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FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

Vol. 47. No. 8
New Series.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.

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Capital Subscribed 500,000
Capital Paid-Up 372,400
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Capital Paid-Up 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,300,000

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Reserve Fund, 1,175,000

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Capital Paid-up, \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

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Capital Authorized, \$1,500,000
Capital Paid-up, \$1,500,000
Reserve Fund, 350,000

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$2,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$650,000

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(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855). Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000
Capital Paid-Up, 700,000
Reserve Fund, 50,000

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HEAD OFFICE: 155 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Capital Subscribed, \$600,000
Capital Paid-up, 479,820
Reserve Fund, 10,000

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 Capital Paid-Up.....1,500,000
 Reserve Fund.....835,000

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 Surplus.....291,000

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 Rest.....100,000

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 INCORPORATED 1855.
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 Reserve Fund.....205,000

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Capital Subscribed, \$2,500,000 00
 Capital Paid-Up, 1,250,000 00
 Reserve Fund, 345,000 00
 Total Assets, 5,484,944 00

Deposits received, interest allowed.
 Debentures issued interest coupons attached.
 Money to loan at lowest rates.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. E. R. WOOD, Manager.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society
 London, Canada.

Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00
 " Paid-Up, 932,474 97
 Total Assets, 2,541,274 27

ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President.
 T. H. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director.
 NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

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 Provident and Loan Society

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 Vice-President, .. A. T. WOOD, Esq., M.P.

Capital Subscribed, \$1,500,000 00
 Capital Paid-Up, 1,100,000 00
 Reserve and Surplus Funds, 347,398 20
 Total Assets, 3,691,051 90

Deposits received and interest allowed at the highest current rates.
 DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.
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 Assets, - - - - - 2,417,237
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Knitted Underwear—Socks and Hosiery, in
Men's, Ladies' and Children's styles and sizes.

Cardigan Jackets, Mitts and Gloves.

Braid—Fine Mohair for Tailoring, Dress Braids
and Lluens, Corset Laces.

Carpet Rugs.

The Wholesale Trade Only Supplied

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Manufacturer's Agent.

WOOLLENS, COTTONS, DRESS GOODS, &c.
Foreign and Domestic.

Representing

THE MIRFIELD MILL CO.

Beavers, Presidents, Meltons, Worsted
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Th. B. VONACHTEN,

Beavers, Fine Worsteds, &c.—Aachen, Ger'y.

Franz Bar & Becker,

Cachmeres, Dress Goods, Coatings and
Ladies' Coatings.—Ronneberg, Germany.

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Sole Manufacturers of
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The Canadian Jewelry & Importing Co.

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Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and
Notions. To the Trade only.

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Montreal Merchants' and Manufacturers' Directory.

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A. A. Ayer & Co.....576 St. Paul St.

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Block Man'fr. for Hatters, Cap Makers
and Furriers.

A. Kellnor.....580 St. Paul St.

Clothing, Wholesale.

Doull & Gibson.....138 McGill St.

McKenna, Thomson & Co. 428 St. James St.

A. S. Campbell & Co. 256 St. James St.

H. Shorey & Co.....1806 Notre Dame St.

E. A. Small & Co.....1 Beaver Hall Hill

Dry Goods, Wholesale.

James Johnston & Co....26 St. Helen St.

McIntyre, Son & Co.....Victoria Sq.

Alphonse Racine & Co. 340 & 342 St. Paul St.

Thibaudau Bros. & Co.....332 St. Paul St.

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C. Rosenberg.....67 St. James St.

Dyeing and Cleaning.

S. Gordon.....354 St. Lawrence St.

The American Cleaning and Dyeing

Establishment, 608 Dorchester St.

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Braunstein & Frischeing, 516 St. Paul St.

A. Kirschberg.....512 & 514 St. Paul St.

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Laporte, Martin & Co.....72 St. Peter St.

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Manfrs. Hosiery and Underwear, Flannels,
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Tellier, Rothwell & Co. 24 & 26 St. Dizier St

Men's Furnishings, Manfrs. and Importers,
Wholesale.

Matthews, Towers & Co. 78 Board of Trade.

Manfrs. Lubricating Oils.

The Beaver Oil Co.....391 St. Paul St.

Paper Boxes, &c.

The Empire Paper Box Co...64 Queen St.

Paper Dealers, Wholesale.

Wright & Co.....617 St. Paul St.

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Hall's Parcel Delivery and Express,

385 St. James St.

Rubber Clothing.

The Beaver Rubber Clothing Co.,
1490 Notre Dame St.

Scrap Iron and Metals.

J. Diamond & Co.....810-812 Craig St.

Frankel Bros., 92-98 Wellington st., cr. Duke

J. Lipsky & Co.....628 St. Paul St.

Sessenwain Bros., Office, 212 Bd. of Trade,

Yards, 101-105 Shannon St.

Ch. Sisenwain, 124-6 William st., Tel. 1240

Safes and Scales.

Goldie & McCulloch's safes.

Fairbanks Standard Scales.

F. M. Sullivan.....308 St. James St.

Shirt Manfrs.

Montreal Shirt & Overall Co. 1886 Notre
Dame St.

Manfrs. Shirts, Collars, Overalls, and
Blouses.

M.L. Schloman.....481 St. Paul St.

Brit. Am. Shirt & Overall Co., 500 St. Paul St.

Silversmiths.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. 1794 Notre
Dame St.

Sporting Goods and Novelties.

The Wightman Sporting Goods Co., 408 St.
Paul St.

Cut Tobaccos.

American Tobacco Co. Ltd....47 Cote St.

Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings.

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M. Fisher, Sons & Co. 25 Victoria Square

H. Levy.....500 St. Paul St.

Rudolph & Lusher, 149 St. Lawrence St.

Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company.

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Gingham, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, &c.

Wholesale, Trade only Supplied,

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

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It will tone up your system, and restore the appetite.

The best cure for Debility.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED THIS SPRING.

FANCY MOUNT ROYAL MILLS.

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AGENTS.
MONTREAL, QUE.

THE Ward Commercial Agency

Mercantile Reports. Collections.
Personal Attention. Prompt Returns
246 St. James Street, MONTREAL
Attention Given to Special Reporting.

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.

—THE London "Statist" expects a great business revival in the United States now that the war is over.

—RUSSELL Sage the eminent New York banker celebrated his eighty-second birthday last week.

W. G. MURPHY & Co., well-known Mitchell merchants, are removing to Carberry, Man.

—THE tonnage passing through the Canadian "Soo" canal fell off six hundred tons in July.

—A SHIPMENT of split peas for Adelaide, South Australia was made from Guelph Saturday last.

—AN acetylene gas plant has been installed on the government car Cumberland.

—COLD storage cars have been provided on the Prince Edward Island Ry., to accommodate the export produce trade.

—THE chief recent influence in the London money market has been an expansion in the home circulation of notes and coin. There is some anxiety as to the probable conditions in the autumn.

—OF twelve articles grown on Canadian farms Britain imports \$600,000,000, of which Canada supplies \$57,000,000. There is plenty of room yet for expansion of trade with the Mother Country.

—THE Pennsylvania Railroad, which it will be remembered experimented with petroleum to keep down the dust on its tracks, reports that the plan has been tried with very satisfactory results.

—THE C.P.R.'s transportation facilities have become so complete in the Kootenay district, that there was recently witnessed the arrival on Smelter hill of through cars from Toronto.

—THE United States Circuit Court, in a decision rendered at Chicago, has sustained the Illinois statute making it a criminal offense for bankers to receive deposits when in a condition of insolvency.

E. A. SMALL & CO., MONTREAL.

→ Manufacturers of Clothing ←

WHOLESALE

FALL TRADE 1898.

OUR TRAVELLERS ARE NOW ON THE ROAD.

Clothing Samples FOR FALL 1898.

ARE NOW BEING SHOWN BY OUR TRAVELLERS,

FASHIONABLE IN DESIGN. GENTEEL IN PATTERN.
FAULTLESS IN FIT. EXCELLENT IN QUALITY.
ADAPTED TO EVERY FORM. PERFECT IN WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE IN PRICE. EASY TO SELL.
SATISFACTORY WHEN SOLD.

No Pretended Cutting of Profits; No Assumption of Merit, but
A GUARANTEED EXCELLENCE.


A. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

256 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

THE SLATER SHOE

"The Craft of St. Crispin."



—A pictured history of the Shoe from the 3rd century to date. Full of foot facts about leather, shoe ruin and longevity, tricks of the last, foot forming influences, styles and colors of latest shoes, etc.

Copy free from agents or makers of

"The Slater Shoe."

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ACCREDITED AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES IN CANADA.

HODGSON, SUMNER & Co.

347 & 349 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

**SEASONABLE
SORTING
SPECIALITIES**Cashmere Hosiery
Cotton Hosiery
Children's Hair and Hose
Gloves and Half Mitts in Silk,
Taffeta and Lisle
Bathing Drawers and Suits.

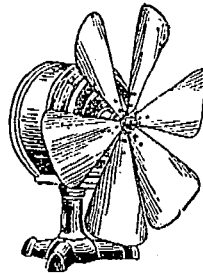
Complete Range of MEN'S HABERDASHERY.

Sole Agents in Canada for the
celebrated**Churchgate Cashmere Hose.**

TELEPHONES—Bell—Office 231. Warehouse 2097. Merchants 667.

AGENCIES WANTED.Gentleman in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, desires agencies:—
Commercial, Press, Scientific, or other. Business man, University education, best social and moral standing and references.
Address, with full particulars,

P. O. Drawer 876, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

**INCANDESCENT
AND ARC LAMPS,**Electrical Supplies.

Fan Motors. ALL KINDS, FOR ALL BUYERS.

JOHN FORMAN,

644 Craig Street, - - - - MONTREAL.

—THE name of Hamilton, Man., will be found added to the list of branches of the Bank of Hamilton.

—THE tobacco crop in Essex country this season is expected to amount to over thirteen million pounds.

—MR. DUNCAN COULSON, general manager of the Bank of Toronto, at present visiting Rossland, is there, it is said, to arrange among other things for the establishment of a branch.

—THE failure is announced of the firm of Hodson Jarrett, Cuscotte & Co., stock and share brokers, of 7 Drapers' Gardens, London.

—R. I. FRASER & Co, drygoods, Barrie, are now offering to compromise with creditors at 70 cents in the dollar. Liabilities are placed at \$12,138, with assets of \$15,000.

—THE July number of the Insurance Monitor is a very handsome publication. Its two embossed illustrations of the Stars and Stripes are beautiful enough to make a Britisher quite jealous of "Old Glory."

—REPORTS are current in the New York chemical trade of negotiations to form a combination of several of the largest companies. The plans are yet far from consummation. It is said that the purpose is not so much to advance prices as to maintain them.

—A RUSSIAN concern is being organized to construct a pipe line from the Grosni oil field to Astrachan, a distance of about 800 miles. The necessary supply of pipe, is estimated at 12,000,000 roubles, or about \$6,000,000.

—T. B. DEDRICK & Co. is the title of a new banking concern at Port Rowan, Ont.—A branch of the Union Bank of Halifax has been organized at Wolfville, N.S. with W. C. Harvey in charge.

—THE town of Bracebridge, Ont. has issued a writ for \$3,000 against the London Guarantee and Accident Company. The defendants were the guarantors of the late town clerk. Davidson, who was found guilty of misappropriating the town's fund and committed to gaol.

—A COMPANY has been incorporated under the Ontario act, with a capital of \$50,000, to engage in the cold storage and general produce and provision business at Port Arthur. Hon. Jeffrey Prendergast Vereker, of London, Eng., heads the list of promoters.

—THE total length of the world's telegraph system is not much under 5,000,000 miles. This is exclusive of 1,814,000 miles of sub-marine cables. This mileage is apportioned as follows: America, 2,500,000; Europe, 1,765,000; Asia, 311,000; Africa, 100,000; Australia, 218,000.

—THE "Whisky and Allied Trades Review," published in London and Dublin, says: "600 families are supported by the wine industry of Canada. The Pelee wine is of excellent quality and very palatable, and price for price it surpasses all competitors. So success to the Canadian industry!"

—IN Algoma East there is a township named Coffin, and the principal village therein is Desert. A petition has been presented, asking that the names be changed to Aberdeen and Gordon. The suggestion of Desert and Gordon is evident enough, but by the same law, and in view of the Governor General's abdication, Coffin and Aberdeen is a little unkind.

—THE Gooderham syndicate has purchased the Centre Star mine at Rossland B. C. for two million dollars cash. By this purchase Canadian capitalists are in control of the chief mining properties in that district. It is proposed to spend a quarter of a million in development work when it is expected the output will be 300 tons per day.

—THE Ottawa City Clerk having recently returned from Portland, Me., a prohibition town, communicates to the *Free Press* his experience. During a fortnight, police court cases numbered 134, out of which 87 convictions were for drunkenness. Portland is a city of 50,000, and has no licensed liquor places. The authorities also use every means of enforcing the prohibition law.

—A GERMAN firm has secured the exclusive patent right in the U. S. to manufacture anti-toxine. Firms in the U. S. and elsewhere engaged in the manufacture of the product have been warned to quit. There promises to be a lively legal fight over the German firm's right to a patent in which the whole civilized world will take a deep interest.

—THE C.P.R. are putting together a new steel steamer at Nelson, B.C. for lake service in the Rossland trade. She was originally intended for the Stickeen river fleet, and was put together in Vancouver, but on the collapse of the Klondike boom was taken apart and brought to Nelson. She is expected to be finished and ready for business about October 1st.

—EXPERIMENTS were recently made with a telephone circuit between Manchester, Eng., and Brussels, by putting the operators at the two cities in direct communication with each other. Land and sea wires had to be utilized, the wires running from Brussels to Calais, where they were connected with the London-Paris telephone cable under the Straits of Dover. The experiments were successful, the conversations being distinctly heard.

JOBS IN CLOTHING.

We have a few lots left suitable for Summer and Fall Trade.

Samples will be sent express paid on request.

H. VINEBERG & Co.,

Clothing Manufacturers,

25 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL.

Lincoln Canning Co., THOS. NIHAN, Prop'r.
St. Catharines, Ont.

Packers of FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Factory and Office:

of all kinds.

Cor. Lake and Wellington Streets.

P.O. Box 702

McArthur, Corneille & Co.

Importers and Dealers in

WHITE LEAD AND COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star, Diamond Star and Double Diamond Star Brands.
English 16, 21 and 36 oz. Sheet.
Rolled Rough and Polished Plate Glass.
Colored Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet Glass.
Painters' and Artists' Materials.
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.
Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.

Offices and Warehouses:

310, 312, 314 & 316 St. Paul Street

AND

147, 149 & 151 Commissioners St

MONTREAL.

Wholesale Millinery.

WE ARE
Up-to-date
IN
Novelties.

We are Up-to-date in
Novelties.
Shipments arriving
weekly.
Letter—Telegram
Orders
receive attention.

Blackley, O'Malley & Co.,

1831 Notre-Dame St.

MONTREAL, CAN.

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON

Wholesale * Stationers,
MONTREAL.

All kinds of Printing and Writing Papers and
Book-Binders' Supplies.
Get our Samples and Quotations.



A Safer Drink has
never yet been
brewed than . . .

Watson's Dundee Whisky

Undoubtedly the
Finest Imported.

Batterbury,
Chard & Jackson,

Agents for Canada,

10

LEMOINE ST.,
MONTREAL.

OILS The Jones Oil Co.

Office and Warehouse
92 McGill St., MONTREAL

Importers and Dealers in . . .

SPECIAL HIGH GRADE LUBRICATING OILS

Also the World Renowned.

ENGLISH WOOL OIL and CLOTH OIL.

Write for samples and prices.

—A seizure of tea has been made on the New Brunswick border. An enterprising Canadian desired to smuggle it into the U. S. thus avoiding the 10c a lb. duty.

—Owing to the competition for business there has been a sharp cut in ocean freight rates from Brazil to the United States, and this has enabled exporters of coffee to make lower firm offers on coffee to New York.

—AN American contemporary noting the return to town—New York—of a business man after spending a vacation on the Restigouche, remarks that "he passed a pleasant time fishing and skating." Either this particular holiday commenced early in the year, or it is another "Our Lady of the Snows" libel.

—THE American war tax measure is doing more than earning revenue for government purposes, it is here and there making men tell the truth. A soap manufacturer evades the extra import on a medicinal article by changing the wording of the advertisement on the wrapper so that instead of claiming the medicinal properties for his product, he only suggests that the user might find them in it.

—THE "Yukon Midnight Sun" is the title of a newspaper published at Dawson City. The proprietor besides having a soul for euphony has apparently much discretion. He can issue a weekly every ten days or a fortnight without anyone being the wiser, or if occasion should demand he can supply daily subscribers with evening or morning editions as they prefer upon once going to press.

—A LARGE consignment of Canadian bacon valued at \$6,000 has been condemned as unfit for consumption in England and destroyed, so the "London Chronicle" says. It will devolve upon the Minister of Agriculture to become acquainted with the facts in this case. Such an incident is little short of a trade catastrophe at this time.

—FIRST class coach and draught horses are commanding high prices at the present time, and the demand is greater than the supply. Cavalry horses for the United States as well as coaches and drivers are also in good request and it is difficult to collect a good shipment in Ontario. The English market is also quite active and will absorb all the high-grade horse-flesh that Canada can produce. But for poor horses there is no sale whatever.

—A groceries exhibition will be held in Manchester, England, in the fall, when the management will give \$1,000 in prizes for contests of various kinds. Competitions in tea valuing, tea matching, coffee roasting, butter and margarine testing, window dressing, sugar weighing and wrapping, parcel wrapping, ticket writing, toning and rolling hams, sides and shoulders; describing samples of rice and other interesting contests.

—SUGAR importations into the U. S. are not yet equal to the average before the high duties were imposed by the Dingley law. The general importations during July last were 254,780,303 pounds, valued at \$5,209,870, and the withdrawals for consumption were 247,333,218 pounds, valued at \$5,159,552. The duties paid upon these withdrawals were \$3,926,546. The estimated revenue from sugar for the year is about \$55,000,000, and July is usually a month of large-importations, so that the record for July falls below expectations.

JOSEPH S. BOSS, who came to St. John N. B. from New London Conn., to make biscuit, and who established the Queen Biscuit Company and erected large works has assigned, liabilities to be twenty thousand dollars, assets much less. Boss's father is said to be a man of means, and is stated to be one of the principal creditors. Other creditors include some leading flour merchants of St. John.

—THE English fire insurance companies did a very profitable business last year in spite of the great fires in London and Melbourne. Their premium income was \$10,003,309, the percentage of losses 56.44, expenses 34.23 per cent, which left 9.33 per cent of profit. Had the properties destroyed by the Cripplegate, and Melbourne fires been insured in small companies they would have been ruined, but as they were insured in the "big companies" the claims were all paid without affecting them at all seriously.

—A TORONTO commercial traveller has been convicted and released on suspended sentence on a charge of fraud. The alleged fraud consisted in charging up against the firm who employed him, such items as liveries, cars, drinks for customers etc. If this action was copied generally, there would be few travellers on the "Road" safe from arrest. Probably the firm in question—brush manufacturers—desiring to introduce "a new broom" sought for a grievance to get rid of the travellers services, or perhaps the affinity of "prison made" had something to do with it.

Chemists who make "pure fruit syrups" for flavoring ice-cream soda water, it is popularly supposed, and with good reason, are not too particular as to purity. Consumers however would not care for them to copy this recipe—"A new discovery." Rancid butter is distilled with alcohol and sulphuric acid, and the result is ethyl-butyrate. This substance has a very strong pine-apple odor, and when dyed an attractive yellow with aniline coloring it is ready for the glass of soda. Rancid butter, sulphuric acid and gas-tar waste, rendered effervescent by marble dust, do not suggest a highly-refreshing combination, from a hygienic point of view.

PURE OAK BELTING

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.,

Montreal and Toronto

Tel. No. 363.

Tel. No 875

CHEMICAL and ASSAY APPARATUS and REAGENTS.

We carry in stock everything necessary for fitting up . . .

Assay or Testing Laboratories,

ALSO

Prospecting Outfits and Miners' Supplies.

An Illustrated Catalogue on application.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

THE NORTHERN Electric and Manufacturing Co. Limited,
Contractors for and Dealers in **Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.**

Manufacturers of every description of Metal Work. Screw Machine Work a Specialty.

The Company will contract for the construction and complete equipment of every description of

Telephone, Telegraph, Fire Alarm, Police Patrol,

and other lines and plant, and the operation of the same.

OFFICE:

Bell Telephone Bldg., Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.
FACTORY: 371 Aqueduct St. Tel. 355.

D. A. McCaskill. James S. N. Dougall

McCASKILL, DOUGALL & CO.

(Successors to D. A. McCaskill & Co.)

Manufacturers of Fine

Varnishes * Japans and Colors

MONTREAL,

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

The Merchants Mercantile Co.

MONTREAL.

Main Office, 260 St. James Street.

A. MACFARLANE, Manager.

High Class Service by High Class Correspondents.

Money Saved is Money Made. One of our credit reports often saves a subscriber on one bill—more than the price of the entire subscription.

