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2 THE C	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMME
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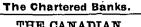
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A. ALLAN, ..., Inspector. AGENGIZS-Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amheret, An-tigonieh, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke-port, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parreboro, Shel-burne, Springhil, Truro, Windsor. New Bruns-wick: Sackville, St. John. CORRESPONDENTS-Domiuion of Can.-Molsons Bank and Branches. New York-Fourth Nationa, Bank. Boeton-Suffolk National Bank London, England-Parr's Bank Limited.

3

Loan Societies.

#### The Chartered Banks.

La Banque Jacques Cartier. 1861-HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL-11-156	Ľ
Capital all Paid-up'	Ŧ
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Savings Departments-At Read Office and Branchea.

Foreign Agents-London, Eng., Credit Lyonnais, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, France; Credit Lyonnais; Comptoir National d'Es-compte de Paris; New York-National Bank of the Republic; Bank of America; Boston-Merchants National Bank; National Bank of the Common-wealth; NationalBank of the Republic; Chicago-Bank of Montreal. Bank of Montreal.

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18 10 80 TRINITY PLACE, NEW TORK, ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATFS BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND COR-PORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic stylo FROM STEEL PLATES.

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#### Montreal Loan & Investment Co. (INCORPORATED.) HEAD OFFICE, - IMPERIAL BUILDING

107 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

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Authorized Capital, ..., \$1,000,000,00
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Deposits received and interest, allowed at the highest current rates and paid half-yearly.
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#### 141 St. James St., MONTREAL

St. Lawrence Hall Building. Large Stock of Fall & Winter Suitinge just received. Mail orders promptly attended to

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Loan and Savings Company of Ont.
TORONTO.
Head Office, cor. King and Victoria Streets,
GEORGE A. COX, President.
Capital Subscribed, \$2,500,000 00
Capital Paid-Up, 1,250,000 00
Reserve Fund,
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Debentures issued in currency or sterling payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to
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FRED. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretary
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#### The Dominion Savings & Investment Scciety. London, ... •• Canada ... \$1,000,000 00 ... 932,474 97 ... 2,541,274 97 ••

Capital Subscribed, .. "Paid-Up, .. Total Assets, ... ••• ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. T. II. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director. N. MILLS, Manager.

### THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society

President, G. fl. GILLESPIE, Esq. Vice-President A. T. WOOD, Esq.M.P. Capital Subscribed, St. St. Solution (100000) Capital Pald-Up, St. Solution (1100000) Reserve and Surplus Funds, St. Solution (1100000) Total Assets, St. Solution (1100000) (1100000)

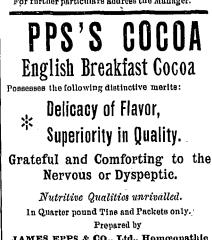
Total Assets, ..., 3,653,700 is DEFOSITS received and interest allowed at the highest current rates. DEEDTIMEES for 8 or 5 years. Interest payable haif-yearily. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.

Banking House-King Street, Hamilton.

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## The Western Loan and Trust Co'y., Ltd. INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE. Authorized Capital, - \$2,000,000 Assets. - - - 2,417,237

Assets, 2,417,237 Ofrice-No. 13 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL, P.Q.



### JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists London, England.

#### Oceanic Steamships.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, Liverpool, Halifax, and Portland: Royal Mail Service.

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From	•	From	From
Liverpool,	Oten webter	Portland.	Halifax .
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The Salcons and Staterooms are in the central part where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the paseangers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking room on the promenade deck. The Salcons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

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### Glasgow, and New York Service. calling at Londonderry

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Glasgow. Steams 12 Dec. State of Neb	raska, 30 Dec.	
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Rates: First Cabin, \$40 to \$60 Single. \$80 to \$110 Return Second Cabin, \$30 Single, \$55 Return. Steerage from Giasgow, Belfast or Londonderry at lowest Rates.

Ontfit for Steerage passengers furnished free. The Steamship State or Nebraska is not surpassed or accommodation for all classes of passengers. for

The Saloon is forward, Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entre width of the Vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

London, Quebec and Montreal; Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal: A weekly service of first-class freight steamers is maintained between these Ports. Send for schedules of sailings. For further information apply to

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### EDWIN B. McDOUGALL, Manufacturer Newfoundland

Cold-Drawn COD LIVER OIL.

This oil is made after the Norwegian process; and, being drawn through ice in the process of manufacture, is non-freezing. While retaining all the virtues of the original liver, it has been deprived almost entirely of all its nauseous properties, so that it can be easily entertained by the most delicate etomach, and it is on this account an invalu-able boon to all invalids. Wholesale agent for the oil in Newfoundland,

JAMES MURRAY, P.O. Box 992, St. John's, Nfld., Or correspondence may be opened direct with Mr. McDougall.

I have examined and tested samples of E. B. McDougall's refined froet-drawn Cod Liver Oil, and found it to contain all the properties characteristic to the purest and most superior article. AD. NEILSON, Supt. of Fisheries. St. John's, Nfid., Sept. 20th, 1895.

(From The Lancet, London, March 28th, 1896.) (From The Lancel, London, March 22th, 1896.) Cod Liver Oli (Cold Drawn.) E. B. McDougall, St. John S. Newfoundland, "The feature of this preparation consists in its having been expressed from the liver in the cold. It is a clear and brilliant oil of a pale straw color and its specific gravity was found to be 0.929. To test paper it is neither acid nor alkaline. Whatever may be the particular method of its preparation it is certainly as free from disagreeable flavor as cod-liver oil pure and simple can well be. It is well borne, without the unpleasant eractations which follow the ingestion of oils of a less degree of reflamment.



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Agents for the Province of Quebec,

## THE LAURIE ENGINE CO.,

St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL

TORONTO,

ONT.





-THE Tariff Commission opened at Ottawa on Monday and closed on Tuesday afternoon.

-ROBERTSON & Co., grocer, St. John, N.B., have stopped payment with liabilities of \$2,000.

-KNOWLES & Co., stationery, Windsor, N.S., have assigned. In business since '32, B.S Knowles being sole owner. Neither capital nor progressiveness.

-IT is authoratively announced that the Dominion Government will introduce a bill early in the coming session to repeal the present Franchise Act.

- THERE were 999,598 acres under wheat in Manitoba in 1896, the yield per acre being 14.33 bushels, and the total yield 14,-371,806 bushels. Oats occupied 442,445 acres, the yield per acre being 28.25 bushels, and the total 12,502,818 bushels.

-DAVID RANGER, a wholesnie liquor dealer in Ottawa, has been charged with adulterating liquor put up by Hiram Walker & Sons, and with having a counterfeit seal of the firm in his possession. The case came before the Police Court last Saturday and was adjourned until Tuesday.

--THE electric tramway from Montreal to Lachine is now completed, and on New Year's day over 1,000 people used the line. The Montreal Park & Island Ry, Co. believe it has a paying road from the start in this Lachine section. It is eight miles from the Post Office to the terminus of the new line.

-Fon \$32,000 John Murphy & Co., Montreal, have bought the site at the corner of Sparks and Bank streets, Ottawa, occupied now by a chemist's shop and other buildings. A departmental store is to be erected at once having a frontage of 64 feet in Sparks street, and 99 feet in Bank street.



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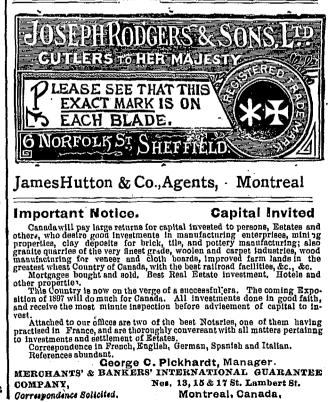
-THE value of goods shipped to West Kootenay through one port of entry in the State of Washington for the first half of the last fiscal year was \$643,364. For the same period and to the same port there was shipped from West Kootenay gold, silver, copper, and lead ores, and bullion to the value of \$1,573,000.

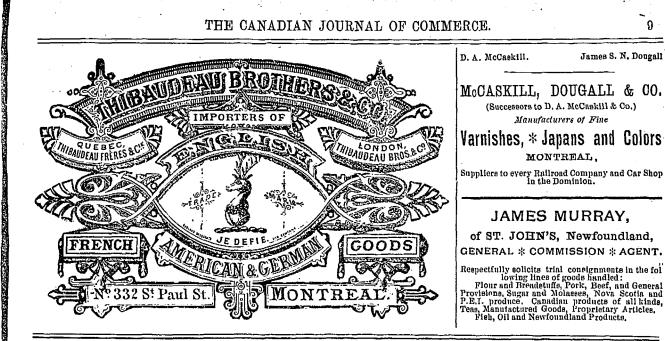
-IT is explained by those actively interested in the Rossland mines that the falling short in the product expected during the last six months is owing to insufficient railway facilities. The ore cannot be moved as required. More smelting facilities are obviously needed as the Trail smelter has not been able to take all the ore of even one mine, Le Roy.

-THE prospectus of the Cabot Steam Whale Fishing Co. Ltd. has been issued at St. John's, Nfid. The capital is 60,000(with power to increase to 100,000) divided with shares of 100each. Coastal whale fishery will be carried on around the Island. From Norway will be brought the required steamers and crews, together with the bombs, guns, harpoons, to start the industry.

-E. S. BELASCO, cigars, Montreal, offers to compromise at 20 cents in the dollar, cash. Liabilities are not large-Elliott Burns, carter, Montreal, has assigned to court on demand of S. A. Burns, et vir, with liabilities of \$3,177. Principal creditors are Montreal Trust & Loan Co., who are secured by mortgage, F. X. Roy, \$960; and S. A. Burns, \$1,300.

-MAINE has 52 savings banks, 18 trust companies and 34 loan and building associations. The total assets of these institutions are over \$70,000,000, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in the last official year. The bank examiner has recommended to the Legislature amendments reducing the rate of taxation on savings banks, and restricting the operations of loan and building associations.





### British Columbia Mines.

### A. W. ROSS & CO.,

Mining Brokers.

#### R. MEREDITH, Manager,

154 St. James Street, or 4 King Street East, MONTREAL. TORONTO.

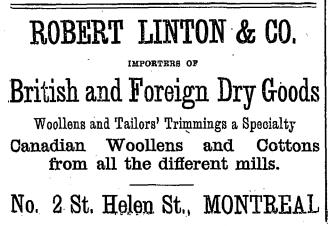
Buy and Sell Mining Stocks on Commission. Organize Companies, etc. Agents for the Colonna Mine.

-GERMANY's industrial growth is not only rapid, but she is advertising herself to the world in true advance agent style making the most of her harbors, rivers, canals, and railways, and showing along with them results in production. It has been suggested that the main motive in thus arousing the interest and pride-of-her people is to show the need of, and thus prepare the public mind for, taxation to make a large increase in her naval strength, which is relatively weak.

-The output of eigars throughout the United States for the month of November shows again a decrease of 17,196,427 in a total of 335,401,046, against a total of 352,598,473 in November '95. The output of eigarettes, however, during the same period shows an increase of 23,599,120 in a total of 356,400,080, against a total of 332,800,060 in November, '95. It is the same old story of the increase of the eigarette output at the expense of the eigar production.

-The iron deposits in Newfoundland are likely to bring the Ancient Colony to the fore as an iron-producing country. The deposits of hematite iron ore on Belle Isle, Conception Bay, are being worked by the New Glasgow Steel Co. On the northern shore of the Bay is an extension of the same deposits. Apparently the beds are very large. There is also a splendid deposit of chrome iron at Bluff Head, Port-au-Port, on the western coast which is being worked successfully by an American concern.

-ALTHOUGH the average yield of wheat in Manitoba last yea was only 14.33 bushels per acre, the greater part wa. of high

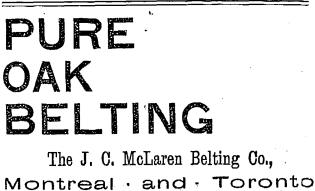


grade, No. 1 or No. 2 hard. The expense of harvesting and threshing has not been over one-half of the cost of saving the crop of 1895. Farmers have realized as much money from the small crop of 1896 as they did from the immense one of 1895. The general use of bluestone to prevent smut has had the desired result.

VERY remarkable is the expansion of the cycling trade in Great Britain. Hardly a month has passed without a new cycle' company since the one well-known company was sold for \$15, 000,000, and the public has eagerly subscribed \$25,000,000 for it. At least two companies have netted profits of \$400,000. Coventry alone made and sold a quarter of a million of machines last year. Birmingham, Redditch, Wolverhampton, Bereston, and a hundred other places also have enjoyed the boom resulting from the fact that all classes, from the First Lord of the Treasury to the humblest messenger, have become ardent cyclists.

-Turk shipments of coal from the Cape Breton collieries for 1896 have been the largest in the history of the Cape Breton coal trade. The total shipments of the Dominion Coal Co. for the ear are 1,052,000 tons, an increase of 177,570 over 1895. The largest output from any one of the Cape Breton collieries, however, was by the General Mining Association, the total for old Sydney mines having reached 278,000 tons. This passes all previous records for the years that the Cape Breton collieries have been in operation. The Reserve mine comes next to old Sydney in the quantity of coal raised.

-J. V. PLAMONDON & Co., shoes, Quebec, have offered 25 cts in the dollar cash. Liabilities amount to \$6,950, and nominal assets \$6,550. Chief creditors are P. Tourigny, Victoriaville, about \$2,300 and A. Pouliot of Quebec, about \$500, balance being spread over creditors for small amounts -A. Tanguay & Co. dry goods, Quebec, who failed a couple of years ago are now seeking to compromise at 55 cents in the dollar cash—Jos. Clouthier, mnfrs. bricks, St. Raymond, Que., has assigned.-J. A. Plamondon, Quebec, has assigned. He is likely to make a satisfactory offer—W. A. Burrage, hotel, Bedford, Que. has effected a settlement with his general creditors at 50 cents in the dollar.



Tel, No 875

Tel. No. 363.



-GEO. ARMSTRONG, London, Ont., has assigned. A small affair of a year's duration. Capital and business both limited. -Sales & Halliday, general stare, Merlin, Ont., are offering to compromise at 40 cents in the dollar. Their statement shows liabilities of about \$23,000, and assets \$16,000-Wesley & Co., fancy goods, Peterboro, Ont., have assigned. Liabilities about \$4,000. Wesley was originally in the employ of the Brandon Mnfg. Co., and he succeeded to part of its business, manufacturing curtain poles, etc. His premises were destroyed by fire in 1894, and he then removed to Toronto Junction. In August 1895 he assigned with liabilities of \$17,000, his unsecured creditors getting little or nothing. Started up this business in name of his wife, who had no capital.

-Ar the Bothwell oil fields the first oil is found at the top of the great limestone, and wells from this horizon yield upward of 100 barrels a day. Another strike is made at a depth of from 50 to 100 feet in the limestone, and this also yields largely. The third strike is in the sandstone beneath the limestone, and this supply seems to be a permanent one. The various wells average from six to thirty barrels a day. Much difficulty is experienced in sinking the well through the drift, which varies in thickness from 150 to 200 feet, and is composed of alternating beds of sand, gravel, clay and quicksand. The oil in the sundstone is found at depths varying from 300 to 410 feet, according to the surface contour.

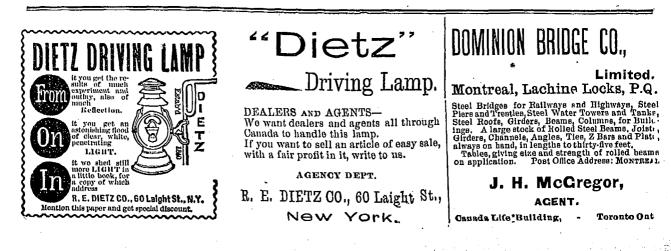
-ACCORDING to the *Revue Scientifique*, there are in all Germany no more than 78 inhabitants, who have passed the age of 100 years; in France there are 213 centenarians, and in Spain, 401. England has 146; Ireland, 578; Scotland, 46; Denmark, 2; Belgium, 6; Sweden, 10; Norway, 28; Switzerland, none. Servia has 578; Roumania, 1,084; Bulgaria, 3,883. In 1890 there lived in Servia 290 persons from 106 to 115 years old, 123 from 115 to 120, 18 from 126 to 135, and 3 from 135 to 140. The statistician who has collected these data has tried to locate the oldest man of our epoch. There was said to be a Russian 160 years old, but as figures of ages are not reliable in Russia, the author is inclined to award this honor to a South American darkey.

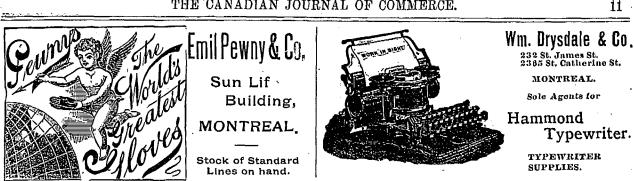
-J. H. STEISS, grocer, Berlin, Ont., is offering to compromise at 50c in the dollar. Previous to this he had disposed of his stock to Dunke & Co., but on settling his affairs, he found he could only pay 50c in the dollar. He has retired from business for the present—Thos. Clearihue, wholesale gloves, Brockville,

Ont., has made an offer of 80c in the dollar. Assets about \$27,-000, liabilities \$35,000—Isabella Sinclair, general store, Elora, Ont., has assigned. Liabilities are not large—Mann Bros., general store; Kearney, Ont., has assigned. Likely to pay about 40 per cent. —James Murgrove, harness, Picton, Ont., has assigned. A very small business, and liabilities are under \$500—Jas. Butler, hotel, Stittsville, Ont., has assigned. Owes less than \$500 - D. Dobie, dry goods, Wallaceburg, Ont., has offered to compromise at 75c in the dollar, secured. Stock about \$8,000, outstandings \$1,000 and liabilities about \$8,000. Farm property is encumbered, and there is no equity in the property, which is looked upon as a doubtful asset.

