of Maine, where total prohibition is supposed to reign. Almost two-thirds of the criminal prosecutions in Maine during last year, according to official statistics just issued, were for violations of the liquor law. Of 2,294 prosecutions for crime of all kinds 1,444 were of anti prohibition offenders. The people do not seem to be becoming more moral, from a prohibitionist view, because of the Prohibition law, for there were more offences against the law last year than the year before. The cost of the "suppression of the liquor traffic" last year ran up to \$4,108 a day in Cumberland county, \$1,208 a day in Androscoggin county, \$1,639.73 in York county, and to a good round sum in the less thickly populated districts.—Ex.

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SALT
For Any Purpose
ASK FOR QUOTATIONS
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Verret, Stewart & Co
QUEBEC & MONTREAL.**

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Wm. Cotter, butcher, St. John, N. B., has assigned to Chris. Yau e.

T. A. Gussley, grocer, city, has compromised at 30c on the dollar cash.

The insolvent stock of T. Trepannier, Louiseville, has been sold at 50c on the dollar.

N. Girovard, general store, St. Guillaume d'Upton, has been served with a demand of assignment.

Nap. Trepannier, grocer, Quebec, has made an assignment. He started in '94 with a small capital.

Jos. N. Beaudon, grocer, Cyrville Ont., has assigned and a meeting of his creditors will be held on the 7th inst.

H. C. Martin, portrait artist, St. John, N. B., has assigned to H. S. Keith. He has been 20 years in business making just a bare living.

A. E. Lawrence, crockery, city, is offering to compromise at 25c on the dollar cash. He commenced in January '92, liabilities moderate.

Laird & Co., general store, Tara, Ont., have assigned in trust to Thos. A. Kilgour. The business is said to be really owned by a Hamilton firm.

Noel Forget, general store, St. Lucie de Doncaster, has assigned to Kent & Turcotte. He commenced 20 years ago and did fairly for a time but latterly his business has declined. He possessed property but it was mortgaged.

C. B. Forbes, dry goods, Moncton, N. B., is offering to compromise at 33 1/3 per cent. He commenced in May '84, succeeding Forbes & Ferguson, in which firm he was a partner. Liabilities \$10,000, assets about \$5,000.

The firm of Malloney & Malcolm, carriages, Hamilton, John Malloney only partner, has assigned to Walter Anders. This house was obliged to compromise in '78 which it did at 70c on the dollar. Mr. Malcolm died and his interest was withdrawn by his heirs.

W. J. Hutton & Co., hardware, Gt. B., have assigned to W. H. Turabull. The firm obtained an extension in May of '06, 9 and 12 months, unsecured. Liabilities then were about \$3,250 and assets, stock \$3,700; book debts \$100.

The Quebec Cigar and Tobacco Company, Quebec city, has assigned. The only partners are J. E. Turgeon & Adjuceur Gauthier, the latter residing in Montreal. These partners are reported to have come from Colorado a short time ago. They purchased the stock of L. N. Henault an insolvent. Liabilities \$2,300, and assets \$250.

J. H. Dore & Co., dry goods, St. Cune-gonde, have assigned to Lamarche & Olivier. They owe about \$10,550 and the nominal assets are \$11,900. The firm has been in business upwards of 31 years. In October '93 an offer of 70c on the dollar, on time, was accepted and liabilities then were \$16,148 and nominal assets amounted to \$17,819.

Henri Mathieu, only proprietor of the Vienna cafe, city, has assigned on the demand of Peter Lyall with liabilities of \$7,000. Principal creditors are Canadian Trading & Shipping Company, \$1,800; Peter Lyall & Sons, \$725; H. B. Hamilton, \$650; Joseph Richard, \$600. He came from New York about two years ago and was chef at the Windsor. In November last he started in the restaurant business.

Fortier & Co., furniture, house furnishings and fancy goods, city, have made a private assignment to Chas. Desmarreau with liabilities of \$26,000. They did business on the instalment plan. L. A. Fortier & Nere Robillard are the partners. Fortier was formerly of Foucher, Fortier & Co., and also carried on business at St. Schois-tique. Robillard commenced life as a telegraph operator. They began together in '81 with a cash capital of \$2,700. Increasing their stock rapidly and doing well for a time they removed into larger premises. A year ago they showed a statement claiming a surplus of \$18,455. Book debts, good, were put a \$15,578 and doubtful at \$3,020. Accounts have evidently accumulated still more and collections became more difficult.

J. O. Monday, merchant tailor, city, has assigned. The creditors include, Banque du Peuple, \$3,015; Nationale, \$1,950, Jacques Cartier, \$1,525; Jac. Grenier & Co., \$1,257; Gault Bros. & Co., \$910, A. Small & Co., \$2,438. He commenced business in partnership with A. T. Langevin in 1875, having purchased the stock of S. Guerin at 10c on time. A branch started at St. Johns was discontinued in February, 1886. They gradually lost money, and in June, 1892, assigned. Langevin retired and took a situation. Monday continued, having settled at 40c on the dollar. He made civic

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200 to 12000 Gallons per Hour.
Cost \$7 to \$75 each. Address
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contracts for firemen's, sanitary police and St. Helen's Island police uniforms. His present debts are placed at from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

A London, Ont., girl has won the prize offered by a Washington paper for the best essay on the late lamented George after whom the capital of the United States is named. A Canadian (Hall) was the best member of the Cornell crew at Henley, a Canadian (Hackett) was the fastest oarsman at Saragota, a Canadian (Hayhurst) won the Queen's prize at Bisley, and now a Canadian school girl beats the whole United States in writing an essay on the Father of the American Republic.—Toronto News.

Fully two thousand persons are expected to be present at the convention of the American Street Railway Association, which will open in the Windsor Hotel in October, under the presidency of Mr. Joel Hunt, of Atlanta, Georgia. It will be a thoroughly representative gathering, including railway managers and others connected with the various street railways of the continent. There will be an exhibition of the various apparatus connected with the running of a street railway system, and there will be a large number of supply men who will visit the convention in charge of their exhibits. The business and social meetings will be held in the afternoons and evenings, and the exhibition of apparatus will occupy the mornings. The convention will close on October 19.

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Head Office:
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One of the Oldest Fire Offices in the World.

Subscribed Capital.....\$2,250,000
Capital Paid Up..... 900,000
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nearly.....15,000,000
Annual Income.....1,500,000

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CONTRACTS OPEN.

This column is to furnish Advance Reports of Building Projects, before the Closing of Contracts, for the special use of Material Men, Supply Men, Manufacturers, Builders, Architects, Roofers, Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Bridge Builders, Foundrymen, Hardware Men, etc.

Schools, Churches & Public Buildings.

Architect Powell, of Stratford, is preparing plans for the new English church at Tilbury, Ont.

Fine public school district has been empowered to borrow \$1,500 for the purpose of building and furnishing a school house.

The Wentworth councillors have offered the old jail to Hamilton at the city's former bid, \$25,000, and the offer has been accepted.

Belmont public school district has been empowered to borrow \$1,500 for the purpose of building and furnishing a school house.

Greenfell school district is borrowing \$7,000 with which to erect a new school house, and Moose Jaw is borrowing \$4,000 with which to erect an addition to its present school building.

The corner stone of the London, Ont., Metropolitan formerly Queen's Avenue, Methodist church, was laid. The total cost will be \$84,327, of which about \$40,000 has already been subscribed.

Oliver Burden Fredericton, N. B. has applied for the lease of the lot adjoining that of Sheriff Sterling's on the high water wharf in the rear of the Normal School for the purpose of erecting a large warehouse thereon.

The Imperial Oil Company will shortly commence the erection of a new building, and some additions to present structures on their property near Louis bridge, Winnipeg. A new barrel warehouse will be built, stands erected to hold three large tanks which are coming up from the east and a wing will be added to the coeprage.

Tenders will be received by G. W. Guinlock, architect, Toronto, up to 4 p.m. of August 12th, for the Mason, Bricklaying, Cut Stone, Structural Iron and Steel, and rough Carpenter work required in the erection and completion of a large OFFICE BUILDING, to be known as the "Foresters' Temple," at the north-west corner of Bay and Richmond streets, Toronto, for the Independent Order of Foresters. Plans and specifications may be seen on or after Tuesday, July 30th, and all information obtained at the offices of the architect.

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Complete Plans for all kinds of PAPER and FIBRE MILLS.
Surveys and Estimates for WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT.

The Clatham city school board have met in special session and agreed to expropriate land acquired by a local syndicate for athletic grounds, on which to erect a \$30,000 central school, graded, and containing four gym rooms. This will, with the McKough school in the north, provide two graded schools in the city. The board have pronounced against the ward system.

A new building to cost about \$12,000 is now in course of erection in the parish of St. Louis de France, Montreal. The site is at the corner of Cadieux and Roy streets. The building will be constructed of brick and stone, and will have two storeys, with a mansard roof and basement. To guard against the chances of fire, all the partitions between the rooms will be of brick.

The residents of St. Denis ward, Montreal, formerly Coteau St. Louis, who have been worshipping in the church of St. Louis du Mile End, want a church of their own erected somewhere on St. Denis st., above Mount Royal avenue. It is stated that one or two wealthy residents of St. Denis ward are ready to give to His Grace Archbishop Fabre the necessary land needed for the erection of the projected church, while from other sources collections will be taken up for the immediate building of the new church.

At a committee meeting of the London, Ont., city council the by-law appropriating \$2,000 debentures to the Collegiate Institute chassis was recommended for a third reading. On the by-law for the issue of \$34,000 debentures for school purposes, Ald. O'Meara spoke for about 15 minutes against the extension of the schools, as proposed by the Board of Education. Chairman Blackwell, of the School Board, said they were prepared to pay the sinking fund. He asked how many of the aldermen had been in the schools? Had Ald. Dreairey ever visited the schools in his Ward? There were 250 scholars on three blocks in No. 5 Ward. And the parents had a law in their hands, they could compel the city to provide school room.

Bridges.

A committee of the London, Ont., City Council will recommend that a bridge be built for foot passengers on the south side of York street bridge. The railway bridge is to go on the north side.

The Rev. Father Lacombe, O. M. T., who has efforts for the development of the North-West, so long the field of his missionary labors, as well known, is on his way East, accompanied by the Mayor of Edmonton. The object of their visit to Ottawa and Montreal is to endeavour to prevail upon the Canadian Pacific authorities and the Federal Government to undertake the construction of a bridge over the Saskatchewan at Edmonton.

Houses.

Mr. Joseph Healy of Wheatley is making preparations to build a residence.

Mr. J. H. Ferguson, in Blenheim, is making good progress with the erection of his new building. The excavation for the cellar is complete, and the masons will begin on the stone foundation to-day.

John Brown's beautiful new brick residence at Danville is being rapidly pushed to completion.

Mr. John McCrimmen, of Maitland, has obtained a permit to erect a brick corner cottage to cost a \$1,000.

E. A. Depew, St. Amillon, Ont., has taken out a permit for a two-story brick dwelling on Earl street to cost \$800.

R. North is going to build a handsome brick cottage at the corner of Louisa and George streets, London, Ont.,

Sowers and Pavements.

Tenders will be opened this week for a sewer in the town of Walkerton; also for the Muloney drain in East Zorra.

The city of Montreal has decided to construct a sewer in Contant lane, west of Campeau street, and proprietors who may have claims for an existing brick or tile pipe sewer in said lane or section of lane are notified that such claims must be filed with the City Surveyor within two months after the completion of the new sewer or section of sewer.

Municipal and Railway Bonds.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th day of August next by the Trustees of the District of Edmonton Protestant Public School District No. 7 of the N. W. T., for the purchase of debentures to the amount of \$5,000 payable in 20 annual payments of \$250 with interest at 5 per cent. Tenders to be addressed to St. Geo. Jellett, Secy-Treas.

A special meeting of the St. Catharines City Council was recently held for the purpose of passing a by-law to issue \$20,000 drainage debentures under the Consolidated Act of 1876. The Mayor stated that doubts had arisen as to the wording of the old drainage by-law and exception was taken to the same by Mr. James A. Meldrum, the successful tenderer for the bonds. Ald. Keating presented a report of the Finance Committee, stating that exception was taken by James A. Meldrum to the debentures and by-law No. 543. The committee recommended that of the remaining \$20,000 intended to be issued for drainage purposes, debentures to the extent of \$15,000 to be issued under the Consolidated Act to run for 30 years from August 1, 1895, with interest payable half-yearly at 4 1/2 per cent per annum, and that a by-law be introduced to effect said issue. And further, that upon the passage of said by-law and the issue of debentures thereunder an option for the purchase of the same be offered to the said J. A. Meldrum, provided that should such offer not be accepted, tenders be advertised for the purchase of said debentures, such tender to be addressed to the City Treasurer, to be by him submitted to the Finance Committee, who shall report the same to the Council. Adopted. A by-law was, therefore, introduced on the above lines and passed without any objection.

Miscellaneous.

The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway is 122 miles long and will connect the C. P. R. system at Toronto with the Vanderbilt system at Buffalo. The route of this new railway is along the navigable

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Montreal, Que

No trouble to give estimates for any work.

waters of Lake Ontario for a great part of the distance Canadian government gives it a subsidy of \$320 a mile.

There are now 1,000 men employed on the extension of the Kaslo and Slocan railroad.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. have decided to build a new elevator at Moosomin.

The Kingston water works department will purchase a boiler from the Kingston foundry, similar to the one made for the asylum at Orillia.

A new bicycle factory is to be started at Windsor, Ont., which will give employment to over 100 men. No wheels will be on the market this year.

Abraham Wellgoal, who is well known as a dairyman, talks of erecting a cheese factory at Fredericton, provided the railway will give him reasonable freight rates.

A petition is being signed for a double track on Barrington street St. John, N. B., for the electric railway. About forty of the most prominent business men on the street have already their names thereto.

The Bank of Nova Scotia is about open an agency in Calais. They have secured the premises formerly occupied by the Calais National Bank, and are making some changes in the office. It is expected that the branch will be open some day next week.

Tenders will be received up to September 13th by the undersigned, liquidator of the Watson Manufacturing Company (Limited), of Ayr, for the purchase of the buildings, plant, etc., of the said company, consisting of real estate, workshops, engine, boilers, tools, appliances, etc. Hugh McCulloch, Galt, liquidator, or R. O. McCulloch, Toronto, solicitor.

At a special meeting of the Trent Board of Works the question of the oil contract was again discussed and on motion it was decided to instruct the Engineer to obtain 5 gallon samples, with the prices attached, from all the former tenders and make a practical test. Ald. Leslie wanted the contract to be for three years, but was alone when a vote was taken.

A. G. Yette, solicitor, Montreal, gives notice that application will be made to Parliament for an Act to incorporate a railway or tramway in some point on the north-eastern limit of the County of Vercheres, through the County of Chambly, on a point on the western limit of the County of Laprairie, parallel with the St. Lawrence river, and with branch lines of railway or tramway from the northern and south-eastern limits of the counties above said to a point on the above described main line at or near Longueuil or St. Lambert, in the County of Chambly, with



LACHINE CANAL

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Lachine Canal at Montreal," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, nineteenth day of August, 1895, for the construction of about 200 feet in length of cribwork in connection with the canal enlargement.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the offices of the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals at Ottawa and of the Superintendent in charge of the Lachine Canal, Montreal, where forms of tender can be obtained on and after the 1st August, 1895.

In case of firms there must be attached the actual signature of the full name, the nature of the business and place of residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank check for the sum of \$500 must accompany the tender; this accepted check must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into a contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted check must not be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
JNO. H. BALDERSON,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th July, 1895.

power to connect said system with railways or tramway lines on the north bank by a railway and general traffic bridge at Montreal; also with power to develop and utilize one or more water powers in the Chambly river, and to generate, retail, sell, distribute and dispose of electricity and electrical power, etc.



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And all kinds of Iron
Work, address

Toronto Fence & Ornamental Iron Works, 73 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

CONTRACTS LET.

W. H. Thorne, St. John, N.B., has been awarded the contract for supplying the Harland water works with piping.

The old sheds at the corner of St. Valier and Voltigeur streets, Quebec, are being demolished to give room for the construction of Mr. Polley's new factory.

The following is a list of houses and shops in course of construction at Kempsville, Ont.: Doctor Holmes brick residence; S. Petterson, brick residence; R. Percival, brick residence; F. J. Ollerenshaw, show and dwelling; Geo. Mills, brick residence; M. Grant frame house.

R. C. Donald & Co., Moncton, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the new freight shed, Halifax. The building will be of brick and the contract price is in the vicinity of \$34,000. Work will be commenced at once and will be completed this fall. The old buildings were destroyed by fire.

The town of Indian Head N. W. T., is progressing rapidly. At present there are in course of erection the following solid brick structures: A residence for the Bishop of Qu'Appelle; a private hospital and a hardware store. These buildings have the outside wall nearly completed and present a very neat appearance. Rev. A. Reason finished his dwelling house a few weeks ago which is also made of brick.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has awarded to Carrier, Laine & Co., of Lewis, who were the lowest tenderers, a contract for six large tubular boilers and six fog-horn machines with necessary boilers, all of which are needed in connection with the lighthouse and for signal service in the Maritime provinces.

The work of constructing the new Waterous works building, Brantford, Ont., has commenced and is now in full swing. The contractor is John Hall and he has the foundations already laid and ready for the cement. Work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The main building will be 100x300 feet, foundry, 80x100; blacksmiths shop, 50x50, boiler shops, 87x10, and pattern shop, 40x100. The whole will be three stories high, and will be a handsome and solid building. The carpenter work will be done by the Waterous people themselves.

The contract for the Peterborough and Lakesfield section of the Trent Valley canal has been let to Brown, Lowe and Aylmer, Toronto, whose contract was the lowest. The contract price was under \$330,000. This is the section for which tenders were called at the same time that the contract for the Balsam lake section of this work was awarded to Andrew Onderdonk. The contract for the Peterborough and Lakesfield division was not then let, as it was thought that a better route had been found than the one at first selected. A resurvey was ordered, and new tenders called for, with the result that the work has now been let for a considerable sum less than the lowest tender received in the first instance.

McCaskill, Dougall & Co., varnish and japan manufacturers, Montreal, have just completed building a new warehouse and factory on the block of land bounded by Manufacturers, D'Argenson and St. Patrick Sts., canal bank. The buildings are of most modern design and substantial character throughout, walls being of double construction or hollow, with cellars cement floored, and containing large heating apparatus, enclosed in fireproof casing, applying absolute uniformity of temperature throughout settling and ripening departments etc. Tank and oil rooms, adjoining storage and shipping warehouse fitted with suction and force pumps from factory, are all fireproof—ceilings covered with metallic lath, and Royal cement plaster—the light is obtained from iron skylights, each ten by five ft., glazed with heavy rolled plate glass, no side lights exist. Flooring of firmest concrete and Portland cement, doors all sheathed with metal. Oil house adjains varnish tank house and is of similar construction, entirely cut off by heavy iron sheeted doors. In rear of above building facing on St. Patrick st. is the boiling and fusing house, built under superintendence of expert from London, England, with all the latest improvements and method of construction for the manufacturing of finest qualities of varnishes and japans rectifying, refining and boiling linseed oils etc., the expensive plant for above being imported expressly from England. The buildings are electric lighted throughout, and contain laboratories and testing apartments for ensuring absolute uniformity of products. There is no manufacture in the world more complete for the production of high class varnishes all appertaining to same than above mentioned new works of McCaskill, Dougall & Co.