We collect everywhere—at the lowest rate. Generally without the expense and annoyance of suit. Prompt and satisfactory service guaranteed. Telephone 1935.

When you want anything in the line of Printing, write to the JOURNAL. Prices and workmanship Guaranteed right.

—A MOTION for judgment in the suit brought by the Quebec Bank against Reid, Taylor and Bayne, wholesale millinery Toronto to recover \$10,500 upon promissory notes, has been enlarged until September 5. Another lawsuit has arisen in connection with the affairs of this firm. Charles Reid has issued a writ against Robert Taylor, Thomas Bayne, Hugo Block, and the Quebec Bank. He asks for a dissolution of partnership, and the appointment of a receiver, also for an order directing the immediate sale of the assets, valued at over \$300,000.

—DURING July there passed through the Suez Canal 336 steamers, compared with 225 in July, 1897, and 246 in July, 1896. During the first seven months of this year the number of steamers using the canal was 2,150, compared with 1,733 to July 31, 1897, and 2,131 to July 31, 1896. The receipts for July last amounted to 8,100,000 francs, against 5,710,000 francs in July, 1897, and 5,900,000 francs in July, 1896. The total receipts to July 31, this year, amounted to 51,965,634 francs, against 43,075,260 francs to July 31, 1897, and 48,883,097 francs to July 31, 1896.

—THE report of the directors of the Manchester Ship Canal Company and the statements of account for the half year ended June 30, 1898, shows net revenue from the ship canal portion of the undertaking amounted to £20,573, as compared with a loss of £394 on the working of the corresponding period of 1897. The improvement was caused by increased earnings and reduced expenditure. The weight of toll-paying merchandise which passed over the ship canal during the two half-yearly periods was:—

	Six months ending June 30, 1897.	June 30, 1898.
	Tons.	Tons.
In sea-going craft.....	783,280	979,992
In barges.....	173,930	193,888
Total.....	957,210	1,173,880

The greater portion of the increase of 196,712 tons of sea-borne traffic was in low-class articles: the export of coal, which yields little revenue, showed an increase of 99,000 tons. The imports of grain showed an increase of 21,400 tons. The tank oil trade has made a good beginning, 20,300 tons having been imported, although the installations were not completed. The half-year's traffic and revenue would have better still had it not been that the imports of timber were delayed by high rates of freight having led merchants to defer chartering steamers, and that floods in Spain injured the crops and caused a serious falling off in the fruit traffic.

—FOLLOWING are the shipments of Canadian Crude, Petroleum and refined reduced to crude equivalent, for the month of July:—

Grand Trunk.		
Crude Bbl.	Refined Bbl.	C. Equivalent Bbl.
11,040	5,520	24,849
Michigan Central Railway.		
1,465	2,693	8,198
		33,047

—THE world's railway mileage at the present time is equivalent to more than 17 times the length of the equator. In more exact figures, says the "Railway and Shipping world" the mileage, according to the latest verified returns, aggregates 433,953 miles, or 38,810 miles more than in 1891. This enormous mileage is distributed among the various subdivisions of the globe in the following manner: American, 299,722 miles; Europe, 115,284 miles; Asia, 26,890 miles; Africa, 8,169 miles, and Australia, 13,889 miles. There are now nearly 200,000 miles of railway in the U. S. They are capitalized at about \$10,000,000,000. They earn \$1,125,000,000 annually and disburse for material and wages \$793,000,000, and have a system of rates for the carriage of freight which is $\frac{1}{3}$ less than that of the railways of Europe. There are directly in the service of the railways of the U. S. about 800,000 men and about 2,000,000 members in the families of these employees.

—How completely the British now dominate the seas is shown by the fact that the British tonnage is 16,113,989, while that of the world is 26,561,250. Great Britain has 284 wooden steam vessels, of a tonnage of 95,326; the United States 219, and tonnage 141,353. Great Britain has 3,466 iron steam vessels, tonnage 3,255,368; the United States 263 vessels, tonnage 394,097. Great Britain has 3,925 steel steamships, tonnage 7,808,149; the United States 281, tonnage 618,739. Great Britain's steamers of all kinds number 7,702, tonnage 11,163,189; the United States 780 vessels, tonnage 1,175,762. Of sailing vessels Great Britain has 3,441, tonnage 2,497,123; the United States 2,370 vessels, tonnage 1,272,915. In 1829 American ships carried 93 per cent of American imports and 86 per cent of exports; in 1861, 60 per cent of the former and 72.1 per cent of the latter; in 1896, 15.7 per cent of imports and 8.5 per cent of exports. Now only 15 per cent of imports and 5 per cent of exports are carried in American steam vessels. The carrying trade of the States flourished in the early days of the Republic, when it was protected by discriminating duties against foreign vessels; it languished under the policy of marine reciprocity and Free-Trade in ships. The situation, says the *American Economist*, suggests the policy of discriminating duties as a means of restoring America's merchant marine.

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GROCERY NOTES.

—THE fact that spices are so often adulterated has led large druggists across the line to go into the spice business on a claim that they are selling "pure spices."

From the beginning of the season to July 28th there arrived at Liverpool 3,980 tons of Valencia raisins, an increase of 429 tons compared with the receipts for the corresponding period last year.

Advices from foreign markets as to spices have been strong latterly. From Holland predictions have been received that within 60 days cloves will show a material advance, due to the prospective small Zanzibar crop, which is estimated at 30,000 to 32,000 bales, the small yield, it is stated, being the result of a prolonged drought. Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, estimate the coming pimento crop at about 50,000 to 60,000 bags.

The world's visible supply of raw sugar is 1,630,000 tons, against 1,665,000 tons last year.

Advices received from Brazil report a continuance of the drought, which, it is claimed, is doing damage to the growing crop of coffee.

New Orleans letters state that the harvesting of the river rice is being delayed by wet weather. Cable advices report steady markets in Europe, with small offerings of desirable grades.

Late advices from Smyrna confirm previous reports that the fig crop will be light.

The Alaska salmon pack is a miserable failure. Canned salmon is strongly advancing on the coast. In response to telegrams packers on the Fraser river have replied that they decline to offer at present, as the run of fish continues extremely light. The season on the Fraser River closes August 25. This leaves but seven working days in which to try to partially make good the present heavy shortage in the pack. The most sanguine now admit the impossibility of securing over 50 per cent of last season's pack and, with the continued light run, as telegrams at hand this morning indicate, it is feared even this figure cannot be reached.

Naples walnuts, new crop, are quoted from the other side at 37 shillings, equal to 9½c New York.

A cable received to-day states that sellers of Sicily filberts demand 36s 9d for first half October shipment.

Cables from Malaga, Spain, quote higher prices on Jordan shelled almonds.

In our last we noted the fact that the Arbuckle Refinery New York—competitors of the American Sugar Trust—had commenced packing sugar in paper bags in case lots. Now the Sugar Trust people propose copying the plan. There will be some lively cutting in the neighboring market in the near future.

The Halifax Sugar Refinery advanced prices ½ last week against 1-10c locally. The Acadia refinery prices now, irrespective of the discount, are: extra granulated, 4 9-10; Dutch granulated, 4¼ to 4¾; extra circle, C; 3-13-10; standard extra C; 3 11-16; yellow extra C; 3 9-10.

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The value of prettily-packed and labeled goods, in beautifying a retail grocer's store, is unquestionable. The bright bits of color displayed tastefully here and there not only vastly improve the looks of the store, but are enticing and irresistible to the prospective purchaser.

The consumption of sugar per capita in different countries is Germany 26 pounds, Austria 19, France 30, Russia 10, England 36, Italy 6, Turkey 7, United States 62 and Canada 56.

Cable advices report a firmer market for white pepper for shipment and quotes Penang white for August-October shipment at 16¾c and Singapore white at 18¾c ditto.

For the fortnight ending July 27, Yokohama advises a large business in teas, purchases amounting to 10,750 piculs, consisting chiefly of the lower grades. Prices rule firm for anything below fine. Arrivals have been large and there is a stock of fully 11,200 piculs. Total settlements for the season to date amount to 148,839 piculs against 161,416 piculs at corresponding date last year. Shipments to Canada from beginning of current season to date are 1,250,388 lbs. against 1,767,430 lbs. same period last year; namely 1st May to 27th July.

U. S. tea importers, judging from the decrease in withdrawals from warehouse during July on which duty is paid, are apparently holding back in the expectation that the duty will be repealed.

According to a letter from San Francisco just received the dried fruit market there is improving rapidly, prices having advanced 1c per lb. in the last ten days. The output of dried fruit promises to be 50 per cent less than last year, with the exception of raisins, which according to present indications will be a large crop. The prune crop is disappointing compared with what it promised to be early in the season.

Trinidad advices under the date of Aug. 4th, say: It is too soon to say whether there will be a large or small crop of cocoa. Sales of small parcels of Estates' cocoa have been sold during the fortnight at 16 to 17c per fanega.

Shipments of pepper for the first half of August from Singapore and Penang were 350 tons to England, 225 tons to the United States and 100 tons to the continent.

The shipments to date from Barbadoes aggregate 45,539 hogsheads sugar, 30,285 puns molasses. "We have loaded" says an advice of 27th ulto., "about 2,500 tons sugar for Montreal, this is the first cargo that has been shipped to Canada from Barbadoes, under the new tariff."

A private letter from Astoria, Ore., dated Aug. 4, says: "Although some of the reports have contained a little encouragement as to the run of salmon on this (the Columbia) river, figures carefully compiled show that there will be a great shortage this season, certainly not less than 150,000 cases from this river alone. The total catch to Aug. 10th is estimated at 235,000 or 300,000 cases. Last year the pack was 520,000 cases, and some of the fine goods were very scarce this spring. So you can readily see a shortage of 150,000 cases, and moreover, of the detailed estimate of this year's pack 50,000 cases are of steel head varieties and fully 80,000 are blue backs. Packers are turning down orders right and left and at full prices. With the immense shortage in sock-eyes somebody is going to suffer this year for salmon."

John Garvey for twelve years a prominent London, Ont. retail grocer, announces that after Sept. 1st, he will confine his trade exclusively to jobbing.

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THE CANADIAN
Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL FRIDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1898.

ANOTHER PHASE OF PREFERENCE.

There seems to be one aspect of the preferential tariff which has been generally overlooked. Attention is thus called to it in a semi-official way in one of the organs of the government.

The only obstacle that stands in the way of an absolute preference to British goods under the British preferential tariff is the French treaty covering certain specified articles negotiated by Sir Charles Tupper and brought into force by the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell in October, 1895. The act respecting commercial treaties affecting Canada provides that the advantages granted to France with respect to its commerce with Canada shall extend to every foreign power which by reason of the operation of such treaty is, under provisions of a treaty with Great Britain, entitled to the same advantages with respect to its commerce with Canada. The foreign powers having these favoured-nation treaties with Great Britain, and therefore entitled to participate in the benefits of the French treaty, are the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Chili, Columbia, Costa Rica, Muscat, Russia, Salvador, Sweden and Norway and Spain. Belgium and Germany were in the list, but the treaties entitling these powers to favored nation treatment having been terminated by Great Britain, they no longer get any preference. Instruction has been sent out by the Customs Department to collectors advising them that products of Belgium and Germany

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

are not to be entered under the provisions of the French treaty act until otherwise directed. The elimination of those two countries from the list of those entitled to favorable treatment removes to a large degree the objectionable features of the French treaty. Our trade with some of the countries mentioned during the fiscal year ended June, 1897, was as follows:—Argentina imports, \$19,908; exports, \$656,254; Austria-Hungary: imports, \$433,602; Belgium; imports, \$1,163,532; exports, \$354,584; Germany: imports, \$6,493,368; exports \$1,044,432; Russia: imports, \$15,935; exports, \$4,508. France sold us \$2,601,351 worth of goods and took from us \$690,696. By the terms of the French treaty non-sparkling wines containing 26 per cent. or less of alcohol and sparkling wine were exempted from duty to the extent of 30 per cent.; common and castile soaps were reduced by one-half, and a third of the duty was taken off nuts, almonds, prunes and plums entering Canada from France. In return France agreed to admit nineteen Canadian products, among them fresh-water fish, fish preserved in their natural form, fruits fresh and preserved, timber products and wood-pulp at the minimum rate of duty. But for the existence of this treaty the only countries enjoying favorable tariff treatment by Canada would be Great Britain, the British West Indies and those British colonies whose tariffs entitle them to the British preference of 25 per cent.

The above named countries being entitled to share in the preferential treatment accorded under the French treaty to such goods imported from France as are above specified, spoils the claim of the present tariff to be exclusively in favour of British goods. The practical effect, however, will justify such a claim, as the goods we receive from Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Chili, Columbia, Costa Rica, Muscat, Russia, Salvador, Sweden, Norway and Spain, which will be entitled to enter under the preferential duties imposed on French goods, are too trifling to be worth consideration. The French treaty has not been a success in developing our export trade with France. The notion of some that the extent of a nation's purchases from another country is the measure of that nation's sales to that country, is thus shown to be a vain imagination. We have a tariff which enables France to pass goods into Canada to extent of \$2,601,351, and all France takes from us amounts to \$690,696, or 26 per cent of our purchases, all of which goods we should sell in that market were no concessions given to France. Reciprocity bargains in these days of tariff wars have to be very closely studied as they are liable to turn out, like the French treaty, a jug-handled arrangement when put into operation.

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BANK DEFALCATIONS.

The rumour of a heavy defalcation having been found in the accounts of one of our banks, has created an uneasy feeling. The amount, though large for a private firm to lose, is a mere bagatelle for the institution alleged to have been victimised by some blunder or fraud. How the shortage occurred in question is not known, it may turn out to be only a mare's nest. To those who know what large amounts of money in one form or other are constantly in course of transmission from one bank to another, or from banks to customers, it is surprising how seldom irregularities occur. Those which arise from fraudulent practices are remarkably few. The Guarantee Company which insures banks from loss by the frauds of officers finds Canada a happy hunting ground for operators in this class of business, and those institutions which prefer to conduct their own guarantee protection find that it costs an insignificant percentage of the sum laid aside for this purpose. Of course the system in vogue of checking and supervising remittances and receipts by express and mail, as well as over-counter cash transactions, is so arranged as to render fraud almost impossible by any single officer. For a clerk to secure the co-operation of a confederate is a very difficult and very risky task. Any official who proposes a scheme to rob a bank to a fellow officer puts himself in the dangerous position of being liable to be informed about, and, as the Napanee bank case shows, of being betrayed by a confederate after the crime has been committed. The bank inspection system too is an effectual safeguard as every bank officer knows that the office in which he is engaged may be entered any moment by the Inspector who is certain to detect any sign of irregularity in the cash or accounts. Discovery of any successful fraud is certain to follow its perpetration quickly, and there is no chance whatever of any mistake being made as to the officer responsible. Many years ago the inspection system was allowed to become lax. The theory that local managers ought to be largely free from head office control was carried to an extreme, as it is ever likely to be when once established, and the consequences were disastrous. The warning had a salutary effect on all the banks all of whom now strictly maintain the inspection system of all offices, and the branches being kept in close touch with the head office. There is also protection to the banks afforded by the *esprit-cœur* of a well organised and well managed staff. This is developed by the officers mutually guaranteeing each other's probity by contributing a fixed sum towards a fund for meeting any loss to the bank by

official fraud. The staff take pride in the integrity of this fund being maintained as a proof and evidence of their own integrity. We trust the incident which has caused so much comment will turn out to have arisen from some blunder. If, however, fraud is proved it will be well to have the perpetrator's name made known, as it is very unfair to have reflections made upon a number of officials such as are natural when a bank is reported to have been robbed by one of the staff whose name is not made public.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT TORONTO.

An agitation has been started at Toronto in favour of holding an International Exhibition in that city in 1901. It will be remembered that a similar scheme was entertained for months in this city a couple of years ago, and was abandoned. The local support promised to be satisfactory, but it was found impossible to secure that general assistance throughout the Dominion which was essential to the enterprise. The city of Toronto was not favourable to an international exhibition being held which would interfere with its annual one, and the idea was broached, that if Canada held such an exhibition it should be at Toronto and be a development of the annual Provincial one. Both cities sent delegates to interview the Premier, who was asked by each body to give a grant to the local scheme they were severally promoting. Naturally this conflict of interests killed both proposals.

The agitation in both cities served the valuable purpose of revealing what an enormous expense is involved in organizing and maintaining an international exhibition, and how absolutely incapable any one city in Canada is to carry out such a scheme without the hearty and liberal assistance of the whole country, and the pecuniary help of the government. To make such an exhibition a success there needs to be such a number of visitors as enormously exceeds any yet known to have entered and been entertained in a Canadian city. Those who visit the Toronto Exhibition are now sufficient to overstrain the local accommodation. We have seen the parlours and billiard rooms of Toronto hotels occupied by cots for the night accommodation of guests. Yet those visitors were all local ones drawn into the city from adjacent towns and country districts. In what position would guests be who came to an international exhibition by one or two hundred thousand in excess of those who are provided for yearly with such difficulty? We all know what happened in Chicago, where hotels and boarding houses were built specially to accommodate exhibition visitors, and how such properties became almost worthless, to the serious injury of that city.

Toronto is still suffering acutely from a real estate and building boom. Such an experience suggests caution in entering upon a scheme which would inevitably develop another boom, and a second collapse. We would advise Toronto to sit down quietly and study out the cost, the required conditions, and the ultimate consequences of an International Exhibition. Such an investigation would result in a resolve to be content with the splendid annual success of the Provincial show. There is an epitaph on an old country tombstone which reads, "I was well, I wished to be better—and here I am." The moral, like the tombstone, is on the surface!

THE INTER-OCEAN ON THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

The Quebec Conference is taking a prominent place in the editorial columns of United States newspapers. It has elicited expressions of opinion from over fifty American Boards of Trade, all of them couched in favourable, though general terms. The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* and other papers in the States have made the comments of this journal the basis of their editorials on the Quebec Conference. Our statement as to the objects and the probable results of that body's negotiations or discussions are being freely quoted as representing the attitude towards it of the people of Canada, as the *JOURNAL OF COMMERCE* is recognised as a non-partisan paper.

The general tone of the American press on this matter is gratifying for, as a rule, it is fair and friendly. A decided bias is naturally shown towards the United States view of several questions, and here and there what is objectionable clearly arises from deficient information about Canadian ideas and facts. The firm stand, for instance, taken by Canada against allowing American fishermen to exercise their calling on our lakes and rivers at all seasons and by any means available for catching fish, is regarded by some writers as unneighbourly. They make this imputation in ignorance of the fact, that an international official enquiry conducted by American and Canadian experts for several years resulted in their unanimously reporting only a few months ago in favour of the very policy which is regarded by some as unfriendly to the States. The commissioners declared in the most positive terms, that the internal fisheries of the States had been *destroyed* by reckless fishing, and that those of Canada would also become extinct unless they were protected. Both countries were declared to be vitally and equally interested in those fisheries being saved by restrictions upon fishermen. Mr. Herschel Whitaker, Fish Commissioner for the State of Michigan, speaking of one concession made by Canada, said: "This order is a notice to Canadian fishermen that until further notice they could join their American fellow-fishermen in working the final destruction of the commercial fisheries of the lakes." At another place in his report he says: "There has been an absolute lack of co-operation on the part of the bordering States in meeting Canadians upon this fishery question in a spirit of fairness." The judgment of so eminent an authority, who is an American official, outweighs in value a whole theatre of those who speak about Canada without information.

The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* says:

"It is not likely that much will come immediately from the conference; it is quite possible that nothing will come directly from it, for our Canadian friends and neighbours are in the full bumptiousness of youth, and therefore are disposed to claim everything and to concede nothing. Repeated conferences and negotiations have disclosed a Canadian obstinacy on the fishery questions, both as to seals and to edible fish. The treatment of United States fishermen driven by storm or other untoward circumstances into Canadian harbors frequently has been inhospitable, and not seldom brutal."

The "bumptiousness of youth" is rather an amusing phrase for a Chicago paper to use in regard to Canada. One or two centuries before the site of Chicago had a solitary inhabitant; Canada was catching fish on her

coasts on a large scale and was trending fast towards her destiny as a self-governing community. Canada is politically older than the United States. There was a Governor-General of Canada over 200 years before there was an American President. Admitting we Canadians are "bumptious," we are not so from youthfulness, any way. But, so far from being open to this reproach we pride ourselves too much upon our modesty. Certainly our lack of self-confidence has time and again caused our neighbours to the south to take liberties with our affairs which they would not have done if we had been a really "bumptious" people.