-THE members of the Berlin Produce Exchange began business on Saturday last, under the new Bourse law, which went into effect on January 1st, as a free association instead of a close organization as formerly; but very little business was done. The Berlin Association exchanged communication with the free associations (formerly the Bourses) of Halle, Stettin, Prunswick, and other centres, and some future transactions were recorded. The day was a partial holiday, however, and consequently less business was done than otherwise would have been transacted. Public opinion, as well as the opinion of the entire press, with the exception of the Conservative and Agrarian journals, is in complete sympathy with the Boursiers in their defiance of the law. The "National Zeitung" applauds the action of the German Bourses, and declares that it was necessary for them to act as they have done as a matter of self-defence against the Junkers

-THE exports of boots and shoes from England in November, according to the returns of the Board of Trade were 61,743 dozen pairs, valued at £152,069, against 78,116 dozen pairs valued at £176,962 in November, 1895. The great falling off was in shipments to Australia. The total for the eleven months ending November 30 was 676,972 dozen pairs, valued at £1,633,-861, against 605,774 dozen pairs, valued at £1,414,808, in a similar period of 1895, and 612,249 dozen pairs, worth £1,485,528 in 1894. South Africa is the largest purchaser of English shoes. Australia was formerly the greatest export shoe market, but her imports of shoes from England are not increasing. Shoe production in Australia is progressing. Several Massachusetis firms are making shoes especially for that market. In the eleven months of 1896 232,224 dozen pairs, valued at £595,575, were sen from England to South Africa, against 207,842 dozen pairs valued at £439,546 to Australia.





-Our mail advices from Yokohama under date of 11th ult., note with respect to tea exports that a small business has been done since last advices, purchases only amounting to 1,100 piculs consisting chiefly of low grades. Prices have ruled very firm. Stock is reduced to 1,100 piculs, and there is evidently very little tea left in the country to come forward. About 300 piculs have been purchased by Chinese for Singapore, not included in above settlements. Total settlements of season to date amount to 213,-800 piculs against 229,520 piculs at corresponding date last year :---

#### Quotations-

Common	\$14 to 15	Fine	\$22 to 23
Good Common	16 to 17	Finest	24 to 25
Medium	18 to 19	Choice	26 to 27
Good Medium	20 to 21	Choicest	Nom.

In her trip of Dec. 4th the S.S. Empress of India carried 57,430 lbs. for Canada. Regarding imports, metals show some improvement, but yarns, cottons, woollens, shirtings, kerosene, and sugar are dull and weak.

THE United States general statistics for 1896 compared with 1895 are as follows :---

·		1896		1895
Exports of Merchandise	\$	888,531,098	\$	732.881,019
Imports of Merchandise		622,505,304		739,468,300
Exports of Gold		56,336,988		89,123,676
Imports of Gold		100,198,341		31,228,288
Exports of Flour and Wheat,			,	
bushels		150,825,505		132,013,493
Exports of Corn, bushels		129,403,971		60,921,981
Bank Clearing, 64 Cities	5	51 131,599,000	52	2,904,924,000
Firms in business		1,084,000		1,054,000
Failures		15,112		13,013
Assets	\$	148,297,000	\$	88,111,000
Liabilities	•	247,052,000		158,889,000

-IN Canada for 1895 and 1896 the failures of which the liabilities exceeded the assets are as follows :---

	1895	1896	
Ontario	800	.030	
Quebec	749	870	
New Brunswick		81	
Nova Scotia	114	155	
Prince Edward Island		23	
Manitoba		29	
The Territories		19	
British Columbie	85	72	
	1.876	2.179	

This is an increase for 1896 of 803, or 16 per cent. In Canada the proportion of assets to liabilities was 41 per cent, and in 1895, 39 per cent-Canadian wholesale houses lose more heavily in their accounts with insolvent firms than do American houses.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA. GOLD MINES.

MINING QUOTATIONS,				
Iron Mask	65	Poormaa	11	
losie	63	Silveriene	12%	
Jumbo	75	War Eagle	1 70	
Hill Top	10	St. Elmo	14	
Deer Park	18	Virginia	25	
Homestake	20	Monte Cristo	20	
(Frand Prize		10		

HILL TOP offers great inducements to both large and small investors. HOMESTAKE was the second cusim to atod in the Trail Mining District, has had \$20,000 expended for development, and I can recommed it as a perma-nut investment. nent investment. Full information regarding above stocks on application. Samples of all ores in Trail Mining District. W. FULLERTON, 114 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont,

-COUNTING as failures only those cases in which the liabilities exceed the assets, the total amount of the liabilities for 1896 compared with 1895 shows an increase of \$860,529, or 5½ per cent. The details according to provinces are:

	1895.	1896.
Ontario	6,094,214	5,024,476
Quebec	6,881,281	8,158,426
New Brunswick	446,894	597,311
Nova Scotia	838,088	782,520
P.E. Island	80,890	125,737
Manitoba	359,260	828,599
The Territories	152,700	104,085
British Columbia	495,104	1,092,806
	\$15,347,931	\$16,208,460
The assets a re :		•
	1895.	1896.
Ontario	2,411,692	2,402,923
Quebec	2,490,855	2,803,495
New Brunswick	238,605	277,800
Nova Scotia	348,070	375,267
P. E. Island	46,300	58,528
Manitoba	165,340	160,430
The Territories	77,800	40,487
British Columbia	272,965	605,605

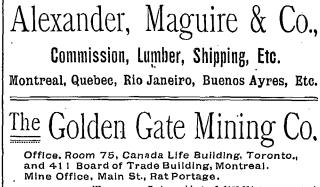
\$6,054,127 \$6.724.535

1908

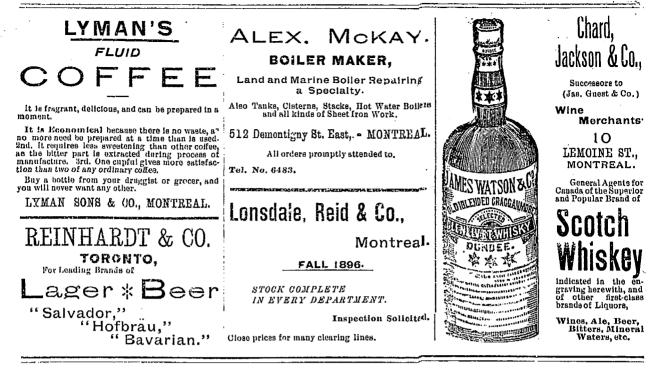
-Last year the revenue of Great Britsin was greater than for 1895, while the railway earnings increased four per cent.

-A. LAMARRE, grocer, Montreal, has assigned to the court on demand of P. Brouillette; liabilities \$1,205; principal creditors, P. Brouillette, \$400; Can. Liquor Co., \$128; N. Quintal & Fils, \$193: A. Brossard, \$210-Mountain City Cycle Co. Montreal, an ordinary partnership composed of John Ferguson Black, and Freeman Edgar Morgan,-has assigned to court on demand of Welland Vale Mnfg. Co. Liabilities \$4,634; principal creditors, D. J. Rells, Bedford, \$800; Arnold Schwim & Co., Chicago, \$108; Caverhill, Learmont & Co., \$137; Dorkin Bros., \$359; Welland Vale Mnfg. Co. St. Catharines, \$1,341; E. B. Tiffin, \$298. Meeting of creditors to appoint curator is fixed for 12th inst .- Grothe Freres, builders, Montreal, have compromised at 25 cents in the dollar-Mrs. W. S. Walker doing business as W. S. Walker & Co., jewellers, Montreal, has filed consent to assign on

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



demand of H. & A. Saunders, and A. W. Stephenson was appointed provisional guardian, but so far she has not made an assignment. This business is an old one, having been established many years ago by W. S. Walker, who was understood to have made money. He died in Dec., 1892, and since then Mrs. Walker has continued the business, having registered as the only partner. She fell in with the uptown movement, and opened up in St. Catharine street, where they have quite an attractive store, which was managed by young Walker, a grandson of the former owner. But competition has been very keen; they have carried an expensive stock, and their business expenses have also been heavy.

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-THE announcement of the United States Mint Director, that the gold production of the United States for the calendar year 1896 will reach \$51,500,000, makes it certain that the production of the world will approach \$220,000,000. The estimate for the United States is conservative and is based upon the reports received during the year from officers of the mint service and other agents employed to collect the statistics of production supplemented by special dispatches from these agents during the last day or two of the year. The gold production of the United States for 1895 was about \$46,500,000 showing an increase this year of about \$5,000,000. Colorado is expected to show a production for 1896 of \$17,000,000. California nearly as much, Montana between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and South Dakota more than \$4,000,000. These are only a few of the sources of increase, and Alaska, among other states and territories, is rapidly. taking a place among the large producers of the yellow metal, Canada and Australia, and Russia have their contributions to add to the general supply.

-J. D. GRANT, commn, etc., Halifax, N.S., has assigned, making one preference only, his father, for \$300. Liabilities are roughly stated at \$2,000, and assets \$1,500-Jas. Ritchie & Son, woollen mill, River John, N.S. have assigned-W. R. Anderson,

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general store, Springhill, N.S., has assigned with liabilities of about \$4,800, assets about \$1,300. Book debts are uncollectable. He has made several preferences, John Anderson, his father for \$500; A. E. Fraser for \$700, and the Amherst Boot & Shoe Co., for \$300, also an same date as he assigned gave bill of sale for \$136 to David Anderson, covering furniture &c. Unsecured creditors will not get anything.

-THE business failures in Montreal last year show a considerable increase over those of the two preceding years as the following figures demonstrate :

1896	•	
No.	Liabilities.	Assets.
First quarter 142	\$2,139,524	\$1,533,302
Second quarter 63	975,077	693,635
Third quarter	1,816,859	1,067,248
Fourth quarter.,	1,443,668	1,012,866
-		
Total 376	\$6,375,128	\$4,307,051
1895		
No.	Liabilities,	Assets.
First quarter 65	\$ 716,418	\$ 478,920
Second quarter	794,644	582,297
Third quarter 98	1,594,897	1,180,260
Fourth quarter	2,145,813	1,418,246
<u> </u>		••=
'Total	\$5,251,272	\$3,659,723
1894	•	
No.	Liabilities.	Assets.
First quarter 96	\$1,765,689	\$1,398,756
Second quarter	1,112,122	736,599
Third quarter	607,559	450,579
Fourth quarter.,	863,867	629,561
- 		
Total 351	\$4,349,337	\$3,215,495

### There is no question that NDLY RESERVE ORDERS. The D. McCALL COMPANY, Ltd., - Toronto.

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T. H. HUDSON, Manager for Canada

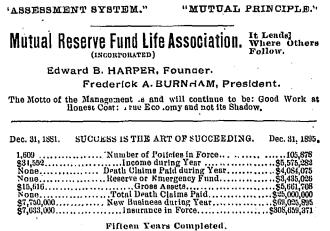


movements has been towards the simplification of distributing machinery, the goal being to bring the producer and the consumer nearer together by eliminating as far as possible the classes which stand between them, or making their operations less costly. Economy in production and distribution is the feature of the age. To this is owing the prevailing fashion for combinations of manufacturers and of merchants, and for concentrating varieties of trades under one management, so that, we have stalls where meat for the family dinner can be bought under the same roof as are counters whereon every other requisite for its preparation and service are exposed, while in the same store are to be found every form of clothing and every article needed by a household.

The reported amalgamation of large wholesale houses in the West, is one of the consequences of this tendency of the times. Although competition lowers prices it involves large expenditures which increase the cost of distributing goods. The more the number of merchants increase the more become the families to be kept by their business on a scale regarded as befitting the trader; the more expensive become mercantile establishments, the more do those outlays increase which are needful to keep merchants continually in touch with customers; and the more largely and generally are buyers attracted by credit being granted. The competition of credit arising from the increase in the number of mercantile houses, is a curse to business The amalgamation of these wholesale houses would do something towards reducing the expenses incident to their business, expenses not merely of the warehouse, but the enormous ones which are classified as "bad debts." Competition has brought wholesale firms far more into dependence upon retailers than has proved profitable for either of them, or for the individual debtors to storekeepers. To secure orders the time between the purchase of goods by a retailer and the date of expected payment, has became inordinately extended, and the facilities for renewing notes promising such payment have seriously aggravated the mischief of long credit.

In order to obtain an order for goods from a storekeeper his purchase is dated ahead so that bales and boxes of drygoods are delivered months before he requires them, and that length of time before the date of his promissory note given in payment. By this bane of the trade notes are frequently made and executed which do not become legal instruments for several months. By this vicious system retailers are often tempted to store their places with stocks before they are actively called for, and largely in excess of the opportunities of the trader for selling them when the demand arises for that class of goods. When we consider the enormous outlays involved in soliciting orders, the cost of carrying stocks so long before they begin to move off, the losses made in forcing stocks that are in excess of a retailer's ordinary business, and other expenses incident to business conducted on such lines, with the lowering of prices caused by the excessive competition caused by over-stocking, the wonder is not that so many retailers become insolvent. but that so many manage to keep in business.

The effect of these credit evers upon the wholesale



1895 Shows: An Increase in Gross Assets. An Increase in Income, An Increase in Net Surplus. An Increase in Business in Force. Montreal Office, 12 PLACE WARMES, D. Z. BESSETTE, Gen. Man. AGENTS WANTED.

houses is seen in so many failing or retiring after large sacrifices of capital.

Competition on the largest scale is between this city and Toronto, the wholesalers of neither being content to confine themselves to one section of country, while the entire business of the whole country is insufficient for supplying a profitable amount for both. Hence has come a fight between these two great centres of the wholesale trade which has done much to demoralize the business and the connections of both. The population of the country at large is more than provided for, in the forgetfulness that a large proportion consists of a people apart.

In view then of prevailing circumstances the amalgamation of several large wholesale firms was a step likely to have a wholesome effect and it is to be regretted that it has fallen through. A very strong hand is needed to put some check upon the evils which have grown up in the dry goods trade, and it was hoped the organisation to be evolved out of the changes contemplated would have power enough to exercise some influence in reducing the evils which are only too familiar to all wholesale houses. One feature of the day we regard as promising trouble to them is the combination of wholesale and retail business in departmental stores. To the task of meeting this new. feature, the trade cannot too soon address itself, as it is already proving a danger to wholesaler as well as to retailer.

The transatlantic manufacturing centres are as near to us to-day as Montreal was to Toronto in the middle of the century, and distance is being gradually lessened, till not only the retailer but even the consumer thinks of going to Europe for his personal wants. Retailers throughout the country who, a few years ago, were not looked upon as good marks for credit by wholesale houses here, are now buying in Great Britain, France and Germany, as is well known to bankers who are called upon for purchases of Exchange in dealings for Bills for sums of even less than \$800 to \$1,000.

Some people find comfort in the reflection that the capital of many a weakened wholesale merchant is not wholly lost,—that it has gone to clothe the farmer, the villager, city workman and all who supply their wants and even their luxuries.

#### THE NEW BRIDGE PROJECT.

The long talked of projected second bridge across the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal is again being agitated and this time is likely to assume a shape that may bring success to the enterprise. In view of what is now transpiring in connection with this proposed enterprise, it seems timely to recall the steps taken since 1876, when it was first seriously brought before the public, which have led up to its present posiion, and the demand for a railway and general traffic bridge from Longueuil to Montreal with a railway stat. ion somewhere back of the post office. It will be in the recollection of many now in active business that in that year the late Mr. Charles Legge, C.E., brought out a plan for a bridge at the point just mentioned, to be called the Royal Albert, which was approved at the time by influential parties including the late Hon. John Young. It was opposed successfully by the Harbour Commissioners and the mercantile interests on the ground that it would interfere with the free approach of the shipping into the harbour.

Years rolled by and although nothing further was done about it, the matter was kept simmering all the time. Some three or four years ago a new plan was made by other parties on a new line and a different construction in accordance with the latest engineering ideas, and a charter was applied for from the Dominion Parliament. There were features about that scheme that were still objectionable to the Harbour Commissioners acting in the general as well as in the shipping interests. The bridge was proposed to cross Isle Ronde at the foot of St. Helen's Island. After considerable discussion in committee of the House of Commons the opposition of the Harbour Commissioners was withdrawn when the company agreed to incorporate in the Bill a claim that no piers or obstructions whatever should be put in the river between the wharves on the Montreal side and Isle Ronde, and that the underside of the bridge should not be less than 150 feet above high water level. It was considered that with these concessions and the structural changes in the vessels now coming to Montreal, the interests of all concerned in the harbour would be sufficiently safeguarded; and the Charter was granted and is now operative.

The different interests involved are now, it is evident, carnestly at work to push forward the project to completion, and they are undoubtedly influential. At this season of the year and in the spring the people of Longueuil and the parishes below feel the want of such a means of getting into the city instead of by the Victoria bridge.