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Shirtings, Oxfords,
Shirtings, Cottonades,
Awnings, Tickings, Etc.**NOW READY.**

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Agents,
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Merchants.**SPECIALTIES:****COLORED AND BLACK****CASHMERE'S.****Silks and Dress
Goods,****MANTLES and JACKETS****CARSLEY, SONS & CO.,**

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Montreal,**D. McCALL & CO.****Wholesale Millinery, Mantles & Fancy
Dry Goods.**12 and 14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO,
1831 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.**THE TRADE INVITED TO CALL.****D. McCALL & CO.,**

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PERRIN, FRERES & CIE., Manufacturers of KID GLOVES of
every kind and quality.**GRENOBLE, FRANCE.**

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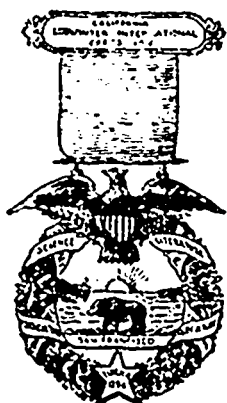
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Yarns of a Superior Quality and Fast Colors for Manufacturing Purposes a Specialty.

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WM. HEWETT & CO., 30 Colborne Street, Toronto.

JOHN HALLAM, Agent for Beam Warps, 83 Front St. East, Toronto.



THE LATEST:
**JOHN LABATT'S
LONDON
Ale and Stout**

AWARDED
GOLD MEDAL

At San Francisco, Cal., 1894,

BESIDES OTHER

**GOLD, SILVER
and BRONZE MEDALS**

AT GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Hamilton a motion was unanimously adopted that the members sign a petition, to the Dominion Government, protesting against the superannuation of Mr. A. I. Mackenzie of the Customs house. A committee was named to wait upon Messrs. McKay and Ryckman, the local members, to urge them to give their support to the petition.

The total increase in the population of the British isles in the four years since the census of 1891 is somewhat over nine hundred thousand. The population in 1891 was 38,008,164; now it is 38,935,270. Inasmuch as the number of inhabitants of Ireland has decreased by nearly 200,000 in the period, the increase for England, Scotland and Wales is more notable than appears on the surface. These three kingdoms, which had 33,303,414 people four years ago, are returned now as having 34,423,288—1,119,874 more. At this rate of increase, the population of Great Britain proper grows, proportionately, as rapidly as that of Canada, which is a remarkable fact—particularly remarkable in view of the loss to the mother country through emigration, and the gain of Canada by immigration. The old country is not dead yet. The following are the detailed figures:—

	1891.	1895.
England and Wales.....	33,303,414	34,423,288
Scotland.....	4,025,647	4,052,471
Ireland.....	4,764,740	4,522,382

Ireland's people evidently still continue

to leave their native soil in numbers which are not offset by the natural birth increase. The next census seems likely to show Scotland and Ireland much on a par as regards population, whereas less than fifty years ago the population of Ireland was considerably more than double that of Scotland. In 1851 the green isle contained 6,552,385 people, and Scotland but 2,888,742. Sixty years ago, Ireland had over three times the population of the oatmeal kingdom. The decrease of the number of inhabitants in Erin remains still an argument that something is not right there politically in some way or other.—Atlantic Journal.

The anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane, 25th July was taken as an occasion to unveil a monument in memory of the event on the site of the conflict. The monument, which is the work of Messrs. D. Mackintosh & Son of Toronto, is a beautiful shaft some 40 feet high, of bright grey granite, even in texture, and highly polished. It is approached by six steps of fine hammered work, as also the two bases. At the top of the upper base and at each angle are a pile of cannon balls, as also on ornamental parts, which terminate the ramps that spring from each angle of the base. The die is octagonal in form, with four polished facets, and angles hammered and ornamented with bronze shields, on the face of which is inserted the name of the regiment which took part in the battle. Over the die is a heavily-moulded capital on the front of which, in large raised



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letters, are the words, "Lundy's Lane." The shaft weighs five tons. On its face is a wreath of maple, and the date, 1812-14, in bronze. A vault has been constructed at the base, which will be used as a receptacle for the bones of the soldiers or relics found in that vicinity. The entrance to this receptacle will be by 12 stone steps. A grilled iron gate with a wooden inside door will protect it.

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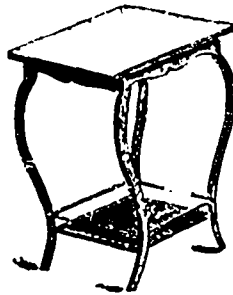
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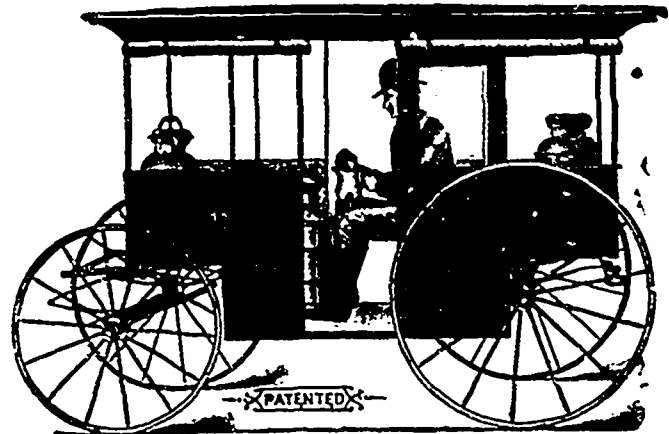
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Mr. W. L. Magee, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, who acted as commissioner during the recent cattle shipping enquiries, has been invited by the Allan Steamship Company to go over to England on one of their cattle boats, so as to observe the effect of the proposed changes in the live stock during the voyage. Mr. Magee will not be able to go across, but he will most probably go to Montreal about the 15th of next month, and make the voyage as far as Quebec or Father Point on one of these cattle vessels, which will serve the purposes of investigation equally as well as a trans-Atlantic trip, the St. Lawrence being the most trying part of the voyage over.

The Nor'-Wester, of Winnipeg, asks its contemporaries of the East to make a note of the fact that 22,000 farmers of Manitoba will this year produce 60,000,000 bushels of grain from 1,887,796 acres of land. It adds:—"We have drained the Eastern provinces of so much of their best that perhaps the contemporaries mentioned will prefer, as a measure of precaution, to observe an audible silence on the matter." The Nor'-Wester's Eastern contemporaries acknowledge this unkind remark with a low bow, but cannot make out why it was passed. For one, The Mail and Empire has always rejoiced in the prosperity of the prairie country. The East, as a whole, is proud of the North West, when it looks upon as a colony out of its own lines, a plantation from its own fields. Provincialism is not all of Canadian patriotism, and of the large amount there is over and above provincialism, the North-West gets a liberal share. The older provinces may not take that keen interest in one another's

internal affairs that they should, but all of them, Ontario and Quebec especially, are warmly interested in the North-West's welfare. The fact that portion of the country has taken away so many of our people is a reason in favor of, not a reason against, its progress receiving attention from Eastern papers. The hundreds of Eastern families now settled in the North West have friends scattered all over old Canada who will be glad to hear that the next crop is to be a fine one. There are hundreds of other people here who have sold goods or who wish to sell goods, others again who think of investing money, in the North-West. These conditions, aside from pure patriotism, suffice to raise good crop advices from the prairie country into news of first class importance for Eastern journals.

Mr. A. Goyette, solicitor, of Montreal, gives notice that application will be made to Parliament at its next session for an act to incorporate a company to construct and operate a railway or tramway from some point on the northeastern limit of the county of Vercheres, through the county of Laprairie, parallel with the St. Lawrence river, and with branch lines of railway or tramway from the southern and southeastern limits of counties aforesaid to a point on the above described main line, at or near Longueuil or St. Lambert, in the county of Chambly, said railway or tramway system running through several villages and parishes on its route, or connecting the same by branches; with power to connect said system with railways or tramway lines on the north bank of said St. Lawrence river, by a railway and general traffic bridge on said river at

Montreal, also with power to develop and utilize one or more water powers in the Chambly river, and to generate, rent, sell, distribute and dispose of electricity, electrical power and hydraulic power for any purpose whatsoever, and for other purposes.

Under the Nicholson law of Indiana, the druggist has a good look in. At Jeffersonville the saloon keepers are justly indignant as it has transpired that one doctor on July 4th, wrote 250 liquor prescriptions. How surprisingly effective is a Prohibition ordinance against the old fashioned and doubtless wisely-ordained physical nature and requirements of man.

A new departure is about to be made by an influential railroad company which will be watched with the greatest interest by every railroad corporation. The company proposes not only to install electric passenger cars on many of the "feeders" to its trunk lines which, at present are run by steam, but to place in regular use a service of electric freight cars specially built for the transportation of grain. The cars are to be lighter than the ordinary freight cars, but much more durable. Each car will carry a set of buckets, by which the loading and unloading will be done electrically. It is proposed by means of these cars to make the work of shipping and unshipping much less tedious and expensive than it is at present. The cars can be backed into an elevator switch and be hauled without any trouble or delay. A well known railroad magnet prophesies that within two years nearly all the grain from the great grain belt of the Northwest will be carried into Minneapolis, its centre, by electric trolley.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

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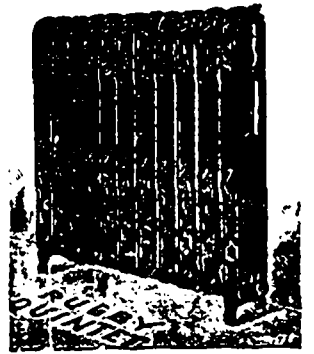
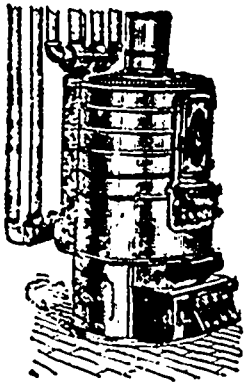
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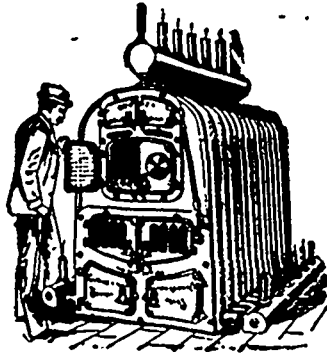


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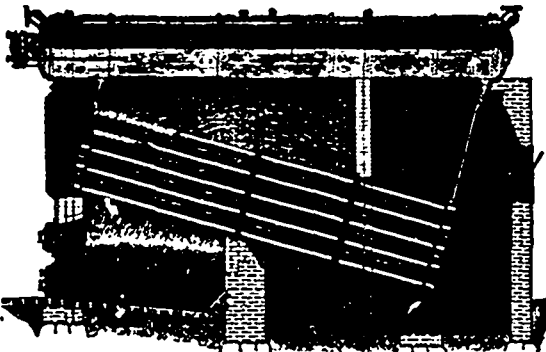
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9.15 a.m., 4.15 p.m., 8 p.m.—For Ottawa and all points on the C.A. & O.A. & P.S. Ry.

9.10 a.m., 9.00 p.m. and 10.25 p.m.—For Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, London, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

12.30 p.m. (Mixed).—For Brockville.

5.00 p.m.—For Cornwall.

7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Massena Springs.

4.20 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Fort Covington.

8.15 a.m. (Mixed).—For Island Pond.

7.50 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, and Orford, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, (Runs to Quebec daily).

8.40 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Old Orford and L. H. (On Fridays this train also runs to Quebec and all points on the I.C.R. as far as Little Me.).

11.10 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec and all points on the I.C.R. to Little Me. Saturday night train remains at Island Pond over Sunday.

1.25 p.m.—For St. John's (on Saturdays only.)

4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and points on the D. C. Ry.

4.40 p.m.—For St. John's, Houses Point, also Waterloo via St. Lambert and M.P. & B. Ry.

8.15 a.m., 5.08 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert.

5.15 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, also St. Catherine via St. Lambert. (On Saturdays this train leaves at 1.10 p.m.)

9.00 a.m., 6.10 p.m., 9.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C.V.R.

7.50 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 6.20 p.m.—For New York via D & H.

For suburban time tables, tickets and full information apply at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, and at Bonaventure Station.

against both remitter and payee. The chartered banks are not allowed any longer to quietly absorb similar casual advantages in the shape of unclaimed deposits, and the post-office should be forced to be equally honest.—The World.

Notice is given of application for letters patent to incorporate the James Shearer Co., limited, of Montreal, with capital \$200,000, for the purpose of manufacturing sashes, doors, blinds, mouldings and every nature and description of woodwork, etc. Applicants, James Shearer, manufacturer, A. Shearer, manufacturer, and C. Shearer, student, all of Westmount; J. T. Shearer, manufacturer, of Montreal, and Jonathan Brown, manufacturer, of Ste. Cunegonde, of whom James Shearer and Andrew Shearer are to be first or provisional directors.

The damage from early frosts, etc., had been exaggerated. At the present time, however, the chances against the price holding are fewer than they were in the middle of May. The American crops have practically reached maturity, and can now be described, whereas two months ago they could only be imagined. There can be little doubt that the crop from the high mark of May was too great. Buyers of September wheat below 70c appeared to stand a better chance of making money than sellers of September wheat who contracted to furnish it below that price. So the event has proved. Canadian farmers have the prospect of a good wheat crop. It looks as if they would also have a good price, a better one at all events than they received for the last three or four harvests.—Mail and Empire.

Salmon oil for leather dressing purposes is said to be a new article of commerce in this market. Some 1,500 barrels are now seeking an outlet here, but the holder has not named a price as yet.

A dispute having arisen at U.S. Customs House as to whether water from a foreign mineral spring was made "artificial" and therefore subject to duty by its having carbonic acid gas forced into it for bottling purposes at the spring, it has been decided that this does not make it an artificial mineral water.

Notice is given of application for letters patent to incorporate the Shearer & Brown Co., limited, for the purpose of carrying on business as contractors for logs, lumber, timber and wood materials, and operating sawmills, etc. Headquarters, Montreal. Capital, \$100,000. Applicants, same as above, James Shearer, Jonathan Brown and James T. Shearer to be provisional directors.

The condition of the barley crop was advanced during June 1.6 points, according to the government report of July 1. The acreage this year is given at 104 per cent of that of 1894, which indicate an area of 4,297,426 acres, about 127,000 acres more than last year and about 77,000 acres greater than the area of the crop of 1893. The average condition on July 1 was given as 91.9, indicating an expected yield of 23.6 bu. per acre, estimating on the same basis which the government did in previous

years. This is about 4 bu. heavier than last year's yield and about 2 bu. greater than that of 1893, while it is practically the same as that of 1892. The total crop indicated by the report is 77,811,253 bu. against 61,400,465 bu. supposed to have been harvested last year.

At a recent test with the new Lebel carbines, in France, a bullet discharged at an advancing bull its said to have struck the animal's shoulder and reappeared at the tail, completely traversing its body; the large bones were pierced with round holes without being splintered. It is stated by a military authority present at the time that the bullet would have passed through eight men in a row.

In the Postmaster-General's latest report there is an item of \$2,354 under the heading, "Void Money Orders"—that is to say, orders payment of which had not been demanded up to June 30, 1894. Now it would be interesting to know just what efforts the Department has made to be honest. Are postmasters who are in possession of unpaid advices told to make every exertion to find the payee, when he has not presented himself within an ordinary limit of time; or are they simply allowed to rest on their oars and do nothing towards making payment? The remitter has used the Government as a paid agent, and post office ethics must indeed be at a very low ebb if upwards of \$2000 is grabbed in one year, and retained, as

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THE Canadian Trade Review

JOHN HAGUE, Editor.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1895.

LORD RIPON ON IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

The dispatches sent recently by the Marquis of Ripon to the Governors of the different colonies conveying the idea of the late Government in regard to the resolutions of the Ottawa Conference, are such as to excite thankfulness over the result of the recent elections in Great Britain. The Secretary of State opens with some sympathetic words, but at once proceeds to "sit upon" the conference. He says he is "compelled to express grave doubts whether the fiscal policy, the principle of which has been adopted by the majority of the conference as a means of securing its object, is really calculated to promote it."

Considering that those who endors-

ed that fiscal policy were all of them men of distinguished reputation as Colonial statesmen, fully familiar with the respective conditions of the colonies they represented; their judgment as to what would promote Imperial trade is of much more weight than that of one so inexperienced as Lord Ripon.

He goes on to say:—"It was generally recognized at the conference that this policy involved a complete reversal of the fiscal and commercial system which was deliberately adopted by Great Britain half a century ago, and which has been maintained and extended ever since." Of course a fiscal policy adapted to the conditions now existing is not likely to be precisely the same policy as was adopted fifty years ago when those conditions did not exist. If a fiscal and commercial system is as sacred and inviolable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not, because that system "was adopted fifty years ago," we fear the progress of the world will be slow. In this passage Lord Ripon shows himself to be a fossil "Tory," a survival of an extinct political species. When Free Trade was adopted the great colonies now flourishing were just emerging into notice; they had no influence "at home"; their future expansion was not foreseen; their Imperial importance was not dreamt of; indeed the Free Trade party was quite willing to cut off all connection between them and the mother country; to abandon them on the world's doorstep for any other nation to adopt. The fifty year's argument then is unworthy of a British statesman. We have never believed in England adopting any policy that would increase the cost of its food, especially bread. But Lord Ripon's colleagues did set Free Trade aside in regard to our cattle imports under a false pretext; so his anxiety to keep the Free Trade policy inviolate is somewhat hypocritical. But Imperial reciprocity does not involve dearer bread in the old country. There are other branches of trade besides wheat, and slight discriminations made in favor of colonial products need not increase the cost of either bread or of other goods, the raw materials of which would go from the colonies under some favoring conditions.

He goes on to say:—"One-fourth of Gt. Britain's export trade consists of the re-export of foreign and colonial produce, and any duty upon this would mean the loss of this trade, and the position of Gt. Britain as the general market of the world, already

threatened, would be destroyed."

This is very shallow and inconsequent. Has Lord Ripon no knowledge of arrangements for goods for re-export being free from duty? The existence of those arrangements utterly destroy that part of his argument against Imperial reciprocity. He proceeds to charge that any discrimination in favor of the colonies would "divert trade from its regular, natural channels." From its "natural" channels trade cannot be diverted, for all channels where trade will flow are "natural" courses. Surely, too, if there is any channel more "natural" than another it is that between one colony and another, or between a colony and the motherland. Rivers are natural channels, but we construct canals all the same even parallel to them, when an artificial course is desirable. So it is with trade, or should be. If an artificial course can be made to do more desirable work than is done by the "natural" one, what objection pray can reasonably be offered to such an enterprise? Lord Ripon is evidently one of the narrowest school of economists. He belongs to the same class as those who talk of Canada being naturally intended to be part of the United States. It is for men to control and subdue Nature, not to be its slaves, as savage races are, and ever will be while they follow only "natural channels."

Lord Ripon also fails to see that the mere divergence of trade from some foreign nation to the colonies is not a diminution of the volume of trade. What matters it to England where her goods go and where they came from is a question we answer quite differently to Lord Ripon. It does matter very seriously indeed whether the different parts of the Empire are reciprocally aiding their mutual development, or are helping, quite needlessly, to build up alien powers. Suppose, as an illustration, England had been able to secure her raw cotton supplies from an Imperial colony when the American Civil war broke out, would not that independence of a foreign nation been some "matter," been of vital importance to the cotton mills of Lancashire? So every development of Imperial markets, both for imports and exports, adds to the stability of Imperial trade, and secures it from the dangers and the fluctuations of political movements which the Empire cannot control.

