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Commercial Summary.

Merchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation—extending to all parts of the Dominion—renders it the best advertising medium in Canada—equal to all others combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.

-THERE were 65 business failures in Canada last week, 37 the previous week, 53 in the first week of January 1896 and a like total in the same week of 1895.

-Some Canadian bee-keepers are feeding their bees on brown sugar so as to induce a greater output of honey. The practice is becoming very prevalent, greatly to the hurt of the honey.

Canada consumes more than 20,000,-000 lbs. of tea per annum, representing over \$2,000,000 in cost price. Japan supplies about \$1,340,000 worth; China 584,-000, and India and Ceylon about \$90,000.

-Ir one point was emphasized more than another at the recent dairy convention in Brockville it was that farmers were chiefly to blame for bad flavors in cheese. The general cause is in the handling of the milk at the farm.

-FLOUR shipments to China and Australia continue to be very heavy, 1,000 tons having been shipped by the Empress of India on the 5th inst. while another huge shipment was made by the Miowera on the

-General trade is quiet at Halifax. The fish market is depressed owing to lack of demand from the West Indies and the United States. Though the export of apples from Nova Scotia has been heavy the profit has been little or nothing.

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At Montreal the Drexel Light costs only 12 Cents per week to run, or less than a coal oil lamp.

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

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

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-AT the present time there is more steel used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world.

-WATER power seems to have taken an extraordinary develop. ment in France. Out of a total of 118,655 separate workshops, 59 per cent generate their power by water.

-Last week's total of business failures in the United States is 488, one of the largest ever reported. For the first and last week in 1896 the total was 448 and 325 respectively. In the first weeks of 1894 and 1895 the total was 484 and 405 respectively.

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amounted to \$22,967,000 last week, compared with \$16,651,000 in the preceding week, and \$27,000,000 in the first week of January, 1806. The clearings at the five Canadian cities during 1896 were 1.4 per cent less than in 1895.

-One of the most extensive deposits of tin in the world has been found near Guanajuato, Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 100,000,000 tons of the metal in sight. It assays 61/2 per cent pure tin. A company of American and Mexican capitalists has been formed to develop the deposit.

-RAILWAY earnings in the United States are making better comparisons than for sometime past. The earnings of 60 railways for Dec. 1896, aggregate \$29,798,968, a decrease of only 1 per cent compared with the previous December. The falling off in November was 10 per cent and in October 4 per cent compared with the corresponding months of last year. Still better comparisons are expected for January.



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H. VINEBERG & CO., 1857 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.



Macpherson, Grills & Co.

HATS * AND * CAPS, 20 Front St. W., TORONTO.

-B. N. Foster, fruit, etc., Brantford, Ont., has assigned. It is an old established concern, but apparently he has not been able to make it pay. Failed in 1895, compromising at the time at 50c in the dollar. Afterwards working along under chattel mortgage, which is still in force against him for \$500. Creditors who are not secured will receive very little-J. D. Cameron, general store, Greenfield, Ont., has assigned-E. O. Fensom, milliner, North Bay, Ont., has assigned, with liabilities about \$1,000.

-THE following is the programme of the Eastern trip of the Tariff Commissioners: Leave Ottawa Saturday afternoon, the 16th instant, for Quebec; remain here until Tuesday afternoon, the 19th inst.; arrive at Halifax Wednesday, the 20th; hearings at Halifax Thursday, the 21st and Friday the 22nd; leave Halifax fos St. John Saturday, the 23rd; hearing at St. John Monday. the 25th and Tuesday the 26th.

THE idle machinery of one of San Francisco's woollen mills which was crushed under the great Democratic boon of Free Trade in wool, was sold to a Japanese company. When the new owners took possession they brought their Japanese labor with them to transfer the machinery. It was taken down piece by piece, carefully wrapped in paper and marked by the nimble fingered Orients, who accompanied it back to Japan.

THE Department of Trade and Commerce have recently been informed regarding a new fuel manufactured from peat in Norway, and found to be of considerable commercial value. When an attempt was made to manufacture gas out of it the result showed it more profitable than ordinary coal for the purpose. Negotiations have been going on for the sale of the patent rights to other countries, and a Toronto real estate firm is endeavoring to secure the Canadian rights.



James Hutton & Co., Agents, Montreal

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Canadawill pay large returns for capital invested to persons, Estates and others, who desire good investments in manufacturing enterprises, mining properties, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing; also grantic quarries of the very finest grade, woolen and carpet industries, wood manufacturing for veneer and cloth boards, improved farm lands in the greatest wheat Country of Canada, with the best railroad facilities, &c., &c. Mortgages bought and sold. Best Real Estate investment, Hotels and other proporties.

This Country is now on the verge of a successful era. The coming Exposition of 1897 will do much for Canada. All investments done in good faith, and receive the most minute inspection before advisement of capital to investe.

Attached to our offices are two of the best Notaries, one of them having practised in France, and are thoroughly conversant with all matters pertaining to investments and settlement of Retaice.

Correspondence in French, English, German, Spanish and Italian, Reforences abundant.

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Ceorge C. Pickhardt. Manager.
WERCHANTS' & BANKERS' INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE

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Suppliers to every Railroad Company and Car Shop in the Dominion.

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of ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, GENERAL * COMMISSION * AGENT.

Respectfully solicits trial consignments in the fol lowing lines of goods handled: Flour and Breadstuffs, Pork, Beef, and General Provisions, Sugar and Molasses, Nova Scotia and P.E.I. produce. Canadian products of all kinds, Teas, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles. Fish, Oil and Newfoundland Products.

British Columbia Mines.

A. W. ROSS & CO., Mining Brokers.

R. MEREDITH, Manager,

154 St. James Street, or 4 King Street East, Montreal. Toronto.

Buy and Sell Mining Stocks on Commission. Organize Companies, etc. Agents for the Colonna Mine.

—Nothing so strikes a stranger visiting German cities as the outward evidences of mercantile and manufacturing development. Everywhere one sees new mills in course of construction. Nothing like it has ever been seen before. Hand in hand with all this goes an increased demand in Germany for all kinds of cereals. The imports of wheat and rye went up last year while the exports descended. The Empire is rapidly changing from an agricultural to an industrial State. It is no longer possible for it to produce agricultural supplies large enough to meet its own demands. It must buy abroad.

—In 1895 the value of the cheese made in Ontario factories was \$8,607,389, and in creameries butter had been made to the value of \$865,204. The exports of cheese in 1896 amounted to 1,726.000 boxes, 16,000 boxes more than in the preceding year, and they have realized \$6.75 a box, or 75 cents more than in 1895, which means a gain of about \$1,500,000. The dairy associations of Ontario have been mainly instrumental in developing the remarkably large business. In 1881 the first cheese instructor was employed, and since then from one to five inspectors and instructors have been yearly engaged.

-W. S. Walker & Co., jewellers, Montreal, have assigned to court with liabilities of \$18,803. Principal creditors are, Miss St. Venson, Montreal, \$6,149; H. & A. Saunders, Toronto, \$2,993; Dom. Rolled Plate Co., Montreal, \$791; Schwob Bros., \$1.143; W. J. Walker, \$1,060; G. R. Lancefield, Toronto, \$1,018; Levy Bros. & Co., Hamilton, \$932; Robt. Pollock, Montreal, \$762; Goldsmith Stock Co., Toronto, \$4,281; J. B. Williamson, \$590; Meriden Britannia Co., Meriden, Conn., \$349; Jas. A. Pitts, Montreal, \$324; Graham Mnfg. Co., New York, \$270; Rippart & Co., Newark, N.J., \$255; C. W. Henderson, Montreal, \$229.

ROBERT LINTON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods

Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings a Specialty

Canadian Woollens and Cottons from all the different mills.

No. 2 St. Helen St., MONTREAL

—Attacks against the department store may possibly bear fruit in Illinois. A bill is to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature of that State establishing a general license system for all merchants on a scale corresponding to the number of branches of business in which the storekeeper is engaged. Beginning with a fee of \$20 for a single-line merchant, double that sum would be charged for additional line, or \$60 for two lines, and \$180 for three lines, \$540 for four lines, \$1,620 for five lines, \$4,86) for six lines, and so on. The proposed plan would work something like the calculations in the old story about the nails in a horse's shoe, since the figures show that a dealer in 12 lines would have to pay a license fee of \$81,900.

—The tobacco production of the world for 1896, according to the estimates of Darnstaedter, were 530,000 hogsheads (1,000 pounds each) in the United States, India 385,000 hogsheads, Russia 154,000, Austria 143,000, China 110,000, Germany 77,000, Cuba, Dutch India and Turkey in Europe 66,000 each, Brazil 66,000, Japan 49,000, France 44,000, the Philipine Islands 44,000, Persia 40,000, Turkey in Asia 33,000, Cape Colony 22,000, Bavaria and Herzegovina 20,000, Columbia 12,000, Belgium 10,000, Algiers and San Domingo 9,000 each, Argentina, Paraguay, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Australia, Holland and Greece 6,000 each, with small scattering amounts in unnamed portions of Europe and Asia. The average world's total is about 2,200,000 hogsheads.

-Some farmers can produce milk at 15 cents per 100 lbs., while with others it costs 78 cents per 100 lbs. Why cannot all do what the former does? The three leading factors in this great problem are first, the cow, what must she be and how fed and handled? second, the farm, what must that be and how handled? third, the result, the cost of milk per 100 pounds. Each of these three factors were important and must not be slighted. The market for butter and cheese never asks, what does milk cost the producer, nor does it care. It looks only at the amount offered and quality. Farmers should not look at the market end when they should be looking at the cost end. Let them decide that they will produce milk by the cow and by the acre, which will mean a low cost of milk per 100 pounds. The farmer will wake up to the importance of producing a good cow for himself. The problem of to-day is how shall a farmer make as much profit at 50 cents a hundred pounds of milk as he did when he got a dollar a hundred.

PURE OAK BELTING

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.,

Montreal · and · Toronto

Tel. No. 363.

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M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

26, 28 and 30 Front St. West, TORONTO,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN BRITISH, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

Metals, Tinplate, Tinware,

Tinners' Plumbers' & Steam Fitters' Supplies Gas Fixtures,

LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS. ENGLISH HOUSE:

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WHITE LEAD AND COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

Varnishes, Olis, Window Glass, Star, Diamond Star and Double Diamond Star Brands. English 15, 21 and 25 oz. Sheet. Rolled Rough and Polished Plate Glass. Colored Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet Glass. Coloried Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet Glass. Painters' and Artists' Materials. Chemicals, Dye S. 18. Naval Stores, &c., &c.,

Offices and Warehouses:

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ST. JOHN, N.B.

Cotton . Manufacturers.

AGENTS—J. SPROUL SMITH, 24 Wellington St., Toronto DAVID KAY, Fraser Building, Montreal.

JOHN HALLAM, Toronto, Special Agent for Bean, Warps for Ontario.

Mills-New Brunswick Cotton Mills St. John Cotton Mills.

-ACETYLENE is coming very much to the front now, but it is not anovelty to the chemist by any means, says an English writer. It is a combination of hydrogen and carbon. Sixty years ago Humphrey Davy discovered the illuminating powers of this combination. It is, however, a French inventor, M. Moissau, who has been enabled by the use of an electric furnace to produce it in large quantities. Lime and charcoal powder are subjected to the flerce heat of this furnace. Oxygen is given cut. The remaining calcium of the lime combines with the carbon, forming a fusible and crystallisable body-carbide of calcium. On immersion in water, acetylene is given out, lime being precipitated

-E. MARTIN & Co, grocors, Pembroke, Ont., have assigned. J. L. Cassidy & Co., Montreal, are one of the largest creditors-J. J. Thomdson; Sarnia, Ont., has assigned. Two Toronto firms suedion their accounts, not feeling disposed to grant any favors. Outside of these two firms his liabilities are not large-Kelly & Co., general store, Tavistock Ont., have assigned. The only partner in this concern was Sophie J. Kelly, husband having been trading in wife's name for some time. He has had reverses and could not use his own name. He was assisted by a Montreal wholesale house to a considerable extent, but they have been gradually withdrawing their support.

-The proposed amalgamation of the three dairy associations of Ontario will cause a saving of fully \$2,000. If the union takes place there would in future be but two dairy associations in the province to be called the Butter and Cheese Aslociations of eastern and western Ontario respectively, with one Executive Committee composed of three representaves from each association to act as a central Advisory Board. After this instructors will need to have a full knowledge of both cheese and butter making. A grant from the Dominion Government is advocated for the purpose of holding dairy shows in Eastern Ontario, as Guelph has now an annual fat stock show supported by the Provincial Gov-

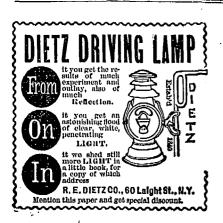
-Much of the grass seeds imported from Europe contain foul seeds, and home-grown seed almost invariably succeeds better than imported sorts. Timothy hay should not be spoken of too slightly, but as June clover ripens a week or ten days ahead of it the mixture is not a good one. Mammoth clover and timothy were a better mixture. Broom grass if cut frequently, and wire grass are not enemies of the farmer, but a splendid variety for making up a mixture for permanent pasture. Fre-

quent cutting and light harrowing which would expose the roots will soon eradicate the pest of quack grass. Deep ploughing on the other hand, only spreads it all the more.

-THE annual report of the Canadian Inland Revenue Department for the fiscal year 1895-96 has been issued, and from it we find that the quantity of tobacco consumed in the Dominion for that period was 9,683,000 pounds, or 340,000 pounds less than the average of the past four years. Half a million pounds of Canadian tobacco was used in the factories. There are 1.500,000 men above the age of twenty in the Dominion. This would make the average consumption of tobacco, snuff and cigarettes made in Canada a little over six pounds for each male adult. There were 108,290,000 cigars consumed, against 106,181,000 in 1895, and an average of 110,192,000 for four years. Cigarettes were manufactured to the extent of 77,664,000, against 54,493,-000 in 1895, and 44,450,000 in 1894.

-Gro. G. HACKER, men's furngs., Hamilton, Ont. has assigned. Held meeting of creditors in November which was adjourned with the object of taking stock, but landlord put in the bailiff for arrears of rent, and he was forced into insolvency. Has suffered for some time past from bad health, and his business has gone behind. He made a settlement in 1895, and has had difficulties in meeting his payments. Competition has been keen. Obliged to give considerable credit, his outstandings have not been available-W. H. Tonkin, general store, Leskard, Ont., assignment already reported. Is now offering to compromise at 60 cents in the dollar - Dawson & Oke, tailors, London, Ont., are offering to compromise at 50 cents in the dollar. Their liabilities are about \$1,600, and their assets nominally about

-G. W. Murray, confectioner, Waterford, Ont., has assigned; no capital, a small affair-Silas H. Patterson, jeweller, Waterford, Ont., has assigned, owing \$1,000. Assets amount to about the same, but are not easily realized. Estate will likely make a satisfactory offer-W. D. Clement, physician, Woodstock, Ont., has assigned-Crawford, Lynch & Co., general store, Orillia, held meeting of creditors on the 9th, statement showing assets of \$14,000, and liabilities of \$11,000. Made an offer of 7 c in the dollar, which was not accepted-Mrs. McCartney, millinery, Petrolia, Ont., has assigned. Liabilities are small, and statement is likely to be fair-Annie Doherty, millioer, Picton, Ont., has assigned-W. J. Burns, general store, Seeley's Bay, Ont., has



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If you want to sell an article of easy sale, with a fair profit in it, write to us.

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DOMINION BRIDGE CO.,

Limited. Montreal, Lachine Locks, P.Q.

Steel Bridges for Railways and Highways, Steel Piers and Treatles, Steel Water Towers and Tanki, Steel Roofs, Girders, Beams, Columns, for Bullerings. A large stock of Kolled Steel Reams, Joist, Girders, Channels, Angles, Ties, Z Bars and Plate, always on hand, in lengths to thirty-five feet, Tables, giving size and strength of rolled beams on application. Post Office Address: MONTREAL

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Stock of Standard Lines on hand.



Wm. Drysdale & Co.

232 St. Jame 4 St. 2365,St. Catherine St.

MONTREAL.

Sole_Agents for

Hammond Typewriter.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.

assigned to J. P. Langley, owing about \$5,000. An old resident and trader having been in business some years. Did fairly well, but during the recent depression, his trade has fallen off. He has also lost through crediting too freely.