It is claimed that some of the railroads to the south of the river would use the new bridge for an entrance to the city in preference to the present one. That remains however to be proven. It is also claimed that the South Shore line will shortly be extended to Levis, opposite Quebec, and all the traffic of that region of country would be more naturally and conveniently accommodated by the proposed new bridge.

Such in general is the case as presented by the promoters of this somewhat large undertaking which if carried out may have an important bearing on the trade relations of this city and the country at large. It is stated that the plans have been approved by the highest engineering authority—that the capital re-

quired is ready, and the contracts arranged for so that the work can go on as soon as the subsidies that are expected from the Dominion and Quebec Governments and the City of Montreal shall have been promised.

It has for some time been generally admitted that the single track through the Victoria tube is inadequate to meet the requirements of the constantly growing trade interests centring in Montreal. To meet this and obviate the necessity of another bridge, it has frequently been suggested that the piers of the Victoria Bridge are sufficiently large to allow another construction being placed alongside the present tube having another main track and also space for all the general and local traffic. But so far the suggestion has not materialised.

The new management of the Grand Trunk has evidently been studying the matter, and it was stated in the papers quite lately on the authority of the general manager that the company would be prepared to replace the present superstructure by an entirely new one constructed on more modern engineering lines, that would meet all requirements of the present and the future, if the Government and the city would help financially. The cost of this would be large and it would, to a certain extent, alleviate present conditions. but it would not satisfy all the advocates of the bridge across the Isle Roude. It may be that the claims for the rival projects may result in nothing being done for either. In the present financial condition of the country and the city it can scarcely be expected that both schemes will receive subsidies to the extent looked for.

A third bridge opposite Montreal is also said to be in contemplation. In 1895 an application was made to Parliament to incorporate what was styled the South Shore Suburban Railway Co. with power to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence for railway and general purposes somewhere between St. Helen's Island and the Victoria Bridge. The Bill was opposed at the proper time by the Harbour Commissioners and the Board of Trade, chiefly on the ground of its indefiniteness, but it was finally passed with the restriction that it should be as high above the water as the Victoria bridge and parallel with it not more than two hundred feet distant from its lower side.

So far the public are not aware of any active measures to go ahead being taken by that company. A bridge of that kind alongside of the Victoria would, if built, seem to render unnecessary the reconstruction of the latter. While it can be reasonably said that with the expansion of trade in the past and what may be expected in the future another bridge is required, it. is going rather far to ask for three. The bridging of a river like the St. Lawrence is a costly undertaking which fact promoters will do well to consider before it is too late.

#### THE LUMBER OUTLOOK.

It is well for Canada that the American lumbermen who have just held a convention at Washington to insist on the restoration of the lumber duties, have informed us thus early of their intentions; for with Mr. Dingley of Maine, their champion, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, we are apprised in advanc

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what course will be taken in Washington in any readjustment of the United States tariff.

Happily for us the conditions are such that with proper regulations on this side governing the export of the raw material, our lumbermen may be indifferent as to what duties the Americans put on Canadian pine and spruce lumber. Investigation will show that conditions have greatly changed in the past few years from what they formerly were when the American demand regulated prices even at our Ottawa mills and to a large extent in Quebec and New Brunswick, and had only to compete with the home demand in the lake regions of Ontario. To-day it is largely the British and foreign demand that governs the export price of our mill products, and but for the competition of American exports of pitch pine to the same markets these markets would take all our surplus product.

A consideration of these facts brings prominently before us the question whether we have not gone as far as prudence warrants in our efforts to continue a trade which, however profitable or otherwise in the past, is now carried on with such a sacrifice of raw material to American mills that many intelligent lumbermen question its value. If the correct figures were obtained it would probably be found that our free export of pine saw logs (enabling American mills to continue in the manufacture of lumber after their own timber had been exhausted, and to compete with our own product) had, for the past three years, fully equalled the domestic American consumption of our sawn lumber, for it must be borne in mind that a large amount of lumber, apparently exported to the United States, goes merely in transit to other countries, on which the Americans get the transit and other charges and should be considered as foreign exports. What is true with the pine is largely so with spruce, both for lumber and pulp.

While we have always advocated fair trade with our neighbors across the line in everything, and even free trade in timber products, we begin to feel that the time has come when this matter requires to be carefully considered to ascertain if we are not even now paying too dear for any advantages to be derived therefrom, and whether it were not better to manufacture at home the lumber and pulp than sacrifice the raw material from which they are made to stock American saw and pulp mills. Even with the anticipated boom to follow the years of disaster in the United States, it is for the British market that Ottawa mills will manufacture their stock next year, for which prices have been made far in advance of any competition; and with a still active demand abroad, and an open winter portending an increased output of logs, our lumber men should look forward with composure at any action taken by the American lumbermen to deprive them of a market in which the profits have by no means compensated for the losses sustained by the free export of logs and pulpwood, and, if the American lumbermen could make it so, would be still less profitable. Our opinion is that Ottawa not Washington is the place for our lumbermen to concern themselves about duties on timber and timber products.

#### WOMAN AS A MONEY MAKER.

When the illustrious Mrs. Malaprop said, "Comparisons are odorous"—a phrase which has filled countless theatres with laughter—she may have intended odor in the offensive sense, as it is used when speaking of an onion, or fish over-kept. In this sense, comparisons between the respective ability of women and men are often odorous as well as "odious," as the proverb reads. Our brilliant London contemporary, The Spectator, recently devoted a lengthy article to a discussion of the question, why woman is not so distinguished as man as a money maker. It quotes Ebenezer Elliott as having "registered the more conspicuous failures of the sex" in these lines :

"She hath no Raphael, Painting saith; No Newton, Learning cries; Show us her steamship, her Macbeth, Her thought-won victories."

The Spectator speaks of "The Corn Law Rhymer" who wrote thus as "a believer in the other sex" which he was not, in any high sense, as those who knew him, knew him to be grievously lacking in respect to women, whose society he shunned, a policy the more refined women of his day and circle reciprocated, for Elliott's tongue was too bitter and too sulphurous to be "a dainty dish to set before a queen," or any female of refined taste and morals. So far as painting goes, Rosa Bonheur's achievements are enough to show woman's power to reach, if not the elevation of Raphael, at least a higher point in one sphere of art higher than man has climbed to. As to there being no female Newton, or Shakespeare, we must in justice remember that out of the countless millions of men there has only arisen one of their supremegenius as scientists and dramatists. Women could retort that many critics place the creations of "George Eliot" on the same plane as Macbeth, "her thought-won victories" rank and certainly amongst the most brilliant ever achieved by genius and talent and learning.

Our contemporary says "business moans there being no female Rothschild." We doubt it, outside the Micawber family, in which lazy, incompetent, dissipated men moan that their unfortunate wives do not make money to keep them in idleness and vice. We entirely dissent from the assertion that, "There seems, in fact, to be positively no reason why a woman should not have set up a great bank, or have founded a great insurance office, or built up a great wholesale business." So far from there being "no reason" for this, there is the strongest of all conceivable reasons, which is the fiat, ordinance and law of the Creator, who made woman to fill an incomparably higher sphere than she would have occupied had she been man's competitor as a founder of banks, insurance offices, or drygoods enterprises. Woman was made to be man's help-meet, not his rival, and in fulfilling her divine destiny she has contributed a noble share in all the greatest works which do honor to man. We once heard Sir Roderick Murchison say, in thanking, as distinguished a gathering of men of science as ever gathered for the honor they had just paid him: "If aught I have done merits such a distinction, my wife, more than myself, is entitled to your praise, for, but for her, I should have lived in obscurity without any ambition to rise above a life of useless inaction. As you have hailed me "King of the realm of Geology," I ask you to allow me the pride of placing my wife to share whatever glory there is in such a throne." Yet that glory was given to Lady Murchison, not for her scientific acquirements, but for the exercise of those womanly qualities which

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made her the helpmeet of a man whose genius she discovered and revealed to himself, and whose fame was the work and the triumph of wifely devotion.

In the work of fortune-building by financial skill, in the work of originating great banks and other enterprises, woman has played the same role which gave Murchison to science, for the character which was the main-spring of all such enterprises was mainly the outcome of long years of motherly watchfulness, care and stimulus. It is true, " the child is father to the man," but truer still that to the mother is due the development of whatever natural qualities ripen into honorable manhood. In so far then as a noble character enriches humanity, and in so far as the great enterprises of finance and commerce add to the world's wealth, woman is greater as a builder-up of fortunes than any Rothschild, or founder of any bank, or insurance office or mercantile enterprise. Woman's capacity for business is not equal to man's, but even in that respect she has won more honors than ever man has done in her sphere. Was a man ever known to take an infant and successfully rear and culture it up to manhood? Is not that a case of fortune building? The very quality which is essential to the maintenance of our race, the quality of self-abnegation, which is the highest moral glory of a mother, is the reverse of the essential quality for success in business, which is, self-assertion. A home ruled on business principles would be a hell on earth. Is it not then supremely unreasonable to reproach women with not being the equals of men in the sphere of business ? It would be as rational for the oak to reproach the wheat field, or the rose-bush,--such a reproach is, in fact, an indictment of the Creator.

Women as traders however often succeed; their capacity is very great for attending to details; they are seldom slovens in office work, as are many young men, and older ones too. A woman is by nature an idealist; she is not content if her work will just pass; she longs to improve it, to give it the " finish" she admires so much in her attire. Her weakness in business is over-trustfulness; she lacks the stern, fighting quality a business man needs in holding his own amidst others who are aggressive and unscrupulous. The Spectator speaks of women being so ignorant of law as to be the easy victims of men. Is not that a greater reproach to man Were men honest, women would than to woman? need no legal lore for self-protection. Woman may be elever at business, and yet fail disastrously in her own especial sphere. The heroine of "Far from the Madding Crowd," handled the farm-hands like a man, but was terribly victimized by a mean scoundrel of a lover.

As women have domestic management in their hands, involving expenditure of income, it is certainly most desirable that they should have some training in account-keeping. As, too, so many are necessarily called upon to earn a livelihood in business spheres, it is wise to give girls some knowledge of business work; if they need it to earn a living it is a great help, and it will be also very helpful in domestic economy. We therefore favor more attention being paid to such matters in girl's schools. But against the reproach of woman as less a creator of wealth than man we protest, and sure we are our protest will be echoed by myriads who at the Christmas feast look to their wives, their daughters or sisters as incomparably the greatest treasures on earth.

#### FOREST PRODUCTS. [Communicated].

The convention of lumbermen held in Cincinnati recently, and the memorial presented to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives by the committee appointed at the convention in which the imposition of a specific duty of \$2 per thousand feet board measure is asked for on sawed boards, planks, deals, timber, and lumber, in the rough, has excited a general interest in Canada respecting our forest products, their uses, and their markets. American lumbermen are not a unit in asking for this duty, but those who object to it appear to be chiefly the men who have timber limits and other interests in Canada. The burden of the memorial is that as more than 3,000,000 people are directly dependent for their living on the United States lumber industry-the greatest single industry of the country-and as the free delivery of Canadian lumber there results in great waste of American white pine timber, the industry should be protected from the "ruinous competition" of Canadian lumbermen. It is pointed out that the theory that the forests of the United States would be preserved by the competition of Canadian lumber is not sustained by the facts. The chief cause of complaint among the lumbermen on the other side is based on the difference of tenures of timber holdings in Canada and in the United States. The Government here does not sell its timber lands, but the right for a certain time to cut timber from certain districts. In the United States timber lands are owned by private individuals, and are subject to all the various forms of local taxation and to loss by fire or other accidents peculiar to the forest. Another grievance of the American is that Canada sends to England her better grades of lumber, and, since the removal of the duty, uses the United States as a dumping ground for the coarser grades. This is rather amusing, as it is to be presumed that Canada ships that grade which the market demands. It is also pretended that it is the character rather than the quantity of the lumber to which exception is taken. But a reference to our Trade and Navigation Retarns shows that the kind of lumber complained about is the ordinaryproduct of a saw millboards, planks, joists, and scantling. In 1894 and 1895 when lumber was free, the United States bought from us lumber to the value of \$12,830,270. In 1891 and 1892 the last years when \$1 and \$2 per thousand feet duty was collected in white pine and red pine and spruce respectively, the value of the exports was \$14,-855,970. A similar amount is shown for the two preceding years, 1889 and 1890, when the duty was even higher. There was in fact a larger total export in 1891-92 than in 1894-5 by over a million dollars. The contention that American lumbermen are suffering from Canada flooding their markets is not borne, out by the facts.

American lumbermen lay great stress on the difference in stumpage dues, taxes, and wages paid in their country and in this, which, they maintain are to their disadvantage. A speaker at the Cincinnati convention gave a schedule of the difference in wages between American labour and our own as follows :

"Sawyers, in Canada, from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day in different localities; in Duluth the same man would get

\$4.50; filers in Canada get from \$2 to \$4; we pay \$4; edgers in Canada get from \$1.20 to \$1.75; we pay \$2.20; setters, in Canada, from \$1.50 to \$1.75; here, \$2.25; pilers in Canada receive from \$1.20 to \$1.50; here they get from \$1.75 to \$2; a common laborer in Canada receives from \$1.15 to \$1.25, and we pay at Duluth from \$1.25 to \$1.50. And it must be remembered further that these Canadian wages represent a day's work of 11 hours, while ours are only 10 hours."

The duty of \$2 is what is needed from the American point of view to "equalize things" between the two countries.

It is to be noticed that no duty on logs is asked for. Naturally enough. They want all they can get. Logs and round unmanufactured timber are to be placed upon the free list. Logs and pulp wood will keep their saw and pulp mills supplied with the necessary raw material. Canadians are to do the hewing for the Americans while they will do the manufacturing. In the meantime the Canadian forests will be depleted of their best timber. The great increase in the number of pine logs exported from Canada to the United States may be strikingly seen from the following table :

			Yearly	
Period.	Feet B.M.	\$	Average.	\$
1882-85	4,335,000	37,943	1,083,750	9,483
1896-89	20,526,000	171,856	5,131,500	42,464
1890-93	269,868,000	2,282,802	67,467,000	570,700
1894			277,947,000	2,359,951
1895	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • •	212,331,000	1,860,725

The mere fact that the lumbering interests of the United States are eager to obtain logs from Canada, and deprecate making them subject to duty is enough to prove that their exportation in that form is not altogether the wisest course for Canadians to pursue.

Another feature of our forest products on which the Americans have their eye and in large part already have their hand is our pulp wood. Eight years ago. there were in Canada 38 mills making wood pulp for the United States trade. Now there are only 4 such mills. Instead of importing the manufactured pulp as they used to do the Americans now come over here and take out the wood, which they reduce to pulp in their own country. Furthermore the United States Board of Customs appraisers has given a decision in regard to the import valuation of Canadian wood pulp which will increase the duty, and curtail its export. 2,000 cords of pulp wood are now shipped from Canada to the United States every day in the year. They pay \$3 a cord for it, and \$3 for freight. But manufactured into pulp a cord of this wood is worth about \$20, of which allowing \$3 for freight and duty, some \$17 would be left in Canada. The country is losing abont \$14 a cord on this pulp wood-and 2,000 cords are exported daily ! As long as the United States can get our pulp wood on the present easy terms there will be no demand from that country for our wood pulp. But if they cannot get the first they must have the second for their own supply of pulp wood is very limited. The recent decision of the American appraisers shows that the palp manufacturers are pulling the wires with the object of securing more protection. But an export duty of \$3 a cord-\$4 is urged in some quarters-on pulp wood would turn the scale in favour of Canada. Such a tax

would hasten the transfer of the paper-making industry from the United States where the spruce lands are well nigh exhausted, to Canada where they are yet abundant and of vast extent. Several Canadian Boards of Trade have recently declared in favour of an export duty on pulp wood, and have accompanied their recommendation by some easily verifiable facts which form a concise demonstration of the soundness of their views. At present our forests are being depleted of its spruce with but little or no return to the country. Since 1890 the exports of wood for pulp have greatly increased. In that year the value was \$80,000 ; in 1895 it was \$468,000, and for 1896 the figures will be much larger. As the price is exceedingly small the values hardly indicate the quantity exported.

Three things are necessary to the successful development of the manufacture of pulp-suitable wood, extensive water power, and cheap labour. All these elements are found in Canada, besides particular additional advantages. Our large forests of coniferous trees contain a vast supply of the different kinds of wood required. The recent discovery that by a chemical process the fibre of the poplar could be used in the manufacture of paper has caused a revolution and brought this hitherto despised tree into the market. With regard to quality and quantity of pulp wood Canada is as well situated as Norway and Sweden, if not better. If the price obtained in England is taken as a criterion, Canadian wood produces better pulp than that of Norway and Sweden, for our pulp is sold in Great Britain at an average of \$24.80 a ton, as against \$20.77 for the Scandinavian product.

#### CANADIAN VS. AMERICAN BUTTER.

An object lesson to Canadian butter-makers is contained in the cause which has led to the decline of the exports of butter from the United States. The decline is not accounted for wholly by the sale of substitutes such as oleomargarine but it is largely due to the effort of American butter-makers to produce a cheap article and their failure to respond to the foreign demand for fine butter. As our New York namesake remarks "there is a great deal more profit in fine butter than in cheap butter. The difference in the cost of making fine butter or cheap butter is ridiculously small compared with the different selling prices of the two. Milk is very absorbent of odors, and the art of making the butter is in great degree care in protecting milk from the odors of the barn and from odors that may be found in the creamery unless the most exquisite neatness be maintained. How generally do American farmers and butter manufacturers take such pains as are universal in Denmark to preserve the milk from everything that would affect its odor and flavor ?"