Lord Ripon is amongst those who believe that the measure of a nation's exports to any other nation is the amount of goods bought from such nation. This is a pretty little theory,

a pet of Free Traders, but it is a fallacy for all that. Let anyone who doubts this look at the total imports and exports of any country and he will see the most striking discrepancies between what a country buys from another, and what it sells to that country.

Trade is not sentimental. There is no "scratch my back, and I will scratch yours" in international trade. Men go where goods are cheapest, and sell in the best market they can find, regardless of how the balance of trade will work out. Lord Ripon, however, thinks otherwise; he supposes that if England buys from her colonies she will proportionately lose customers for her goods. The notion is irrational. Trade is not done by swapping goods for goods, like school boys swap a jack knife for apples. Lord Ripon, we are glad to say, is out of office, and is succeeded by one who has a broader conception of Imperial life, and its possibilities for expansion by encouraging each section to take an interest in the development of all the rest.

AN AMERICAN PAPER ON CANADA.

The Illustrated American Journal cannot be ranked as an organ of the Bowery or of the tough element of the States. It is rather ambitious, we judge, of being in the swim with the swells of American society, as there is a distinct flavor of the "society" paper about its records of fashionable sports and amusements. The paper is, indeed, rather a lady-like affair in some features. We say this because from its utterances about Canada we Canadians would naturally judge the Illustrated American to be one of the organs of the unwashed, their extreme vulgarity, insolence and gross ignorance suggesting rather the atmosphere of a low whisky dive than an editorial room.

It has recently announced, as one of the certainties in regard to which no doubt can possibly exist, that Canada is ripe for annexation, is pining, indeed, for union with the States. As some Canadians have written to it resenting such falsehood; the paper in its last issue states that numbers of the leading men of the Dominion favor annexation. We read so far with much anxiety expecting to have a list of traitors to Canada set before us. Who do our readers think are stated to be the leading annexationists of the Dominion? They are, the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Premier of Canada; the Hon. Mr.

Quimet, Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. J. J. Curran, Attorney General! Three members of the Government, three sworn Ministers of the Crown, according to this American journal, are notorious annexationists! If these Canadians had been classed as notorious burglars, we should not have been more surprised; the lie would not have been one whit more audacious, malicious or silly. On such rank garbage are the people of America fed.

The paper in the same article in which this rubbish appears, tells us that amongst the American people "there is a deep dislike of the British Empire"; it describes the Yankees as "longing to give England a thrashing," as entertaining "a universal hatred for Englishmen"; then it winds up this wild, false and foul diatribe by declaring that "England is the abomination of the world!"

We turned, on reading this, to see where the above journal is published, and greatly, to our surprise, find that the paper is not got up in and issued from a lunatic asylum. But America is rather loose in its treatment of madmen, as the fact of this journal demonstrates: for, were the editors and publishers of it treated as their mental condition calls for, they would be in a lunatic or idiot asylum. Englishmen have no reason to regard such vaporing with concern other than scorn and pity, for they, in their intercourse with *some* Americans, find nothing but cordiality, hospitality and an earnest desire to promote *friendliness between the old land and the new.*

We criticise American political men and methods, and so do they criticise us and our ways, but on neither side is there "hatred" or "dislike," or other form of bad blood. As to Americans longing for war with England in order to give the British "a thrashing," no one but a fiend could entertain such a desire. We trust our contemporary will soon be restored to sanity: he is at present rather a subject for an official inquiry into his mental condition than worthy of any serious reply. But, with a desire to steady our contemporary's reeling brain, we would ask him quietly, if possible, to reflect on two facts. First—In the Parliament of Canada there has not been a single voice raised in favor of annexation. Second—There is not a single newspaper in Canada which advocates annexation. How can those facts be reconciled with the crazy notion that Canadians are in favor of annexation? Annexation sentiment is wholly

monopolized by the United States; it has no representatives in Canada.

MORE INGENIOUS THAN HONEST.

It is not in the general interest of trade for any scheme to be adopted which gives one or more creditors of an insolvent estate a marked advantage of the others, unless such arrangement is made known to the rest while the firm is doing business. Whoever trusts a merchant does so on the implied understanding that all who are giving him credit are in the same boat, running an equal risk in case of insolvency. If some portion of the assets of an estate are so tied up as to be only available for paying one creditor, who, if that security is insufficient to cover the claim, can rank with other creditors for the indebtedness; such reserved assets may seriously diminish the funds available for paying the creditors. It is the possibility of this which is so objectionable in some of our Provinces, as, under the local law, one creditor can step in and seize the whole of the assets, leaving the other creditors out in the cold. Under such a system credit is too risky to be given as freely as otherwise it would be and the whole business of such a Province is weighted with this chance of unequal risks. Thus, because a very small proportion of traders may make such discrimination, the whole of them have to suffer from restricted confidence. Our contemporary, Hardware, exposes a device which is more ingenious than honest. Our contemporary says:

"A novel plan to get ahead of other creditors and not lose anything by the failure of a customer, has been devised by some Canadian manufacturers. It has been in use for some time, but is not generally known.

The manufacturers sell goods subject to a discount of 50 to 60 per cent, with an extra 5 for cash. The goods are invoiced, however, at a gross or list price, and a memo attached saying that if the account is paid on July 1 a discount of 50 or 60, as the case may be, and 5 per cent will be allowed. If not paid by August 1 they will not get the extra 5 per cent. If not paid by October 1, no discount whatever will be allowed. If the buyer fails, the creditors at once make a claim for the full amount of the invoice, which is in reality 50 per cent more than the actual market value of the article. That is, an article which usually sells at \$1 and

is invoiced by everyone else at that price, is invoiced by these particular manufacturers at \$2, less 50 per cent if paid at the usual time. If the estate pays 50 cents on the dollar, by this system these manufacturers get the full amount of their actual claim—and sometimes more—while the others get only 50 per cent or less.

The scheme is a clever one, but recently the inspectors, representing other creditors, when examining the affairs of the estate, have 'got on to it,' when there has been usually a 'pretty row,' after which the clever manufacturers must amend their claims. A number of estates, however, have been wound up without the inspectors discovering the trick."

CHEAP AND NASTY GOODS.

The Hotel World blows a strong blast against the prevalent rage for cheap goods and cheap buildings, which, in most cases, means, as an old saying has it, "nasty" ones. It advises:—

"Buy the best. Were this advice more generally followed we would be a more prosperous and happy nation. Americans are known the world over for favoring temporary expediences. With a prodigious power to create we are willing to destroy, or, to be more accurate, we are so indifferent in our methods of building, constructing and creating that speedy destruction naturally follows.

A great incentive to cheap construction is the necessity of a low price. Manufacturers and dealers are guided by the public demand, and there was perhaps never a time that the masses, when shopping, were so eager to purchase cheap goods. This demand for cheap goods has a wide-reaching influence, of far greater importance than might at first be supposed. Cheap goods mean low wages, inferior workmen, and destruction of material. An era of cheap goods at low prices is not apt to be one of thrift and prosperity. We need in this country better workmen, better work, a better product and better prices. This will be followed, in time, with better wages and better times. In purchasing a good article it is not always necessary to buy a fancy, stylish or even a high-priced one. True, a first-class article costs more than an inferior one, but money is often thrown away on a fad, whim or style, while real merit is not demanded. The cities are full of stores in which prices are alleged to be slaughtered, always at the sacrifice of real worth. A cheap shoe is general-

ly much cheaper in material and workmanship than it is in price. It is an imitation, a shadow of the article it represents. The profit on it is often not so great for the manufacturer, and dealer, as it is in the more costly and perfect article, but the greatest loss is really borne by the purchaser. The reason for its existence is the fact that the masses love to be humbugged into buying it because it is cheap; this creates a demand and the manufacturer supplies it. Therefore we have cheap shoes, cheap workmen, low wages, and a people whose feet are badly clothed. The same remarks apply to hundreds of other articles.

In the hotel business we find in the furnishing and equipment of the first-class hotel less of the shoddy than in almost any other line of business. In much of the hotel furniture used manufacturers have learned that they have to make a better, heavier, and more substantial article than for the general trade. The chairs, tables, ranges, carpets, linens, tableware—all must be of superior weight and workmanship. On the other hand, a tendency to buy cheap controls the man who assumes that he is making only a temporary investment; who leases a hotel for a few years and believes that the equipment is good enough for that time. This is one of the undesirable features of the hotel business; the lack of stability; the fact that the hotel keeper is not assured of remaining in one place ten, fifteen, twenty years, or a life-time. This frequently leads to the purchase of a cheap equipment that in a few years is almost worthless. The man who feels that he is permanent, who gradually builds up a business, adding piece by piece to his equipment and securing only the best, holds, indeed, an enviable place. The road to success, financially, consists in keeping down the recurring expenses, rather than the greater occasional ones. The purchasing of a hotel outfit is an investment for a life-time, if rightly made, and mere cheapness should never, under any circumstances, govern it."

THE EQUITABLE LIFE REPORT.

In response to a request by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Insurance Department of New York State has just concluded an exhaustive inquiry into the whole of its affairs. The investigation has been made by specially selected experts in different departments. The securities have been inspected and valued, all

STAR LIFE

Assurance Society of England.
Established 1843.

FEATURES:

- 1.—Every description of Life Assurance Business;
- 2.—World-wide Policies.
- 3.—Fair Rates.
- 4.—Large and Increasing Bonuses, constituting the Society's Policies a First-Class Investment.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

J. FRITH JEFFERSON,

Sec'y for Canada

Head Office for Canada—29 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

the properties owned by or mortgaged to the company, numbering 980, have been seen and valued on the spot, and the Superintendent declares them all good value for what they appear in the company's accounts. All other assets have been thoroughly examined and pronounced sound. The agency department with its business and methods are commended as most satisfactory. Especial praise is given to the medical department of the Equitable, which is said to be "measurable of improvement." The risks in force are given thus:

United States.....	\$625,000,000
Canada.....	20,300,000
Spanish North America...	33,000,000
Spanish South America...	50,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	35,000,000
Europe.....	108,000,000
Australia.....	20,500,500
Cape Colony.....	8,000,000
Other countries.....	13,700,000
Total.....	\$912,500,000

Certainly a prodigious business to be inspected, and pronounced as it has been by the State Superintendent sound and conducted on right principles. The report concludes as follows:

The result of the examination of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, after readjusting values and omitted items of assets not admitted under the rules of this department, is shown in the following balance sheet, which has been verified in every detail and is certified by me to be correct:

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$26,342,841
Real estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages.....	27,913,248
United States stocks, State stocks, city stocks and other investments.....	93,256,373
Loans secured by bonds, stocks and other securities.....	6,569,577

Cash deposited in banks and in trust companies at interest.....	9,085,330
Cash in company's office and in course of transmission (since received and invested)	2,287,140
Interest and rents due and accrued.....	527,200
Market value stocks and bonds over book values.....	2,466,104
Premiums due and unreported.....	\$1,486,535
Less 20 per cent.....	297,307
Deferred premiums.....	\$2,501,895
Less 20 per cent.....	500,379
Total.....	2,001,516

Assets, Dec. 31, 1891.....\$181,638,559

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on all existing policies, calculated on a 4 per cent standard, and all other liabilities.....	\$147,563,241
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Undivided surplus, 4 per cent standard.....\$34,075,317

The management that organized the company in 1859 has continued until the present time.

The assets at the end of 1859 were \$117,102; the assets by the present report are \$181,638,559; the surplus at the end of 1859 (estimated) was \$91,829; the surplus by the present report is \$34,075,317; the amount of insurance in force on the books of the company is \$913,556,733; the total income for one year is \$13,669,726.

A more satisfactory report we have not yet read; indeed one more honorable to the management and more gratifying to the policyholders and friends of the Equitable could not have been written.

CANNED AND FRESH FRUITS FOR ENGLAND.

We have long held that the English market for such fruit as we can send fresh or canned has never been thoroughly worked. It is true enough that England has a great crop of very excellent fruits, such as our farmers would profit much by paying the same attention to as is paid in the old land. We can grow here everything in the way of fruits to more perfection than in England, and some to an extent quite impossible in that climate. Peaches, for instance, so abundant in Canada, are difficult to raise in England, except under special protection. Tomatoes are yet practically unknown to the average English domestic. A valuable report on this topic has been published by the American Consul at Bristol, England, which is situated in the richest fruit growing district of

the old country. His remarks apply to Canada as well as to the States.

English hothouse peaches begin to appear in the market in April, when they sell for 15 to 50c a piece. They continue right through until English grown outdoor peaches appear in September and October. These outdoor sell from 5 to 25c each. Both the hothouse and outdoor English peaches are large, luscious, and of highly attractive appearance. They find their way to the consumer by direct sale from the grower to the retail buyer, and they reach final hands in beautiful condition.

In June, July and August, what are known in the trade as "fine melting" peaches come to England from France and Spain. They are shipped to commission agents at Covent Garden market, and are sold by auction on arrival, the average price being from 12 to 36c per dozen. The arrival constitutes what is known in the trade as "the cheap season," which extends through July and August. They retail at 4 to 10c each; a really fine peach is never to be had in England for less than 8c. These Continental peaches reach the market in fine condition, and are packed with the utmost care in boxes of twelve. A couple of thicknesses of crumpled tissue paper is laid in the bottom of the box, the peaches are then put in, usually wrapped in tissue paper, then twisted tissue is carefully inserted between the rows in such a manner that each peach has a nest to itself. A layer of paper is placed over the top. When the cover is fastened down, it is impossible for the fruit to move, and it is not liable to be crushed by undue pressure.

In January, February and early March, peaches reach the English market from the Cape of Good Hope, brought over in cool chambers. They are packed in boxes containing from 10 to 50 and they bring from \$2 to \$5 per box, according to quality and condition. The average price runs about \$2.50. They have the advantage of reaching a market entirely clear of similar fruits; and this advantage is to be seen in the price they bring.

If peaches can be successfully supplied to the English market from the Cape, there is, of course, no reason why we cannot ship with equal success from Canada. We should not have the advantage of a winter market nor of winter prices, and we should have to meet English-grown and Continental fruits; but fine peaches arriving in good condition will always fetch a good price.

The first essential toward getting our fruit in prime condition to England is the condition of the peach when pulled. As the peach—unlike the pear—will not color after pulling, it must be colored before picking; and it must also be fully developed. It also be hard, or it will not travel. Color, development, hardness—these are the three things necessary.

The second essential is the sort of peach. It is important to notice that cling-stones never bring the same prices in England as the freestones. Under ordinary circumstances, a shipment of clings from our country to

England would entail disappointment, and they should not be sent.

The third essential is the packing. The French method above described cannot be surpassed, but it might entail an expense without insuring results better than might be attained by the use of the card paper pigeon holes. If this card paper be used the fruit should have a double wrapping of paper, and should be so placed that it cannot move in any direction. It is desirable that there should be but one layer to a box. Those from the Cape are packed four deep; but this method is regarded with some distrust by experts at Covent Garden. Each box might contain a dozen and then six boxes should be tied together for convenience of handling and to cheapen the small toll exacted at Covent Garden per package. This toll is about 2c per package, and is usually paid by the commission merchant and auctioneer out of his commission of 5 per cent. There seems to be no reason why chilled chambers already prepared in vessels for transporting meat should not be available for peaches. Experience might show that a temperature of 35 degrees would be a little low, but this can only be tested by actual trial.

Shipments should be made direct to the commission merchant at Covent Garden; but without previously sending him an English reference or otherwise protecting him, he would not pay freight upon consignments from an unknown shipper. The fruit may have "gone wrong" and he would have no means of recompensing himself.

The auction market is open every day except Sunday and holidays, but sales made upon Tuesdays and Saturdays bring unsatisfactory prices as compared with other days.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.

We expressed our confidence in Mr. Chamberlain proving a far better friend to this country and the other Colonies than his predecessor, immediately his accession was announced to this office. The following passage in his speech delivered at Walsall on 15th July shows him to have broad and statesmanlike views on Imperial questions. When Mr. Chamberlain was in Toronto a few years ago he showed a very intimate knowledge of Canadian affairs, and then expressed a hope that some measures would be taken to bring the various parts of the Empire into closer relations, for the double purpose of adding to its material strength, and of enlarging the trade between the mother country and the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain said, and the reports show his remarks to have been warmly approved:

"Whatever the cause of bad trade may be, we have to look for remedies. I am not going to make wild promises that I cannot fulfil, or to give pledges

that I know must be broken, but I say that to my mind the cause of bad trade, of want of employment, is clear. It is the continual growth of our population at the same time that our trade and industry does not grow in proportion, and if we want our trade and industry to grow we must find new markets for it. (Cheers.) Old markets are getting exhausted, some of them are being closed to us by hostile tariffs, and unless we can find new countries which will be free to take our goods you may be quite satisfied that lack of employment will continue to be one of the greatest of social evils, and it is because I believe this that I have accepted the office that I have the honor to hold. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) It is because I desire to see whether there may not be room for still further developing our resources in these new countries and of opening up British markets. (Hear, here.) What is the state of the case? Great Britain, the little centre of a vast Empire than the world has ever seen, owns great possessions in every part of the globe, and many of those possessions are still almost unexplored, entirely undeveloped. What would a great landlord do in a similar case with a great estate? We know perfectly well, if he had the money, he would expend some of it, at any rate, in improving the property, in making communications, in making outlets for the products of his land (hear, hear), and that, it seems to me, is what a wealthy country ought to do with regard to these territories which it is called upon to control and to govern. That is why I am an advocate of the extension of the Empire. (Cheers.) That is why I distrust, and always have distrusted, the late Government, because in their ranks were men who notoriously were "Little England" men, who took every opportunity of carping at and criticizing those brave Englishmen who have made for us homes across the sea, men who are opposed to any extension of the responsibilities and obligations of the Empire, men who are unworthy sons of the ancestors who have made this country what it is. (Cheers.)"

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

We expressed some time ago a doubt as to the accuracy of some generally accepted statistics on wheat consumption. The subject is one of prime importance, as estimates of what this and other countries will have to export are largely based on the calculation of consumption per head. In this connection the following has interest from the Baltimore Journal of Commerce:—

Mr. B. N. Snow, the able statistician of the Orange Judd Farmer, has with much care and method gone into an examination of the yearly consumption of flour in the United States, and it must be confessed that, so far as the data submitted goes, the conclusion reached is most logical. Mr. Snow makes the average yearly consump-

tion of wheat per capita 4.77 bushels. The method pursued is as follows: A man is set down as having a consumptive power of 100 units. Then follows the deductions: Adult women, ninety units; children eleven to fourteen years, ninety units; children seven to ten years, seventy-five units; children four to six years, forty units; children one to three years fifteen units. The consumption of flour and bread in 1694 families scattered through twenty-four States and comprising 8226 individuals is given, and the consumption per 100 units is stated to be: Of flour, 245.88 pounds; of flour in form of bread, 15.93 pounds; total, 261.81 pounds.

The population, as given by the census of 1880, is reduced in conformity with the foregoing, and a per capita consumption of 207.58 pounds determined. Allowing forty-three and a half pounds of flour as the resultant of a bushel of wheat, a per capita consumption of 4.77 bushels is arrived at.

No exception can be taken to Mr. Snow's method, nor to his protest against the errors following faulty estimates of production being charged to a misapprehension of consumptive requirements, as during a period of years, distribution and production were in almost absolute harmony, a standing refutation of inaccuracy and a proof of the entire reliability of the figures.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Snow did not apply the same research to the census returns of 1890, for a comparison between them and the figures of 1880 might have been most instructive, as they would show any difference that may have occurred in the food habits of the people.