Our esteemed contemporary wholly misunderstands, or is not acquainted with the history and the facts of the fisheries question. This charge of "inhospitable" and "brutal" treatment of American fishermen is made out of whole cloth. It costs Canada between one and two hundred thousand dollars a year to keep American poachers from fishing in Canadian waters, that is, to protect the property of Canadians from being stolen. Those who are prevented from stealing our property feel just as sore as a burglar does who, while engaged in his operations, gets a crack on the head, or a bullet from the person whose house he has invaded. When in such a position would our contemporary politely offer such a visitor his cigar-case, bid him to consider the house and all the *Inter-Ocean* property his own, and press the burglar to pay another visit? When Canada is in a strictly analogous position, when her territory is invaded, and her property is being stolen, is she to be blamed for giving an "inhospitable" or even a "brutal" reception to marauders? No person acquainted with the people of our Maritime Provinces, will pay the slightest heed to a charge that "American fishermen driven by storm or other untoward circumstances into Canadian harbours," have been cruelly ill-treated. Sailors and the maritime populations of every civilized nation are notoriously most hospitable and generous to those of other nations who are in distress. Admiral Cervera's noble conduct to Mr. Hobson at Santiago is typical of this sympathy. The equally noble way in which the American commander stopped the ill-usage of Spanish sailors by the semi-savage Cubans was another manifestation of this humanity. No! the Maritime Province Canadians are utterly incapable of showing "inhospitality" to fishermen in distress, and to accuse them of being "brutal" to storm-driven mariners is to make a charge without the shadow of justification.

It is deplorable indeed when the two peoples are drawing nearer to each other in mutual respect and good-will that such an infamous accusation should be made by a prominent American newspaper against our fellow Canadians in the Maritime Provinces. Our Chicago contemporary should have restrained his incendiary language at a time like this. He should have remembered that out of the community he slandered, there went men who have recently shed their blood under the Stars and Stripes. He should too have remembered that the people whom he styles "inhospitable and brutal" are represented in Chicago by many of that city's most honourable citizens. We invite our contemporary to visit the localities in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island on whose coasts he declares that United States fishermen have been ill-used when driven into their harbours by storm. He would discover that a more hospitable, more humane and more socially estimable people are not known. At

the same time he would find that in respect to the fishery rights, they enjoy under international treaties, and by the bounty of Providence, the motto of the Maritime Provinces is, "Britons, hold your own."

U. S. IMPERIALISTS AND ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

The people of the United States are being drawn into two camps as a result of the capture of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Having seized these islands and destroyed the domination of Spain over its ancient colonies, the States are now confronted with the momentous questions arising as to their future government. To enter upon a war with Spain in the cause of humanity and civilised government, to destroy what government existed in her colonies, and then to abandon them to chaos and anarchy would be a policy too ignominious to be acceptable to the people of the United States. Having spent 100 millions of dollars in knocking the Spanish coachman off his box the States will not have another nation to take the reins.

Being suddenly confronted with so tremendous a responsibility such as the close of the war has laid upon the Republic, we are not surprised at public opinion in the States being in a state of confusion. Had Great Britain been similarly placed her course would have been marked by prompt decisiveness. She would have done again what she has done before by placing the territories conquered at once under absolute British control. But the States having had no experience of an analogous nature, it is quite natural for the gravity of the present situation, owing to its novelty, to have created some confusion in the public mind, and a wide diversity of opinion as to the wisest course to be pursued. The people are divided between two courses, they stand at the parting of the ways, one party urging that one part be taken, the other protesting against its being entered upon. There are others who are too dazed by the arguments pro and con to have been able to form a decided opinion. One party declares boldly for the annexation of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, with their absolute control by the United States. Another section protests against this assumption of ownership and control by the States of territories detached from this continent, and populated by alien races. The latter party have no alternative to suggest, which makes their position unreasonable and untenable. The situation imperatively demands action by the States. The party which only says, No! to what is suggested is clearly too confused to be of any service in the councils of the nation. Before the war the people of the States were under the delusion that the Cubans were fighting for independence, which they were seeking in order to enjoy the blessings of constitutional liberty. "Free Cuba" was an inspiring cry. Now the blood and treasure of the States have been shed and lavished under the stimulus of this cry, it is found that "Free Cuba" was a phrase and nothing more, as the establishment of self-government in that island would inevitably lead to anarchy. The same unfortunate conditions exist in the Philippines. The people of those islands require to be governed by a strong power, they are grossly incapable of governing themselves. The discovery of these conditions in the conquered islands wrested from Spain is a painful surprise to the American people, as it practically makes the populations of

Cuba and the Philippines the *wards* of the United States, who are now responsible for their government, and the protection of life and property in those islands; as well as the administration of all their political affairs.

A large number of American papers stand aghast at so tremendous a responsibility being undertaken by the States. They are stating day after day how contrary to American traditions is the policy of holding foreign dependencies. They are exciting the public by statistics showing the great cost of governing the islands, and the risks which will be incurred of entanglements with European powers. But, as we have said, their policy is a mere negation. On the other hand the majority of the American newspapers, those of the Republican party especially, have risen to the occasion. They set traditions aside by urging, with much reason, that old ideas as to a nation's policy must be set aside, or modified, when new conditions arise. The unparalleled historical record of Great Britain as the greatest Empire ever known has been the result of its political elasticity. The extension of the Empire is largely due to the statesmen of the old land having paid more respect to the needs of the present and the future than to the traditions of the past. Upon what tradition is based the Republic? If Washington had been as bound to tradition as some who are now evoking his name there would have been no Declaration of Independence. Had Bismarck been a slave to tradition there would have been no German Empire. Had Canadians followed tradition there would have been no Dominion of Canada.

Statesmanship in its highest phase is the art of creating such conditions as are needed by existing circumstances. We can not dishonour the American people by doubting their ability to cope with the circumstances which have arisen out of the war as becomes a people in whom runs the blood of a race which has never shrunk from the responsibility of governing those whom it has conquered. The expansion of the governmental responsibilities of the United States will lift its policies out of the narrow parochial rut into which they have fallen. Imperial possessions will develop an imperial breadth of view. When the Stars and Stripes are floating over the Philippines the eyes of the American people will have a wider range than their own boundaries. They will then realise that a great nation has nobler duties than the avoidance of "exposure and exertion."

A BANK FOR CUBA.

A prominent merchant in this city suggests that the Bank of Montreal, or some other of our leading banks, would make an excellent move by establishing a branch at Havana. The power of Spain over Cuba being a thing of the past, never to be restored, it will be necessary to provide banking accommodation for the island which has hitherto been provided by Spanish institutions which are under a heavy cloud, and certain to be withdrawn. A strong Canadian bank would be in a very favourable position for doing a large business to its own advantage and the convenience of the Cuban traders and all having commercial relations with the island. We all know how the financial disturbance in Newfoundland was quieted and confidence restored by the Bank of Montreal establishing

a branch in that island during a grave crisis. A service of even greater extent could be done to Cuba by a strong bank being opened in Havana. The local currency needs placing upon a gold basis, and all settlements for foreign trade made as stable and reliable as they are in the States and this country through the medium of bills of exchange drawn by and upon substantial financial institutions. For the development of its trade, both internal and external, a strong bank in Cuba is an absolute necessity. As the banks of the United States do not favour the establishment of branches, and as the reputation of Canadian banks would give the necessary prestige to ensure confidence, the suggestion that a branch of one of our institutions be established at Havana seems practical and promising.

HOTEL IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR CITIES AND SUMMER RESORTS.

However attractive may be a summer resort in its natural features its prosperity is never assured until the hotel accommodation meets the requirements of visitors. In recent years the hotels in our principal cities have been so improved in their comforts, conveniences and luxuries as to have raised the standard of the requirements of guests wherever travellers resort. In the great capitals of the world the chief hotels are furnished with palatial magnificence, rivalling the splendour of royal residences. Some mansions of the old world's nobility look "dowdy" and commonplace in their decorations and interior equipments compared to the high-class modern hotel. The superior comfort of an inn, of which Shenstone wrote,

—"Who'er has travelled life's dull round
Whate'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think that he has found
The warmest welcome at an inn"—

has assumed a new meaning in recent years for few private houses, even of the most wealthy, are as thoroughly equipped with those things which minister to the tastes and the needs of their occupants as are the leading hostelries of this continent and Europe. As a consequence of this advance in the hotel standard in cities, there has been a marked improvement in those in smaller towns, and notably so in those at summer resorts. The idea at one time prevailed, that as summer visitors remained so short a period, and were chiefly attracted by hygienic conditions and the charms of scenery, they would care little for the temporary discomforts of an ill-kept, dirty, shabbily-furnished hotel, where the meals were monotonous, badly-cooked, worse served, and highly conducive to indigestion.

Some years ago a public official whose duties had taken him into most of the towns in Ontario told us that he had never tasted good butter, tender meat, palatable bread, or slept in a comfortable bed for three months. To-day there is not a town in that Province without an hotel where guests could with reason complain of the food and accommodation. In this Province a similar revolution has been effected. At a number of points on the shores of the St. Lawrence are hotels which cater for summer visitors. Without any pretence to rival a leading city hotel in splendour of equipment, or in table attractions, these hotels, as a rule, are clean, the meals, though not very varied, are well cooked, nicely served, and the comfort of guests is well looked after in all necessary matters. Speaking

of "variety" in the bill of fare, any one with a palate more refined than a swine's finds more enjoyment from a well cooked chop and potato served piping hot than a dinner of a dozen courses served like a miscellaneous selection of cold scraps ticketed with French names.

As a consequence of this improvement there are a number of river-side resorts which attract a liberal patronage by transient visitors who, years ago, carefully avoided the disagreeable experience of a day spent where the hotel was badly managed. Sorel, for instance, is becoming more and more attractive to visitors. This town is very interesting. The Duke of Kent, the Queen's father, once was a resident of Sorel, and the names of the streets and of the chief hotel, the "Brunswick" all tell of its historic associations. Standing at the junction of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers Sorel occupies a charming site, and is most convenient for making boating excursions. The Hotel Brunswick kept by Mr. Napoleon Latraverse, adds much to the attractiveness of this old town as the cuisine is good, and the attendance admirable. The bedrooms are quaintly named after cities, so that the guest may select whether he will spend a night in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Monaco, Chicago, Toronto, and other places. Forty-five miles lower down is the flourishing town of Three Rivers, which is, within easy driving distance of Shawinigan Falls which are extremely picturesque, and one of the few rivals of Niagara on this continent. The Hotel Dufresne at Three Rivers, contains lofty and spacious rooms, tessellated floors, pleasant bedrooms, with baths, and is well managed. Lower down the river, 9 miles east of Quebec, and opposite the Montmorency Falls, is the Island of Orleans, formerly called "Isle Bacchus," from the luxuriant growth of wild vines. The west portion of the island was a favourite resort of the officers of the Quebec garrison in early days. It is now a summer resort for the wealthy citizens of Quebec by whom it has been provided with beautiful shady walks and given the charming aspect of a private park. The new hotel, Chateau Bel Air, is elegantly appointed, and well named as the air in this locality is indeed charming. The proprietor, Mr. Edwin Fraser, treats his guests with all the attention and courtesy of a private host.

The Island of Orleans is a favorite summer resort of visitors from all parts of Canada, having the attractions of pleasant society, good music, boating, and fishing. There is no city on this continent from which so great a variety of refreshing and beautiful trips can be made as Montreal, and now the natural attractions of Lake river and mountain scenery are supplemented by excellent hotel accommodation, there is everything needed to make this city a charming and convenient resort for summer tourists.

THE YACHT RACE.

WHAT IS A CATAMARAN ?

Business in this city has been "blanketed" for several hours each day while the yacht contest was on for the Seawanaka cup. A Canadian vessel having won the race both in American waters, and on our own lake St. Louis, the third trial excited intense interest. Some doubt was expressed as to whether the yacht built expressly for the race by Mr. G. H. Duggan, by whom the previous ones had been won, would be allowed to compete. That ingenious designer adopted a plan

which caused it to be styled a "catamaran." Such a designation is, however, a misnomer, as any one knows who has seen a boat of that class. A "catamaran" is a mere raft made up of three logs lashed together much in the way our timber rafts are by cross pieces. The middle one is long enough to project beyond the side pieces, and this part is dressed to a point and turned up at the bow end. They are made about 20 to 25 feet long by from 2 to 3½ feet across. The catamaran will carry heavy sail and pass safely through rougher waters than an ordinary boat could navigate. The men who sail these frail vessels occupy a kneeling position much after that of a canoeist. To call the yacht "Dominion," which was designed for the recent yacht race, a "catamaran" shows that those who give it this name are more concerned to apply a *depreciative* title than to use an *accurate* one. A yacht with a centre board is just as truly a double keeled boat as the winner in the recent race. As objections are being raised to such a boat being awarded the prize it is as well to say that the proper time for protesting was before the race. The American yacht owners having agreed to run the Challenger against the Dominion for the Seawanaka cup, they are not fairly entitled to enter any protest against their rival, with whose peculiar form they were thoroughly familiar.

We are not disposed to attach much importance to such contests. They throw no light on the construction of yachts for ordinary use. The boats built for the race are mere racing machines, they have no practical value as yachts. It would be more serviceable as a lesson in construction and sail equipment to have a race extending over two or three days on the coast or Lake Ontario where the ordinary conditions would be found under which a sailing yacht is navigated. As our relations with the States have become so friendly we should have almost preferred for the American boat not to have been beaten in our waters. But we have no doubt the defeat will be taken in the right spirit, and we can say to Mr. Crane and his friends, "Better luck next time."

THE SEALING QUESTION.

To the people of British Columbia the surrender by Canada of its right to carry on pelagic sealing means a sacrifice no Province ought to be called upon to make without ample compensation. This compensation ought to be paid by whoever would be benefitted by such a sacrifice. As a matter of fact the only persons who would receive any advantage from the suppression of pelagic sealing, or catching seals in the ocean, or sea, are those who are interested in catching seals on the land. Those persons constitute a company to which the American government has granted a monopoly of sealing at the Pribiloff islands.

It thus appears that a lawful industry carried on by Canadians is sought to be annihilated solely for the benefit of an American sealing company. The plea that pelagic sealing threatens the extinction of the seals could just as equitably be urged against their wholesale slaughter on land. Under any circumstances these animals belong as much to Canada as to any other country. If Canadians who make merchandise of seals are foolish enough to pursue sealing operations so as to endanger their own interests they are well within their rights, as the animals they catch are not owned by any one; but the sealers are too shrewd and too experienced to kill the goose that lays golden eggs. A memorial from the Victoria Sealers Association has been sent to the Governor-General for presentation to our representa-

tives at the International Conference in which the extent of the sealing industry and its value are thus stated:

"The Victoria sealing industry comprises 65 schooners, representing 4,292 tons, with a value of \$643,800, employing 807 whites and 903 Indians, making with their wives and families—of those employed—about 8,500 directly dependent on this industry. The money derived from the season's catch, taking the average catches and the prices for the past three years, amount to \$750,000 annually."

The destruction of such an industry ought not to be contemplated. The right upon which it is based is not open to question, and it is not one of the advantages of which are confined to those British Columbians at present engaged in sealing, for the right will be the heritage of successive generations. To sacrifice a local enterprise in order to secure some advantage of equal value to be distributed for the benefit of the whole country would be a gross injustice, and to sacrifice such a local Canadian industry in order to enrich foreigners engaged in the same business by giving them a sealing monopoly would be an outrage. We trust the Conference will so far respect our national rights, and the lawful interests of the British Columbia sealers, as to leave their enterprise undisturbed. To sacrifice such an industry would afford a very dangerous precedent. The attitude of this journal has been spoken of with some asperity in a leading Chicago paper as "uncompromising" in regard to the questions to be submitted to the Joint Commission at Quebec. In regard to those matters there is room for a compromise settlement—with one exception. To compromise national rights is to compromise national dignity and honour. Against any bartering away of the honour and the dignity of Canada we hold an uncompromising attitude, which we trust will be assumed by those who represent the Dominion at the Quebec Conference.

BETTER QUALITY OF GOODS DEMANDED.

The era of cheapness to which human effort has contributed in late years is an economic study of some magnitude. It has changed the complexion of the staple trade of entire countries, and in a narrower sphere has induced such severe competition that only the fittest can survive. "Cheapness" begets the cut price retailer of every class who, paradoxically, succeeds only when he fails. And again "cheapness" begets the manufacturer whose success is limited to the extent only, of his possible market, and the endurance of consumers to "put up" with the inferior article he sells until such time as a successor comes in the field to supply the ever verdant "Best and Goes Furthest" at the lowest price.—It is well known that quality giving is a luxury reserved only to beginners in the manufacturing line. "Established" manufacturers under the stern behest of the ledger give it up and exploit pastures new, where perchance for a time, the natural demand arising out of an original expenditure in advertising, will recoup the losses made nearer home—

That cheap production after thiswise is overreaching itself to-day, and is compassing its own undoing appears to us fairly clear. There is a revulsion of taste taking place among consumers, in favor of a better class of goods, and in no one line perhaps is this change more pronounced than in groceries.

"Not how cheap, but how good" seems to be the guiding star of the purchasing public to-day. The public has been brought to it by long and unsatisfactory acquaintance with commodities masquerading under honest names. "Mocha and Java" coffee, four-fifths Rio, and twenty per cent peas, "Pure Mixed Spices" chiefly finely ground stems and stalks. "London Malt Vinegar" the rinsings of well seasoned casks artfully doctored. "Pure Mustard," liberally streaked with corn starch, washing powders, soaps and proprietary articles *ad infinitum*. These and much else that the grocer sells are not what they seem, and not what they must be to obtain any lasting place on his shelves, now that the tide is turning towards a better class of goods.

It is gratifying to note however that this deterioration has not touched so far the item of sugar and some few other articles, among which is cocoa. It is an indication in the right direction also that the agitation against spurious teas is bearing fruit. Our refiners produce an excellent sugar, and it is doubtful if a superior quality is refined anywhere than Redpaths Standard Granulated. The quality of cocoa on sale in Canada is universally good. It is not surprising therefore that this beverage is gaining steadily in favor, and this without any very aggressive advertising. The poor and oft times rank decoction which we are accustomed to call coffee, is an unappetising drink in comparison. Its seductiveness is rather *on* the canister, than *in* the canister, and without doubt sophistication has reached its zenith in many brands now on the market.

This changing attitude of the consumer is fraught with more importance to grocery sundry purveyors than they have any knowledge of. Not until the subject of inferiority is fully focused will they see the drift of the times, and for many this will come too late. There is a condition now under way in the preferential tariff which makes for a speedy awakening.

THE SHIPMENT OF APPLES.

The following letter has been sent by the Canadian Department of Agriculture to the several steamship companies sailing from Montreal and Halifax:

"Last season a lot of early varieties of apples were shipped from Western Ontario to Great Britain. About one-half of the quantity was forwarded in cold storage, and the remainder were sent as ordinary cargo. Those sent in cold storage were reported to have arrived all in good condition, and to have been sold at an average price of 18s. per barrel. Those sent as ordinary cargo were reported to have been sold at an average price of 8s. per barrel, and 63 per cent. were reported to have been landed in a 'wet' or 'slack' condition. For the safe carriage of early varieties of apples it seems necessary that they should be carried at a temperature at or below 40 degrees Fahr. On examining the returns from twenty-nine cargoes of apples last year. I find that the same varieties of apples were sold at the same time at prices showing as much as 8s. 6d. per barrel of a difference between the apples which were landed in good condition and the apples which were reported as being landed in a 'wet' or 'slack' condition.

"For the safe carriage of late fall and winter apples it seems desirable that they should be so carried that they may be thoroughly ventilated, so that the heat produced by the fruit itself will be carried off. When apples or other fruits are kept as a temperature above 40 degrees Fahr. they continue to ripen or go towards decay. That process generates heat. The increased temperature thus caused makes the fruit ripen still faster. For the carriage of apples by your line, could you arrange to have the hold or holds for apples thoroughly ventilated by an air duct leading to the bottom of the hold, and by the use of an electric fan or fans to suck the warm air from the top? During any particular warm weather on the voyage the ventilating ducts might be used only during the evenings or nights when the air was cool. Our department is calling the attention of growers and shippers of apples to the desirability of packing the fruit in barrels or boxes so constructed as to permit ventilation through each barrel or box, and packed tight enough to hold each fruit firmly in place." Apple growers in England adopted a system of cold storage for their fruit long years ago, as many Canadians know who have been in the apple room of an old country farm house. The apples were preserved from contact with each other, and a current of air, as far as possible, kept passing through the storage room.

—THE Bank of Hamilton will hold its annual meeting on 14th. Sept. When a proposal will be considered and passed on to raise the capital from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURE.

The manufactured articles exported from Canada in 1897 and their respective values were as follow:—

Articles.	Value.
Agricultural Implements.....	\$761,842
Books.....	30,549
Bread and Biscuits.....	16,530
Carriages, Carts, Waggons and parts of.....	44,723
Bicycles, and parts of.....	312,305
Cottons.....	915,327
Clothing, Hats and Caps.....	43,934
Cordage, Junk and Oakum.....	125,701
Furs.....	12,560
Glass.....	7,208
Gypsum and Lime.....	75,430
Extract of Hemlock Bark.....	97,488
Explosives, etc.....	76,578
Household Effects.....	945,855
Iron, Scrap.....	5,030
Iron and Hardware.....	336,736
Leather.....	1,444,584
Boots and Shoes.....	97,143
Machinery.....	166,868
Musical Instruments.....	399,715
Oil Cake.....	195,039
Rags.....	78,564
Sewing Machines.....	14,354
Stone, Wrought.....	4,983
Salt.....	1,168
Soap.....	15,114
Sugar.....	76,235
Tow.....	84,728
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.....	68,602
Woolens.....	47,384
Wood, Manufactures of.....	26,844,461
Ale and Beer.....	6,332
Whiskey and other Spirits.....	450,702
Ships sold to other countries.....	105,164
Other articles.....	755,034
Total.....	\$34,715,480

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the exports of Canadian manufactured products were valued at \$34,715,480, which was twenty-seven per cent. of the value of all exports of Canadian products for that year.

