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702 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.				
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.		
BANK OF MONTREAL, (ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament, Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, - 6,000,000.00 Undivided Profits, - 886,909.98	THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Established in 1830. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund 275,000 "			
HEAD OFFICE, MONTHEAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS : BOARD OF DIRECTORS : It. 1108, LOID STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, Pres Jon. GRO, A. DHUMMOND, Vice-Freddent, A. T. Paterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Ingh McLennan, Esq. R. B. Angus, Esq. J. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. W. W. Oglivie, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. Monido, Chief Inspector and Sunt of Reanches.	London Office, 8 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O. COURT OF DIRECTORS; J. H. Brodle. Ed. Arthur Hoare, John James Cater. H. J. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Bingeford, Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock.			
W. W. Oglivie, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. . Macnider. Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. . B. Huchanan, Insp. of Branch Heturns. . S. Clouston, Asst. Insp. James Aird, Sec.	H. STIKEMAN, General Manager, J. ELMSLY, Inspector,	Merchants Bank of Canada		
Branches in Canada: IONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager West End Branch, St. Catherine St. Seigneurs St. Branch. Imonte, Ont. London, Ont. St. John, N.B.	Branches in Canada: London Quebec Rossland, B.C. Brantford St. John, N.B. Sandon, B.C. Hamilton Fredericton, N.B. Slocan City B.C. Toronto Hallfax, N.S. Trail. B.C.(Sub.Agency, Kingston Winnipeg, Man. Victoria, B.C. Ottawa Brandon, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Montreal Kaslo, R.C.	Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent, for the current half-year being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up capital stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking- House in this city, on and after		
rockville, "Peterbore, "Calgary, Alta. hatham, "Picton, "L-thbridge, Alta. ornwall. "Sarnia. "Regina, Ass ² a.	Agents in the United States: NEW YORK, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh.	WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.		
eseronto, "Stratford, "Winnipeg, Man. t. William, "St. Marys, "Nelson, B.C. oderich, "Toronto, "New Denver, B.C. New Denver, B.C.	SAN FRANCISCO, (120 Sansome Street,) H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England, and Measure, Glyn & Co.	The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days in- clusive.		
Montreal, Que. ter, B.C. amilton, "Queblee, Que. Roseland, B.C. Ingeton, "Chatham, N.B. Vancouver, B.C. Indsay, "Moncton, N.B. Vernon, " N.N.KWFOUNDLAND:	FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bauk of Liverpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand -Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan-Chartered Morcantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indices-Co-	By order of the Board. G. HAGUE, Montreal, October 23nd, 1897. General Manager.		
St. John's, Nild, Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BHITAIN: ondon, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alox. Lang, Man. IN TILE UNITED STATES:	Lyons-Credit Lyonnale. Kraues & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnale. Kraues & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnale.			
New York-R. Y. Helden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 50 Wall Street, Ucsgo-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager, BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: ndon-The Bank of England,	THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated by Act of Parilamont, 1855. IEAD OFFICE: MONTINEAL, Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000			
"The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank. "The National Provincial Bank of England. verpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.	Rest Fund, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: WM. MOLSON MACPHENSON, President, S. H. EWING, Vice-President, W. M. Rämssy, Sam'l Finley.			
othindThe British Linen Company Bank and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: ew YorkThe National City Bank, "The Bank of New York, N. B. A.	W. M. Rämssy. Sam'l Finley. Henry Archbald. J. P. Cleghorn. II. Markland Moleon F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector. II. LOCKWOOD, Assistant Inspector.	ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.		
oston—The Merchants' National Bank. G. J. B. Moore & Co. Iffalo—The Marboe Bank, Buffalo. In Francisco—The First National Bank. G. The Bank of Britleh Columbia.	BRANCHES: Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas, Ont. St. Catherine St. Branch	St. Stephen, N. B. Capital,		
"The Anglo-Chilfornian Bank, ortland, Oregon—Tho Bank of British Columbia, Montreal, 26th, August, 1897.	Brockville, "Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto, " Calgary. Norwich, "Toronto Jc. " Clinton, "Ottawa, "Trenton, " Exeter, "Owen Sonnd, "Waterloo, " Hamilton, "Ridgetown, "Winnipeg, Man. London, "Smithe Falle "Woodetock, Ont.	F. H. TODD, President. J. F. GRANT, Cashier. AGENTS.		
1711 - 171 - 1 6 fft (London, "Smiths Fails "Woodstock, Ont. Mesford, "Sorel, P.Q. AGENTS IN CANADA: Brilish Columbia—Bank of British Columbia. Manitoba and North West — Imperial Bank of Canada.	LondonMesers. Glynn, Mills, Currie & C.o New YorkBank of New York, N.B.A. Boston Globe National Bank. MontrealBank of Mont- real. St. John, N.BBank of Montreal. Draits issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.		
The Bank of Toronto. DIVIDEND No. 83.	New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Newfoundland-Bank of Nova Scotla, St. John's. Nova Scotla-Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth.	THE WESTERN BANK		
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per ent, for the current half-year, being at the rate of m Per Cent, per annum, upon the paid up capital the Bank has this day been declared, and that the me will be payable at the Bank and its branches, and after	Onlario-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I. Summerside Bank. Quebec-Bastern Townships Bank. IN EUROPE	OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont. Capital Authorized		
WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.	London-Parr's Bank (limited); Messes, Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited, Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd.	Reserve - 112,000		
The Transfer Books will be closed from the Six- nth to the Thirtleth days of Nov., both days inded.	France, Paris-Socicic Generale, Credit Lyonnais Germany, Berlin,-Doutsche Bank. Germany, Hamburg-Heese, Newman & Co. Belgium, Antuerp-La Banque d'Anvers IN UNITED STATES.	JOIN COWAN, Eag., President. REUBEN S. RAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert McIntoeh, M.D. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. MCMILLAN Cashier.		
iy order of the Board, D. COULSON, General Manager,	IN UNITED STATES. New York-Mechanics' National Bank; National City Bank: Manover National Bank; Messre, Mor- ton, Blies & Co Boston - State National Bank; Suffolk National Bank, Kidder, Peshody & Co. Portland-Casco National Bank, Chicago-First	Branches-Whitby, Midland, Tlleonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley, Penetangnishene, Port Perry. Brafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bough		
ø Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 27th Oct., 1897.	Portland—Casco National Bank, Ohicago—First National Bank, Oleveland—Commercial National Bank, Detroit – State Savings Bank, Buffalo— The City Bank, Milwaukee – Wisconsin National Bank of Milwankee, Minneapolis—First National Bank, Toledo—Second National Bank, Butle, Montana—First National Bank, San Francisco and Decide Const. Munk of Multhe Columbia	Collections solicited and promptly made, Correspondence at New York and in Canada- Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England- Royal Bank of Scotland		
ALIFAX BANKING CO.	Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re- turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange' Comparcial Letters of Creditand Traveller's Cir.	The Imperial Bank of Canada.		
Incorporated 1872. pital Pald-Up,	QUEBEC BANK.	DIVIDEND No. 45.		
HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.		Notice in hundry aluge that a to the		

Capital Paid Reserve Fund HEAD OFFICE, .. HALIFAX, N.S. DIRECTORS:

DIRECTORS: HOME UNIACRS, President, C. W. ANDERSON, Vico-President. F. D. CONNETT, JOHN MACNAR, W. J. G. THOMSON H. N. WALLACK, . . . Cashler, A. ALLAN, . . . Inspector. ACREMENT, Bridgewayer, Canning, Locke port, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parrs-horo, Sheiburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Burnewitck: Sackwille, St. John. CORRESTONDENTS-DOMINION of Can.-Moleons Bank and Branches. New York-Fourth National Bank, Boston-Suffolk National Bank London. Kngland-Parr's Bank, Limited.

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DE-CEMBER NEXT.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three p.c. (3 v. c.) upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its bank-ing house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after

The transfer books will be closed from the lith to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive, By order of the Beard of Directors, THOMAS MCDOIGALL, General Manager,

Quebec, 22nd October, 1897.

after

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent, per annum upon the paid up Capital Nock of this Institution has been declared for the current hall year, and that the same will be psyable at the Bauk and its branches on and after WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 17th to e 30th November, both days inclusive. the By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. Toronto, 21et October, 1897.

THE CA	NADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMER	CE. 703
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Paid-up Capital, BIRECTORS: Directors: Breddent	Bank of Hamilton.	
 DIRECTORS: DIRECTORS: ROBERT KILGOUR, Eeg., President. Jons. Crathern, Esg., W. B. Hamilton, Esg., Join Hoekin, Esg., Q.C., LL. D., Matthew Leggat, Esg., J. W. Flavelle, Esg. B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. II. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager. M. Norris Asst. Insp Msw YORK-Alex. Laird and Win. Gray, Agents. BRANCHES: 	Per Cent. for the current half year has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after FIRST DECEMBER NEXT.	Union Bank of Canada
	The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,	Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per anaum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after
arrie, Galt, Parkhill, "Toronto, ielleville, Goderich, Peterhor'gh, Toronto J'en erlin, Guelph, St.Cath'rines Walkerton, lenheim, Hamilton, Sarnia, Walkerville, irantford, London, Siste, Marle, Waterion,	J. TURNBULL, Cashier. Ramilton, 25th Oct., 1897.	at the Bank and its branches on and after WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.
ayaga, †Monfreal, Seaforth, Windsor, batham, Orangeville Simcoe, Woodstock, ollingwood, Ottawa, Stratford, Winnipez	THE DOMINION BANK.	The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive, By order of the Board.
12 Queen St. E.; 450 Yonge St., cor. College; 791 onge St.; 265 College St.; cor. Spadina; 546 Queen t. W.; 415 Parliament St. and 163 King St. E. +Main Office. cor. St. James and St. Peter Sts., Utr Brearbo 119 Chebollez Source	DIVIDEND NOTICE.	E. E. WEBB, General Managor. Quebec, October 22nd, 1897.
 bundas, Filead Office, 19-25 King St. W. City Branches: 12 Queen St. E.; 450 Yonge St., cor. College; 791 Conge St.; 265 College St.; cor. Spadina; 546 Queen it. W.; 415 Parliament St. and 163 King St. E. *Main Office. cor. St. James and St. Peter Sts., City Branch: 19 Chaboillez Square. Commercial credits issued for use in Europé, East ind West Indies. China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Travellers' letters of credit issued for use in all parts of the world. Interest allowed on deposits. 	Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, on and after MONDAY, THE 1st DAY OF NOVEMBER	
Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Great Britain—The Bank of Scotland. India, China and Japan—The Chartered Bk of ndis, Australia & China: Germany, The Dentsche Bk Australia & New Zealand—The Union Bk. of	NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st October next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, D. GAMBLE,	
ustralia. aris, France-Cródit Lyonnais, Lazard Freres & Cle Brussels, Belgium—J. Matthieu & Fils. New York-The Am. Ex. National Bk of New York Ghicago—The Am. Ex. National Bank of Chicago. San Francisco and British. Golumbia—The Ba	General Manager. Toronio, Sept. 21, 1897.	The Standard Bank of Canada
Hamilton, Bermuda—The Bk. of Bermuda. Kingston Jamaica—The Bank of Nova Scotis.	Capital Paid-Up,	Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Fou For Cent. for the current half year, upon the paid-u capital stock of this bank, has been derlared, an that the same will be payable at its banking hous in this city, and at its agencies, on and after
The Ontario Bank.	Heerved Function Boand of Directors: THOS, E. KENNY, President, THOMAS RITCHTE, Vice-President, M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.O. Hon. David MacKeen HEAD OFFICE, Halifar, N.S.	• WEDNESDAY. THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 166
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and me-half por cent. for the current half year, has een declared upon the Cayltal Stock of this natitution, and that the same will be paid at the sank and its Branches on and after	In Maritime Provinces: Antigonish, N. S. Moneton, N. B.	to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, GEORGE P. REID, General Manager Toronto, Oct. 23, 1897.
WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th o the 36th November, both days inclusive.	Charlottetown, 1 .h.i., 1 ort Hawkosbury, C. D.	Traders Bank of Canada
By or wr of the Board C. McGILL. General Manager, foronto, 15 October, 1897.	Dorchester, N. B. Sackville, N. B. Fredericton, N. B. Shubenacadle, N.S. Guysboro, N. S. St. John's N'fd. Kingston, N.B. Summetside, P.E Londonderry, N. S. Sydney, N. S. Lanenburg, N. S. Truro, N. S. Maitland, N. S. Weymouth, N. S. Woodstock, N. B. Correspondents:	(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 855), Authorized Capital,, \$1,000,00 Capital Paid-Up,, 700,00 Reserve Fund,, 40,00 Board of Directors:
BANK OF OTTAWA.	Bominion of Canada, Merchants Baak of Canada, New York, Ohass National Baak. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Bermuda, the Baak of Bermuda, Ltd. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank, London, England, Bank of Scotland. Parle, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re-	C. D. Warran, Eeq. President. Roht. Thomson, Esq. of Hamilton Vice-President JOHN DRYNAN, Esq. C. KLOEPFER, Esq. M. F. W. J. THOMAS, ESQ. J. H. BEATT, Esq., of Thorold.
apital (fully paid up) \$1,500,000 lest, Directors: 1,065,000 CHARLES MAGEE President, GEORGE HAY, Eeq. Vice-President, Hon. Geo. Bryson, Jr., M. L. C., Alex, Fraser, John Mather, David Maclaren, D. Murphy.	Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re- mitted for, Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at current Intes,	Head Office, - Toronto. H.S. STRATHY, General Managen J.A. M. ALLEY, Inspector Ayimer, Ont., Ingersoll, Ridgetown, Drayton, Leamington, Sarnia, Elmira, Newcastle, Strathrov.
John Mather, David Maclaren, D., Murphy. George Hay. Charles Magee, Branchos-Arnprior, Carleton Place, Hawkes- ary, Keewatia, Kemptville, Mattawa, Pembroke, arry Sound, Portage la Prairie, Rideau Street, Bank treet, Ottawa, Renfrew, Ont., Rat Portage, Winni- eg, Man. GEO. BURN. General Manager D. M. FINNIR, Local Manager.		Glencos, North Bay, St. Mary's, Cuelph, Orillia, Tileonburg, Hamilton, Port Hope, Windsor, BANKENS, Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland, New York-The American Exchange Net, Bank
Eastern Townships Bank.	Banque d'Hochelaga.	Montreal-The Quebec Bank.
Luthorized Capital	Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half p.c. (3% p.c.) for the current half-year, equal to seven per cent. (* p.c.) per annum on the paid- up capital stock of this institution, has been de- clared and that the same will be payable at the Head	La Banque Ville Marie
R. W. HENERER, President. Hon. M. H. Cochrang, Vice-President. Isrzel Wood, J. N. Galer Thomas Hart, N. W. Thomas, T. J. Tuck, G. Stevens, John G. Foster.	Office, or at its branches on and after WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DE- CEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the	Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three Per Cent for the current half year, being at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum upon the pati- capital stock of this institution has been declared and that the same will be puyable at its Bankin

John G. Foster. HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que.

HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Qus. WM, FARWELL, General Manager. Branches-Waterloo, Richmond, Condicook, Stan-tead, St. Hyacluthe, Cowaneville, Granby, Bedford, Hunthngdon, Nakog Correspondents: Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England, National Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

F

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager. Montreal, October the 27th, 1897. •

capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking Honse in this city on and after

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT,

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th day of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

.

W. WEIR,

President and General Manager. Montreal, 19th October, 1897.

Loan Societies.

The Chartered Banks.

La Banque Jacques Cartier. 1862-HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL-1897

Directors: Hon, ALPH, DESJARDINS, President, A. S. HANELIN, Eeq., Vice-President, DUNONT LAVIOLETTE, ESQ. G. N. DUCHARME, ESQ., I. J. O. BEAUCHEMIN, ESQ. TANCEREDE BIENVENU, Gen, Manuger, E. G. St. JEAN, Inspector. BRANCHESS Under St. John St.

BILANCHES. BILANCHES. Montreal, Ontario St. St. Chnegondo. St. Sauvenr. St. Jean Bte. Beanharrols P. Q. Victoriaville. Edmonton, (Alberta,) N.W.T.