-S. CHARR N & Co., grocer, Montreal, have assigned on demand of II. Corbeille. This is the wife of S. Charron, who was formerly carrying on grocery business in his own name but failed in January last, and then sold out, starting again in her name. A small affair—Estate of late T. Flanagan, restaurant, Montreal, has turned out rather badly, and creditors are being ohered 10 cents in the dollar cash. Owes \$6,000, with assets of less than \$1,000. The bulk of liabilities is widow's dower claim of \$4,000; G. Sleeman is principal creditor for merchandise. Widow will continue the business if this scheme succeeds-T. H. Mallette, grocer, Montreal, has assigned to the court on demand made by J. Perrault. Liabilities \$7,250. Principal creditors, J. Perrault, \$1,840; Laporte, Martin & Co., \$648; Hudon, Hebert & Co., \$359; L. B. Wilson & Co., \$377; N. Quintal & Fils, \$382; St. David Wine Co., Toronto, \$243; P. Grace & Co., \$226; C. Langlois & Co., \$202; A. Briset & Fils, \$289; T. Kinsella, \$235; H. Trudel, et al, \$840. Meeting of creditors fixed for 19th inst.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES -Madoc village is again talking about a market-Belleville now imposes a tax of \$250 on transient traders-The steamer "Pierrepoint" made her last trip between Kingston and Garden Island on Saturday. This is the earliest date in a great number of years that the steamer has been forced by the ice to lay up. The weather has been quite mild during the past few days. Snow is much needed-The Tichborne House at Parham Station was burned last week. Loss \$2,000; insurance \$200 -Stirling telephone and telegraph office has been put in first class condition -Oats have been selling at from 18 to 20 cents in Kingston-The financial affairs of Picton are in a muddle as the result of electing incompetent persons to office-One firm will take out 7,000 cords of wood at Larkins this winter-Charles W. Post, of Carrying place, produced 10,000 lbs. of honey last year-Richmond's drygoods store in Kingston was gutted by fire last Friday week-Kingston is still confident of being made a divisional point of the Grand Trunk-James Musgrove, harness maker, Picton, has assigned-The work of construction of the Kingston and Smith's Falls railway will be commenced next summer-The ferry steamers are running between Kingston and Cape Vincent-The O'Connor House, Deseronto, was to have been sold by auction on Tuesday, but there was no bid offered-The Zion Cheese Company held their an. nual meeting and they pay a dividend of twenty dollars and sixteen cents per standard.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GOLD MINES.

MINING QUOTATIONS.

Iron Mask	65 63 75 10 18 20	Poormaa. Siiveriene. War Eagle	121/2 70 14 25
Homestake	20	Monte Cristo	20

Full information regarding above stocks on application. Samples of all ores in Trail Mining District.

W FULLERTON, 114 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

--ADVICES from Petrolia, Ont. note that while no changes have occurred in prices the market has assumed a decidedly firmer tone during the last few weeks, and there is very slight prospect of a decline in values. The demand for petroleum, both crude and refined, is very strong, and all branches of the business are in a state of healthy activity. Drilling is kept up steadily, all the rigs that are not working at Bothwell and other new, or supposed territories, being kept busy at home. Following are the shipments for last month, on the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central roads.

Grand Trunk Railway.				
Crude.	Refined.	C. Equiv.		
15,350	20,010	65,375		
Michigan	Central	Railway.		
4,158	9,981	24,952		
19.508	20.991	94.327		

-SMART'S TEA CO., Hamilton, Ont., has assigned to C. S. Scott The concern was composed of T. G. S. McArthur, he being only registered partner, acting as a cover for others. Affairs of this concern have been rather complicated. It has been under chattel mortgage to different people, and has had considerable difficulty in making the business pay. The wholesale grocery company of McPherson, Glasses & Co., are interested to a large extent, but hold chattel mortgage as security-M. R. Dunn, general store, Bonfield, Ont., has assigned-Crawford, Lynch & Co., general store, Orillia, Ont., whose offer of 70c in the dollar has not been accepted, have now assigned to Henry Barber & Co., Toronto-Munro & Co., grocers, Toronto, Ont., have assigned -Toronto Hay Cutting Co., Toronto, Ont., has assigned. Business in this line has been very dull, and there have been quite a number of losses sustained by the trade. The capital of the present owner -E. Johnston-has always been considered much too limited, but his liabilities are under \$1,000-J. Tooley & Co., general store, Brockville, Ont., has assigned-Halliday & Co., general store, Chesley, Ont., are unable to meet engagements and have called a meeting of creditors. Last spring they were unable to pay their bills as they fell due, and obtained at that time an extension from principal creditors spread over 3, 6, and 9 months, at 7 per cent interest. They showed surplus of \$18,-000, but not in active shape, and had assets aggregating \$27,450. Their liabilities now are \$9,000.

This Space Belongs to

Alexander, Maguire & Co.,

Commission, Lumber, Shipping, Etc.

Montreal, Quebec, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Etc.

The Golden Gate Mining Co.

Office, Room 75, Canada Life Building, Toronto,, and 411 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Mine Office, Main St., Rat Portage.



We are now offering a block of \$150,000, treasury stock for sale at par. Applications will be received until further notice is given.
This affords a rare opportunity to invest in an active paying concern.

LYMAN'S

FFEE

It is fragrant, delicious, and can be prepared in a moment.

It is Economical because there is no waste, as no more need be prepared at a time than is used. 2nd. It requires less sweetening than other coffee, as the blitter part is extracted during process of manufacture. 3rd. One cupful gives more satisfaction than two of any ordinary coffee.

Buy a bottle from your druggist or grocer, and you will never want any other. .

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Land and Marine Boiler Repairing a Specialty.

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(Jas. Guest & Co.)

Merchants:

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General Agents for Canada of the Superior and Popular Brand of

Scotch

graving herewith, of other first-c brands of Liquors,

Wines, Ale, Beer, Bitters, Mineral Waters, etc.

-Time United States last weekly bank statement shows the extraordinary increase of \$14,467,000 in legal tenders. In part this is due to the payments of interest by the Treasury, amounting to about \$6,500,000, while the remainder has come principally from the interior and from local savings banks. This movement places the surplus reserve at \$43,991,450, the increase for the week being \$10,704,500. It is needless to say that this change portends a still easier condition of the loan market in the United States.

-St. John Nut & Bolt Works, St. John, N.B., which suspended payment in November last, held a meeting of creditors at the time, at which statement was submitted showing liabilities of \$19,000, and assets of \$8,000. A committee was then appointed to investigate affairs, and report at further meeting. Being unable to effect any settlement, they have assigned. Estate is not likely to turn out well.

-THE "Aorangi," the new steamer of the Canadian-Australian SS. Co., which is to ply between Sydney, N.S.W., and Vancouver, B.C., will make her first regular trip in Agril. The addition of a third steamer to the line will allow of more frequent trips than the present monthly sailings, and will enable New Zealand to share in the service.

-To prevent low water in boilers a float may be placed inside the boiler, connecting it with a valve in the feed-water pipe. As the water lowers, the float drops and opens the valve, allowing the water to flow in, and at the same time opening a steam valve, thus giving an alarm to the engineer.

-Our English exchanges abound with discussions on the mining enterprises of South Africa, and to a lesser degree of Westralia. Some of them are very sad reading. And yet it is but a very short time ago that they were looked upon as offering the best opportunities for investors.

In the Journal of Commerce of the 8th inst. an error was committed in what is technically known as the "make-up," by which the columns of the first editorial were transposed, and was not discovered till the greater portion of the edition was printed. An error in one of the dates was also made.

MINING IN JAPAN.

The Japan Weekly Mail states that the value of the mining output in Japan in 1892 amounted to 15,145,817 yen; in 1893 it was 16,385,818 yen, and in 1894, 20,199,874 yen. An increase of more than 40 per cent in three years is not a bad record. The following table gives the value of the principal minerals obtained during the two years 1893 and 1894:

•	1893.	1894.
	Yen.	Yen.
Coal	6,837,809	9,585,155
Copper	4,903,515	5,567,947
Silver,	2,723,402	2,716,769
Gold	307,365	788,574
Iron	892 478	587 401

This table shows what the principal minerals of Japan are, but it would be erroneous to infer that other minerals are of small importance in Japan. That is not the case. In point of fact, gold, iron and other mines have developed to a greater or less extent because of the facility for working them. The output of kerosense increased from 200,000 yen in 1893 to 260,000 yen in the following year. Sulphur, plumbago, tin, lead and manganese all show a similar increase. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the supply of various ores is almost inexhaustible in Japan, and that the mining industry has not yet advanced beyond its threshold,

Nerlich & Co., TORONTO

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Fancy Goods. Dolls, Toys, China and Glassware.

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

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WHOLESALE MILLINERY.

There is no

OUR RANGE IS THE MOST COMPLETE

questión SHOWN. that

VALUE UNSURPASSED. KINDLY RESERVE ORDERS.

The D. McCALL COMPANY, Ltd., - - Toronto.

E.BOISSEAU & CO

Manufacturers Wholesale Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING

18 Front Street East,

TORONTO, ONT.

-Miss B. Malcolm, milliner, Portage la Prairie, Man., ha assigned.

—A. R. McKay, general store, Welsford, N.S., has assigned to his brother John A. McKay, making two preferences, Patrick Burke and A. R. McKay.

—C. R. DICKIE & Co., hardware, Canning, N.S., have assigned liabilities are not heavy, estate should turn out well—A. G. Cunningham, flour, Halifax, N.S., has assigned to Geo. E. Boak, making a number of preferences; liabilities \$85,000.

—Our Oshawa, Ont., correspondent writes: Mr. Frank Braithwaite who has been employed in Emerson & Hawkins, hardware shop, is about to go into partnership with his brother and open another hardware business here. The firm will be known as Braithwaite Bros—The Henrys who have about 9,000 barrels of apples in store here are now repacking and shipping to England.

—B. LAUZON, Jr., general store, St. David d'Yamaska, Que., has assigned to the court on demand of P. P. Martin & Co., and meeting of creditors has been fixed for 19th Jan., to appoint curator—Alex. Pichette, hardware, St. Hyacinthe, Que., has assigned to the court on demand of St. Hyacinthe Bank; liabilities are \$28,000; assets \$17,000. Meeting of creditors to appoint a curator Jan 18th, when he is likely to make an offer—P. Gauthier, hotel, Buckingham, Que., has assigned; liabilities are under \$500.

—J. V. Plamondon & Co., shoes, Quebec, whose failure is already reported, have succeeded in effecting settlement with creditors at 40 cents in the dollar, 4, 8 and 12 monthss secured—J. B. U. Gregoire, furniture, St. Johns, Que. on whom a demand of assignment was made by G. Fredette, Sr., has assigned to the court with liabilities of \$3,000. On the death of his father creditors accepted him for father's liabilities. Estate appears to have turned out rather poorly, and business has been flat. He coutemplates making an offer—M. G. Hawley, photos, Sutton, Que., has recently been calling on his Montreal creditors, and has offered them 50 cents in the dollar, payable in 30 days. Creditors are considering the matter—E. Dussault, drygoods, Quebec, has effected a composition with creditors at 30 cents in the dollar. Liabibilities were \$2,800, and assets nominally \$1,800.

—John Price & Son, hides, Montreal, on whom two demands of assignment were made, one by A. W. Bonner, the other by Molson's Bank, have assigned to the court with liabilities of \$26,748. The principal creditors are, Jas. O'Connor, \$16,000; Molson's Bank, \$8,188; Banque Nationale, \$392; Thos. Lambe, \$1,400; Banque Jacques Cartier, \$297; Bank of Montreal, \$223; A. W. Bonner, \$230. This is an old business established by John Price who conducted it alone for years. Hefailed in 1879, compromising at that time at 10c in the dollar, failing a second time in 1892,

B. Levin & Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers of

Furs and Caps,

Coon, Grey Lamb, Persian and Seal.

JACKETS, CAPES and CAPS.

491, 493 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

474 Craig St., MONTREAL.

J. P. O'SHEA & CO. . .

Practical - Glass - Workers.

ALL LATEST DESIGNS Made in Wheel Cutting and Sand Blast Frosting for Door Lights,

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with liabilities of \$18,000, on which he paid 20c. After this he admitted his son Wm. John, and his brother Job. Price, under present style. Firm dissolving again in April 1896, Joseph retiring, remaining partners continuing under same style—E. Reeves & Co., shoes, Montreal, have assigned to the court with liabilities of \$7,219. Principal creditors: Sister of the Congregation for rent, \$1,570; Ames Holden & Co., \$1,094; J. B. King & Co., Toronto, \$5,471; L. H. Packard Co., & \$331; Z. Lapierre & Sons, \$314; Canada Rubber Co., \$200; J. Renaud, \$203; L. Reeves, \$201; Paul Galibert, \$319; J. C. Clark, \$275; A. Trudel, \$457. Meeting of creditors called for 21st inst.

T. H. PHILLIPS & Co., tailors, Gananoque, Ont., have assigned. Assets about \$2,500, liabilities ditto. The business was began under style of Fitzpatrick & Phillips, who failed in Januuary, 1893, estate being sold and bought in for Phillips by his father, who paid 50c in the dollar. The father was understood to be the only registered partner, but concern was under the management of the son-Frank Bros. drygoods, Cuelph, Ont., held a meeting of creditors on 10th inst., at which their statement shawed assets of \$7,000, and liabilities of \$13,000. Made offer to creditors of 40c in the dollar, which was refused, and firm was requested to assign. They opened in fall of 1894; previous to this they had been in Detroit and Chicago. For a time they had quite a large trade, having a branch at Fergus and at Tilsonburg, but these they have closed. Competition has been keen, they have cut prices themselves and their management has only been fair—Annie F. Tocher, temperance hotel, Hamilton, Ont., has assigned-Tackaberry & Loughrey, harness, London, Ont., have assigned-Jas Butler, hotel, Stiitsville, Ont., whose assignment has been referred to held a meeting of creditors on 11th. Made an offer of 25c in 3 months-Edwin Skednen, brush mufr., Hamilton, Ont., is offering to compromise at 25c in the dollar. Principal portion of his assets is under chattel mortgage, and his liabilities will be about \$500-F. Vancamp, hardware, Lindsay, Ont., has assigned-R. O. Smith, books, etc., Orillia, Ont., has assigned. He had some capital, but his busi ness has been a losing one from the start. Probably paid too much for his first purchase-N. E. Haugh, jeweller, Toronto, has assigned.

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For 20 cents a day.

For a premium of \$74.00 a year a man aged 30 can secure a policy for \$10,000, guaranteeing an income of \$500 a year for twenty years as an income to his family at his death. Greater or lesser amounts at proportionate rates.

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Compare our Rates with those of other Associations and old line Companies.

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THE CANADIAN

Iournal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1897.

A LIKELY SUBSTITUTE FOR LINEN SILK.

England is solving the problem which has been troubling her with regard to her tropical possessions of late years, owing to the great depression in the sugar trade, sugar, we mean, as produced from the cane.

Telephone 127?

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Although among the most conservative of people, British manufacturers seem to have readily taken to the idea that the nettle-like plant known as Ramie, which grows profusely in India and will yield four crops a year, can be substituted to great advantage for the product of the silk-worm of Southern Europe or wherever the mulberry freely grows, and also for the products of the flax and hemp fields of Ireland and the Netherlands. Considerable money has been spent for some years past over the endeavors to convert the silky fibres of this plant into textile fabrics, which its appearance would warrant people in believing quite practicable. Mistakes have been made, chiefly in the dyeing processes, the chemicals in some cases rendering the fibre quite brittle and useless.

The use of the Ramie plant is by no means new in the East, having been for many years employed by the Hindoos and Chinese in making rough, strong cloths, as well as nets and lines for fishing. As yet, however, it has but an unimportant place in modern commerce, although the plants which produce it have been cultivated as an experiment for some years in English gardens, for instance at Kew, where it has been wonderfully successful, especially the Chinese variety which, however, only produces two crops a year.

Many persons, and especially those who have been cultivating tracts of this plant in India and also to some extent in South America, are of the firm opinion that the new silky fibre will supersede flax, hemp, silk and other textile fabrics. The intrinsic value of the fibre has for a long time been fully admitted, and the Indian Government twice offered a prize of \$25,000 for a high quality of fabric produced from the plant; but the prize was never won. The difficulty lay in the production for which two distinct operations are necessary. It would seem that no method by machinery could be found to thoroughly separate the gum and the fibre. It was done by a chemical process, and it was in the use of these that the fibre had been rendered so brittle as to unfit it for use. The strong chemicals, it seems, rotted the fibre. This was particularly the case with the French product. The Americans next took up the scheme and, with their usual sanguine expectations, prophesied great things and dropped considerable money to solve the problem. A chemist of Hindoo origin but of European education, has at length solved the difficulty. The new patented method turns upon the employment of zincate of soda, and a company has been formed with patents taken out all over the world, and an experimental factory in London, which turns out about two tons a week for spinning. The son of the Austrian Consul in this city made diligent enquiries as to the fibre and product during a recent sojourn in Europe, and it is probable that Canada will not fall much to the rear in the use of a new raw material.

We may return to this subject to describe the process which, under the new patent, is very economical. The manufacturers in the north-eastern counties of Ireland also the Netherlands, will have to look to their laurels. The new process, known as the "Gomess," has been in use nearly two years, and the product appears to be free from defects. But the object of the manufacturer, as in the Southern States, is to get as near to the place of growth as possible. As to the cheapness, the Rhea ribbons can be bought in London for about

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"MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. It Leads: 17 Where Others Follow.

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Frederick A. BURN JAM, President.

The Motto of the Management as and will continue to be: Good Work at Honest Cost: 1rue Economy and not its Shadow.

ec. 31, 1881.	SUCCESS IS THE ART OF SUCCEEDING.	Dec. 81, 1895.
1,609	Number of Policies in Force	105,878
	Income during Year	
None	Death Claims Paid during Year	\$4,084,075
None	Reserve or Emergency Fund	\$8,435,026
\$15.616	Gross Assets	\$5,661,708
None:	Total Death Claims Paid	\$25,000,000
	New Business during Year	
\$7.638,000	Ineurance in Force.	. \$308,659,371

Fifteen Years Completed.