Our contemporary then proceeds to compare Canadian butter with the American article much to the advantage of theformer. It says, "Far more attention is paid to these details in Canada than in this country, and Canadian butter has the preference over ours in the English market; Australians appreciate the advantage of securing a high price for butter, and their butter in large quantities crosses the tropical zone and finds a ready sale in England. An enormous amount of Danish butter is sold in England at a price as high as that of the domestic article. Why do we sell so little butter and get so low a price for it? Simply because we will not take the trouble to make a fine article which will not command a fancy price. If we are at some disadvantage as compared with Denmark, we have none as compared with Canada, and we have an enormous advantage geographically over Australia."

Canadians will appreciate the frankness of the following self-criticism :--- " If American exports of butter are diminishing, and if our butter commands a low price, the fault is with our farmers and creamery men. They cannot unload the responsibility upon the oleomargarine interests. The 'Elgin Dairy Report' is not unconscious of the trouble. though its disposition is of course to put as much of the blame as possible upon the oleomargarine men. 'It seems to us very strange,' says the 'Report,' 'that just at this present moment we should be so anxious to secure the confidence and trade of our English cousins when for the last five or six, possibly ten years, we have been furnishing them with the poorest grade of butter possible, such as we could not sell in this country, and in addition have been liberally supplying them with oleo and filled cheese-adulterated dairy products, The 'Report' urges a governmental inspection to prevent the exportation of adulterated articles, but this would not prevent the export of 'the poorest grade of butter possible, such as we could not sell in this country.' If the creamery butter men will do what the Danes have done, and what in a less degree is being done in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, they can get their share of the British markets even if the oleo men keep on in their wicked practices. Why does Danish butter command a high price and an enormous sale? The way the cows are fed, the milk cared for, and the butter made is the reason ; the competition of eleomargarine cannot hurt such butter. If our dairy owners wish the results the Danes have achieved they must take the appropriate means, and governmental inspection is only incidental.'

In 1878 the United States exported nearly 22,000,000 pounds of butter, of which two-thirds went to England and Scotland, and nearly 3,000,000 pounds went to Germany. For the next three years an average of 36,348,391 pounds of butter was exported, of which 25,407,139 pounds went to England and Scotland. In 1895 the whole export of butter was not six million pounds, and Great Britain took less than one million. In 1896, however, the export was comparatively large. In the three years 1894-5-6 the average export of butter was 12,260,605 pounds, of which less than half went to the United Kingdom. The export to Germany was over 8,000,000 pounds in 1879, but thereafter dropped to a merely nominal quantity. The aggregate export in 1882 was less than half of what it was in 1881, and in 1883 it was still less. The permanent decrease in United States butter exports about coincided with the adoption of scientific butter making in Denmark, and the reason Americans sell so little better in England is that they do not take the care other people are willing to take, and find it highly profitable to take, to make the very finest butter. The main fault is not with the oleomargarine industry but with the farmers and the creameries. They are trying to get the Governmont to suppress the oleomargarine business instead of imitating the Danes, whose industry and intelligence have been rewarded with an enormous success in the achievement of which the Government has been a very minor factor.

#### THE MCMASTER FAILURE.

Those who read between the lines in our article last week under the caption of "Prospective Dry Goods Changes," must have been somewhat prepared for the intelligence which reached us early this week announcing that the old-established dry goods firm of McMaster & Uo. of Toronto have made an assignment. For some time past it was feared that the firm would be obliged to retire from business, and on the balancing of their books for the year it was discovered that there was no possibility of anything beyond liquidation. The firm have issued a statement to their creditors as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—Our losses during recent years have been so heavy, and conditions under which business has been carried on, have been so unfavorable, we find it necessary to liquidate. Apart from loss on customers' paper under discount, which it is impossible to estimate at present, but which, it is hoped will not be large, we estimate our position as follows:—

ASSETS.

Stock in trade	\$200,000	
Receivable	70,000	
Equity in warehouse		
Sundries	12,500	
Total	\$845,000	
Direct liabilities	215,000	
Nominal surplus	180,000	

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In view of the delay necessarily involved in realizing on our assets we have for the protection of all interested transferred to E. R. Clarkson in trust for liquidation. Stocktaking is now in progress, and Mr. Clarkson's statement will be submitted in due time. Regreting the circumstances which have driven us to this course: We are, etc."

A few years ago the firm claimed a surplus of \$350,000, but in the past four years no less than \$180,000 to \$200,000 has been written off in bad debts. English creditors are said to have only \$32,000 due them. It is not more than a year ago that Mr. J. Shortt McMaster put \$120,-000 new capital in cash into the business. The year's transactions have swallowed it up. We are not surprised to learn that one or two retail houses which were customers of Mc-Master & Co. have already assigned in consequence of the liquidation of the firm. All the leading Canadian cotton, woollen, yarn, and carpet manufacturing companies are interested more or less in this large failure.

When Mr. J. S. McMaster came out from London—where as agent for the Canadian Bank of Commerce he had been highly regarded in business circles, he retained as business manager M. John Muldrew, long with the firm, to assist him for some time. It is generally admitted that the business manager or partner's policy of dealing with weak customers was a fatal one for all concerned—even for those it was intended to help. Heroic efforts were made by Mr. Mc-Master in assuming sole charge to establish the business on a firm foundation. But the mischief was irreparable, it was the beginning of the end, and he could only postpone the day which everybody regrets to know has come at last.

#### THE COFFEE WAR.

The beginning of active hostilities between the United States Sugar Trust and the Arbuckle Bros., in the contest for supremacy in the coffee business, is marked by the Arbuckles meeting the cut prices of the Woolson Spice Co. of Toledo, now controlled by Sugar Trust interests. The Arbuckles have reduced their card rate 1 cent per lb. to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents with a discount of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb. to wholesale grocers. The Toledo concern has now announced a further reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, which the Arbuckles have yet to meet. Neither contestant has reached the point of actual loss, the decline in green coffee, even with the reduced prices of roasted, leaving a fair margin.

The Sugar Trust has purchased all the stock of the minority interests of the Woolson Co. It is a matter of interest to the trade whether the new owners of this concern will be contented with controlling the largest coffee roasting plant, next to the Arbuckle Brothers, or whether they will make new additions with a view of getting as complete a hold on the grocery trade in regard to coffee as they have with refined sugar. Information was refused on this matter by the Sugar Trust people on Saturday. Still there is reason to believe that one of the Trust's idle Brooklyn refineries is being converted into a coffee roasting plant. The impression in the coffee trade, until the last few days, was quite general that the fight was only one of retaliation by the Sugar Trust against the Arbuckles, but the idea seems now to be strongly growing that the sugar people have not only obtained control of the Woolson plant for fighting purposes, but aim to get a sufficient permanent share of the country's coffee business to warrant an extension of their present works and the erection of new plants.

Another matter which is unsettling the coffee trade is the reports of the increasing supplies of green coffee. It is considered probable that both the Woolson concern and the Arbuckles have supplied themselves so largely with raw material as to seek an outlet for it. On the other hand, it is contended by many members of the trade that present values are low enough to be safe against further declines, though still others point out that there were years when 6 to 7 cents were the ruling figures and when the trade not only regarded such values unsafe, but sold against their stocks on the Coffee Exchange with the evident expectation that lowest values were probable.

In connection with the above it will be interesting to note the prices current in New York for coffees :--

BRAZIL COFFEE.

#### (Quotations for invoice lines.)

Rio No. 6 Rio No. 7	 1114	R R	io No. io No.	8	•••••	934 94
Differences						
standards :						

standards :	1	į
No.         1         4.00 above No. 7           No.         2         3.50 do           No.         8         8.00 do           No.         4         2.50 do           No.         5         1.76 do	No. 6 1.00 above No. 7 No. 7 50 below No. 7 No. 8 50 below No. 7 No. 9 1.00 do	•
MILD	COFFEE.	
Invoice Rate	s. Nominal.	
Padang, Int 22½ a 23½ Fancies 26 a 28	Jamaica (cont'd) Prime to choice 17 a 20	1
Lahat	Laguavra- Caracas 15 a 16	
Corinchie 25½ a 26 Timor 21 a 22½	do washed 18 a 211/2 Porto Cabello 183/2 a 151/2	;
Kroe 211/2 a 221/2 Pruenger 22 a 221/2 Policie 211/2 b 21/2 b	do washed 17½ a 21 Savanilla	
Patioh 21½ a 22 Boengie 22½ a 23	Ocana 14½ a 15½ Bucaramanga 15¼ a 18½	
Mocha 22½ a 23 Maracaibo—	Bucaramanga and Bogota washed 18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a 20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Truillo 13 a 1414 Bocomo an d	Mexican— Cordova, Coutepec,	
Tovar 14 a 15 Merida 15½ a 18½	Sierra, etc 15½ a 17 Oaxaca 15½ a 21½	
Cucuta	Central American-	
Ordinary 1434 a 1534 Fair to good 1536 a 16 Prim" to choice 1634 a 18	Costa Rica 13 a 21 San Salvador 15½ a 16	
Coro,	do washed 17 a 19½ Guatemala and Co-	
0		

Ordinary..... 1834 a 1434 ban..... 1834 a 2214 Fair to good.. 1434 a 1634

Whatever may be the outcome of the coffee war American consumers have at present no reason to be displeased.

This week the Arbuckles have made the remarkably bright move of securing 60 shares of stock of the Woolson Spice Co. These shares will give them the stockholders' privilege of enquiring into the business of the company and of knowing in advance the plans which the Sugar Trust are preparing for conducting its fight with them.

#### CANADIAN BRIDGE AND IRON CO.

A winding up order for the Canadian Bridge & Iron Co. has been granted on petition of the wholesale hardware house, B. & S. H. Thompson & Co. The company was incorporated in 1889 with an authorized capital of \$75,000. The subscribed and paid up capital was about \$50,000 the greater part of which was invested in plant, buildings, etc. The winding up order was no surprise to those who had a peep behind the scenes; even had their capi-

tal been less limited than it is the company could not much longer have stood the drain on their resources caused by accepting contracts at unremunerative figures. Competition of this kind can only have one end—that which the company is now experiencing. They had several warnings, for the company has been sued several times in a career which has been very brief. The liabilities are pretty heavy, being likely to exceed \$60,000. A meeting to appoint a liquidator has been called for the 12th instant.

The falling off in building operations during the last year or two—as admitted by architects—has had a depressing influence on the structural iron trade. The increased demand for this manufacture of late has led to the establishment of a number of new companies which, in respect of duties at least, are not believed to have had equal advantages with those who ostensibly confined their output to girders for bridge purposes only.

An example of the extent to which these girders are employed in large city buildings is afforded by the new Astor hotel in New York. One-tenth of the entire cost of the completed building is of iron, and in the case of the Park Row building for office purposes, it is one-fifth of the entire cost. This difference in ratio is due to the much greater cost of the outer clothing of the hotel, which is quite elaborate. A load of 5,000,000 pounds will be carried by a single column in the new hotel. A 3,000,000 pound load is carried by a single column in the Park Row office building. The weight of the hotel column is 46,980 pounds in a length of 30 feet, 4 inches.

#### THAT FIFTY-DOLLAR PRIZE.

E. E. H. of Milton, Ont., writes as follows concerning the prize of \$50 offered by the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE for the best "History of a \$2 Bill":

DEAR SIR,—I finished my story of a "Two-Dollar Bill," and will send it to you by mail to-day. Hope it will reach you in good time. It contains about 17,500 words and describes 60 scenes. Let me know when the examination is over who has won the prize, and I will send you the two. dollar bill about which this story was written, for year's subscription. I must heartily thank you for your origin: ity and enterprise in offering such a prize. I hope the venture will pay you well in increased subscription and other ways. I feel that it has benefited me whether I win or lose. Wishing you all success, I am, Yours truly, E. E. H.

Milton, Ont., 2nd Jan., 1897.

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Our contributor has fairly grasped the idea which led 'us to make the offer, which was mainly to induce a general and more thorough study and knowledge of the functions of our paper currency—the various kinds of business or dealings in which a piece of money or its reprepresentative may be engaged in the course of its career. Contributions are also received from "J.J.B.," Sparta, Ont., "L.C.F.,' Toronto, " E:D." Toronto, " W. M. W." Toronto, and from "J.A.C.," Toronto, Ont.

--O. BRUSH, M.P.P., cheese, Brockville, Ont., has assigned, with liabilities of about \$20,000 and nominal assets of \$7,600 Apart from policies his reverses were brought about by speculations on last season's output all of which he has sold. The principal creditors are the farmers who were patrons of Mr. Bush's factories. They will be heavy losers. A meeting of the creditors is called for at the Sheriff's office on Friday, the 15th instant.

-JOHN A. MCCALL, president of the New York Life, is freely spoken of as a probable member of the new cabinet of U.S. President McKinley. The portfolio named is that of the Treasury.

-The British America (Fire) Assurance Co., Toronto, is paying its shareholders a dividend for the half year at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The Western (Fire) Assurance shareholders are receiving at the rate of 10 per cent per annum,

#### PRACTICAL ADVICE FROM THE PULPIT.

A worthy city clergyman gave some practical advice to his hearers last Sunday in respect of their temporal affairs. He dwelt upon the fact that a certain proportion of them had been called away during the year, and as this was nothing uncommon, he recommended that each of the breadwinners in the congregation avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from life insurance and to lose no time in doing so. Such advice coming from so disinterested a quarter cannot fail to carry much influence. The example is worthy of being generally followed.

#### MACPHERSON-GRILLS & CO.

At a meeting of the creditors of MacPherson, Grills & Co., held on the 31st ult., the statement of affairs showed liabilities of \$12,560 and assets nominally of \$10,870 leaving a nominal deficiency of \$1,680. Of the liabilities \$1,362 are American, \$5,852Canadian, and \$3,721 foreign. The direct liabilities are \$10,660, the indirect \$774, the secured \$150, and the preferred \$978. The inceting was adjourned until January 5, the two members of the firm being anxious to make separative offers. The partners put in respectively about \$3,500 and \$1,000, and drew out \$2,700 and \$1,500. The turnover for the period (about a year) was \$45,000; the profit on goods account showed \$9,000, and the running expenses, including travelling, some \$15,000.

CONVAY & Co., drygoods, Chatham, Ont., have assigned. In 1894 they obtained an extension of 15 months, showing at that time a nominal surplus of \$11,000, but were unable to carry this out, and afterwards assigned, and compromised at 50c in the dollar, but even this they were unable to work out, and the estate was subsequently sold to a clerk of Convay's. He afterwards obtained his discharge, and took the business over-B. Mc-McDonald, general store, Flesherton, Ont., has assigned-David Carrick, fancy goods, Hamilton, Ont., has assigned, and meeting of creditors is called for 18th inst .- Ernest Seeber, general store. Carlsruhe, Ont., has assigned after a business career of some 15 or 16 years. At one time had an established trade, and was in pretty good shape financially, but of late years his trade has been very unsatisfactory, owing to shortage of crops, scarcity of fodder in this district, and other causes. He has been unable to collect his outstandings and has lost heavily in that way. The estate will turn out fairly well and he will be able to make arrangements to continue the business without any serious interruption-O. Juch, cheese, Kemptville, Ont., has assigned.

-POWELL & Co. dry goods, Barrie, Ont. have assigned. They were in trouble last summer, and obtained an extension of time, spread over 12 months, at 6 per cent. interest, without security. Statement showed at that time a surplus. This they have not carried through, although they had assistance for paper held by Samson, Kennedy & Co. Assets will not exceed their liabilities—White & Van Wyck, general store, Caledon, Ont., have assigned—S. L. Hahn & Co., clothing, Hanover, Ont., whose assignment was previously referred to, held a meeting of creditors on the 5th, their statement showing assets of \$44,000, and liabilities of \$45,000. Made an offer of composition which is now under consideration—Crawford, Lynch & Co. general store, Orillia, Ont. find themselves unable to meet maturing liabilities, and have called a meeting of creditors.

-OXNER & DUFF, general store, Bridgewater, N.S., are obligod to ask favors. They have succeeded in raising a cash loan of \$2,500, out of which they are paying off some small creditors, and certain claims which have been placed for collection. They have given a bill of sale and confessed judgment for a large amount, to the people who have assisted them, and are now asking a general extension of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, from 1st of Jan. They place their liabilities at \$30,000, and their assets at about \$40,000-C. Dwyer & Co. (Thos. Tanner), grocery and comm., Pictou, N.S., have made an assignment. Confessed judgments to C. L. Hood, for \$8,302; W. T. McLure, \$2,456; and D. Fraser, \$416.

--WE have received from the Canada Life Assurance Co. their very neat, useful, and cleverly arranged calendar for 1897—the semi centennial year, by the way, of this successful company.—L. Chaput Fils & Cie. have favored us with a coyy, of their attractive calendar for the current year.—From Mr. Hyman, the wellknown tobacconist of St. James street, the perfume of whose wares oft rises to our sanctum, we have received one of his handsome adjustable calendars which is as useful as it is ornamental.

#### DRY GOODS NOTES.

Dry goods travellers are actively engaged on their various routes throughout the Dominion.—Disputes arising from overshipment or from cancellation, through inability to place all that was ordered of certain lines, are worrying incidents inseparable from the hand-to-month policy pursued for months past by the country trade, and for this reason are not an unmixed evil.

