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The Chartered Banks.

and the second second

BANK OF MONTREAL (ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00

Capital ali paid up, \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund. ~ 6.000,000.00 Undivided Profits. ~ 981,328,31 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREEAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS : RT. HON, LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, Pres HON, dex. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President, A. T. Paterson, Esq. Sir W. C. McDonaid, K. C. M.G. Hagh McLennan, Eeu. R. B. Angus, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. W. Oglivie, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. W. S. Chueton, Insp. of Branch Returns. F. W. Taylor, Asst. Insp. James Alrd, Sec. Branches in Ganada: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Mansger West End Branch, St. Catherine St. Seigneurs St. Branch.

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11	5	Seigneurs	St. Bran	ch.	
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Belleville,	"	Peterbore	o, "	Calgary.	
Brantford,		Picton,		L-thbridg	
Brorkville,	44	Sarnia.	55	Regina,	A88'a.
Chatham,	16	Stratford	. "	Winnipe	g, Man.
Cornwall,		St. Mary		Greenwo	
Deseronto,	**	Toronto,	- 4	Nelson,	B.U.
Ft. William	. 44	" Yong	e et. br.	NewDenv	er,B.C
Goderich,	'u –	Wallaceb		New We	stmins
Guelph,	"	Montreal.		ter, B.	С.
Hamilton,	66	Quebec, Q		Rossland	
Kingston,		Chatham,		Vancouv	er, B.O.
Lindesy,	66	Moncton,		Vernon,	
London,	"	St. John,		Victoria,	**
Ottawa.		Amheret			

Dinbary, " Molecula, N.B. Victoria, "
Uondon, " Amhersi A.S.
IN NEWFOUNDLAND:
St. John'a, Nild, Bank of Montreal.
IN GHEAT BRITAIN:
London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
Alex. Lang, Man.
IN THE UNITED STATES:
New York-R. Y. Hehden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street.
Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London-The Bank of England.
" The Union Bank of London.
" The Union Bank of London.
" The Union Bank of London.
" The Strates Bank.
" The Strates Bank.
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:
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Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank and Branches.
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:
New York-The National City Bank,
" The Bank of New York, N. B. A
Boston-The Marine Bank, Buffalo.
San Francisco-The First National Bank.
" The Bank of British Columbia,

THE BANK OF TORONTO INCORPORATED 1855.

Head Office, Toronto, Canada.

Paid up Capital - - \$2,000,000 Resorve Fund - - 1,800,000

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President. WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., Vice-President. Henry Cawthra, Esq., [Geo.J. Cook, Esq., Robt. Reford, Esq., [Charles Stuarr. Esq. William George Gooderham, Esq.,

DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr. Josern Henderson, Inspector. Branches:

Toronto Brockville Peterboro' "King St.W.Branch, Cobourg Petrolla Montreni Collingwood Port Hope " Point St. CharlesGananoque St. Catharines Barrie London Rossiand, B.C.

Bankers :

London, Eng..... The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd. New York.... The National Bank of Commerce. Chicago... First National Bank. Manitoha, Britleh Columbia | Bank of Britleh and New Brunswick | North America.

HALIFAX BANKING CO. Incorporated 1872.

Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, \$500,000 HEAD OFFICE, .. HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECTORS: ROME UNIACKE, ..., Vice-President, C. W. ANDRUNON, ..., Vice-President, F. D. CORMERT, Jouin MAONAB, W. J. G. THOMBON H. N. WALLACE, ..., Cashier, A. ALLAN, ..., Inspector, AGRNCIBS-NOVE Scotia: Halifax, Amheret, An-tigouish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke-port, Lucanburg, Middleton, New Giasgow, Parrs boro, Sheitourne, Springhil, Truro, Windsor, New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John. CORRESTONDENTS-Dominion of Can.-Molsone Bank and Branches. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston-Muffolk National Bank London, England-Parr's Bank, Limited, DIRECTORS :