1895 Shows: An Increase in Gross Assets. An Increase in Income. An Increase in Net Surplus. An Increase in Business in Force.

Montreal Office, 12 PLACE D'ARMES, D. Z. BESSETTE, Gen. Man.

\$60 per ton, which leaves a good profit to the grower. From this the *filasse* fibre can be produced to fetch about \$600 a ton, after having cost in all, perhaps, \$150 a ton to turn out. Thus it may be seen that the new fabric can be produced almost as cheaply as cotton. The effect upon the sugar plantations in Demarara and other tropical countries, especially those which have contracted for coolie labor, cannot fail to be beneficial.

THE QUEBEC AND ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

In respect to the Legislatures of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, we cannot very heartily say we "Welcome the coming, and speed the parting guest," for were both to take a vacation, the land, to use the old phrase, would have rest. Canada's legislative mill is altogether too busy. No sooner does one set of stones get out of gear than another commences grinding, the result being a production far in excess of the needs of the market. Year after year the different Provincial Assemblies turn out batches of new Acts, the larger portion of which are superfluous; many of them die in early infancy, and very few live to be of . any permanent service. A Bill passed in one Session is usually regarded as "raw material" for the legisla-tion of the next one. Acts seem passed, not to work themselves, but to find work for legislators and for lawyers. Amendments are made to Provincial Acts in such profusion that it puzzles the bar and the bench to know what the law really is, so numerous have been the changes made to explain it; or correct it; or render it workable. Hence Provincial Statutes are apt to be "shreds and patches," like an old coat of which the original structure can only be guessed at by a sartorial expert.

This perpetual variation of our legislative Acts has one merit at least, it helps to break up the monotony of life by springing new surprises upon the legal profession and their clients. An Ontario judge not long ago said, "A kaleidoscope is a very amusing toy for a child; and probably has some use in an artistic sense, but kaleidoscopic legislation in which the combinations were so rapidly changed was a nuisance and an interminable source of vexatious litigation." Now the Ontario Assembly is opening, the Bar is wondering

what will be the next programme of the variety-show, and the members of that august body are cudgelling their brains to devise some amendments to the Acts they passed last Session. Take, as an illustration, the laws relating to insurance in Ontario, which are a tangled mesh of elaborate and inharmonious provisions, mandatory and prohibitive, and are vexatious alike to the companies and to policyholders. We trust the new Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. Hardy, will set his face like a flint against making the present confusion more confounded by new amendments to Acts which niight very well be allowed a chance to be practically tested before being changed.

The Quebec Legislators have left little behind them to seriously complain of. The Lower House did little to earn the thanks of Montreal. But possibly the cow is grateful for being relieved of her milk, and for many years the city has been regarded as the milch cow in the Quebec herd. We owe much however to the new Provincial Treasurer for his efforts to keep this city from being, as farmers say, "milked dry." The effort made to saddle the city with the entire cost of improving Notre Dame Street, when a formal agreement had been signed by property owners thereon to bear a share of the expense, was defeated owing in no small degree to the determination of the Hon. Mr. Atwater to protect the city from this injustice. The Mayor, who did yeoman service in this work, acknowledged the value of Mr. Atwater's assistance. But, we shall remember for some time, that a gross wrong proposed to be done to our citizens, a wrong based in the violation of a legal agreement, was supported by a majority of the Lower House for reasons which would justify highway robbery, as they simply arose from sympathy with an effort to victimize the citizens at large in order to put money in the pockets of a few. The Quebec Legislature did good work in supporting the scheme to consolidate or convert the Provincial debt, which cannot fail to prove highly advantageous to the Province.

If we may be allowed a suggestion, we should like the Ontario Govt. to sweep away every Act bearing on insolvency, making the ground clear for an entirely new Act. Patching is unsatisfactory; the need is for one Act built up from the ground as one design, all the parts being in harmony and litting well together. This would give the members useful work, and keep them from tinkering so much with their own legislation in previous years. The House will be the poorer for Mr. Balfour's absence from the chair, where, had he been spared, he would have made a name as an excellent Speaker. Mr. Harcourt doubtless will make another admirable Budget speech, and will do so in no trepidation of any effective criticism, as the Opposition lacks a financial authority. The absence of Mr. Mowat will make the Ontario House look like the family circle with paterfamilias away, for Sir Oliver's benevolent smile, like the rain, fell equally upon the just, who followed him, and the unjust, who longed to occupy his side of the House.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE STATES.

A Treaty has been signed by the provisions of which Great Britain and the United States are severally bound to refer all cases of dispute between them to arbitration. The arbitrators are to be, three members of

the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and three judges of the United States Supreme Court. When their decision is unanimous it will be final, or, final if the award is given by a vote of 5 to 1. If these conditions do not occur, then one of the parties can protest against the award, and the mediation of a friendly power is to be asked. The above refers to territorial claims, fishery and navigation disputes, indeed generally to those more serious questions which are most likely to provoke hostilities. For minor questions, where only \$500,000 is at stake, the arbitrators are to be chosen as usual, one by each party, and a third by those two. In these cases the award will be final if unanimous, if not so, another board of five arbitrators will be chosen, two on each side, and a chairman by the four. Should the interests of any British colony be involved it will be allowed for one of the arbitrators to be drawn from that colony. The treaty is well meant; it does not recognize any new principle, but gives to one which has been recognized for centuries a more formal international acknowledgment and force than has hitherto obtained in such arrangements. There is no doubt the visit of Lord Chief Justice Russell last year was intended to prepare the public mind for this treaty, a work which it very effectually accomplished.

While we cordially approve of the reference of international disputes to the arbitration of reason rather than the arbitrament of arms, we are not over-sanguire as to the continued, unbroken success of this scheme. In all human agreements there must be a penalty involved by this breach, and a Court of ultimate appeal, with power to enforce its verdicts, or such agreements will not be invariably respect-Ordinary arbitrations, when ordered by a Court of law by consent of the two parties, have the authority of a Court, and judgments arrived at can be enforced. But the award made by voluntary arbitrations may be accepted or ignored at the will of either party, or of both parties. The Treaty is admirable in its intention, but amounts to nothing more than a friendly understanding. It has no power to enforce the awards of the arbitrators. In the case, for instance, of Venezuela, the arbitrators might decide the boundary in dispute averse to that country, or contrary to the British claim. What would then be done? Uncle Sam might, in his own language, say, "What are you going to do about it?" For a difficulty of this kind the Treaty does not provide a solution. The plain truth is that, an arbitration treaty confined to two nations is on too restricted a scale to be of much practical value, as it entirely lacks the power necessary for enforcing awards. If however the great nations of Europe were to join in such a treaty, they could compel obedience to any arbitration which they had arranged, for no one nation would dare to defy a combination of the other powers. It is true enough, "war is a game which, were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at," but war will remain the Supreme Court of Appeal for settling international disputes until the great nations enter into a joint Treaty to refer all disputes to arbitration, and to join in whatever action would be needed to enforce the arbitrators' awards. The millenium is not dawning because of this treaty, nor will either Great Britain or the United States, because of it lessen their defences by a man or a gun.

PROPOSED MONTREAL PILOTS INCORPORATION ACT.

A notice has been given in the Canada Official Gazette that an application will be made at the next session of Parliament for an act to incorporate the body of pilots on the river between Montreal and Quebec. This is a matter that may be fraught with importance to the shipping, mercantile and marine insurance interests, and as such is sure to attract considerable attention and will likely be vigorously opposed. Some twelve or fifteen years ago a similar measure was attempted by the pilots to be passed but unsuccessfully. The reasons for opposing it then remain, with increased force, at the present time.

It is admitted on all hands that the present regulations regarding pilots are not altogether satisfactory, but by mutual concessions they might easily be made so to all reasonable men without incorporating a body of men with powers that may work an injustice to a minority of the pilots and at the same time tend to throttle trade interests by the majority of a small corporation. It is well known by those more immediately interested that there has been considerable friction between the pilots and the different interests involved for some years back. The present system of selection of pilots by the different lines running to Montreal, brings about four distinct interests-that is the regular lines as against transient vessels and the selected pilots asagainst those not selected, or, as they are called the "tour de role" pilots.

The chief grievance of the latter has for years been that the regular lines do not select a sufficient number of pilots for their work, and as a consequence of the interpretation given as to what constitutes a regular line more pilots are left on the "tour de role" than the transient vessels, not considered regular liners, can give them employment sufficient to provide a living for. This class very naturally have contended that the earnings should be more equitably distributed and that this could easily be done if the regular lines were each to select one or more pilots than they have done for some years and so reduce the number who have to wait for the so-called transient ships.

This is in reality at the bottom of the whole trouble on this side of the question. The last published report of the Harbour Commissioners-for 1895-shows that the highest earnings of a selected pilot was \$1,690 grading down to \$958, the lowest figure, the highest earnings of a tour de role pilot was \$547 grading down to \$328, the lowest amount earned. The figures shewing the pilots' earnings have not yet been published for 1896, but it is understood that owing to the increase of shipping the total earnings of the pilots will be larger than 1895 while the relative proportion for the two classes of pilots will be about the same, but if anything to the advantage of the selected pilots. On the face of it there seems to be an anomaly in the present condition of pilotage matters. Of late years there have been great changes in matters pertaining to navigation.

These changes affect the distinct interests of the two classes of pilots. The selected pilot when he leaves his vessel can return to his home, or his farm, as the case may be, and remain there until the telegraph nforms him that he is required and he acts accordingly

at no expense for waiting. The non-selected pilot on the other hand has to be in waiting at Quebec—sometimes for two or more weeks—under heavy expenses for board from which the selected pilots are largely exempt. This is a condition that undoubtedly calls for a remedy. Taken as a whole the pilots are a respectable body of men, and all are presumably qualified for the work or they would not have their license to follow the calling of pilots.

It has been proposed to abolish the present system of selection and put all the pilots on the tour de role—reserving the present right of rejection up to three which transient vessel agents now enjoy. This the agents of regular lines—rightly or wrongly—it appears, object to.

What would probably meet the case and overcome all the difficulties, would be the selection of more pilots by the regular lines and so leave fewer for transient or irregular vessels, which would have the effect of largely equalising the work and the earnings, and avoid the complications that have led up to the present application for an Act of Incorporation which if obtained may lead to greater troubles and hindrances to the freedom of navigation in the future.

In the notice of application for the Charter it is among other things intended, it appears, to provide that all the earnings of the pilots will be paid into a common fund which will be divided between the pilots by the Corporation according to the by-laws. What will be the character of those by-laws is not shewn but it is understood that they will be somewhat on the same lines as those the pilots below Quebec have—there they divide equally at the guaranteed rate of \$600 a year, and if that is not earned the tariff of rates for the pilotage of vessels is raised to meet the deficiency.

The pooling of earnings and equal division is vicious in principle and ought not to have the sanction of law. It cannot, in any case, be wise to place all men on a dead level as regards remuneration for their services. To do so would remove all incentive for excelling others in their own sphere. It is true that such a state of things exists in the pilotage district below Quebec.

It is well known how political reasons gave the pilots below Quebec that Act and powers that, to say, the least, have not worked to the benefit of navigation, perhaps in the whole maritime world there does not exist a similar organization under cover of law as that of the corporation of the pilots below Quebec.

The Bill now asked for by the pilots from Quebec to Montreal is certainly not in the interest of navigation and ought to be opposed. It cannot be for the general good that a few men should have the powers—without other responsibility than their own interests—to regulate such large interests as are involved in the navigation of the St. Lawrence River. In accordance with general custom in all countries pilots have to pass an examination and shew their qualifications and knowledge before they receive a license to work. This gives them an advantage in their business but it does not constitute a claim to control the whole regulation and business of pilotage.

There is another view to be taken of this matter. The shipping interest and the Board of Trade have for years repeatedly called the attention of the Harbour Commissioners and the Government to the excessive

charges for pilotage on the St. Lawrence. Now that the pilotage question is again raised it might be well to have this feature brought forward. The present tariff for pilotage was made years ago under different conditions and regulations than now exist. At that time it was not contemplated that a pilot should earn sixteen or seventeen hundred dollars for a half year's service. Now with the facilities for travel back and forth and the regularity with which vessels now arrive and are dispatched, one half of that half year's service may be spent at their own homes at rest. That is a happy state that must make many a sea captain's mouth water when he reflects that for but little more pay he has to work and buffet the stormy seas for the full twelve months in the year.

It has been the study and effort for years of many men to reduce the charges that have impeded navigation on the St. Lawrence and restricted its capabilities. Of late years much has been done by the Government to help in that direction as well as the greater safety of navigation. The Harbour Commissioners have hitherto endeavored to reduce all charges in the port and as far as possible make it virtually free. The financial statement made at the last meeting on Tuesday shews the reduction of 20 per cent made in June has been beneficial to the trade already and the usual surplus of receipts over ordinary expenditure will likely not be materially reduced. With a wise economy still further steps in the same direction may be expected.

In the meantime the full bearing of this movement by the pilots may well be watched and considered by all having an interest in the future welfare of the trade of Montreal.

SLAUGHTERING AGAIN.

As a slaughter market for the United States manufacturers Canada is not much less useful to-day than it was some years ago The "National Policy" has not been as successful in this direction as its friends at first believed it would be. In spite of heavy duties, American manufacturers will, in order to keep their plant and men employed, sell their wares in Canada at prices far below cost, to the great hurt of the native industries of this country. Canada is peculiarly and temptingly situated for purposes of disposal of surplus stocks, on the part of our neighbours. Contiguity and similarity of requirements are factors in the question which no legislation can effect. In another place we mention a shipment of pig iron to Toronto from the United States at a price far below the card in that country. Another case was brought to our notice recently where shipments had been made to Canada of felt hats which in the United States were sold at \$4.50 a dozen, and which were laid down here at \$2.50 a dozen. Over the line the spring is a month or so earlier than here. After catering to the demand there what is left over can be dumped into, Canada at almost any price. It is better than letting the goods rot on the manufacturer's shelves. This particular slaughtering of felt hats in this market was the cause of at least one failure in Montreal.

One of the strongest arguments used in favour of the establishment of a policy of protection in Canada was that it would keep our people employed. But in spite of the duties, and in spite of the heroic efforts to meet the competition of the Americans, our manufacturers are again and again under sold and at prices which only manufacturing on the most enormous scare can at all explain. Canada keeps the employes of many American concerns at work and the plant in use. We are importing now from the United States at the rate of \$60,000,000 per annum. It would be interesting to know if there are many more men employed in Canada than there are in the United States in producing manufactured articles for consumption in the Dominion. Already the basis of our supply of hardware has shifted from Liverpool to Pittsburg. The value of the iron and steel and the manufacturers of these commodities imported from the United States is double that imported from Great Britain.

Many of our jobbers would prefer now to buy in the United States than from Canadian manufacturers. They look forward to the expected reductions in the tariff with great complacency. Under strong protection the middle man, the merchant, or jobber gets but little show as the manufacturer is apt to deal direct with the retailer and ignore the merchant. But with less protection he cannot afford to send out travellers himself: he looks to the merchant to distribute his wares. It is to be hoped that if the tariff is lowered all the travelling will not be done by Americans, and that our middle men will not be disappointed in the expected results. Already the imports of the United States to Canada exceed in value those of this country to the United States by \$20,000,000. Can we ever get over the fact that the Americans, working as they do on a much vaster scale, are able to manufacture more cheaply than can be done in Canada? How muchlonger shall we kick against the pricks?

THE CITY CHARTER.

The Legislature of Quebec has been prorogued and the citizens of Montreal, as well as the City Council, know the result of the recent legislation and attempted legislation on the manicipal affairs of the city, consequently these will be a breathing spell in which to take stock—so to speak—and consider what is to be done for the future.

In the last days of the Session, Mayor Wilson Smith especially rendered good service in the city's interest. His lucid statement of facts and figures carried conviction to the minds of the members of both Chambers, and on the whole the result is satisfactory even if the legislation, as passed, has to be considered as only temporary in its character. The Legislative Council has again proved its usefulness, and the opinion of many that it should not be abolished will be strengthened and more generally entertained.

From what has developed during the last few years it is evident that the City Charter, which was revised and consolidated only a few years ago, has with the yearly tinkering and the amendments made to it by the Legislature, become so troublesome to find out what is the law that a fresh revision and consolidation of the Charter of the city seems to be imperatively re-

quired. It should be of such a character that this periodical rushing to Quebec for amendments to the Charter will be unnecessary. With general principles established the city of Montreal ought to be capable of deciding for itself how it shall be municipally governed. The City Council if fairly representative of all parts of the city should know better what is required for the municipal good of Montreal than the country members of the Legislature who cannot know anything about details on such matters except what they are told by parties interested in exploiting some particular matter contrary to the general good.

It seems to be understood that a complete revision of the Charter of the City is to be prepared before the next Session of the Legislature. Time rolls by rapidly. In all probability the next Session will be on long before the end of the present year. It will take some time to prepare and mature the revision, and if it is seriously intended to bring it forward no time should be lost.

Among the changes to be made should be a modification of the expropriation law as it now stands—and above all others the change in the representation of the people in the City Council, by means of a redistribution of the wards to conform somewhat with justice, equ ity, and common sense.

SOME SUGAR STATISTICS.