The destination of these manufactured products was as follows:

Great Britain.....	\$15,295,087
United States.....	14,993,722
France.....	223,265
Germany.....	149,174
Other Foreign Countries.....	3,210,410
Newfoundland.....	566,464
British West Indies.....	272,358
Total.....	\$34,715,480

The classification of "Manufactures" given in the preceding table is that prepared by Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, which, it is proposed, shall be adopted by the Canadian Government in publishing official returns in the Trade and Navigation Returns and other Blue Books. The initial number of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association Bulletin remarks, this list includes quite a number of articles that have never before been classified as "Manufacturers," and while the change is undoubtedly in the right direction, there are many who think that it has not gone far enough. Under this classification in the item "Wood Manufactures of," is included blinds, doors and sashes, matches, mouldings, pails, tubs and churns, spools, wood pulp, etc., that had previously been classified as "Products of the Forest." The change is obviously a proper one, but there are other changes that might have been made with equal propriety, and which should be made. Thus "The Mine" is credited with pig or ingot copper, and with pig lead, which are not taken from the earth, although the ores from which they are smelted are; and the same may be said of nickel matte and also refined oil. Such articles should be credited to "Manufactures" but are not. So also regarding "The fisheries" under which is credited canned fish and lobster, fish oil, and the furs of marine animals. Under the old classification "Animals and their Products," which it is not proposed to change, are enumerated butter, cheese, dressed furs, grease, lard, meats, canned meats, lard oil and tallow, while under the classification "Agricultural Products," are enumerated

balsam, bran, cider, flax, dried and canned fruits and vegetables, malt, maple sugar, flour of wheat, buckwheat, oatmeal, etc. All of these articles were subjected to manufacturing processes, and many of them fully prepared for final consumption, and yet they are located in classes that indicate the expenditure of the smallest possible amount of unskilled labor. Many of these articles represent the investment of large capital in factories and the employment of highly skilled labor, and should be classed as "Manufactures."

ARTIFICIAL MEAT.

It seems more difficult in these days to disbelieve new marvels of science than it used to be to credit them. Credulity has taken the place which scepticism used to occupy as a sign of advanced thought. Wonders have crowded so thick upon us in late years that we are prepared to believe anything. The famous saying: "I believe it—because it is impossible," expresses a common mental attitude. Hence, this is the age of the wildest delusions, of which the enterprise for extracting gold from salt water is a choice specimen. We have too, the sect which denies the existence of material ailments, all diseases being regarded as merely mental impressions, so that when a man is down with typhoid or pneumonia he has only to think he is well in order to be in perfect health. This is only a new phase of the theory of Bishop Berkeley touching the non-existence of matter, of which Byron wrote:

"When Bishop Berkeley says, there is no matter,

"It is no matter what Bishop Berkeley says."

The latest marvel we are called on to credit is that a German chemist has invented a process of manufacturing meat. We are to have such products supplied by machinery so cheaply as to make beefsteaks and lamb chops almost too common to eat. Instead of calling up Butcher Sirloin to send up a roast of a certain weight we shall telephone the meat factory to make us a particularly succulent piece of beef of a particular pattern. We shall, no doubt, have the *piece de resistance* on our dinner tables served up in cubes, or other geometrical forms, to the comfort of indifferent carvers, and to the delight of economical housekeepers, for there will be no waste. Whether this new invention will so develop as to manufacture turkeys and other poultry, as well as game, all ready for the table is not known, but the genius who can make beef and mutton by chemical processes, will surely supplement his manufactures by supplying edible fancy goods. While, in the spirit of the time, we are not prepared to disbelieve this new phase, of "Made in Germany," we should not recommend any one to invest his money in the "Meat Manufacturing Company" which will be the outcome of this new marvel of chemistry.

—A NEW ORLEANS cotton expert reports: "As regards the present growing crop, it is apparent that the promise to-day is equal or superior to that last year at this date in every state and vastly better in Texas, which state has weather conditions equal to those which produced the enormous crop of 300 pounds per acre in 1894-95 and this product applied to the present Texas acreage, 6,750,000 acres including the Indian territory might result with equal conditions hereafter in a crop for Texas. Indian territory, of over 4,000,000 bales, while for the other States a crop equal to the past year would be over 8,000,000 bales. I have therefore no hesitation in saying that the promise of to-day, even with somewhat unfavorable conditions hereafter, is for a crop of over ten and a half million bales, assured, with a million to a million and a half more within the range of possibilities.

—THE new slip docks at Port Stanley, the contracts for which were awarded by the Lake Erie & Detroit River Milling Company late in May, will be completed and ready for use in the course of two or three weeks. The contracts called for their completion on Aug. 1, but unavoidable delays prevented their being finished in that time. With the tracks and grading of the approaches, they will cost in the neighborhood of \$55,000, the estimated cost of the docks alone being \$45,000 and of the approaches \$10,000. The contractors are the Hamilton Bridge Company, (for the iron work), and Babcock & Flook, of Windsor (for the wood work).

HENDERSON Bros. lumber merchants, Montreal, have assigned on demand of W. L. Maltby, with liabilities of \$20,214. The registered partners in this firm were the late David Henderson, who died last month, and Norman Henderson. The failure does not come as a surprise, and it is expected that the estate will not turn out very well. The principal creditors are W. L. Maltby, \$503; R. Weldon, \$342; J. N. Labelle, \$1,600; Mrs. T. B. Paey, (nee Henderson), \$2,234; estate Macalpine, \$2,050. H. R. Henderson, \$360; James Baxter, \$9,000, with it is said \$1,000 partly secured, Fred Nash \$4,000; Ily. Morgan & Co. \$350. Wm. Rourke, \$222. The Henderson firm supplied considerable lumber in the construction of the Curran Bridge, altogether some \$51,000 worth which was subsequently reduced by the Government to \$35,000. Legal suit for the balance was carried through the courts, and finally awarded, but in great measure this last part of the total was hypothecated by the creditors, the Hendersons getting very little of it.

—THE tobacco crop in the Vuelta Abajo district—producing the finest Havana leaf—is estimated at 100,000 bales. The eagerness of Havana manufacturers for supplies will result however in almost all of this being kept at home. A large crop will be put in this year, but it is a question how some of the land will act after its long rest. A great deal of tobacco land has changed hands this year in Cuba most of it being sold regardless of its real value. There is a splendid opportunity to pick up bargains in real estate in the island, according to a correspondent.

—WM. BELLINGHAM, heavy metal and coal commission merchant, Montreal, has assigned, with liabilities of about \$6,500. Bellingham started business in 1895 or thereabouts. He earned some notoriety and a good deal of sympathy in the beginning by being an unsuccessful, though lowest tenderer on civic coal contracts. Later his name was associated with a Klondike Argonaut concern, the members of which were stranded at Edmonton, N. W. T., owing to the manager absconding. Apparently ill luck has followed him throughout.

—THE Bank of British Columbia held its annual meeting in London, England, on 4th July, when a dividend for half year at rate of 5 per cent per annum was declared. The chairman spoke doubtfully of the mining prospects of the Province. He said: "You must clearly understand that, after all, it is a speculative theory—the discovery of gold in British Columbia. That it exists we know, but to what extent and to what value, has yet to be learned."

—IN Blackwood's Magazine for Aug. is a letter now just published written by Southey who in it says: "I cannot understand the pleasure excited by a bull-fight, and it is honourable to the English character that none of our nation frequent these spectacles." The Editor remarks, "pained and disgusted, he might well be at this sight." The correspondent who took us to task for condemning bull-fights is asked to take note of above.

—THE continuance of the Welsh coal strike is developing the export coal trade of the U. S. in a novel direction. American coal exporters have for some years enjoyed the bulk of the trade with the West Indies, Mexico and some countries in northern South America, but outside of these markets their operations have been limited. A few months ago, however, a cargo was shipped from Philadelphia to South Africa, and since then there have been several similar shipments.

—MR. W. G. CHARLSON, who has been in the employ of Messrs. McDougall & Cuzner for some years, recently purchased the hardware business so long conducted by Messrs. Workman & Co. on Rideau street, Ottawa.

—THE Intercolonial Railway is expected to show a deficit of \$250,000 for past year. Last year the deficit was \$59,940, and year before \$55,187. The extension to Montreal appears to have been very unprofitable.

—NAPOLEON AND ZEPHIRI PICOTTE doing business under the style of Picotte & Picotte, grocers, this city, have assigned to Bilodeau & Renaud, owing about \$2,500, to cover which assets are represented to be worth \$1,100. This firm was originally Dore & Picotte and is less than two years old.

—W. F. LEFLAR, general store, Mount Forest, has assigned to Richard Lee, Toronto. Leflar started in this line at Balaclava early in '93 where he remained for a couple of years. Last February he issued a statement showing a surplus of \$4,600.

—SMALL millinery failures reported this week are: Misses Mooney, Guelph, who are endeavoring to compromise. —Miss A. Letarte, Quebec, also sees a similar way out of her debts. —Bertha Conway, Brockville, apparently is too deeply involved to make a composition, and has assigned to Paul Campbell.

—At a meeting of the creditors of Decary Freres, grocers, Montreal, held 15th, inst., it was decided to sell the assets.—A demand of assignment has been made upon L. N. Dufor, manufacturer, Montreal.

—It is predicted that the tea standards which certain teamen are working up for final adoption by the government sometime in November next, will shut out the cheap teas which sell around 11 to 12c, and permit nothing to enter under 15c per pound as values now run.

—FRANK A. GONNE, grocer, Chatham, Ont., formerly Robinson & Gonne who dissolved in '92, has assigned. Liabilities at time of going to press are not known.

—A. R. DIONNE, general store, Fraserville, Que., has assigned on demand of Gault Bros. Montreal. Liabilities are about \$10,000. Dionne started in the fall of last year.

—W. A. SMALLWOOD, drugs, Ottawa, has assigned to P. Larmonth. He started business in October, '97, coming originally from the States. Smallwood carried a stock of about \$1,500.

—THE Bowmanville Rubber Co., incorporated September '96 held a meeting of creditors yesterday.

—MR. THOMAS DAVIDSON, managing director of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. has returned from the Northwest where he arranged for an extension of the Co's. agencies.

—THE *Klondike Nugget* is published at Dawson City at 50 cents a copy.

—THE population of the United Kingdom in June this year has been officially declared at 40,188,927.

—AN Ottawa firm the other day received an order for 7,000 doors from South Africa.

—GREAT Britain imported last year wood pulp to the value of \$9,698 805, 80 per cent being obtained from Norway and Sweden

DRY GOODS NOTES.

The various U. S. grades of carpets and rugs are advancing, and already some makers have increased prices 2½ to 5c per yard.

Yokohama advices say of the yarn market. These are selling here at very low prices and on a small scale only. Grey shirtings are quite lifeless. Fancy cottons and woollens are dull and little better is expected until Sept. comes in.

The Manchester cloth market is fairly firm with India the chief buyer at an advance of one sixteenth Germany reports a waiting yarn market. Rouen advices say the week's business has been better at firm prices.

Polka spots in velvet are being placed on taffeta ribbons by some American manufacturers and many lines of goods are being printed with polka spots. These styles have been a great rage in Europe for some time, but there is some doubts as to its success on this side.

An increased demand for fancy hosiery has induced American importers to bring out fancy new styles for fall. Among these are fine lisle goods with black and colored boots, with stripes in a Van Dyke effect around the calf. Another is a fancy ribbed hose, combined with a striped leg and foot, in a large variety of colors. Small, neat embroidery effects and some new styles in clocked hose are also included in these late importations.

Carpet wool is beginning to come into the United States almost as extensively as under the Wilson law, but the importation of the other classes is still small. The total importations during July last were 5,537,855 pounds, valued at \$495,932, of which 5,233,865 pounds, valued at \$449,194, was carpet wool. The withdrawals of wool for consumption were 3,966,623 pounds, valued at \$427,395, upon which the duties paid were \$210,349. The importations of carpet wool in July of last year were only a trifle larger than last month, but the total importations a year ago were 23,140,431 pounds. The importations of carpet wool in July last were entered at New York to the amount of 4,849,433 pounds, valued at \$413,301.

Belfast manufacturers, shortly after the Dingley tariff went into effect says the "N. Y. Journal of Commerce" reduced the weight on damasks in order to bring them in under the new duty placed upon bleached goods under a given weight. There was considerable doubt expressed as to how these goods would take with buyers, but a well-known linen man handling important Belfast accounts says that it now looks as if light weight bleached damasks would be successful. Buyers who were somewhat sceptical regarding these at the start are now reordering them in comparatively good quantities.

Reports from abroad concerning raw and piece silks disclose a very firm condition.

Reports from Barnsley would indicate that the demand for linens continues to be of a satisfactory character, and local firms are doing fairly well. The home markets offer a better prospect, and a good deal of the increased trade comes from this source rather than foreign. Best linens do not sell much better, but all classes of goods of medium value are in good demand. Sheetings and all descriptions of bed linens, towellings and other

household goods are meeting with a good sale, and stocks are pretty well cleared.

The returns of the clearances of silk through the Lyons Conditioning House for the week ending Aug. 1 give a total of 120,183 kilos, as against 86,168 kilos for the preceding week, 119,801 kilos for the corresponding week last year and 100,812 kilos for the corresponding week in 1896. The week, in fact, showed a noticeable revival of demand in the silk market considering the season of the year, which may perhaps be attributed to the improved prospects of peace between Spain and the United States. Prices are generally characterized by firmness, and there is even an upward tendency in regard to the descriptions of silk most favored by demand. Italian, Broussa and Syrian raws continue to receive attention, and amongst thrown silks French organsines and also Canton, China and Japan organsines and trames.

The advance in the price of raw alpaca and mohair which has recently taken place in Bradford, which is equal to perhaps 25 per cent. is fully sustained. As mohair is at the present time entering so largely into the composition of the most fashionable fancy and plain dress fabrics, the present position of the market in regard to raw material is of distinct interest to dress goods users. The total importation of raw mohair from both Turkey and the Cape, the sole sources of supply, will this year not exceed at present prices a value of one and a half million pounds sterling, and of this amount, after the waste in preparation and the hair not suitable for the production of dress goods has been deducted, there will not be left more than a third of the whole amount for manufacturing into Bradford fabrics. There is always a steady demand for mohair yarns of a good quality for linings for the trade, on this side of the water, and also for summer coats, and these demands have always kept mohair within some 4d per pound of its present price, even at a time when plain mohair dress fabrics were not fashionable. If, therefore, this newly introduced trade in fancy mohair crepons has come to stay and this is considered practically assured, then this additional demand for mohair will probably keep the average price of the material at practically the present level. Another factor of the situation is that some of the shrewdest exporters of dress goods to the United States have already placed very considerable orders for plain alpacas and mohair glaces in readiness for the next spring trade in that country, so that more than a normal trade may be looked for in plain bright fabrics.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

ONTARIO—Geo. Edwards, mfr. cigars, Ingersoll, moved to Barrie; Wood's Fair, general store, Ingersoll, closing out here; Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., Toronto, succeeded by Dodge Mfg. Co. of Toronto Ltd.; F. M. Gouan & Co., drugs, Cobourg, sold out to A. J. Gould; A. J. Gould, drugs, Colbourne, sold out; to W. C. Griffs; H. T. Barker, general store, Stratford, dead; J. F. Campbell, general store, Birr, sold out to Wm. Knapton; Kennedy Davis & Son, Lindsay, will be succeeded by Kennedy & Davis Milling Co., Ltd.; John Gardner & Co., general store, Rat Portage; Wickham & Co., general store, Brantford, closed up; Chas. Godfrey, drugs, Dryden, removing to Norman; J. E. Vandenburg, grain, Granton, sold out to A. Tolton; Grocers Mnf. Co. Ltd., Toronto, incorporated; R. B. Davay, hardware, Kincardine, sold out to Gentles & Elliott.

QUEBEC—F. Lefebvre & Co., Montreal, co-partnership closing; J. & G. H. Young, importers, Montreal, John Young sole owner; St. Roche Shoe Co., mfrs. shoes, Quebec, new co-partnership registered; Bell Bros., lumber, Westmount, new co-partnership; Cooper & Gellinas, whol. provs., Montreal, dissolved; F. Cormond & Co., chemical, Montreal, new co-partnership; J. L. Racicot & Co., grocers, Montreal, dissolved; Dominion Mfg. Co., biscuits, Montreal, new co-partnership; T. L. Bonsall, general store, Poltimore, moving to Ottawa; R. Jacobson & Co., grocers, Montreal, new co-partnership; Pickner & Durisac, fruit, Montreal, dissolved; H. J. Sirois, general store, Cacouna, advertises business for sale; Bertrand & Mercier, cheese factory, Ireland, new co-partnership; Thos. Edwards & Ed. Riel, contractors, Montreal, dissolved; Roy & Co., grain, Montreal, C. A. Sylvestre, has ceased doing business under the style & Jos. Roy continues; Victoria Chemical Works, Montreal, new co-partnership; H. G. Vogel & Co., automatic sprinklers, Montreal, Henry G. Vogel sole owner; H. E. P. Bulmer, electrician, Westmount, Thos. Campbell ceased doing business as above.

MAN. & N. W. T.—W. A. Richards, drugs, Innisfail, sold out to H. Brenton; George Nofield, grocer, Medicine Hat, given up business; Laird & Beers, tailors, Carberry, dissolved partnership; Rogers Bros., elevator, Carberry, succeeded by Wm. Hope; McLennan & Williams, general store, Holland, reported sold out; M. B. Ingersoll, fancy grocer, Regina, dead; McLennan & Williams, general store, Holland, reported sold out.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—James McCreath, hardware, Nelson, reported sold out; R. S. Wilson, clothing and tailor, Revelstoke, given up clothing; F. C. Boles, hardware, Trail, sold Brooklyn business; A. T. Garland, dry goods and men's furnishings, Nelson, closing this branch; McAlpine & Hurley, hardware and grocers, Wardner, dissolved—Grant McAlpine continues; Moyie City Leader, Moyie City, sold out to Smythe & Musgrove; Reid & Co., clothing, etc., Wardner, about removing Moyie branch to Cranbrook.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Wm. Snodgrass, B. & S. etc. St. Andrews, about removing to St. John.

NOVA SCOTIA—G. H. Swaine, dry goods, Halifax, opening business; Western Grocery Co., Yarmouth, new co-partnership; D. D. Morton & Sons, fish, Centreville, D. D. Morton dead; J. Daley & Co., grocers, New Glasgow, succeeded by J. R. Smith; R. Tanner & Co., Ltd., shoes, Pictou, applying for incorporation; T. B. Morris, general store, Wallace, sold out to R. E. Nelson.

COMMENCING BUSINESS.

J. E. A. Sirni, drygoods, Quebec—Vivian Burrill, general store, Shawenegan, Que.—E. Lacerte, grocer, Yamachiche, Que.—Leonide Robillard, general store, Lavaltrie, Que.—Geo. Hart, tailor, Prince Albert, N. W. T.—Cutherston & Graham, furniture, Shawville, Que.—Sparling, general store, Methven, Man.—John Maitland & Co., clothing, Smith's Falls—J. W. Morrow, grocer, Robinson, Ont.—R. H. Ramsay & Co., drygoods, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—R. B. Hill, furniture, McGregor, Man.—Mott Son & Co., lumber, MacLeod, N. W. T.—A. G. Munro, general store, Morden, Man.—James Lyons, upholstery & carpets, Winnipeg.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1898.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in out Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgment 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, ONT.

	Aug. 11
Bathurst Tp—A Meighen & Bros. vs Chas. Crawford...	684
Chatham—J. W. Beck vs Chatham Mfg. Co. et al.....	391
Flesherton—A. McLagan vs R. J. Sproule.....	316
Hanover—J. W. Beck vs Knechtel Furniture Co., et al..	391
Ottawa—Dominion Perm. Loan Co., vs G. B. Caldwell & Eugene Paradis, \$1,475.	
Pelham Tp—E. Tice vs W. H. Fry.....	5,000
Seneca—J. Abbey vs Thos. Hagan & wife.....	376
	Aug. 13.
Arnprior—J. B. Church vs S. D. Green.....	303
Douglas—Mary Conway vs Thos. & Mary Dolohan....	5,000
Lambton—Elizth. L. Chapin vs Wm. Chapin.....	480
Montreal—R. F. Bicknell vs Gordon & Ironside.....	1,000
Ottawa—J. B. Lefebvre vs L'Union St. Joseph d'Ottawa	1,118
St. Catharines—Mary Becker vs James Vine.....	500
St. Thomas—Lucie E. Mulligan vs Mary A. & G. R. Pennington, \$3,230.	
Toronto—F. Cayley vs Credit Foncier, \$490; Landed Banking & L. Co., vs G. B. Meadows, \$400.	
.....—Corporation of Bracebridge vs The London Guar. & Accid. Co., \$3,000.	
Valparaiso, Ind—Staunton & O'Heir vs P. L. Patrick et al	132
	Aug 17.
Burford—H. Nichol vs Frank Johnston.....	1,000
East Oxford—Elgin Park vs Andrew Clothley.....	1,000
Guelph—Trusts & Guarantee Co. Ltd., vs Chas. & Margt. G. Walker, \$1,038.	
Ottawa—Metropolitan Loan & Sav. Co., vs. Wm. and Laura Cochran \$1,907; Mary Ann Blackburn et al, exrx. vs. John & Huldia Wendt, \$867.	
Lewiston, Penn—E. Coatsworth, Jr. admrx. vs Rev. Herbert & Clara Grimwood, \$614.	