We believe there have been changes going on from time to time, and we question if the rate of consumption of flour in this country is as great as it was fifteen years ago by one bushel per capita. Other commodities have supplanted it. Corn meal, grits, hominy, farina, cornstarch, oatmeal, rice, vegetables (especially potatoes) and fruit are now used so extensively and cheaply as to seriously reduce the consumption of flour. Anyone who has observed the custom at restaurants, hotels and even upon dining-cars will admit the force of this argument; and while Mr. Snow has produced a very ingenious defence of his position, we nevertheless believe his figure too high, and would be glad to have him pursue his investigations further in the interest of truth. We do not regard the case as closed by any means.

THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Sir Charles Tupper had an interview on Tuesday with Mr. Chamberlain as to the fast Atlantic service, and there can be no doubt that the project is now in a more promising position than has been the case for a long time back. Those who have followed Mr. Chamberlain's utterances since he became Colonial Secretary will have noticed that he has more than once declared himself in favor of im-

proving the means of communication with the colonies. It is known that Lord Ripon was a strong supporter of the improving service and has left a memorandum in its favor at the Colonial office for Mr. Chamberlain's benefit. If Lord Ripon had his own way, he would probably have recommended a subsidy, but he had the Chancellor of the Exchequer to deal with, and Sir William Harcourt was never eager to commit the Government to expenditure which promised no immediate return in the way of votes. The Salisbury Government is in a stronger position, and will not be so much concerned as Lord Roseberry's administration was in keeping itself in existence. Mr. Chamberlain is a person of great weight in the new ministry, and will soon be beginning to show his invariable activity in his new department. An imperial subsidy for a fast service between Canada and the mother country will be one of the first things to suggest themselves to him, and if he asks for it he will most likely get it without further question. The project is one which commands itself naturally to a Unionist government, which prides itself on its aim of strengthening imperial unity, and, in view of Lord Ripon's memorandum, it is not likely that the Liberals would offer any very serious opposition to the money being voted. Not that it would matter much if they did, but as the subsidy, though not exactly in the nature of a gift to Canada (for it would be of benefit to both parties), is still granted at the request of the Dominion Government, it is just as well that it should be given with the consent of both sides of the British House of Commons.—The Gazette.

THE FARMER AND THE FALL OF PRICES.

Perhaps the most crushing part of the avalanche of fact that poor "Coin" has brought upon himself, says the New York Evening Post, is the proof, from actual market reports, that the farmer has not been hurt by the fall in prices since 1873, whatever has caused that fall. "Coin," we must explain to those who have not read his absurd tracts in the pen-name of a Yankee writer who has been very active in endeavoring to boom the silver question, and has written largely to show that the price of wheat is owing to the gold standard being maintained. Professor Laughlin has shown that the farmers of the north-west really get more goods now in exchange for their wheat and corn than they did in 1873. What he showed for that region has now been shown for Virginia in a most practical and telling little pamphlet, "Free Coinage and the Farmer," by E. C. Klipstein. The writer has had access to the books of a prominent country merchant of Virginia, covering the years 1867 to 1895, and showing the real exchangeable value of food then and now. In 1867 the farmer could get for 50 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 500 pounds of pork, and 100 cross-ties, a money price of \$339.

50; in 1895 he would get but \$138. There is the free-coinage argument in a nutshell; the farmer robbed of half his crops by the gold monopoly. But look further and see what the farmer could do with his money in 1867 and what he can do with it now. Mr. Klipstein gives a long list of prices of groceries, dry goods, hardware, tools, etc., of daily necessity to the farmer, and shows that an average consumption of these articles would have cost, under 1867 prices, \$341.08. In 1895 the same things could be bought for \$112.05. Thus the Virginia farmer's loss by falling prices is really a considerable gain. On the transaction referred to he would be \$77 to the good—that is, to supply his needs in 1867 he would have had to add \$51.58 to his produce, while now he could purchase the same things with his produce and have \$25.95 to his credit.

NOTES.

Reports are abroad that the Quebec Government intends to abolish the business tax which is so heavy an impost on this city. What it will be replaced by is not stated, and until that is known the rumor is not worth much.

The Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell has been very cordially received in the North West, to the surprise of some who would have liked the people up there to have behaved like hoots. Sir Mackenzie is one of those genial, whole-souled men who make friends apart from party ties.

The Spanish Government, in order to punish Cuban rebels, and their U. S. sympathizers, is prohibiting the export of kat tobacco from Havana. A genuine Havana cigar will soon be a curiosity, but "they never will be mixed," as substitutes will be found good enough "to deceive the very elect."

The Colonial Mutual Life Association has established an agency in Ontario, Toronto being the headquarters thereof and under the management of Messrs. Aylsworth and Mason, District Agents, one being appointed in the various towns and districts tributary to that city. Col. Thos. T. Turnbull, the Comptroller of the Association, is now on a tour through the Province of Ontario.

A despatch to the Mail and Empire, says a large square timber shipment that has just passed down the Ottawa was delayed for weeks by low water. If the river had not carried down so many rafts of timber in the past its channel would have been fuller than it is to-day. The lowering of the water level in the whole St. Lawrence system is due, not to there being less water to carry away in the course of a year, but to the fact that the moisture is drained off the land now much more rapidly than when it was covered with forests. Montreal is afraid that low water may be a check to navigation. In spring it is in dread of

floods from high water. Before the country was cleared up the discharge of water was better regulated. While that is true we do catch on to what it is intended to convey. Are we to stop cutting down timber to save water wasting? Or to re-plant areas made waste by lumbering? That is practicable to a limited extent, and would tell in time possibly, but not for the benefit of this generation.

"The Dominion Statistician has undertaken to compile an analytical index of the report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic, which consists of seven bulky volumes. It is quite a contract, but is apparently necessary to make the report at all valuable for future reference." So says a contemporary. It is to be regretted that any more money should be spent over that report. Persons who desire to study it can do so readily enough as it stands for all practical purposes.

The New York Commercial Bulletin, which is the ablest of U. S. papers of its class, rebukes those journals who indulge in diatribes against England. It shows that a great part of the population of the United States is far more interested in England than in any other country in the world, and that the industrial development of the United States would have been extremely slow if they had not been able to draw on English capital. If England had not turned to the United States for its food, it is hard to say where the Western and Southern States would have been now. England buys enormously more of the Americans than they buy of England, and all the other countries of the world do not afford them such a market for their agricultural products. Considering these things it does appear that for decency's sake, if not for friendship's, a pause should be given to the oratorical jingoism of some American rhetoricians.

Major General Herbert has resigned the command of the Canadian militia. The question is pertinent, whether the vacancy should not be filled by a Canadian officer? We say decidedly, Yes, if one is available who has the requisite ability and experience. We are not prepared to name one, nor have we seen a nomination in any paper. Whether this is because no Canadian officer is known who could fill the position, or that those who could would decline the post if offered, we cannot judge. Our officers are engaged in professional or business life, which usually pays better than the post now vacant, or promises more for the future. The field of choice then is a very narrow one. However capable for their positions, our officers are, happily, amateur soldiers, and few, if any, have had the training and the practical experience of such men as General Herbert. We once heard the Captain of a volunteer corps in England, who had spent several years in a military college, the better to fit him for his duties, say that he had become convinced by that training that there was a much greater difference between an officer, so trained

and one who had not passed through that training man was generally realized. It is doubtful if any Canadian without having had such a training would command the respect of the militia force. If, too, he was known to be a zealous adherent of one of our political parties, he would certainly be harassed at every move by the criticisms of the press of the opposite party, which would go far to destroy his influence. A professional soldier is wholly outside politics, hence is a stronger man in such a position as that of chief in command of the Canadian militia. As the opportunities for a thorough military training are not to be had in Canada, we fear there is no prospect of a Canadian being appointed in General Herbert's place.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 1895.

The long continued hot, dry weather has been succeeded by a low temperature and heavy rains. It is unfortunate the drought was not broken several weeks earlier, but much good will result to the later crops. Hay, wheat and small fruits have suffered severely in Ontario and the yield will be much reduced. The recent rains have fortunately been quite general and will be of incalculable benefit to the pastures, also to root crops and the larger fruits, such as apples, pears, etc. Trade in general is quiet and increased activity is not looked for before the middle or end of August.

GROCERIES.—There appears to be a good enough jobbing trade in progress for the time of years and some large houses reported payments as fair. Large importers are not pressing goods forward in the West fearing the effect of the poor crops, which may curtail the capacity of some people to pay for goods sold. On the other hand buyers in the West are not too jubilant and are disposed to let matters drag for a time. In teas, there are numerous small lots selling, but the aggregate does not foot up much of a total the sales being so small. Talk, pie and con, continues about the quality of new Japan teas. One importer explained that style was not so good as last year, but the liquor was as good, if not better, it was merely, he said, a matter of outward appearance. A good many new black teas are coming forward from China in fulfillment of orders, but transaction in them are reported on the street, just now. Quality, if anything, is rather better, but prices are same as last year. Hankow teas are coming forward, after a trip of 60 miles down the Yellow river, thence from Shanghai by boat to Vancouver and Canada direct. Some Ceylon teas are also coming by way of London but the Dominion now receives a large quantity by the direct route. Molasses steady at 36c to 37c for Barbados and 34c to 35c for Porto Rico. Puncheon lots bring the outside figure. The supply is low all in for this market and is short of what is required; price is expected to be 4c by the close of the year. The shortage in Barbados is 12,000 puncheons. Sugar is dull but the prospect appears to favor higher prices. Dry weather is likely to curtail the beet crop abroad and the troubles in Cuba will shorten the supply from that island. There are reports of rejections of new Japan teas in the west on the ground of quality, including one of 3000 bags. A London cable says:—Sugar, centrifugal, No. 12, 11 3/4 to 11s 6d; muscovado, fair refining, 8s 3d to 10s, beet,

July 28 10 1/4; October 8s; December 10s 1/4d. At New York Sugar is firm; standard A, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c; confectioners' A, 4 5/16 to 4 1/2c; cut loaf and crushed, 5 1/16 to 5 1/2c; powder, 4 3/4 to 4 15/16c; granulated, 4 7/16 to 4 1/2c. A report of the New York market says:—Rice, firm; domestic, 4 1/2 to 6c. Molasses, firm and unchanged. Coffee, options, steady; sales, 15,750 bags, including August, \$15.35 to \$15.40; Sept, \$15.40; October, \$15.45; November, \$15.35 to \$15.40; December, \$15.25; March, \$15.05 to \$15.10. Spot, firm; 16c to 16 1/2c.

CHEESE.—There is not much doing at the moment buyers being reluctant to come forward as cables are not encouraging. The Liverpool public cable quotes 38s 6d. Offerings of French cheese at the wharves totalled about 7,000 boxes and they were sold at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c. At Cowansville, at the close of last week, after going to press 38 factories offered 3538 cheese. After one sale of 200 boxes at 7 11 1/2c had been effected, 7 1/2c was bid and refused for the whole board. At London 200 changed hands at 7 1/2c. At Canton 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c, was the range, and of Watstown 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c. The total shipments from this port last week, local and through, aggregated 49,521, against 51,850 for the corresponding week a year ago. The total shipments of cheese since the opening of navigation foot up now 588,075. Some sales of Quebec cheese beyond those above quoted are reported at 7 1/2c and little else has been done. At Belleville, 31 factories offered 2,065 white and 160 colored; 150 white sold at 7 1/2c. Bids at 7 1/2c for white and 7 1/2c for colored but sellers stubborn. Ingersoll boarded 2,723 June and 1,855 July, 7 1/2c bid and no sales. At Peterboro, first half July offered and highest offer was 7 1/2c for selections, which was declined. At Madoc 600 boxes sold at 7 1/2c, out of 450 boarded. Sales of 150 at Campbellford at 7 1/2c, out of 960 offered. We quote:

Finest Ontario makes..... 8c @ 8 1/2c
Townships makes..... 7 1/2c @ 8c
Other Quebec makes..... 6c @ 7 1/2c

BUTTER.—It has been a dull and chiefly a local jobbing market. Shippers are willing to meet in choice goods, if they can get them at their own price, but are not being met freely by holders. They wish to pay about 17 to 17 1/2c better for No. 1 creamery. There are reports that certain creameries have sold out to the end of July at figures supposed to show a fair margin of profit. We quote:

Creamery, late make..... 17 1/2c @ 18c
Townships..... 16c @ 15 1/2c
Western..... 15c @ 14c

PROVISIONS.—For the time of year business is fair, prices are steady. In Chicago prices is weak at \$10.50 July, and last Easter at \$6.17 1/2 July. We quote:

Canadian short cut, clear, 0 00 @ 16 00
Canadian short cut, mess, 0 00 @ 18 00
Short cut, Western, per lb., 0 00 @ 0 00
Hams, city cured, per lb., 0 00 @ 0 11
Lard, Canadian, in barrels, 0 00 @ 0 10 1/2
Bacon, per lb., 0 00 @ 0 11
Lard, can. refined, per lb., 0 07 1/2 @ 0 07

GRAIN.—A moderate business has been done in oats. Recent sales include a car at 30c and smaller quantities at 41c. Canadian peas in Liverpool are called at 2s 2 1/2 and we quote 7 1/2c here. Wheat is quiet and nominal in this market. Chicago dull and weaker. Cash wheat in that centre is quoted at 70 1/2c. Western shippers are enquiring for ocean freight space at Montreal and some engagements have been made. The Argentine last week reported 1,214,000 bushels of corn and Australia 567,000 bushels of wheat. The Indian exports of wheat last week were 480,000 bushels, making 9,216,000 bushels since April 1, 1895, against 5,028,000 the preceding year; increase, 3,588,000. The

French crop will be a large one, according to latest estimates. English cables speak of wheat as less active and there is likely to be some reaction from the recent firm tone ther. Added to this there is an increase of 812,600 bushels in the English visible supply, counting imports and farmers' deliveries. Minneapolis first bakers' flour 19s 6d. We quote:

No. 1 hard Manitoba..... 0.00 @ 0.00
No. 2 hard Manitoba..... 0.00 @ 0.00
No. 3 hard Manitoba..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Peas, per 64 lbs., alfalfa..... .73 @ .00
No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs..... .40 @ .31
Corn, duty paid..... .00 @ .00
Barley feed..... .00 @ .00
Barley malting..... .00 @ .00
Rye..... .00 @ .00
Buckwheat, per 48 lbs..... .00 @ .00

FLOUR.—Market dull and easy, although cold winds in the North-West have caused reports of probable frost to be current. The excessive hot weather in Kansas has been followed by a cooler wave. Reports to the N. Y. Times from Duluth say that the crop of wheat in America, in spite of the drought, in large sections, will be excessive and equal to the banner year of 1891. This may be colored to some extent to suit the elevator and mill men in this market. There was some inquiry from abroad for Manitoba patent and a sale of 1,000 sacks was made on London account.

Winter wheat..... \$1.45 @ \$1.50
Spring wheat, patents..... 1.40 @ 1.50
Straight Roller..... 1.25 @ 1.35
Straight roller, bags..... 2.10 @ 0.00
Extras..... 4.00 @ 0.00
Extra bags..... 0.00 @ 1.50
Superfine..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Man. Strong Bakers..... 4.25 @ 4.35

GREEN FRUITS.—A fair business has been done at the various warehouses and at the rooms of the auction company. California peaches sold at \$1.60 to \$2; peaches at 75c to \$2 1/2c; plums at \$1.50 to \$1.70; watermelons at 18c to 20c each, apples at \$1.50 to \$2.35 per barrel, and bananas at 45c to 72c per bunch.

EGGS.—A fair demand is reported at fair prices. Choice candled stock, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; seconds, 10 1/2 to 11c; candled, 9 1/2 to 10c.

POTATOES.—Reports of a short crop have been current, but the late rains will cause a change for the better. Farmers have been charging \$1.25 per barrel, the retail price per basket being 25 to 35c.

MEAL.—There was little doing and no change in the oatmeal market. Prices steady.

Standard, bbls..... 4.05 @ 4.10
Granulated, bbls..... 4.10 @ 4.15
Rolled Oats, bbls..... 4.10 @ 4.15

FED.—In good demand and the market active and firm.

Bran..... \$00.00 @ \$17.00
Shotts..... 00.00 @ 19.00
Mottile..... 22.00 @ 23.00

WOOL.—At the closing day of the late wool sales in London 13,000 bales of fair to good sold well and at a par with recent offering. The business of the sales was most satisfactory. Not only did it open with prices material higher, but despite the heavy daily offerings and the inaction of continental operators in the early portion of the sales, the market steadily gained strength until the closing rates were the best of the season. This improvement was due largely to the activity of American dealers who purchased heavily throughout, taking over 60,000 bales. These purchases embraced a much more varied selection of wools than usual. Cross breeds were especially sought for, in consequence of the prevailing fashions in cloth running

largely to the bright hair varieties. These reflect the highest advance in prices, coarse growths, advancing 1/4. Fine growths sold well, but not with much keenness. Nor did they sell at such extreme figures. The total offerings available were 390,000 bales, of which the home trade took 158,000, continent 138,000; 31,000 bales were held over.

DRY GOODS.—Several days of cold and rainy weather have interited with city retail business and many good customers are out of town at the seaside and elsewhere. Merchants were beginning to fear for the fall trade until the drought was recently broken and even now the wheat, hay and fruit crops of a large part of Ontario will be a disappointment. Liverpool cotton dull; American middlings, 3 11-16. New York cotton, spots, steady; sales, 2,000 bales; uplands, 7c; Gulf, 7 1/2c; futures, quiet; sales, 39,000 bales; July and Aug. 6 7/8c; Sept. 6 7/8c; Oct. 6 3/8c; Nov. 6 5/8c; Dec. 6 3/8c.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Trade is quiet in hides, leather and shoes at the moment but prices are firm. There is some talk of an advance in leather, later in the fall, but one dealer was frank enough to state that more business would have to turn up than in July to produce it. There is little doubt that the leading boot and shoe factories have got a good many orders in, but the set back to the crops will create caution in shipping stock.

HAY.—The market is steady with a fair business. Shipments continue to be made to Great Britain. Recent cables quote London and Liverpool 6/6s and Glasgow 6/8s. The demand from Ontario has slackened. Choice shipping hay is quoted on spot at \$12; hay on track has been selling at around \$10 to \$10.50. No. 2 is quoted at \$9 to \$9.50 at country points. No. 2 straight timothy is extremely scarce.

ASHES.—Receipts small and market steady. Firns, \$4.10 to \$4.15; seconds, \$3.75 to \$3.80, and pearls, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

Aug. 1, 1895.

BUTTER.—The market continues firm under light supplies. Creamery pounds are now selling mostly at 18 1/2 to 19c, though a few seconds are changing hands at 18c. Choice dairy butter, in pails, tubs and cracks will fetch 14 1/2 to 15c. The following are the quotations:—

Dairy tub, fresh and choice, 1 1/2c to 1c; creamery pounds, 1st, 18c; creamery tubs, fresh made, 17 to 18c; new dairy, large rolls, in baskets, 14 to 15c; new dairy, small rolls, in baskets, 15 to 17c; low grade to medium dairy, in tubs, 8 to 9c.

PROVISIONS.—Demand keeps up well, and several lines are getting scarce. Holders of hams and barrel pork here are tight, and backs are getting into smaller compass. The Old Country market is now in shape to admit of exports, and one or two trial lots have been shipped out by local dealers. The summer packing houses are shipping regularly, and we are getting good results.