In its materially lower prices and general statistical features the sugar market has attracted considerable attention during the past year. Few important operators in any of the principal markets of the world emerged entirely unscathed. Those who held too much stock about the middle of May suffered the most. In the United States $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents was the highest and $4\frac{1}{6}$ cents the lowest prices for refined during the year. In Montreal $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents was the highest and $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents the lowest.

F. O. Licht's preliminary estimates of the European beet sugar production will compare with the preceding campaigns

as lonows.	1896-97	1895-96	1894.95
Germany	1,800,000	1,615,111	1,844,586
Austria	1,050,000	791,405	1 055,821
France	780,000	667,853	792,511
Russia	750,000	783,489	615,058
Belgium	265,000	260,050	243,957
Holland	145,000	106,829	84,597
Other countries	170,000	168,800	156,000
Total	4,960,000	4,898,537	4,792,530

Thus the campaign of 1896-97, preliminarily gives hope of a surplus of about 566,000 tons against its predecessor.

Mr. Licht's estimate of the principal cane districts is as follows:—

IOHOWS :			
	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95
Cuba	400,000	392,796	754 402
Porto Rico	50,000	49,948	52,467
Trinidad	55,000 ~	54,591	52,026
Barbadoes	50,000	42,975	37,040
Martinique	35,000	35,836	29,758
Demerara	110,000.	102,438	96,747
Brazil	200,000	220,000	260,000
Java	540,000	676,142	509,510
Philippine Islands	270,000	250,447	200,870
Mauritius	150,000	140,513	113,926
Reunion	45,000	44,768	38,248
Jamaica	30,000	31,000	30,000
Minor Antilles	40,000	88,000	27,000
United States	320,000	260,000	325,000
Peru	70,000	69,000	75,000
Egypt	85,000	82,000	70,000
Sandwich Islands	160,000	170,000	148,000
Total	2,655,000	2,704,447	2,850,615

In this estimate Cuba is put down for 400,000 tons for the campaign of 1896-97. The realization of this quantity will depend wholly upon military sufference in the island. If planters are allowed to grind it is the general belief that the state of the cane fields would permit of a production of fully 600,000 tons.

The best authorative estimates of the principal cane districts for the campaign of 1896-97 would seem to indicate a world's production of 2,727,000 tons cane sugar; this estimate, however, is based upon the assumption that Cuba will produce 400,000 tons, which may or may not be realized.

On October 1st, the beginning of the present campaign, the total stocks in all principal countries were, according to statistics, 1,199,464 tons. Assuming that the estimated production of cane sugar, as here given, will be realized, viz., 2,727,000 tons, together with the realization of Mr. Licht's estimate of 4,960,000 tons of beet sugar in Europe, we shall have a total world's supply of 8,866,464 tons for the campaign of 1896-97. Now deducting 7,350,000 tons (the world's consumption for the campaign of 1896-97, according to Licht) we find that on September 30th, 1897, there should be a surplus or visible supply of 1,536,464 tons with which to begin the campaign of 1897-98.

An outcome of the discussions in Parliament on the sugar bounties is the announcement that an international conference in which France, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Russia will be represented, is to meet in Paris in March to study the means of putting an end to the present state of things, which burdens the censumer with the bounties paid to the manufacturer and refiner.

The Commission appointed by the Imperial Government to examine into the depression in the West Indian sugar industry, has already taken the evidence of Mr. Neville Lubbock, Mr. Alstone, and other representatives of the West Indian traders. The leading recommendation made by all the witnesses thus far examined has been in favour of countervailing duties to offset the bounties paid to the continental makers of beet-root sugar, in the event of it being impossible to arrive at any agreement with the bounty-paying nations to abolish the bounties. Statistics placed before the Commission show that while the population of the British West Indies increases at the rate of 14,000 annually, the sugar exports have fallen 25 per cent in fourteen years. The French sugar planters in Martinique and Guadeloupe are in as bad a plight as those in the British colonies. They have memoralized the French Government to the effect that the French colonial sugar industry is on the verge of utter ruin, and demand that against the home bounty system they shall be allowed a grant of five francs on every hundred kilogrammes they export, either to France or to foreign countries. The English commissioners will sail for Demarara on Sunday

The following tables show the extent of the sugar importations at this port for the year just ended:

1. Return of sugars below 16 D S imported at Montreal for the year ending 31st December, 1896, showing countries whence imported.

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	8
Great Britain	115,913	3,128
United States	15,882,191	275,203
Germany	95,120,181	2,404,216
Belgium	12,240,581	295,405
Egypt	6,570,530	176,753
British W. Indies	66,275	1,498
Spanish Pos. Other	41,856,640	778,637
Dutch E. Indies	16,233,474	357,065
Grand Total	187,585,794	\$4,291,900

2. Return of Refined Sugars and over 16 DS entered at the port of Montreal for year ending 31st December, 1896, showing ountries whence imported.

Countries.	Quantity lbs	Value \$
Great Britain	1,897	68
United States		190
Germany		1,038
Hong Kong		7
_	 ·	
Total	48,510	1,808

U. S. PIG IRON IN CANADA.

The figures which American furnace people quote to buyers of pig iron in Canada throw considerable light on the condition of the market across the line. Within the past three weeks orders have been placed by Toronto men for round lots of American pig iron at very low prices. One instance is cited of a buyer who purchased 1,000 tons of No. 2 northern pig iron at \$11.48 in bond, or equal to \$15.48 freight and duty paid. The terms were cash 30 days, and delivery is to be made by end of August next. The point to note in this particular transaction is that the price is 16 cents per ton less than the same purchaser could buy at during the prevalence of the phomenally low prices of two years ago, and \$1.10 per ton less thon he offered to pay during the Presidential contest, when he wanted the iron but the furnace people were not inclined to sell. Such rates as these indicate the bad condition of United States trade rather than the extension of its markets.

The monthly figures of pig iron production afford a fairly accurate idea of the course of business in the United States. These figures show that with one exception there was a falling off each month in the weekly output of iron from Nov. 1, 1895 to October I 1896. But up to the 1st of July the falling off had been comparatively small, the decline in the whole of the eight months up to that date having been only from 217,306 tons to 180,532 tons, and this from the largest total ever reached in the country's history. But in the three months from July 1 to October 1 there was a further drop from 180,532 tons to 112,782 tons per week, this latter reduction being at the rate of about 31 million tons a year. It is to be said, too, that up to and including July the weekly product was each month above that for the corresponding date in 1895, whereas after that the product was each month below that in 1895. The meaning and significance of such conditions when applied to the exhibits of bank clearings is of course obvious. The very poor results for the later months were in part offset by the more favorable results in the early portion of the year.

ENGLAND'S BUTTER AND CHEESE IMPORTS.

The London Board of Trade Returns for the year 1896 are not yet published, and exact particulars of the quantity of Butter and Cheese imported cannot be given. Details, however, of the weekly imports of butter from the beginning of September to December 26th (17 weeks) are available and they present several unusual and interesting features if compared with the corresponding 17 weeks of 1895. In the first place there is a total increase of 57,263 cwts. for the period just expired, of which 37,040 are Colonial, Canada occupying the first place, with the large amount of 34,350 cwts., leaving Australasia only the small increase of 2,690. The 20,223 cwts. increase from foreign countries, though large in itself. is relatively very small when compared with the total forcign import, being only 21 per cent while the Colonial increase is 38 per cent. A curious feature of these 17 weeks is that Denmark has sent 2,065 cwts. and Sweden 7,714 cwts. less than in the same period of 1895, while Holland has sent 22,327 cwts. more. The most remarkable feature, however, of these 17 weeks, is the great increase from the Continent of America. This consists of 49,443 cwt. comprising 34,350 Canadian and 15,093 States. If the Argentina increase of

1,902 cwts. be added the augmented supply from the American Continent will be seen to nearly equal the total increase from all the rest of the world. The market for Canadian cheese remains firm, though some endeavours are being made to raise values.

The Montreal Butter and Cheese Association does not approve of the bonus granted during the past two years to those creameries which exported a part of their product, in conformity with the regulations of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. As the bonus has been of no general advantage to the Quebec creameries, the Association suggests that the balance of the sum should be devoted to securing greater facilities for the transportation of butter in cold storage conveyance from the factories to points of shipment, and thence to Great Britain.

PRICES OF PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

With the view of maintaining prices on proprietary articles at retail efforts have recently been made in England to bring the proprietor, the jobber, and the retail dealer together on a basis which should make it worth the while of each to stand by the other. The scheme has not found much numerical following but the best elements in the several classes support it. The jobbers favour it with practical unanimity, although the allegiance has not been pledged with unvarying cordiality. Whether the numerical support from his class is greater because the British jobber's chief aim in life is to labour that his customers may have cake while he himself subsists on bread, or because, he knows that, while the success of the scheme might be attributed to Providence. he would certainly be held responsible for its failure if there were any opportunity to charge him with laches. It would appear, however, that fallure of the British plan, should it come about in the near future, may be charged to the retailers themselves. The one weak point in all of these schemes, as a contemporary observes, is the fact that the retail druggist is really debarred by the ethics of his calling from extending to proprietary medicines that reciprocal support which the proprietor will expect as a reward for his effort to protect the retailer in his profits. The want of success thus far may be charged chiefly to the fact that neither proprietors nor jobbers could be given the tangible assurance of any advantage to be derived from taking sides against the cutter and in favor of the more orthodox druggist although the disadvantage of having either of these classes against them has been made apparent. If the English association finds a way out of the difficulty, it may be taken advantage of in Canada.

AN INSURANCE DECISION.

Mr. Justice Morgan recently gave a decision in Toronto on. a point in a fire insurance case that is without precedent in fire insurance judgment. The facts of the case are in brief these :- Robert Darling, wholesale woollens, was burned out in Toronto in the great fire in January, 1895. In the policies with the outside fire companies was a clause insuring goods in the warehouse sold, but not delivered. It was touching this point that the dispute arose. The companies paid him the market value of the goods, but asked also for the profit he would have received on the goods if they had been delivered. The judge to whom the parties interested agreed to refer the case held that if the policies compelled the companies to pay the profit expected on the goods, as well as the value of the goods, it would be equivalent to holding the companies liable to guarantee the payment by the insurer's customers of goods sold to them to guarantee against loss by bad debts, and the decision was given in favour of the companies. No similar case could be found in American or English reports, and the decision is unique in insurance legal records.

SUBSCRIBERS' RECEIPTS.

Acknowledgment of receipt of remittances, on account of subscriptions, is made by changing the year at the right hand end of the address label. As the Journal of Commerce is probably the busiest newpaper in Canada—which it hould be—a week may sometimes elapse before the change appears, especially if the remittance arrives after the middle of the week.

'INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.

In discussing the indications of longevity an English medical journal recently made some very interesting remarks. It is the staying power that is in demand, backed by an inherited and reserved vitality of resistance against the usual evils to which flesh is heir. The law of heredity is at the bottom of all life insurance calculations as to whether a particular man or woman is wound up for 70 years or will run down at 20 or 30 years. There are certain physical qualities which have great weight in determinizing the result of the struggle against a conspiring environment. It is the proper recognition of such distinctions that aids physicians in their prognosis, and turns the balance against apparently desperate chances.

Every person carries about with him the physical indications of his longevity. A long-lived person may be distinguished from the short-lived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he will live or die. In the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, each life takes its characteristics from the life from which it sprung. Among these inherited characteristics we find the capacity for continuing its life for a given length of time. This capacity for living is called the inherent or potential longevity. With unfavourable conditions this longevity may be greatly decreased, but with a favourable environment the longevity of the person, the family or the race may be increased. These are the two leading considerations, always interdependent-the inherited potentiality and the reactionary influences of environment. The primary conditions of longevity, are that the heart, lungs, and digestive organs, as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large, the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The persons will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers. The brain will be deeply scated, as shown by the crifice of the ear being low. The blue hazel or brown hazel eye, as showing an intermission of temperament, is a favourable indication. The nostrils being large, open, and free indicates large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs.

These are general points of distinction from those of short-lived tendencies, but, of course, subject to the usual individual exceptions. Still, it is well acknowledged that the characteristics noted are expressions of inherent potentiality, which have been proven on the basis of abundant statistical evidence.

In the case of persons who have short-lived parentage on one side and long-lived on the other side, the question becomes more involved. It is shown in grafting and hybridizing that nature makes a supreme effort to pass the period of the shorter longevity and extend the life to the greater longevity. Anyone who understands these weak and dangerous periods of life is forewarned and forearmed. It has been observed that the children of long-lived parents mature much later and are usually backward in their studies.

THE EXPORT EGG TRADE.

The Continent is the main source from which Great Britain draws the requisite quota of eggs to supplement the vast numbers of native eggs which are produced by farmers, cottagers, and private persons who keep fowls throughout the Kingdom. The trade that has been opened with Canada for years past

seems now to be established on a healthy basis. The greater portion of the shipments enter at Liverpool and Glasgow, the reason being that it costs more to ship them to London direct or forward them by rail from those ports than it does to consign them straight to their proper destination. Considerable supplies of eggs for immediate use are scattered over the northern counties, where they realize fuller rates than if disposed of in London. In the metropolis the buying is usually of a strongly depreciative character, with a very large assortment always on hand.

There is some complaint among egg dealers in Liverpool as to the poor assistance given them by shippers. No fewer than 1,144,022,440 eggs, of the value of \$14,807,530, were imported by England auring the first nine months of the past year, and a large proportion of these was entered at Liverpool. It is odd that the trade should allege that it is not so well served by the shippers there as at other ports. . A Liverpool correspondent of the London Grocer asserts that numerous instances of this can be quoted. About the end of November last a prominent Liverpool merchant was notified of the arrival of a consignment of Canadian eggs by a steamer which had arrived in the dock on Monday. On Thursday the eggs were sent for early in the morning. The carter waited a whole day without getting a load. The same thing occurred on Friday. On Saturday, after waiting until noon, the man went off to load from another vessel upon which a consignment of eggs had arrived meantime. There was not much regard shown for the fact that eggs are of a perishable nature. It is interesting and instructive to note that 24 hours after this Canadian steamer had arrived in Liverpool, a consignment of eggs was shipped at Hamburg, discharged at Grimsby, placed on the railway there, and delivered in Liverpool, Birmingham, Wigan and other places in time for Saturday's market. According to The Grocer, all this time the Canadian eggs which had arrived a full day previously in Liverpool were snugly ensconced in the hold of the 'vessel lying alongside the quay. It is not particularly creditable to those who ought to be foremost in fostering the trade of Liverpool to neglect the interests of such a large and growing branch of that trade. Canadian shippers of eggs should make careful enquiry concerning the prompt delivery of their shipments. Great Britain imports nearly 130,000,000 dozen of eggs per annum. Canada cannot afford to neglect such a market.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Charter of the Bank of France expires next year. It is to be renewed and extended for 23 years, but with changes. The limit of the note issue is raised from four billion to five billion francs-\$1,000,000,000. In return, the bank is to advance to the Government 40,000,000 france free of interest, and is to renounce interest on loans made to the Government in 1857 and 1878. which aggregate 140,000,000 francs. A new tax is imposed of 1/8 of the rate of discount on that part of the Bank's circulation classified as "productive circulation," in excess of the metallic reserve. This excess in November last was about \$100,000,000, the rate of discount being 2 per cent. The tax in this case would be \$250,000. Having been out for a long time and never presented for redemption, some 7,000,0 0 trancs of the Bank notes are supposed to have been destroyed, but the Bank is not to gain by this loss of the note hold rs: the Government is to take the 7,000,000 francs, and assumes the responsibility of redeeming them in case of presentation. The Bank must allow agricultural associations the same discount on their paper as merchants. In this particular the example of the Banks of Italy, Russia, and Germany is followed. Farmers are also to be allowed a representative on the governing boards of the branches of the Bank. Within two years these branches must be increased to 29, and 30 new auxiliary agencies must be established in those parts of France not sufficiently provided with banking facilities at present. After 1900 the Bank is required to establish 15 more agencies. Whatever the Bauk of France may think of these terms it is clear that the Government has made a very advantageous arrangement for itself and the people of France.

FIRE RECORD.

At Montreal on the 11th inst. the sash and door factory of Joseph Paquette was destroyed by fire together with its contents. It is a repetition of what occurred nine years ago. The loss is about \$40,000; insurance only \$15,000.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL'S WAREHOUSE FIRE.

The warehouse of Crathern & Caverhill, which extends from Colborne St. to Λ nn St., was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 12th inst. The stock, which consisted of the usual articles found in a fully equipped heavy hardware establishment, is valued at \$250,000. Stock-taking has just been completed so that the extent of the loss can be accurately known. The insurance on the stock, which aggregates \$200,000, is all placed in five English companies some of whom have largely reinsured in other companies. Liverpool, London & Glote, \$50,000; Royal \$40,000; Phoenix, \$40,000; London Corporation, \$40,000, and North America, \$30,000. The L. L. & G. had reinsured in the Phoenix of Hartford and Atlas companies for \$4,000 and \$6,000 respectively. The London Corpn. had reinsured in the British America for \$7,500, in the Lancashire for \$6,000, and the Sun for \$2,500. The North America had reinsured in the Connecti cut for \$10,000 and the Phenix of Brooklyn for \$5,000. The insurance on the building, \$20,000, is all in the London Corporation. The policies are all old ones having been in existence for a long time. There was no oil or other inflammable material stored in the warehouse. The firemen deserve great credit for the able way they handled the fire, which was one of the fiercest ever known in Montreal. In confining it to the one building they did much more than those who watched the progress of the fire expected.