Savings Departments-At Head Office and Bran-

Savings Departments-At Head Office and Bran-ches. Foreign Agents - Paris, France; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnals; London, Eng. -- Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Gredit Lyonnáls, Glynn, Mills, Curris & Co.; New York-Bank of América, National Park Hank, Innover National Bank, Chase National Bank, National Bank of the Republic; Boston-National Bank of the Commonwealth, National Bank of the Republic, Merchants National Bank; Chicago-Bank of Montreal. Lettere of Credit for traveilers, etc. issued avail-able on :11 parts of the world. Collections made in all parts of the Dominior.

La Banque Nationale.

Lia Banque Nationale. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-Up, S1,200,000 DIRECTORS: R. AUDETTE, ESG., President, A. B. Dupuis, Esg., Vice-President. Hon. Judge Chanveau, V. Chateauvert, Esg., M. P. P. N. Rioux, Esg. N. Fortler, Esg., J. B. Laibertć, Esg., P. LAFHANCE, Manager Quebec Office. Branchos: P. Q.-Quebee, St. Roch's, St. John's St. Mont-real, Ottawa, Ont., Sherbrooke, P. Q., St. Francols, P. Q., St. Marie, P.Q., Chicoutint, P. Q., Roberval, P. Q., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Agents-England-The National Bank of Scot-land, London. France-Credit Lyonnits, Parla, and Branches, Meapers. Grunobaum, Frores & Co., Paris. United States-The National Bank, Othe Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boaton, Mass. Prompt attention given to collections.

Union Bank of Halifax.

INCORPORATED 1856.

HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAN, N.S. Capital, \$500,000 Reserve Fund, 205,000 Diffectors.

W. J. STAIRS, Esq., President. W. J. STAIRS, Esq., President. HON. RODERT BOAK, WILLIAM RUCHE, Esq. J. H. SYNONS, Esq. WILLIAM TWINNO, Esq. C. C. BLACKADAR, Esq. WM. RODERTSON, Esq. Vice-President.

E. L. THOANE, Cashier.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS: BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS: Bank of Toronto and Branches, Upper Canada. National Bank of Commerce, New York. Merchants' National Bank, Boston, New York. London & Westminster Bank, Lt. London, Eng. Bank of New Brunewick, St. John, N. B. Merchants' Bank of Halliax, St. John's, Nid.

AGENCIES: AGENCIES: Annapolis, N.S., - E. D. Arnaud, Agent. New Glasgow, N.S., - E. D. Arnaud, Agent. North Sydney, C.B., - S. D. Book, " Dartmonth, N.S., - C. W. Frazee, Act. Agt. Barrington Passage, N.S., J. D. Leavitt, Glace Bay, C.B., - A. D. McInes, Agent, Kentville, N.S., - J. W. Borden, " Liverpool, N.S., - E. R. Mulhall, " Interest allowed on Deposit Receipts and De-posits in Savings Bank Department. Collections re:eive immediate attention and prompt returns made.

Montreal Loan & Investment Co.

Authorized Gaplini, ..., \$1,000,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
L. O. DAVID, Eeq., ..., President,
(City Clerk), Vice President,
ALFIRED JOYCE, Eeq., ..., Vice President,
M. M. McGARTHY, Eeq., ..., Sceretary-Treasurer,
W. H. McGARTHY, Eeq., ..., Manager,
G. N. DUCHARME, Eeq., ..., Director,
(Director of Bank Jacques Cartier),
LYNN T. LEET, Esq., ..., Director,
(General Insurance and Financial Agent),
DR. R. P. LACHAPELLE, ..., Director,
(President of the Provincial Board of Health and Superintondent of Notre Dame Hoepital).
Chas, Cushing, Eeq., Macharen, Leet & Smith, Notary
Deposite received and intorest allowed at the highest current rates and paid half-yearly.
Momey advanced on real estate on easy terms of payment.

payment.

THE CENTH	RAL	C	ANADA
Loan and Sav	lngs	C	ompany.
Office, 26 King St.	East,	-	TORONTO.
Capital Subscribed,	••		\$2,500,000 0

1,250,000 00 335,000 00 .. 5,464,914 00

Deposits received, interest allowed. Debentures issued, interest coupons attached. Money to losn at lowest rates. DIRECTORS:

DIRECTORS: Hon. G. A. Cox, Senator, - President Richard Hall, Esq.,) - Vice-President F (I. Cox,) - Vice-President Sir Thomas W. Taylor Robert Jaffray Wm. Mackenzie J. J. Kenny Rev John Potts, D.D. J. II. Housser E. S. Vindin F. C. Taylor A. A. Cox President Vice-Presidents

For further information apply to E. R. WOOD, Manager,

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

London, Canada.

Capital Subscribed, ... \$1,000,000 00 Paid-Up, 932,474 97 .. 2,541,274 27 ·, *··* Total Assets, .. ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. T. H. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director. N. MILLS, Manager.

THE HAMILTON

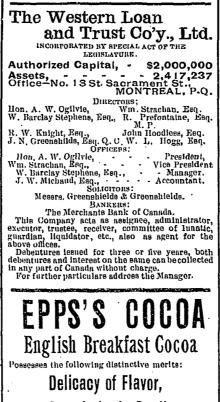
Provident and Loan Society President, ... G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq. Vice-President, ... A. T. WOOD, Esq. M.P.

\$1,500,000 00 1,100,000 00

DEEXTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly, Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.

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-THE amount of Customs duties collected at Montreal last month was \$586,080, being an increase over October 1896 of \$52,849.

--THERE is talk of a big consolidation of sewer pipe and terra cotta manufacturing interests in the United States. It is reported that Eastern capitalists are behind the movement and that the capital stock will amount to \$1,000,000.

-For the three months ending September last, Canada exported to the United States \$68,895 undressed furs as against \$70,154 for the same period in 1896. In furs and manufactures thereof the exports were \$4,902 and \$8,749 in 1896.

-OTTAWA city notes a demand for shanty and roadster horses, farmors in the vicinity not breeding as largely as formerly. Prices offered range from \$80 to \$100 for shanty horses and \$100 to \$200 for roadsters.

-BILLIARD balls of steel were on exhibition at the general art and industrial exposition at Stockholm, Sweden. These balls, which, of course, are hollow, are produced from Mitis cast steel according to a new process, which, however, is kept strictly secret.

-SOME idea of the magnitude of the rabbit industry in Australia may be gathered from the fact that a month ago the cold storage in Melbourne was completely blocked. Although 96,000 had just been shipped in two steamers for England there remained in storage 150,000, and the number was being added to at the rate of 12,000 daily.

-TAPESTRY, or, if one may say so, wall paper of aluminum is being manufactured at Wurzen-Leipsic, Germany. Thin aluminum sheets are used, and the patterns pressed in. For fastening to the wall, the latter has to be provided with wooden strips, or a total wood covering, on which the tapestry is nailed by means of aluminum nails.

-TWELVE months ago Danish butter in London was realizing 130s per cwt. to-day it is only bringing 105s, Australian then was 120s but now is only 100s, Canadian Choicest is selling in London to-day at 86s to 90s, and for finest 78s to 84s. Last year at same date the figures were respectively 110 to 114s and 98s to 106s.

-FALL RIVER, Mass. print cloth manufacturers have come to the conclusion that the cost of production must be lowered if they are to compete with southern mills, and they have appealed to the operatives of the mills to accept a cut of 18c in wages. The stock on hand last week increased by 90,000 pieces, and the market is dull at 2%o.

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-LATEST advices from Alexandria show cotton picking to be progressing in Egypt. The second picking will not equal that of 1896 but it is estimated that the quality of the cotton runs 6 to 10 per cent higher than a year ago. The crop in Northern Egypt is well in hand and is larger than the year of 1896.

-CHICAGO is attempting to wipe out the provision departments in department stores, in accordance with a city by-law, which provides that in no store where dry goods are sold shall meat or liquor be dispensed.

-THE shortage of the Australian wool crop due to losses during the recent drought, it is said, will amount to 200,000 bales. This season the shortage will not be confined to New South Wales, but will also be manifest in South Australia, and possibly in Queensland and Victoria as well.

-OVER a million and a half of money will be distributed in half-yearly dividends by Canadian banks on December 1st next and thus far, the undermentioned dividends have already been declared :--Montreal, \$600,000; Merchants, \$240,000; Imperial, \$78,544; Standard, \$40,000; Ville Marie, \$13,388; Union, \$36,000; Ontario, \$25,000; Toronto, \$100,000; Commerce, \$210,000; Hochelaga, \$34,863; Quebec, \$75,000.

-ALAS, the poor fur seal ! To the terror of branding, with the prospect of frightening the seals away to Japan territory, and the threat to kill all of the animals unless Canadian poachers are deterred from poaching by bluster, while American poachers are overlooked--comes the additional threat to keep the seals in pens, open marshes, on the Pribilof islands, in entire ignorance of the fact that if such a plan is carried into effect the seals will very likely be frozen to death. The pelagic sealer is terrible, but the expert is deadly.

-ALONE among the great staples cotton has not advanced in price. Its value, on the contrary, has declined continuously, the downward movement having prevailed for a longer time without reaction than ever before, and the price of the article now resting within three-quarters of a cent a pound of the lowest figure recorded. Lower prices than the present have been known but once in the history of cotton growing, and this despite the fact that the outlook for the business of cotton manufacturing in the U. S, that the stocks of cotton goods on hand have been greatly reduced there, and that what is known as the statistical position of cotton is very strong. The world's visible supply of cotton, as compiled last week by the *Fbnancial Chronicle*, was 763,079 bales less than on the same week in October, 1896; 994,646 hales less than on the corresponding date in 1895, and 807,576, bales less than in 1894.





-A London Eng. correspondent writes :-Sable, mink, chinchilla caracule, Russian fox, Thibet goat and a goodly amount of skunk will all be used as trimmings for winter garments,

-A BEET sugar industry is talked of for Winnipeg. Parties who are said to control abundant capital to float such an enterprise, have been considering the matter, and will confer with a committee of the board of trade regarding it.

-THE report that a large lumbering industry would be established at Winnipeg, has had a set back by a denial from the alleged president of the alleged company, that he knew anything about the matter.

-NOTICE is given in the Canada Gazet's that an application will be made to Parliament, at its next session. for an Act to incorporate The Prudential Life Assurance Company of Canada, for the purpose of doing a general life insurance business.

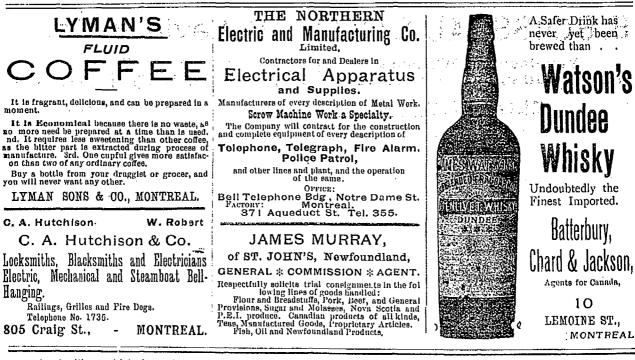
-An American Syndicate has purchased a Sudbury nickel property for \$90,000. The intention of the new owners is to con vey the ore to Sault Ste. Marie to be treated, and to produce sulphuric acid from the sulphur extracted from the ore, for use in the manufacture of pulp and paper. -A CONNER in ocean freight room for cattle on transatlantic liners from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore is reported to have been made. The entire space has been engaged of the White Star line for one year, beginning January 1, and of the National line for two years, from the same date, by the representative of a syndicate, said to be composed of English buyers of cattle.

700

-THE Customs authorities have received instructions to scrutinize closely all pig iron entering from the United States, and confiscate all consignments bearing a prison brand. This action is taken by reason of the fact that several brands of Southern pig iron, viz., the "Ensley," "Woodstock," "De Bardleven," "Pioneer," and "Woodward," known to be made by convict labour, are being imported. In consequence of the instructions the large importer in Toronto is said to have cancelled an order which he had placed with a Southern company.

-THE Indian department in awarding the contracts for the November deliveries of flour, which means all the flour required on the reserves in Manitoba and the Territories until June 30 th of next year—the close of the fiscal-year divided the business





among local millers, which shows that these firms have not only entered into competition with the bigger concerns, but may be rockonel a new force in the annual rivalry for this class of government business in the future.

-THE Napanee bank robbery which is still shrouded in mystery, has been followed by others. At Teeswater, Ont. on the 30th ulto., the private bank of Gillies & Co. was burglarised and \$2,000 stolen, and again at Burlington, Ont., when a similar amount was taken from the safe in R. G. Baxter's private bank on the 1st inst. These repeated robberies either emphasize the probability that all three depredations can be traced to the same source, or to the circumstance that the failure to run down the thieves of the Dominion Bank, has set loose the law breaking propensities of a criminal class, readily disposed to do likewise when the attendant risk appears small.

-IT is stated that two-thirds of the Manitoba wheat crop will be moved to the seaboard before the close of navigation. A considerable quantity of Ontario wheat which was to have been shipped via Montreal will, on account of more favorable freight rates be shipped from Boston. Montreal steamships have very little space to spare, having booked a large quantity of grain ahead. Engagements were made this week for wheat from Duluth and Fort William to Montreal at 61/2 to 7c, and large quantities of corn from Chicago to Kingston at 4c, making the through rate to Montreal 5% c. A large number of charters have been made recently for both Port Huron and Midland, for export via Montreal and Boston, and it is said there is some likelihood of a grain blockade at the two former ports. The Grand Trunk rate is 30c per 100 lbs for heavy grain from Midland through to Liverpool via Portland ; and the Pacific rates from Owen Sound through to Liverpool, via St. John, N.B., is 20c per 100 lbs.

OSITAWA NOTES-The Ontario Malleable Iron Co. of Oshawa has during the past few months been rebuilt in an up to date style, including an electric light plant. These are now claimed to be the largest works of the kind in the Dominion and are running to their full capacity.—The McLaughlin Carriage Co., which, it is also claimed, "turns out yearly a larger number of

'rigs' than any other concern in the British Empire," has just finished a large fire proof warehouse in addition to their already immense buildings. This concern is now working overtime to till orders-The Williams Piano Co. is also working overtime, it is worthy of note that this firm has gone largely into the manufacture of small musical instruments and musical merchandise. A visit to their shops shows mandolins, banjos, guitars autoharps by the hundred in all stages of manufacture while cases for these and violins are stocked literally by the cord. These industries are but of late introduction into Canada-The Coulthard Scott agricultural works have also lately been enlarged-The-Music Hall Block has lately been purchased by an enterprising townsman and the stores remodelled and the Hall fitted up in most modern style - The Oshawa Railway besides doing a large passenger traffic continues to hauf freight to and from all the factories by their big electric motor. This Railway has switches into the yards of every factory in the town-The Roofing Co. have men operating at Montreal, Halifax, Parry Sound, &c .- In a word all the industries in this town appear to be thriving-The merchants also are doing their respective business on a firm basis. It is however to be regretted that the A.S. Whiting Mfg. Co, have closed their shops at Cedar Dale close by. These extensive works with good water and steam power are said to be in the market at a very low figure.

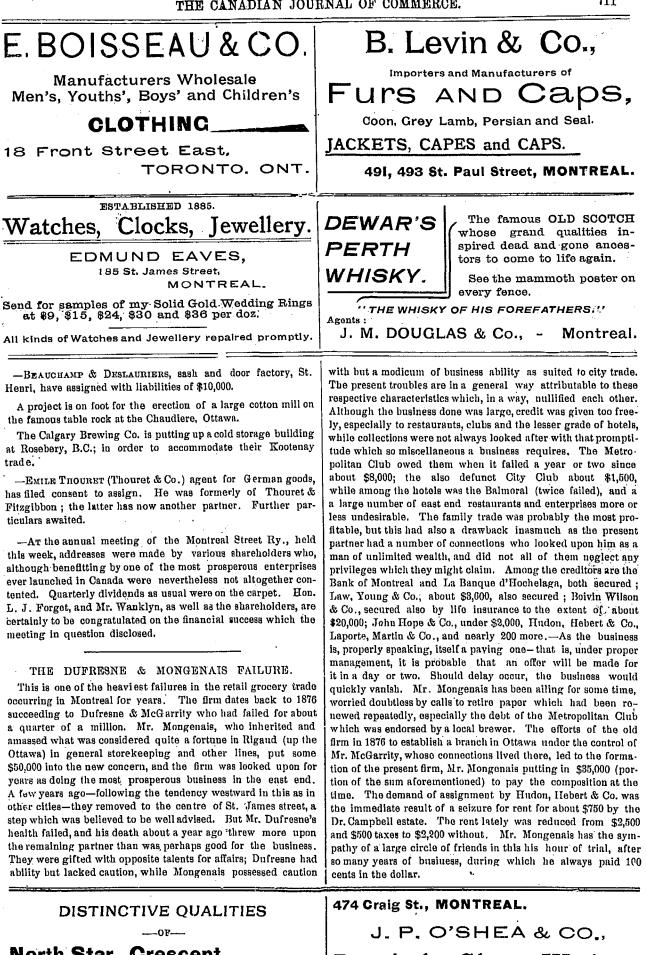
LONGEVITY OF WOODEN SHIPS.