Following are the quotations:—Barrelled Pork—Shoulder mess, \$13.50 to \$13.75; clear shoulder mess, \$13.50 to \$13.75; heavy mess, \$15.50 to \$16.00; short cut, \$15.75 to \$16.00. Dry salted meats.—Long clear bacon, car-lots, 7 1/2c; ton-lots, 8c; case-lots, 8 1/2c; backs, 9 to 9 1/2c. Smoked meats.—Hams, heavy 10 to 10 1/2c; medium, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4c; light, 12c. Breakfast bacon, 11 1/2c; backs, 10 1/2c; rolls, 8c; picnic hams, 7 1/2 to 8c. All meats out of pick are 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats. Lard—Tierces, \$1 to \$1 1/2c; tubs, \$1 to 1 1/2c; and pails, 9 to 9 1/2c; compound, 7 to 7 1/2c.

WHEAT.—Cables came in lower and United States markets eased off during the early part of the day, but on the whole held fairly firm considering the late advances. In the local market business is flat, and prices about steady. One car of old red wheat was bought, G.T.R. weight at 78c, and 1 car of new on the Northern at 74c. No 1 Manitoba hard offered at 92c.

FLOUR.—Car lots of straight roller, Toronto freights are quoted at \$3.75, and occasional sales are made at that figure. Manitobas are quoted at \$4.20 to \$4.25 for bakers', and \$4.45 to \$4.50 for patents, on track here. Sales of broken lots are made at the top figures.

MILFEED. Dealers here are not getting any order, and are therefore not in a position to fill orders. There is some enquiry from the East.

PEAS.—Nominal. Car lots west are quoted at 56 to 57 1/2c. There are bids at 56c, and offerings at 57 1/2c.

OATS.—About steady; mixed sold high freights west at 32c, and white at 32 1/2c.

BARLEY.—Nominal. None offering.

EGGS.—Steady and unchanged. Choice candled stock in five case lots sold at 10 1/2c, and single cases at 11c.

POTATOES.—Rather easier under increased supplies. Sales of new domestics were made out of store at 30 to 40c, and new Southams at 35 to 40c.

BALED HAY.—On the street old timothy was firm at \$17 to \$18, and new at \$14 to \$15. Quebec hay, on track, rather quieter; good to fair samples selling at \$13 to \$13.25, and choice at \$13.75.

POTLAV.—Quiet and unchanged. Turkeys sold at 9 to 10c per pound and chickens, at 40 to 50c per pair.

STRAW.—Choice oat straw, on track here is quoted at \$6 to \$6.50.

CHEESE.—Trade is fair and values steady. Rind lots of June or July cheese, delivered here, are quoted at 7 1/2 to 8c. Small lots sell at \$1 to \$1 1/2c.

BEANS.—Very scarce. Choice white beans were quoted here at \$1.90 to \$2.00 per bush. Dealers will pay \$1.70 for hand-picked stock here.

APPLES.—No change. For lots of dried at country points 4 to 5c would be paid but practically none offers. Evaporated sells here at 7c, and at 7 1/2c in small lots.

HONEY AND SYRUP.—The jobbing prices of honey here are as follows:—Ten-lb. tins, 8c; 60-lb. tins, 7c. Sections are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.80, according to size. Maple syrup, in large tins, 60 to 65c, and in small tins at 70 to 75c.

FINANCIAL.

A movement is reported to be afoot to induce the depositors of the Banque du Peuple to sign an agreement to leave their money with the bank for a year with a view of business being resumed. Messrs. De Martigny and Chipman, who are making an examination of the bank's affairs, are said to have assured some depositors that the bank was in a sound condition. Before such an agreement is entered into it would be necessary to have a formal report from those gentlemen to that effect, a step we doubt their taking at present. The visit of the new G.T.R. President is awaited with much interest and some little anxiety as to the future policy to be pursued. In regard to the control being in Canada, Mr. Barker, who recently inspected the accounts of the company, says that the Canadian people will have to possess more pecuniary interests in the road before they can expect the control to be in this country. There is something in this, so far as dividend are concerned, but the people of Canada have more pecuniary interests in the G.T.R. than Mr. Barker seems to know of. The question is—what is best for the G.T.R., a London Board or a Canadian one? and our vote goes solid for a local directorate. The C.P.R. statement for June is as follows:—Gross earnings, \$1,512,862; working expenses, \$915,962; net

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profits, \$596,900. In June, 1894, the net profits were \$435,957, and for six months ending June 30 the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$7,556,233; working expenses, \$5,017,409; net profits, \$2,538,824. For the six months ending June 30, 1894, there was a net profit of \$2,285,200. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore, for June, \$160,943, and from January 1 to June 30, \$253,593. Business in stocks is very dull, and likely to be for some time.

J. R. Meeker, stockbroker, reports the opening and closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange as follows:

Aetehson, Top. & Santa Fe Ry.....	13	15
Can. Pacific.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern.....	51	54
C. B. & Quincy.....	91	94
C. C. C. & St. L.....	48	49
Commercial Cable.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson.....	130	131
Delaware Lack. & West.....	101	101
Erie.....	101	101
Ill. Central.....	.....	.....
Lou. & Nash.....	63	62
Lake Shore.....	150	150
Manhattan Consolidated.....	114	113
Missouri Pacific.....	38	37
North American.....	.....	.....
North Pacific.....	.....	.....
Do. Pref.....	19	19
New Jersey Central.....	102	102
Northwest.....	104	103
N.Y. & N. Eng.....	56	56
N. Y. Central.....	102	102
Omaha Com.....	44	41
Pacific Mail.....	29	29
Reading, Philadelphia.....	17	17
Rich. Term.....	.....	.....
Rock Island, Chicago & Pac.....	79	79
St. Paul, Chicoo., Minn.....	74	74
St. P., Minn. & Man.....	.....	.....
Tex. Pac.....	.....	.....
Union Pac.....	11	10
Wabash.....	.....	.....
Do. pref.....	22	22
Western Union.....	91	91
Sugar Refinery.....	112	117
Lead.....	31	33
Gas, Chicago.....	53	54
Gen. Electric.....	36	36
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich.....	.....	.....
Tam.....	.....	.....
Rubber.....	41	43

*Ex-div.

MONTREAL STOCK.

Stock.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Can. Pacific Railway.....	51	52
Duluth Com.....	51	51
Duluth pd.....	11	11
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.....	.....	.....
Toronto St. Ry.....	24	51
Wab. pd.....	.....	.....
Commercial Cable.....	159	154
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	77	161
Richellen & Ontario Co.....	11	59
Street Railway Co.....	204	36
" New Stock.....	203	203
City Gas Co.....	263	263
Bell Telephone.....	155	155
Bell Tel., new.....	.....	.....
Royal Electric Co.....	151	152
Int. Coal.....	.....	.....
North West Land Co pref.....	.....	.....
Merch. Mfg. Co.....	141	.....
Loan & Mortgage Co.....	169	152
Montreal 1/2 p. c. stock.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.....	125	.....
Colored Cotton Co.....	65	50
Domainion Cotton Co.....	97	87

BANKS.

Montreal.....	223	220
Ontario.....	.....	70
Peoples.....	20	15
Molson.....	.....	.....
Toronto.....	.....	240
Jacques Cartier.....	.....	.....
Merchants.....	17	165
Eastern Townships.....	145	145

Quebec.....	19
Union.....	101
Commerce.....	134
Merchants of Halifax.....	161
Ville Marie.....	100
Hochelaga.....	135
Nationale.....	73

HONORS.

C. P. R. Land Grant Co.....	.....
Canada Central Co.....	.....
Champlain & St. Law. Co.....	.....
Domainion Cotton Co.....	.....
Canada Colored Cotton Co.....	.....
Bell Tel.....	.....

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for week ending	Clearings.	Balances.
Aug 1, 1895.....	\$9,262,179	\$1,376,299
Cor. week 1894.....	9,594,647	1,712,487
" 1893.....	12,827,062	1,789,661
" 1892.....	11,456,868	1,528,513

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

Burnside Place, the sheriff of Montreal sold to Ward in King, 2 lots; 1st lot measuring 20x126 ft. one side and 122.6 ft. the other; 2nd lot measuring 20x87 ft. one side and 87.9 ft. the other, with houses Nos. 400 and 401 Burnside Place, for \$8000.

Peel st., Mde. James G. Shaw sold to Maud Mary McDougall, wife of Earl C. Henshaw, part of lot 1461, measuring 33x116.9 ft., with stone and brick house No. 210 Peel st., for \$16,500.

St. Antoine st., Robert MacFarlane sold to Andrew W. Ewan, part of lot 216, measuring 45x104, 4500 ft., vacant, for \$6750.

St. Martin st., Michael Shea and Patrick Shea sold to Julia Shea, wife of Daniel Phelan, 5 parts of lot 324, measuring 35x100, 3500 ft., with brick houses Nos. 110 to 116 St. Martin st., for \$3000.

Stanley st., Mde. John B. Wood sold to John B. Tressider, part of lot 1503, measuring 21.3 ft. front, 21.10 ft. rear by 115 ft., with stone and brick house No. 100 Stanley st., for \$7500.

Notre Dame st., Mde Olivier Demers et al sold to Joseph A. Rodier, rights in lot 563, measuring 5523 ft. in superficies, for \$11,753.

Crescent st., William S. Brown et al sold to James Griffin, lot 1702-55, measuring 23.4x108.9 ft., with brick and stone house No. 110 Crescent st., for \$10,000.

Stanley st., S. O. Shorey has sold to David Morrice part lot 1759 12 and 13, St. Antoine ward, 23 ft. by 127, front, North-East, on Stanley st., with house 234 Stanley st., for \$13,825.

ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Celestin Pepin dit Lachance sold to Louis Trudel, lot 3399-178, measuring 23x90 ft., for \$520.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Seigneurs st., Stanislas Toupin sold to Adolphe Duperrault, n. w. part of lot 1158, measuring 30 ft. front, 43.7 ft. rear by 123 ft., with stone and brick houses Nos. 269 to 273 Seigneurs st., for \$8500.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Champlain st., Ladislas Archambault sold to Joseph Riendeau, lot 1101-20, measuring 38x102 ft., with wooden and brick houses Nos. 369 to 373 Champlain st., for \$23,000.

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62 St. James Street.

- \$5,000, St. Andre Street—Good block, 5 Tenements and store. Rent, \$221. Cash, \$1,200.
- \$9,500, St. Catherine Street—Store and dwellings, in good place.
- \$10,500, St. Dominique St., near Craig—3 houses, all brick. He \$1,100.
- \$9,300, St. Antoine Street—Good stone house, 4 Tenements. Easy terms.
- \$1,000, Corner Laval Avenue and Duluth—Store and dwellings. Good place for Pharmacy.

For Sale or Exchange, good Farm near Montreal.

Properties for Sale in all parts of the City.

Lafontaine st., Theophile Leclair sold to Octavio and Louis Sarrazin, lot 1461-19, measuring 23 ft. front, 21.5 ft. rear by 75 ft., 1665 ft. in superficies, vacant, for \$600.

Dumont st., Adolphe Feltier sold to Amedeo Gagnon, lot 1223-43 and part of lot 46, measuring 24x84 ft., vacant, for \$501.

Lafontaine st., Edouard Dupont sold to Louis Charbonneau, lot 504-23, measuring 22x105 ft., with house, etc., for \$1,900.

Papineau avenue, Moise Archambault sold to Mederic Maio, lots 633-10, 11 and

12, measuring 20x80 ft. each, with brick houses Nos. 223 and 225 Papineau avenue, for \$7,000.

Dumont st., Adolphe Peltier sold to R. Gohier & Son, lot 1223-44 and part of lot 46, measuring 24x84 ft., vacant, for \$705.88.

Dumont st., Adolphe Peltier sold to James Whitman & Co., lot 1223-41, 42 and part of lot 46, measuring 48x84 ft., vacant, for \$1,000.42.

ST. JAMES WARD.

Berard Lane, N. Gauthier & Co. sold to Hercule Dupre, lots 189-15 and 16, measuring 30x73 ft., with building No. 100 Berard lane, for \$1,200.

St. Andre st., the Sheriff of Montreal sold to Damase Leclair, lot 1207-73, measuring 24x94 ft., vacant, for \$525.

ST. DENIS WARD.

Rivard st., Tancrede L. Bienvenu sold to the Sisters of St. Croix et al, lots 162-90, 91, 97 and 93, measuring 22x70 ft. each, vacant, for \$5100.

St. Hubert st., Henry V. Meredith sold to Adele Lam g's, lot 7-810, measuring 25 x109 ft., vacant, for \$122.65.

Henry V. Meredith sold to Pierre Joe. Dumont, lots 7-583 and 534, measuring 50 x75 ft., with house, etc., for \$282.50.

HOCHELAGA WARD.

Chambly and other sts., the sheriff of Montreal sold to Raymond Prefontaine and Thomas Gauthier, lots 23-12A, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 45, 46, 57, 60, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 91 to 95, 107 to 113, 136 to 140, 155, 156, 159, 160, 163, 164, 167, 168, 171 to 175, 226 to 231, 233, 235, 237 to 240, 245 to 249, 279 to 282, 303, 305, 307 to 310, 315 to 318, 323, 324, 325, 363, 371 to 375, 383, 388 to 391, 396 to 399, vacant, for \$652.

Ontario st., Thomas C. Aylwin sold to Jean Baptiste Wilson, lots 76-147, 148 and 149, measuring 26x96 ft. each, vacant, for \$2346.40.

St. Catherine st., Favilla G urre sold to Henri E. Dorval, lot 22-28, measuring 25x 110 ft., with house in construction, for \$200.

Ontario st., the Montreal Gas Co. sold to Joseph Duval, lots 154-284 and 285, measuring 23x100 ft. each, vacant, for \$1200.

ST. HENRI.

Notre Dame st., Adolphe Fichaud sold to Emma Gilbeau, wife of Hildege Vian, part of lot 1574, with house, etc., for \$3,400.

WESTMOUNT.

Argyle avenue, Archibald McGown sold to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, part of lot 282-210, vacant, for \$360.

VERDUN.

Rushbrooke st., Thomas Pratt sold to Joseph D. Allen, n.e. half of lot 3282 measuring 30x120 ft., vacant, for \$740.

MONTREAL ANNEX.

Hutchison st., Joseph Burnside sold to Robert J. B. Howard, lot 12-17-38, measuring 50x110.6 ft., for \$290.

Munco st., Caroline E. Miller sold to Nathan Jacobs, lots 12-9-13 and 12-10-45, measuring 50x110 ft. each, vacant, for \$1,657.50.

MAISONNEUVE.

Letourneux avenue, Telesphore Lescaudre sold to Joseph Paquette, lot 8-26, measuring 25x100, 2500 ft., vacant, for \$375.

Letourneux avenue, Charles H. Letourneux sold to Zolique Poulin, lots 8-248 and 249, measuring 25x100, 2500 ft. each, vacant, for \$600.

Letourneux avenue, Charles H. Letourneux sold to Joseph Gagnon, lot 8-223, measuring 25x100, 2500 ft., vacant, for \$300.

A GRATIFYING REPORT.

"The new business received during the year 1891 by the North American Life Assurance Company was over \$1,000,000, being the largest in the history of the Company. Notwithstanding the procurement of this large volume of new business, and the payment to policy holders of death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., of the large sum of \$3,425, it increased its reserve and surplus funds for policy-holders by \$24,000." Globe, Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1893.

Some debt collectors are in the habit of sending documents to debtors which purport to have been issued by a Court of Law. They thus attempt to scare persons into paying money which may not be due in order to avoid legal costs. This is a criminal offence: The matter is dealt with on page 513 of Tachereau's Criminal Code, in sub-sections c and a of section 423. These sub-sections say that any person is liable:

C—To seven years' imprisonment if the document forged purports to be, or was intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as

(a) any record of any court of justice, or any document whatever belonging to or issuing from any court of justice, or being or forming part of proceeding therein.

An important matter which the Government has lost no time in dealing with is the French treaty. At a meeting of the Council an order was passed for the transmission to the Colonial Secretary of a copy of the Act relating to the treaty passed at the late session of Parliament, with a request that ratifications of the treaty be exchanged between the Governments of Great Britain and France, with as little delay as possible, in order that it may be brought into force in Canada General. Those parties interested in the treaty who have been anxiously awaiting its coming into force will see that the Canadian Government has not lost an unnecessary moment in dealing with the subject. The bill passed by Parliament was only assented to on Monday afternoon, and less than three days later an order-in-Council was presented asking for the ratification of the treaty.

The following figures plainly show how wonderful has been the rise in popularity of Ceylon tea in the United Kingdom. Starting from 1855, just ten years ago, we find:

Date	Lbs.	per cent of total consumption.
In 1855	3,217,710	consumed in the U. Kingdom.
1856	6,243,000	"
1857	9,841,000	"
1858	18,357,000	"
1859	25,200,000	"
1860	31,516,000	"
1861	51,200,000	" or 25 p.c. of total consumption.
1862	62,000,000	" 30 "
1863	64,250,000	" 31 "
1864	71,500,000	" 35 "

The export of tea from Ceylon to Australia during the last three seasons were as follows:

1883	1884	1885
4,001,000 lbs.	7,650,000 lbs.	7,281,000 lbs.

Thus showing that the British Colonies are beginning to take a practical interest in this comparatively new tea as well as the Old Country.

Regulations have been made by the Department of the Interior designed to encourage the development of fruit farms on a large scale in the West. Under them any person eligible to obtain a homestead entry may, for fruit growing purposes, upon payment of a fee of ten dollars, obtain entry for any area not in excess of one-quarter section of Dominion lands of the class open for homestead entry upon certain conditions. The applicant must, during the first year, clear at least four acres and plant the same in fruit trees, bushes, plants or vines. During the second and third years he must clear and plant three acres additional, so that at the end of the third year he must have ten acres cleared and planted with fruit trees, bushes, or vines. The distance which trees or bushes must be apart are also prescribed. The fruit farmer may plant 40 apple trees per acre, 110 pear trees, 200 peach, 110 cherry, 1,815 currant bushes, 10,900 strawberry plants. At the end of five years, if all conditions are complied with, a patent will be issued at the rate of one dollar per acre.

The report is current in railroad circles, says a Washington dispatch, that the reason why the presidents of the Trunk roads, lately in session in New York, have not been able to come to an agreement as to a new schedule of rates, is that the Grand Trunk Railway officials of Canada have refused to commit themselves to the proposed terms, in the absence of the president, Sir Charles Wilson, who is soon expected in this country. The Grand Trunk people, they say, desire to have the right to meet Canadian Pacific competition, by the payment of commission in Canada, and the cutting of rates there when necessary. The other lines oppose such a proposition, on the ground that the Grand Trunk should not be given such a concession, unless other roads which have business in Canada shall be accorded the same privileges. The Grand Trunk, however, maintained that it occupied an exceptional position, in view of the fact that its chief competitor, the Canadian Pacific, is not a member of either association. This explanation of the delay in coming to an agreement may not be a correct one, but it is one which is generally accepted.

A London correspondent writes to the Country Gentleman that the consumption of frozen meat in the United Kingdom has increased to 8 per cent of the total beef and mutton used. Nearly one fourth of the total mutton supply in Great Britain is imported frozen. Australia sends 5 per cent, New Zealand 11 per cent, River Plate nearly 7 per cent. The arrangements of the growers for the breeding and rearing of the million sheep annually exported from Australia, and the two million from New Zealand, are designed to meet the requirements of English taste. It is not very many years since good mutton was turned into manure or thrown away after the fat had been extracted. Such is the abundance of the country that before the export trade was organized ewes were boiled down in millions. Initiated in 1880 the Australian meat trade has grown to

three millions of carcasses annually. The export of live stock from Sydney to England is also said to be profitable, and the shipments are steadily increasing. A "record" cargo of 561 cattle, 40 sheep, and 40 horses, intended to test the possibility of exporting live stock on a large scale, was made by the steamer Southern Cross, which left on July 4th, going round Cape Horn, and coaling at Montevideo.