A REMARKABLE MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENT.

One would imagine that perfection of tone and action had already been reached by leading piano-makers. But they are never satisfied; they must keep on striving after greater things especially those manufacturers with great wealth at their command. The modern demand for the Upright Piano opened a new field for ingenuity. It was always looked upon as impracticable to obtain with Uprights, tone and perfection of action equal to what had been secured in the improved square pianos and especially in the Parlour Grands and Concert Pianos.

The manufacturers of the celebrated Knabe Pianos, after persistent endeavors, have at length hit upon and perfected an action that completely overcomes the difficulty referred to, so that musicians can now have in the Uprights of this old established House (represented in Montreal by Messrs. Willis & Co. who have the new improved pianos in their Notre Dame street warerooms) instruments with tone and action fully equal to what has heretofore been looked upon as impossible except in the Grand makes and sizes.

We need hardly enter into any explanation of the ingenious mechanism by which this great improvement is accomplished as skillful players and those who wish to obtain the best style in executing passages that so frequently occur in the productions of some of the ablest composers, should call and see and judge for themselves. The new improvement renders the keys most sensitive to the touch, so much so that repeated notes and trills, and runs in chromatic passages are executed with the greatest facility. There is no need of hard pressure or thumping here to bring out the sound; the desired effect responds to the slightest touch of the fingers, and will repeat as long as required.

For durability and symmetry the Knabe Planes stand in the first rank, and the new features briefly noted above should esablish their claim to the phrase, No plus ultru.

THE COFFEE WAR.

The President of the Woolston Spice Co., Toledo, has admitted that the Arbuckles will eventually control the local spice plant. He says that the purchase of the 60 shares of stock by the Arbuckles—to which we referred in our issue of last week—has given a new phase to the situation. He would not be surprised to hear that hostilities between them and the Sugar Trust had ceased. The Arbuckles are reported to be negotiating for the Woolson property conditional on their retirement from the sugar business.

—M. BEATTY & Sons, Welland, Out., shipped to the Grand Trunk Ry. Co. at Montreal a Hoisting Engine and Boiler, for use in the Engineering Department. The G. T. R. have several of M. Beatty & Sons' Engines in use.

RECENT QUEBEC FAILURES.

Two or three Quebec failures of more coming together have attracted considerable attention this week-Chief among them is the suspension of Misael Thibaudeau, wholesale and retail grocer, who for many years has done a good business in Quebec city as a small jobber, beginning in the retail line in a very small way 35 years ago. The direct liabilities are about \$100,000 and the indirect \$40,000. Among the chief creditors are, A. Joseph & Sons, \$30,000; T. Ledroit, \$18,000; and Whitehead & Turner, \$14,000, the balance being spread over a number of firms. The assets show nearly dollar for dollar, but the outstandings are large and not of the best character. much credit has been given, the business has not been well managed, and several severe losses have been incurred. Nearly \$15,000 was written off in bad debts during 1896. Stock is now being taken by Joseph & Sons and Whitehead & Turner. Mr. Thibaudeau's credit with his bank has always been excellent and anything with his name on it has been readily taken. His extensive discounting has kept him affoat while he has been running behind faster than he or anyone else appears to have realized-J. A. Plamondon, wholesale flour, who hesitated sometime between liquidating and assigning, decided to assign. His liabilities are about \$60,000, nearly \$48,000 of which is owed to the Banque National, but is doubless largely secured. Among the eight or ten creditors are, W. W. Ogilvie, Montreal, for \$1,800; Lake of Woods Milling Co. \$2,000; R. F. Cream & Co., Quebec, \$700; Geo. Tanguay, \$400; McKay Milling Co., Ottawa and a few others. A carload of flour had been shipped to Plamondon by W. W. Ogilvie, but fortunately had not been delivered, and consequently is still the property of the shipper. Insufficient capital, and business inexperience have been the main causes of his trouble. The assets are nominally about \$3,000 less than liabilities-O. Gignac & Fils, lumber, held a meeting a few weeks ago at which they offered 25 cents in the dollar which was refused. As a subsequent meeting held a few days ago, offered 40 cents in the dollar cash, or 45c. 6, 12, and 18 months unsecured. Having been unable to arrange the matter they have assigned. Liabilities are \$58,000,of which, \$18,000 is privileged; assets \$36,000. These failures emphasize a necessity for a radical change in the credit system which obtains in Quebec. Dealers expect and obtain almost unlimited credit From six months to a year is the average with the privilege(?) of frequent renewals. No business can be carried on successfully on terms such as these.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Don, Toronto.—The idea of a joint stock remedy is not a bad one for the promoter; but the public will naturally be disposed to inquire whether a business which would not support one or two owners is likely to be more remunerative when divided among many more.

CRAIGALACKIE, Brockville.—The mild weather is the cause, but price is also influenced by the greater number in the business. New laid eggs are in limited supply, and have fallen lately to 40 cents, or 20 cents less than the highest figure of the season.

Mac., New Glasgow.—The proposed furniture enterprise has been abandoned or rather postponed. Repairing is more in demand

Woollens, St. John. N.B.—Three of the travellers and two of the warehouse men. There will be no lack of enterprise.

L. C., St. Catharines.—Labels and remittance, but no samples.

INVESTOR, Toronto.—Demand of assignment is contested.

Will be decided shortly.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Return of traffic period ending Jan. 7, 1897:

	P			~~.	
				1897.	1896.
				\$	\$
Passenger	Train l	Earning	gs	110,959	109,712
Freight	do.	do.	•••••	156,491	186,250
à c					
Total	do.	do.	•••••	267,850	295,962
Incre	186 ARR	07. \$28	612		

AN OLD BUSINESS RELIC.

We are indebted to Messrs, Rae & Donnelly, the well known auction and commission merchants, for an old salesbook covering the period 1791 to 1795. Among the names entered are Mc-Tavish, Frobisher, Viger, Wurtele, Bouthillier, Leprohon, Porteous, Gray, Russell, Aird, McCarthy, Scott, Fisher, and many others whose descendants are conspicuous in business to-day.

-THE Messrs, Gray of Toronto, who for some time have conducted the Fibre-Chamois factory in this city, as largely concerned in the business themselves, have disposed of their interest to the company, which will be continued under the same title as heretofore.

-MR. JAS. P. MURRAY of the prosperous Toronto Carpet Mfg. Co., well known to the wholesale trade in Montreal, has been making New Year's Calls on his friends, and is now on his way home to prepare samples for next season.

_M. BEATTY & Sons, Welland, Ont., have the order for an Hoisting Engine and Boiler, from the Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, to be used on a special self-propelling derrick car, for use in erecting a new steel bridge on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Surprise Creek.

THAT \$50 PRIZE-Contributions received this week from "E M. T.," Bowmanville; "L. O'C.," Toronto; "W. McW.," Guelph, and "M. M.," Orillia, also from "H. S. S." and "A. G. S.," Toronto, and "K. C.," of Montreal. The time for receiving the competing productions expires to-day.

. M. BEATTY & Sons, Welland, Ont., shipped to Rat Portage, Dec. 30th a Mine Hoisting Engine and Boiler with wire rope and sheaves for the shaft head, for the Mikado Gold Mining Co., to be used on their Gold mine about forty miles from Rat Portage.

JACOB SILVERSTONE, retail hatter, city, has begun an action against R. G. Dun & Co., claiming damages of \$2,000, for having early in December published him as "in financial difficulties." Action is also about to be taken against a wholesaler arising out of what led to the same error. Mistakes will happen in the best regulated offices

-Perrault & Co., furniture, Montreal, have assigned o the court on demand of Mrs. Jos. Perrault. Liabilities \$6,327; principal creditors, Alexand.ia Mnfg. Co., \$237; J. W. Kilgour & Bro. Beauharnois, \$600; G. S. Murphy, Montreal, ren t\$2,551; C. Mignault, \$589; A. T. Perrault \$400-B. Portegais, clothing Montreal, on whom a demand of assignment was made by A. D. Campbell & Co., have filed consent to assign. Business is a small one; liabilities not over \$1,000—L. P. Dufresne, jeweller, Wm. Eaves being named provisional guardian. Liabilities are \$3,458; principal creditors, Wm. Eaves, \$1,226. J. B. R. Dufresne, \$400; Hon. Jus. McShane, rent, \$325; A. Eaves, \$319; L. P. Dufresne \$280; J. H. Mallette \$200. Meeting of creditors called for 23rd-E. Leonard, drugs, Montreal, has assigned to the court, on demand of Evans Sons, Ltd. Liabilities are \$3,526; assets consisting of stock \$2,100; fixtures, \$1,700; book debts. \$450; shares in Merchants Tel. Co., \$100; property, \$450; total assets \$4,800. Principal creditors, Evans Sons Ltd., \$1,016; Jos. Compte, \$1,560; Lyman, Sons & Co., \$139.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

ONTARIO-Cronsted Mining Co. Ltd. Niagara Falls, applying for incorporation; Samuel Fleuty, stationery, Palmerston, dead; Sovereign Mining Co. Ltd., Rat Portage, applying for incorporation; Chas. Kendry, Sr. general store, &c., Stirton, dead; J. Fawcett, drover, Dunnville, dead; W. J. Schultz & Son, furniture, Sutton, W. J. Shultz dead; P. McLeod, general store, Hawkestone, sold out; John Sheppard, painter, Ottawa, bailiff in possession; John Gies, liquors, Elmira, sold out to W. Pfaff; Shell & Jinn, shoes, Elmira, moved to Moorfield; Colborne Bros. general store, Goderich, W. A. Colborne, dead; Geo. Hill, fuel, &c. Hamilton, sold out; J. Walsh & Co., picture frames, Toronto, bailiff in possession; Hurry & Parsons, wholesale butchers,

Brampton, dissolved; Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co. Ltd. Toronto, seeking incorporation; Dawson Commission Co. Ltd. Toronto, seeking incorporation; Mary Tilman, hotel, Hamilton, sold out; S. G. Treble, men's furnishings, Hamilton, advertises business for sale; Chas. A. Wismer, jeweller, London, moving to Goderich; James Goodall, grocer, Ottawa, dead; J W. McCabe, grocer, Palmerston, sold out; J. F. Morrish, grocer, Toronto, dead; P. E. Fuller, confectioner, Watford, sold out.

Quebec-Jos. Paquin, grocer, Montreal, bailiff sale adverised; Beauregard & Kay, cheese, St. Pudentienne, dissolved; Cote & Pigeon, contractors, Montreal, dissolved; Honore Gervais, butcher, Montreal, dead; Hughs, Cook & Co., mnfrs. oils and tallow, Montreal dissolved and new firm formed; E. Leonard. drugs. Montreal, seizure put in by landlord; The Nichols Chemical Co. Ltd., Capelton, seeking incorporation; A. S. Campbell & Co., wholesale clothing, Montreal, A. S. Campbell & Miss Ida A. Campbell register as the partners; Hearle Mnfg. Co., mfrs. soap Montreal, John Downey ceased doing business under this style; Julius Lindberg, mnfrs. soap, Montreal, bailiff sale advertised; Alex. E. McDonald, stationery, Montreal, bailiff sale advertised; C. Fournier & Co., milliners, Montreal, new co-partnership; Miron Denis, livery, Montreal, dead; Mignault & Frere, mills, St. Charles, dissolved.

BRITISH COLUMBIA-James Cunningham, clothing, &c., New Westminster, opened; Cowan, Holten, Downs Co., wholesale liquors, Revelstoke, starting; Canada Western Telephone & Telegraph Co. Ltd., Vancouver, seeking incorporation.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND-J. J. Trainor, hotel, Charlottetown,

MANITOBA & N.W.T.-Bromley & Co., tents, &c., Winnipeg, succeeded by Edwin Bromley;

Nova Scotta-John T. Walker, contractor, Dartmouth, dead; W. H. McAlpine, general store, Louisburg, dead; Thos. Kirby physician, Tuskett, dead; Morden Woollen Mfg. Co., Morden. dissolved.

NEW BRUNSWICK-P. W. F. Brewster & Co., carriages, Albert & Hillsboro, dissolved; Hall & Fairweather, wholesale grocers, St. John, seeking incorporation; Chas. Pickard, men's furnishings and lumber, Sackville, sold out stock of men's furnishings to W.J. Goodwin & Co.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended Jan. 13, 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 sums of \$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 writs, &c:

WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Jan. 7.

Montreal—Shearer & Brown Co. vs D. Anderson, \$201; Land & Loan Co. vs A. Andrews, \$187; Windsor Hotel Co. vs G. Barrington, \$150; C. Meloche vs J. Boileau et al, \$200; G. Barrington, \$150; C. Meloche vs J. Boileau et al, \$200; Delle. E. Paquette vs E. Bourbon, \$100; Dlle. M. Barrette vs H. Chaille, \$100; W. Delisle vs A. Charbonneau, \$102; A. Stroud et al vs J. Etienne et al, \$195; S. DeChantal et al vs C. Ferrari, \$133; D. Archambault vs Dme. M. J. Gordon, \$115; J. Baxter vs J. M. Grothe, \$947; J. O. Goyette vs R. Guertin, \$145; Dme. F. Albert et vir vs Dme. M. Jacobs et vir, \$274; Dme. M. Singer vs M. Jasowse, \$128; C. H. A. Guimond vs L G. Lapointe et al, \$102; J. Comte vs E. Leonard, \$1,560; J. R. Wilson et al vs L. Parent, \$115; J. Coustant vs J. B. Pelletier, \$115; C. Desmarteau et al vs Dme. C. J. Ross et al, \$5,300; C. Desmarteau vs J. L. Simon, \$125.

St. Jaachim—P. E. Morier vs Frederic Brodeur (Dmgs) 800

Sherbrooke—A. H. Macfarlane vs Stanstead & Sherbrooke Mutual Fire Ins. Co., \$1,200.

Jan. 8.

Montreal-H. E. Hart vs Romeo Prevost . . Yamachiche-De M. A. Beland et vir vs R. A. Gelinas.