An instance of the longevity of wooden ships is provided by the barque Minnehaha, now undergoing remetalling in the commercial dry dock at Cardiff, says the London *Timber Trade Journad.* She was built at St. John, New Brunswick, in 1860, to the order of William McCorkill & Co., of Londonderry, at the cost of £14,400, and for many years was engaged in the passenger and cargo trade between Londonderry and New York. She has just had her old metal stripped off, and, to the surprise of her captain and the repairers, her hull, apparently, was in as good condition as when she was launched. The Minnehaha is now employed in the timber and coal trade, and when the repairs are done she will load a cargo of coal for Monte Video.

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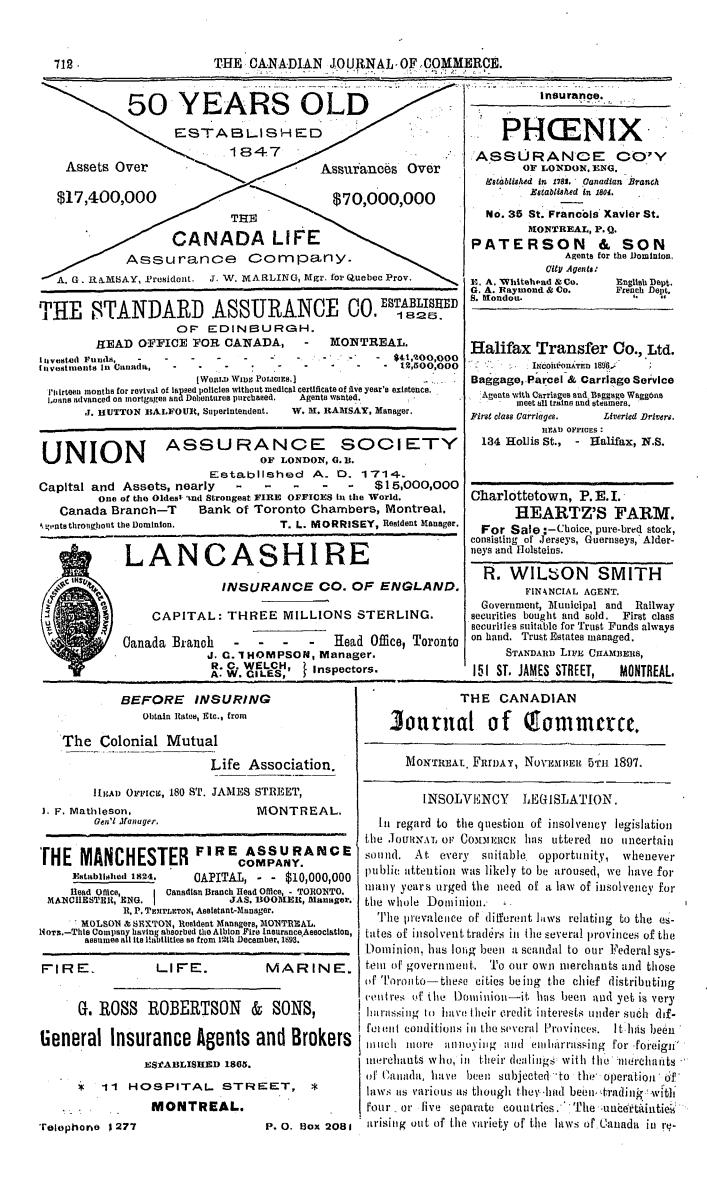
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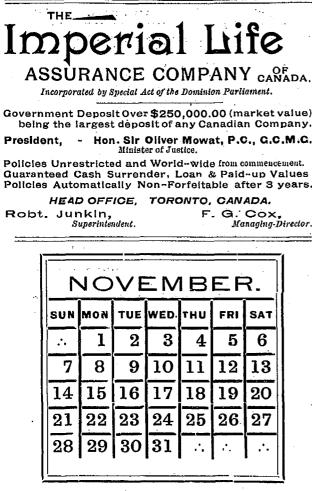
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lation to insolvents, have been injurious to Canadian credit in-the-old land, where anything whatever that interferes with a prompt and equitable settlement of obligations, whether by solvent or insolvent traders, is regarded with especial disapproval. The law of Ontario under which secret preferences may be given to one or more creditors by which, in the case of his insolvency, the others are defrauded ; and the law of the Maritime Provinces which legalises even more dishonest practices by traders when preparing to become insolvent, have created a distrust of the commercial morality of Canadians in the minds of British merchants, which has hampered their credit transactions with customers in this country.

All efforts to develop a larger trade with the Dominion while such an obstruction exists as the present objectionable laws relating to insolvency, are like whipping the horses of a coach while "slippers" are left on the wheels. The Government must pass an Insolvency Act operative throughout the Dominion, and cancelling all the local laws that are so irritating before its policy can be effective of enlarging the trade of Great Britain with Canada. Were it not so serious it would be ludicrous for a British merchant before deciding to do a certain line of business offered him by a Canadian, to have to consult a map of the Dominion in order to see in which Province his proposed customer lived, and then have to consider the nature of the local laws relating to credit business, and the effect on his business those laws would have in case the Canadian customer became insolvent.

Life is too short for such investigations, and the result is, that to cover the unknown risk of trusting a

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extra charge ou his goods as a sort of credit insurance premium. This charge has to be borne by the honest trader and his customers equally with the one who arranges a fraudulent assignment. All goods therefore imported for sale in Canada which have been bought on credit, have to bear a double impost of this character, first, the charge made to cover the risk to the British merchant arising from the vicious insolvency laws of this country, second, the risk to the Canadian wholesaler arising from the same cause in his connections with home retailers. The vast majority of traders and their customers are thus directly interested in business being so conducted as to obviate the necessity for these credit insurance premiums, that is, are interested in all debts being honorably discharged, which involves the economical and equitable distribution of the assets of all insolvent estates.

This being so, it is marvellous why there should be any delay in passing an Act so framed as to put a stop to fraudulent avoidances of debt paying by preferences or other devices, and affording an economical method of closing up estates with justice to all concerned. Who are the obstructives of this necessary legislation ? It has been urged that farmers object to being made subject to an Insolvency Act. Although their objection is unreasonable, we should be willing to give this class the freedom they wish, if by this the passage of a good Act, in other respects, would be facilitated. The Act which is needed is one mainly intended to affect those who are recipients of, and dispensers of credit. Such an Act indeed is wanted as might have as one of its titles; " An Act for the batter regulation of credit business," for that is the ultimate object of all wisely devised insolvency legislation. and a second

The deputation of British manufacturers and merchants who recently interviewed the Finance Minister in London, doubtless opened his eyes to see an aspect of this question which will impress him with its serious import. As a representative of the Maritime Provinces he would probably hear remonstrances against the practices in vogue amongst his constituents and neighbours, which would be unpleasantly frank, as we have reason to believe that the fraudulent assignments legalised in the Eastern Provinces of Canada were de-

nounced in very plain terms. He learnt also that it is a necessity for any further extension of trade with Canada that British creditors should be protected from the Ontario system of transferring stocks and book debts to preference and to bogus creditors, and to place some restraint upon traders making a "clean slate" and going back into business with capital stolen from wholesale houses.

Our Boards of Trade and other bodies have urged the passage of an Insolvent Act for years, but in vain. Now, however, the Government is anxious to develop closer trade relations with the mother country. They have been told plainly that such relations will not become closer until the conditions of credit in Canada are reformed. It is probable therefore that the Finance Minister will profit by his lesson, and bring in a well devised, workable, and brief Act providing for the equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent estates; the delegalising of preferences; the punishment of fraudulent debtors; and the discharge of honest insolvent traders promptly after the liquidation of their estates.

As to the attitude of the farmers-which had so much to do in preventing the former Government from passing some one of the Insolvency Bills prepared with so much labour under the guidance of the various commercial bodies of the Dominion-there can be no objection on their part to having a Bill passed for the relief of business men, and there is no greater obstacle to a somewhat similar law for the farming community. The remarks of an Ottawa correspondent, referred to last week, are timely, inasmuch as while the public mind is agitated so much over public improvements more or less of an intercolonial character, we should at the same time see to it that these very enterprises for the purpose of cementing or bringing about a closer trade relationship between the various Provinces are not rendered nugatory by the laws of the very portions of the country it is intended to serve.

THE HARBOUR PLANS.

The question of harbour enlargement and improvement has assumed a new phase. We have endeavored to keep our readers informed as to the developments lately occurring with such kaleidoscopic rapidity, and the numerous plans proposed by more or less competent persons to give ideas, on the subject. In our last article on this question, it was almost naturally concluded that it had assumed the crucial stage, that the matter was wholly in the hands of the Minister of Public Works to decide upon; that he would say that the plan prepared by Mr. Coste and approved by him in his letter to the Harbour Commissioners in August last, was the one he adhered to, and that if that was acceptable he would authorise the commencement of one of the new piers-under the powers conferred upon him-forthwith. Instead of that the Minister has sent a letter addressed to the Harbour Commissioners as follows:---

а.: **.**. Ottawa, October 29, 1897. Robert Mackay, Esq., President Harbour Commissioners, Montreal : MY DEAR STR,-You will find enclosed a plan locating two wharves in the centre of the harbor, as it has been suggested to

me at the conference which took place on the 11th of October. You will not fail to observe that space is reserved for two other wharves of the same size. The wharves have been located in such a manner as to allow over 1,000 feet between the entrance of the canal and the first wharf. 1.44

I would respectfully suggest that the works begin without any delay, in view of the construction of the first wharf. It could be completed for the opening of navigation. I will be very glad indeed to extend to you any help that is in my power to give, in the way of dredging, etc.

I may perhays be permitted to state that in an interview, which took place Monday last, between the Prime Minister, Mr. Girdlestone, president and manager of the Bristol Docks ; Mr. Harling, manager of the Elder, Dempster Steamship Company ; Mr. Coste, Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, and myself, Mr. Girdlestone expressed as his deliberate opinion that the plan submitted to you a few months ago by this department is the best that could be carried out. But, as the majority of the Harbor Commissioners have not been able to come to the same conclusion as Mr. Girdlestone, and as I do not wish to be responsible for any delay, I have made up my mind to locate two wharves, as indicated in the plan which you will find enclosed.

There is no doubt whatever that the widening of the longtitudinal wharf and the construction of four wharves and their equipment with every modern appliance will be a great improvement indeed. I am still of the opinion, however, that the former plan-amended and modified, so as to give a width of 300 feet to the wharves-would have been a better one. But, for the sake of seeing the works commenced at once, I will have much pleasure in helping you in every possible way in carrying out the present plan.

It is, of course, understood that the wharves will be built on the low level, so as not to exclude smaller crafts from the harbour.

Believe me, my dear sir,

(Signed)

sir, Yours very truly, J. ISRAEL TARTE.

The meaning of that letter is very clear : while sending the new plan to meet the views of some who spoke at the conference held on the 11th of October, he distinctly gives a preference to the plan made by Mr. Coste as sent to the Harbour Commission on the 18th August last. That plan was undoubtedly the most conveniently arranged that has yet been proposed, for the free and easy access of ships to the wharves and would give all the accommodation possible without congesting the whole trade of the harbour. The new plan he sends down shows two piers to commence with, the uppermost one about 1,000 feet from the entrance to the Lachine Canal, and the lower side of the second one is placed a short distance below the Island Wharf, which is entirely absorbed by the two piers. The piers are proposed to be made 700 feet long, 300 feet wide, and the basin between them 300 feet wide. The present shore or longitudinal wharves, are to be extended into the river so as to give a space of 250 feet for sheds and gailtracks, &c.

Whatever may be thought of this substitute plan, it is in accordance with what the Minister has always advocated in the discussion, that is, short piers narrow basins-long piers wide basins.

It will be remembered that Mr. Coste's plan favored by the Minister had three piers with basins of 600 feet wide, and provided berths for some 17 or 18 vessels of the largest size. That plan was considered by the trade organizations in advance of its official submission, and seemed to be generally approved if the piers were made 1,000 feet long, which was done. When that plan was sent to the Harbour Commissioners on the 18th of August, instead of being adopted at once the plancalled Not 19 was hastily concocted and boomed most energetically.

although it provided for no more ship berths than did Mr. Coste's plan. However, at the conference of the different interests with the Minister, that boom came to a sudden end; the meeting deciding in favour of two piers to be commenced at once on an undefined site, and without any opinion as to the length, width or height. Notwithstanding the failure to obtain the endorsement of that conference for plan No. 19, its friends took the opportunity of Mr. Girdlestone's visit to the city to get his views on the harbour question, and showed it to him. He did not altogether like it, and said so! Now we learn from the Minister's letter that, afterwards, when he saw Mr. Coste's plan in Ottawa for the first time, he, in an interview at which the Prime Minister and others were present, expressed himself entirely in fayour of it, and considered it better than any other he had been s own!

Whatever may be the final arrangement of the new piers, it is evident from the Minister's letter that the Department of Public Works will adhere to the idea of the low level. In the interests of the trade of the port, both present and future this will be cause for congratulation.

The more that dispassionate people study out for themselves this question of high or low level, the more they realize the importance of keeping to the low one. That level will enable all classes of vessels to use the wharves, which will be for the general benefit of the trade. The work can be done without serious interference with the present railway or other traffic on the wharves, and whereas, as we have repeatedly pointed out, the high level would practically mean the stoppage of railway traffic on the central wharves, until the whole system is completed from the long wharf to the Lachine Canal. The time that would be required to do this is a matter of prime importance. We have repeatedly dwelt on this point on previous occasions. From the very necessities of the position it would take a number of years to get into place all the earth-filling that would be required for the high level, before the new system could possibly be of use. To theorists, who are above going into details, this question of obtaining earth for all the proposed filling may seem very prosaic, but it is eminently an important and practical one, even without considering the cost.

Then again there is the financial feature ; from that point of view we have all along contended against the unfairness of going to the enormous unnecessary expense of the high level and thus throw a burden on the trade of the country---which it would have to bear, in some way, whether the money is provided by the Government or the Harbour Commissioners.

Columns of ill-natured abuse and attempted depreciation of Mr. Tarte and the able government engineers who made the report in 1895 on the lines of which Mr. Coste's plan of last August was made, will be of no avail as arguments to meet the points we have just mentioned.

We have seen it stated that the high level would be useful, in that the sheds could remain on the wharves all winter. This as we have also previously pointed out is misleading. As a matter of fact the high level would not free the sheds from being flooded any more than would the low one. This was clearly shown by the harbour engineer in the official report which he

made on the subject in the early part of the year 1888, from which we quoted some time ago.

The harbour engineer was then strongly opposed to the high level for the new piers on the plan he had then prepared, and he then contended that permanent sheds could only be obtained by making the wharves up to the level of some six or eight feet above that of Commissioners street, which, of course, was out of the question. In any case he maintained then that any advantages that there might be from a high level would not compensate for the increased cost that would be incurred.

It is only right to say that a few months after the harbour engineer changed his mind and produced the now defunct plan No. 6 which had the high level as its principal feature, the public were not informed as to the reasons for his sudden change of opinion.

Coming back to the present actual position: it is evident that a further consultation between the Harbour Commissioners and the Minister will be held. The latter says in his letter that he prefers the plan he sent down in August to the last one. From all we can learn, the people most interested are of the same opinion, and the harbour authorities cannot do a wiser thing under all the circumstances than to accept the Department plan dated in August last and so end this long protracted discussion.