The following return of imports and exports does not tally with the oft repeated assertion that the trade of this country is on the decline:

	Imports.	Exports.
1876.....	\$93,219,000	\$80,966,000
1877.....	99,328,000	75,875,000
1878.....	93,981,000	79,323,000
1879.....	81,964,000	71,491,000
1891.....	119,967,000	98,417,000
1892.....	127,406,000	113,963,000
1893.....	129,074,000	118,564,000
1894.....	123,475,000	117,529,000

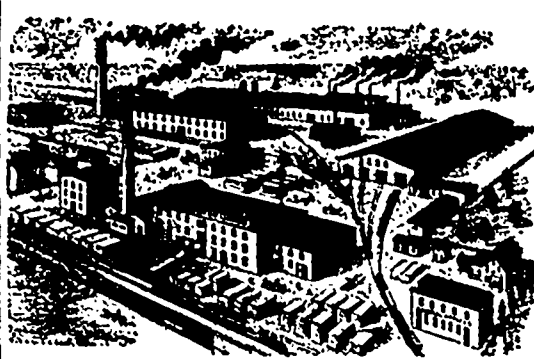
It will be noted that the decline of 1894 below 1893 in imports is 4.50 per cent, which is a far lower percentage than the falling off in 1878, which was 5.50 per cent, and in 1879 over double that. In the last 16 years the total increase of imports and exports has been \$67,700,000, an increase of 35 per cent between 1878 and 1894.

In soil and climate Nova Scotia seems by nature adapted to the growing of fruit. A hundred varieties of small fruits and berries flourish wild in great abundance—strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, blueberries, abound where they can find a chance to grow, and wherever the apple tree can find a foothold it will grow and flourish. It is only within a very few years that even the most progressive farmers have come to realize the great importance of the apple growing industry, and it is only within a comparatively few years that the supreme adaptability of Annapolis Valley to the raising of apples and other fruits has become thoroughly recognized even by the more progressive fruit growers. In the Annapolis valley there are 250,000 acres of land adapted to the cultivation of fruit; probably not more than five percent of this area is already set with trees, while tens of thousands of acres of choice orchard land, wait the incoming of capital and labor. Judge Weatherbe of Halifax estimates that this valley is capable of producing an annual revenue of \$30,000,000 from apples alone.

One farm containing 70 acres of marsh and orchard land, on which was harvested last year, 200 barrels of apples, is valued at \$25,000.

Consul Twitchell, of Kingston, Canada, says, in a despatch dated May 1st 1895.

A school of mining and Agriculture was opened at Kingston, last fall. The tendency in the farming community here is to subordinate all other interests to butter and cheese making. A dairy school was in session all winter, so well supplied with milk that it was able to largely control the price in the city of superior butter. The beginning was made by a company interested in developing the resources of Canada, subscribing \$35,000. The Ontario



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Government granted incorporation, and gave \$3,500 toward the building and equipments.

The Dominion Government furnishes the teachers at an expense of about \$250 a month. The Canadians feel satisfied with the position which their cheese occupies in the markets of the world, and seem to be determined that their butter shall occupy a position equally as satisfactory. By a combination of private enterprise with the provincial and Dominion Governments, Canada is placing within the reach of her people the best practical education obtainable upon the subjects of butter and cheese making.—U.S. Consular Reports.

Packers, says The Trade, can now figure on the assertions as to the immense increase in the pack of 1894, which some parties so vigorously assailed last fall, and there is much satisfaction in the study. Let us take the assertion that there were 1,000,000 more cases of tomatoes packed in 1894 than in the previous year, and in the light of present conditions what are the conclusions we are forced to?

That in the face of the idleness of mechanics and wageworkers in the worst business year the country has seen since 1877, the consumption of canned tomatoes, has increased sufficiently to clean up the old stock on hand, consume the full average amount of other years and also the extra million cases of the report. If this is so, henceforth the packers can snap

their fingers at a little annual increase of a few hundreds of thousands of cases. It would be very unwise for the packers to get any such notion. If an extra million cases can be so surely absorbed, what must be the effect of a shortage of a million of cases, which this season may easily result in. Can we figure it out reasonably? Thus the effect of the excessive pack making no allowance for effect of the panic in the country and the decline of all values, seems to have been about 25c. per case, a drop of about 30 per cent from an average price of 85c. for No. 3. If an excess of 25 per cent would cause such a decline in value, yet result in the consumption of 25 per cent more goods; what advance should a shortage of 100,000 cases, or 25 per cent, make in the price of the balance. If the gain was in the same ratio of increase or decrease of supply to demand the price should go to \$71 to 95c. But canned goods would have declined anyhow, in the same ratio and from the same causes as other goods declined, that is, in 1894 on an average pack they would have declined about 20 per cent. The recovery of all other products to their old values generally, indicates that these goods will about do the same, if there is confidence in the market.

So tomatoes may be expected to go to about 90c. for No. 3; but scarcity may carry them to \$1 next fall, but we do not look for it, although the public would consider it very wrong to pay packers more

Boots and Shoes, Leather and Hides.

BOOTS AND SHOES.				Name of Article		Wholesale	Name of Article.		Wholesale
				LEATHER (at 6 months)		\$ c			\$ c
Men's				No. 1 H. A. sole		0 26	Beal		0 15
Brogans	0 80	1 10	0 70	" 2		0 23	Brush (cow) kid		0 12
Cobourg	1 10	1 10	0 85	" ordinary sole		0 21	Buff		0 13
Split Balmorals	1 10	1 40	0 90	Buffalo sole, No. 1		0 22	Russell's, light		0 13
Kip	1 30	1 50	1 20	" 2		0 21	" heavy		0 13
Huff	1 35	1 50	1 20	China		0 20	" saddle		0 28
Huff	2 00	2 50	1 00	Zanzibar, No. 1		0 20	" imitation French air		0 28
Calf Congress	2 25	3 50	1 20	" 2		0 20	HIDES AND SKINS		0 70
Split Boots	1 40	2 10	1 40	" 1		0 20	Montreal Green Hides		0 70
Kip	2 00	3 00	1 40	Slaughter, " 1		0 20	No. 1, per 100 lbs.		8 50
Calf	2 15	3 25	1 20	Harness		0 25	" 2		7 50
Grain	2 10	3 00	1 00	Upper, heavy		0 25	" 3		6 50
Welt Boots, half fox	1 60	2 10	0 80	Upper, light		0 20	(Tanners paying \$ more for sorted cured & lined)		0 40
" full	1 80	2 60	0 80	Grained upper		0 22	Toronto, " 1		0 00
" Sox	2 25	3 00	0 80	Scotch grain		0 22	" 2		0 00
Boys				Childs		0 20	Chicago buff		0 00
Brogans	0 70	0 90	0 40	Canada Kip		0 50	" steers		0 00
Cobourg	0 85	1 00	0 50	Hemlock calf		0 50	" calfskins		0 00
Split Balmorals	0 90	1 15	0 55	" light		0 51	" bulls		0 00
Kip	1 20	1 50	0 60	French calf		0 51	Dry North-west		0 00
Huff	1 30	1 50	0 60	Spills, light and medium		0 50	Clips		0 00
Huff	1 35	1 50	0 60	" heavy		0 50	" sheepskins		1 00
Calf Congress	1 20	1 50	0 60	" annual		0 14	" lambskins		0 50
Split Boots	1 40	2 10	0 80	Leather board, Canada		0 06	" calfskins, per lb		0 18
Kip	2 00	3 00	0 80	Emmeled cow, per foot		0 18	West horse hides, each		1 50
Calf	2 15	3 25	0 80	Tebble grain		0 12	City		0 75
Grain	2 10	3 00	0 80				Tallow, rough		0 62
Welt Boots, half fox	1 60	2 10	0 80				" render d.		0 05
" full	1 80	2 60	0 80						
" Sox	2 25	3 00	0 80						
Women's									
Split Batts	0 80	1 00	0 70						
Balmorals	0 80	1 00	0 70						
Kip	0 90	1 10	0 75						
Huff	0 90	1 10	0 75						
Pebbled	0 90	1 10	0 75						
Buff Batts, brass nailed	1 10	1 25	0 90						
MACHINE SEWED									
Pebbled Button	1 00	1 25	0 80						
Glazed Buff	1 00	1 25	0 80						
Pebbled Button	1 00	1 25	0 80						
Glazed	1 00	1 25	0 80						
Goat	1 75	2 25	1 25						
Pollish Calf	1 25	2 00	1 25						
French Kid	1 85	3 50	1 90						

than they are worth. The market can be counted on to take a good average pack annually with a probable slight increase, but statements of excessive packing are much more difficult to substantiate than is reduced acreage.

Having due regard for the shortage of the American winter wheat harvest, the advanced price of wheat, and all other conditions tending to dispute such a belief, the prediction that a considerable portion of this year's yield will be fed to live stock may surprise many readers, and their surprise may even expand to amazement when the appended letter from M. H. Davis, president of the Shelby Mill Co., Shelby, O., is read:

The new wheat is grading quite inferior in quality. I doubt if over 25 per cent will grade No. 2, and think about 50 per cent will go No. 3 and the balance much poorer. It seems to me that there will be a large per cent of this wheat crop fed to live stock, without regard to price. A point I think should be given prominence is the fact that, in milling, undoubtedly 10 to 20 pounds more wheat will be required to make a barrel of flour this crop than from the crop of 1894.

It will be hard for many readers to accept the reasonable probability emphasized by Mr. Davis, but he has, nevertheless, represented the situation in its true light. Because there is a reduced supply of winter wheat will not license millers to manufacture flour from wheat that is unfit for the purpose, and it must therefore, come to pass that wheat unfit for flour will be used for feedstuff. Winter wheat millers must maintain their place in both the domestic and foreign flour trade, to do which it will be necessary, as pointed out by Mr. Davis, to mill more wheat than in 1894 in order to produce a barrel of flour and to refuse to mill wheat too low in grade to make good flour.

It will be observed, therefore, that we must reasonably count on feeding a portion of the 1895 American wheat harvest in summing up a disposition of the crop. Millers and grain merchants in the North-west, in Pennsylvania and to the east may think otherwise, but what they think to the contrary will only have the force of an opinion that is in conflict with a fact.

And, judging from the late reports received from the Spring wheat region, it is not unreasonable to expect some low grade wheat from that quarter. We may export some of our low grade grain to match the "choice of the wheats of the world" that the United Kingdom and continental millers get from India, Russia and Argentine, but we will send precious little No. 3 and practically no No. 2 winter wheat abroad this season. Our millers will need all of our best grain, for they have it in mind to demonstrate to foreign millers that they are not such powerful competitors as they presume to be.—Modern Miller.

During the last month the amount of coal shipped at ports in the United Kingdom for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, reached a total of \$24,194 tons, as compared with \$10,244 tons in June of 1894, and 748,507 tons in June 1893. The quantity shipped for the purpose during the first half of the current year was 5,502,075 tons, as compared with 5,536,494 tons in the corresponding period of 1894, and 3,853,009 tons in the first six months of 1893.

There is a good deal of misunderstanding as to the degree of heat thrown off by the incandescent lamp. An officer of the Austrian army has shown that an electric lamp of sixteen candle-power develops a maximum temperature of 49 degrees C., and a lamp of twenty-five candle-power a temperature of 101 degrees C. Two lamps placed in a cavity of wood developed a temperature of 215 degrees decomposed cannon powder and other explosives, but without detonation. The cavity was filled with water, which was brought to the boiling point in about fifteen minutes. The cumulative effect of heat is little understood by the majority of people. Many persons cannot be brought to realize, even in the face of almost daily proof, that a steam-pipe can cause a fire. They argue: "You can't set wood on fire under about 400 degrees F., and water boils at 212 degrees, so how can you set fire when you lack at least 75 or 200 degrees of heat in your coils?" The solution of this little problem is that it is not wood that is set on fire, it is partially carbonized wood, which does not require after arriving at

that condition by a long process of daily heating, as high a heat as it formerly needed to break into flames. It is the same with paper and many other materials. It is dangerous to inclose the bulb of an electric lamp in any fabric, even as light as mosquito netting, and by this practice many fires are originated. Experiment has shown that an incandescent lamp globe closely wrapped with paper, so as no air can pass between it and the glass, will cause fire in a very few minutes. Another piece of testimony to the heat thrown off by an electric lamp is given by an electrician who was subject to cold feet. Being unable from this cause to sleep, one bitter Winter's night he put two incandescent lamp into his bed and turned on the light. He avers that in a very short time he had as much heat at his disposal as would be given by a brick fresh from the oven.—Phila. Engineer.

A decision of importance for its effect on the transit trade of the United States and Canada is embodied in a letter despatched by Assistant Secretary Hamlin to Auditor Baldwin, of the Treasury Department. The decision reaffirms the previous rulings of the Department in favor of the right of railway cars and locomotives from another country to traverse the United States free of duty, and is of importance because it commits the present Administration to a position which was sharply contested under Secretary Windom in 1889, and was a matter of some doubt under Secretary Fairchild in 1888.

A thorough examination of the question at issue was made by Mr. Hamlin and Treasury officials before the letter was signed which reached Auditor Baldwin recently. Treasury officials are satisfied that the position is correct which was taken by President Cleveland in his celebrated message to Congress in 1888, and was subsequently endorsed by the Solicitor of the Treasury under President Harrison, that the articles of the Treaty of Washington providing for the transit trade were abrogated with the Fishery Articles several years ago. This proposition of itself would imply the levy of duties on Canadian cars and locomotives, but the Treasury officials adhere to Mr. Cleveland's old position that the statutes enacted in pursuance of

Drugs and Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
DRUGS & CHEMICALS				PAINTS, Etc.			
Acid carbolic, cryst, medl No. 3.....	0 45 0 55	White lead, pure, 25 to 100 lbs.....	0 00 0 00	Barrett, } pints, 2 doz	1 75 2 00	Dry bones per ton.....	\$ c. \$ c.
Aloes, Cape.....	0 16 0 18	White lead, Regs.....	4 75 5 25	Broken lots.....	2 50 3 00	Horse hair.....	0 15 0 20
Alum.....	1 3 1 40	" No. 1.....	4 80 4 95	Spirits turpentine.....	0 47 0 47	Cattle hair.....	0 08 0 10
Borax, xtra.....	0 17 0 08	" No. 2.....	5 00 5 20	COAL OIL—			
Bleaching powder.....	2 25 2 50	" No. 3.....	5 00 5 20	Car lots in store.....	0 14 0 14	Upholstering flock.....	0 02 0 24
Blue Vitriol.....	0 04 0 05	dry.....	0 05 0 41	American prime " h/c.....	0 14 0 15	Cements, Fire Bricks, Etc	
Brimsone.....	1 50 2 00	Red lead.....	1 70 1 75	" small lots.....	0 19 0 19	Quotations furnished by	
Brom. potass.....	0 54 0 55	Venetian red, English.....	1 25 1 30	" w/er white.....	0 2 0 2	W. McNALLY & Co.	
Camphor, Eng. ref.....	0 70 0 75	Yellow ochre, French.....	0 83 0 75	Canadian best ".....	0 01 0 16	PORTLAND CEMENTS	
Castor oil.....	0 01 0 16	Whiting, London, wash'd.....	1 01 1 25	Belgian Brands..... 1 85 1 95			
Caustic soda.....	2 00 2 50	Paris.....	1 05 2 25	Newcastle "..... 1 95 2 05			
Citric acid.....	0 75 0 80	Portland cement, bri.....	1 85 2 05	FIRE BRICKS			
Copperas, per 100 lbs.....	0 23 0 25	Roman cement, bri.....	0 18 0 18	Scotch Brands..... 10 00 21 00			
Cream tartar.....	1 25 1 45	Paris Green, 5 and 100 lb, iron.....	0 19 0 19	English..... 10 70 19 00			
Epsom salts, best.....	0 19 0 5	Paris Green, 1 lb, plate boxes, 100 lbs.....	0 09 0 35	Calcined Plaster..... 1 0 1 75			
Ext. logwood.....	0 00 0 5	Shellac, R. S.....	0 00 0 35	Scotch and Canadian Sewer Pipes 4, 6, 8 in. 12, 15, 18..... 0 45 0 30			
Glycerine.....	0 16 0 21	OILS.		Discount 15 p.c. to 25 p.c. Roman Cement per cask..... 2 75			
Gum Arabic, per lb.....	0 15 0 20	Cod oil, Newfoundland.....	0 28 0 40	Vitified Stable & Coach House Bricks per m..... 35 0 51 00			
Gum Trag.....	0 55 1 00	" Gaspé.....	0 25 0 40	COTTON WASTE			
Indigo, Madras.....	0 80 0 80	S. R. pale seal.....	0 49 0 45	Furniture Polishing..... 0 10			
Morphia.....	1 65 1 75	Cod liver oil.....	0 40 0 45	White No. 1..... 0 09			
Madder, best.....	0 12 0 15	Land oil, extra.....	0 75 0 81	" " 2..... 0 06			
Opium.....	0 10 0 12	" No. 1.....	0 55 0 65	" " 3..... 0 07			
Oxalic Acid.....	0 60 0 75	Linseed, raw.....	0 89 0 00	Colored No. 1..... 0 08			
Phosphorus.....	0 60 0 75	" boiled.....	0 82 0 83	" " 2..... 0 05			
Potash bichromate.....	0 04 0 11	Olive, pure.....	0 85 1 00	" " 3..... 0 00			
Potash iodide.....	3 75 4 00	" maculinary.....	0 95 1 05	Car Box Waste..... 0 04			
Quinine.....	0 35 0 45	" extra, qt, per case.....	3 00 3 25	Electric Longstock per lb..... 0 04			
Soda ash.....	1 50 2 00	" pta.....	2 50 2 60				
Soda bicarb.....	2 20 2 50	" pta.....	2 75 3 10				
Sul soda.....	0 45 0 80	" Lucca, sacks.....	6 50 7 00				
Strychnine.....	1 10 1 10	Plagnol.....	3 75 4 00				
Tartaric acid.....	0 25 0 35	" ninta, 4 doz.....	4 20 4 50				

the treaty, and Sections 3006 and 3007 of the Revised Statutes distinctly provide for free transit "under such rules, regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

It is by this authority that the Treasury people propose to continue existing privileges rather than crush traffic over the Canadian railways between New England and the West and invoke a tempest of indignation among New England merchants and shippers.

The railway company in the case considered by the Department paid the duty without protest on the repairs made to an American locomotive in Canada, but Auditor Baldwin was struck with the unusual character of the levy made by the Comptroller and referred it to the customs officials for an opinion. Mr. Hamlin's letter to the Auditor is as follows:

"Referring to yours on the 12th instant enclosing copies of correspondence between your office and the Collector of Customs at Fort Benton, Montana, relative to duties collected on the repairs made in Canada on a locomotive tender belonging to the Great Falls & Canada Railway, you are informed that under repeated decisions of the Department the passage of Canadian railroad trains in this country has been decided not to be an importation under the Tariff Act and no duties are therefore assessable upon such trains: see department decisions S 9549 and S 12859. It follows that no duties are assessable upon incidental repairs made to a United States engine on its route through Canada. The duties collected by the Collector at Fort Benton should be duly audited, but that officer should be instructed hereafter to confirm his practice in the matter to the decisions of the Department."