The Chartered Banks, THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. LILL DALVA. OF DR.IIISH NORTH AMERICA.
 Established in 1836.
 Incorporated by Royal Unarter in 1840.
 Paid-up Uapital.
 285,000 ".
 Couber of Dinkerones:
 London Office, 8 Ulternet's Lane, Lomburd St., E.O. Couber of Dinkerones:
 K. Brodie.
 J. K. Brodie.
 Gaspard Farrer.
 J. J. Kingsford.
 Henry R. Farrer.
 Frederic Lubbock.
 Richard H. Giyn.
 George D. Whatman.
 Secretary, A. G. Wallis.
 Head Office, in Ganada - St. James St. Montreal H. STIKEMAN. General Manager.
 J. ELMSLY, Inspector.
 Branches in Uanada:
 London, Ont.
 Halifax, N.S. Ashcroft, B.O.
 Branches in Uanada:
 London, Ont.
 Halifax, N.S. Ashcroft, B.O.
 Branches in Uanada:
 Manual St. John, N.B. Greenwood,
 Bamiches in Uanada:
 Dawron City Kaslo
 Montreal, Que.
 Winnipeg, Man.Trail, Sub-Ag'ey
 Quebec.
 Brandon
 Drafts on Dawson City Kaslo
 Montreal, and a sup of the Bank's Branches.
 Agents in the United States:
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 C. Weikel, Agents.
 London Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand, India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. Wew Zealand, Cuonon Bank of Australia, Bank of Liverpool.
 Australia-Duion Bank of Australia, Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indias-Co-lonial Bank, of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand, India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indias-Co-lonial Bank, Farle-Meesers, Marcuard, Krauss & Co.
 Lyonerorated by Act of Pariliament, 1855.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000
Rest Fund, 1,500,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WM. MOLSON MACTHERSON, President.
i I Damas
S. H. Ewing, Vice-President.
W. M. Ramsay, Sam'l Finley,
Henry Archbald. J. P. Cleghorn,
H. Markland Molson
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager,
A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.
H. LOCKWOOD, W. W. L. CHIPMAN, Asst. Inspectors.
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Ayimer,	"	Norwich,	64	Sorel, P.Q.
Brockville,	"	Ottawa,	u	Toronto, Ont,
Calgary,		Owen Sound		Toronto, Jc. "
Clinton.	"	Quebec	P.O.	Trenton "
Exeter,	46	Reve'stoke		Vancouver, B.C.
Hamilton,	"	Station.	B.C.	Victoria, B.C.
London,		Ridgetown,	Ont	Waterloo, Ont.
Meaford.		Simcoe.	**	Winninge, Man.
		Smithe Falls		Woodstock, Ont.
		nerine St. Bi		

ontreator, Caluarine St. Januar Agenres IN CANADA: British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia, Manitoba and North West-Imperial Bank of

Atlanteese Market Sank of New Brunswick. New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Newtoundland-Bank of Nova Scotla, St. Johu's. Nova Scotla-Halifax Banking Company, Bank

Neuroundiand-Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Johu's. Neuroundiand-Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Johu's. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth. Outario-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Casada. Prince Edward Island-Morchants Bank of P.E.1. Bummerside Bank. Unterpost Bank. London-Part's Bank (Ilmited); Messrs. Morton, Chaplin & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. France, Paris-Socidi Générale, Credit Lyonnais Germany, Hamburg-Hesse, Newman & Co. Belgium, Antuerp-La Banque d'Anvers IN UNITED STATES. New York-Mechanics' National Bank; Natior al City Bank, Ilanover National Bank; Messrs. Morton, Biles & Co Boston-State National Bank; Suffolk National Bank; Kidder, Peabody & Co. Portiand-Caseo National Bank. Chicago-First National Bank. Cleveland-Commercial National Bank. Detroit - State Savinge Bank. Suifalo-The City Bank. Miwaukes - Wisconsin National Bank, Toledo-Second National Bank. Suiter Autonal Bank, Toledo-Second National Bank. Chicago-The City Bank. Miwaukes - Wisconsin National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Suiter Condana-First National Bank. San Francisco and Pacific Consid-Bank Bank. San Francisco and Pacific Consid-Bank Bank. San Francisco Coumercial Leiters of Creditand Traveller's Cir-cunar leiters issued available in all parts of the world

Commercial Letters of Creditand Traveller's Cir-cular letters issued available in all parts of the world

cular letters issued available in all parts of the world BANK OF OTTAWA. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA. Capital (fully paid up) Rest, CHARLES MAGEE CHARLES MAGE