The grounding of the S.S. "Madura" in the Windmill Point basin a few days ago is a clear proof of the disadvantage of long and narrow basins. That basin is long, and 300 feet wide. In his letter to the Harbour Board, the captain of that ship, stated that the barges that were alongside the ships moored at the wharf, made it difficult to pass them, and forced his vessel ashore. Yet there were vessels only on one side of the basin at the time. Had vessels been similarly on the other side, this misadventure goes to shew how difficult it would be to navigate large vessels through long and crowded narrow basins.

At the time of this writing (Thursday), the Harbour Commissioners will meet to consider the last plan sent from Ottawa and (it is said) some two or more fresh plans from other parties. As before mentioned in our articles on this question, it seems to be unfortunate that the solid old Island Wharf should have to be dredged away to make room for new piers with less width ; yet this is proposed by all the plans, from No. 6 up to the latest that have been made public.

THE ELECTION IN GREATER NEW YORK:

The excitement of the extraordinary election campaign that has been going on in all the districts that are to form the City of New York for the future, is now over, at least in its intensity, but its result will certainly have a very important bearing and influence on the congressional elections next year and on the presidential election in 1900.

There has never, in any country, been a purely civic election that has excited so much interest, not only in the United States but in other countries, as did this one. The interests at stake were enormous. The new Charter which grouped together for the first time over 3,000,000 of people to make the Greater City of New York and the second in the world in point of popular

tion, was the work of the Republican Party in the State Legislature, and was carried through without the people of the different cities, now united, having been given an opportunity of voting on the question.

Under the Charter the Mayor is elected for four years and during that period he has the real power of an autocrat, and will have the practical say as to how and by whom the estimated annual revenue of \$75,000,000 shall be spent. He will have in his hands the sole right of appointing considerably more than 200 heads of the different civic departments, as well as an army of subordinate employes, and he will have the power to veto any act for improvements passed by any of the borough councils that are formed by the Charter.

With all the possibilities for profit and political advantages generally, it is not surprising that a tremendous struggle would ensue to gain the control of the situation by electing a Mayor to suit one or other of the two great political parties. But matters did not go as either the Republicans or the Democrats expected. From the first it was evident that a large number of the people wanted a civic business administration elected, and threw overboard the regular party machines and their "bosses." Seth Low was nominated as the business men's candidate with Republican tendencies, but against the regular Republican. Gen. Tracy, who was the nominee, in fact, of "Boss" Senator T. E. Platt. Judge Van Wyck was the Tammany Democratic Candidate, nominated by Richard Croker, the " boss" as he was called, and immediately, as a protest, Henry George was nominated by Independent Democrats.

There were some other independent nominations of no moment, the fight was really between the four we have mentioned, without any one being able to predict, with any certainty, how it would terminate. On Friday morning last Henry George died suddenly, only a few hours after he had made the last of four speeches delivered at different meetings the previous evening. Such a tragic ending of course threw all into confusion. None of the other candidates could tell how they would be affected but they all calculated on getting the votes intended for Henry George. The son of Henry George was at once substituted on the ticket for his father, but even now that the election is over it is not possible to decide how many votes were lost to the cause the deceased, somewhat visionary, but personally highly respected candidate stood for.

Under those conditions, although to onlookers it appeared as if the Tammany candidate had the best chance for winning in the scramble, it could hardly have been expected he would have the enormous majority of about 80,000 votes over the second in the race--Seth Low with General Tracy the regular Republican candidate only a poor third and young Henry George practically nowhere.

Judge Van Wyck, the successful candidate of Tammany, has had a wonderful victory under all the circumstances connected with the campaign. It is a remarkable fact that all through it he did not make a single speech in public, or even appear on the platform at any of the public meetings held in his interest. This singular course was taken, it is said, at the instance of "Boss" Croker, who seems to have run the whole party machine.

It is also remarkable, that the whole of the daily newspapers of New York were bitterly opposed to Tammany, and they all, with few exceptions denounced it in the most violent language. In spite of all this, and of the enthusiasm worked up for the different candidates, Tammany succeeded in gaining a great victory.

The leaders of that party have such a perfectly equipped and well managed organisation, that they relied upon it to carry them through without newspaper support. The result justifies that reliance, and goes to show that a good organisation is a more potent factor in an election, than even a good cause with only a poorly managed organisation with newspaper support.

The history of Tammany in the past-although perhaps not all bad-has not been savoury. It was swept out of power in New York three years ago, by an upprising of the people who wanted a general reform in civic affairs. The reforms and changes that have been made in the three last years under Mayor Strong's guidance, have evidently not been such as to meet general approval. For instance, the Raines law which was introduced to regulate saloons and to restrict the liquor selling on Sundays, has entirely failed in its object. It has put the saloon-keepers to the expense of changing their arrangements and their customers to some little inconvenience; but the patrons of these places get there, and all they want as before. After the 1st of January, Tammany will again rule, and as a party it is pledged to abolish that law, as well as other measures of the reformers of the outgoing regime.

From a national point of view this election will have important bearings. The Democrats will have control of all the vast machinery of the municipality, which con. tains more than half of the population of the State of New York. That control will be absolute for the next four years. During that time the Congressional elections will take place next year and the presidential election will follow in 1900. The influence of the Democratic Party in those elections will be materially increased by the possession of civic power in New York, and the changes that may be brought about in the national management at Washington will have perhaps an important interest for us in Canada.

It may be remarked that the partial elections held in various States of the Union on Tuesday, whilst not of national importance tend to show that the Republican is weakening and the Democratic Party is jubilant and confidently expect that in 1898 and 1900 they will have a victory that will give them the control of Congress and also a Democratic president.

A NOVEL ELEVATOR.

One of the leading retail stores in the Rue Rivoli, Paris, France, has put in a new kind of lift which is proving a great attraction to shoppers. It consists of a carpet revolving over rollers in a gently inclined plane, serving instead of a lift. One steps on the carpet, and without stirring a foot is transported to the first floor of the building. The movement is gentle and regular; those who place a hand on the banisters for support find the velvet cushion revolving at the same speed as the carpet beneath their feet. As may be supposed, it is an endless source of amusement to the many who visit the shop at this season either to make the journey itself or to watch others, gliding one after another, as the Philadelphia Record remarks, "like so many, lay figures."

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THE SILVER PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

The last desperate endeavor of the bimetallists, which we referred to briefly last week, has had for its effect chiefly the further enlightenment of those who have been in some degree persuaded that there are two sides to the question-not a right and a wrong side so much, as sides which may both possess something of reason. From our English contemporaries we gather that the decision of the English Cabinet upon the silver question-which is in brief to do nothing but to be polite to the bimetallists-was an inevitable one. Apart from the two members of the Cabinet arranged on opposite sides on the question-and neither of whom are likely to exercise any practical influence in the matter-the great majority of the people regard bi-metallism as a mere fad, and are firmly convinced that the efforts in the United States towards remonetization of silver are due to the silver-mine-owners in the halls of Congress. The immense body of English capitalists, bankers and merchants is as one in favor of the gold standard only, and behind them stand the nation of small traders who have no other idea that anything is good money except the sovereign. Indeed, the question has scarcely caught hold of the latter body, and it is further believed that nearly all the lawyers and other professional in the country are ranged on the side of honest money.

The facts are substantially, from the English standpoint, that England, the great creditor country, is prosperous with her present currency, something the United States is not. "She feels strain only in one of her hundred departments of activity; and she could not stir in the direction of silver without a monetary crisis, or without appearing to injure herself for the benefit of the rest of the world", a consideration which is looked upon as serious though unphilosophic. It is one of the specialties of the silver question, as a contemporary remarks, that while there are defects on either side, men of the highest ability, many of them practically conversant with financial business, shake their heads and acknowledge plainly that they cannot see clearly the effect of change or the effects in some departments-notably Hindoo affairs and the textile business-of suffering everything to drift. " To suppose that under such circumstances the British government of either party will do anything whatever except · bow politely and consider any further information,' is to misunderstand the principles upon which it conducts the complex task of public administration." Silver is now not worth half its traditional price of 60d an ounce; and this tremendous fall in the metal has affected the whole world, and in some places roused immense interests to something very like passion. It has, as a contemporary remarks, "made the government of India, that is one-fifteenth of the human race, upon the old lines very nearly impossible"-if silver could be made worth a fifteenth of gold by Government decree, it could make it worth half, which is absurd. "On the other hand, the statement that the world cannot alter the commercial value of silver if it pleases, is equally absurd. It can, if it pleases to do it; and the contrary assertion being visibly untrue probably awakrens bimetallist hopes. "If the various governments were to appropriate the silver-mines of the world they could, by a regulation of supplies, fix silver at any price they

"chose to agree upon, and that price would of course be one-fifteenth. In the same way; if the governments chose to'tax silver 100 per cent at the mine in exporting countries, with a rebate, of course ; and at the port in importing countries, they could restore the value of silver again at once and with great advantage to their Treasuries. They will not in practice however, agree to either of these schemes because they distrust each other's honesty, and because the prevention of smuggling would be too difficult, inquisitorial and costly ; but to say that they could not, is untrue. The notion, therefore, that some scheme must be practicable which is not yet advised, holds the field ; and the struggle will go on till either all arrangements based on the metal readjust themselves, or to the failure of some wild experiment in some great country drives men to giving up an effort about which they have become hopeless. In England, owing to the long use of a single standard, and some curious quality in the people which—as the Spectutor says—is not quite understood, but which keeps them free of currency crazes, the government could stand aloof from the whole question, if it pleased, were it not for India; "but then Indian finance is a very serious matter. The Indian Government is living on debased coin,---that is, on a coin which has as a coin one value, and as an article of commerce another. That is a very dangerous position indeed, because if it ever comes to an end, and it is sure to come to an end some day, the Government will be unable to pay its way, and India for some years, instead of being a self-supporting dependency, will be a cruelly costly one." She "can put the matter straight slowly either by increasing indirect taxationsay on tobacco and sugar-or by a complete change in the method of government, now excessively costly; but in the interim the British taxpayer would have to supply the Indian deficit, that is, practically to give or to lend the money wanted for the home charges, Those who see this grow extremely anxious, especially as the Indian expenditure is just now abnormally heavy, and as many of them are bimetallists, their fears tend to keep up the agitation, and consequently the distrust felt by all commercial classes in the future of Indian trade. The situation is, in fact, a bad, because an uncertain, one;" and though it is not known that there is any remedy possible except waiting, for it is not believed practicable to establish a single gold standard in India and treat the rupee as a mere token, as she treats her own shilling, still the country is heartily with the Cabinet and the bankers who last week memorialised it. Let us do nothing till we know a little more. It is a most dangerous thing to touch the currency of an Empire at all, but to touch it when the experts are undecided, when nobody sees with perfect clearness the whole of the problem, and while the country can get along without touching it, is midsummer madness. It is easy to see the danger which fresh developments may involve-the writer in the Spectator believes that it may in India be very serious indeed-but the danger is less than the danger of acting rashly upon imperfect knowledge. The Indian plan of shutting the mints, and so making coins scarce, is in theory indefensible and in practice a monstrous oppression on all who have hoarded silver; but it works in a way, and time is the first necessity of the situation."

The India Government, as the Spectator goes on to say, is loaded with troubles as it is ; it is controlled for the moment by men of only average ability ; and to compel it to tackle another huge problem just when it is at its wits' ends with one misfortune or another would be a most unjust as well as short-sighted proceeding. Let us wait. A great deal will be cleared up when we know the bottom price of silver—that is, the price at which it can be profitably extracted from the earth—and that we do not know as yet. There are people who believe that it must always pay to extract a metal worth £1,000 a ton, and that means that if silver fell to even 7d. an ounce, its extraction would continue to go on, and this the Nevada senators are doubtless aware of.

THE LATEST STREET CAR INVENTION.

When Byron wrote, "This is the patent age of new inventions," he had little notion that the last quarter of the century should make such extraordinary advances upon the first. The great progress in this respect within the 60 years of Her Majesty's reign was fully noted during the Jubilee celebration. Within the last twelve months we have been continually called upon to notice additions to the number of great inventions—from Edison's new process of extracting the metal from low class iron ores—an invention, by the way, for which Geo. H. Patterson of Toronto (formerly of Montreal) claims priority—to the Knapp roller steamship model, and the new system of propelling tram-cars on skates, which last we find described in the *Record* of Philadelphia.

The trolley line so popular on this side of the water is practically prohibited by the municipal authorities of the European cities because of its unsightly features as well as its alleged dangers. A variety of motive forces is resorted to, but the authorities on railway matters have agreed that surface contact system would be the ideal, and it has not been perfected until now. The General Electric Company has adopted a form, and after having tried it experimentally are now putting down a three-mile stretch at Monte Carlo, in the little republic of Monaco.

The champions of the storage battery have been forced to abandon it as a motive power for street railways, except where other systems are prohibited, and the underground electric system (that is, where the trolley or conducting wire, is carried in a slotted conduit), which has been occasionally adopted as a substitute, presents many obstacles to economical operation. A surface contact system combines the cheapness of operation of the trolley without any of the objectionable features of a network of overhead wires and undesirable trolley poles, so that the news that the General Electric Company has a practical system of surface contact in operation has changed the whole problem of surface street railways.

The main requirements of a surface contact system are four low cost of installation and maintenance; absolute freedom from leakage; a dead system when the car is not covering the discs, and reliability under all conditions of weather. In this system a series of contact buttons or discs, practically flush with the surface, are arranged along the inside of the track, and with these a shoe carried by the car makes a sliding contact. There are two rows of discs, one representing the positive side of the circuit and the other the negative side. The discs are wired in such a manner that this long shoe in passing over them completes the circuit of the Windings of certain electro-magnets connected in circuit with them, which are thereby energized, attracting their armatures. The movements of these armatures in turn complete the circuit of the motors, placing them in electrical con-

nection with the feeding wires buried in closed conduits in the street. In order that the car may be started, however, it is necessary that the magnet connected with the discs, then in contact with the shoe, should be energized by current from a circuit separate and distinct from the power circuit ; but after the first magnet has attracted its armature the action is automatic, no matter what the speed of the car. To obtain this action a storage battery of a few cells is carried on the car and connected with the controller in such a way that the movement of the handle to the first notch energizes the magnet and movement to the second notch places the motors in the power circuit. When the car is running the batteries are being constantly charged. As soon as the car passes over a disc it becomes dead, or disconnected from the power circuit by the falling of the magnet armature by gravity.

In order than an arc may not be obtained between the armature and magnet poles provision is made for blowing it out, on the well-known magnetic blow-out principle. One of the essential features of the system is the grouping of a number of the electro-magnets, say 20 or more, in a vault or manhole at intervals along the road, so that access can readily be had to them, and for their better preservation, than would be possible in the necessarily small box or receptacle that would be used if each electro-magnet were protected individually. The shop tracks of this company at Schenectady are being equipped with the new system, so great is the faith of the company in its practicability.

Here is a solution of the problem which has been exercising the brains of some of our Toronto and Montreal citizens for some time past, to say nothing of a few of the publicspirited city fathers east and west.

THE CONTEST IN INDIA.

The contest going on for some weeks on the North-West frontier of India between our troops and certain native tribes, affords evidence that in the endeavor to find new markets for goods, the manufacturers of fire-arms are assisting to render more difficult than ever the defeat of these semi-barbarous, mountainous people. The long range rifles with which these men are supplied enable them to pick out most effectually the officers in command, among whom the loss so far has been unusually great. The men are performing wonders. It is to be hoped that in respect of a regiment retired by order from the field of operations, it will be found that "somebody blundered"-as egregiously as him of Kingston-the war is now being watched "at home" under conditions unknown in history. Instead of hearing three weeks after the engagement that "our men, checked at first, made a rush and cleared the enemy from his ridge with a loss in killed of so many," they, so to speak, see the individual men die or drop wounded. The effect of this is that every "scrimmage" seems an engagement, every momentary check a defeat, and every petty loss a "sanguinary affair." They must remem ber that war means expenditure of life, and that if victory is worth anything-which it always is when we are once engaged-it is worth even the crippling of a regiment. What our people-we quote from the Spectator-would do if our soldiers ever fought a real battle and won it, with a loss of five bundred officers and twenty thousand men, wc cannot even imagine. To judge from the comments we hear on these hill skirmishes, they would go nearly mad with pity and horror, and the muddle between exultation and repentance. We trust no such event will happen in our time, but the electors may make up their minds to this, that fight with ing Asiatics with rifles, and in the hills, is a very differentiate thing from fighting them armed with muskets, and in a : plain. They are learning to shoot straight, as Boers shoot, and their numbers therefore tell, and the set that will allow

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ENTERPRISE AT ST. CATHARINES.