WRITS ISSUED, B.C.

Aug. 13.
Nelson—T. W. Gray, \$1,000; T. W. Gray, \$501; C. E. Mallette & Co., \$323.

WRITS ISSUED MAN. & N.W.T.

Aug. 17.
Killarney—W. H. Hatch..... 1,500

WRITS ISSUED, N.S.

Aug. 17.
Bridgeville—D. R. Grant..... \$1,279

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, ONTARIO.

Aug. 11.
Dalhousie Tp—J. Ferguson agt J. B. Paul, et al..... 733
Rat Portage—Therese Daunais agt Oliver Daunais..... 361

Aug. 13.
Ottawa—Bk. of Ottawa agt E. L. Perkins et al..... 675
Peterboro—W. White agt G. H. & Julia Comstock..... 1,553
Toronto—A. Hoskin agt T. D. Ledyard, \$449; E. Franklin agt A. W. Perry, \$496.

Aug. 17.
Brantford Tp—J. Forde agt Wm. Waghorn..... 509
Etobicoke—W. Mulock et al, agt M. E. Pearson..... 1,281
Toronto—Canada Landed & Nav. Inv. Co. agt Alice Stovin, \$1,741.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, QUEBEC.

Aug. 11.
Montreal—D. L. Lockerby et al, agt Wm. Bellingham.. 311

Aug. 13.
Bolton Tp—Eastern Twps. Bank agt F. A. Willard et al. 315
Montreal—P. Coleman et al agt Wm. Coleman et al..... 193

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N. B.

Aug. 13.
Beresford—Nath'l. McNair..... 327

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.S.

Aug. 17.
Antigonish—Thos. & F. R. Trotter..... \$1,076
Liverpool—I. N. Mack & Co..... 374
New Glasgow—Stiles & Condon..... 389

EXECUTIONS QUEBEC.

Aug. 11.
Montreal—C. H. A. Guimond agt Edward Cadieux, \$195; T. Gauthier agt H. Charron, \$200; T. Bastien agt C. F. Porlier, \$515.

Three Rivers—W. McNally agt T. R. Iron Wks..... 613

Aug. 14.
Montreal—P. A. Lariviere agt H. Goodrick et al, \$561; W. B. Lambe esq. agt Imperial Brush Mfg. Co., \$250; W. B. Lambe esq. agt Montreal Park & Island Ry., \$345; W. B. Lambe esq. agt Soc. Nationale de Sculpture, \$450; D. A. McCaskill agt D. A. Taylor, \$842.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Aug. 11.
Athens—Ross & Earl to W. G. Parish..... 1,800
Kingston—James McCammon to C. J. Guess et al..... 600
St. Catharines—Martha J. & Wm. Gordis to Taylor & Bate, \$2,000.

Strathroy—Margaret Dickson to T. Cole..... 2,263
Thessalon—Larry King to D. McAuley et al, \$1,376; Hugh McCauley to T. Cullis, \$300.

Toronto—Ewart & Johnston to H. G. Langley, \$2,883; Ed. Finn to Cosgrave Brew. Co., \$373.

.....—H. L. & Emma L. Dunn to J. Porter..... 875

Aug 13.
Arnprior—A. J. Jeffrey to Elizth. Mohr..... 2,188
Grand Valley—W. L. Craig to R. F. Taylor..... 723
Peterboro—Jas. McComb to W. A. Stratton et al..... 1,544
Toronto—J. W. Garrett to Fidella Wilson..... 607
Woburn—W. B. & Johanna O'Leary to Ont. Brew. & Malt. Co., \$1,000.

Aug. 17.
Barrie—Mrs. Emma Drury to W. Walker..... 800
Brantford—Wickham & Co. to W. S. Brewster..... 1,438
Byng Inlet—Holland Emry Co. to Bank of Toronto..... 350,000
Hamilton—Harry Maxey to H. Kuntz..... 2,607
Kincardine—Rebt. & Alex. Hunter to J. Gentles..... 1,000
Strathroy—Wm. Gunn to E. Rowland..... 1,445
Toronto—J. I. Beer to Toronto Brew. & Malt. Co..... 3,000
New York—Betsy Levy to H. W. Smith..... 15,000

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

Aug. 13.
Morden—E. C. Pickwell..... \$1,500

Aug. 17.
Indian Head—J. A. McCall & Co..... 2,400
Killarney—J. H. Monteth..... 600

BILLS OF SALE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Aug. 11.
Kingston—Wm. McCammon to J. McCammon..... 600
Potsdam—John Hayes to J. H. Croil, et al..... 2,484

Aug. 13.
St. Catharines—T. A. Nicholson to W. H. Tyson..... 1,800

Aug 17.
Parkhill—Ierman Charlebois to E. Donohue..... 950

BILLS OF SALE, B.C.

Aug. 11
Vancouver—Thos. Hicks, \$550; Alfred Lach, \$873; McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., \$2,650; Chas. Allkins, \$950.

BILLS OF SALE, MAN. & N.W.T

Aug. 13.
Winnipeg—A. I. Frankfurter..... \$2,500

BILLS OF SALE, N.B.

Aug. 17.
St. John—Thos. Flulay..... \$ 450

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The London Shoe Company are enlarging their factory space by taking in a portion of the R. Greene Clothing Company's establishment.

Messrs. A. Knechtel, shoe dealer Stratford, and John Hoffman Waterloo, are about to start an industry in the former place for the manufacture of "gaiter elastic" and a patent shoe lace fastener.

Berlin & Baden capitalists propose establishing a brush factory at the latter place. If Mr. Martin of the Berlin Brush Co., becomes one of the company, which is probable, it is the intention to use considerable machinery saved at the recent fire. Messrs. Stouffer and Cressman, who are using their influence to get the industry to Baden, are manufacturers of cigar boxes, as well as operating a saw mill.

The Royal Artificial Stone Paving Co., of Guelph, have the contract of laying granolithic walks throughout the town of Kemptville.

There is talk of connecting the Niagara Central Railway with an electric road and extending it from St. Catharines to Port Dalhousie, and perhaps Beamsville.

Ross & McPherson Sussex N. B., have received the contract of putting in the seats and other furniture for the new Methodist church at Newton, work to be completed by the end of the month of August.

Tenders will be received up to 20th inst by Gladwin Smith & Hay Truro N. S., for the purchase of their stock of dry goods. Tailoring stock and millinery amounting to \$27,000 more or less. Tenders will also be received for the purchase of \$13,000 book debts.

A. R. Woodyatt & Co., mfrs, hardware specialties Guelph, are thinking of removing to Brantford, where a tempting offer awaits them.

The condensed milk factory purposed to be built at Sussex N. B., receives little encouragement from the president of the local Board of Trade, who reports that on his recent trip to England he had looked into the matter of condensed milk and found very low price and keen competition.

There is a probability of the Edgcombe carriage factory Fredericton N. B., resuming manufacturing upon a large scale.

The town council of Fraserville, River du Loup, have passed a by-law and signed a contract for the construction of a system of water-works for their municipality. The franchise for the work has been accorded to Mr. Crockett manager of the Temiscouata Railway, who is associated with a number of Montreal capitalists in the matter. The water supply is to be taken about six miles in rear of the municipality, from Lake Hickson and Green River. The plans adopted were prepared by E. C. Hoare C. E. engineer of the Quebec Bridge Company. A system of drainage is also to be introduced.

The Toronto City Council is to apply to the authorities at Ottawa for power to operate a water trolley over the western channel between the Queen's wharf and Hanlan's Point.

The Hudson's Bay company will erect a fine store building at Nelson, B. C.

There is a marked activity in the Rossland real estate market. Much property is changing hands and considerable building is being done.

The Union Shoe and Leather Co., Winnipeg, tanners and shoe manufacturers, will add a large addition to their factory.

Until Monday Sept. 12, the Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa, will receive tenders for the excavation of a supplementary outlet, for increasing and regulating the outflow of the waters of Lake Manitoba, through Fairford river.

The tender of Sinclair B. Ritchie, Winnipeg, for the erection of a large warehouse for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. has been accepted.

Three well known Rat Portage gentlemen are figuring on building a \$20,000 hotel at Fort Frances next summer.

John White, of O'Leary, Pictou, N.S. has been awarded the contract of building a steamer for the department of marine and fisheries. The new boat will be used in the P. E. Island and eastern New Brunswick marine service. The keel will be laid in Charlottetown middle of September.

The tender of the Vulcan Iron Co., Winnipeg, for supplying hydrants for the new city waterworks, has been accepted. The tender of R. D. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, was accepted for valves. The tender of the Gartshore, Thompson Pipe Co. of Hamilton, was accepted for pipes at \$29.40, and special castings at \$48.

Electric light and telephone by-laws have been passed by the town of Neepawa, Man.

The Winnipeg "Commercial" reports the under projected elevator buildings.—The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., will build an elevator at Sinaluta, Assa.—A Mr. Miller offers to build a mill of 65-barrels capacity at Carduff, Assa., for a bonus of \$3,000—Parrish & Lindsay of Brandon, contemplate erecting elevators on the Belmont extension of the Northern Pacific railway in Manitoba—W. M. Haley, of Morden, Man., is arranging for the building of a \$30,000 bushel elevator at Morden, which will make eight elevators for this go ahead town.

A company in Winnipeg proposes utilising a part of the water power on the Winnipeg for purposes of an electric railway system to run from the mouth of the Whitemouth river to points on the Winnipeg river. If the plans are carried out, electric power will be generated and transmitted from the water fall to the city.

J. R. Graham, fruit evaporator, Belleville, is commencing operations in Stratford.

The following building permits were issued in Ottawa last week: Robt. Cameron, solid brick dwelling, for Mrs. Kavanagh, \$2,000; Frank McDougall, rough frame dwelling, cost \$800; Geo. A. Crane, Public school building, \$21,000; Bannister Bros. double frame dwelling for J. H. Connor, \$1,600; L. N. Richard, brick veneered house, \$1,200.

It has been decided by the Hamilton board of works to lay gas tar pavements on Hughson street, from King to King William streets, John street, from King to Rebecca street, King street, from Wellington to Emerald streets, and York street, from Macnab to Queen streets, the estimated cost being \$21,030.

Toronto and Chicago capitalists will operate a meat packing industry near Toronto to be known as the Canadian Meat Co.

The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co. it is reported, will build a large hotel at Kingston at a cost of about \$500,000.

The Intercolonial Ry. are to build at Halifax a wharf 600 x 150 ft., with a 150 ft. dock on each side. A large freight shed will be built on the wharf with 2 tracks inside and 2 out. The wharf will be built of creosoted piles and Georgia pine timber. Money has also been voted for elevators at Halifax and St. John, but contracts have not yet been let.

It is said that the Grand Trunk bridge near London, Ont., is to be enlarged and double tracked.

The Presbyterian and Baptist bodies of Chipman N.B., will build new churches.

L. E. Sleeper, Coaticook, Que. has commenced the erection of a new residence.

The Bell Organ and Piano Co. Guelph, expect to have the busiest fall they have had for many years. Large orders are under way, both for Great Britain and Canada, and other parts of the world. They expect this fall to turn out in the neighborhood of 500 organs and 125 pianos per month.

Tenders will be received until the 22nd inst. by the Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa for the construction of a heating apparatus in the public building at Arnprior, Ont. And until the 23rd or the construction of a building at Ingersoll.

The contract for dredging Goderich harbour, for which private tenders were invited by circular, has been let to Mr. Dan McGillcuddy, of Goderich, at a price of \$60,000.

FIRE RECORD.

Biette & Co.'s steam saw mill and cheese box factory at Chesley, Ont., were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss over \$3,000; insured for \$1,000.

The Jenckes Machine Co. and the Canadian Rand Drill Co., Sherbrooke, were destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. The estimated loss is from \$200,000 to \$250,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

On Sunday last a disastrous fire visited Madoc doing \$50,000 damage. Insurance \$30,000. Among the sufferers were:—J. L. McGuire, Windsor Hotel; M. Bristol's lumber, yard, sash and door factory, frame carriage, factory, and brick blacksmith's shop. Dwelling occupied by G. Feid, a two-storey brick block owned by W. Mullet; a new two-storey brick block, two stores completed, and a large three-storey brick block, owned and occupied by W. H. O'Flynn, as a dry good store, and post office. W. Orr's blacksmith shop, and the Methodist church was destroyed. The following are losses and insurance:—P. Sinclair loss \$2,000, insurance not known; S. L. McGuire, Windsor Hotel, loss \$10,000, insurance \$6,000; W. Mullett, loss \$3,000, no insurance; T. Mullett, drug store, \$1,000, no insurance; W. H. O'Flynn, loss \$16,000, insurance \$9,000; M. Bristol, loss \$10,000, insurance \$1,000; W. Orr, loss \$1,500, insurance not known; Methodist Church, loss \$10,000; insurance \$6,500.

Miller Bros. paper mills at Glen Miller, near Frankford, Hastings Co Ont., were partially destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The loss is estimated at \$17,000. The building will be rebuilt.

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room Fixtures.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, P. E. LEBLANC, merchant of the parish of St. Jacques l'Achigan, Que., give by the present notice to all interested parties, that on the 17th day of December, 1897, I became purchaser at public auction sale of the balance of the book debts, promissory notes, judgments, &c., belonging to the insolvent estate of CLOUTIER FRENZ, heretofore merchants of the said parish of St. Jacques l'Achigan.
P. E. LEBLANC.

C. ROSENBERG,
Importer and Jobber
of Wholesale Dry Goods & Fancy Goods
67 St. James St., MONTREAL.

El Padre Needles

10 cents.

Varsity,

5 cents.

The Best

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(WILCOX & WHITE Make, MERIDEN, U.S.)

FOR SALE

(New)

AT A BARGAIN.

APPLY TO

"OWNER," BOX 503,

MONTREAL.

(See illustration elsewhere.)

Financial.

Thursday Ev'g. August 18th, 1898.

Now the war is over the financial atmosphere has been cleared of an electrical element which was a chronic threat of disturbance. In round figures the United States are out about 100 million dollars by the transaction with Spain. For this they have obtained a supply of glory to last an indefinite time, a large liability for pensions, a quantity of more or less valuable prizes, and the control over several of Spain's ancient colonies. How far the war business will pay in the long run is too complex a problem to be settled right away, the next generation will be in a better position to judge of this than the present one. A financial question of great interest is, what it will be done with the debt due by Cuba to foreign bondholders? The States will not assume it, Spain cannot pay it, so the prospect for the creditors is dark. The establishment of peace will be to check liquidations of American securities by European investors, as though the cost of the war has been heavy, it has not been high enough to disturb confidence. In New York the stock transactions have been enormous as a natural result of the suspense condition being relieved. In this market stock business has been light. The demand for mining shares has been lively. The earnings of Richelieu and Ontario up to its August were \$323,512 as against \$323,535, practically no change. Considering the existing competition the terms are regarded as favourable. The alar-

ming rumours as to trouble between Great Britain and Russia, which were made to indicate war being imminent seem to have been to a large extent mere stock exchange canards. Mr. Hooley's alleged revelations are turning out to be most unreliable. Lloyds Bank has issued a letter declaring his statements "a tissue of misrepresentations," which the judge of the Bankruptcy Court confirms. The Bank of Hamilton intends to raise its capital to \$1,500,000.

Call money in London is ½ per cent. today, and for 3 months' bills 1 ½ per cent. In New York call money is 2 per cent, and trade paper 4 per cent. No change in local rates

The following comparative table for w. e. August 17th, is supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal.

BANKS.	Shares.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average Last Year.
Montreal.....	8	247	245 ¾	234 ¼
Jacques Cartier..	10	110	110	....
Union.....	7	103	103	....
Commerce.....	5	141 ½	141 ½	128 ¾
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Can. Pacific.....	375	84 ¾	84	71
Duluth S.S. & At.	150	3	3	4
Comm. Cable....	60	186	185	178 ¾
Telegraph.....	5	181	181	175
M. S. R.....	510	275 ¼	273 ½	219
" (New Stock)	15	270	269	....
Montreal Gas Co..	295	195 ½	194 ¼	190
Bell Telep Rights.	84 ¼	70	66 ½	....
Toronto St. Ry...	365	100 ½	100	80 ½
Halifax Tm. Co...	25	132 ½	132 ¼	108
Mont. Cotton Co..	50	152 ¾	152 ¾	130
Dom. Cotton Mills	335	96 ¾	96	74
Dom. Coal Pdr...	100	110 ¾	110	107 ¼
War Eagle xd..	63,050	289 ¼	266 ½	....

Brazilian exchange for the week ending the 17th, is as follows:

August 11.....	7 5-16d
" 12.....	7 11-32d
" 13.....	7 5-16d
" 15.....	7 5-16d
" 16.....	7 5-16d
" 17.....	7 5 16d

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for week End- ing Aug. 18, 1898. Clearings.	Balances.
\$11,109,227	\$1,567,191
Corresponding	
Week of 1897....	11,813,408 1,594,602
" " 1896....	9,609,616 1,426,715
" " 1895....	10,739,890 1,743,570

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, August 18th, 1898.

That business is developing to some extent has been evident during the week, but there has nevertheless been a lack of spirit on the part of buyers and purchases have made conservatively. Traveller, naturally speak of vacation and harvest circumstances which tend to make many branch line trips profitless or nearly so. Still distribution over the whole shows no cause for complaint. In an export way freights are lighter, owing to views of sellers on this side and buyers on the other being apart. This more particularly concerns butter and cheese. Grain shipments are small pending receipts of new crop. A review of the market shows turpentine 2c higher, glass firmer, but unchanged,

screws advanced 10 per cent. Feed, scarce and dearer owing to dried up pasturage. There is little else that is new further than a light appreciation in petroleum agreeable with the approach of heavier seasonable demand.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—A short make of butter, and an active demand both home and export has further tended to strengthen values this week. Finest Creamery being generally ½c higher at 18c, dairy tub is steady 14 ½c to 16c. Liverpool cable for finest creamery quotes 82s per cwt, and for good 67s per cwt. The cheese market manifests a firmer tone, supported by advance of 6d in cable, colored being now worth in Liverpool 88s. There is however a good deal of conservatism in buying and wise ones state that improvement in the United Kingdom offers, is merely a speculative move to keep up values where they are, despite stocks here and across the water being such as must ultimately seriously depress the market. From advices to hand, it would appear that the outlook for cheese in the Old Country is not bright. New Zealand mutton and other Occidental animal product has largely ousted cheese from first place in the consumption of the masses, and it is becoming evident that the cheese demand is now much over supplied. In this situation the question of curtailing output becomes a live issue with Canadian factories. On spot at the moment finest eastern makes are scarce, altho there is ample under finest offering at 7 ½c but these are not desired. Western cheese ranges from 8c to 8 ¼c for colored. The stock of cheese in Montreal at this time is estimated at 230,000 boxes or over.

CEMENT.—The anticipated advance in cements, which has regarded as imminent since the new tariff went into effect 1st of the month, has now materialized, and dealers now ask 10c advance an old figures namely, English \$2.30 to \$2.40, Belgian \$1.85 to \$1.95. Receipts this week were 3,700 brls English, No Belgian or German. Supplies in view of above, and the absorption of previous arrivals to fill contracts, are scarce.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade purchases of the former are going on in a hand to mouth way. Opium is weaker in outside markets under freer offerings and slack demand. In some instances as low as \$3.75 has been accepted in New York on 25 lb lots, and more could be obtained at the close at the same figure. Quinine is firmer, American manufacturers refusing 19 ½c. Menthol, owing to higher cost of importation is hardening. The chemical market is quiet, and no change in values of any account here can be recorded.

FED.—Dry pastures and an accelerated demand for feed go hand in hand, consequently the demand is better than usual at this time of year. Ontario winter wheat bran is selling at \$13, and where round lots are concerned \$12.50. Manitoba bran brings similar figures. Shorts \$15 per ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Until the new crop of wheat begins to move, there is not expected to be any but the ordinary demand for flour. Manitoba millers report sales of some few small lots, but the aggregate barely makes a decent total. Of the new crop, advices state the grain has had every opportunity to fill out to the best possible advantage, and it will make a heavy plump sample and the heads will be filled to the tips. It is estimated that the harvest will yield 50,000,000 bushels. Quotations are

slightly easier as will be seen from revised prices current. For oatmeal the demand is poor at \$3.65 in barrels and \$1.77½ bags.