Jan. 11. Forester Falls—W. Evans vs P. N. Pounder 6,102	St. Thomas—J. H. Still et al vs Jno. Campbell 500 Southwold—Atlas Loan Co. vs Mary A. & John Howarth,
Montreal—A. Brodeur vs O. Bissonette et ux, \$210; N. G. Valiquette vs J. D. Chartrand et al, \$314; L. B. Masson vs J. B. Desrochers, \$304; A. Eaves vs L. P. Dufresne, \$319;	\$8,898. Stouffville—C. R. Fitch vs Wm. Malloy (dmgs) 5,000 Thamesville—P. M. Fraser et al vs Chas. J. New 1,000
G. A. Slater et al vs J. Guinane, \$10,000; W. Furlong vs E. McDougall, \$353; P. A. Beaudoin vs Hon, G. A. Nantel	Toronto -G. A. Slater et al vs Jno. Guinane, \$10,000; J. C. Smith vs Wm. & Jas. Cooper (dmgs), \$50,000; W. A. Dick-
et al, \$1,005; A. Polletier et al vs J. Ward, \$714; H. E. Waite vs J. B. Young, \$11,000. Jan. 12.	son et al vs W. J. Harris el al, \$1,027. Whitchurch Tp - C. Starr vs Chris Kennedy
Montreal—G. Gauthier vs F. X. Benoit (Qui Cam) \$200; J. Beaudry et al vs G. W. Chatiny, \$266; Bank of B. N. A. vs A.	New York—J. J. Hunter vs Robt. Hunter
P. Gelinas, \$1,200; M. S. O'Rourke et al vs H. Gilchen, \$407; Dme. A. Poissant vs J. Gow (disputed), \$2,500; E. W.	Barton Tp.S. McCauley vs Herman Munn & J. Wilkins, \$1,000.
Gnaedinger et al, esql vs N. B. T. Henderson et al, esql. \$8,000; Grant Tanning Co. vs Dme. M. A. Locke, \$193; J. G. Kennedy vs Mississippi & Dominion Steamship Co., \$870; J. Ravary vs L. Vernier, \$216; A. Rousseau vs R.	Maidstone—R. F. Seymour vs Peter Corbett
Wilson et al, \$1,000. Rigaud—J. Fletcher vs A. de L. Macdonald 5,000	WRITS ISSUED, MANITOBA & N. W. T.
St. Bruno—A. Eaves vs L. P. Dufresne	Jan. 7. Winnipeg—La Banque Nationale vs R. H. Munn, \$5,700; W. Duncan vs F. V. Williamson, \$700.
Westbury—O. Lepitre vs Leonare Fortin	Jan. 13.
Barford—H. P. Dennison et al vs F. Lamy	Brandon—Dick Banning Co. vs Mann & Durham 2.127 Winnipeg—Alloway & Champion vs A. Wright 755
M. L. P. Benoit et al, \$185; W. L. Bond vs Dominion Cold Storage Co., \$1,521; E. Mann vs Dominion Cold Storage	JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Jan. 8.
Co., \$1,859; R. Greig vs F. T. Fournisos, \$438; T. Lalumiere vs M. Langlois, \$199; Dme. U. Deguise vs Dme. E. Leonard et vir, \$453; W. A. Stewart vs F. M. Murphy et	Montreal—U. Garand et al agt Rodolphe Tessier et al \$ 420 Jan. 11.
al, \$236; D. W. Karn et al vs J. B. Sparrow et al, \$500. St. Ant. de Tilly—H. Rousseau vs Jos. Desrochers 1,008	Montreal—E. C. Hill & Co. agt Jno. Lorigan
St. Theodosie—F. Larose vs Elie Fontaine	Montreal—R. Prefontaine et al agt R. C. Garhart, \$819 & \$1,340; J. E. Berthiaume agt L. Girard et al, \$182; Chanteloup Mfg. Co. agt Abel Huot et al, \$290.
Brantford Tp—G. Foster et al vs W. M. Hunt et al, \$2,987; G. Gamon vs Elizth. Palmer, \$2,952.	Jan. 13. Montreal—M. Tessier vs E. Fortier et al, \$302; Hon. A. R.
Dumfries N Tp-J. M. Irwin vs J. A. Carrick et al 310 Etobicoke Tp-W. J. C. Turner vs.—Applebe & G. R. Applebe, Milton, \$6,197.	Dickey, esq. agt G. W. Parent, \$750. St. Henri—L. A. Drapeau agt Jos. Jobin, \$390; Trust & Loan Co. of Can. agt John Skelly, \$5,305.
Hallowell Tp—H. Skinner & Co. vs W. M. Ovens	Stanbridge Tp-A. H. Gilmour agt J. A. O'Dell
Toronto—Royal Loan & Sav. Co. vs Thos. Douglas 896 Jan. 8.	Jan. 7. Etobleoke Tp-A. Montgomery agt Alex. Gracey et al, exrs.,
Charlottenburg Tp -D. Latrelle et al vs N. M. & Christy Bourget, \$1,500. Cumberland Tp-II. Stark & Co. vs Jno. Loslie et al 554	\$4,498. Galt—J. M. Irwin agt Emerson Main
Ellice Tp.—O. Brazell vs F. J. Kelly et al	Peterboro—T. May & Co. agt Mills Bros
Hanover—Ontario L. & D. Co. vs M. F. Charlton	P. J. Strathy, \$2,203. E. Henderson et al agt Thos. Adair
Norwich—Ella M. Chambers vs J. A. Searles (Dmgs) 1,000 Peterboro—G. N. Reynolds vs Central Bridge & Engineering	Sidney Tp—E. D. O'Flynn & Son agt G. A. Brulton 1,442 Windsor—F. P. Anderson agt F. A. Wiethoff 1,008
Co. Ltd., \$1,755. St. ThomasMary A. Toogood vs Eloile Hindmarsh 27,882 SarniaW. Farr vs Wm. Eveland 342 Smith's FallsF. McEwen vs Matthew Ryan 1,019	Note.—In our issue of Dec. 31st, under date Dec. 26th, judgment against Jas. & H. J. Oke should have read against H. J.
Toronto—J. D. Jeffrey et al vs Hy. Patchett	Oke only. Jan. 11.
Jan. 11. Barton Tp-J. Moodle vs J. W. Gage & C. W. Treganza, Hamilton, \$971.	Harrisville W. Mich—R. S. Box agt R. Somers
Barrie A. Booker vs N. Dyment	\$1,081. Reach Tp—Freehold L. & S. Co. agt Robt. Stratton 8,888 Welland—Hon. F. Clemow agt E. A. C. Pew
Culross—T. M. Camon vs Thos. Woodcock et al	Jan. 12. Arnprior—J. Johnston & Co. agt G. C. Poulton 1,288
Bank vs Robt. Sedgwick et al, \$414. Sault St. Marie—Can. Perm. L. & S. Co. vs Alex. McKinnon et	Ottawa-A. & P. White agt W. G. Story
al, \$835. Toronto—Trusts Corporation vs Alex. D. Black, \$37,400; W. J. Elliott vs Elzth. Johnston, \$415. Jan. 12.	Belleville—Bank of Montreal vs T. C. Lazier
Brantford Tp—P. Weaver vs J. F. & Peter Wilson	Ottawa—F. O. Pigeon agt H. H. Pigeon
Ohesley—Lucas, Steele & Bristol vs W. Halliday	L. & S. Co agt Wm. Summerfeldt & Co., \$1,763. —Medler & Arnet agt Dominion Cold Storage Co. Ltd.
Co. vs Cline Frs. & Randall, \$9,376; A Kennedy vs I. R. Prichard et al, \$322.	\$686. JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.B. Jan. 11.
Dumfries S. Tp.—D. M. Lee et al vs H. S. & Elzth. Maus Etobicoke Tp.—J. L. Stonehouse vs M. Canning et al	College Bridge-Edward Sonier, general store, for 825
Hamilton—Mary Graham vs Jno. Campbell et al 2,518 Harrisburg—McPherson & Co. vs Edwin Weaver 467	JUDGMENTS RENDERED, NOVA SCOTIA. Jan. 11.
King Tp—S. McWilliams vs R. H. Stewart et al	Halifax—A. G. Cunningham, commission, &c., for
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JUDGMENTS RENDERED, MANITOBA & N.W.T.
Jan. 13.
Emerson—Commercial Bank agt W. L. & J. K. Griffith. 647 Virden—L. Stevens agt J. F. French
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. JRD 7.
Amabel Tp-Sauble Fall Lumber Co. et al to G. W. Ames &
Co., \$4,000. Brantford—David Forbis & wife to C. Coulson, \$1,381; Eldoras & Martha Todd to W. Vanduson, \$4,000. Kingston—R. J. License to W. Baker
Kingston-R. J. License to W. Baker 2,500
Lindsay—Thos, O'Neil to A. Campbell
Davis C W Wheeler to A Que 2.100
Saltfleet Tn.—W. E. Boden to Magdalene Boden 741
Toronto—W. C. & J. A. Tanner to J. Wilson 726
Jan. 8.
Almonte—J. I. Kirkland to J. Crawford
Elgie to Sutherland-Innes Co., \$20,000.
Ottawa—W. H. Smith to A. G. Sparks, \$4,000; W. I. Storey to D. Rae, \$2,500; Paynter & Albott to Mary A. Paynter, \$600.
Owen Sound—Robt. Nelson to Sawyer & Massey Co 100
Sutton WF. G. Tremayne to Evans & Sons
Jan. 11.
Bruce Tp—Geo. McGreer to T. Niven
Cavan—J. T. Handley & H. Binsleau to J. J. Saddler 1.600
Elmwood—Elmwood Lumber Co. to McNally & Adams. 2,000 Hamilton—Wm. & Alice Burke to Cassandra Buttle, \$583; P.
M Filman & wife to H. Kuntz. \$1.000 & \$1.000; N. A.
McLean & Geo. Smythe to Grant-Lottridge Brew. Co.,
\$3,442; Sophia & Emauel Wolfe to S. Hirsch, \$700.
Orillia—Jno. Kennedy to R. Davies
Toronto—Hy. Russell to O'Keefe Brew. Co., \$4,356; Hy. Russell
to G. J. Foy, \$925; Jas. V. Wright to A. E. Plummer, \$1,000.
Welland-G. W. Ramey to J. A. Lowell
Windsor-Sarah Groscup to Jane M. Shaw et al 800
Jan. 12.
Hamilton—Fredk. Taylor to C. Thompson
Millbrook—W. H. Coombe to W. Lang
Owen Sound-J. & R. Corbet to Merchants Bank 4,3?0
Petrona—Jas. Blake to J. W. McCutcheon
Prescott—Mrs. Margt. A. Brown & Ruby Carman to Harrier B.
Wiser, \$6,000. St. Anne de Prescott—Victor Leroux to R. Brassard 2,156
St. Mary's—W. K. MacLeod to J. Follick
Shelburne—John McLean to Mary A. McLean et al
Tilbury—Jas. McDonald to W. C. Crawford 1.000
Toronto—J. C. Brady to Cosgrave Brewery Co., \$3.712: Miss
Minnie Brown to F. J. Brown, \$1,000."
Gananoque Hotel Co. Ltd to G. Taylor 7,881
Jan. 13.
Goderich—Donald McCormick to R. Tennant

London—N. I. McDermid to J. H. McKinnon
\$13,750. Ottawa—C. Shaw & Co. to A. Masson
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N.W.T.
Jan. 7. Emerson—W. L. Griffith to E. Thompson
Jan. 8.
Lacombe—D. G. Stewart to D. W. Marsh et al, \$2,500; D. G. Stewart to W. C. Wells, \$2,311.
Portage la Prairie—McPherson & Burns to M. A. Prest. 600
Jan. 18.
Winnipeg—R. H. Nunn & Co. to Western Coal Co 1.817
BILLS OF SALE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Jan. 7. Kingston—Wm. Baker to R. J. License
Toronto-A. A. Hassard to G. H. Carnall
Durham—Wm. Chapman to S. T. Orchard 1,800 Sultifleet—Robt. Hales to E. James 700 Toronto—R. A. McConnell to Minnie Brown 900
Jan. 12.
Millbrook—Wm. Lang to W. H. Combs
BILLS OF SALE, N.S.
Jan. 11. HalifaxW. R. Newcomb, livery, for 1,400
Halifax-W. R. Newcomb, livery, for

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The long-looked for production of "The Charity Ball" at Theatre Francais will occur next week, and it goes without saying that it will be one of the most important productions of the whole year. In the first place the play was written by Belasco and DeMille, the authors of Men and Women which scored such a hit at this theatre earlier in the year, and then it will be beautifully mounted with new scenery and stage settings Miss Beryl Hope, who has recovered from her throat trouble, will be seen once more in the leading emotional role, a part to which she is admirably adapted. Miss Hope will doubtless receive quite an ovation from her friends on her reappearance. A new member of the stock company will appear in the "Charity Ball" in the person of Miss Ruth Macaulay, late leading woman of Madame Rhea. Miss Macauley is young, pretty and very talented, and she will doubtless soon become a favorite with the audiences at this house. She will remain here as a permanent member of the stock company in the place of Miss Alma Roy who retires at the end of next week. The vaudeville bill will be headed by Dick Leggett. "the Rising Generation" comedian, who appeared at the Francais earlier in the season and made such a pronounced hit. The bill will also include Chas. H. Duncan, a singer of comic songs who is very popular here; Maud Beall Price a versatile entertainer, and the Burt Sister, dancers.

Tinancial.

Thursday Ev'g., Jan. 14th, 1897.

The week on 'Change opened with quite an amount of activity and some material advances in quotations were noted. The fine and mild weather has been very favorable for the operations of the Montreal Street Railway Company, which has consequently been enjoying greatly increased earnings. Naturally this had a good effect on the stock, which advanced on a brisk demand, and other miscellaneous stocks were active and firm in sympathy. The earnings of the steam railroads have, however, fallen off materially, and this fact, with a cessation of the speculative demand later caused less activity and lower prices generally. Gas, Cable, Postal and Toronto Ry, have been the other principal stocks dealt in. Bank stocks were not very active but held firm all through the week. News from outside markets is somewhat mixed, owing to the variety of influences prevailing. One authority in this connection said, speaking of New York, that it was reasonably sure that the opening prices of 1897 would be lowered probably, 20 per cent. during the year. This may be a somewhat exaggerated estimate, but it is a fact that it would bring the principal stocks, notably Gas, Sugar, St. Paul and Rock Island to the average low quotations of the last four years. He points out that the plethora of money which is expected to boom stocks consists of the paper tokens of a redundant currency which must be retired lest it renew its deadly work of driving gold from the country. Exchange is firm. Local rates are as follows: Between banks-New York funds par to 1-32 premium; sixties, 8 15-16 to 91-16; demand, 95% to 911-16 and cables 911-16 to 91. Counter rates are :- New York funds, 1.16 to 1/2 premium; sixties, 9% to 9%; demand, 9% to 10; and cables, 9% to 10. Appended is the usual comparative table of quotations as compiled by C. Meredith & Co .:-

BANKB.	Ѕћагев.	Highest	Lowest	Average Lest Yesi
Montreal	81	231	228	216%
Commerce	49	$126\frac{3}{4}$	1261/6	135
Hochelaga	25	131	131	
Merchants	24	1701/2	170	13334
Molsons	51	186	184	
Quebec	. 2	1171/2	11716	
MIBORLLANKOUS.				
Cable	985	1651/4	1631/4	156
Can. Pacific	100	561%	56%	53
Gas	3392	188	184%	1973/
Mt. St Ry	1237	2231/2	221	216%
Toronto Ry	8688	71	693/	741/4
Bell Tel	176	156	155	
R. & O	20	8934	8934	
Telegraph x. d	196	165	16434	162%
Royal Electric		125	125	
Postai Tel. x.d	1755	941/2	931/4	70%

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for Week End-

ing Jan. 14, 1	897. Clearings.	Balances.
	\$10,289,977	\$1,284,959
Corresponding		
Week of 1896	10,958,406	1,672,602
" " 1895	12,005,559	1,989,850
" " 1894	9,892,684	1,862,621

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evig., Jan. 14th, 1897.

Compared with a week ago there is a generally improved feeling, although in some lines there is still said to be plenty of room for improvement in the volume of trade. The recent snowfalls were too light to be of much benefit to country roads, and as a consequence complaints are still rife as to the country trade. This is reported as one of the principal causes of the poor collections noted, although in one or two lines there is said to be some improvement. As anticipated a week ago, the meetings of hardware manufacturers led to some considerable price changes in addition to what we then reported, but these may be somewhat affected by the destructive fire in one of the largest warehouses. But the changes were chiefly in wire nails and barbed wire, and full particulars will be found in our market reports. Price changes in other lines have been few and generally unimportant. The other trade features are such as call for no particular comment, although the cold spell has stimulated trade in some lines. Prospects for spring business are generally good, although in one or two lines orders are not coming in as freely as merchants would like.

BOOTS AND SHORS—The factories are fairly busy and some good-sized spring orders are coming in. Prices hold very firm, although there is no actual change to report. Retailers report a fair business with still room for improvement.

CEMENTS AND FIREBRICKS—Quietude is still the only feature and the total absence of outdoor building operations indicates a continuance of the prevailing dullness for some time to come. Prices in these circumstances and in the absence of fresh supplies of imported stock hold steady and unchanged at the following range:

\$1.90 to \$2 for Belgian cement; \$2 to \$2.10 for English cement and \$16.50 to \$22.00 for fire-bricks.

DRESSED Hoos—The colder weather has stimulated business and prices hold firm as follows:—\$4.75 in car lots, and smaller quantities \$5 to \$5.50, as to weight and size of lot.

DRY Goods—Travellers who are now on the road are sending in some fair-sized spring orders. They report that the recent snowfalls have been very acceptable, but they were not nearly heavy enough to put the roads into good winter condition, and this is proving a drawback in many respects. Prospects generally, however, are fair, and a favorable feature is the continuance of better collections. City and suburban retailers are fairly busy on heavy goods, and the "January Sales" are also a stimulating feature. A despatch from New York reports that the week closes with a largely increased attendance of buyers in the market, and although the majority of these are likely to be seen rather in the jobbing and specialty houses than in the general commission market, yet the latter can hardly fail to show some improvement in results of spot business. In the way of mail orders, there has been some expansion in buying at first hands in staple lines of cotton goods and spring fancies, not of any pronounced character nor calculated to give more than very mild encouragement at the moment. There are occasional indications of interest laken in future requirements by a few large opera-

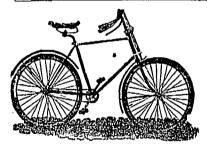
kippered herrings, \$1.80 to \$1.50 per box; siscoes, 75c per basket of 100 fish. Dried cod sells at \$4 per cwt.; pollock, \$1.90 to \$2 per 100 lbs.; skinless cod, \$4.50 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs.; boneless cod, 5½c per lb. Salt fish shows few changes, green cod is firm. Distributors' prices are about \$4.35 to \$4.50 for No. 1, \$3.35 for No. 2, \$5 for large and \$5.25 for draft.

FLOUR—The declines in wheat prices in Chicago have as yet had no effect on flour quotations, which hold steady. A brisk export business for both England and Scotland is being done in Ontario flours, while Manitoba millers also report a steady demand and large sales for Australia and on local account. Late reports note a steady business West in the finer grades and prices are firm. Meal is quiet and prices generally steady, while in feed both bran and shorts are in limited demand with quotations steady.

Grain—The local grain market is in much the same position as a week ago. One of the features has been the somewhat firmer feeling in oats. Sales have been made as low as 24½c, but it is doubtful if any could now be obtained at less than 25c, with holders firm, and some asking as high as 25½c. Peas are steady and unchanged. Wheat in the West is firm, and so far prices have not declined despite the break in Chicago prices. Cable advices to the Board of Trade were as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize quiet; cargoes on passage, wheat firmer, 3d higher, maize steady. English country markets, wheat steady. Liverpool spot wheat firm, pot maize quiet. Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 24s 6d. Futures, wheat steady, 6s 9½d Jan., 6s 10½d Feb., 6s 11d March, 6s 11¼d May, 6s 9¾d July; maize quiet, 2s 9¼d March, 2s 9¾d April, 2s 10d May. Paris wheat, 22.40 January; 22.70 February; flour, 47.80 January, 48.00 February. French country markets steady.