The people of St. Catharines, Ont., are ambitious to rival even Niagara Falls in the use of water power for electric purposes, with the difference that the one is far more con-trollable, and they have the whole of Lake Erie for a reservoir. The St. Catharines Standard of Wednesday last describes the first step in the construction of the Cataract Power Canal. There was no ceremony. The work will be vigorously pushed. Operations have started on the Ashe farm, not far from the St. Catharines reservoir; 68 serapers and steam-shovels are ready for work. The contractor is to put on about 200 men altogether, divided into six gangs along the line. The canal runs from Allanburgh to the cliffs at Decew Falls adjacent southwest to the city, at the foot of which will be turbines and electrical power houses. The canal will be 14 feet wide at the bottom and will in no way interfere with the water in the creek, from which the St. Catharines water supply is drawn. When necessary the water of the canal can be conveyed over the creek by a flume. The Royal Electric Co., of Montreal, furnish the electrical apparatus, and the Smith Vale Co., of Dayton, O., supply the turbines, etc. The company has contracted to deliver power in Hamilton by May 1st.

A TIMBER COUNTRY.

In congratulating ourselves that we possess the largest area of live pine and spruce forests in the world, we should not ignore the fact that there are other countries which abound in vast supplies of timber and of the great modern paper material. Finland, which is commonly believed to be a barren country of fogs and reindeer, has lately been developing a large and important lumber and pulp trade. The following figures are from U.S. consulate reports respecting that Baltic country :-- The exports of wood amounted in 1895 to a value of \$13,095,343, in which amount is included \$425.397 for wooden boats. In 1891 there were sawed in Finland 6,949,415 trees, and in 1897 the number of sawed trees amounted to 12,811,842. There are at present 392 sawmills in operation, of which 210 are steam mills and 172 hydraulic, and, further, 16 important works manufacturing matches. About 13,000 hands are employed in this trade. About 64 per cent of the total area of Finland is covered with forests; and the development of the sawmills is increasing from year to year. Although an immense number of trees is sawed each year, and in spite of the fact that about 55 cubic feet of wood is used yearly per capita for heating purposes, Finland is provided with raw material for many years, and the lumber trade may quietly develop on a large scale. Up to some time ago the saw-dust was used but for heating purposes. In July, 1896, however, a company was founded, with a capital of \$375,000, which erected two works at Kotka and Bjorneborg, to manufacture the sawdust into oxalic acid, for which there is a great demand. This will, no doubt, become a rich source of profit. The total imports of machinery into Finland amounted in 1895 to \$3,116,000.

-MR. CHARLES HAGAR, long known to our citizens and for some years past manager for the Electric Lighting Co., has been appointed manager of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. Ltd., succeeding Mr. John A. Grose, who recently resigned. Notwithstanding that the directors of the latter company concluded several months previously to advance Mr. Grose's salary to the extend of \$1,000 a year over and above what he had been engaged at, he has elected; it is said, to seek fresh fields and pastures new, that is, if there be any such surroundings in Klondike:regions.

-Durine the past six weeks agents of American fruit houses, it is estimated, bought up 12,000 barrels of apples in Nova Scotla. The fruit was shipped in chartered schooners.

-THE Imperial Bank of Canada is about to establish a branch in Montreal, and has leased for the purpose the premises on the ground floor of the Standard Life Assurance Company's building for some years occupied by the branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. This extension has been contemplated for some time. It is anticipated that the new branch will open before the close of the year.

-THE Union Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Iudian Head, N.W.T.

NOVA SCOTIA FISHERY FAILURE.

The Nova Scotia herring fishery this season has been almost a complete failure. There were practically no July herring along the coast, and although herring are taken as late as December, there is no likelihood at all this year that the catch will be anything like made up. Last year herring were very plentiful; this year they are very scarce indeed. Last year the price in Halifax was down to \$1.25; this year it is about \$3.25 a barrel. But the supply is altogether insufficient. As to mackerel there may still be some hauls. The price of mackerel is about \$20 a barrel for No. 1. The catch of cod has been fair, but the ruling prices are low. Prices in the European markets and prices in Newfoundland are in the same condition. This season, it is said, that Newfoundland merchants have lost \$500,000 on fish, owing to low foreign prices. Large quantities-several cargoes-of fish have been sent back unsold from the Mediterranean. This fish could not be disposed of on any terms.

SQUARING THE CIRCLE.

Although the exact ratio of the area of a circle to its square —or, as it is termed, the Squaring of the Circle—is outside the scope of a journal devoted to Political Economy, the Science of Wealth, as it is sometimes defined—we are tempted by the efforts at solving this insoluble problem outlined in the Ottawa *Standard* by a clever employe of one of the Government Departments, to step aside from our usual avocations for a word with the confident discoverer.

Among the many problems which confront the mind, none are more fascinating to some minds than the Squaring of the Circle and Perpetual Motion. The amount of thought given to these is something simply incalculable, and as yet without practical result. Machines have been constructed to move by natural forces, as the waves, or the tide, and continue until worn out, but the problem is to produce a machine which will generate motion, and keep it up, without consumption of fuel, or power from some other machine. This may well be considered hopeless on the principle that we cannot get something for nothing.

The geometrical construction of a figure, susceptible of Euclidian proof is now the hope of students. In a recent communication Mr. E. Stonewiggins of the Civil Service, Ottawa, has offered a diagram which is more ingenious than conclusive. He describes a square around the given circle in divides this into two equal parallelograms, by the diameter : takes a diagonal of one of the parallelograms, and the portion of this line within the circle is offered as the side of the de-

719 **

sired square. We consider it unnecessary to reproduce the diagram and proof inasmuch as the line indicated can be calculated by pure geometry, and is found to vary nearly 2 per cent from the usual pi-calculated result. As the accepted value of pi does not vary 1-30 of one per cent from the true, we must affirm that no real advance has been inade on known methods, and the Squaring of the Circle, like the North Pole, still awaits its discoverer.

LONDON FUR SALES.

Report by cable of the sales which took place on October 26th and 27th, shows that black bear and red fox ruled 26 per cent higher than in March last. Lynx and wild cat sold 7½ per cent lower. Dryhair seal 35 per cent higher. Wombat increased in price from figures in June, 15 per cent, Wallaby 10 per cent lower. In Brown Grizzly Russian bear and Otter there was no change in sales from March last. Racoon skins sold 5 per cent higher. Muskrat (spring) 10 per cent lower than in January last, but for fail skins, these were 15 per cent dearer. Mink, gray fox, wolverine and best Russian sable same as in March, 1897. Beaver, same as in January ; real chinchila, same as in June ; inferior Russian sable, 10 per cent lower than in March ; bastat chinchila, 7½ per cent higher than in June.

GROCERY NOTES.

Advices from Smyrna state that fig shipments are still quite large, but, as packers are shutting down, exports from this time forward may be expected to show a considerable decrease in quantity.

The close margins upon which candy makers are now working, is instanced in a recent example of three carloads for the Northwest aggregating about a hundred or so dollars profit, and we hear of efforts being made by a leading Montreal concern to form a fixed agreement with other houses in the city to increase prices on some lines $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, which would mean all the difference between doing business so fine as to jeopardise continued solvency, and on the other hand, after paying expenses, leave something in reserve against a rainy day. So far however, no unanimous decision has been arrived at.

Yokohama advices of October 6th say of teas :—There has been some accumulation of stock lately but it is wholly of teas below U.S. standard, and the amount available for shipment is comparatively small. The owners of this doubtful stock continue to hold it at relatively high prices and are indifferent to the prospect of future disposal of it. The asking price is somewhat easier on grades above "good common" than it was a fortnight ago, but the basis on which anything is actually settled is about the same as last reported. Arrivals at both ports, 333,879 pcls., against 303,701 pcls. same time last year, and 380,750 pcls. in 1895. Settlements at both ports, 327,165 pcls. against 295,814 pcls. same time last year, and 373,643 pcls. In 1895. Comparison of tea exports to Canada for corresponding periods past seasons :

Current season	4,273,966
1896-97	5,080,022
1895-96	5,302,378
1894-95	5,214,575

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Shipments of currants from Greece to all countries up to the first of October were considerably in excess of last year, viz., about 43,00 tons this year against 31,000 tons last. These large early shipments were necessary this year on account of the bare. ness of all consuming countries. Now that the early requirements are satisfied a slackening of demand is expected. Patras estimates the total quantity available for shipment from the present crop, after deducting the amount to be delivered to the Government under the Rotention law, as about 118,000 tons against actual shipments of 134,000 tons last crop.

Not one grocer in a thousand, including the largest consumers of licorice have the remotest idea of what it is. At the same time the preparation of the crude product into the refined substance comprises a very important industry, the product being used medicinally chiefly as a demulcent, while it is also consumed in vast quantities in the manufacture of tobacco and in

the brewing business. Chaucer the English poet knew something about it for in the "Millers Tale" he says

"But first he cheweth grein and lycorys 🔨 To smellen sweete."

The great poets familiarity with the plant was due to the fact that licorice, as now spelt, was and is a product of Yorkshire where it is made into a confection known as Pontefract cakes, and it is also an industry cultivated in Surrey. It is properly speaking however a Southern European industry, the plant grcwing especially on the Mediterranean Coast. The quality best appreciated in England is made in Calabria. Messrs. Young & Smylie, Brooklyn, are probably the oldest and certainly the most extensive of American manufacturers, the business being established in 1845, and perhaps to-day they can justly lay claim to be in possession of the finest licorice producing plant in the world.

Jamaica cocoanuts to arrive in New York are offered at \$84, and choice Honduras on spot at \$85.

A cable received this week from Patras quotes 17s 8d for fine Provincial currants for prompt shipment. Prices for shipment seem to be above buyers' present views. Another cable from Greece reports a strong [market and an advancing tendency. Mail advices [from Liverpool regarding currants state that there continues to be the greatest firmness for the cheapest grades, which, for the moment, cannot be obtained under 21s, and are in very short supply.

Quotations on French prunes this week from primary markets, represent an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c to $\frac{3}{2}$ c. There are no new French prunes yet offering on this market, but to arrive shortly 100s are offered at $\frac{4}{4}$ c. Californias 50s to 60s are held firmly at 9c, and 40 to 50s at 10c.

As against 9,000 tons in average seasons, Aroostook, M6., will this year only produce about 1,300 tons of starch.

The Acadia Sugar Refinery has advanced sugar ½c over prices of a week ago.

Cable advices received from Japan report a firm market for rice with prices advancing.

BUSINESS VICISSITUDES

The creditors of John Black, general merchant, Springfield, Ont., have been offered a compromise of thirty cents on the dollar by Ansley & Co. of Port Dover, who hold a chattel mortgage on the stock. The creditors are endeavoing to set aside the mortgage, and have not accepted the offer.

The Edwards Trading Company, doing business at Maxville and South Indian in Ontario and Thurso and Buckingham, Quebec, are offering to compromise at 50 cents in the dollar. The liabilities amount to about \$63,000. The serious losses suffered by the company through the destruction by fire of their South Indian store is the cause for their present embarrassments.

At a meeting of the creditors of A. D. Stewart, hotel, Hamilton, held this week, a statement was presented, showing unsecured liabilities of \$2,000. On Mr. Stewart's behalf an offer of 20 cents on the dollar was made. Those present were willing to accept the offer, but it was decided not to do anything definite until other creditors are consulted.

Bresse & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers. Quebec, whose failure has previously been noted, are apparently experiencing renewed difficulty in having settlement arranged. It will be remembered an offer was made of 30c on the dollar, but this was refused and a subsequent offer of 60c of which 20c should be cash was accepted. A number of creditors however, refused to sign this last arrangement, and their claims were bought out by the remainder at the full composition. Now it appears that those advancing the money find the amount required to pay the 20 cent cash instalment too high and have backed down, and the creditors are now asked to sign off for 30c in the dollar, so that the matter is no more advanced than it was a month ago.

V. D. Bromley, who carried on a small confectionery and fruit business at Brockville has assigned. The assets consist of fixtures and a small stock of candies, the total value of everything not exceeding \$100 and the Habilities amount to about \$450, including a preferential claim for tent amount in \$24.

Oct. 27.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended Nov. 3, 1897.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards, (Montreal, from \$175, and upwards); and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale for sumof \$550 and upwards, as taken from the public records it will be understood that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defences may exist in cases of write, &c :

WRITS ISSUED PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Oct. 27.

- al, \$2,985. Thetford—C. Dionne et vir vs F. X. Lachance.....

Oct. 28.

\$500.

- \$500.
 Montreal Dime, A. Menard et vir vs H. J. Gendron, \$329; J. Johnston et al vs L. H. LaRamee et al, \$1,173; J. Johnston et al vs E. Martel, \$996; A. Labadie vs Dme. E. Meunier et al, \$225; Dme. A. Boucher et vir vs J. H. Payette. \$500; Canadian Mutual L. & I. Co. vs P. A. Picotte, \$1,134; J. Johnston et al vs C. Vallee, \$2.911; Dme. A. Bouchette vs J. E. W. Whitney et al, \$7,300; Canadian Mutual L. & I. Co. vs Dme. M. M. Wood et vir, \$9.804 \$2.894.
- St. Barnabe-J. B. Blanchet vs Mrs. Mathilde Plouffe. 350 Oct. 29.
- Oct. 29. Montreal-Manufacturers Life Ins. Co. vs F. R. Alley, \$293; J. Bailey vs A. Belanger, \$1,720; E. F. Locke et al vs G. S. Brown et al, \$261; Town of Westmount vs Community Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus & Mary, \$743; Dme. M. Coderre et vir vs B. Dion, \$180; A. Saumur et al vs J. Duclos et al, \$394; F. E. Leonard et al vs A. Dupuis et al, \$700; F. Dailleboust vs H. Harper et al, \$1,909; J. B. Pon-tus vs E. Labelle, \$300; U. Archambault vs C. Larin, \$284; J. B. Laberge vs Dme. E. Laurent et vir, \$8,000; M. Lauzon vs A. Leblanc, \$400; J. A. Dupre vs E. Roy, \$244; Hon. J. G. Bosse vs Dame A. Ryan, \$241; J. Marion vs J. Valois, \$200. Quebec--Ritchie Ludwig vs N. K. & M. Connolly.... 1,450 Nov. 1.
- Nov. 1.

Absent-E. Leonard & Sons vs Albert Dupuis et al

Quebec-P. Gereau vs M. P. Laberge	961
St. Louis – F. Daillebout vs Hy, Harper et al	1,999
St Vincent de Puul_I B Pautus va E Labelle	809

Nov. 2.

- Beauport-La Corp. de Limoilou vs F. Goulet (Dmgs).. 5,000 Boucherville-Dme. Malvina Robert et al vs Jos. Robert et al, 5,000 \$500.
- Drummondville-N. Boissonneault vs Drummond County Ry.

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Ameliasburgh-Margaret Huffman vs A. E. & J. B. Phillips,

*806. State \$1,584

Oliver Tp-Martin & Co. vs G. A. Duross..... 313 St. Catharines—J. Dettrick vs Garson & Co.... St. Thomas—J. Z. Long & Son vs Amasa Wood.... Toronto—J. Johnston vs G. W. Decker.... 877 335 404 Oct. 28.

- Oct. 29. Brantford—Lake of the Woods Milling Co. vs Alf. Apps. Brooke—J. Corestine vs Ormsby Corestine, exr..... Jarvis—E. Harvey vs F. E. Piper et al, exrs...... Ottawa—Hon. F. Clemow vs J. E. Askwich. 473 2,070 748 931

Nov. 1,

\$3,209.

- Peterborough-Toronto S. & L. Co. vs P. I. & Mary MoNamara, \$5,738.

- by, \$858.

Nov. 2.

WRITS ISSUED, B.C.

Oct. 29;

- Revelstoke-J. Fleishman, for 817 WRITS ISSUED MAN. & N.W.T.
 - Oct. 28.