GREEN FRUITS.—At auction this week of California fruits prices ruled somewhat higher. Bartlett pears in round lots brought \$2.75 to \$2.85. Peaches at \$1.30 to \$1.50. Plums at 85c. to \$1.65. Apples brought from \$1.05 to \$1.80. Keg pears, \$1.35 to \$1.55; California grapes brought \$1.05 to \$1.75 per crate; nectarines \$2.

GROCERIES.—Much the same conditions on spot are to be noted in sugars as last week. Demand is fairly active at:—Granulated 4 7-16c, and yellows 3½c to 4½c. European advices on raws denote more easiness, and this has had the effect of making New York holders weaker. In teas, the demand is steady. Latest mail advices received from Shanghai say that it is estimated that the total yield of the Ping Suey crop will be about 80,000 half-chests, but that not more than 60,000 half-chests will be available for the American and Canadian markets with the present standard ruling in the U.S. The coffee market continues quiet, with confidence expressed in favorable developments to come. A firm tone dominates the market for all kinds of spices. Cable advices report a firm market for gray peppers, and quote 9½ @ 9¼c for Aceh for August-October shipment. Syrups and molasses are neglected, and prices show no change, stocks in dealers' hands are reported very small, and with the first breath of fall weather some active business will likely occur. Rice is in steady request and unchanged. In dried fruits, current wants are small, and there appears to be little or no speculative interest manifested. There is a very firm feeling in prunes, based upon the reports from California, that the crop will be decidedly smaller than was expected early in the season. Late advices from Greece point to comparatively high prices on the new crop. Up to August 2nd, there had arrived at Liverpool 20,559 tons, against 19,343 tons for the corresponding period last season. The stock in bond in Liverpool on August 2nd, was estimated at 840 tons, compared with 1,303 tons at the corresponding date last year.

HARDWARE.—The only change in this market is an advance of 10 per cent. on screws. Manila rope, which was expected to ease off a trifle coincident with the termination of the war, has not done so, and quotations remain as formerly. The demand for agricultural implements is about ended, sporting requisites composing the staple interest just now. There is a fair call for some grades of shot at firm values due to the strength of pig lead, firearms are also being "fondled" by prospective buyers.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—A few orders are coming in to boot and shoe manufacturers for filling out assortments. Salesmen who are out with spring samples as yet report very little doing in the country, but this is understandable in view of vacation days and

harvest. From Boston comes reports of same tone, buyers apparently waiting till the question of prices assumes a more definite shape, before they negotiate for their usual supplies. It will be gathered from this "waiting" tendency that leather jobbers are not doing much, and so it is. The hide market is quiet, and receipts are said to be smaller than for many years, butchers being unable to buy cattle, in consequence of high prices. To a modified extent the same thing governs lambskins. There is no change in values to note.

PAINTS AND OILS.—The demand for all lines is limited and business is of a sorting up character. In a little while now however the fall demand will set in, and appearances denote this will not be disappointing. During the week turpentine has advanced 2c from 43c to 45c in line with our prediction last week. Receipts at Savannah are becoming smaller, and this together with brisk export demand has materially reduced stocks there. Linseed oil is 1c lower on spot, boiled at 51c raw at 48c. Liverpool on the other hand reports advance of 3d, and it is possible recovery will soon be scored here. Charlerol advices as to glass now definitely report an advance of 3 points equal to 3c per case. Meantime dealers here quote \$1.50 for first break, but speak of an advance as likely at any moment, the demand on all hands being greater than the supply. White leads in oil, and colors, whilst still firm suggest no important change in the near future. There is a fair demand for paris green, August insect visitation in some sections demanding free use for late crops.

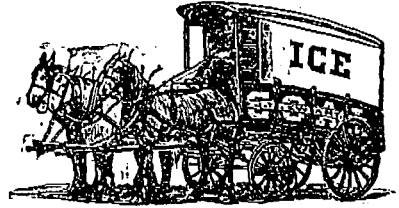
PETROLEUM.—Prices are if anything tending to more firmness. The demand is steadily improving owing to the fact that stocks throughout the country are small, and shorter days induce larger consumption. Sarnia oil, is selling at 16c in small quantities. Canadian refined, 14c. American prime white, 17c; water white, 18c; astral oil, 19½c.

PRODUCE.—Selected No. 1 stock eggs are in good demand at 12½c to 14c. Canded eggs bring 11½c to 12c and Prince Edward Island 11c, but the latter are somewhat undesirable, hot weather voyages during the last fortnight having deteriorated consignments. Beans are dull, and stocks accumulating values are easy at 85c to 90c for primes, and 95c to \$1 for choice hand picked. Honey remains slow of sale and unchanged. White clover comb in 1 lb sections 8c to 10c, dark 6½c to 7c, white extracted 6c to 7c and dark 4c to 5c. Maple products are scarce, but not wanted.

MARKET NOTES.

The arrivals of wool for the fifth series, of London Sales which is scheduled to open next month, so far number 196,100 bales including 47,000 forwarded direct. The imports for the week were as follows: New South Wales, 7,282; Melbourne,

Now Summer's coming with burning sun,
With using Wood and Coal we're done;
Ice we want, and Ice we'll get,
Ewart's still is best! and cleanest yet!
Coal, Wood and Ice from Ewart try,
You'll find it best that you can buy.



J. T. EWART,

OFFICES:

184 Murray Street, Phone 1936.
33 Centre Street, " 8404.

MONTREAL, QUE.

L. LIVSHITZ.

H. ELLISON.

CANADA MILL STOCK CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

Woolen and Cotton Rags, Scrap Metals, Lead and Zinc, Ashes and Drosses.

Rubber Hair, Wool Wastes of all description bought. Cotton and Woolen Manuf'g strips and headings our specialties. TEL. 2226.

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MONTREAL, Que.

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ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS AND
CLOCK WORKS.

Also Mechanical Models for New Inventions.

The most Accomplished Musical Instruments.
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MUSICAL BOXES, CLOCKS AND AUTOMATIC
MUSICAL CABINETS.

J. GERTHARDT, Manager.

RUDOLPH and LUSHER

149 St. Lawrence-Main St., MONTREAL.

Have a Great line of Jobs in Woollens
for Merchant Tailors and other
buyers of Woollens

Head Office: - LEEDS, Eng.

3,345; South Australia, 112; New Zealand, 9,907; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,310; Dunkirk, 1,040, and elsewhere, 1,344 bales.

The official returns of the Cheshire salt trade show a rather serious depression during July. The exports and coastwise shipments reached 55,000 tons, compared with nearly 73,000 tons last year. Liverpool alone has fallen off to the extent of 10,000 tons and Runcorn and the Manchester Ship Canal show a reduction of almost 8,000 tons. The year's grand total to date was 376,000, against 380,000 tons in 1897.



Acme Licorice Pellets

In 5c. Boxes.

Nothing like them for alleviating irritation of the throat.
Delicious as confections.
To be had at your jobbers, packed 40 in a box.

MANUFACTURED BY

YOUNG & SMYLLIE,

BROOKLYN, N.Y.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplementary Outlet, Lake Manitoba," will be received at this office until Monday, 12th September next, for the excavation of a supplementary outlet for increasing and regulating the outflow of the waters of Lake Manitoba through Fairford River, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of W. F. Gouin, Esq., Resident Engineer, Winnipeg, Man., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for four thousand dollars (\$4 000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 12th, 1898.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

A large meeting of German woolen and worsted manufacturers and wool merchants is to be held about the end of August to protest against the proposed new German duties on imported wools.

Holdings of seneca root are firm in the States, but reports go to show that the crop in the Western States, Manitoba (which is below average) and stocks on hand of old season root, are ample to provide for wants a year to come. It is expected however holders will take advantage of every opportunity to obtain high prices, by reason of the fact that at prices which now obtain they will hardly make a profit on their stock.

Belgian window glass workers are about to inaugurate a strike, inadequacy of wages payments being the cause. Pending a settlement of the dispute, all orders from Japan, China, the West Indies and the Orient have been cancelled.

The quantity of lemons on the way from Sicily to United States is about 104,000 boxes, which is certainly not very large. The situation on spot is one of scarcity.

Apples are being shipped from Boston under refrigeration. This is quite an innovation and will be watched with a good deal of interest.

The position of the wool market across the border shows a generally firm tone with a well maintained inquiry noted. There is considerable looking around by buyers, but their transactions still continue small and strictly in accordance with consuming wants. The inquiry for carpet wool continues small and unimportant, chiefly due to the depressed condition of the carpet industry and the low price level reached on carpet yarns.

There are two hundred and fifty thousand dozen eggs in a cold storage establishment in Ottawa.

First load of new oats and rye to arrive on the Guelph market this year were sold on Tuesday, the oats at 25c a bushel, and the rye 45c a bushel.

The Manitoba and N. W. T. wool clip has now been about all marketed.

Hay is selling in the Annapolis valley for \$4 to \$5 per ton, loose—the lowest on record, and compares with \$7 and \$8 at this time last year. Last year's crop was very large and a great deal of that hay is still in the barns.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Val.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Mo	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent. Price - Aug. 18 (Bid)	Cash value per S
British North Am.....	243	4,886,666	4,886,666	1,387,000	3 1/2	Apr. June	115	.....
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	3 1/2	June	140	70 00
Commercial, Windsor..	40	500,000	348,468	113,000	3	.....	105	42 00
Dominion	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3	.....	250	125 00
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	835,000	3 1/2	Jan	150	75 00
Hamilton	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	775,000	4	June	186	166 00
Rochelaga	100	1,000,000	999,600	450,000	3 1/2	June	160	160 00
Imperial	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	4 & 1	June	202	202 00
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	250,000	2 1/2	June	110	27 50
Merchants' Can.....	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000	4	June	180	180 00
Merchants' Halifax	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,175,000	3 1/2	Aug	180	180 00
Molson	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	4 & 1	April	.....	.....
Montreal	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	June	244	480 00
Nationale	20	1,200,000	1,200,000	100,000	3	.....	90	18 00
New Brunswick.....	100	500,000	500,000	600,000	6	Jan	.....	.....
Ontario.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	85,000	2 1/2	June	109	109 00
Ottawa	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,125,000	4	June	200	200 00
People's of N. B.....	150	180,000	180,000	130,000	4	Jan	250	375 00
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	650,000	3	June	123	123 00
St. Stephen's.....	100	300,000	200,000	45,000	2 1/2	April	.....	.....
Standard	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	4	June	180	180 00
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	5	June	288	288 00
Traders	100	700,000	700,000	60,000	3	June	101	101 00
Union, Halifax.....	50	500,000	500,000	225,000	3 1/2	.....	122	61 50
Union of Can.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	850,000	3	Jan	103	61 50
Ville Marie	100	500,000	479,630	10,000	3	June	92	92 00
Western	100	500,000	384,140	112,000	3 1/2	Apr	.....	.....
Agri. Sav. and Loan Co	50	630,000	630,200	160,000	3	Jan	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co	100	3,168,000	3,168,000	800,000	4 1/2	Jan	169 1/2	169 50
Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.....	100	2,000,000	398,403	120,000	3 1/2	Jan	95	95 00
Brit. Mortg. Loan Co.....	100	450,000	314,765	90,000	3 1/2	July	.....	.....
Building and Loan Assoc.....	25	750,000	750,000	100,000	2	Jan	.....	.....
Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co.....	100	2,700,000	2,700,000	.....	.....	Oct	50	45 00
Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co.....	100	2,008,000	1,004,000	350,000	3 1/2	Jan	92	92 00
Can. Perm. Loan and Sav.....	50	5,000,000	2,600,000	1,450,000	3	Jan	110	55 00
Can. Sav. & Loan Co.....	50	750,000	734,175	200,000	2 1/2	June	113	56 50
Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co.....	100	2,500,000	1,250,000	345,000	3	Jan	124 1/2	124 00
Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.....	50	1,000,000	930,627	10,000	2 1/2	July	75 1/2	37 62
Dominion Telegraph Co	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	1 1/2	Jan	131	65 50
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.....	100	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	Mar	90 1/2	96 50
Freehold Loan and Sav. Co.....	100	3,221,500	1,318,100	659,550	3	Jan	92 1/2	92 50
Hamilton Prov. and Loan.....	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	347,398	3	Jan	105	105 00
Home Sav. and Loan Co	10	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	3	Jan	140	14 00
Huron & Erie Loan & Sav. Co.....	50	3,000,000	1,400,000	700,000	4 1/2	Jan	166	83 00
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.....	100	840,000	716,030	164,054	3 1/2	Jan	95	95 00
Landed Banking and Loan	100	700,000	688,381	160,000	3	Jan	110	110 00
Land. & Can. Loan and Ag.....	50	5,000,000	700,000	410,000	4	Mch	.....	.....
London Loan Co.....	50	879,700	681,500	81,000	3	Jan	103	51 50
Land. and Ont. Inv. Co.....	100	2,750,000	555,000	160,000	3 1/2	Jan	70	70 00
Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co.....	100	1,500,000	375,000	111,000	3	Jan	30	30 00
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	2	Jan	180	72 00
Montreal Gas Co	40	2,500,000	2,497,704	.....	5	April	195 1/2	78 20
Montreal Street Ry. Co.....	50	1,800,000	1,800,000	.....	2 1/2	Feb.	277 1/2	138 75
Montreal Cotton Co.....	100	1,400,000	1,400,000	600,000	4	Mch.	153 1/2	163 50
Merchants M'fg Co.....	100	600,000	600,000	.....	4	Feb	130	30 00
Montreal Loan and Mortg.....	25	500,000	500,000	300,000	3 1/2	Mch	136	132 00
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.....	100	468,800	314,338	190,000	3	Jan	.....	.....
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co.....	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	480,000	2 1/2	Jan	121	60 50
People's Loan and Dep. Co.....	50	600,000	599,529	40,000	2	Jan	30	15 00
Real Est. Loan Co.....	50	581,000	373,720	50,000	2	Jan	52	26 00
Richelleu and Ont. Nav. Co.....	100	1,350,000	1,350,000	256,000	3	.....	98	98 00
The Royal Electric Co.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	232,862	4	Jan.	158 1/2	158 50
Toronto Electric Light Co.....	100	500,000	500,000	30,000	2	Jan.	136 1/2	135 22
Toronto Street Railway.....	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	.....	1	Jan.	109 1/2	100 12
Union Loan and Sav. Co.....	50	1,095,400	699,020	200,000	.....	.....	65	32 50
Western Can. Loan and Sav.....	50	3,000,000	1,500,000	770,000	3	July	122	61 00
Western Loan & Trust Co.....	50	2,201,200	561,721	62,000	3 1/2	June	98	49 00
Windsor Hotel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 05	100 05

* Paying quarterly dividends.

McCuaig, Rykert & Co.

STOCK BROKERS

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)

1759 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Dealers in developed Mining Properties, and in the shares of dividend-paying mines.

A special department for Klondike placer mines.

Shares of the Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Co., Ltd., The Montreal Red Mountain Gold Fields Co., Ltd., and the War Eagle Consolidated M. & D. Co., bought and sold on commission.

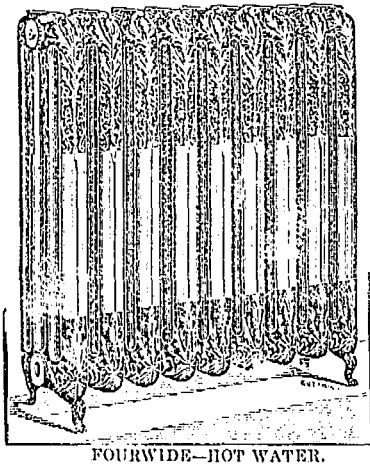
Full information regarding mines in any part of Canada, furnished on application.

CABLE ADDRESS, "Cuaig."

CODES: Bedford McNeil; Morsing & Neal; A. B. C.; Clough's. Lieber's Standard.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1898

Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.					
		\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.				
Farm Products.				Groceries.				Molasses (Barbados).				Vermicelli, Canadian.							
Butter, Finest Creamery	0 17 1/2	0 17 3/4	Barley, malting	0 45	0 50	Loose Musc. California	0 06	0 08 1/2	Vanilla, yel. wrap. 24 x 1/2 lb	0 84	0 88	Chocolat							
Township Dairy	0 14 1/2	0 15	" feed in store	0 33	0 34	Layers, London	1 50	1 75	do Chamois do do	0 43	0 48	do do	0 50	0 58	do Pink do do	0 50	0 58		
Western Dairy	0 14 1/2	0 15	Peas, per 60 lbs, a float	0 63	0 00	Con. Cluster	2 20	0 00	do Blue do do	0 53	0 58	do do	0 50	0 58	do do White do do	0 58	0 66		
Ordinary grade Creamery.	0 16 1/2	0 17	Corn, Ontario	0 00	0 05	Extra Dessert	2 50	0 00	do do Bronze do do	0 53	0 58	do do	0 50	0 58	do do	0 58	0 66		
CHEESE:			" duty paid	0 00	0 00	Antigua	0 00	0 00	1 1/2 p. Van. Green do do	0 50	0 58	do do	0 50	0 58	do do	0 58	0 66		
Finest White	0 07 1/2	0 07 3/4					Royal Bucking'm	5 50	0 00	do do Lillac do do	0 58	0 66	do do	0 58	0 66	do do	0 58	0 66	
Finest Colored	0 05 1/2	0 05 3/4					Valencia off stalk	0 05 1/2	0 06	do do Bronze do do	0 58	0 66	do do	0 58	0 66	do do	0 58	0 66	
Quebec, Finest	0 07 1/2	0 07 3/4					" Selected	0 00	0 00 1/2	do do White do do	0 73	0 83	do do	0 58	0 66	do do	0 58	0 66	
Eggs: as to grade.	0 09	0 14					" Layers	0 07	0 08 1/2	Unsweet'd blue prem do	0 38	0 48	do do	0 58	0 66	do do	0 58	0 66	
Hops: per lb.	0 13	0 16					Currants, Provincials	0 05 1/2	0 06										
" Old	0 06	0 08					Fillatras	0 05 1/2	0 06 1/2										
MOO PRODUCTS:							Patras	0 00	0 00 1/2										
Bacon, smoked, per lb.	0 11 1/2	0 12					Vostizzas	0 07	0 08 1/2										
Hams, city cured,	0 10 1/2	0 11					Prunes	0 06	0 07										
" Canned	0 00	0 00					Figs in bags	0 03 1/2	0 04										
Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl.	16 00	16 50					" new layers	0 03 1/2	0 07										
do mess	16 00	16 00					Dates	0 05	0 07										
Lard, per lb Can pure.	0 05 1/2	0 05 3/4					Sh. Almonds, bxs.	0 19	0 25										
" Com. Refined	0 05 1/2	0 05 3/4					S. S. Tarragona	0 08 1/2	0 10										
SEEDS:							Walnuts	0 10	0 14										
Clover, red, per lb.	0 07 1/2	0 09					" Grenoble	0 12	0 00										
Alsike, per lb.	0 07 1/2	0 09					Filberts	0 08 1/2	0 10										
Timothy, (Can'n) per bush.	1 60	1 90					Spices: Cassia	0 08 1/2	0 12 1/2										
" Western	1 60	1 90					" Mace	0 90	1 20										
Flax 56 lbs.	0 65	0 70					" Cloves	0 15	0 16										
Fall Rye	0 90	1 00					" Nutmegs	0 60	0 90										
Millet	0 80	1 00					Jamaica ginger, bl.	0 20	0 25										
Hungarian	0 90	1 10					" unbl.	0 17	0 18										
SUNDRIES:—							African	0 08	0 10										
Potatoes, per bag (Car)	0 60	0 75					Pimento	0 07 1/2	0 08										
Honey	0 01	0 10					Pepper, Black	0 12	0 13										
Beeswax	0 08	0 00					" White	0 20	0 21										
BEANS: white ordinary bus	0 85	0 93					Mustard, 4 lb jar, Eng.	0 72	0 75										
" hand-picked	0 95	1 00					" 1 lb	0 23	0 25 1/2										
Maple Sugar	0 06	0 05 1/2					" 4 lb jars, Cana.	0 85	0 70										
Maple Syrup in wood	0 01 1/2	0 01 1/2					" 1 lb	0 22	0 24										
Maple Syrup in tin	45	50					Rice, large lots, standard B	3 75	4 00										
Grain.							" Patna	5 25	5 75										
Hard Man. No. 1 Ft. Wh	0 00	0 88					" Burmah	4 25	4 50										
" No. 2	0 00	0 00					" Crystal Japan	5 25	5 50										
Oats No. 1 almost	3 1/2	3 3/4					" Carolina	8 75	7 75										



New for 1898 **HAMILTON RADIATORS**

FOR HOT WATER and STEAM.

Hamilton Radiators are the productions of the Best Mechanical and Engineering Ability that modern science has enabled us to procure.

Manufactured by
The GURNEY, TILDEN CO., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
The GURNEY STOVE & RANGE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
H. R. IVES & CO., Montreal, Que.