Green Fruit—Business has again been very quiet, and although fresh arrivals by way of New York are noted, the demand is only slow. Prices are steady as follows: Lemons, Messinas, per box, \$2.00 to \$2.75, Malagas, in cheats, \$5 to \$5.50; bananas, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bunch; apples, 75c to \$1.50 per bbl.; Fameuse apples, \$1 to \$2.00 per bbl.; Catawba grapes, \$1 to \$2.00 per bbl.; Catawba grapes, 5 lb. baskets, 25c; cocoanuts, bags, \$4 to \$4.25 per hundred; sweet potatoes, \$5.00 to \$3.50 brl.; Cape Cod cranberries, \$5 to \$6 brl., N. S. cranberries, \$4 to \$5 brl.; new chestnuts, 18c lb.; oranges, California navels, per box, \$4 to \$4.50; Jamaica oranges, \$7.50 to \$8 brl., do boxes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; pineapples, 20 to 25c; Malaga grapes, \$7.50 to \$8 per keg; new figs, fancy, 13 to 17c; choice, 10 to 12c, and Spanish onions, in crates, 80 to 85c; walnuts, Grenoble, 11 to 12c lb.; new dates, 6c lb.; lettuce, Western, 30 to 40c per doz., Boston, 75 to 90c per doz., and Florida tomatoes, \$4.50 per crate.

GROCERIES—The sugar market shows no material change. A fair amount of business is being put through and refiners report prices as steady at 3% to 4c. for granulated and 3% to 35c. for yellows according to quality. A New York report says of raws:—The market runs along with an open question as to whether the refiners or importers will get the better of the market through the prolonged dullness. It is certain that the sellers are not as yet influenced by the position of refined in its lower prices and dragging demands, and over important supplies would not be willing to consider other than firm rates. There is no urgent offering of even small lots these having been pretty well cleaned u from time to time. However, all rates a at present nominal. The early Lond



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tors, but they are of tentative character only, being confined to inquiries or very low bids. The tone of the market in all lines of domestics is easy, and although there have not been any changes in quotations, buyers are sometimes able to do better than a week ago. In printed and other spring fabrics business has been up to recent average, with some development of a re-order demand which ought to show further expansion in the near future.

Fish—Business has picked up very well since the return of colder weather, and prospects are now for a brisk trade for some time to come. Prices generally are steady and the following is considered to be a fair range: Whitefish, 7c lb.; haddock, 3½ to 3½c lb.; pike, 4½c lb.; dore, 6½c lb.; smelts, 5 to 6c lb.; tommycods, \$1.40 per brl.; frozen herrings, 90c per 100; No. 1 lake trout, \$3.75; Labrador salmon, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 1 halibut, \$7 to \$7.50; genuine Labrador herrings, \$4.75; No. 1 N. S. herrings, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 1 B. C. salmon, \$12 per brl.; smelts, 4 to 5½c per lb.; fresh cod, 2½ to 3c per lb.; salmon, 12c per lb.; fresh cod, 3½ to 3½c. Smoked fish is steady at 6½ to 7c per lb. for haddles; Yarmouth and bay bloaters, 80c per box;

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

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SPECIALTIES:

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Substitution
the fraud of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

cable quoted cane quiet and nominal, with Java at 11s. 3d., fair refining at 9s. 9d., beet at 9s. 4½d. and firm for prompt delivery and 9s. 4½d. for near months. Stock in the United Kingdom, 141,000 tons, against 105,000 tons same time last year. In teas the market is quiet but firm. A few good-sized sales have, however, been put through and include about 500 half chests Japans at from 15 to 16c, 300 pkgs. Pakling Congous at 10c., 150 boxes gunpowder at 12c. and a few smaller lots. For dried fruit the market is quiet. It is said that there is a car load of California fruit now on the way, part of which have already been sold. Coast prices are now said to be 3½, 4½ and 5½c. for 2, 3 and 4 crowns respectively. The coffee market is quiet and so far the "war" in the United States markets has not affected local prices. Rice is steady but not very active. Following is about the present range of prices:—Crystal Japan, \$5 to 5.25; Standard B., \$3.70; Patna, \$4.50 to 5.25; Java, \$4.25; Carolina, \$6.75 to \$7.75, and Bermuda, \$4.

Hardware—The manufacturers' meetings, to which we referred a week ago, led to some material price changes, some of which we then reported. The discounts in wire nails have again all been changed, and for the Province of Quebec are now 80 and 2½ per cent. as compared with 75, and 10 and 2½ per cent. as compared with 75 and 10 per cent. The other discounts are now 80 per cent. for Manitoba, 80 and 2½ per cent. for Manitoba, 80 and 2½ per cent. for British Columbia, Winnipeg 75 and 5 per cent., delivered freights prepaid and Manitoba and Northwest Territories 75 and 5 per cent., with freights equalized to cheapest point. While these are certainly substantial reductions, they are not so material as would appear at first sight, as in addition to changing the discounts manufacturers have slightly increased the list price, averaging about ½c, while the guages have also been altered, so that there are really under the new arrangement less nails to the keg. Barbed wire prices have also been reduced and are now \$2.75 for Ontario, \$2.90 for Quebec, \$2.85 for New Brunswick and Nova Scotla and \$2.87½ for Prince Edward Island, each per 100 pounds. The spade and shovel manufacturers have completed their arrangements with respect to the proposed combine with the American manufacturers and prices are firm at the advanced quotation of \$1.50 per dozen. Business generally is still very quiet, although it is said that collections are somewhat improved. Better country roads zero needed to stimulate business.

HAY—Trading is still only small although arrivals are somewhat larger. Prices generally are steady at about last week's level, \$10.50 to \$10.75 for No. 1, and \$9 to \$9.25 for No. 2.

Hides—A better demand from tanners is reported and prices hold firm but unchanged at last week's level. Quotations are 7c, 6c. and 5c. for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Lambskins are steady and unchanged at 75c. with other lines quiet. An American report says:—The market for common dry hides appeared to be gradually working in favor of the seller. The amount of business transacted was small, as tanners were reluctant to pay the higher prices asked by importers. For Bogota hides a slight advance was established in quotations, and 14 to 15c. are now the prices named, as against 13½ to 14½c. There continued a slight market for city slaughter hides. Recently a sale of 1,200 side brands was made at 7½c., but at the close 7½ to 7½c. was quoted; 600 bulls were sold at 7½c. Advices from the West reported a quiet trade, with the market showing less stability of tone than latterly noted. A sale of 5,000 native steers was made on Saturday at 9½c. Calfskins had only a limited call, but values held steady.

LEATHER—A moderate business is reported, but it is believed that there will be a further improvement in the demand. In sympathy with the steady feeling in hides, leather prices are firm, although no actual change has been noted.

Paints and Oils-Business has fallen into a quiet rut. White lead paints are firm at the advanced prices noted last week, which makes quotations now: Pure, \$5; No. 1, \$4.62½; No. 2, \$4.25, and No. 3, \$3.87½. Linseed oil and turpentine are unchanged, while easter oil is firm at 9½c, Collections are only moderate, the bad roads in the country still being blamed.

Petroleum—A good business is still being done, the present being the "harvest time" in this branch of trade. Prices are firm as follows: W. W., 19½ to 20½c; P.W., 18 to 19c; Canadian, 15½ to 16½c; American benzine, 21½ to 25c; Canadian benzine, 14 to 15c; astral, 21½ to 22½c. Refined in Petrolia quoted at 10c in bulk, and 12½c in barrels, in car lots, f.o.b. there.

Produce and Provisions—The cheese market shows a little more animation than formerly, and both export and local business is more active and consequently holders are firmer in their ideas. Finest goods are selling at about 10½ to 10½c, and in fact 10¾c is asked in some instances. The public cable quotes both white and colored cheese as unchanged at 52 shillings. Butter is quiet, the domand from exporters having fallen off on account of holders' views being above theirs. Locally there is not much doing, but creamery is firmly held at 19 to 19½c. Dairy and rolls are quiet, For eggs there is a moderate demand and the market is steady. Limed are in fair request, while the strictly fresh grades are scarce. Provisions are quiet but prices generally hold steady.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph).

TORONTO, Jan. 14, 1897.

There is no change in the trade situation. Wholesale trade is quiet as a rule, and prices of the leading staples are said to be unchanged. Travellers are out, but as yet they are not booking many orders. The sorting-up demand is slow, but this is not unusual at this season of the year .. Collections are rather slow. Money is unchanged, with call loans quoted at 5 to 51/2 and prime paper 6 to 61/2 per cent. Sterling is firmer in sympathy with New York rates. Stocks fairly active and strong. Latest sales: Bank of Montreal 230, Commerce 1274, Hamilton 153, Imperial Bank 178, Dominion 223. Postal 941/2, Cable 165, General Electric 80, Toronto Ry. 7014, Dominion Telegraph 123, Western Assurance 1551/4, British America 116. Central Canada Loan 118, Canada Landed 104%, Western Canada 107%.

BUTTER, &c.—Trade in butter is quiet and prices as a rule are unchanged. The best tub is jobbing at 14 to 15c, large rolls at 13 to 14c and pound rolls 15 to 17c. Creamery brings 18 to 20c the latter for choice rolls. Eggs 20 to 23c. per doz. for new-laid and 16 to 17c for cold-storage Cheese steady at 9½ to 10c for summer makes and 10 to 10½c for autumn makes.

DRESSED Hoss — The market is very firm. Choice medium weights bring \$5.10 by car lot, and heavy \$4.70 to 4.75.

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FLOUR AND GRAIN — Flour is dull, with straight rollers quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.00, and Ontario patents at \$4.25 to \$4.30. Manitoba patents \$4.90 to \$5.00 and strong bakers \$4.75 to \$4.80 Bran is quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 west and at \$9 here for ton lots. Oatmeal \$2.90 to \$3.00. Wheat is dull with white and red held at 83c, outside, with 80c bid. No. 1 Manitoba hard sells at 94c, grinding in transit. Toronto freight, No. 3 hard 85c North Bay and No. 1 quoted at 78c Fort William. Barley steady, with No. 1 quoted at 35c. No. 2 sold at 80c, No. 3 extra at 25c and feed at 22c. Oats easier at 19c for white west and 18c for mixed. Peas firm, with



Trappers' Receipts

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

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WANTED—An active man of good education and address to assist in advertising department of this paper. None but men of some business experience need apply.

—M. S. Folky, proprietor.

sales at 42c north and west. Rve 85c to 86c. Corn dull at 22 1/2c west for new. Buckwheat 28c west.

GROCERIES — Trade quiet and featureless. Sugars are steady, with granulated quoted at 4c to 4½, and yellows at 3½ to 3½c. Rio coffee at 15 to 17c. Canned goods steady; tomatoes are quoted at 67 to 75c; peas at 60 to 75c; corn at 55 to 70c; salmon, (Cohoes) at \$1.10 to \$1.25. Valencia raisins, off stalk 5½ to 5½c, and selections 6½ to 7c; Currants, 4½ to 4½c. Prunes 6¼ to 6½c.

HARDWARE—Business this week has been quiet and prices are generally unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS — Hides are dull with cured quoted at 71/2 to 71/2c. Dealers are paying 61/3c for No. 1

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- acribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Me	Dates Dividen		Per Cent Price Jan, 14.	Cash value per 8.
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Jacques Cartier	, ,	500,000 6,000,000	500,000 6,000,000	285,000 3,000,000	4	June	Dei	121½xd 170	121 50
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	200 30	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5 2½	June	Dec.	.80 81	160 00
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Room 9 and 15 Fabre Bldg

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Electrical Contractor, and Experimentalist in Electrical Works.

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Architect, Measurer and Valuator, Mechanical Designing a Specialty.

N B.- Patents Agency for all Countries,

6½c for No. 2 and 4½c for No. 3. Calfskins 6 to 8c. Sheepskins are firm at 85 to 90c. Tallow dull at 3 to 3½c.

LIVE STOCK — Receipts are a little smaller this week but prices unchanged. Exporters 3½ to 3½c per lb. and the best bulls at 3 to 3½c. The best butchers' cattle bring 3 to 3½c, medium 2½ to 2½c and inferior 1½ to 2½c. Milch cows \$25 to \$40 each the latter for choice. Calves \$5 to \$7.00 per head. Sheep sell at 3 to 3½c for choice exporters and 2½c for butchers. Lambs at 3½ to 4c per lb. Hogs firm, the best bacon lots selling at 4½ to 4½c; thick fats 8½ to 35%c, and light 4c. Sows 8c, and stags 2c per lb.

Provisions—There has been a moderate trade with cured meats rather firmer. Mess Pork \$11.50, short cut \$11.50 to \$12.50, and shoulder mess \$0.50. Bacon 5½ to 6½c for long clear. Breakfast bacon 10 to 10½c and backs 0 to 0½c. Smoked hams 10 to 11c. Lard 6¾ to 7½c per lb. the latter for pails. Dried apples 2 to 2½c, and evaporated 4 to 5c. Beans 70 to 80c per bushel. Potatoes are 25c per bag for car lots.

Wool — There is nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Combing fleece 20 to 21%c, and rejections 17c. Pulled wools 20 to 21c for supers and 22 to 28c for extras.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1897							
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of A rticle.	Wholesale	
Boots and Shoes. Brogans or Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip Buff " or Congress Split Boots	Mens. Youths. \$0 60 0 80 \$0 50 \$0 85 0 90 1 40 1 00 1 25 1 60 2 00 1 10 1 50 1 40 2 00 1 25 1 50 2 00 3 00 1 50 2 00	Boys. \$0 55 80 80 0 70 0 80 0 75 1 00 0 90 1.15 0 85 1 10	Brooms.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 0 061 0 071	Soda AshSoda BicarbSol. 'Soda. Concentrated	0 70 0 80	
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COLOUR IN INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

In the trades or professions covering the subject of interior decorations, colour is the one prime, essential necessity, says an upholstering contemporary. Quality is all right in its way; good design is desirable, but everything may be undertaken and the work be a failure unless the colouring is correct. The man who will deny this is the man who realizes that his discernment of colour harmony is defective.

In undertaking the furnishings of a house, the character of a design period is to be the last thing to consider. We would say first, in determing upon the colourings of the various apartment, Give us a glance at the frocks and the smart dresses worn by the ladies of your household, for it is a reckless jump in the dark to attempt any lasting success if we furnished any colourings which, although for the moment pleasing to her, were of a character which, by long experience, she had learned to dislike.

A woman who is once told that she looks badly in red will learn to detest that colour. The phlegmatic gentlemen, whose clothes are of somber hue, and would be happy in an Oriental room, would be like a fish out of water in pale blue and rose colours.

But, of course, it is quite impracticable to look through a woman's wardrobe, so the next best thing is to judge of her colourings by her complexion.

The subject is well understood by the milliners, also by decorators of the better class, and the decorator who can detect at a glance the colours to which a woman is predisposed, has clearly a great advantage in the making of a sale and the giving of permanent satisfaction.

In this country the scientific knowledge of colour atmosphere in the home is but little understood, but in the older countries time and experience have given to one's interior surroundings distinctive colours for the people. The yellows, and sharp reds, and dark blacks, which are adapted so generally by the Chinese, are colourings that are simply suited to their complexions. To the darker races in the Orient we find, again, colours which are specially harmonious—colours which we have learned to regard as Oriental colourings. They have become a national characteristic. As we go further north, to the Mediterranean, we find the

colouring again changes, and as we reach far Russia, Norway and Sweden, where the complexions are paler, we find, again, the tints essentially different throughout everything in the way of apparel and decorations. In this country we are of a cosmopolitan class. There is no distinctive trait, and our selections must be adapted to individual needs.

FRENCH COTTON GOODS.

The war of 1870, by depriving France of the trade of Mul house, had a very considerable effect upon the condition of the cotton industry. Until 1878 the consumption of foreign piece goods in France exceeded the exports of the French goods. French spinning mills worked up 80,000 tons of raw material instead of 100,000 tons. But new mills were established, the imports of raw cotton increased, and the industry sought new outlets in foreign countries. In this it was successful for, in 1882, the year that new commercial treaties were put in force, the export amounted in value to nearly 100 millions of francs, exceeding the imports of similar goods by 24 millions. This vigorous effort had even other results. Although the average of the duties had not been raised, French piece goods, during the prosperous period 1880-1883, had gained sufficient force to compete directly with importations from foreign countries, and from 1885 the value of foreign tissues placed on French markets gradually decreased, while French goods were gaining new customers elsewhere. In 1889 the value of foreign imports was reduced almost one-half-i.e. 41 millions instead of 75 millions in 1884 while exports of French goods approached 118 millions.

—The Government of New South Wales has appointed the present general honorary secretary of the Irish Dairy Association to go out to the Colony as Dairy Instructor.

—J. E. FREEMAN, general store, Harmony, N.S., is offering to compromise at 25 cents in the dollar, secured, in 3 and 6 months.