It is estimated that at the present time more than 500,000 commercial travellers are employed in the United States. This great number distributes in traveling expenses annually in railroad fares and hotel bills, the sum of \$500,000,000 with an equal sum in salaries, or round numbers, \$1,000,000,000.

There are now in Manitoba thirty-four cheese factories, against fifteen, last year. These are located at Binscarth, Somerset, Poplar Point, Headingly, Oak River, St. Eustache, Strathclair, Belmont, Cartwright, Joly, St. Jean, Otterburne, Baldur, Lauder, Alexander, Napinka, Brandon Hills, Miniota, Reesburn. Of butter factories, there are eighteen, against six, last year. These are found at Birtle, Newdale, Oak Lake, Rapid City, Douglas, Gladstone, Foxwarren, Minnedosa, Macdonald, Austin, Hamiota, Manitou, Ninga. Their probable output for the year will be one and a quarter million pounds of cheese and 600,000 pounds of butter. There are also a number of factories in the Territories besides these in Manitob.

The tremendous 5,000 horse-power Dynamo, which puts Niagara Falls in harness was started in the presence of 150 members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. An idea of the tremendous force may be had when it is stated that, if properly applied, the power which passes through these wires would snap eight or ten of the cables used on the Broadway cars as if they were made of spool cotton. It is a power equal to that of forty railroad locomotives, and a force sufficient to turn all the wheels in the city of Rochester, and when the plans of the company are completed, which comprise the utilization of 400,000 horse power on the American and Canadian sides, it is estimated that there will be sufficient power to turn every wheel, light every light and run every trolley car within a radius of 200 miles of the falls in the United States. The development of this great scheme will undoubtedly bring about the utilization of a great many sources of power now idle. It has been feared by some that the development of this enterprise here would lessen the volume of water passing over the cataract, and destroy the beauty of the falls. This fear has been removed by

computations recently made by the Government engineers, which show that the falls represent 7,000,000 horse power and, as it is estimated that not over 45,000 horsepower will be developed here, it will lower the falls at the most not more than two inches. As the average depth over the brink of the cataract is estimated at six feet, this amount of water taken would never be appreciated. The ordinary volume of flow over the falls has been found to be about 275,000 cubic feet a second, and in its daily force equal to the latent power of all the coal mined in the world each day, something more than 200,000 tons. After what has been demonstrated here, the declaration of Nikola Tesla that 100,000 horse power could be placed on a wire and sent to New York on the east and Chicago on the west may soon be verified. - Ex.

The area of Ireland is 20,333,344 statute acres, divided as follows: Total acreage under crops, including meadow and cover, 4,937,179; in grass, 10,205,107 acres; in fallow, 19,639 acres; woods and plantations 311,224 acres; turf bog, marsh, mountain, water, roads, fences, barren etc., 4,861,195 acres, which includes 129,631 acres under water.

In Chicago a series of prizes amounting to five thousand dollars have been offered for a contest between horseless carriages, to Milwaukee and return. The first prize is \$2,000 and a gold medal, the second \$1,500, the third \$1,000 and the fourth \$500. The competition is open to the world, but it is stipulated that in case the first prize is won by a foreigner, the second can go to none but an American. The distance to be covered in this race will not be as great as that in the recent contest between these vehicles in France, and that the prize money does not amount to an equal sum. Seventy-five miles is the length of the run between Milwaukee and Chicago, whereas the run and return between Paris and Bordeaux included a journey of 740 miles. The first prize in the French race was \$8,000.

GROCERIES—Wholesale Prices Current.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
TEA —		MOLASSES —	\$ c. \$ c.	Pepper, black.....	\$ c. \$ c.	ROOT BEER EXTRACT	\$ c. \$ c.
Yokohama & Hingo Jap	0 00 0 00	Trinidad.....	0 07 0 00	" white.....	0 10 0 12	Adams' Root Beer Ex-	0 00 0 80
Choice to choicest.....	0 30 0 35	Barbad soc.....	0 37 0 37	Mustard..... 4-lb. jars	0 75 0 80	tract 16 oz. per doz.	0 00 10 00
Fine to finest.....	0 20 0 22	Porto Rico.....	0 33 0 35	" " 1-lb. "	0 23 0 25	Adams' Root Beer Ex-	0 00 10 00
Medium to good med.....	0 11 0 12			" D.S.F. 1-lb. tins	0 40 0 10	tract 2 1/2 size, per doz.	0 00 1 75
Common to good com.....	0 11 0 12			" " 1-lb. "	0 40 0 00	Adams' Root Beer Ex-	0 00 20 00
NAGASAKI JAPANESE —		SYRUPS per lb. —		" " 1-lb. "	0 45 0 00	tract 2 1/2 size, per gro.	0 00 20 00
Fine Gunpowder Leaf.....	0 19 0 22	Extra bright.....	0 00 0 02	RICE —Baselin & Aracan		MATCHES —	
Coarse do.....	0 18 0 20	Bright.....	0 02 0 02	" Crystal " Rice per 25		Nelson's Matches—	
Low grades.....	0 16 0 17	Medium.....	0 11 0 02	" " 1-lb. sack	1 35 1 35	Steamboat.....	3 50 0 00
Y. HAWK, MOYUNE KINDS		Dark.....	0 00 0 00	" " Rice per 50		Railroad.....	3 70 0 00
Guinea Leaf.....	0 00 0 00			lb. bag	2 60 2 60	Kid No. 1.....	4 20 0 00
Extra strats.....	0 40 0 45	FRUITS —		Small Sagu.....	0 04 0 05	Telephone.....	4 00 0 00
Firsts.....	0 35 0 40	London.....	2 65 2 75	Large.....	0 01 0 05	Parlor.....	1 75 0 00
Seconds.....	0 20 0 30	Imperial Cabinets.....	0 00 2 90	Flake Tapioca.....	0 07 0 8	SALT —Table salt in bris	2 35 3 00
Cargo grades to thirds.	0 13 0 18	Black Baskets.....	0 00 3 50	Med Pearl.....	0 07 0 08	Liverp'l, per box, coarse..	0 41 0 45
IMPORTS & GUNS' DRUGS		Deliance.....	6 00 0 00	Seed.....	0 07 0 08	Turk's Is and bushel..	0 25 0 30
Pea leaf.....	0 28 0 32	Sullanas.....	0 09 0 12	European do. do.	0 07 0 07	English factory 1/2 doz	0 25 1 00
Firsts.....	0 30 0 35	Blene.....	0 00 0 00	VERMICELLI Domestic	0 07 0 08	do. quarter bag	0 25 0 30
Seconds.....	0 20 0 25	Valencia.....	0 01 0 01	Macaroni.....	0 05 0 05	BAKING POWDER —	
Lower grades.....	0 16 0 18	" Layers.....	0 05 0 06	Italian.....	0 13 0	" Cook's Favorite,"	
CONGOU TEAS, CHINA —		Currants..... barrels	0 05 0 07	CANNED GOODS —		(In Paper Packages.)	Per Doz
Choice to choicest.....	0 35 0 37	" " Vostizias, cask	0 06 0 07	Tomatoes No. 3 tins	0 83 0 90	Size No. 1 in 2 1/2 doz box	2 40
Fine to finest.....	0 30 0 35	Prunes..... cask	0 11 0 11	Corn.....	0 93 0 95	" 10 " 4 do boxes	2 10
Medium to good med.....	0 22 0 30	" " Rosula	0 00 0 00	No. 2 1/2 Corn, Sterling..	0 92 0	" 12 " 6 do	0 80
Lower grades.....	0 16 0 18	JAPANESE —New...	0 04 0 04	" 2 1/2 Corn.....	0 90 0 90	" 3 " 4 do	0 70
Ceylon and Assam.....	0 10 0 00	Old.....	0 00 0 00	Salmon, B.C.....	1 25 1 27	" " " " "	0 45
Choice Pekoe India.....	0 33 0 40	NUTS —		Lobsters.....	1 51 1 49	"Cook's FAVORITE"	
Pekoe Java.....	0 30 0 35	Almonds, Taragona.....	0 23 0 23	tins Sardines.....	0 07 0 07	1 lb. tins, 4 doz. case...	0 95
Broken Leaf.....	0 25 0 30	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	0 00 0 00	tins.....	0 14 0 18	" 3 " "	1 40
FANCY TEA —		" Grenoble.....	0 23 0 25	Macquerel per case.....	4 00 4 25	" 5 " "	2 30
Scented Orange Pekoe.....	0 35 0 50	" Marbot.....	0 00 0 00	STARBUCH —		" 1 " "	7 00
Scented Capers.....	0 20 0 35	Filberts.....	0 05 0 05	Benson's No. 1 white	0 06 0 06	" 3 " "	11 00
COFFEE —		Brazils.....	0 17 0 18	" " 2 "	0 00 0 04	" 5 " "	20 00
Mocha.....	0 25 0 29	Peanuts (roasted).....	0 08 0 10	" " 2 "	0 00 0 07	30 lb paper boxes, 150 lb.	0 15
O. O. Java.....	0 23 0 29	Pecans.....	0 07 0 08	Ontario.....	0 06 0 06	Imperial 1/2 cask.....	1 90
Java.....	0 20 0 22	SPICES —		Brantford No. 1 white	0 04 0 05	" 4 oz. "	1 35
Macedonia.....	0 20 0 22	Cassia, in bales.....	0 07 0 10	" 2 Corn.....	0 06 0 07	" 6 oz. "	1 85
Jamaica.....	0 19 0 20	Mace.....	1 00 1 10	" 1 lb Rice	0 06 0 00	" 8 oz. "	2 45
Bantas.....	0 20 0 20	Cloves.....	0 15 0 17	SAPOLIO in 1/2 or 1 gross		" 12 oz. "	3 70
Plantation Ceylon.....	0 00 0 00	Nutmegs.....	0 50 1 00	boxes.....	0 00 11 30	" 16 oz. "	4 70
Rio.....	0 18 0 20	Java Ginger, bleached	0 20 0 24	VINEGAR —		" 2 1/2 oz. "	11 30
SUGARS —Yell'w refin'd	0 05 0 03	" " unblech'd	0 15 0 21	Cote d'or.....	0 35 0 00	" 3 lb. "	13 00
Bright.....	0 14 0 04	Cochin " "	0 14 0 16	Crystal pickling.....	0 26 0 00	" 4 lb. "	17 30
Granulated.....	0 14 0 04	African " Root.....	0 07 0 09	W. W. XXX.....	0 30 0 00	" 5 lb. "	21 50
Paris lumpa..... barrel	0 14 0 14	Allspice.....	0 07 0 08	W. W. XX.....	0 25 0 00	Empire	21 25
Extra ground..... boxes	0 05 0 15			W. W. X.....	0 20 0 00	3 doz. 5 oz cans.	1 40
						2 and 3 " 16 oz cans.	2
						1 and 1 " 5 lb. cans	12 00

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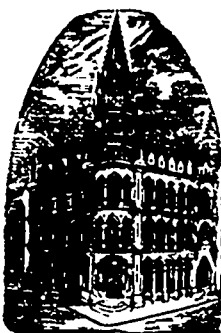
SECURITIES.		LONDON	
British Columbia, 1865, 4 1/2 p.c.	114	115	
1877, 3 p.c.	92 1/2	111	
Canada, 4 p.c. loan, 1885	110 1/2	111 1/2	
3 p.c. loan, 1883	98	93	
Debs 1884, 4 1/2 p.c.	115	106	
Railway and other stocks.			
New Brunswick 4 p.c. 1890-91	107	100	
Quebec Province, 5 p.c. 1904	108	107	
do do 1906 5 p.c.	107	107	
do do 1919 4 1/2 p.c.	104	100	
do do 1912 4 1/2 p.c.	100	100	
Atlantic & North Western 5 p.c. (Gen. 1st M. Bds.	115	123	
Buffalo and Lake Huron 7 1/2 p.c.	135	137	
do 5 1/2 p.c. 1st Mort.	104	106	
Can. Central 5 p.c. 1st M. Bds. Int. guar. By Gov.	104	106	
Canadian Pacific \$100	67	67 1/2	
Grand Trunk, Georg Bay, & 1st M.	95	98	
Grand Trunk of Canada Ord stock 2nd. equir. mtg. bds. 6 p.c.	6 1/2	6 1/2	
1st. pref. stock	119	121	
2nd. pref. stock	4 1/2	4 1/2	
3rd. pref. stock	26 1/2	26 1/2	
5 p.c. perp. d. b. stock	15	15	
4 p.c. perp. deb. stock	110	108	
Great Western share 5 p.c.	109	100	
6 p.c. bds. 1901	102	100	
Hamilton and N. W. p.c.	100 1/2	100	
M. of Canada Stg. 1st. ord. 5 p.c. Montreal and Champlain 5 p.c. 1st mtg. bds.	99	100	
Montreal & Sorel, 1st mtg. 6 p.c. N. of Canada, 1st mtg. 9 p.c.	15	20	
Northern Extension, 6 p.c. pref. Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds. T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds 1st Mort.	104	108	
St. Law. and Ott. 6 p.c. Bds.	20	23	
	98	100	
	100	102	
Municipal Loans.			
City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c.	99	101	
City of Montreal stg. 4 p.c.	00	102 1/2	
1874	000	000	
City of Ottawa 6 p.c. stg.	102	104	
redeem 1883	105	106	
1884	114	116	
1885	108	105	
City of Quebec, 6 p.c. con.	113	112	
4 1/2 p.c. redeem 1893	100	102	
1878, redeem 1906	113	115	
City of Toronto, 6 p.c. stg. 1897	100	100	
6 p.c. stg. con. deb. 1898-20	1 1/2	117	
5 p.c. gen. con. deb. 1919	112	114	
4 p.c. stg. bonds, 1921-28	101		
City of Winnipeg, deb. 1914 5 p.c. deb. scrip, 1907 6 p.c.	11	119	
Miscellaneous Companies			
Canada Company	28	30	
Canada North-West Land Co.	3	5	
Hudson Bay	1 1/2	1 1/2	

*Ex-div.

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Name of Article.	W/lesale.	Name of Article.	W/lesale.	Name of Article.	W/lesale.	Name of Article.	W/lesale.
TIMBER, LUMBER, &c.		DeLango	\$ c. \$ c.	A. C. A. Nolets , { per gal.	\$ c. \$ c.	Suit cases—Graves	\$ c. \$ c.
Ash, 1 to 4 inch, M.	13 00 18 00	BRANDY—Hen'ry { gal.	9 07 14 00	" Mougrain " { caso red.	2 71 2 75	Birac, oyst-r white	4 00 0 10
Birch, 1 to 4 inch, M.	15 00 25 00	Martel	12 50 12 50	" green	5 00 5 25	Barterno, tinner wine	5 00 0 00
Basswood.....	12 00 20 00	Barnett & Ellis , gull.	4 00 7 00	CHAMPAGNE		Bout Sauvignes, delicate	7 00 0 00
Walnut, per M.....	22 00 40 00	" cases	9 25 10 00	G. H. Mumm, E. Dry { pts.	31 00 0 00	Chateau Yquem, vintage '85	10 00 0 00
Bitternut, per M.....	22 00 40 00	V. S. O.	14 00 15 00	" Ver'ny qts & pts.	28 00 30 00	L. Calvet & Co, Vintage	
Cedar round, 12 in. fl.	10 00 00 10	V. S. O. P.	15 00 18 00	Pommery, qts & pts.	31 00 33 00	Wines	7 00 30 00
Cedarnat.....	10 00 00 08	Bisquit, Dubouché, gal.	4 00 4 25	Piper Heidsieck, qts & pts.	24 00 30 00	North, Johnsons & Sons.	7 00 28 00
" Cherry per M	10 00 15 00	Bennett & Co.	3 85 4 15	Perrier-Jouet,	31 00 33 00	Barton & Guestler	7 00 28 00
Elm, soft, 1st.	15 00 17 00	Quantin & Co.	3 85 4 15	Gold Luck Sec	30 00 32 00	Spirits—Canadian	
" rock	25 00 30 00	Doctors' Special Brandy	11 00 00 00	Louis Boulanger " "	25 00 31 00	Aleohol, 65 o. p.	4 25 4 40
Hemlock, M.	9 00 17 00	British Whiskies—		Louis DuVan E. D. pt & qt	13 50 14 50	Spirits, 50 o. p.	3 71 3 90
Tamarac	9 00 12 00	J. Jamieson & Son, qts.	9 50 10 00	Vin de Princes " "	24 00 25 00	Rye Whiskey, 25 o. p.	2 00 2 10
Maple, hard, M.	19 00 21 00	" " " " " "	11 25 11 50	Vin d'Eto	18 00 19 00	Corby's N. X.	8 25 8 50
" soft, M.	16 00 18 00	Geo. Roe & Co.	9 25 10 25	E. Hoyer	12 00 11 00	Corby's N.T.C.	6 25 6 50
Oak M.	40 00 100 00	Dunville & Co.	7 50 7 75	BIKERRY—		Club 1885 5 year old qts ex	8 75 0 00
Pine select, M.	35 00 40 00	Bushmills	10 00 10 50	Pedro Domecq, per gal	1 00 7 00	" 1891 " " flasks.	9 25 0 00
" 2nd quality, M.	22 00 25 00	Bushner	9 50 10 00	Mackenzie	2 30 6 50	1886 " " " "	9 75 0 00
Shipping culls	13 00 16 00	Kitty Scotch	9 75 0 00	Mackenzie, Driscoll & Co.	2 40 6 00	Imperial 1886 Qts. cases	7 25 0 00
Mile culls	8 00 10 00	Aberdeen	10 00 0 00	per gal.		" 1891 Flasks cases	8 25 0 00
Lily, M.	1 50 1 80	Scottish Whiskies—		Thos. G. Sandeman &	2 00 6 00	1886 J	8 25 0 00
Spruce, 1 to 2 inch, M.	10 00 12 00	Hay, Fairman & Co., per	3 75 3 85	Burmesires	2 10 4 00	Imperial '86	2 80 2 80
" culls	4 50 6 00	gallon, 11 op.	3 75 3 85	Grainham's	2 30 6 00	Club Rye 25 in bis, per gal	7 25 0 00
Singles, 1st quality	1 50 3 00	Hay, Fairman & Co. caso	9 00 9 25	Yanguira & Co. (Rous).	1 10 1 75	Imperial '86	2 80 2 80
" 2nd	1 25 1 50	Royal Eagle	9 00 9 25	Ornona (Rous).....	1 13 1 60	Gooderham Rye '87 qts. cs	7 25 0 00
WOOL—		Sheriffs	9 75 10 00	MADRAS—		J. P. Whier & Co, 65 o. p.	4 25 4 40
B. A. Scoured	0 25 0 50	Mackie's R. O. Special	10 00 10 50	Conart, Gordon & Co's per	3 50 10 00	" 50 o. p.	3 70 3 80
Northwest	0 10 0 00	" Islay Brand.	9 50 9 25	CLARET & BURGUNDIES		" Rye 25 u. p.	2 00 2 10
Fulled, H super	0 00 0 00	Claymore	3 40 8 75	CLARET—Bon BURGONIES		Angram, J. E. 50 o. p.	3 70 3 80
Chilian merino	0 00 0 00	Mountain Dow	8 50 8 75	St. Julien	3 25 0 00	Corby, 50 o. p.	3 70 3 80
Natal	0 15 0 10	LONDON GIN—		Montferand	4 00 0 00	Rye, 25 u. p.	2 00 2 10
Cape	0 13 0 15	Vaughan, Jones D. G. { pt	7 50 0 00	Aldeoc, 25 c'e 1 vintage	4 50 0 00	Empire Rye	6 75 7 50
Australian	0 14 0 15 1/2	Nicholson's Old Tom qts	7 25 0 00	Chateau Brate, 1st growth	5 00 0 00	MINERAL WATERS—	
WINEs and LIQUORS.		Nien Lon's London Dry	7 25 0 00	Nos Caves	5 00 0 00	Natura-Apollinaris, pts.	10 50 0 00
ALs—English { qts.	2 50 2 55	Sir Robert Burnett { pts.	7 50 0 00	Chateau Pontet-Canet	7 00 0 00	Hunyadi Janos, qts 25 bot	8 00 0 00
Bas's "Bull Dog" { qts.	1 63 1 67	HOLLAND GIN—		Ladite vintage '01	16 00 0 00	Fredrichshall, qts. 25	8 00 0 00
Brand	2 45 2 50	Jno. De Kuyper { per gal.	2 85 2 90	Burgundies—Macon	4 00 0 00	Manufactured	
Domestic { qts.	0 85 1 25	" case red	11 00 11 25	Beaune, se oct vintage	4 50 0 00	Soda (Seltzer) pts. doz.	1 30 0 00
Brovt—Dublin { qts.	2 45 2 50	" " green	5 75 5 85	Minard, dinner wine	5 00 0 00	Seltzer (English) qts. doz.	1 85 0 00
Guinness "Follicau" { qts.	2 47 2 4			Chamberlain, vintage 87	10 00 01 01	Gurd's Super-Carbonat	2 60 0 00
Brand	1 57 1 62 1/2					ed Soda, doz.	0 00 0 45
Domestic { qts.	0 06 0 15					Gurd's Hop & Malt Nerve	0 00 0 30
" pts.	0 70 0 10					Tonic, pts.	0 00 0 80

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The residents of Hamilton Beach want that summer resort annexed to Hamilton, and with that end in view are circulating petitions, which they will present to the City Council. The recent fire has awakened the residents to the necessity of proper fire protection, and they think if the Beach and Hamilton were one they could enjoy life a good deal better than they do now. The great bulk of the taxes they pay to Saltfleet goes towards the improvements of other portions of the township. The residents would favor the plan of having the revenue collected on the frontage tax principal, no part of which would be used for the payment of the city debt. A meeting will be held shortly to discuss the proposition, and it is probable it will be received favorably by the City Council.