NOTE.—We will be pleased to supply Catalogue and quote Prices on Application.

FOURWIDE—HOT WATER.

and new white at 24c. Peas are scarce with cars quoted at 53 to 54c west. Corn is steady at 33 to 33 1/2c west, and 40 to 40 1/2c on track Toronto for American. Barley, buckwheat and rye are nominal.

GROCERIES—Trade is quiet, and prices generally unchanged. Sugars firmer firmer, granulated selling at 47-10 to 49-10c and yellows at 35 1/2 to 4c. Coffee is unchanged at 8 to 12c for Rios and 22 to 25c for Porto Rico. Teas are quiet, with Japans in fair demand, and firm. Canned goods unchanged. Following are quotations for new pack. Tomatoes are 75 to 80c peas 70 to 85c, corn 65 to 70c, beans 60 to 70c, salmon (Cohoos) 95c to \$1.00. Molasses unchanged New Orleans 28 to 45c. Valencia raisins, fine off-stalk 4 1/2 to 5c, selections 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c and layers 6 to 6 1/2c. Currants, 5 1/2 to 6c. Dates 4 to 5c. Figs, 4-crown, 10 to 11c.

LEATHER—There has been a moderate trade during the week, and prices ruled firm.

HIDES AND SKINS—The hide market is quiet and prices steady. Cured are quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c. Green brings 9c for No. 1, 8c for No. 2, and 7c for No. 3. Calfskins 9c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2. Sheepskins \$1.15 to \$1.25. Lambskins and pelts 40 to 45c. Tallow quiet at 3 to 3 1/2c for rendered.

LIVE STOCK—The cattle export trade is quiet, with prices generally unchanged. Sales of exporters at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2c per lb. Stockers sell at 3 to 3 1/2c; Bulls 3 1/4 to 4c according to quality. Butchers cattle about steady, choice selling at 4 to 4 1/4c per lb., medium at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c and common at 3 to 3 1/2c. Milch cows \$35 to \$45 each according to quality. Sheep

unchanged, with choice ewes 3 1/4 to 3 1/2c per lb. and bucks 2 1/2c. Lamb 5 to 5 1/2c per lb. spring lambs \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. Hogs are firm at \$6.10 to \$6.25 per cwt. for the best, \$5.60 to \$5.75 for light, and \$5.60 to \$5.70 for heavy. Sows \$3.25 to \$3.50 and stags \$2 to \$2.25.

PROVISIONS—The demand for cured meats is fair and prices rule steady. Mess pork \$16.25 to \$16.50 short cut \$16.75 to \$17 and shoulder mess \$14.50 to \$15.00. Bacon steady, with long clear quoted at 18 1/2 to 9c. Rolls 8 1/2 to 9c. Hams smoked 9 to 10 1/2c. Lard unchanged at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c, according to size of package. Dried apples 3 1/2 to 4c per lb. Evaporated 9 to 9 1/2c per lb. Beans 65 to 85c per bushel. Potatoes 40 to 50c per bushel for new.

WOOL—Offerings of fleece small, and prices easy at 10c while unwashed is quoted at 10c. Pulled supers 18 to 19c, and extras 20 to 21c.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1898

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware—Continued.	\$ c \$ c	Coil Chain—		Metal Scrap		Tallow, cake	
Cut Nail Schedule.		5-16.....	0 00 5 00	No. 1 Wrought Iron.....	12 00	" barrel.....	0 04 0 04
Base Price, per Keg.....	1 75 0 00	3-16.....	3 50 0 00	No. 1 Machinery.....	12 00	Leather	
Extras—Over and above 300,	less 5c keg	2-16.....	3 25 0 00	Stove.....	9 00	No. 1 B. A. Sole.....	0 24 0 25
400, 500, 600 and 700 Nails.	robate.	1-16.....	3 15 0 00	Malleable iron.....	3 50	No. 2 B. A. Sole.....	0 22 0 23
Cut and Fence Nails—		3/4.....	3 00 0 00	Hard Steel	6 50	No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole	0 19 0 21
16 and 20d Hot Cut, per 100 lbs	0 05 0 00	Galvanized Iron:		(per long ton 240 lbs.)		Buffalo Sole, No. 1.....	0 22 0 23
10 and 12d " " " "	0 10 0 00	Moreswoods Lion, No. 28,	5 00 5 10	Lead solid.....	0 03 1/2	" No. 2.....	0 19 0 21
8 and 9d " " " "	0 15 0 00	Queen's Head, } gauge 28	4 00 4 25	" tea.....	0 02 1/2	Slaughter, No. 1.....	0 26 0 28
6 and 7d " " " "	0 20 0 00	or equal.....		Light Brass.....	0 06	light medium & heavy..	0 26 0 28
4 and 5d " " " "	0 40 0 00	Common.....		Copper Bottoms.....	0 09 1/2	" No. 2.....	0 24 0 25
3d " " " "	0 65 0 00	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.		Heavy Copper.....	0 10 1/2	Harness.....	0 26 0 31
2d " " " "	1 00 0 00	Schedule Extras adopted		Red Brass.....	0 08 1/2	Upper, heavy.....	0 34 0 36
Cut spikes 10c, per Keg ad-		July 7th.		Heavy Yellow Brass	0 07 1/2	Upper, light.....	0 33 0 35
vance.		Ord. Crown.....	1 45 1 50	Yellow Metal Sheathing	0 06 1/2	Grained Upper.....	0 35 0 38
Fine blued nails—		Best Refined.....	2 25 2 50	Wire:		Scotch Grain.....	0 35 0 38
2d per 100 lbs.....	1 00 0 0	Norway.....	3 00 0 00	Bright and Annealed		Kip Skins, French.....	0 32 0 35
3d " " " " " "	1 50 0 0	Sheet Iron 10 to 16 G	2 10 0 00	No. 6, 7 and 8.....	2 00 0 00	English.....	0 32 0 35
Casing Box, Tobacco Box		" " 18 to 20 G	1 80 0 00	5c, per 100 lbs. extra		Canada Kip.....	0 50 0 50
and Flooring Nails—		" " 22 to 24 G	2 00 0 00	net for Oilcd " "	3 20 0 00	Hemlock Calf.....	0 50 0 50
20 to 30d per 100 lbs.....	0 55 0 0	" " 26 G	2 10 0 00	Galv. No 6 to 9 "		" Light.....	0 50 0 50
10 to 18d " " " "	0 60 0 0	" " 28 G	2 15 0 00	Trade discount on above		French Calf.....	0 50 0 50
8 and 9d " " " "	0 65 0 0	Boiler plates, iron, 3/4 in.	0 00 1 75	35 per cent f.o.b.....		Spills, light and medium.	0 52 0 55
6 and 7d " " " "	0 70 0 0	" " 3-16 in	0 00 2 50	Montreal		" heavy.....	0 50 0 53
4 and 5d " " " "	0 95 0 00	Boiler Heads, steel.....	0 00 0 03 1/2	Barbed Wire—	2 00 f.o.b.	" small.....	0 20 0 22
3d " " " "	1 20 0 00	Hoops.....	0 00 2 25	2 and 4 bars.....	Montreal,	Leather Board, Canada..	0 06 0 10
Finishing nails—		Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in.		Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs.	Quebec	Enameled Cow, per ft.....	0 15 0 18
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs	0 60 0 00	30c; over base of orditu-		Staples.....	Ontario.	Pebble Grain.....	0 11 0 13
2 1/2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	0 65 0 00	30c; over base of orditu-		Sprng Wire per 100, 75c		Glove Grain.....	0 12 0 13
2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	0 70 0 00	30c; smaller size Extras		net extra. Special hay		B. Calf.....	0 15 0 20
1 1/2 and 1 1/4 " " " "	0 95 0 00	as adopted July 7th.		balling wire per 100, 25c		Brush (Cow) Kid.....	0 11 0 13
1 1/4 " " " "	1 20 0 00	Canada Plates:		net extra.		Bull.....	0 13 0 16
1 1/2 " " " "	1 50 0 00	Good Brands.....	2 15 3 25	Rope.		Russetta, light.....	0 11 0 11
Slatng nails—		Full Polished.....	3 00 3 25	Sisal 7-16 and up....	0 10	" No. 3.....	0 12 0 15
1 1/2 and 1 1/4 inch per 100 lbs..	0 95 0 00	Wro't Iron pipe, 1 in 1 in.	2 05 2 05	" 5-16 " " " "	0 11	" No. 3.....	0 35 0 40
1 1/4 " " " "	1 20 0 00	" 3/4 in.....	2 45	" 3-16 " " " "	0 11	Saddles.....	0 26 0 30
1 1/2 " " " "	1 50 0 00	" 1/2 in.....	2 90	" 2-16 " " " "	0 11 1/2	Int. French Calf.....	0 05 0 75
Common barrel nails—		" 1 1/4 in.....	5 95	Manilla 7-16 " " " "	0 12 1/2	English Oak.....	8 00 9 00
1 1/2 inch per 100 lbs.....	1 00 0 00	" 1 1/2 in.....	6 30	" 5-16 " " " "	0 13	Rough.....	0 20 0 25
1 " " " " " "	1 00 0 00	" 2 in.....	9 35	" 3-16 " " " "	0 13 1/2	Dongola, extra.....	0 88 0 42
3/4 " " " " " "	1 25 0 00	per 100 ft. nett.		" 8-16 " " " "	0 14	" No. 1.....	0 20 0 22
1/2 " " " " " "	1 50 0 00	Steel, cast per lb.....	0 08 0 10	Lath yarn.....	0 00	" ordinary.....	0 12 0 15
Sharp and flat pressed nails		" Spring, 100 lbs.....	2 50 0 00	Wire Nails.		Colored Pebbles.....	0 13 0 16
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs.	1 35 0 00	" Tire.....	1 80 0 00	Base Price.....	1 85	" Calf.....	0 16 0 22
2 1/2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	1 50 0 00	" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs..	1 65 0 00	Carload.....	1 80	Oils	
2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	0 70 0 00	" Machinery.....	2 00 0 00	2a f.....	1 00	Cod Oil.....	0 35 0 40
1 1/2 and 1 1/4 " " " "	0 95 0 00	Fin Plates:		3a f.....	1 00	S. R. Pale Seal.....	0 40 0 45
1 1/4 " " " "	1 20 0 00	IC Coke.....	2 85 3 00	3d f.....	0 65	Straw Seal.....	0 85 0 37 1/2
1 1/2 " " " "	1 50 0 00	IC Charcoal.....	3 25	4d and 5d " " " "	0 40	Cod Liver Oil, Nfld.....	0 85 0 95
Sharp and fat pressed nails		IX Charcoal.....		6d and 7d " " " "	0 30	" " Norwegian	
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs.	1 35 0 00	DX " " " " " "		8d and 9d " " " "	0 15	Process.....	1 10 1 20
2 1/2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	1 50 0 00	DX " " " " " "		10d and 12d " " " "	0 10	Castor Oil.....	0 09 0 10
2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	0 70 0 00	DX " " " " " "		16d and 20d " " " "	0 08	Castor Oil brls.....	0 03 0 09 1/2
1 1/2 and 1 1/4 " " " "	0 95 0 00	DX " " " " " "		30d to 60d " " " "	0 06	Lard Oil, Extra.....	0 55 0 60
1 1/4 " " " "	1 20 0 00	Terne Plate IC, 20x23..	5 00	" No. 1.....	0 50 0 55	" No. 1.....	0 50 0 55
1 1/2 " " " "	1 50 0 00	Russ. Sheet Iron.....	0 09 0 10	" No. 2.....	0 47 0 48	Linseed, raw, nett.....	0 50 0 51
Sharp and fat pressed nails		Anchor, per lb.....	0 04 0 05	" No. 3.....	0 00 0 08	" boiled, nett.....	0 00 0 90
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs.	1 35 0 00	Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts.		" No. 3.....	0 00 0 07	Extra, qt., per case..	3 00 3 70
2 1/2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	1 50 0 00	22 and 24 gauge case lots	5 50	Hides and Tallow		Turpentine, nett.....	0 44 0 45
2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	0 70 0 00	less.....	5 75	Montreal Green Hides		Imperial Oil Co's. Oils:	
1 1/2 and 1 1/4 " " " "	0 95 0 00	26 gauge.....	0 00 0 00	" No. 1.....	0 00 0 09	650 Imperial Cylinders...	0 65 0 74
1 1/4 " " " "	1 20 0 00	Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs; ..	3 75 3 90	" No. 2.....	0 00 0 08	500 Imperial Engine.....	0 40 0 95
1 1/2 " " " "	1 50 0 00	Sheet.....	4 00 4 25	" No. 3.....	0 00 0 07	Majestic Cylinder.....	0 75 0 5
Sharp and fat pressed nails		Shot, per 100 lbs.....	6 00 6 50	Fanners pay \$1 extra for		Majestic Engine.....	0 40 0 5
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs.	1 35 0 00	less 10 p.c.		sorted, cur'd & inspect'd		—Premier Cylinder.....	0 50 0 8
2 1/2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	1 50 0 00	Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs... ess 25 p.c.	7 09 0 00	Sheepskins.....	0 00 0 00	Premier Engine.....	0 35 0 4
2 and 2 1/4 inch.....	0 70 0 00	Zinc: Sheet.....	5 00 5 25	Calfskins each.....	0 10 0 00	Perfection Engine & Dyn.	0 30 0 4
1 1/2 and 1 1/4 " " " "	0 95 0 00	" Spalter per 100 lbs..	5 25 6 00	" " No. 2.....	0 08 0 00	Phenix Machine.....	0 22 0 2
1 1/4 " " " "	1 20 0 00	Ingot tin, L. & F.....	0 17 0 17 1/2	Horse hides west., No. 1	0 00 2 00		
1 1/2 " " " "	1 50 0 00			" " City No. 2..	0 00 1 50		

Discounts on Nails apply only 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 Nail four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Bolts; Carriage 1/4 and 5 16 in. 70 per cent.; 1/2 in. and larger 60 and 10 per cent. Machine bolts 1/4 and 5-16 in. 70 per cent. 1/2 in. and larger 65 and 10 per cent. Tire bolts 70 and 5 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. Nails and Horse Shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse Nails and Spikes, four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. Glass, etc 4 mos. or 3 per cent. off in 30 days. Turpentine, and Linseed Oils net.

The SYMPHONY, A Home Orchestra.



Operas, Waltzes, Nocturnes, etc.

The Symphony is an instrument which will reproduce automatically any piece of music. You simply insert in the opening over the key board the roll of music you want to hear, draw the stops, which are toned like flutes, clarionets, violins, etc., and immediately the music pours forth in a manner beyond conception. The time is governed by a stop also, leaving nothing to be desired. You draw the stops according to your own taste, thereby becoming the conductor, so to speak of your own orchestra.

Thousands are in use giving constant pleasure to as many happy owners.

Any piece of music can be obtained and nothing is too difficult for the SYMPHONY to execute in the most surprising manner. You can also use the key-board.

PRICES, \$175.00 TO \$800.00.

Wilcox & White Organ Co'y,
Manufacturers,

Established 1876. MERIDEN, CONN., U.S.A.

See Advert. FOR SALE elsewhere.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1898.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Coal Oil:				Wool.			
Car Lots Store, [2. p.c. oz]	\$ c. \$ c.	Salt.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fleece comb. ord.	\$ c. \$ c.	Ports—	\$ c. \$ c.
American P.W.	0 13 0 14	Liverpool per bag	0 35 0 45	do cloth.	0 00 0 00	Tarragona	1 10 1 50
do W.W.	0 16 0 16	Canadian, in small bags	2 10 3 00	do Combing	0 00 0 00	Saudeman	2 00 0 00
Astral	0 16 0 17	Canadian, Quarters	0 25 0 50	Pulled	0 21 0 21	Warter & May aPorte gal.	2 10 6 50
Benzine American	0 20 0 23	factory Filled per bag	0 90 1 00	Brushed	0 23 0 27	Sherries—Per artin	2 00 5 50
do Canadian	0 12 0 14	do Quarters	0 25 0 30	North West	0 00 0 00	Wisdom & Warter's Sher-	
Glass		Special Dalry, per brl.	2 00 2 50	B. A. Scoured	0 28 3 35	ries....per gal.	2 00 6 50
United inches, 00 to 25	0 00 1 50	quarters	0 45 0 50	Natal	0 17 0 18	Clarets—	
do 26 to 40	0 00 1 00	Spl Cheese Salt p bag 200lb	1 25 1 50	Capa.	0 14 0 16	St. Juliens	2 60 2 65
do 41 to 50	0 00 3 30	Turk's Island per bush	0 30 0 35	Anstralian greasy	0 17 0 21	Barton & Guestier	4 00 25 00
do 51 to 60	0 00 3 50			" scoured	0 31 0 32	Nat. Johnson & Sons	4 00 25 00
		Tobacco duty paid.				J. Calvet & Co	4 50 40 00
Paints, &c.		No. 1 Black Chewing, cads	0 50 0 65	Waste.		Champagnes—	
Lead pure 50 to 100 lb. kgs.	0 00 5 62	No. 2 do	0 59 0 00	No. 1, White Cotton	0 07 0 03	Pommery, Fils & Co	28 00 30 00
do No. 1	0 00 5 95	Old Chum br't do sol. 8s.	0 72 0 00	" 2, " "	0 06 0 07	G. H. Mumm	28 00 30 00
do No. 2	0 00 4 37	Navy, Bright Smoking 3s.	0 70 0 71	No. 1, Colored Cotton	0 04 0 05	Perrier, Jouet & Co	28 00 30 00
do No. 3	0 00 4 60	do do do 5s.	0 69 0 00	" 2, " "	0 01 0 04		
White Lead, dry	5 00 7 01	do do do 7s.	0 64 0 00	" 3, " "	0 03 0 04	Brandies—Hennessy .gal.	7 00 8 50
Red Lead	4 25 4 37	Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12s.	0 64 0 00			1 Star.....cases	12 75 14 00
Venetian Red Eng'h	1 50 1 75	do do do 3s.	0 64 0 00	Wines, Liquors, &c.		Scotch Whiskeys	
Yel. Ochre, French	1 25 3 00	do do do 4s.	0 64 0 00	Ale—English	2 50 2 55	Dewars Scotch extra spec.	12 25 13 00
Whiting, ordinary	0 40 0 65	Myrtle Navy Plug Smk'g sol	0 74 0 00	pts	1 62 1 67	Spl. Liqueur....	9 25 10 00
do Olders	0 60 0 70	Old Chum Plug Smk'g sol 4s	0 81 0 00	Porter—		De Kuyper red cases	11 30 11 50
do Paris, do	0 85 1 00	do Smoking sol.	0 81 0 00	Dublin Stout...qts	2 40 2 45	do green do	5 90 8 00
English Cement, cask	2 30 2 40	do and R. & R... 8s.	0 81 0 00	do do .pts	1 57 1 62	do hds	3 00 3 15
Belgian Cement	1 85 1 91	do Cut Smoking, 9s.	0 84 0 00	Spirits Canadian—per gal.		Irish Whisky—	
Fire Bricks per 1000	16 00 21 00	Myrtle do do 9s.	0 84 0 00	Alcohol.....65, O. P.	4 65 0 00	Geo Roe & Co. 1 star, qts	9 50 0 00
Fire Clay	1 50 1 75	Can. Chewing.....	0 46 0 47	Spirits.....50, O. P.	4 25 0 00	do do 3 stars, qts	9 70 10 50
Roads	2 75 4 50	do Smoking, Plug	0 49 0 59	do.....35 U. P.	3 60 0 00	John Jamieson & Co	9 50 11 50
Glue:				Club Whisky.....U.P.	3 60 0 00	Angostura Bitters, per	
Domestic Broken Sheet	0 11 0 14	W. D. & H. O. Wills.		Corby's IXL Rye, qts	8 00 8 50	cases of 2 doz.	14 50 15 00
French Casks	0 10 0 12	(A. Gerth, agent.)		Rye Whisky.....	6 00 6 50	Banagher Irish Whisky, qts	9 75 10 25
do brls	0 00 0 12	Westward Ho, 1/2 lb. tins	0 00 0 50	gal. 2.35		do do per gal	4 00 4 25
American White, brls	0 15 0 20	Meridian (Cavendish 1/2 lb.)	0 03 0 75	Canadian Wines		Watson's Old Irish, qts, pces	6 75 7 75
Coopers' Glue	0 13 0 24	Traveller	0 00 0 50	Golden Diana, qts	6 00 0 00	do do pts per ca.	7 75 8 75
Golden Ochre	0 04 0 04	Three Castles	0 00 0 50	Fine Old Port "	5 00 1 25		
Brunswick Green	0 04 0 10	Bristol Birds Eye	0 00 0 50	Niagara "	5 00 1 25		
French Imperial Green	0 11 0 15	Capstan Navy Cut	0 00 0 50	Burgundy "	4 50 1 00		
Vormillonotte	0 12 0 40	Capstan Cigarettes, 10s. 5ts.	0 15 0 75	Claret "	4 50 1 00		
Genuine Quicksilver	0 75 0 90	Gold Flake, 10s, 5ts	0 15 0 75	Dry Concord "	4 50 1 00		
No. 1 Furnit'e Varn'h, pr.gl	0 80 0 85	Three Castles, 10s, 5ts.	0 20 1 00				
Extra do	0 75 1 00	Gold Tip, 50s, 100s.	1 25 2 50				
Brown Japan	0 55 1 20	Gerth's Smoking, per lb.	0 00 1 60				
Black Japan	0 50 1 00						
Orange Shellac, No. 1	1 30 2 00						
do do Pure	2 30 2 50						
White do	2 25 2 40						
Putty Bulk per cask	1 05 1 70						
Paris green in drum 1 lb pk	0 10 0 18						

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., Limited, MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of REFINED SUGARS of the well-known Brand



the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes. "CREAM" SUGARS, (not dried).
 "CROWN" GRANULATED, YELLOW SUGARS of all grades and Standards.
 Special Brand, the finest which can be made. SYRUPS of all grades in brls. and half brls.
 EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality. SOLE MAKERS of high class Syrups
 in tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

JAMES MURRAY,

of ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland,
 GENERAL * COMMISSION * AGENT.
 Respectfully solicits trial consignments in the following 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, Tea, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles. Fish, Oil and Newfoundland Products.