THE				BANK
	0F (CAN	ADA.	
Capital Pe Rest,				\$6,000,000 2,600,000
Head O	filee,	• •	- 3	Montreal,
	BOARD			:
HECTOI H. Montag	u Allan, E	sq. Joi	80 Vi će	President. President. odgson, Esq. s, Esq. kay. Esq.
J. P. Dawe Thos. Lon GEORGE H	ю, Esq. 7. Ево.	101	11 Casell bert Mac	8, 1580. Kay, Esq.
GEORGE H	AGUE.	THO	e. Frem	
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BRANC	HES IN C			
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Beileville, Berlin,		on,	Renfre	
Brampton,	Mitch Mont		Sherord	oke, Que
Chatham,		real,	Stratfo	
Galt,	Napa Uakvi		St.JUII	ns, Q., ome, Que
Gananoque	, Ottaw	/H	St. The	mas.
Hamilton,	Owen	Sound,	Tilbury	
Hespeler,	Perth		Toront	•).
Ingersoll.	Preac	ott.	Walker	ton.
Kincardine	, Prest	on.	Windso	
Kingston.	•	•		
Montreal F	ranch, 220) St. Cat	herine Si	reet.
BRANC	KES IN MA.	NITOBA A	ND NORT	h west:
DISIGON, 1	amonton,	Alta., N	edicine	Hat. Assin.,
Meepawa	, Portage I	a Prairie	a, Sourie	, winnipeg-
Ediphurch	in Great	Britain	Londo	n, Giasgow,
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Agency 4	Diverpool			
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Exchange	National	Bank .	Roston	Merchanta
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Bank ; St.	Paul. Min	First	Nationa	Bank : De-
troit, First	National B	ink: But	falo, Ban	Merchants Truets Co'y l Bank ; De- kof Buffalo.
NOR LIGHTI	CO' VULIO	Cantorn	ia Bank.	•
Newtoun	aland - Th) Mercha	nta Bank	of Hallfar.
_ Nova Sco	ia and Ne	พ Brune	nvick-B	ank of Nova
Scotia and .	Merchants	Bank of	Halifax.	

The Chartered Banks.

Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifar. British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, svallable in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1886,

St. Stephen. 1	Ν.	B.
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Capital, Reserve,	•• •		•	••	••	••		\$200,000 45,000	
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J. F. GRANT, .. Cashier.

AGENTS.

London -Messers, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Mont-real. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts Issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont. Capital Authorized \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed 500,000 Capital Paid-Up 585,000 Reserve 118,000

BOAND OF DIRECTORS: JOHN COWAN, Eeq., President.
 REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
 W. F. Allan, Esq.
 W. F. Allan, Esq.
 Thomas Patterson, Esq.
 Thomas Patterson, Esq.
 T. H. MOMILLAN
 Cashler,
 Branches-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New
 Hamburg, Patiety, Penetanguishene, Pickering,
 Port Perry, Ont.
 Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bong1t
 and sold. Deposite received and interest allowed.
 Correspondence at New York and in Canada Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

HEAD OFFICE. TORONTO.

DIRECTO	R8:
G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq.,	- President.
Donald Mackay, Esq.,	Vice-President,
A. S. Irving, Esq. D. Ullyot, Esq. J. Hallam	Hon. J. C. Aikins,
D. Ullyot, Esq. J. Hallan	i, R. D. Perry, Esq.
C. McGILL, Gene	ral Manager,

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	BRANCHES :	
Alliston,	King on,	Peterboro',
Aurora,	Lindesy,	Port Arthur
Bowmanville,	Montreal,	Sudbury,
Buckingham, Q.		Toronto.
Cornwall,	Newmarket,	500 Queen St. W.,
Fort William	Ottawa,	Toronto.
	AGENTS:	
fonden Pnd-	Dessie Gunly IT.	4 A 1

London, Eng.—Parr's Bank [Ltd.] France and Europe—Credit Lyonnis. New York—The Fourth National Bank and the gents of the Bank of Montreal, Boston—Elict National Bank,

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The Chartered Banks.