-A LARGE number of subscribers have turned the year, forgetting to repair the old date on their address-label by a remittance of the small sum necessary thereto. While thanking our many prompt readers for their attention in this respect, we have again to appeal to the goodly offices of those in arrears.

-THE Index to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE for the half year ended the 31st ult accompanies the present issue. Those who desire their papers in binding may have it done for 60c a volume, in cloth, or \$1 in half roan.

-The largest freight cars yet built are said to be two box cars for the Mansur & Tebbetts Co. of St. Louis, and the Hutchinson Co. of Peoria. They are of 40,000 pounds carrying capacity and weigh about 40,000 pounds. The former has a truck wheel-base of 8 feet and axle journals  $4\frac{1}{4}$  by 8 inches. Their extreme length is 60 feet and their extreme width over side sills is 8 feet 10 inches.

-THE Intercolonial Ry. has put in force a new sugar tariff from Halifax, Dartmouth, and Monction to points in Quebec and Ontario. The tariff from these points is now 20c per 100 lbs.; to Toronto 25c and to Windsor, Ont., 29c, exclusive of cartage charges.

-A. ANDRES, confectioner, Montreal, has assigned. Liabilities \$1,000.-F. X. Tessier, shoes, Montreal, has assigned. Liabilities \$700.

-The total earnings of the Toronto Street Ry. for 1896 were \$986,501, the city's percentage being \$78,921.

-THE North American Life, Toronto, shows increase of business for the year of half a million.

#### FIRE RECORD.

At Kingsville, Ont., on the 2nd inst., fire destroyed half of the building owned and occupied by the South Essex Preserving Co., together with 10,000 cases of corn, and the machinery. A large number of cases of apples, peaches, and tomatoes were damaged. Loss, about \$50,000; partly insured.—The building in St. James street, Montreal, occupied by D. McFarlane & Co., wholesale stationers, and the E. B. Eddy Co. was partly destroyed by fire on the 2nd inst. McFarlane's stock, valued at about \$60,000, was insured in the North British & Mercantile, the Guardian, and the Imperial. The loss is about \$75,000. The Eddy Co's. stock was not touched by fire, but was injured to some extent by water and smoke.

#### BUSINESS CHANGES.

ONTARIO-B. Harem, furniture, Ottawa, estate to be sold; EJames dgeworth, general store, Windham Centre, sold out; D. J. McDougall, general store, Ashton, sold out branch at Prospect; Foster Co. Ltd., Belleville, incorporation granted; B. N. Foster, confectioner, Brantford, closed out; W. J. Glassford, physician, Scotland, dead; Northern Nail & Wire Co. Ltd., Allis-

ten, incorporation granted; Shore & Boucher, mnfrs. wire fences' etc., London, this business is in the name of the Locked Wire Fence Co. & rating G. 3; B. Haram, furniture, Ottawa, stock sold to T. Haram; Wm. Craig & Son, general store, &c., Russell, Wm. Craig dead; T. Newman, tailor, Toronto, dead; J. J. Palmer, printing presses, etc., Toronto, amalgamated with Toronto Type Foundry Co. Ltd; E. J. Baker, general stare, Wolfe Island, dead.

QUEBEC-J. Barsalou & Co. grocer, Montreal, stock sold; F. F. & C. B. Kelly, wholesale and fancy dry goods, Montreal, admitted W. M. Kelly as partner, style unchanged; Dominion Wine Vinegar Co. vinegar, Quebec, Alex L'Hote, Jules Paradis & N. G. Vezina register as sole owners; A. Holden & Co. R. R. supplies, Montreal, Albert Holden ceased doing business under, this style & A. E. D: Holden now registers as doing business under same style ; A. Holden & Co. R. R. supplies, Montreal meeting of creditors Jan. 9th; Hong Yink Jin Co. general merchants. Montreal, new co-partnership; Henry Muth, co-fectioner Montreal, dead; Louis Perrault, mnfrs. shoes, Montreal, assets advertised for sale 12th; Porter, Taskey & Co. wholesale fancy goods, Montreal, assets to be sold; L. Picard, sash and door factory. St. Hyacinthe, burned out and asking creditors to fischarge him from his liabilities; W. L. Campbell, tailor, Bryson, moved to Cobden; Canada Crockery Importing Co. Montreal, selling out to J. L. Cassidy Co. Ltd.; J. L. Cassidy Co. Ltd. wholesale crockery, Montreal, selling out to J. L. Cassidy Co. Ltd.; Herald Publishing Co. Montreal, incorporated; B. Lefebvre, dry goods, Montreal, sold out; Romeo Prevost accountant, Montreal, meeting of creditors 14th inst; Felix Gourdeau & Frare, tanners, Quebec, extension of time granted; Murdock, McLennan, wood, Williamstown, dead.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - Morrow Bros. hotel, Vernon, opened; F. M. Robertson, flour and feed, Edmonton, succeeded by A. Macdonald; Est. of R. Cochranc & Co. agricultural implements, Winnipeg, sold out; Cumberland Gold Mining Co. Ltd. Rossland, incorporation granted; Golden Drip Mining & Milling Co. Ltd.\_Rossland, incorporation granted; Noonday Mining Co. Ltd. Rossland, incorporation granted; Victoria & New Westminster Consolidated Railway & Light Co. Ltd. Vancouver, business disposed of; J.K. Wilson, shoemaker, Fort Steele, dead; Sinclair Canning Co. Ltd. New Westminster, incorporated; J. F. Travers hardware, Rossland, contemplates incorporating business.

NOVA SCOTIA-Liscomb Lake Mining Co. Stellarton, applying for incorporation; Geo. McQuarrie, blacksmith, Dartmouth, dead; John Watson, gas fitter, &c. Hallfax, sheriff's sale of property advertised under foreclosure of mortgage; Est. A. Anderson & Son & Son, general store, Sherbrooke, transfer of real and personal property, book debts &c. to R. H. Anderson; J. M. Mc. Kay, physician, &c. Springhill, dead; J. S. Morse, flour &c., Wolfville, dead; G. E. Smith & Co., wholesale and retail hardware, Halifax, dissolved, Geo. E. Smith & R. H. Neal continue under old style.

MAN. & N.W.T-F. B. McKenzie, grain, Brandon, dead; Kilgour-Reimer Co. Ltd. Winnipeg, applying for incorporation; Lynch & Co. grocer, Winnipen, giving up business.

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#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Return of traffic period ending Dec. 27, 1896:

				1896.	1895.
Passenger	Train F	lamina		\$	\$
Freight	do	do do	8	100,439	177,182
ronghe	u0,	u0,	•••••	290,218	225,921
Total	do.	do.		484,707	403,103
Incre	ase 189	6, \$81,	604.		

#### LEGAL RECORD, &c.

#### Week ended Jan. 6, 1897.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards, (Montreal, from \$100. and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale for sums of \$550 and upwards, as taken from the public records. It will be understood that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defences may exist in cases of writs, &c :

#### WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Dec. 31.

 Montreal—W. Agnew et al vs M. E. Authier et al, \$283; Geo.
 Sleeman vs Dme. M. A. Flood, \$278; O. Robert vs J. P.
 Gallagher, \$270; J. O. Mathieu vs J. O. Goyette, \$106; W.
 W. Oribuer I. A. Hutchieren S. C. Durgette, \$106; W. Gallagher, \$270; J. O. Mathieu vs J. O. Goyette, \$106; W. W. Ogilvle vs J. A. Hutchinson, \$2,408; G. Dupont vs A. Lacoste, \$442; Dme. L. Parent et vir vs J. Soly, \$110; E. Madden et vir vs W. Walker et al, \$345.

Jan. 4.

#### Jan. 5.

Montreal—E. Douville vs J. F. Beckham, \$320; P. A. Elliott vs C. E. Carbonneau, \$480; W. Agnew et al vs J. Corchene, \$271; Dme. F. L. Gault vs D. Graham, \$220; A. D. Tay-lor vs J. J. Greaves, \$125; Merchants Bk. of Canada vs C. Weller, Filler, State Stat Vallee, \$101.

Jan. 6.

- Coaticook-G. H. St. Pierre vs Est. C. R. Ogden (Dmgs), \$800.
- \$800.
  Montreal—G. S. Wilson vs Dme. M. R. D. P. Blanchard, \$12,000; Imperial Electric Light Co. vs Dme. E. Bernard et vir, \$125; W. Agnew et al vs Jno. Courchene, \$271; W. Evans vs J. N. Duguay, \$272; E. S. Hatch vs J. Fortier, \$1,000; J. Meehan vs A. M. Gamble, \$205; Dme. F. L. Gault et vir vs D. Graham, \$220; M. O. Myers vs R. H. Ingram, \$130; U. Dubreuil vs J. Jobin, \$150; J. Mulcair et al vs F. X. Major et al, \$227; H. J. Phillips vs A. H. Murphy et al, \$502; W. Evans vs P. R. Pounder, \$102; B. Shepherd vs Dine. M. Singer, et vir, \$150; E. May vs L. H. Tache, \$350.
  St. Constant—D. A. Lafortune vs Moise Daigneault...... 550

#### WRITS ISSUED, ONT.

Dec. 31. 809 1,491 2.145 Ottawa—A. \$300. A. R. Williams Mach. Co. vs T. G. Brigham (disputed)

Ow en Sound-M. Fisher, Sons & Co. vs C. H. Moore....

Prescott-J. Muldrew & Co. vs E. S. Lane. 380 Toronto E-F. Archibald vs G. W. Ormrod...... Uxbridge-T. Galloway vs Gould Bros. et al..... 486 677 2,000 Jan. 4. Jan. 5. Campbellville—Bk. of Hamilton vs Wm. Johnstone..... Grimsby—City & County Loan Assn. vs J. F. Metciff.... Melancthon Tp.-T. J. Dillon vs Chas. Thompson...... Nissouri E.-J. D. Macdonald vs Geo. Alderson...... 1.894 1,851 800 7,725 Ottawa-Metropolitan L. & S. Co. vs Mary A. & J. O. Noel, \$1,422. "Jan. 6. Grattan Tp-Hamilton Orillia-Ale Storrington Toronto-Sa Woodslee 'l Fullarton-Hamilton-WRITS ISSUED, MANITOBA & N. W. T. Dec. 31. Ingersoll-Winnipeg-Bank of Ottawa vs Est. H. S. Westbrook et al, \$10,722; Canada P. L. & S. Co. vs J. A. Payne, \$1,158. Lindsay—C Ottawa—C Jan. 5. Peterboro-Winnipeg-Bank Hochelaga vs Stephen & M. Pearee... 804 St. Catharin JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. \$1,68 Toronto-M Dec. 31 eal—Dme. M. Aun Scott et al, esql. agt Honore Dion, \$413; Amedee Seguin agt Theop. Garlepy, \$236; Chas. Maretti agt Lee Harris, \$120; Geo. Goudreau agt Jos. Mill et al, \$450; North American Life Assurance Co. agt. Louis Pinoteau, \$183. Montreal-Wallace-Malden, Ma Jan. 4. Blanshard-Columbus--Louis Perras agt Simon Robert 477 Cornwall T . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . London—A. Murray—M Ottawa-**Owen Soun** Palmerston Toronto-Is \$4,204. Quebec—J. A. Gemmill et al agt Thes. McGreevy..... Trenton-W 736 St. Louis-Saml. Mann agt Jno. Murison ..... 510 Berlin-Jan, 6, Jan, 6. Jan, 6. F. Black et al, \$137; D. Mullins vs J. Bouchard, \$108; Dme. Alexina Menard et vir agt Jos. Chabot, \$102; J. Towle agt John Crowe, \$259; Trust & Loan Co. agt Dme. Thos. Gagnon, \$1,844, P. Gareau agt N. P. Limoge, \$396; N. Driscoll agt Dme, Georgina Phillips et vir, \$310; D. Macdonald agt G. F. Schneider, \$182; L. Ledoux agt G. H. Tate, \$204; A. Brodeur agt Dme. Emelie Vezina et al, \$24,180. Brockville-Montreal Keppel Tp. Mattawa-A Toronto-G Warren—G Warwick-\$24.189.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Dec. 31.

Brantford-Thompson Shoe Co. agt Beemer & Co..... 311 Chinguacousy Tp-R. E. Heggie agt T. S. & Margt. Archdekin, \$491

Jan. 4.

Fenelon Falls-A. Miller et al agt Howry & Sons	2,422
Lindsay-Ontario Bank agt E. D. Orde	1,818

Jan 6. 555

360

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, NOVA SCOTIA.

J	an. 5.
Bridgetówn—Fisher & Shaw, mnfrs. doors, &c. for Carlboo—Carlboo Gold Mining Co. Ltd., for Digby—Geo, Stailing & Son, livery, for Lunenburg Co—Field of Gold Co. for New Glasgow—J. W. McDonald, for Pictou—R. Tanner & Son, shoes for \$60	1,819 874 1,284 1,701
J	an. 6.
	0.00

Antigonish-Miles Wilmot, tailor, for ... Bridgetown-Shaw & Fisher, mnfrs. doors & sashes \$1,173 & \$324.

Bridgewater—Oxner & Duff, general store, for...... Pictou—R. Tanner & Son, shoes, for..... 4.372 963

#### JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.B.

Jan. 5.

Bristol-Mrs. W. A. Sherwood, W. A. Sherwood, G. S. for 418

#### CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Dec.	81
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Dec. 81.

1.3802,000

Dec. 31.
Grattan Tp-Mrs. Susan Pilon to G. Schmidt
Orillia-Alex. Fraser to O. Lloyd
Toronto—Saml. Patterson to W. W. Nation
Jan. 4.
FullartonMrs. Martha Jordan to J. & R. Forbes 1,800 HamiltonThos. Hunt & wife to H. Kuntz, \$851; W. A. L. Peace & wife to M. B. McQueston, \$942.
Ingersoll—Robt, Elliott to C. R. Patience
Lindsay—Geo. Lytle to J. Cooper
to J.Boyden, \$601; W. H. Walker to Ontario Bank, \$1,724. Peterboro-W. G. Fowler to M. Carton, \$802; W. H. Robertson, to Mary A. Robinson et al, \$3,476.
St. Catharines-H. A. & Annie King to Can. P. L. & S. Co. \$1,686.
Toronto-Mrs. Margt, Hillman to L. H. Hillman, \$1.382; Alice
Moffatt to Can. P. L. & S. Co., \$2,478. Wallace-Abraham Bailey to J. W. Scott
Jan, 5,
Blanshard-W. A. Smith to J. Patton
Cornwall Tp-W. A. Mattice to Ethel Mattice
London—A. Knowles to W. J. Spittague
Murray-Mrs. Nancy M. Coons to R. Frazer
Owen Sound-J. H. Rutherford to Telford & Co 2,143
Palmerston-Thos. Waterhouse to J. Waterhouse 1975
Toronto-Isabel Davids to Mary A. Riddell, \$700 ; J. W. Hous-
ton to Lyman Bros. & Co., \$989; E. G. Lemaitre to Lyman Bros. & Co., \$587.
Trenton-Wm. Fitzpatrick to J. H. Stewart
Jan. 6.
Berlin-Jno, Fricker to Theresa Kuntz
Brockville-G. M. Wooding to E. Smart 1,800
Keppel Tp-W.J. McDonald to Sawyer, Massey Co 1,175
Mattawa—A. Quesnell to L. H. Timmins
Toronto-Geo. Hastings to J. H. Parkinson
Warren-G. L. Keeling et al to H. Cargill 50,185 Warwick-J.S. Clark to J. Thomas et al 1,020
Warwick—J. S. Clark to J. Thomas et al
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N.W.T.
Dec. 31.
Hartney—J. W. Barber & Co. to A. F. Sutherland 795 Manitou—T. E. Shore to Western Can. L. & S. Co 3479 Jan. 5.
Winnipeg-Frank Evans to F. Nash
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, B.C.

Langley-W. G. E. H. Wilkle to J. Carr..... New Westminster-C. A. McPhaden to W. J. Bunnan...

#### BILLS OF SALE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Jan. 4.
Deseronto-Lewis Hoppins to Anna Mott
Jan. 6.
Guelph-Edmund Harvey to Harriet Harvey 760
BILLS OF SALE, N.S. Jan. 5.
Church Point- J. B. Belliveau, general store
Amherst—Legere Bros. grocers, for
BILLS OE SALE, N.B. Jun. 5.
Millstream-J. E. McAuley, saw mill, for \$4,094



### Ju

Since the holidays business on 'Change has been fairly brisk and prices have had an upward tendency. Postal and Cable have been quite active, and in connection with the latter stock a regular quarterly dividend of 134 per cent. with a bonus of 1 per cent. has been paid during the week. An important feature this week has been Toronto Ry., which under the influence of good buying has advanced. Among the reasons assigned for this leap into favor are the Fleming victory in the Toronto mayoralty election. This is believed to foreshadow passage in the near future of an ordinance permitting the street cars to run on Sundays. Another factor was the anticipation of a more favorable annual repórt being presented at the forthcoming general meeting than had been expected. Bank stocks have not been very active, but decidedly firm. Money shows no change, call loans being easy at 41/2 per cent., with the Toronto rate 5 per cent. News from outside markets has been generally more hopeful. More bank failures have been reported in the United States, but they were only small as a rule. Stocks generally were firm. Sterling Exchange in New York was stronger and is approaching the gold shipping point. Following are the local rates : Between banks-New York funds, par to 1-32 premium ; sixties, 8 11-16 to 8 13-16 ; demand, 9 7-16 to 9 9-16 and cables, 99-16 to 95%. Counter rates were as follows :- New York funds, 1-16 to 1/8 premium ; sixties, 8% to 9 ; demand, 9% to 9%; and cables, 9% to 9%. Appended is the usual comparative table of quotations as compiled by C. Meredith & Co.:--

every respect try "Wolff American" High Art Cycles They surpass every thing that is made. For thoroughly good and reliable high grade machines we advise you to ride "McCune" Cycles

If you want something exquisite in

We can also offer low priced machines of various large manufactories

DORKEN BROS. & CO., MONTREAL. 140 McGill St.,

RANKA

Highes

OWEB

Average last Yex

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nancial.	