Australia has a population of less than 5,000,000, but economists declare it could support 100,000,000. It is stated that a determined effort is about to be made by a large American coal and iron company to secure for Alabama iron a permanent and assured position in the markets of Europe. The company boasts that Alabama can produce iron cheaper than any other locality in the world, and can undersell British producers at any point on the globe. It is, however, admitted that this can only be done if British shipowners do not discriminate too severely against the Alabama output in freight rates. The experiment is to be tried immediately by the establishment of agencies in all the larger European cities.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CANADIAN—MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

NAMES OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Date of Dividends.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share	Canada quotation per cent.
British America Fire and Marine.....	10,000	Jan.....July	\$50	\$50	112 111
Canada Life.....	2,500	Feb.....Aug	400	50	610 700
Citizens' Fire, Life and Accident.....	11,890	10 Sept. bi-yrly	85	16	.....
Confederation Life.....	5,000	Jan.....July	100	10	170 275
Western Assurance.....	25,000	Jan.....July	40	20	148 143
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	20,000	24 Dec. yearly	100	20	.....125
Accident Ins. Co. of North America...	2,610	15 July 15 Jan	100	20 100	30 ...
Guarantee Company of North America	13,372	15 July 15 Jan	50	10 50	109 110
Sua Life Assurance Company.....	5,000	Jan. July	100	12 1/2	\$20 350
Federal Life Assurance Company.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Life.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Canadienne Life.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN—QUOTATIONS ON THE LONDON MARKET.

				Market value per paid-up share.
Atlas Assurance Co.....	21,000	£50	6	£23 7s 6d.
British and Foreign Marine.....	87,000	20	4	£21 1/2
Calcedonian.....	.....	.....	.....	£2 2s 6d.
Commercial Union Fire, Life & Marine.....	50,000	50	5	£25 1/2
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	100	15	£1 1/2
Fire Insurance Association.....	100,000	£ 8	1 1/2	£1 1/2
Guardian Fire and Life.....	20,000	100	5 1/2	£1 1/2
Imperial Fire.....	60,000	20	5	£24 1/2
Lancashire Fire & Life.....	136,433	20	2	£4 1/2
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	40	8	.....
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,862	25	1 1/2	£18 1/2
London and Lancashire Fire.....	10,000	10	1 1/2	£14 1/2
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire & Life.....	245,810	10	2	£11 1/2
National Assurance Co. of Ireland.....	40,000	25	2 1/2	£11 1/2
Northern Fire and Life.....	30,000	100	10	£58 1/2
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life.....	110,000	25	6 1/2	£15 1/2
Phoenix Fire.....	6,722	.....	.....	£27 1/2
Queen Fire and Life.....	180,035	10	1	£7 1/2
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	96,515	20	3	£13 1/2
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	50,000	10	1	.....
Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	20,000	50	3	.....
Standard Life.....	10,000	50	12	£54
Star Life.....	4,000	25	1 1/2	£35 1/2

THE CANADIAN TRADE REVIEW,

FINANCE AND INSURANCE RECORD,

—DEVOTED TO—

Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railway, Manufacturing, Mining, etc.

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 JIMINEZ & LAMOIGNE, Malaga.
 CHAMPY PERE & CO., Beaune.
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 BOUTFLLEAU FILS, Doctors' Special Brandy. } Cognac.
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 QUANTIN & CO., Cognac.
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 BLANKENHEYM & NOLET, } Rotterdam.
 Key Gin. }
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 MARIANI, ROSSI & CO., Vermouth, Torino.
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 BORDEAUX CLARET COY, Bordeaux.
 GORBY'S DISTILLERY, Cortesville.
 J. B. & A. ARTAUD, Olive Oil, Marseilles.

→ THE →
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ARNPRIOR,
Lyon's Hotel.

ARTHUR
Commercial Hotel, A. Martin, Prop. Centrally located, Commodious sample rooms. Livery in connection. Rates reasonable. See Grand Valley.

BARRIE,
Queen's Hotel. A. W. Brown.

BERLIN,
Grand Central Hotel, Joseph Zuber, Prop. Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.

BRACEBRIDGE,
Dominion Hotel. A. Foster.

BRAMPTON,
Graham House. Thos. Beamish.

BRANTFORD,
Kerby House, Rcht. Sibbett, Prop., Rates, \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

Hotel Belmont, Rates, \$15 per day. Steam heat and all Modern Improvements. Eight Large Heated and Well Lighted Sample Rooms. Situated in the business part of City. Opposite Opera House.

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St. Lawrence Hall. A. Robinson, Prop.

BRUSSELS,
Queen's Hotel. Stettan Bros.

BELLEVILLE,
Anglo-American Hotel, D. Coyle, prop. Rates \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

Kyle House, C. H. Kyle, Proprietor.
Rates:
\$1.00 and \$1.50 per day.

CALEDONIA,
Union Hotel. E. T. Hinds.

CAMPBELLFORD,
Windsor Hotel. Thos. Blute.

CARLETON PLACE,
Mississippi. W. McIlquham.

CAYUGA,
Campbell House.

COBURG,
Arlington Hotel.

CORNWALL,
Rossmore House.

COLLINGWOOD,
Grand Central. Thos. Collins.

DESERONTO,
Empress Hotel. Wm. Jamieson.

DRAYTON,
Royal Hotel. M. Schneider.

GAIT,
Queen's Hotel.

GANANOQUE,
Provincial Hotel.
International Hotel.

GRAVENHURST,
Albion House. F. Wasley.

GRAND VALLEY
Commercial Hotel. A. Martin, Prop. Centrally Located. Good sample rooms. Livery. See Arthur.

GUELPH,
Royal Hotel. Thomas Watta.

HAMILTON,
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HANOVER,
Queen's Hotel. Wm Winkler.

KINGSTON,
British American Hotel. J. E. Dunham.
Hotel Frontenac. E. H. Dunham.
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LINDSAY,
Benson House. E. Benson.

LONDON,
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Grigg House. E. Horman, Prop. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. New addition of 2 Bedrooms. Giving nearly 100 Rooms and 13 Sample Rooms. Electric Room Call Bells connected with every Room.

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NAPANEE,
American Hotel.

NEW HAMBURG,
Imperial Hotel. John Buckle, Jr.

NORTH BAY,
Pacific Hotel.
Queen's Hotel. E. D. Lynch.

ORILLIA,
Orillia House.

Grand Central Hotel. E. C. Moore.

OSHAWA,
Queen's Hotel. Joel W. Ray.

OTTAWA.

Grand Union Hotel, Hugh Alexander and Freeman I. Daniels. Rates \$2 to \$2.50.

Russell House. F. X. St. Jacques.

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Canada House. Jos. Cloutier.

PORT HOPE,
Queen's Hotel. A. A. Adams.

PORT ARTHUR,
Northern Hotel.

Bodega Hotel.

PORT COLBORNE,
Commercial Hotel. A. Simpson.

PRESCOTT,
Revere House. Mrs. J. S. Huntingdon, Proprietress. Rates, \$1.00 per day.

Daniels' Hotel. L. H. Daniels.

PRESTON.
Hotel Del Monte (Mineral Springs). Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 per week.

RENFREW,
Dominion House.

Ottawa House. Jas. Young.

SAULT STE. MARIE,
Algonquin House.

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Union Hotel. John Gilroy.

ST. MARY'S
Kennedy's Hotel. Moir & Fleming!

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Welland House. B. D. Voisard & Sons.
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Hutchinson House. Wm. Bromell & Co.

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Albion Hotel.

STRATHROY.
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THOROLD.
Welland House. Mrs. Wm. Winslow.

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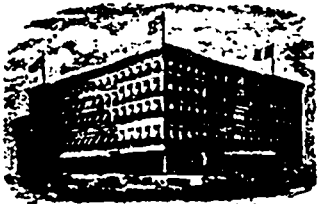
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RATES, from \$1 00 per day upwards.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

STOCK & BOND REPORT.

NAME	Par Value	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	Rate per cent of last dividend	Dates of Dividends.
BANKS						
Montreal	200	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$1,000,000	10	1 June Dec
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	9	1 June Dec
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,200,000	7	1 June Dec
British North America	243 1/2	4,860,000	4,860,000	1,334,338	7 1/2	1 April Oct
Bank of British Columbia	100	2,200,000	2,200,000	1,234,331	6	.....
Quebec	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	350,000	7	1 June Dec
Molson's	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,300,000	7	1 April Oct
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	10	1 June Dec
Imperial	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,155,000	8	1 June Dec
Donation	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12	1 May 1 Nov
Eastern Township	50	1,000,000	1,100,000	800,000	7	2 Jan 2 July
OTTAWA	100	1,500,000	1,499,000	819,221	8	1 June 1 Dec
Ontario	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	314,000	7	1 June 1 Dec
Hamilton	100	1,200,000	1,200,000	675,000	8	1 June 1 Dec
Union Bank of Canada	50	2,000,000	1,300,000	200,000	6	2 Jan 2 July
Nationale	50	1,200,000	1,300,000	31,000	6	1 May Nov
Qu'Peuple	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	000,000	7	1 Mar 3 Sept
Merchants Bank of Halifax	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	7	1 Aug 1 Feb
Standard	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	8	1 June Dec
Bochaz	100	712,000	712,000	270,000	6	1 June Dec
Union Bank, Halifax	50	500,000	500,000	141,000	6	.....
People's Bank of N. B.	30	180,000	180,000	110,000	8	Jan July
Jacques Cartier	25	500,000	500,000	225,000	7	1 June 2 Dec
New Brunswick	100	50,000	50,000	25,000	12	1 Jan 1 July
Western	100	500,000	500,000	92,500	7	1 April 1 Oct
St. Stephen's	100	200,000	200,000	45,000	6	April Oct
Commercial, Windsor, N. S.	100	500,000	218,688	9,000	6	.....
Commercial, Newfoundland	200	200,000	200,000	160,000	9	.....
Ville Marie	100	500,000	479,500	.....	6	1 June 1 Dec
LOAN COMPANIES						
Agriculturists Sav. & Loan Co.	50	630,000	614,132	94,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Brit. Can. Loan & Invest Co.	100	1,650,000	322,412	60,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
British Mortgage Loan Co.	100	450,000	39,000	32,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 2 July
Building & Loan Assn.	25	100,000	100,000	100,000	3	2 Jan 2 July
Canada Landed Nat. Inv. Co.	100	1,500,000	603,800	158,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Can. Per. Loan & Svs. Co.	100	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Canadian Svs. & Loan Co.	50	750,000	661,079	150,000	7	1 June Dec
Can. Loan & Sav. Co.	100	2,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	3	Jan. July
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Co.	50	1,000,000	918,250	.....	3	1 July Dec
Farmers' Loan & Sav. Co.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	112,500	3 1/2	1 May Nov
Freehold Loan & Sav. Co.	100	3,221,500	1,717,100	629,000	4	1 June 1 Dec
Hamilton Provident & Loan	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	318,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Home Savings & Loan Co.	100	1,250,000	1,100,000	175,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Imperial & Lambton L. & S. Co.	50	315,000	315,000	47,500	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Imperial Loan & Inv. Co.	100	625,000	625,000	100,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 8 July
Landed Banking & Loan Co.	100	700,000	484,000	80,000	3	2 Jan 2 July
Lon. & Can. L. & Agency Co.	50	5,000,000	700,000	250,000	4	15 Mar 15 Sep
London Loan Company	50	600,000	622,500	60,000	3 1/2	Jan July
London & Ont. Invest. Co.	100	2,452,700	550,000	115,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Manitoba Invest. Assn.	100	100,000	100,000	3,000	4	Jan July
Manitoba Loan Company	100	1,500,000	770,000	111,000	3 1/2	Jan July
Montreal Building Assn.	50	200,000	300,000	.....	0	Mar an '91
Montreal Loan & Mort. Co.	100	1,000,000	500,000	.....	3 1/2	15 Mar 15 Sep
Ont. Indus. Loan & Inv. Co.	100	400,000	312,251	.....	3 1/2	Jan July
Ontario Loan & Debit. Co.	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	415,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
People's Loan & Deposit Co.	50	600,000	600,000	107,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Real Estate Loan & Deb. Co.	50	500,000	3,000	.....	3	Jan July
Royal Loan & Savings Co.	50	500,000	500,000	50,000	4	Jan July
Union Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,000,000	679,500	215,000	4	1 Jan 1 July
West. Can. Loan & Sav. Co.	50	3,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	5	Jan July
Western Loan & Trust Co., Ltd.	50	1,000,000	275,000	15,000	7	1 June Dec
MISCELLANEOUS						
Canada Colored Cotton Mills Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... (Oct)
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	3	Jan and July
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	4	2 Jan and Oct
Montreal City Gas Company	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	6	15 Apr 15 Oct
Montreal City L. & S. Co.	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	4	4 May 6 Nov
Montreal Cotton Company	100	800,000	800,000	.....	qd.	Mar and July
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	1,614,000	1,350,000	.....	3	2 Feb 15 Sept
Starb. Minc. Co., Halifax	100	200,000	200,000	February	5	March
Toronto City Gas Company	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	3 1/2	1 Feb and Oct.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

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Leland House.

ST BONIFACE
Quebec Hotel.

WINNIPEG
Queen's Hotel.

Clarandon Hotel.

Hotel Manitoba.

Grand Union Hotel.

Leland House.

QUEBEC.

AYLMER
British Hotel.

Ottawa Hotel.

ACTONVALE
Windsor Hotel.

COATICOOK
Coaticook House, M. Knight, Prop

COOKSHIRE
American Hotel.

GRANBY
Windsor Hotel.

LACIUTE
Curry's Hotel.

LAKE ST. JOHN
Reberval Hotel.

L'ASSOMPTION
Archambault's Hotel.

MONTREAL.

Hotel Cadillac, rates, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.
J. W. Lewis, proprietor. Notre Dame St.

Queen's Hotel, Rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00. B. Frasier-Criquer, Manager.

Turkish Bath Hotel, St. Monique St., temperance house. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. F. E. McKyes, manager.

Avenue House, terms, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, E. S. Reynolds, prop. McGill College Av.

Stanley Hotel, Cor. Windsor and Osborne Streets.

St. Lawrence Hall, St. James street.

Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square.

Richelieu Hotel, 47 St. Vincent street. J. B. Durocher & Co., Props. Rates \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day. Special rates for commercial travellers, \$2.00 per day.

Riendeau Hotel, rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Jos. Riendeau, Jacques Cartier Square.

Balmoral Hotel, 184 Notre Dame street.

QUEBEC

Chateau Frontenac.

Florence Hotel, Benj. Trudel, Prop. and Manager, Rates \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day.

Hotel Victoria

Mountain Hill House, 94 & 96 Mountain Hill, E. Dion & Co., Proprietors, Joseph Chantier, Manager. Rates, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

SOMERSET

Commercial Hotel.

ST. HYACINTHE
Yamaska Hotel.

ST. JOHNS, QUE.

Windsor Hotel, Mr. E. M. Mathews, Manager, (late of Queen's Hotel, Montreal). Reasonable rates for families and others for one, two, three months or the entire season. Night sample rooms free to commercial travellers.

SHERBROOKE

Sherbrooke House, W. A. Richardson & Co., Proprietors.

Magog House, Henry H. Ingram, Prop.

ST. HERMAS

Desjardin's Hotel.

THREE RIVERS

Dufresne's Hotel.

WATERVILLE

Jubilee House.

WATERLOO

Brooks' Hotel.

N. S. & N. B.

AMHERST, N. S.

Terrace Hotel, Wm. G. Calhoun, Prop. \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Hot and cold water baths. Electric light, electric bells, etc. Commodious sample rooms in centre of town.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

Queen Hotel, C. A. Perkins, Prop. Rates, \$1.50 per day. First-class in all its appointments. Unobstructed view of Harbor. Carriages to all steamers & trains free.

DIGBY, N. S.

New Royal Hotel, E. Stalling, Proprietor. Rates \$1.50 to \$1.50 per day. Special rates to parties. New management. Newly furnished. Best advantages for commercial men. Terms at every hour and train free for guests and baggage.

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Royal Hotel, 119 & 121 Argyle St., Mrs. A. J. Mulcahy, Proprietress. Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Meals served to suit arrival and departure of guests.

Allison Hotel, Grant Bros., Props. Terms, \$1.50 per day. The most central Hotel in the city. Near Custom House, Post Office and principal banks.

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Queen's Hotel.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

Porter House, W. H. Townshend, Prop. This commodious & comfortable hotel is located in business centre of the town. Good sample rooms. Rates moderate.

"Lyons Hotel." Centrally located. Opp. R. R. Station & Post Office. Newly furnished throughout. Lighted by electricity. Commodious sample room. Rates moderate. H. Whipper, Proprietor.

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Russell House, J. B. Russell, Prop., Rates, \$1.50. Good sample rooms. All modern conveniences. Free carriage to and from trains & steamers. First-class stable in connection.

King's Hotel, J. W. King, Prop. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2. Centrally located. Lighted by electricity. Rooms heated by hot water. Row boats & sail boats placed at disposal of visitors. Hot & cold baths.

PICTOU, N. S.

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