—H. F. FEEHAN & Co., general store, Mount Stewart, P.E.I., have assigned to Oliver Rattenbury, of Charlottetown. Deed prefers the assignee, a brother, to amount of \$1,900, Smith Bros., Halifax, for \$300. Will offer 50 cents in the dollar.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY JAN. 14, 1897.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm Products. Butter: Creamery, Dairy Rolls	8 c. 8 c. 0 19 0 193 0 00 0 14 0 00 0 00 00 0 00 0 00 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0	Barley, malting "feed affoat Peas, per 60 lbs, affoat new In store Rye No. 2. Corn, in bond "duty paid Croceries. Tea, (Hf. Chest & Cad.). Japan, com. to med., b. "good med. to line choicest fancy "thyon, com. to good "fine to finest, b. Gunpowder, Moyune" "good "ine to finest, b. Gunpowder, Moyune" "good "ine to finest "Japan, com. to good "ine to finest "line to finest "Japan, com. to good "ine to finest "Indian "good common "good common "good common "good common "Indian "Indian "Japan, com. to finest "Indian "Jayas "Maracalbo Java "Maracalbo Java "Maracalbo "Maracalbo "Maracalbo "Maracalbo "Ex Granulated, brls "Canadian do "sugars: Ex Granulated, brls "Ex Ground. in brls "in bxs. Powdered, in brls "in bxs. Powdered, in brls "in brs "half brls "half brls "in brs "half brls "in brls	S C S C O O O O O S O S O S O	Molasses (Barbados) img. Porto Rico Trinidad Cuba Raisins Sultanus Loose Musc. California	\$ c. \$ 333	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, "Italian Peel—Citron Oranga Legaon Ghocolale Vanilla, yel, wrap, 24 x ½ lb do Chamois, do do do Pink do do Tip, Van. Green do do o lo Lilac do do o do Lilac do do do White do do Unswet'd blue prem do Starch: Can. Laundry. Silver Gloss Benson's Prep. Corn. Can. Pure Corn. Vinegar: Imp Trip, I brl. Cote D'or Urystai Pickling. W. W. XX W. W. X Soap: Best Laundry. "Common. Matches: Telegraph. "Telephone "Parlor. Stesmehip Railroad. Soverelign. Washbourds: Royal Lily. "Rosse	\$ c.

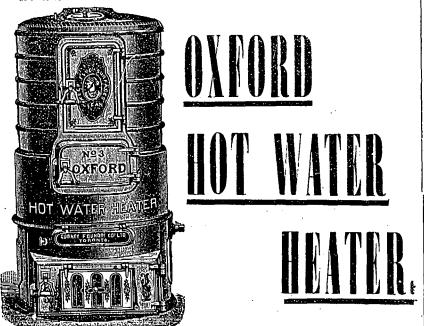
Sugars. - Refiners prices to the wholesale trade; jobbers would have to pay Mc additional,

Moment with the Thoughtfu

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

INFERIOR GOODS ARE DEAR AT ANY RICE.

We ask that you compare the excellence in construction and finish, arrangement and quality of heating surface, largergate are as, ease in cleanin Minimum amount of sp.s. e with maximum power as embodied in the



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

NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD.

The Gurney-Massey Co., Ltd., Montreal.

DECIMAL DIALS.

At the next meeting of the French Chamber it is intended to offer a decimal sub-division of time for universal adop-

The day is divided into 10 hours; the hour into 100 minutes, and the minutes into 100 seconds, making 1,000 minutes, or 100,000 seconds per day.

The hour hand always points in the direction of the sun. Consequently, as the day begins and ends at midnight, the hour hand points downward, as also do the minute hand and second hand, at the exact time of the change of the day, or 10 o'clock. Thence it rises with the sun in its apparent motion around the earth, points to the zenith at noon, after which it descends until it reaches its extreme lower point again at midnight. Thus the hour hand makes but one revolution around the dial each day. It is, then, the figure X on the dial at which the hour hand commences and ends each day, the minute hand each hour mut the good the day. hand each hour, and the second hand each minute.

The time indicated by the decimal clock is always positive time. While 6 o'clock a.m. is represented decimally by half-past

a.m. is represented decimally by half-past 1 o'clock, and 6 o'clock p.m., is represented by 10 minutes to 8, noon is represented by 5 o,clock and midnight by 10 o'clock.

It provides a standard time for the entire globe. It is proposed to divide the terrestrial globe into 1,000 degrees of longitude, corresponding with the 1,000 minutes of the day, and by grouping them into 20 sections of 50 degrees each, establish standard time for the whole

Giving to Greenwich, where the count-ng of the meridians begins, the midnight imeridian, and making it 000 degrees and 20 sections would all be reckoned east of Greenwich, and all the way around the

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, JAN. 14 1897 MONTREAL

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware—Continued. NEW OUT NAIL SCHEDULE. Base—50d and 60d, f.o.b., Out Nailsper keg Steel nails	280 000	Sharpand flat pressed nails 3 inchextra 2½ and 2½ "" " 1½ and 1½ "" " 1½ and 1½ "" " 1½ and 1½ "" " 1½ "" " 1 Morse Shoes Axes—S. S	1 50 0 00 1 65 0 00 1 85 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 50 0 00 3 25	IX Charcoal	Usual Trade Extras, 5 75 6 00 0 09 0 10	No. I, ordinary sole	0 19 0 20
Cut nalls, fence and cut spikes.—Hot cut, 40d	0 05 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 15 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 40 0 00 1 00 0 00	Goil Chain—% chain Coil Chain—% chain 5-16 7-16	2 50 0 00 0 00 4 50 3 56 0 00 3 25 0 00 3 15 0 00 3 00 0 00	Lion & Cröwn tin'd sh'te 22 and 24 guage. 26 guage. 26 guage. Lead: Pig, per 100 lbst. Sheet, Shot, per 100 lbs. Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs. Zinc: Sheet. Spelter per 100 lbs. Serap Tron—	0 051 0 06 0 06 0 00 8 15 3 25 4 00 4 25 5 55 5 75 5 09 0 00 5 00 5 75 4 50 4 75	Upper, heavy. Upper, light. Grained Upper Scotch Grain. Kip Skins, French. English. Canada Kip Hemlock Culf. Light.	0 32 0 30 0 35 0 32 0 32 0 35 0 32 0 35 0 60 0 75 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 60
4d to 5d, cold cut not pol. or bl'd. " 8d " " " Fine blued nails— 8d	200 000	Common Pig Iron: Siemens No. 1. Summerlee. Garteherrie. Carnbroe. C.I.F.T.Riv.Charcoal iron No. 1 Ferrona.	16 75 00 00 20 50 21 00 00 00 00 00 18 50 19 00 126 50 28 00	Machinery ecrap Wrot iron Powder 'Canada Bi'etng F F to F F F Wirs: Bright No. 7, per 100 lbs Annealed No. 7 '' oiled '' Galvd. No 6, Trade discount on above	0 00 13 00 2 00 0 00 5 00 5 25 2 60 0 00 2 65 0 00 3 15 0 00	French Calf Splits, light and light Splits, light and light heave small Leather Board, Canada Ennameled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain Glove Grain B Calf Brush (Cow) Kid	0 20 0 23 0 18 0 21 0 16 0 18 0 06 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 11 0 13 0 11 0 18 0 11 0 12
12d to 30d	0 60 0 00 0 75 0 00 0 90 0 00 1 10 0 00 1 50 0 00	Ord, Crown Beet Refined Norway Sheet Iron 16 G & heavier "" 17,18,20 G " "" 22, 24 " "" 26 G "	. 8 00 0 00	20 per cent. Barbed Wire— 2 and 4 barbs Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs	390 Que.aud 275Ontario. 1000lbe deld 1000 to 25c f freight.	Rus setts, light heavy No. 2 Saddlers' Imt. French Calf English Oak Rough	0 35 0 40 0 26 0 30 0 20 0 26 8 00 9 00 0 70 0 75 0 38 0 42 0 20 0 22
2½ to 2½ " " 2 to 2½ " " 1½ to 1½ " " 1½ to 1½ " " 1½ " " Slating nails— 5d	1 35 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 25 0 00	Hoops	2 15 0 00 0 00 2 00 1 80 1 85	Montreal Green Hides No.1 per 100 lb No.2. No.3. Fanners pay \$1 extra fc	8 0 00 7 00 . 0 00 6 00 . 0 00 5 00	" ordinary Colored Pebbles " Calf. " Calf. " Gaspe. " Gas	0 12 0 20 0 15 0 16 0 20 0 28 0 35 0 36 0 82 0 35
Common barrel nails— 1 inch extra, 26 '' '' '' Steel nails 10c extra, Clinch nails— Tach extra	1 50 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 25 0 00	70 p.c., over 2 in 67% pc Imported fron pipe, % 8 inch, 65 & 5p.c. % to 2 i 10 & 5 p.c. Steel, cast per lb. "Spring, 100 lbs." "Tire."	0.074.0.00	Lambskins Calfekins, No. 1 No. 2 Horse hides west., each	0 00 0 00 0 75 0 00 0 06 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 00 1 50 0 00 0 00 0 4 50 t 00	Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Niid " "Norwegia Process Castor Oil Lard Oil, Extra " No. 1. Linesed, raw " boiled.	0 091 0 10 0 60 65 0 50 0 58
2% and 2% " " 2 and 2% " " 1% and 1% " " 1% "	1 00 0 00 1 15 0 00 1 35 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 50 0 0	Tin Plates:	250 275 300 350	No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 " " No. 3 " "	0 22 0 24 6 20 7 22 0 17 0 18	Olive, pure. "Extra, qt., per case pts. do	0 85 0 90 e. 3 00 8 70 2 40 2 50 2 70 8 60 0 42 0 00

Discounts on Nails applyonly for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately.

Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days.

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THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF SWEDEN.

The Press Department of the forthcoming Scaudinavian and Russian Exhibition in Stockholm publishes some information regarding the progress of Sweden, from which we take the following:—The timber and mining trades show a rapid development. The value of the hewn timber export in 1866 scarcely exceeded 80 million kronor, whereas it has now reached 120 million kronor or more, and Sweden is at present the principal wood-exporting country in the world. The largest sawmills in the world are to be found in Sweden, and at least 25,000 people are employed at them. At the same time a considerable industry has developed in improved wood goods, and products of this are exported to a value exceeding 20 million kronor a year. To show the industrial development that has taken place during these years we may mention that trial development that has taken place during these years we may mention that all the works in the country, except dairies and saw-mills, less than 40,000 people were employed in 1866, but at present at least 130,000. Foundries and mechanical works have during the same period increased their yearly output from 18 million to 57 million kronor, and paper-mills from two million to three million kronor, &c.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY JAN. 14 1897.

Name of Article.	Wholeeale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Car Lots Store, [2, p.c. off 1 to 20 brls	\$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	Salt. Liverpool per bag. Canadian, in small bags. Canadian, Quarters. Factory Filled per bag. do Quarters. Special Dalry, per bri. Quarters. Abe 203 do Co. Cold Chum brit do sol. 88. Navy, Bright Smoking 36. do do do 58. Derby Plug Smir'g sol. 128. do do do 78. do do do 78. do do do 78. do do Smoking sol. And R. & R. Se. Myrtle Navy Plng Smirg sol of Chum Plug Smirg sol. Myrtle do do 98. Can. Chewing. do Smoking, Plug. Wool. Fleeces comb. ord. do clothing do Combing Pulled. North Weet. B. A. Scoured Natal Cape. Australian Wines, Liquors, &c. Ale—English. qtt	\$ c. \$ c. 0 40 0 45 2 10 3 00 0 25 0 50 0 85 1 00 0 25 0 80 2 50 2 50 0 45 0 50 1 25 1 50 0 80 0 35 0 46 0 51 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 55 0 90 0 56 0 57 0 90 0	Porter— Dublin Stout qts do do pts Spirits Canadian—per gal. Alcohol	\$ c.	Scotch Whiskeys— Kitty Morning Dew. And. Usher	\$ c. \$ c. 9 00 9 50 9 00 0 00 9 25 10 25 9 25 12 00 9 75 0 00 3 40 8 50 10 00 15 25 6 50 12 50 6 50 12 50 6 50 12 50 6 50 12 50 9 50 10 00 7 50 8 50 11 00 11 00 2 80 0 00 9 50 9 75 4 75 5 00 9 50 10 50 9 50 11 50 9 50 10 50

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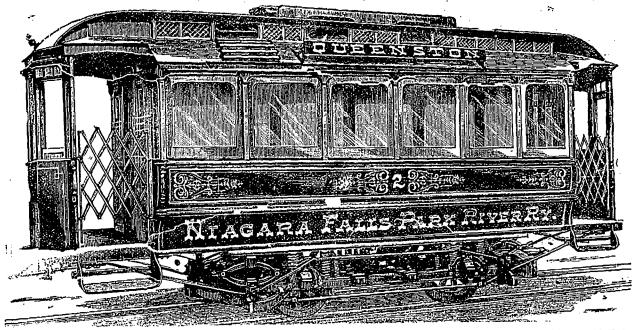
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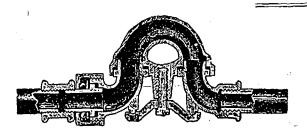
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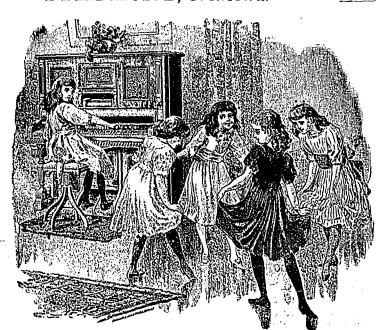
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		SECURITIES.	L	ondon Dec.81
E	Irli	deh Columbia, 1877 6 p.c	121	124
ŀ		1887, 41/2 per cent	117	119
C	an	ada, 4 per cent. loan, 1860	108	110
		8 per cent. loan, 1838	101	103
_		Debs. 1884, 8% per cent	106	108
8:	H6	Railway and other Stocks.		Dec. 81
10 1 10 80	8	Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874 1876, 5 p. c 1889, 4½ p. c 1883, 5 p. c Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p.c. Gu 1st M. Bds Buffalo & Lake Huron £10 shr do 5½ p.c. 1st mort Can. Central 5 p.c. 1st M Bds. Ini guar. by Gov	119 11 135	117
	1	Canadian Pacific \$100	• 1	1
10		Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c 1st M	1	100
100 100 100 100 100 100) [Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock 2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6p.c let pref. stock. 2nd pref. stock. 3rd pref. stock. 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock. 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock.	126 81 17	4% 129 13214
100 100 100 100 100 100	1000	Great Western shares, 5 p.c. Hamilton & N. W., 6 p.c. M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c. M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c. M. of Canada Stg. 1st mtg., 5 p.c. Northeral & Sorel, 1st mtg., 5 p.c. Northern Extension, 6 p.c. pref. Luebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Ede. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonde, 1st mort. Yell, Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. bds. 1st Mort tt. Law. & Ott. 6 p.c. Eds., 4 p.c.	96 00 26 107	116 100 91 92 99 000 80 109
100		MUNICIPAL LOANS.		
100 100 100	O	lty of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c. lty of Montreal stg. 5 p.c. 1874 lty of Ottawa, 4 ½ p.c. stg. redeem 1873 redeem 1875	103 103 108 101 101	105 105 110 105 115
100	c	ity of Quebec, p.c. redeem 1875	116	118
100	C	ity of Toronto, 6 p.c. 6 p.c. stg. con. deb. 1874 5 p.c. gen. con. deb. 1890 4 p.c. stg. bonds, 1921-28 tty of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p.c.	120 99 99 106 108 128	102 102 118 108 110 124
00 00 00	Ca Ca H	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES. Shada Company Misch North-West Land Co Indson Bay Ill the bonds have been sold to a Canadian Syndicate.	17 80 15%	19 40 15%

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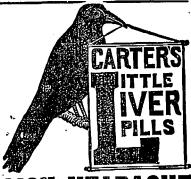
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BRITISH AND FOREIGN .- Quotations on the London Market, Jan. 2, 1897 Market value p. p'd up sh.

Atlas British and Foreign Marine. Caledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marin Edinburgh Life. Fire Insurance Association Guardian Fire and Life. Imperial Fire. Life Association of Scotland London Assurance Corporation London & Lancabrire Life. Liv. A Lon. & Globe Fire and Life. Northern Fireand Life. Northern Fireand Life. Northern Fireand Life. Northern Fireand Life. Phomix Fire.	50,000 5,0,40 100,0.0 200,000 136,493 10,000 35,562 10,000 245,640 40,000 80,000 110,000 58,476	22 p. s. 25 24 25 19s 5 20 p. s. 5 17.6-7 p. c. 20 85 £25 20 p. s. 5 20 p. s. 6 £25 30 p. s. 23s.	50 20 25 50 100 £10 20 20 40 25 10 8t. 24 p.c.	6 4 5 5 20 25 5 2 25 5 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 2	£27½ £34½ £30 0-0 £36½ 54-0-0 ¾ 10¾ 25½ 40-0-0 £59 4½ 52 44 76 37½ £40½	£28½ £25½ £00 £37½ 00 11½ 21½ 51½ 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51
London & Lancashire Life	10,000 245,640 40,000 80,000 110,000	10 85 £25 80 20 p. e.	10 St. 21 p.c. 100 25	£21/4 10	41% 52 44 76 37%	58 00 78 3614
Phonix Fire. Queen Fire and Life Royal Insurance Fire and Life Scottish Imperial Life. Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	200,000 125,234 50,000	288. 30 58% 8%d 15	10 20 10 50	1 8 1 8	7 1-16 58 1-17-0	6 18-16 54

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