Elkhorn-S. Webster va Jos. Broadley et al...... Harney-Merchants Bank of Canada vs J. W. Barter.... Souris-Smith & Burton vs C. McDowell..... Winnipeg-Boivin, Wilson & Co. va Wm. Clougher..... \$ 908 878 430 931 Nov. 1.

Portage La Prairie-L. Eddie vs Chas. Metcalf...... 1,315 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, QUEBEC.

Oct. 27.

Oct. 28.

Oct. 29.

Nov. 1.

Montreal-L. N. Demers agt Cie d'Imprimerie & de Publ. et al, \$199; N. Lepitre et al agt Citizens Light & Power Co., \$1,000; Dme. Eleonore Dufresne agt Ephrem Lefebvre, \$382; Belding, Paul & Co. agt J. E. Robitaille, \$608; D. Crawford agt J. I. Semple, \$350; Soc. Construe. Metropo-litaine agt O. Viau et al, \$777; A. Arpin agt H. C. Primeau, \$388. \$308.

St. Louis-Birbeck Invest. Security & Sav. Co. agt J. A. Dupras, \$1,402.

. Nov. 2.

- Vipond, \$15,900.

Rigaud-Dme. Annie Anderson agt Dme. Thos. Griffin. 600

JUDOMENTS RENDERED, ONTARIO.

Oct. 27.

Rogers, \$355. Stratford –J. Johns agt Mary Lee..... ^ 1,547 Nov. 1.

Amherstburg-O. W. Shipman et al agt F. B. & Jennie Hackett, \$409. 10 ۰.

Wick, \$2,475.
Percy-J. Howard, admr. agt Margt. Ahern et al.....⁴⁷ 718
Toronto-II. G. McGrath & Co. agt A. G. Gibson & Co., \$371; II. Nerlich, Jr. agt J. A. Gormaly & Co., \$894; M. Elliott agt Jos. Pim, \$790; M. K. Hubbell agt C. E. Ryerson, \$478 \$478.

Oct. 28.

Ry erson, \$586.-W. J. Montgomery et al agt L. & J. Cheyne. 2,185 Oct. 29.

Eganville-J. Gardner agt P. C. Dunnigan Nissouri E-J. Taylor agt And. Sinclair Wallaceburg-G. O. Therien agt C.S. Judson	321 311 932
Nov.	2.
Belleville-Bulpitt & Co. agt U. J. Graham	578
Chatham-L. Skey et al agt Elizth. A. McGoldrick	2,120
Euphemia Tp-N. D. McLean agt Frank Cartier	365
Hungerford Tp-W. C. West agt Jno. Howitt	2,844
Massoy-Carling B. & M. Co. agt Jas. Payton	309
Percy Tp-Western Bank agt Geo. Helson	429
Picton-Bank of Montreal agt-Ily. Goodwin	315
Simcoe-W. Caley agt Thos. Puzey et al	547
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, B.C.	
Oct. 2	9.
Vancouver-Takush Harbor Timber Co. Ltd. for Victoria-Walkley, King & Casey, for costs & \$1,516; Wm son & Co., for \$3,711. -J. Dugal, for	\$1,248 . Wil-
son & Co., for \$3,411. J. Dugal, for	329
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, MANITOBA & N.W.T.	
Oct: 5	28
Brändon – W. E. Coldwell agt J. H. Brown Carlovale–Rogers et al agt J. L. Cowan Maple Creek – W. Briggs agt A. W. Ross Winnipeg–Commercial Bank agt R. R. Keith & Co	1,479 417
Nov.	1,611

Winnipeg-II. R. Boll agt Weir & Co., \$692; Hobberlin & Co. agt Weir & Co., \$694.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.S.

Oct. 27. Bridgewater-A. & J. Munroe, fish, &c., for - 825 Oct. 28.

Nov. 1.

Halifax-John Borton, plumber, for 474 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.B.

Oct. 27.

Chatham-B. R. Bouthillier, saddler, for 817 CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Oct. 27. 4,284 Barrie-Alf. Swaisland to Toronto B. & M. Co..... 4,284 Biddulph Tp-W. J. Spronle et al to G. White & Sons Co, \$800.

550 Toronto-Central Press Agency to F. Diver. \$4,797; Miss Flor-ence E. Thompson to Ames-Holden Co., \$1,600; Mrs. M. L. Thompson to E. Gegg, \$1,923.

Oct.	
Aylmer—Frank Douly to W. Warnock	2,000
Harriston-Hy. Brooks to A. Robertson	855
Huntsville-Miss E. W. Morley to Canada P. L. & S. Co	2.683
Morrison Tp-W. H. Hughes to W. B. Tisdale	8.000
Ottowa-Frank Satchell to R. P. Gilmour	620
Toronto-Miss Florence Eizth. Thompson to W. B. Ha	
\$1.600: F. S. Weaver to Cowan Co., \$615.	,

Nov. 1. Davies, \$2,457. Windsor-Jno. Wigle, Jr. to Walkerville Brewery Co.... 2,025 ston, \$1,495. Toronto Junc-G. S. Booth & wife to L. J. Cosgrave.... Waterloo-J. M. Schmidt to Randall & Roos..... 700 1.235Windsor-Chas. Williams to A. Wigle 1,502 BILLS OF SALE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. Oct. 27. Clinton-A. M. Todd to W. J. Mitchell North Toronto-Albert Peters to II. W. Fleury et al.... 2,250 **`**900 Nov. 1. Rat Portage-Saml. Mitchell to B. L. Griffith 2,000 Nov. 2. Bentinck Tp-Fred. Schuknecht to F. Schuknecht 800 Whitney-Hy. Stegeman to J. McDonald 763 BILLS OF SALE, MAN. & N.W.T Oct. 28. Miami-Carson Bros. to Manitoba Grain Co..... BILLS OF SALE, N.S. Oct. 28. ۰. North Sydney-Thos. McLellan, for \$ 850 Oct. 29.

: **b**s.

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TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

inter: \mathbb{C}

Up to November 30th next the City of Toronto will receive tenders for \$1,036,000 general debentures to mature in 1929 and bear interest at 31/2 per cent.

A recommendation is before the Toronto City Council to provide a 12 inch main at a cost of \$6,250 for the protection of the Exhibition grounds.

The Luxfer Prism Co. Toronto, have offered to erect in that city for the privilege of advertising space; a number of latrines costing about \$300 each. The underground work and connections with the sewers to be put in by the city.

School improvements, and projected new buildings for such purposes in Toronto, require \$82,500 as follows :- Pape avenue and Kew Beach, \$13,000; three additional rooms to Dufferin school, \$8,000; extra accommodation in Ryerson school, \$8,000; in Clinton, Dewson, Grace, and Givens street school, \$28,000; in Gladstone avenue, Shirley street, and Brock avenue schools, \$25.800.

The Grand Trunk railway are now receiving tenders for the. construction of 18 new locomotives. Some of the most prominent American locomotive building firms have tendered for the contract. The new engines will be used on the company's lines o tribiliseo bezti tudi in the States.

Application will be made at next session of Parliament for the incorporation of a railway line running from Rossland, B.C., to Arrow Lake, then to a point near O'Kanagan" Lake and thence to Vancouver.

A large quantity of railway construction material is now on the ground for the extension of the P. P. J. Ry. from Aylmer to Hull. It is expected the contract will be awarded this week.

The Guelph town council objects giving the G.T.R. the plot of ground asked for on Carden street for the purpose of erecting a \$20,000 depot.

Report says that the Grand Trunk railway company will spend \$25,000 at Kingston in fitting up wharves, flour sheds and railway switches, to secure a share of the trade that now goes to Prescott.

Tinancial.

Thursday E'vg, Nov. 4th. 1897.

The stock market is generally higher this week. Montreal Street reflecting the favorable report of the annual meeting has advanced, and during the week 3860 shares were disposed of at an average of 228, or nearly three points improvement since last Thursday. Toronto Street is also stronger and 2358 shares changed hands, but at the close the stock has sagged to 83%. Cable shows an advance, and to-day sellers ask 1831/2. Canadian Pacific, which last week closed in London at 80% jumped to 821/2 on Tuesday, and closed strong to day at 81%. Trading on spot has been to the extent of 2820 shares, with the highest price reached 80%, and the lowest 79. The earn-ings which appeared on Wednesday, whilst not showing as much increase as recently showed the substantial amount of \$63,000 surplus There has been considerable commissions in this market for Royal Electric, and the stock has advanced 6 points, closing at 145 taken. Banks have fur-nished a scattered business at higher figuries, agreeably with semi-annual divis-dends; Commerce, Hochelaga, Merchants' and Ontarlo comprising the bulk of the transactions. The local money market is unchanged. Call loans $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent; mercantile discounts 6 to 7 per cent. Brouting Frederics of the model and in

Brazilian Exchange for the week ending November 4th, is as follows :---

6.05	• Oct. 28	
$(\cdot)_{i}$	" 80	
)).	Nov.1	
Be	low is the usual	comparative, record supplied by Messrs.
ofas	les for the week	supplied by Messrs.

Chas. Meredith & Co.

Second and the second se	Construction and the second second
BANKS.	d Highest.
Bk of B. N. America 4	120 120
	160 160
Commerce 46	137% 135 130
Hochelaga 47	148 148 125
Merchants, 24	187 185 172
Molsons 10	198 198 180
Ontario 25	100 100 80
Quebec 10	
Montreal 4	240 2391/2 2251/2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
	1827/ 181 147
Comm. Cable 126	
Can. Pacific2820	805% 79 58
Gas 490	$188\frac{7}{2}$ 187 177
M. S. R	22934 227 216
" (New Stock)1550	227 1/2 226
Toronto St. Ry2558	
Rich. & Ont 1256	112 110 85xd
Duluth Common 100	34 1 34 54
Royal Electric 839	144 139 1 107
Mont. Cotton Co 2	1331/ 1331/ 120
Dom. Cotton Co 255	91 9034 90
Halifax Tm. Co 981	108 1171/2
Peoples He. &Lig. 1000	
St. John Railway. 30	125 125
Dom. Coal Pfd 50	105% 105%

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thursday Ev'g., Nov. 4th, 1897.

The disposition of trade this week is much the same as last. Replenishing is going on in a steady sort of way, but it must be said the movement is below expectations; and in an export direction, also, business is less brisk than formerly. In the latter case, considerable wheat traffic 11-82d the latter case, considerable wheat traine is being diverted from the port by the ar-gument of better freight advantages on the Attlantic scaboard, and live stock ship-field ments, owing to depression in the United record Kingdom, are only mengre. Added to this Messres is the stoppage of exportation of produce because of divergence of views in 'regard

The widening of Broad street, Ottawa, is a piece of work to be taken up shortly by the Capital City authorities.

The Waterloo, Ont. Ohronicle computes that buildings have been erected in that town this year to the amount of \$53,000.

Workmen are now busily engaged on the foundation of Johnson & Co.'s new hardware store, Brandon, Man.

Mr. William A. Lever, of the firm of Lever Bros., manufacturers of Sunlight Soap is visiting the various cities in Canada, with a view of determining the question of erecting a factory. In an interview this week in Montreal Mr. Lever said it is possible two moderate sized factories will be built at different points.

Dauphin, Man., is to have a skating and curling rink this winter. Albert Brinkman has decided to erect one just south of the elevator. Already some of the lumber is on the ground and the sills have been laid. It is to be 75 x 165.

The grain warehouse owned by John Wake, Minnedosa, Man., is to be enlarged to accommodate increasing business.

The Dominion government has decided to rebuild the public buildings at Windsor, N.S., which were destroyed by the recent fire. These are a post office, custom house and drill hall.

The Collingwood Town Council has notified the Grand Frunk that the general sentiment of the municipality is in favor of the construction of a larger elevator than the railway contemplates building.

The building trade in Toronto, although not at all as active as it was a number of years ago, before the city was overbuilt, is much healthier than during the past two or three seasons. During October permits were issued for the erection of buildings ; valued at \$143,675 compared with \$138,120 for October, 1896. For the year to date permits have been issued to the value of \$829,711 compared with \$657,168 for the whole of 1896.

The Brantford Gas Company will at once commence the erection of a new gasometer, with a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet.

The Grand Trunk Railway are making extensive alterations in their London yards, the object being to increase the track accommodation.

to butter and cheese, and taken all round. outward business, so far as it concerns Montreal, is disappointing. In a local way more animation is apparent, and distri-butors have little complaint to make. Collections up to date have been fair, but the fine weather last month is expected to bring another story, so many dealers find-ing receipts lossened by a lack of demand for seasonable goods. Market advances embrace flour, wire nails, barbed wire, lambskins, seal oil, drugs and California and French prunes. Declines are noted in sugar, coffee, butter, cheese, castor oil, turnening and bay turpentine and hay.

BUTTER AND CHEESE .--- In a jobbing way creamery butter is moving steadily at 18%c. In an export way there is still very little new to say. Buyers are still indifferent at 18c. Dairy butter scarce and dearer, at 151c to 16c. The cheese market is nominal, and the indications are that holders are desirous the indications are that holdes are desired cannot do so very readily. Ontario fail cheese is offering at 8½c. Quebec October make is selling as low as 7%c. Cheese Boards are now adjourning for the seasch, and wild this is househild some the seasch. and with this is brought nearer the termin-ation of interest in the market. "Cable has declined 6d to 44s. 6d.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS--With some few minor exceptions, prices of drugs tend upward owing to the favorable relation of supply and demand. Norway cod liver oil is firm, and likely to go higher in view of cable advices which note a sharp advance of 0s per barrel. Stocks here are small. The feeling in cream of tarter continues weak in forcign markets, but as supplies for consumption here were bought, ht higher figures, no change in spot values has taken place, and we quote 27c to 32c. Advices from Hong Kong report Cassia vory firm, and also stocks of aniseed small



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

Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS & SONS

Camphor, according to the same advice, has declined, with spot cargoes quoted \$48: Quinlue, ergot, menthol, olls sassafras, citronella, clove and lemongrass, German benzoic acid, damiana leaves and senega root are firm and higher. Powdered optum is, if anything, firmer than the gum in price, but moves rather slowly. A recent Smyrna cable reports some speculative huying and a higher market for export goods. White and brown sugar of lead in sympathy with all other lead products has advanced %/c to 1c per lb. within the last month. The demand for heavy chemicals is fair. Sulohur is hardening and scarce on spot. We quote roll \$1.50 to \$1.75, flour \$1.40 to \$1.60.

FISH.—The domand continues only fair, and stocks accumulating, particularly smoked fish, and price of this is weaker. Haddies are selling at 6 to 6½c per lb, kippered herring at \$1.25 to \$1.35 per box, and new smoked herring 11 to 11½c per box. For fresh fish, all the supplies coming in are steadily negotiated; haddock sells at 3½c per lb, salmon at 10 to 11c and whitefish at 6½ to 7c per lb. In pickled fish there is a stronger feeling for green cod, and the advance of 25c made last week is well maintained. No, 1 harge are solling at \$4 to \$4.50, No. 1 ordinary at \$3.50 to \$3.75 and No. 2 at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Latest reports from the maritimo providees indicate a large shortage in shore herring, and little likelihood of the July failure being made good for the balance of the season. The Labrador fishery has also been one of the worst in many years. On spot, quotations for No. 1 North Shore and N. B. herrings are \$4.50 to \$4.75 per barrel and \$2 to \$2.50 per half barrel. Reverting to the present trend of prices for cod, it is opportune to note that along with a fair eatch, and the fact that large quantities have been sent back from the Mediterranean unsold, the position down by the sea is week, and there is more than a sufi-

reported shortage in the Newfoundland catch of 400,000 quintals, which found currency in the market recently is, according to reliable dispatches, somewhat misleading.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—The stronger tone to wheat, which reached the dollar mark again, immediately after going to press last week, and subsequently caused millers to advance flour prices, has now given place to corresponding weakness, in sympathy with easier cables, and realizing by long holders in Chicago, and wheat options on Wednesday in the Windy City, closed four points lower at $95 \,\pm c$ November and December, a loss of $\frac{6}{2}$ to 1c on the day. To-day December wheat slumped another Sc. in Chicago on heavy bnying on shorter interests. Whether the present going backwards will touch bet om similarly to the former relapse will depend very much upon an increase in the world's visible supply, but the buils have a strong card to discount this already, in sensational news from drought-stricken districts, and it is confidently believed that phenomenal weather during December can only operate to raise a moderate crop of wheat in the great central sections in any case. Since December wheat sold at \$1.0434 on August 23rd, it wont down to 90% con Oct. 14th. The local grain market, in accordance with the feeling elsewhere, shows a decline of 1c per bushel in Ontario grades,—red winter wheat at 94 to 95c, white 93 to 94c afloat. Oats and bran are in demand, but offerings are small. The flour market is steady, Manitoba grades being in most request both to fill country and city wants, but the .possible business is getting smaller every day, buyers having pretty well tilled up for some little time.