Thursday Ev'g., Jan. 7th, 1897.

Montreal Commerce Eastern Towns'p IJochelaga Brit. N. Am Merchants Quebec Union Ville Marie	8 64 21 28 6 24 7 40 1 5	228 12634 1411/2 129 108 170 81 1171/2 100 70	129 108 169 <i>1</i> / 81	218¼ 184  175 
MISCELLANEOUS Cable	962 3233 335 3050 205 80 100 43 1815	$165\frac{1}{187}$ 187 222 $70\frac{1}{4}$ 156 89 4 $77\frac{1}{2}$ 95	155 88 4	157½ 5½

#### MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for Week End-

ing Jan. 7, 1897.	Clearings.	Balances.
	\$ 9,936,583	\$1,436,875
Corresponding	•	
Week of 1896	12,782,187	2,289,865
" " 1895	11,566,817	2,077,679
" " 1894	10,661,603	1,973,478

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

#### Thursday Ev'g., Jan. 7th, 1897.

General business has scarcely recovered from the holiday dullness, but it is probable that next week will see an improvement in most lines. Travellers in dry goods, groceries and kindred lines are again out on the road, but report that bad roads are practically crippling business at the moment. But improvement must come. An unfavorable feature in the dry goods line has been the failure of Mesers.

#### THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Very elaborate preparations are going on at Theatre Francais for the production next week of Augustin Daly's great drama of Jewish life entitled, "Leah, the Forsaken." This play is one of the most beautiful in dramatic literature and the staging of it in first class style, is a piece of enterprise that will doubtless be appreciate i by the patrons of the Francais. The play is a pro-minent one in the repertoire of all the leading actresses and has always been a favorite with lady audiences. The particular star of always been a favorice with fary submedes. The particular star of the vaudeville bill is Marie Heath, a Western soubrette who has never been here but who has made a splendid reputation at the head of her own farce comedy company, "A Turkish Bath." Miss Heath is one of the very cleverest of child dialect reciters. It was she who first brought into prominence the ditty, "Listen To My Tale of Wee," The Kawakami-Japanese Warriors and head the company on important particular to the bill pladiators, will also occupy an important position on the bill. They do a thrilling and sensational sword combat that is un-equalled. The other acts are Evans and Vidocq, punsters and Brydges and Little, duetists.

### El Padre Needles.

10 cents.



#### 5 cents.

The Best ⊱

#### CIGARS

that money, skill, and nearly half a

century's experience can produce.

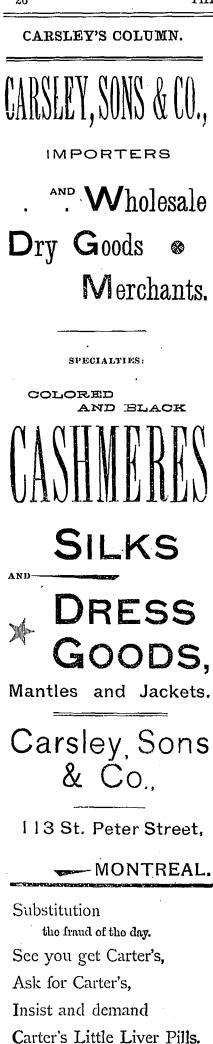
Made and Guaranteed by

### S. DAVIS & SONS

McMaster & Co., Toronto, referred to elsewhere. A number of Montreal firms are heavily interested. The failure has had a very depressing effect on the trade, and several smaller firms have already assigned as a consequence. A brighter feature has been the continued satisfactory collections, November and December being decidedly above the average. A small amount of paper fell due on the " fourth," but this was, as a rule, well met. The old settling days are not nearly so important now as they used to be, as the tendency is now to "draw" upon a customer as soon as possible after the goods are sold and for as short a period as possible. In other lines the only features calling for mention are the changes in hardware prices and meetings of manufacturers and the advance in white lead paint. Only a moderate business generally is reported.

BOOTS AND SHOES-The factories are resuming after the holidays and prospects are said to be for a fairly good spring business. Retailers report a moderate trade passing, but with room for improvemont.

CEMENTS AND FIREBRICKS-Business in both these lines is quiet, in fact practically dead, and no outdoor work i now in . progress. Prices in the absence of fresh supplies of imported stock hold steady though unchanged at the following range :



Sector Sector

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

DRESSED HOGS — Arrivals are fairly heavy and the spell of mild weather has checked the demand, consequently prices have an easier tendency. Present quotations are more or less nominal at \$4.80 to \$5.25, as to weight and quality.

Day Goobs—Trayellers are again on the road after the holidays and are sending in fair spring orders. They report complaints as very numerous concerning the condition of country roads and the lack of snow combined with a decided apathy on the part of consumers has caused a somewhat more dull tone than was the case a short time ago. Still prospects are that the reason as a whole will be fully up the average. A favorable feature has been improved collections, November and December having been better months than for some time past. This was particularly noticeable in north West sections. A small amount of paper fell due on the "fourth" and was fairly well met, but this is not considered so important a settling day as formerly. City and suburban retailers have done a fair busines but are now experiencing a lull after the holiday trade. A New York Market report says the past week has seen the closing of an old and the opening of a new year, but no change in general business has been of a dragging character. The mail order demand has been of indifferent charactor, only few salesmen being on the road and customers too much occupied with their usual year end clearing up and stock-taking operations to give much attention to new purchases. It is always more or less dull at this period, but sellers generally agree that the dullness has rarely been as pronounced as it is just now. The apathy of buyers is in some degree a support to prices, for in face of it sollers have no encouragement to try what concessions would do in any direction. If there were opportunities to move goods in quantity it is very probable that in somo directions, bleached cottons for instance, agents would make lower prices and quote teem openly ; meanwhile they are filling such orders is come to hand with alacrity in all departments. The print cloth market is eminently a weak feature in the situation, and under its influence sellers of finished goods and even of goods not related to print cloths in any way find it difficult to make any headway.

FISH—The holiday season, with the attendant mild weather, has had a prejudicial effect on business, and as a consequence prices are more or less nominal. Arrivals are fair, and during December particularly some good-sized quantities of fresh fish were received. A fair though nominal range of prices is as follows: Whitelish, 7c lb.; haddock,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  clb.; pike,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  clb.; b.; dore,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  c lb.; smelts, 5 to 6c lb.; tommycods, \$1.40 per brl.; frozen herrings, 90c per 100; No. 1 lake trout, \$3.75; Labrador salmon, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 1 halibut, \$7 to \$7.50; genuine Labrador herrings, \$4.75; No. 1 N. S. herrings, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 1 B. C. salmon, \$12 per brl.; smelts, 4 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  c per lb.; fresh cod,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  c. Smoked fish is steady at  $6\frac{1}{4}$  to 7c per lb. for haddies; Yarmouth and bay bloaters, 80c per box; kippered herrings, \$4.30 to \$1.50 per box; siscoes, 75c per basket of 100 fish. Dried cod sells at \$4 per cwt; pollock, \$1.90 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs; skinless cod,  $5\frac{1}{4}c$  per lb. Salt fish shows few changes, green cod is firm. Distributors' prices are about \$4.35 to \$4.50 for Mo.1, \$3.35 for No. 2, \$5 for large and \$5.25 for draft. A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, reports

that the price of codfish in the European market has dropped very seriously, and this is said to be due to a fight for the market between French and Newfoundland fishermen. Exporters are said to be very apprehensive as to the result, and advices from Nova Scotia speak of a similar condition of affairs, as the Southern European markets are being simply flooded with fish.

FLOUR-A steady business is still reported, and during the week several sales for export were reported. These included Ontario straight rollers for England and Manitoba patents for England and Australia. Shipments to the last-named place are now being made on every steamer, and it is believed that they will continue for some time to come. Prices, under the circumstances, are firm on about the basis of quotations given in our prices current. The oatmeal market is quiet, and a colder spell of weather is being awaited as a stimulant to business. Feed is inactive but steady, although a few sales of bran and shorts have been reported.

GRAIN—Not much change can be reported in the local grain market, traders having as yet scarcely got over the holidays. Some small sales of oats have been made at about 24½ to 25c, while a fair enquiry for peas on local and export account was noted. Wheat is selling well in the West, and prices hold firm. Quite an improvement is noticeable in the price of wheat at the oponing of the new year as com pared with a year ago. The cash price now is 65c. Cable advices to the Board of Trade are as follows : Wheat off coast, quiet and steady; maize quiet and steady. English country markets steady. Liverpool—Wheat on spot steady. Futures steady at 2s 10% d April and May. French country markets steady. London quarterly stocks—Wheat, 224,000 qrs.; maize, 266,000 qrs.; flour, 234,000 sacks.

GREEN FRUIT—Business this week has been quiet, but prices generally hold steady. Arrivals this week include a quantity of Western and Boston lettuce and of Florida tomatoes, which are moving fairly well. Following is the present range of prices: Lemons, Messinas, per box, \$2 to \$2.75, Malagas, in chests, \$5 to \$5.50; bananas, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bunch; apples, 75c to \$1.50 per bbl.; Fameuse apples, \$1 to \$2.00 per bbl.; Fameuse apples, \$1 to \$2.00 per bbl.; Catawba grapes, 5 lb. baskets, 20 to 22c; cocoanuts, bags, \$4 to \$4.25 per hundred; sweet potatoes, \$3.00 to \$3.50 brl.; Cape Cod cranberries, \$5 to \$6 brl., N. S. eranberries, \$4 to \$5 brl.; new chestnuts, 13c lb.; oranges, California navels, per box, \$4 to \$4.50; Jamaica oranges, \$7.50 to \$8 brl., do boxes, \$4.2 ito \$450; pineapples, 20 to 25c; Malaga grapes, \$7.50 to \$8 per keg; new tigs, fancy, 13 to 17c; choice, 10 to 12c, and Spanish onions, in crates, 80 to 85c; walnuts, Grenoble, 11 to 12c lb.; new dates, 6e lb.; lettuce, Western, 30 to 40c per doz., Boston, 75 to 90c per doz., and Florida tomatoes, \$4.50 per crate.

GROCERIES.—Travellers are on the road again and have already sent in some fair sized orders. Prices, however are as yet unchanged and must be considered as but nominal, the volume of business not having been as yet sufficient to influence them. A moderate business is passing in sugar and refiners quote prices steady at 3% to 4c, for granulated and 3½ to 3% co. for yellows according to quality. According to New York authority, importers of 'raw are getting even more confidence and some large lots are practically held off the market. It begins to look as though the refiners would open up demands on im-

portant lots and that they are momentarily restrained in the fear of exciting views over prices. It is thought that they would over prices. It is thought that they would pay 3½ c for 96 test and 2½ c for 89 test if they felt sure that these prices would bring out large lots. It is probable that they could secure a little at the figures. But under the uncertainty over the extent of the supplies that would be let out at the forume they are not oneaply hidding the figures they are not openly bidding the basis. However, holders are not anxious anywhere over accepting the basis in con-sideration of the recent improved outside conditions. Meanwhile the refiners are getting a little more stock on direct re-ceipts, with three or four invoices received. The tea and dried fruit markets are steady. In connection with the last named, cables from Greece report a sharp advance in the price of currants for shipment, but no details are given. Rice is moderately active. A Calcutta despatch said of Indian that new crop has begun to arrive and seems of very fair color and for early arrivals the size of the grain is passable Dealers are taking delivery of the arrivals as they come in, pending settlement of the price when the market is really opened. Bremen advices on rice indicated a better feeling and a well sustained market. Molasses seems to be selling cheap, according to a New Orleans letter, but when one looks around for good sound early-made stuff he cannot find it very plentiful, while it is bringing good prices. Good centrifugals are scarce, and will continue so, as the planters say they can make more money working them into thirds than selling them as molasses. Coffee and other lines are quiet.

HARDWARE—Business is still very quiet and the changes in prices have been few. The spade and shovel manufacturers have met during the week and have come to an arrangement with the United States manufacturers, as a consequence of which prices have been advanced to \$1.50 per dozen. Iron and galvanized pipes have been slightly reduced as will be seen by a reference to our prices current. Manufacturers in other lines are meeting this week and other price changes may be the result. Collections are still very poor and complaints as to the poor condition of country roads are common.

HAY—Business is moderate, and with fair arrivals prices hold generally steady. Sales of No. 1 have been made at \$10.50 to \$11, and of No. 2 at about \$9 to \$9.50.

HIDES—Only a moderate amount of business was put through, and prices hold firm at last week's level. Quotations are 7c, 6c and 5c<sup>4</sup> for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Lambskins are steady at 75c, with other lines quiét. An American report said: There were no new features of an interesting nature in the market for common dry hides. The volume of business transacted was very moderate. Tanners continued to show a moderate amount of interest and were willing to take supplies at quoted prices. Importers, however, in a number of instances were holding for higher prices, and as stocks in sellers' hands were small the offerings of hides were quite limited. Receipts of 99,840 River Plate h ides were reported Wednesday. The market for city slaughter hides was without change. Business was quiet, as tanners were holding back, but as there was no pressure to sell values held steady. No changes were reported in the market at the West. Demand was quiet but stocks in packers' hands were limited, and prices were quoted firm. The supply of calf skins was limited and prices were firm. .<sup>Br</sup>

LEATHER—Business has hardly started up as yet, but it is expected that the ensuing week will see a decided improvement in the demand. Prices are very firm although no actual change has been noted.

PAINTS AND OILS - The feature this week has been an advance in white lead. This makes prices now as follows; Pure, \$5; No. 1, \$4.62.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2, \$4.25, and No. 3, \$3.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Linseed oil and turpentine are unchanged, while castor oil is firm at  $9\frac{1}{2}c$ . A Calcutta letter says of the latter that some rather heavy shipments of seed having come in from the coast, coupled with report of partial rains, thus improving the seed crop prospects, the market for oil gave way materially. Towards the closehowever, the market had again a hardent ng tendency.

PETROLEUM—A brisk business is reported and prices steady at the following range: W. W., 19 to 20c, American ben zine, 21½ to 25c; Canadian benzine, 14 to 15c; astral, 21 fo 22c. Refined in Petrolla quoted at 10c in bulk, and 12½c in barrels, in car lots, f.o.b. there.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—A limited business is reported in cheese and on local account some sales have been reported at about 103% to 105%c. Cable enquiries are continually received, but the actual business resulting has only been small. The English [market price is still cabled as being 51 shillings for both white and colored. For butter the demand is only small, with few or no changes in values. Finest creamery sells at about 19c, with rolls and other grades in proportion The business for export is small at the moment. Eggs are said to be decidedly firm, with the movement fairly good. There is said to be a scarcity of strictly fresh, and for really new-laid, high prices are being paid. Limed stock, on the other hand, is fairly plentiful, although generally steady at about 14 to 11½c for Montreal and a shade less for Western. Business in provisions is only limited, although prices hold steady. The mild weather has been unfavorable for lumbering operations, and in consequence the demand for pork has only been small.

#### TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

#### (Revised by Telegraph).

#### Токомто, Јан. 7, 1897.

The busi less situation is unchanged. Trade in all wholesale departments is quiet and the retail business is also on the quiet side. The most unsatisfactory line appears to be drygoods. The year's profits were small, and in some cases show a deficiency in revenue to meet expenditure. Long credits are the bane of this business. The failures of country merchants are numerous, and there is little hope of a decrease until after the 4th Feb., a day on which a great deal of paper falls due. There is no particular change in prices of leading staples. Wheat is held firmly with a fair export demand for Manitoba grades. The money market is steady, with call loans quote | at 5 to 51% and prime paper 6 to 6½ per cent. Business on the stock exchange is quiet, with Cable and Postal easier. Toronto Railway firm, owing to good business in December, the gross earnings being larger than that of December 1895. Latest sales: Cable 163%, Postal 941/2, Toronto Ry. 693/1, British America Assurance, 117xd, Western 1561/xd., General Electric 82. Bank shares firm with Commerce selling at 1261/2, Imperial 177, Hamilton 1521/2, Canada Landed Loan 105, L. & C. 85.

BUTTER, &c.—Trade quiet and prices stendy. The best tub is j. bbing at 14 to 15c, large rolls at 18 to 14ć and pound rolls 15 to 17c. Creamery rules at 18

to 20c the latter for choice rolls. Newlaid eggs 20 to 23c, and cold-storage 16c per doz. in case lots. Cheese unchanged at 9/2 to 10c for summer makes and 10 to 10/2c for autumn makes.

DRESSED HOGS — The market rules firm, with limited offerings. Choice ligh weights \$4.90 to \$5 and heavy \$4.40 to \$4.05.