Safe for Sale.

A Fire and Burglar Proof Safe in first-class order. Is being sold merely to make room for a larger one. Cheap. Can be seen at the office of

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 Bristol, Eng.
 TOBACCOS.

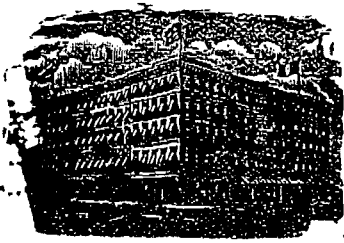
Three Castles
 Bristol Bird's Eye
 Capstan Navy Cut
 Traveller (Cavendish)
 Meridian (Cavendish)

—The opinions of a number of experts have been published in an English paper on the question whether whisky generates an explosive gas when it is stored in a warehouse where fire occurs. They all deny there being any such risk. Several indeed consider whisky as a specially safe risk, one expert says it is, "the safest risk that can be carried." An experienced insurance agent wrote: "Whisky, in a whisky warehouse, is considered as a safer article to insure than is a miscellaneous stock of general goods on storage, because of the unlikelihood of its taking fire. But when a fire does occur in a whisky warehouse we look for a total destruction, which is not contemplated as a result of a fire in a general stock. A whisky warehouse alone is a better risk than is a general warehouse; but whisky should not, in my judgment, be stored in a building in which there is other merchandise."

—The phenomenal growth of U. S. manufacturing industries, both in supplying its own markets and those of other parts of the world, is illustrated by some figures just compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the imports and exports of manufactures of iron and steel. These tables show that the exports of manufactures of iron and steel in the fiscal year 1898 were five times as great as in 1880, more than double those in any year prior to 1896, and 23 per cent greater than in 1897. On the other hand the imports of the manufactured iron and steel in 1898 were in value but one-sixth or those in 1880, one-fourth those of 1888 and one-half those of 1896. The following table shows the value of imports and exports of manufactures of iron and steel into and from the United States since 1880:

	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$
1880	71,266,699	14,716,524
1881	60,004,477	16,608,767
1882	87,976,897	20,748,200
1883	58,495,246	22,826,523
1884	40,147,053	21,909,861
1885	33,610,093	16,592,155
1886	37,534,078	15,745,569
1887	49,208,164	15,958,502
1888	48,992,757	17,763,034
1889	42,377,793	21,156,077
1890	41,879,501	25,542,208
1891	53,544,372	28,909,614
1892	28,928,103	28,800,930
1893	34,937,974	30,186,482
1894	20,925,769	20,220,264
1895	23,048,515	32,000,989
1896	25,338,103	41,160,877
1897	16,094,587	57,497,872
1898		

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A. NELSON, Proprietor.

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Over 13,000,000 Feet,
Situating in HOHELAGA WARD, beginning at Frontenac Street,

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

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St. Lawrence Hall, MONTREAL.

THE RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA.

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Wholesale **HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS,**

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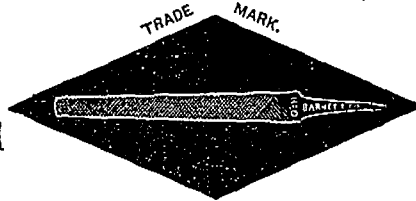
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Inc. 1895.

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Expositions.



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in the United States and Canada.

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TIRE UPSETTERS WILL UPSET TIRES

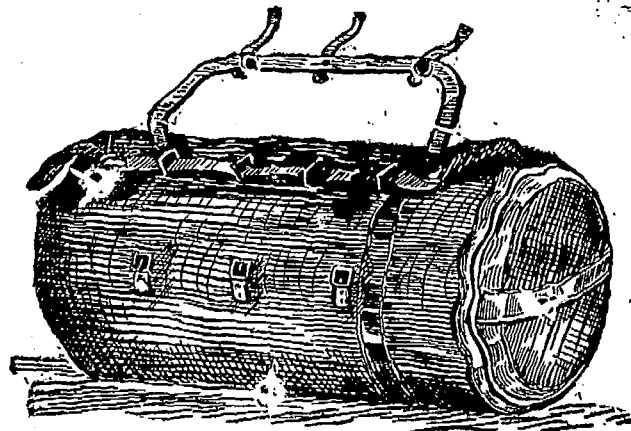
Some machines sold as Upsetters will not. Perhaps you make as much money on the sale of a useless upsetter as on a good one, but your customer does not. He don't want a machine because it is called an upsetter. He wants a machine to upset tires. Sell him one of ours.

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S. & H. BORBRIDGE

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Having a full outfit of machinery and tools, including Steam Riveter, and men of long experience, it invites comparison of the quality of its work, with any shop in Canada.

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SECURITIES.

London
Aug. 4

British Columbia, 1877 5 p.c.	114	119
1887, 4 1/2 per cent ...	108	111
Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1860	108	110
3 per cent. loan, 1888	103	105
Debs. 1884, 3 1/2 per cent	106	108

Railway and other Stocks.

Aug. 4

Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874	108	112
1876, 5 p. c.	108	112
1880, 4 1/2 p. c.	107	110
1883, 5 p. c.	116	118
Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p. c. Guar 1st M. Bds	123	126
100 Buffalo & Lake Huron £10 shr.	13	13 1/2
100 do 5 1/2 p. c. 1st mort.	143	146
100 do 2nd mort.	143	146
300 Can. Central 5 p. c. 1st M. Bds. Int. gnar. by Gov.	102	104
Canadian Pacific \$100	8 1/2	8 3/4
100 Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, & c. 1st M.	104	106
100 Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock.	7 1/2	7 1/2
100 2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p. c.	131	133
100 1st pref. stock. 5 p. c.	67 1/2	67 1/2
100 2nd pref. stock.	43 1/2	44 1/2
100 3rd pref. stock.	19 1/2	20 1/2
100 5 p. c. perp. deb. stock.	137	141
100 4 p. c. perp. deb. stock.	105 1/2	106 1/2
100 Great Western shares, 5 p. c.	139	132
100 Hamilton & N. W., 6 p. c.	—	—
100 M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p. c.	105	107
100 Montreal & Champlain 5 p. c. 1st mtg. bds	102	104
100 N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p. c.	101	104
100 Quebec Central, 5 p. c. 1st Inc. Bds.	85	87
100 T. G. & B. 4 p. c. bonds, 1st mort.	109	111
100 Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. bds. 1st Mort	107	109
100 St. Law. & Ott. 4 p. c. Bds.	110	112
MUNICIPAL LOANS.		
100 City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p. c.	600	600
100 City of Montreal stg. 5 p. c. 1874	102	104
100 City of Ottawa, 4 1/2 p. c. stg.	107	110
redeem 1878	108	110
redeem 1876	110	113
100 City of Quebec, p. c. redeem 1876 .. redeem 1878	110	112
100 City of Toronto, 4 p. c. 1889-93	114	116
5 p. c. stg. con. deb. 1874	160	164
5 p. c. gen. con. deb. 1879	110	118
4 p. c. stg. bonds,	115	117
104	104	106
100 City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p. c. Deb. scrip, 1883, 8 p. c.	116	118
115	115	117
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
100 Canada Company	29	31
100 Canada North-West Land Co.	4	6
100 Hudson Bay	19 1/2	19 3/4

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Anyone wishing to purchase one of the machines, and unable to secure the full number of subscribers, may be supplied by sending us the difference in cash. For example, if the number of subscribers secured is 10, it would be necessary to accompany them with \$8 in cash; 12 subscribers \$6; 15 subscribers \$3, and so on. Blank forms will be forwarded on application. Address,

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GALT,	The Queen's,	Nell McCarnel
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HAMILTON,	The Royal,	St. Nicholas, McLean & Smyth
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INGERSOLL,	Atlantic House,	C. H. Kennedy
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LONDON,	The Tecumseh,	C. W. Davis
do	Grigg House,	E. Horsman
MARKHAM,	Tremont House,	Jas. E. Pitts
NAPANEE,	Falsley House,	E. A. Douglas
OTTAWA,	The Russell,	Kenly & St. Jacques
PARIS,	Arlington Hotel,	John Baland
PETERBORO,	The Oriental,	Graham Bros.
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STROUFFVILLE,	Queen's Hotel,	J. G. Martin
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Trenton, Ont.,	Gilbert House,	T. H. Bleecker
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STOCKS AND BONDS—INSURANCE COMPANIES—CANADIAN.—Montreal Quotations Aug. 16, 1896

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine....	10,000	3¼-6mos.	850	\$50	125½
Canada Life.....	2,500	5-6mos.	400	50	67½
Confederation Life.....	5,000	7¼ 6mos.	100	10	.....
Western Assurance.....	25,000	5-6mos.	40	20	166
Guarante: Co. of North America.....	13,372	6	50	50	.....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—Quotations on the London Market, Aug. 6, 1898 Market value p. p'd up sh.

Alliance Assur.....	250,000	.....	20	2 1-5	10	104
Atlas.....	24,000	24 p. s.	50	5	£28	£29
British and Foreign Marine.....	77,000	25	20	4	23½	24½
Caladonian.....	21,500	24	25	5	£35--0	£36
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine	50,000	25	50	5	42½	43½
Guardian Fire and Life.....	200,000	8¼	10	5	10	10½
Imperial Fire.....	60,000	20 p. s.	20	5	28½	29½
Lancashire Fire.....	125,493	5	20	2	4½	5
Lion Fire.....	100,000	3	8¼	1¼	5½	7
London and Lancashire Fire.....	85,100	22	25	2¼	18½	19
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,862	20	25	12¼	58	59
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	2	7	7½
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life...	391,752	85	St.	2	52	53
Northern Fire and Life.....	30,000	*22½	100	10	79	81
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life....	110,000	20 p. s.	25	6¼	41½	42½
Norwich Union Fire.....	11,000	*33½	100	12	125	128
Phoenix Fire.....	53,776	85	50	5	£41	£42
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	125,234	58¼	20	20	53	54
Sun Fire.....	240,000	8s 6d p. s.	10	10	11	11½
Union.....	45,000	18 p. s.	10	4	23½	24½

* Excluding periodical cash bonuses.

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OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 31st, 1896

Assets,	\$184,935,690.80
Reserve on Policies (American Table, 4 p.c.)	\$168,321,916
Liabilities other than Reserve	1,623,951
Surplus.....	15,089,822
Receipts from all sources	41,953,145
Payments to Policy-holders	20,885,472
Whole Life Risks assumed and renewed, 219,305 policies.....	637,726,276
Risks in force, 273,213 policies, amounting to	802,867,478

NOTE.—The above statement shows a large increase over the business of 1892 in amount at risk, new business assumed, payments to policy-holders receipts, assets and surplus; and includes as risks assumed only the number and amount of policies actually issued and paid for in the accounts of the year.

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FAYETTE BROWN, Manager, MONTREAL

The **GILBERT**

Blasting and
Dredging Co., Ltd.,

CONTRACTORS,

— Montreal.

The Gilbert Brothers

ENGINEERING CO.,

Limited,

Contractors,

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LARDINE MACHINE - -
CYLINDER AND ENGINE

Manufactured by

McCOLL, BROS. & CO.;

OILS.

TORONTO.

Insurance.

The Federal Life ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, CANADA.

Capital and Assets - - - - \$1,331,448.27
 Premium Income, 1896 - - - 349,588.62
 Dividends to Policyholders, 1896 - 39,246.47

David Dexter, Managing Director. S. M. Kenney, Secretary.

J. K. McCutcheon, Supt. of Agencies. H. Russell Popham, Local Manager Province of Quebec.

The Best Company FOR THE BEST RISKS

Is the one that is most rigid in its selection and classification of risks; the most careful in the selection of its investments and the most economical and progressive in its management.

If you think of insuring study the record of

The Temperance & General Life Assurance Co'y, from it you will learn of its unparalleled record with regard to mortality and prompt returns from investments.

If you are in every respect a first class risk, write for literature or consult an agent of the Company.

Hon. G. W. Ross, President. H. Sutherland, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, Globe Building, TORONTO.

Scottish Union and National INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Edinburgh, Scotland.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

M. BENNETT, Jr., Gen. Manager North American Branch, Hartford, Conn.
 Capital \$30,000,000 | Invested Funds \$13,500,000
 Total Assets 34,472,705 | Deposited with Dom. Govt., 125,000
 (Market value.)

WALTER KAVANAGH, Resident Agent, 117 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL

Insurance.

British * America ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

Incorporated 1833.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital, \$750,000.00
 Total Assets, over \$1,510,827.88
 Losses Paid since organization, \$16,920,202.75

Geo. A. Cox, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-Pres. P. H. Sims, Secretary
 C. R. G. JOHNSON, Res. Agent, Canada Life Building, MONTREAL.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: TORONTO, Ont.

President, - John L. Blaikie.

Vice-Presidents, Hon. G. W. Allan. Hon. Sir Frank Smith.

The results of the business for 1897 show the Company to be in a substantial position, having

Cash Income \$ 699,550.49
 Net Surplus 427,121.33
 Assets 2,773,177.22
 Insurance in Force 18,945,878.00

WM. McCABE, Man.-Dir.

Dr. AULT and T. G. McCONKEY, Managers for Prov. Quebec.

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New York, April 20th, 1896.

In all British North America, consisting of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Newfoundland, the largest circulation credited to any publication devoted to drugs, chemicals, pharmacy, paints, perfumery and soap is accorded to the Pharmaceutical Journal, a monthly, published at Montreal, Que., and the publishers will guarantee the accuracy of the circulation rating accorded to this paper by a reward of one hundred dollars payable to the first person who successfully assails it."

Address all communications,
Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal,
 53 St. Sulpice St. MONTREAL

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Available Assets, - - - \$58,553,900
 Funds Invested in Canada, - \$2,110,000

Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent features of this Company.

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 WENTWORTH J. BUCHANAN, Deputy Chairman.

A. F. GAULT, SAM'L. FINLEY, E. S. CLOUSTON.

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

Head Office, Canada Branch:

MONTREAL.

THE WATERLOO MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company.

Established in 1868. Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

Total Assets, Jan. 1, '94, \$349,734.71.

GEORGE RANDALL, Esq., President; JOHN SHUH, Esq., Vice-President; C. M. Taylor, Esq., Secretary; John Killer, Esq., Inspector.

MERCANTILE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1876.

Head Office, WATERLOO, ONT.

Subscribed Capital \$250,000 00
 Deposit with Dom. Govt. 60,079 76
 All Policies Guaranteed by the London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co. with Assets of \$15,000,000.

JAMES LOCKIE, Pres.
 JOHN SHUH, Vice-Pres.
 ALFRED WRIGHT, Secretary.
 T. A. GALE, Inspector.

"The St. Lawrence" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated 1886.

Capital - - - \$250,000.

Head Office: 10 Place d'Armes,

MONTREAL

J. Gustave Laviolette, Pres. F. Gauthier, Man.

BECKERS' BREWERY,

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INDIA PALE ALES &... MILWAUKEE LAGER.

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EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.

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R. H. MATSON,
 General Manager for Canada,
 7 Yonge Street, - TORONTO

NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
JOHN A. McCALL, President.
 January 1st, 1898.
 Total Assets..... \$300,694,441
 Surplus Reserved Fund... \$16,195,925
 Net Surplus, after setting
 aside the above..... 17,176,105
 Total..... 33,372,031
 Paid for Insurance in Force..... 877,020,925
 Gain in Insurance in Force during 1897 60,204,277
 Applications invited by the undersigned for
 general and special agencies, and management of
 territory from experienced Life Insurance men, as
 well as from those wishing to acquire training and
 experience.
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 496 1/2 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba
NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH,
 120 Prince William St., St. John, New Brunswick.
TORONTO BRANCH, 20 King St., East, Toronto, Ont.
HALIFAX BRANCH,
 Barrington and Prince Sts., Halifax, N.S.
R. HOPE ATKINSON.
 AGENCY DIRECTOR,
 Company's Building, MONTREAL

Established 1857.
The Jas. Robertson Co., Ltd.
 Metal Merchants and Man'frs.,
 Cor. William, Ann & Dalhousie Sts., MONTREAL,
 Pig Sheet, Pipe Shot Bar, Red and White Lead
 ground in oil, Oils, Varnishes and Colors, etc.
 Sanitary Ware, general assortment of Plumbers',
 Steamfitters' and Tinsmiths' supplies.
 Man'frs of all kinds of SAWS, Gang, Mill
 and Circular, Crosscut and other Saws.

Established 1809.
North British & Mercantile
Insurance Company.
 Total Funds, Dec. 1896, - - \$67,244,580.00
 Canadian Investments, - - - 6,466,460.08
 Directors:
 Henri Barbeau, Esq. W. W. Ogilvie, Esq.
 Arch'd Macnider, Esq.
 Thos. Davidson, Managing-Director.
 This Company's Investments in Canada greatly
 exceed those of other fire Companies.
G. Ross Robertson & Sons, Gen'l. Agts.
 11 Hospital Street, MONTREAL.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co
 HARTFORD, CONN.
 Established - - 1794.
 Cash Assets, - \$10,004,097.55.
 Authorized Capital, - - - \$3,000,000.00
 Capital Subscribed & Paid-up, - 1,250,000.00
 Deposited with Receiver General in
 Canada, - - - 110,934
 Annual Income, - - - 7,000,000.00
 Surplus beyond Liabilities and
 Capital Stock, - - - 3,264,392.15
 GEO. L. CHASE, President.
 P. C. ROYCE, Sec'y. Thos. Turnbull, Asst. Sec'y.
 Chas. E. Chas. E. Asst.-Sec'y.
G. Ross Robertson & Sons, Agents
 11 Hospital Street, MONTREAL.

CONFEDERATION
LIFE ASSOCIATION,
 Head Office: - TORONTO.

The unconditional accumulative policy
 issued by this Association is unsurpass
 as a means of Investment.
Cash Values,
Paid up Policies,
Extended Insurance.
GUARANTEED IN THE POLICY
 Montreal Office:
207 ST. JAMES ST.
H. J. JOHNSTON,
 Manager, P.Q.

The Royal-Victoria LIFE Insurance Co.

President, **JAMES CRATHERN.** Hon. Office: MONTREAL. Medical Director, **T. G. RODDICK, M. D.**
 General Manager, **DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S.** Vice-Presidents, **HON. SIR J. A. CHAPLEAU.** **ANDREW F. GAULT.** Treasurer & Acting Secretary, **C. J. HODGSON.**
 Full deposit in Government Securities for the protection of policy-holders made with the Government of Canada. For agencies or information as to Life Insurance, apply to **DAVID BURKE, General Manager, MONTREAL.**

GET an Estimate for your Printing

AT THE OFFICE OF

The Journal of Commerce, 171 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 1851.
 Assets, over - - - \$2,400,000.00
 Income for Year ending 31st December, 1897, over - 2,280,000.00
 Head Office. - Toronto, Ont.
 Hon: GEO. COX, Presl. J. J. KENNY Vice-Presi. & Man.-Dir.
 C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.
 J. H. ROUTH & Son, Managers Montreal Branch.
 190 ST. JAMES STREET.

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
 Of London, England.
FIRE! LIFE! MARINE!
 Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns of
 the Dominion.
HEAD OFFICE, Canadian Branch, - MONTREAL
JAMES MCGREGOR, Manager.

THE IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
FIRE.
 LONDON.
 ESTABLISHED 1803.
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - \$6,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - 1,500,000
 TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER - - 8,000,000
 Canadian Branch:
COMPANY'S BUILDING, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.
G. R. KEARLEY, RESIDENT MANAGER.

THE LONDON
Guarantee and Accident Com'y, Limited
 Of London, England.
 Deposit at Ottawa - - - \$73,000.00
 Funds exceed - - - \$1,500,000.00
SURETYSHIP BONDS issued promptly at lowest rates to all persons in
 positions of trust where security is required. Accident, Elevator and Em-
 ployer's Liability Policies issued. Agencies throughout Canada, United States,
 Europe and Australia.
 Canada Branch, TORONTO.
 Montreal Chief Office, 180 St. James St.