GROCERTES.—There is a quiet business doing in sugars in small lot³, but an entire absence of anything approaching speculation. Granulated at factory is quoted at 4-1-16, but it is likely a round lot would command a cut on this quotation. German imitation granulated is $\frac{1}{20}$ lower at both refiners at 8 11-16. Yellows are offering at 3 5-16 to $3\frac{1}{2}$, as to quality, at factory. In New York the raw market is a shade lower for forward delivory, with centrifugals '06 test offered for shipment from Demartra at 3 13-16, but refiners refuse to bid more than $3\frac{3}{2}$. The feature of the refined market there is a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ in grades ranging from No. 1 to 16. London cables ; beet firmer—November Ss 6d, December Ss $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. In teas the aggregate sales between jobbers amounted to some few hundred packages this week. These were mostly small lots of 25 half cheets to till actual wants. The London market, as represented in samples, evidences more firmness in Ceylons, and also higher prices for Pingsuey, of which stocks are scarce here, owing to the heavy run upon this variety of green tea when Japans were high in the summer, but no apprehension is felt that the scarcity will tast any time, even considering the last direct steamer has already left London. More than enough Pingsuey it is expected will be diverted to this market in consequence of the U.S turning back some portion of the supplies it does not want for itself, owing to inferiority. Coffees are 30th ANNUAL SALE. OVER 4,000 CASES India Rubber Boots & Shoes, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, AT AUCTION. BENNING & BARSALOU,

Auctioneers,

Will sell at their Saleerooms, Nos. 85 and 88 St. Peter Street, Montreal, on

Thursday, the 11th November,

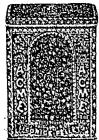
Over 4,000 CASES OF RUBBERS & FELT OVERSHOES, being seconds of this year's production, consisting of Mea's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Child en's cotton and woollined Rubbers, Ladies' Caraival Button Overshoes Men's Snow Excluders and Arctics, Pure Guin Boots and sh e', Etc., Etc. Sale without any reserve whatever.

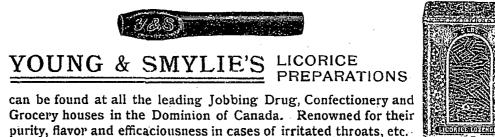
CarCatalogue mailed on application. The particular attention of buyers is invited to this very important sale.

SALE AT 10.30 A.M.

somewhat depressed under weaker cables from Rio and Europe, and the large supply of coffee in sight, it being ostimated that the world's visible supply increased 400, 000 bags during the month of October. There is very little doing in molassos in a wholesale way, but retailers are buying fairly largely, and stocks in second hands are decreasing. In this aspect of affairs, and recent private advices from Halifax denoting small stocks, it is apparent, in the absence of consignments and dwindling supplies, that higher quotations are bound to come. Mail advices from California state that raisin seeders are paying the equivalent of 4½6 for three-crown raisins, the supply of which is reported to be growing small. Offerings are limited. Packers, according to the same dispatch, are declining to sell three-crowns for shipment to the Eastern markets, unless the buyers are willing to include in their purchases a considerable proportion of two-crowns. For straight cars of three-crowns the f.o.b. seems to be an inside price on the coast. Respecting new dates. The first transhipment for New York will not arrive until the 27th inst., and owing to the very late arrival a sharp demand is expected. Freich prunes are ½ to ¾c dearer in primary markets. To arrive, 100s. are offered at 4¼c.

LEATHER AND HIDES-Boot and shoe manufacturers having just despatched travellers out with spring samples, it is a case at the moment of between seasons with the leather men, and only moderate activity prevails. Supplies on the other hand are not accumulating in tanner's hands, and these hold very firm views as to values. The feeling is confident that spring business will turn out well, and the fact that very little is doing in the way of shipments at present, with the exception of filling some few sorting orders, is a factor having no importance. In hides, the receipts are still barely enough to fill requirements. Lambskins have advanced 20, and are now quoted at 80c.





\$12,000 REWARD

THE DOMINION BANK

offer a reward of \$5,000 for information which will lead to the conviction of any person concerned as a principal in the theft of about \$20,000 from the Bank's premises in Napanee on 27th or 28th August, 1897.

They also offer a reward of \$5,000 for information enabling them to recover the money stolen, and in like proportion in case only part of such money is recovered.

They also offer a reward of \$2,000 for the return of certain uncountersigned \$10 bills, amounting in all to \$10,000, stolen on the same occasion, and in like proportion in case only a part of such bills are recovered. The numbers of such bills are :-

No. 46001 to 47000. Series A. Dated 2nd January, 1888.

Apply to Head Office of the Bank at Toronto, to either the General Manager or Inspector.

Dated Toronto, 21st October, 1897.

J. H. OLDFIELD, 450 Main Street, - WINNIPEG. Real Estate, Renting and Investments.

Special attention given the management of Estates and Collection of Rentals. Now hold the management of large islore-ts in Europe and Eastern Canada Business Ratabilehod 1882. References: The Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.

Fall & Winter Dry Goods, Etc.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

Nos. 86 & 88 St. Peter St.,

Wednesday, November 10th, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. On Three Months' Gredit,

REGULAR WEEKLY'SALE OF

REGULAR WEERLI SALE OF STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, WOOLlens, Ready Made Clothing, Housekeeping Linens, Gent's Furni-hing Goods, Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Manufactured Furs, Roots and Shoes, and General Merchandise.

Sale without any reserve in lots to suit the city and country trade.

Live Stock—The demand for expirt is quiet, owing to discouraging across water news, and there is little hope of a better showing, up to the close of navigation. At the East End abbatoir this week the better feeling in Toronto infused fairly good spirit into trading, and the demand from butchers was good. Good beeves sold at 334 to 4c; fair 8 to 3%c; common 2% to 234c, and inferior at 1% to 2c per lb. live weight. A considerable number of lambs were also bought for shipment to Boston, choice selling at 4 to 4%c and culls 3% to 3%c per lb. live weight. There was a scarcity, of calves, and sales of choice brought \$12 to \$15 each. Price of hogs at Point St. Charles stock yards declined 40c per 100-bs, and the demand was slow at 4%c per lb, live weight. The total shipments of caltle and sheep from Montreal to the Upited Kingdon to October 30 last was 108,111 cattle, and 54,828 sheep.

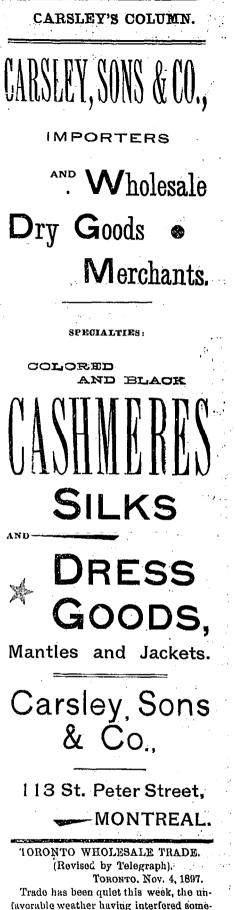
METALS AND HARDWARE.—In the former, trade continues fairly active for this season and prices are firm, so much so, in fact, that booking contracts for deliveryafter the turn of the year, is a form of enterprise few care to consent to. Some few round lots of No.1. Hamilton pig have changed hands during the week at \$16,00 to \$16-50. America pig iron is offering here at \$13,50 in bond net cash. Copper and pig lead are a shade easier in outside markets, but former values are maintained locally, stocks being scarce. A diversion from the consideration of price and cost is furnised the iron trade this week in the activity of the Custom's authorities to rigidly inspect importations from across the line, with a view to refusing entrance to prison-made goods. In hardware supplies the feature is an advance of 5c. per keg on wire nails, the mills having put up the price from \$1.75 to \$1.80. The basis for car loads through jobbers is now \$1.85, and for smaller lots \$1.90. Barbed wire has also advanced 5c. to \$2.35 f. o. b. car lots Montreal. Galvanized iron and sheet zinc is in good request.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A steady volume of new business is reported coming in, the demand for mixed paints and varnishes being particularly prominent. In oils, turpentine has declined 1c consistently with the trend of this staple in the South, referred to in our last, but holders here are confident that the decline will not last long, and some firms go so far as to say the price may very soon react and be quoted on soot 3c dearer than today. Recent sales have been made at 48 to 49, as to quantity. Linseed oil remains unchanged from last week both here, in New York, and in Liverpool; seed is, however, firmer and higher, and present values are hence held well up. Owing to weaker advices from abroad, castor oil has declined ½c, with sales at 10 to 10½ in cases. Stocks in seal oil are in small compass, and some difficulty would be experienced in getting together a round lot of good quality. Buying on Quebec account represents prices to be in the neighborhood of 30 to 32c for brown seal, and 38c for straw. The looked-for advance in glass has not yet come along, and whilst the idea is that this should be put up to \$1.40, the price still sticks at 10c under. Presumably within a fortnight the former figure will rule

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. — There is no change in the egg market, and business rules quiet at $15\frac{1}{2}c$. for new laid, and $12\frac{1}{2}c$. for choice candled. Beans in jobbing lots are selling more freely at 80c to 90c. for primes, and 85c. to \$1.00 for choice hand picked per bushel. Potatoes are slow of sale at 45c. to 50c, per bag in car lots. With the break of the fine spell of weather has come a more active demand for pork and smoked meats, but there is no change in former prices. In the west packers are busily engaged killing, but s) far little has been done in this secion. Chicago provision market is weaker, and packers are good sellers on any advance. Liverpool cable advices note a sharp advance of 1s. 6d. in long cut, and light bacon. Pork closed there at 50s : lard at 23s.; boneless long cut heavy bacon 38s ; long cut light, 37s 6d; short cut, light, 32s. 6d. ; tallow, 18s.

IMPORTANT TRADE SALE OF RUB-BER BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. Benning & Barsalou, auctioneers, have received instructions from the Canadian Rubber Company to sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and SS St. Peter street, on Thursday, the 11th November, over 4.000 cases of India rubber boots and shoes, without any reserve. Catalogue will be ready on Saturday, and can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers. See advertisement in another page.



favorable weather having interfered somewhat with the movement. The general feeling however is hopeful. Payments are good; and country retail trade fairly satisfactory. Prices of the leading staples are firm. There is considerable activity in the flour trade, with large amounts going for export. Prices of wheat have re-acted slightly since Monday. Money is unchanged, with call loans quoted at 4 per

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COLLINGWOOD Harbor Improvement Debentures.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of \$14,000 Debentures repayable as follow:

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All to bear coupons at 5 per cent. on 1st June and December each year. Debentures at d coupon to hear date December 1, 1897, and payable at Bank of Commerce, Collingwood.

Successful tenderer to pay at par in Collingwood' and cost of forwarding debenture.

Tenders will be received up to Nov 20, 1897, by

A. D. KNIGHT, Town Treas.

cent, and prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 per cent. Speculation on the stock exchange fairly active, with closing prices steady as follows: Bank of Commerce 136%, Ontario 100%, Imperial 192, Hamilton 173, Cable 183, C.P.R. 79%, Toronto Ry. 83%, Northwest Land pr. 52%, Ont, & Qu'Appelle 47%, Richelieu 11010, Gas, 211, Western A surance 167, Toronto Electric 138, Canada Landed Loan 109%.

BUTTER, &c. -The demand for butter is fair and prices unchanged. The best dairy tub is selling at 18 to 15c, and pound rolls at 16 to 18c. Large choice rolls 15 to 17c, and inferior lots 10 to 12c. Creamery is firm with tub quoted at 18 to 18½ c and rolls at 19 to 20c. Eggs firm, with new-laid 16 to 17c per doz. in case lots. Cheese 91/2 to 10c in a jobbing way.

NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends,	Per Cent Price Nov. 4. (Bid)	Cash value per S.
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		e St. Lawrence l	Hall, Amos Robins	on
ļ	BRILEVILLE,	late Kyl	99, Huffman & C	;o.
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	Benson House,	E. Benson
LONDON.	The Tecumseh,	- C. W. Davis
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do · ·	Grigg House,	 E. Horeman
Маккнам, -	Tremont House,	- Jas. E. Pitts
NAPANEE.	Paleley House,	E. A. Douglas
	The Russell, Kenl	v & St. Jacques
PARIS	Arlington Hotel,	John Esland
PETERBORO, -	The Oriental.	Graham Bros.
SARNIA, -		
	The Belchamber,	John Backley
STOUFFVILLE, -	Queen's Hotel,	- J. G. Martin
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WINDSON, -		
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1897,

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DRESSED HOGS—Offerings moderate and demand.___slow. Cars of selected light weights are quoted at \$5.65 to \$5.75, and heavy \$5 to \$5.25.

FLOUR AND GRAIN — The flour trade is fairly active, with a good export demand. Straight rollers are quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.20, middle freights. Ontario patents \$4.25 to \$4.35. Manitoba patents \$5.30 to \$5.35 and strong bakers \$4.90 to \$5. Bran \$7.50 west. Wheat is firm, red winter selling at 82 to 83c north and west and white at 80 to 81c. No. 1 Manitoba hard 95c Fort William and at \$1.01 Goderich. No. 2 hard 98c Goderich or Owen Sound. Oats unchanged at 21½ to 22c west for white and at 21c for mixed. Peas sold 42½ c north and west. Corn 27c west and rye 44c east. Barley sold at 24c for feed, and at 81c for No. 2. Buckwheat 28 to 29c west.

GROCKRIMS—Business fairly active, with prices generally unchanged. Sugars are selling at 4 5-16 to 43%c and yellows at 3% to 41%c according to quality. Rio coffee 10 to 13c. Teas in fair demand with prices firm. Canned goods unchanged, tomatoes are quoted at 85 to 90c; peas 85 to 87%c; corn 65 to 85c; beans 65 to 80c; salmon, (Cohoes) 95c to \$1.10. Valencia raisins, off stalk 51% to 6c, and selections 61% to 67 c. Bosnia Prunes 61% to 63%c.

HARDWARE-Trade has been fair durthe week, with prices generally unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS-The hide market is firm, Cured is quoted at 9¼ to 9½c. Green unchanged dealers paying 9c for No. 1, Sc for No. 2, and 7 for No. 3. Calf**T**HE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES of Europe and America

> Pronounce the **Taylor System of Compressing Air through falling water** as one of the most important and valuable discoveries and inventions of the century.

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ALFRED BENN,

69 Temple Building, MONTREAL.

skins 9 to 11c. Lambskins firm at 90c to \$1. Tallow unchanged at 2% to 3%c.

LIVE STOCK—The cattle market is dull, with no demand for shippers, which are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. Bulls sold at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c, the latter for very choice. Stockers $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Butchers' cattle unchanged choice selling at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c to $3\frac{3}{2}$ c, medium at $3\frac{1}{6}$ to $3\frac{1}{6}$ c, and common at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to $2\frac{3}{2}$ c. Milch cows $3\frac{2}{2}$ to $3\frac{4}{5}$ each according to quality. Sheep steady, with choice ewes $3\frac{1}{6}$ c per lb, and bucks $2\frac{1}{6}$ c. Lambs bring 4 to $4\frac{1}{6}$ c per lb. Hogs unchanged the best bringing $4\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. thick fats $4\frac{1}{6}$ c, and light weights $4\frac{3}{6}$ c. PROVISIONS—Cured ments are weaker, with moderate demand. Mess pork \$14, short cut \$15.50 to \$16 and shoulder mess \$13.00. Bacon steady at 8¼ to 9c for long clear. Rolls 9½ to 10c and backs 10½ to 11c. Smoked hams 10½ to 12c. Lard steady at 6¼ to 7c according to package. Dried apples 4¼ to 5c.per lb, and evaporated 6 to 6½ c. Beans 75 to 85c per bushel. Potatoes 45 to 506 #6er bag.