FLOUR AND GRAIN - The flour trade is quiet. Straight rollers sold at \$4 to \$4.10, and Ontario patents are quoted at \$4.30 to \$4.35. Manitoba patents \$5 to \$5.15 and strong bakers \$4.85 to \$4.90 Bran is quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 west and at \$9 here for ton lots. Untineal \$3.20 to \$3.25. Wheat is steady with white and red held at 84c, outside, with 82c bid. No. 1 Manitoba hard sells at 97c, grinding in transit, Toronto freight, No. 3 hard 90c North Bay and No. 1 quoted at 80 to 81c Fort William. Barley firmer, with No. 1 quoted at 35c. No. 2 sold at 30 to 31c, No. 3 extra at 27c and feed at 23c. Oats firmer at 191/c for white west and 181/c for mixed. Peas higher, with sales at 42c north and west. Rye 36c to Corn dull at 221/2c west for new. 37c. Buckwheat 28c west.

GROCERIES — There is a quiet trade. Sugars are firm with granulated selling at 4c to 41%, and yellows at 81/4 to 81/4 c. Rio coffee unchanged at 15' to 17c. Canned goods steady; tomatoes are quoted at 67 to 75c; peas at 60 to 75c; corn at 55 to 70c; salmon, (Cohoes) at \$1.10 to \$1.25. Valencia raisins, off stalk 51/4to 51/4 to 51/4 c. Arunes 61/4 to 61/4 c.

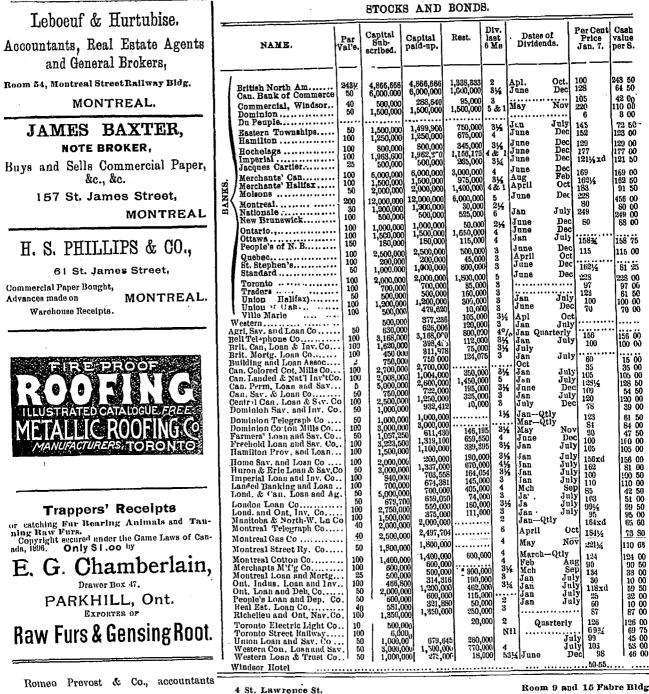
LEATHER—The volume of business is more restricted, and prices generally are unchanged.

HIDES AND SXINS — Hides are unchanged, with cured quoted at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}c$ . Dealers are paying  $6\frac{1}{2}c$  for No. 1  $6\frac{1}{2}c$  for No. 2 and  $4\frac{1}{2}c$  for No. 3. Calfskins 6 to 8c. Sheepskins are firm at 85 to 90c. Tallow dull at 8 to  $3\frac{1}{2}c$ .

LIVE STOCK—Receipts of cattle are fair and prices generally unchanged. Exporters  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. and the best bulls at 3 to  $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. The best butchers' cattle bring 3 to  $3\frac{1}{4}$ c, medium  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c and inferior  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. Milch cows easier at  $\frac{525}{5}$  to  $\frac{540}{40}$  each the latter for choice. Calves  $\frac{55}{5}$  to  $\frac{57.00}{9}$ per head. Sheep sell at 3 to  $3\frac{1}{4}$ c for choice exporters and  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c for butchers. Lambs at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4c per lb. Hogs firm, the best bacon lots selling at 4 to  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c; thick fats  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  c. Sows 3c, and stags  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 20per lb.

PROVISIONS-The market has been quiet during the week, with little change in prices. Mess Pork \$11.00, short cut \$11.25 to \$11.50, and shoulder mess \$9.00 to \$9.50. Bacon 5¼ to 6¼c for long clear. Breakfast bacon 10 to 10½c and backs 9 to 9½c. Smoked hams 10 to 11c. Lard 6¼ to 7½c per lb. the latter for pails. Dried apples 2 to 2½c, and evaporated 4 to 5c. Beans 70 to 80c per bushel. Potatoes are 26 to 28c per bag for car lots.

WOOL —Trade dull, and prices a shade easier. Combing fleece 20 to 21½c, and rejections 17c. Pulled wools are quoted at 20 to 21c for supers and 22 to 23c for extras.



auditors, curators and commissioners Liquidation of Insolvent Estates a speciality. Money to lend.

Offices'Nos. 41 & 42 Montreal Stree Railway Building, Montreal.

28

TO GO TO EUROPE—An active, experienced business man, willing to go to Europe for about six months, to introduce a new Canadian article, is wanted by the undersigned :

HUDDERSFIELD, Care of Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

WANTED—An active man well acquainted with the wholesale dry goods trade. Address in writing (confidentially Wincey," P. O. Box 576, Montreal.

### NEW TELEPHONE BOOK.

N.E.-Patents Agency for all Countries,

→

The Merchants' Telephone Co. will issue a new book in January next. New subscribers will please send their orders before the 14th, in order to have their names inserted in it.

J. M. MARCOTTE, Sec'y.

J. O. R. FRAPPIER

S. FRAPPIER,

Electrical Contractor, and

Experimentalist in Electrical Works.

Architect, Measurer and Valuator,

Mechanical Designing a Specialty.

WANTED—An active, steady man to ntroduce a new article to the Dry Goods Trade. Address, giving age and experience—VELOURS, Care Journal of Commerce' Montreal. WANTED—An active, steady man, well acquainted with general store trade. An excellent opening for a good man. Salary and commission. Address, giving details (in confidence)—" Departmental," care of *Journal of Commerce*, Montreal.

WANTED-A young man of some experience in general business, to assist in compiling market reports. Address, giving experience - GRENOBLE, care of Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

MONTREA	L WHOLESALE PRICES CU		TAN	6, 1897	
Name of Article.	Wholessle.	NAME AT LO ASDAT	Wholesale.		Wholesale
Boots and Shoes. Brogans or Cobourge Split Balmorale Kip " Buff " or Congress	Mens.         Youths.         Boys.           30 60         0 80         \$0 60 80         \$6 \$0 55 \$0 50           9 80         1 40         1 00         1 20         0 70         8           1 90         1 50         1 00         1 23         0 75         1 0           1 60         2 00         1 10         1 55         0 90         1 1           1 40         2 00         1 55         55         0 85         1	Binder Twine. Good mixed Pure manilla	3 c. 5 c.	Soda Ash Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda Concentrated	0 70 0 80
Grain "S2.00 to \$8.00, Felt Sox Felt Boots, half fox	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0       Rose 4 varn. hand heavy.         Paney 4 " " mediur         Thistle 4 " " "         Thistle 4 " " "         Map Leaf A 4 stgs.         5         5         6         Shamrock A 4 " varn hand         6         10 sy A Setgs varn hand         7         10 med A strand         10 med A strand         10 med A strand         11 med A strand         11 med A strand         12 med A strand         13 med A strand         14 med A strand         15 med A strand         16 med A strand         17 med A strand         18 med A strand         18 med A strand         17 med A strand         18 med A strand         18 med A strand         19 med A strand         19 med A strand         10 med A strand         11 med A strand      <	d 2 15 0 00 n 2 10 0 00	Dyestuffs. Archil. con Cutch Ex. Logwood Chips. Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras. Gambler. Madder. Sumac Fish.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ladies, Giaze Dong, Butt, and Bais., Go	year Welt         200 3 f           ys Sewn         150 2f           Butt, Goodyear Welt         2 50 3 f           McKay         1 50 2f           ather Bale, Butt, and Cong. 3 50 4 f           oodyear Welt         2 00 3 f           'f         2 00 3 f           CKay Sewn         1 50 2f           Codyear Welt         2 00 3 f           'f         2 00 3 f           CKay Sewn         1 50 2f	Acid Carbolic Cryst med Aloes, Cape Alum Borax, xils	1. 0 80 0 85 . 0 13 0 15	Distributors prices. Cope Brit. Herring, Labrador Herrings Sea Trout No. 1 split p.b. "half bris No. 1 Shore Herrings" Nova Scotia Mackerel No. 1. kitte" "" Yabarel. Green Cod. No. 1 Green Cod. No. 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Name of Article,         Wholesale,           Canned Coods.         \$ c. \$ c.           Lobeters.         9 50 11 00           Sardines.         4 75 5 00           Mackerel         1 50 00           Salmon         1 10 1 75           Glama, 1-lb tine, per doz.         1 30 1 66           Oyeters         " 1 30 1 40           Tomatoes, 3e, per doz.         0 75 0 80           Peaches, 2-lb, yellow         2 05 225           " 3-lb.         2 75 3 00	Sc.         Sc. <thsc.< th="">         Sc.         Sc.<td><ul> <li>B. J. B. Fold B. Fold States</li> <li>Giveerine</li> <li>Giveerine</li> <li>Giveerine</li> <li>Trag</li> <li>Morphia</li> <li>Optium</li> <li>Oxalic Acid</li> <li>Phoeporue</li> <li>Phoeporue</li> <li>Phoeporue</li> <li>Phoepab Iodide</li> </ul></td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td>Draft " No. 2 Large dry" per quintal. Salmon, No. 1 bris Lub Salmon, (terces) " Brit. Col bris Boneless Fish " Cod Finuan Haddies Flour.</td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td></thsc.<>	<ul> <li>B. J. B. Fold B. Fold States</li> <li>Giveerine</li> <li>Giveerine</li> <li>Giveerine</li> <li>Trag</li> <li>Morphia</li> <li>Optium</li> <li>Oxalic Acid</li> <li>Phoeporue</li> <li>Phoeporue</li> <li>Phoeporue</li> <li>Phoepab Iodide</li> </ul>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Draft " No. 2 Large dry" per quintal. Salmon, No. 1 bris Lub Salmon, (terces) " Brit. Col bris Boneless Fish " Cod Finuan Haddies Flour.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
a       3-lb.       2 75 3 00         Bartlett Pears, 2-lb. tine, per doz       1 75 2 00         Strawberries, Pres'd 2. 1 75 2 00         Raspberries 2	Turkey,         2-10.         200 2           Ox Tongue,         14-1b.         200 2           """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	20       Sfrychnine         20       Tartaric Acid.         20       Tin Crystals.         20       Tin Crystals.         20       Bieaching Powder.         20       Bieaching Powder.         20       Birimstone.         20       Caustic Soda 60.	0 85 0 40 0 20 0 25 2 25 2 76 5 00 6 50	Winter Wheat Manitoba patent brande. Straight roller new wheat do bage. Extra Superfine. Manitoba Strong Bakers. Standard oatmeal, bri. Bran. Shorts Moullie.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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	Miseman OFFICE, FACTORY A	ND SALESROOM	S:		
93, 95 & 97 OS	BORNE STREE			ontre	al.

	IONTRE		RICES C	URRENT-THURSDA	II JAN.	0, 1897.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	11	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesal
Farm Products.	Ş c. Ş c.	Burley, maiting "feed afloat	<b>8</b> c. <b>8</b> c. 0 00 0 00 0 43 0 34	Molasses (Barbados)img Porto Rico	<b>\$ c. \$ c.</b> <b>C</b> 29 0 32 0 271 0 30	Vermicelli, Canadian	\$ c. \$ c 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 06
Dairy Rolls	0 18 0 14	Peas, per 60 lbs, afloat new	0.48 0.49	Trinidad Cuba	0 00 0 000	Macaroni, " Italian Peel-Citron	0 18 0 20
Westarn Lower grades Rolls	0 00 0 00	Rye No. 2 Corn, in bond duty paid	040011	Raisins :	0.071 0 101	Orange Lemon	0 18 0 18 0 12 0 16
CHEESE: Finest Ontario	0 00 0 00	Groceries	0.00 0.00	Sultanas Loose Musc. California Layers, London	0 069 0 089	Yaniila, yel, wran, 24 x % ID	0 84 0 86
Finest Onturio	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0	Tea, (HfChest & Cad.)		Extra Dessert	2 20 0 00   2 25 0 00	do Chamois do do do Pink do do	043 048
Quebec Lous: Montreal limed		Japan, com. to med., 1b	0 12 0 15	Royal Bucking'm Clust per lb Valencia off stalk	400 000	a in Van Greendo do	058066
hold	012 013	fancy	0 26 0 36	" Layers " Currante, Provincials "	0 07 0 07]	do do Bronzedo do do do White do do	0 73 0 83
Hors: per D	0 00 0 00	Y. Byson, com. to good	0 11 0 20	Filiatras		Unsweet'd blue prem do Starch:	0 38 0 42
og Pronucts		Gunpowder, Moyune " good " Pingeney, med to good. "	0 17 0 20 0 25 0 35 0 11 0 13	Vostizzas	0 051 0 061 3 50 5 00 1	Can. Laundry Silver Gloss	(000-007
Bacon, smoked, per b Hams, city cured, "	0 084 0 09	Oplong fine to finest "	0 22 0 23	Sh. Almonds, bxs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Benson's Prep. Corn Can. Pure Corn Vinegar : Imp Trlp, 1 brl	0.063.0.00
Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl. new do old	11 00 12 00	Congou, common " good common. "	0 11 0 18 0 15 0 20 0 271	S. S. Tarragona Walnute	0 094 0 10 0 10 0 14 0 12 0 00	Cote D'or Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX	1028 0.00
Lard, per 1b	700074 0050051	" fine to finest"	0 32 0 35	Filberts "	0 071 0 10	W. W. XX	025 000
SEEDS: Clover, red, per 1b	0.00 0.00	Darjeelings	0 35 0 45 0 16 0 35	Spices: Caselamata Macechests Cloves	0 12± 0 09± 0 90 1 20 0 07± 0 09	W.W.X Pure Malt Cider X "XXX	045 000
Alsike, per ib Timothy, (Can'n) per bah.	0 074 0 09	Coffees, Mocha (green)— Java	0 23 0 28	Jamaica ginger.bl., "	0 35 0 75	" XXX Soap: Best Laundry " Common	0 27 0 00
Flax 56 lbs	000 000	Java Java	0 17 0 18 0 18 0 15 0 20	African " " Pimento "	0 151 0 181 0 08 0 10 0 071 0 09	Matches: Telegraph "Telephone	8 80 8 50
Potatoes, per bag Honey, strained Beeswax	0 00 0 09	Rio	0 27 0 29 0 0 0 11 0 05 0 06	Pepper, Black "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" Parlor " Tiger.	170 175 260 280
Spring Rye BRANE: white ordinary bue	120 000 000 000	Ex Granulated, bris	0 00 0 032	Mustard, 4 lb % jar, Eng 1 lb	0 72 0 75 0 23 0 25 0 65 0 70	Steamehip Railroad Sovereign	2 35 0 00
" hand-picked	000 000	Off grade gran'd Ex Ground. In bris """ in bxs	0 041 0 00	" 4 lb jars, Cana " 1 lb " "	0 65 0 70 <sup>°</sup> 9 22 0 24	Washboards: Royal Lily	1 12 0 00
		Powdered, in brls Paris Lumps, in brls	0 04) 0 0u 0 04] 0 00	Rice, large lots, standard B "Patna \$ 100 lb.	4 75 5 00	do Rose Globe Improved Globe	1 20 0 00
		" " half bris	0 047 0 00	" Japan Standard " " Crystal Japan " " Carolina \$ 100 lb	4 95 4 40 4 75 5 00 6 50 7 50	Hardware,	
Grain.		" " 50-1b bxs Branded Yellows Syrup	0 031 0 034 0 034 0 034	Tapioca, Pearl " Flake	0 04 0 06 0 03 0 04	Antimony Tin. Block L&F, F D "Straits"	0 08 0 09 0 10 0 0 10
Hard Man. No. 1 Ft. Wm. "No. 2	0 00 0 000			Gelatine, 1 qt pk " " 11 qt pk " " 2 qt pks "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"Straits"	
Jata No. 2	0 244 0 25			" " " dt pks "	2 80 0 00	Copper: Ingot "	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

SUGARS.-Refiners prices to the wholesale trade ; jobbers would have to pay \$c additional.

## A Moment with the Thoughtful.

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

#### INFERIOR GOODS ARE DEAR AT ANY RICE.

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



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

NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD.

The Gurney-Massey Co., Ltd.,

#### GOLD ORE TREATMENT.

A New York paper describes the two general methods of separating gold from the rock with which it is associated in a vein, which should have some interest for operators in British Columbia mines. In both the ore is crushed to a certain degree of fineness, greater or less according to circumstances. The stuff is then washed with water over a layer of mercury, with which the gold amalgamates, or else (perhaps after a preliminary roasting) mixed with a chemical solution which dissolves the previous metal. Subsequently the gold is recovered from the amalgam or the solution by further treatment. In the system in which quicksilver is employed there is always a certain loss of the precious metal. Inasmuch as the rock is exceedingly hard, usually quartz, it is subjected to heavy hammering in the final stage of pulverization, and in consequence some of the particles of gold are flattened into tiny plates or saucers and float away with the wash water. Then, too, the mechanical separation is not quite perfect, and a little of the gold still remains imbedded in the minute bits of rock which go off as refuse, or "tailings." As it is usually a rather high grade ore which is handled in this way, the loss is apt to be disregarded. But there has been a great tendency towards more economical methods of late years, and some of the chemical processes now in vogue are well adapted to the treatment both of "tailings" and low-grade ores.