Woor.—Trade quiet with fleece nominal at 20 to 21c and rejections 17 to 18c. Pulled wools firm at 211/2 to 22c. for supers and at 23 to 24c for extras.

	MONTE	REAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THURS	DAY, NO	DV. 4, 1997	
Name of Article.	Wh olers)	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessie.	· ·Nume of Article.	Wholessl
Farm Products.	\$ C. ¥ C	Barley, malting	8 c. 9 c. 0 00 n 00	Molasses (Barbados)	8 C. S C. C 25 0 26	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, "	Sc. S 0 05 0 0
BUTTER: Creamery, Dairy Rolls	1 0 15 0 16	"feed affort Pcss, per 50 lbs, in store Rye No. 2.	0.53 0.53	Porto Rico Trinidad Cuba	0.00 0.00	Peel-Citron	010018
Western Lower grades Creamery CURESE:	1 . 1	Corn, Ontario " duty pald	031 035. 000 060	Antigun Raisins : Sultanas	0 071 0 101	Orange Lemon	01301
FinestOstario Finest Township Quebec, Finest	1 0 (8ï C 08íl	Groceries.		Loose Muec. California Layers, London Con. Cluster	0 06 0 85 1 50 1 75	<i>Uhocolate</i> Vanilla, yel. wrap. 24 x ½ lb do Chamols do do	08403 04304
Quebec under grades,	0.01, 0.00,	Teu, (HfChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med., B		Extra Dessert Royal Bucking'm Clust	2 50 0 00	do Pink do do do Blue do do	0 50 0
Choice canoled	0 12 0 13'	" good med. to ilne " choicest " fancy	0 221 0 25	Valencia off stalk new " "Selected"	0 053 0 06 0 00 0 063	7 lp. Van. Green do do o do Lilsc do do o do Bronze do do	0 50 0 50 0 58 0 60 0 85 0 74
Iors: per b : " Old	0 14 U 15 6 06 0 08	" duet	0.05 0.00	" Layers new " Currants, Provincials ncw Filiatras	0 07 0 00° 0 051 0 06 0 051 0 053 0 00° 0 053	do do White do do Upsweet'd blue prem do	07808 08504
tou PRODUCTS: Bacon, smoked, per b flams, city cured,	0 12 0 13	"fine to finest, lb Gunpowder, Moyune" good	$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0.17 & 0.29 \\ 0.25 & 0.35 \end{array} \right]$	Voetizzas	0 60 0 061 0 07 0 071 0 06 0 08	Can, Laundry	0 041 0 0
Pork Ca.s.c. per bbl. new	0 30 0 00 16 06 16 00	Pingeney, med to good. " fine to finest " Oolong	0 22 0 23 1	Fige in bage		Silver Glose Benson's Prep. Corn Can. Pure Corn	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 06 0 0
do old Lard, per B " Com. Refined	10.074 081	Volong	0 15 0 20	Sh. Almonde, bxe " S. S. Tarragona Walnuts	0 19 0 25 0 09} 0 10 0 10 0 14	Vinegar : Imp Trip, 1 brl Cote D'or Crystal Pickling	083 000 028 000 023 000
REDS: Clover, red, per 15		Indian	0 32 0 35 0 1740 30	" Grenoble" Filberts" Spices : Caseiamate	0 12 0 00 0 094 0 10 0 095 0 125	W. W. XXX W. W. XX	0 23 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 00 0 20
Alsike, per 15 Timothy, (Can'n) per bsh.	0 074 0 09	Darjeelings	0 16 0 35	Macochests Cloves	0 90 1 20 0 071 0 10 6 60 0 90	Pure Malt	045000 017000 027000
Plax 56 lbs Spring Rye	0 65 0 70	Collecs, Mocha (green)	0 22 0 25 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 18	Jamaica ginger, bl., " "" unbl. "	0 20 0 25 0 17 0 18	" XXX Suap: Best Laundry " Common	0 08 0 06 0 021 0 05
Nillot Lungarlan Petatoee, por bag	1090 1101	Rio	011 013	Africas " " Pimento " Pepper, Black " White "	0 0S 0 10 0 07j 0 0S 0 10 0 12	Matches: Telegraph " Telephone " Parlor	1 30 2 2
Honey, Beeswax Igans: white ordinary bas	0 05 0 10	Canadian do " Sugars: Ex Granulated, bris	i I	White " Mustard, 410 P jar, Eng 11b "	0 18 0 25 0 72 0 75 0 23 0 254	" Tiger Steamship Railroad	235 0 66
"hand-plaked	0 95 1 00	Germa ' gran'd Ex Ground, in bris	0.00 0.00	" 4 lb jars, Cana " 1 lb " "	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 65 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 24 \\ \end{smallmatrix}$	Sovereign Washboards : Royal Lily	3 25 0 00
		Powdered, in bris Paris Lumps, in bris	0 05 0 00	Rice, large lots, standard B "Patns	5 00 5 50	do Roés Globe	120 0 00
		" " half brls " " 100-1b bxs " " 50-1b bxs	0 051 0 051 0 0546 051		4 00 4 25 5 00 5 25 6 75 7 75	Improved Globe, Hardware.	130 0 00
Grain.	0.00 0.00	Branded Yellows. Factory price 1-16c. below Ougranulated and yellow.	0.0 0.03	Taploca, Pearl " "Flake" Gelatine, 1 gt pk"	0 04 0 06 6 03j 0 04 1 15 0 00	Antimory Tin. Block, L & F, S D "Straite"	0 US 0 09 0 00 0 16
ate No 2 In store	00 0 00	Syrup	0.021.0.023	" 14 qt pk " " 2 qt pke "	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Copper: Ingot	0 141 0 00 0 16 0 16 0 111 0 15 0 14 0 20

Canadian Purchasing Agency.

728

Readers requiring to pur, chase goods of any kind— Dry Goods, Carpets, Groceries, Shoes, Hats, Furs, Buggies, Hardware, Jewellery, Crockery or Glassware, Furniture, Stoves, Bicycles, Sewing-Machines, Organs, Pianos, and musical merchandise generally, or, in brief, any article manufactured or dealt in by wholesale, or retail or departmental merchants at home or abroad—can have special terms by addressing

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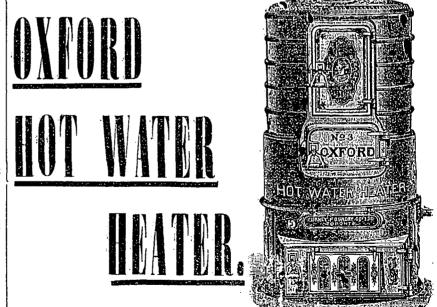
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Montreal,

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NTREAL	WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THURSDAY.	NOV 4 1897
NITINEAD	M TTOTTTOTTTO	LUIOED	COMMENT-INCHODAL	1101 . 4.1001

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Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholeeale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware-Continued. NEW OUT NAIL SCHEDULE. Base for Quebec & Outario.) Bsse-Joa and Sud. t.o.b., Cut Nailsper keg) F. O. B. Montreal. London Toronto and Hamilton. Foo Outario, Quebec and Lowe Provinces. No delivery. Cut nails, fonce and cu	less für per k'g to deal'r	Coil Chain-14 5-16 7-16 4 Galvanized fron: Morewoods Lion, No. 23. Queen's Head, less for 28 or equal Common gauge	5 00 5 10	"Spelter per 100 lbs "A Spelter per 100 lbs "Machinery scrap. Wrot iron Wirk:	5 00 5 25 4 75 5 00 12 00 15 33 0 00 15 00	No. 2 " " No. 3 B. A. Spanieh Sole Buffalo Sole, No. 1. " " No. 2 Slaughter, No. 1 Ught medium & heavy Harnees Upper, heavy. Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
spikes.—Hot cut. 20 to 40d extrs 10 to 16d """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pig Iron : Siemens No. 1 Summeriee	17 50 18 00 00 00 00 00 16 50 17 00 00 00 00 00 16 00 17 00 16 00 17 00 19 00 19 50 16 00 16 50	Bright and Annesied No. 6, 7 and 8 5c, per 100 Ibs. extra net for Uiled Gaivd. No 6 to 9 " Trade discount on above 30 per cent and 10 f.o.b Montreal-Quebec. 30 per ct and 10 no 20c. freight al wince-Ontario Barbed Wire- 2 and 4 barbs Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs.	269000 320000	Landa Alp. "Light	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Casing and box, flooring shook, and tobacco boy nails- 20d to 30d extra. 10d to 15d	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	July 7th. Ord. Crown Best Refined Norway Sheet Iron 10 to 16 G	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Staples. Spring Wire per 100, 75c net extra. Special hay baling wire per 100, 25c net extra. Sieal 7-16 and up "3" Rope "510" "4"	Untario,	Glove Grain. B. Calf. Brash (Cow) Kid. Buff. Russetts, light. "heavy. "No. 2. "Saddlere". Imt. French Calf	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
3 inch & longer extra 2½ 10 2¼ 11 2 to 2¼ 11 11 11 1¼ to 1¼ 11 <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>Boiler plates, iron, ½ in. """"3-16 in Boiler Heads, steel Hoops Band Canadian, 1 to 5 in. 30c; over base of ordini- iron, smaller size Extras as adopted July 7th. <i>Canada Plates</i>: Good Brands</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>" 3'16 " " 5'16 " " 14 " " 3'16 " " 3'16 " Wire Nalls. Bate Price</td> <td>0 07 0 07½ 0 0S 0 0S 0 03½ 1 90</td> <td>English Oak Rough. Dongola, extra "No. I "ordinary. Colored Pebbles "Calf Oils</td> <td>0 70 0 75 0 38 0 42 0 20 0 22 0 30 0 32 0 30 0 32 0 20 0 25</td>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Boiler plates, iron, ½ in. """"3-16 in Boiler Heads, steel Hoops Band Canadian, 1 to 5 in. 30c; over base of ordini- iron, smaller size Extras as adopted July 7th. <i>Canada Plates</i> : Good Brands	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" 3'16 " " 5'16 " " 14 " " 3'16 " " 3'16 " Wire Nalls. Bate Price	0 07 0 07½ 0 0S 0 0S 0 03½ 1 90	English Oak Rough. Dongola, extra "No. I "ordinary. Colored Pebbles "Calf Oils	0 70 0 75 0 38 0 42 0 20 0 22 0 30 0 32 0 30 0 32 0 20 0 25
114 "" Common barrel nails— 1 % inch	1 20 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 25 0 00 1 25 0 00 1 50 0 00 2 00 0 00	% rc t iron pipe, f in f in % in % in	2 05 2 45 2 90	2d extra 2d f " 3d " 4d and 5d " 6d and 7d " Sd and 9d " 10d and 12d " 10d and 2dd " 10d and 2dd " 10d and 2dd "	100	Cod Oil, Newfoundland Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nild " <u>Norwegian</u>	0 35 0 35 0 28 0 29 0 45 0 47 0 37 0 35 0 75 0 00
Clinch nails— 3 inch & longer extra 24 and 24 " " 2 and 24 " " 14 and 14 " " 3 barpand flat pressed nails 3 inchextra	1 35 0 00	IC Coke	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & 03 & 0 & 10 \\ 2 & 50 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 80 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 75 & 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 85 & 3 & 00 \\ \end{array}$	Montreal Green Hides "No.1	0 0S 0 03 0 07 0 07 0 06 0 06 C 90 1 00	Caetor OII Caetor Oil bria Lard Oil bria Lard Oil, Extra tooled tooled Olive, pure Extra, qt., per case. Turpentine	0 093 0 101
2% and 2% " " " 2 and 2% " " " 1% and 1% " " 1% and 1% " " 1 forme Shoes	1 55 0 00 1 85 0 00 2 50 0 00 8 00 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 50 0 00 0 00 8 25	IXX " IXX " DC " DX " DX " Terne Plate IC, 20x28	Usual Trade Extras	Lambakina each Calfakina, No. 1 "No. 2 Horse hides west, each. "City.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Imperial Oils : 650 Imrerial Cylinder	0 65 0 75 0 40 0 45 0 75 0 85 0 40 0 59 0 50 0 60 0 85 0 45

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY NOV. 4, 1897.

Name of Article,	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	W HOlesais.	Name of Article.	Wholesale			
Coal Uil: Car Lote Store, [2, p.c. off] I.to 20 brls American f. W. do WW.W. Astral Benzine American, do Catadian, Class, united inches, Wio 25. do 26 to 49. do 51 to 69. ao 51 to 69. Paints, &c. Lead pure, 50 to 100 ib. kgs. do No. 2. do No. 2. do No. 2. do No. 3. White Lead, dry. Hed Eng h. Yenetian Hed Eng h. Yenetian Hed Eng h. Yonetian Ked Eng h. Yenetian Ked Eng h. Whiting, ordinary. do do Parie, do Barie, do Bargush Cement, cask Belgian Cement, Yen Uches French Imperial Green. Fro Bricks per 1000. Fire Bricks Per 1000. Fire Bricks Imperial Green. French Imperial Green. French Imper	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \\ $	Sait. Liverpool per bag Canadiaa, in small baga.: Canadian, Quarters rsctory Filled per bag do Quarters Special Dairy, per bri. guarters Spi Cheese Sait p bag 2001b Turk's Island per bush Tobacco duty paid. No.1 Black Chewing, cads No.2 do Old Chum bri't do sol. Sa. May, Bright Smoking 3a. do do do 5s. Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12a. do do do 7a. do do do 78. do do do 78. do do do 78. do do do 98. Myrtle Navy Ping Smkg sol 48 do Cut Smoking 90. Can. Chewing	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dublin Stoutqte do dopte Spirits Canadian-per gal. Alcohol	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Angostura Bitters, per case of 2 doz Banagher Irleh Whiteky,qis do do per gal Watson solldrish,qts,prcs do do pts per cs.	4 00 4 25 7 76 7 75 7 75 8 75			
I NE VANAL	ih Juah	R REFINING CO., L	IIIIICU, I	AUNTALAL. •			'			
	a	,			6	51 St. James Street,				

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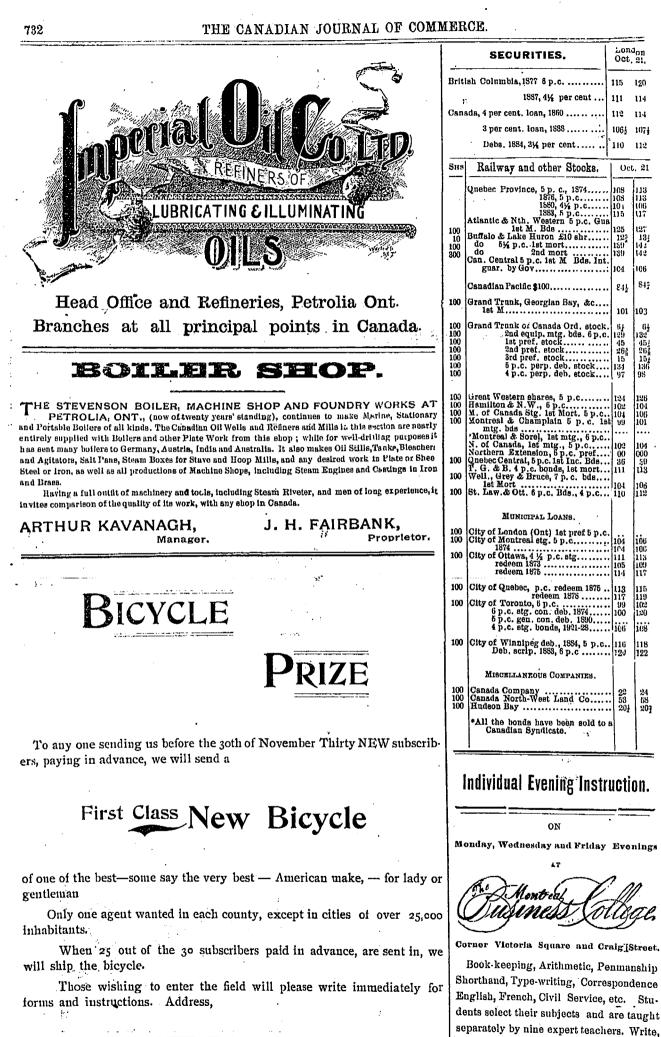
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