Attention has recently been directed in England and Australia to another plan for insuring the recovery of a very large percentage of the gold. The main idea involved, that of breaking up the quartz by alternately heating and cooling it, is old; but some of the details of the process are new, and unusual success is claimed for the so-called "ore atomic" system.

ord, but some of the defails of the process are new, and unusual success is claimed for the so-called "ore atomic" system. In the preliminary crushing the rock is brought down only to small lumps of convenient size, and not to actual powder. The material is then inclosed in a cham-

Montreal.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, JAN. 6 1897

Name of Article.         Wholesale         Name of Article.         Wholesale         Name of Article.         Wholesale.           Hardware-Continued.         \$ c \$ c \$ c         Sharpanding presed natile         150 000         120 000         120 000         120 000         120 000         031 024           Base-Codi and God, f.c.h., 2 \$ 90 000         Caree Shar, 300 000         120 000         120 000         120 000         120 000         120 000         120 000         120 000         120 000         031 024         120 000         031 024         120 000         031 024         120 000         031 024         120 000         031 024         120 000         031 024         120 000         031 024         120 000         031 024         120 000         031 024         120 000         031 024         120 000         031 024         120 026		JNTREAL	I WHOLESALE IN		RKENT-THURSD	ar, JAN.		
Hardware-Confinited.       S c S c S c       B = and S = and	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale,
Bitsel nalls.         Discolar allow         Bitsel nalls.         Discolar allow         Discolar		\$ c \$ c			IX Charcoal IXX " D.C. "	Usual Trade	No. I, ordinary sole No. 2 " " No. 3 " "	0 23 0 24 0 21 0 23 0 19 C 20
Bitsel nalls.         Discolar allow         Bitsel nalls.         Discolar allow         Discolar			11% and 1% "	2 50 0 00	DX "	Extras,	Buffalo Sole, No. 1	
splices_Hot cut.         Control frame-x (chain, z)         Control frame.         Contro frame.	Cut Naileper keg Steel nails	2 30 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 30 0 00	1/2 1 и и Ногве Shoes и Алея-S. S.	2 50 0 00 2 50 0 00 3 25 6 50 10 00	Russ. Sheet Iron	0 09 0 10	Slaughter No 1	0 24 0 25
2.40.1	spikes. Hot cut.		Coil Chain-% chain	2 50 0 00	22 and 24 guage	0 051 0 06	Harness Upper, heavy	0 25 0 88
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	804	0 10 0 00	5-18	3 50 0 00	Lead : Pig, per 100 lbst	8 15 8 25	Grained Upper	0 82 0 85
$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c}$	8d and 9d	0 20 0 00	7-16	3 15 0 00 3 00 0 00	Lead Pine, per 100 lbs.	5 00 0 00	Kip Skins, French English	0 60 0 75
dit is di coli d'ent       1.00       0.00       1.00 <td< td=""><td>4d to 5d</td><td>60 0 00</td><td>Galagnized Iron</td><td>ļ</td><td>"Spelter per 10 lbs</td><td>1000 0101</td><td>Canada Bip. Hemlock Calf.</td><td></td></td<>	4d to 5d	60 0 00	Galagnized Iron	ļ	"Spelter per 10 lbs	1000 0101	Canada Bip. Hemlock Calf.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2d"		Queen's Head, or equal	.) 4 25 4 60	il Machinery acran	0 00 1 00	French Calf.	1 05 1 40
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	not pol. or bl'd. " Sd " " " "		Pig Iron : Siemens No. 1.	16 75 00 00	Powder :Canada Bl'stng F F to F F F	2 00 0 00 5 00 5 25	" heavy	C 18 0 21 0 16 0 18
12d1	8dextra		Garteherrie	. 20 50 21 00 . 00 60 00 00			I Enameled Cow, her fr	1040 011
12d1	Casing and box, flooring shook, and tobacco box		C.I.F.T.Riv.Charcoal iro	n 26 50 28 00.	Galvd. No 6,	2 65 0 00 2 65 0 00 3 15 0 00		
$\begin{array}{c} 3 & \operatorname{inch} \dots & \operatorname{extra.} \\ 2 & \operatorname{inch} & \operatorname{inch}$	12d to 30d extra.	1060 000	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Ord. Crown	. 1 45 1 50	II '20 DEF CERL.		Buff. Russetts, light	0 12 0 15
$\begin{array}{c} 3 & \operatorname{inch} \dots & \operatorname{extra.} \\ 2 & \operatorname{inch} & \operatorname{inch}$	8d and 9d	0 90 0 00	Norway	. 225 250	2 and 4 barbs    Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs	. goQue.and . 255 Ontario.	" No. 2	0 20 0 25
1       1       2       5       0       0       100 ibs       0 </td <td>94</td> <td>1 50 0 00</td> <td>" " 17,18,20 G " " " 23, 24 "</td> <td>200 000</td> <td>Wire NaileOnt. 75.00 p. 10 kegs up to 25c pt fo</td> <td>c up to 25c</td> <td>Imt. French Calf</td> <td>0 70 0 75</td>	94	1 50 0 00	" " 17,18,20 G " " " 23, 24 "	200 000	Wire NaileOnt. 75.00 p. 10 kegs up to 25c pt fo	c up to 25c	Imt. French Calf	0 70 0 75
1       1       2       5       0       0       100 ibs       0 </td <td>3 inch extra. 21/4 to 21/4 " "</td> <td>1 00 0 00</td> <td>" " 26'G "</td> <td>. 2 15 0 00</td> <td>fght.Que.75 10x21pc f.c. Montreal with specia</td> <td>b 11</td> <td>Rough Dongola, extra</td> <td></td>	3 inch extra. 21/4 to 21/4 " "	1 00 0 00	" " 26'G "	. 2 15 0 00	fght.Que.75 10x21pc f.c. Montreal with specia	b 11	Rough Dongola, extra	
Slating nails— 5d	11/4 to 11/4 " "	1 35 0 00	Boiler plates, iron, 1/ 11	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	allowance of 5 c. per		" No. I	0 12 0 21
6d		2 25 0 00	Hoops	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Montreal Green Hides	0 0 7 00 0	() " Calt	
3d	5d extra.			. 1 80 1 85	" No.3		Cod Oil, Newfoundland	. 0 35 0 30
$\begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ intra-control} & 1  intra-cont$	40 u	1 25 0 00	Good Brands	. 240 2 50	(Tanners pay \$) extra for sorted, cured & inspect	a 0.70 0.75	11 S. R. Pale Seal	. 0 45 0 46
74	1 inch extra	1 50 0 0	70 p.c., over 2 in 67% p	000 000	Clips		Cod Liver Oil, Nfid	1 00 1 10
Chinch falls- 3 inchextra0 85 0 00 " " File, "		175 0 0	;    5 Inch, 03 & 0p,C. ½ to 2	in	Calfskins, No. 1 "No. 2	. 0 06 0 00	Process . Castor Oil.	
Chinch falls- 3 inchextra0 85 0 00 " " File, "	N		11	0 071 0 0	Horse hides west., each	1.000150	Lard Oil, Extra No. 1	0 60 0 61
273 Bull AZ (1) 15 0.001 " Mohinary 9 95 0.001 Legther (1) " Extra 1 nar as 3 0.0 97		. 0 85 0 0	0 Sleigh shoe 100 lb		o li " rongh		" boiled	0 49 0 00 0 49 0 00
2 8 ha 32 " 1 ho 0 00 Tim Bethery	2 and 2% " "	1 15 0 0	0 i 17'in Plates!	-	11 NO. 1 B. A. SOIG	. 0 23 0 24	" Extra, qt., per cas " pts. do	e. 3 00 3 70 2 40 2 5
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		200,00	0    IC Coke 0    IC Charcoal	2 50 2 7 3 00 8 5	5 No. 2 " " 0 No. 8 " "	0 17 0 18	" ½ pts. do Spirits Turpentine	. 2 70 3 8 . C 42 0 0

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Name of Article.	Wholesale,	Name of Article.	Wholessie.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
do W.W. Benzine American do Canadian Class. United inches, 00 to 25 do 28 to 40 do 51 to 60 Paints, & C. Lead pure, 50 to 100 lb. kgs. do No. 2 do No. 2 White Lead, dry Red Lead Vencitan Red Eng'h Yencitan Red Eng'h Yencitan Red Eng'h Hielisen Gement Fire Birleks per 1000 Fire Olay Gouest: Broken Sheet French Casks do bris Coopers' Glue Goulen Ochre Brunewick Green Fronch Imperial Green Yormillonette Goultes Japan Biack	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 161 \$	Navy, Bright Smoking 3a. do do do fe. Derhy Ping Smk'g sol. 12s. do do do 7a. do do do 7a. do do do 3a. Myrtie Navy Ping Smkg sol 4e do Smoking sol. and R. & R 9a. do Cut Smoking sol. Myrtie do do 9s. Can. Chewing	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Spirits Canadian—per gal.         Alcahol	4         25         0         00           2         00         000         200         000           2         01         000         8         000         8           2         01         000         8         500         8         500           2         01         000         8         500         8         500         8         500         8         500         8         500         2         10         4         00         1         10         1         50         2         10         6         00         2         10         6         00         2         00         6         50         2         50         2         4         00         2         00         6         50         2         50         2         4         50         2         50         4         4         50         00         2         0         6         50         2         50         2         50         2         50         2         50         2         50         50         2         50         50         2         50         50         2         50         50	Moriting Dew. And. Usher. Ilouse of Common	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \ 25 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 1$
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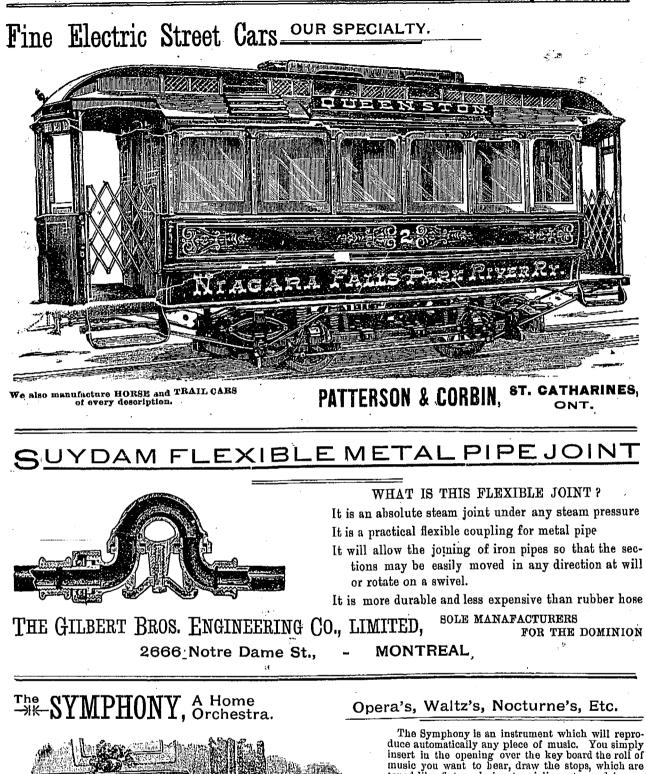
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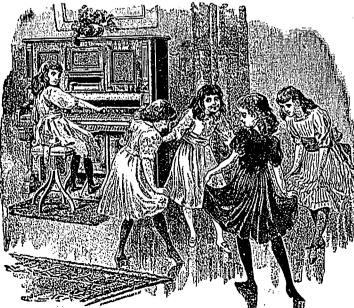
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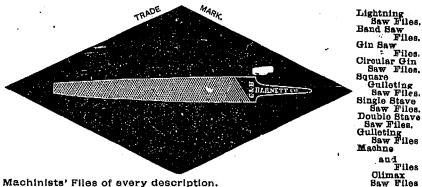
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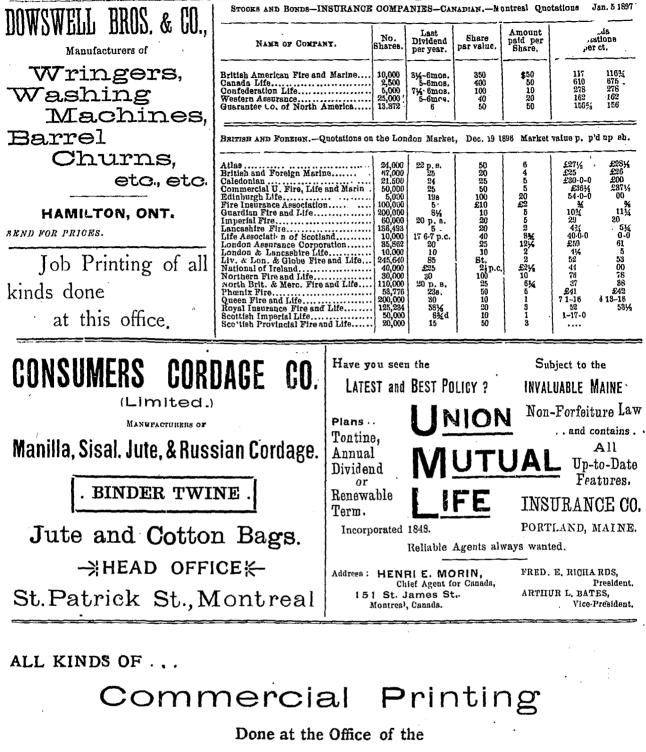
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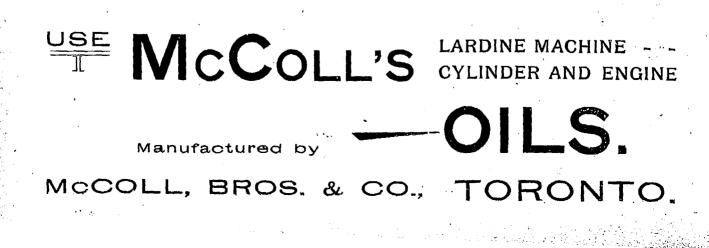
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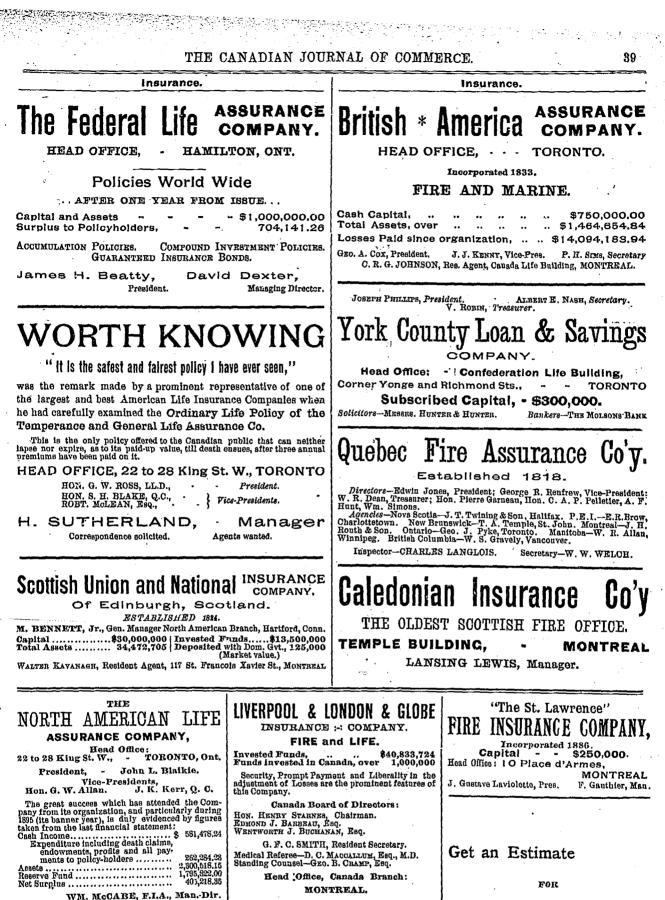


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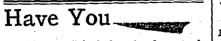


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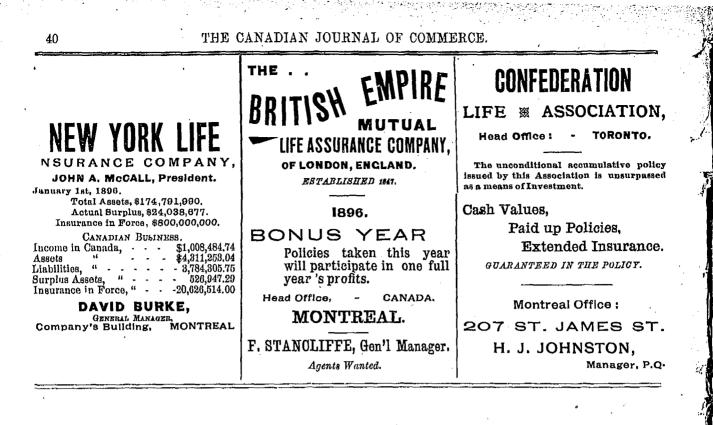
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