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Hon. GH	A 1 00.0	ICTORS		esident.
Jas. Crat John E	hern, Esq. loskin.Esq.	W.B.	Hamilto L.D., Ma	n, Esq.,
Le B.	KILGOUR hern, Esq. loskin, Esq. ggat, Esq., J E. WALKEJ PLUMMER, A. H. Irai	. W. Fla R. Gener	velle, Es al Manage	1. I.
J. H. J		Aes't Ge and, Insj ris Aest.		lager,
Bran	ches of the			da :
A 77	Ont: Dresdên	ario : Ottawa		ncoe stford
Ayr Barrie	Dundss	Paris	Str	athroy
Belleville Berlin	Dunnville Galt	Parkhi Peterb		ronto ronto Jc.
Blenheim	Goderich	Port P	Brry We	lkerton
Brantford	Guelph		a'rin's We	
Cayuga	Hamilton	Sarnia	Wi M'rie Wi	sterloo
Chatham	London dOrangevill	A Seafor	th W_{i}	nasor
Quebec:	Manitob	a. R	ritish Co	lumbia:
Montre	al, Winn	lpeg	Vai Ora	nbrook
	Yukon Di Dawson (City		nie enwood
New	In the U York	Juited S	itates: New Orle	sans.
The B	lankers in ank of Scoti	Great		ondon.
	Corre	esponde	nts:	-
India, C	thing and .	/apan-T	be Charte	red Bk of
India, Aust	ralia & Chin -Lazard Frer	a. Germa	Porio	eutsche BR
Belaium	-J. Matthie -Disconte A	u & Fils	, Brussel	θ.
Holland-	-Disconte M	aatchap	pij.	
Australi	a & New 2 Limited.	Zealand-	-The Uni	on BE. of
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Bank of Sc	outh Africa.	Limitea.		
South A	merica-Lon		Brazilian erica Lir	Bank, Ltd.
Mexico-	Binco de Lo	ondresy,	Mexico.	
Bermude West In	Binco de Lo 2The BR. o diesBank	of Nov	ia, Hamili 8 Scotts	Kingston
Jamacia				ming ston!
Routigh	al Bank and Columbia—1	Bank of J	British Co	lumbia.
San Fra	ncisco-Ban rk-The Am.	k of Brit	leh Colum	bia,
New Yo Chicago	rk-The Am. —The North	Western	Nt'l Bank	

Imperial Bank of Canada. Capital Authorized £2,000,000 Reat DIRECTORS. H. S. HOWLAND, President, T. T. MEREIT, Vice-President, Wm. Rameay, Hugh Ryan, Robert Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayner, Elias Rogers. HEAD OFFICE, TOKUNTU. D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. HEAD OFFICE, TOKUNTU. D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. HEAD OFFICE, TOKUNTU. Baser, Niagara Falle, Saut Ste. Marle, Forgus, Port Colborne, St. Thomas, Galt, St. Catharines, Woodstuck, Yonge and Gueen Sts. Readon, Man. Calary, Alta. Revelstoke, B.C. ADENTE-LONGON, Mag. Lloyd's Bank, Ld. New York, Bank of Montreal, Canes transacted. A general banking business transacted. Band debentures bought and cold. BANOITE D'HOCHFT. ACA

Imperial Bank of Canada.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.
Capital Paid-Up, - \$1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, - 450,000.
DIBECTORS.
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Chs. Chaput. Hon.J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Manager
C. A. GIROUX, Assistant Manager
O.E. DORAIS Head Office, Montreal. Inspector
neua ance, monereas.
BRANCHES-Quebec, Three Rivers, P. Q.; Joliette,
P.Q.; Sorel, P.Q.; Valleyfield, P.Q.; Louiseville, P.Q.; Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Vankleek Hill, Ont.; Wingl.

P.Q.;Sorel.P.Q.; Valleyfield,P.Q.; Louisville,P.Q.; Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Vankleek Hill, Ont.; Winni peg, Man.; Montreal, 1393 St. Catherine St. E., 1765 St. Catherine St. C., 2204 Notre Dame St. W. Conresponsers-Loudon, Eng. - The Clydes-dale Bank (Limited). Credit Lyonna's, Credit In-dustrial et Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompfe de Paris, Paris, France - Credit Lyonnats, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Comp-toir National d'Escompte de Paris, Société Géné-raie. Brussels, Belgium - Crédit Lyonnais, Auetria-Banque Imperiale Royale, Priv. des Pays Autrichiens. Berlin, Germany-Deutsche Bank, Neutris-Banque Imperiale Royale, Priv. des Pays Autrichiens. Berlin, Germany-Deutsche Bank, Messes. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., -National Bank of Redemption, Third National Bank. Messers. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., -National Bank of Redemption, Third National Bank. Chicago - Nationg Bank. Oblections. made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world. Interest on Deposits allowed in Sayings Bapartment.

BANK OF HAMILTON.	1
CAPITAL (All Paid) \$1,250,000	
REGERVE FILME 775.000	1
HEAD OFFICE - HAMILTON,	1
Directors :	11
JOHN. STUART, President A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President	17
A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President	
John Proctor, Geo Rosch, Wm. Gibson, M.P., A. T. Wood,	
Wm. Gibson, M.P., A. T. Wood,	
A. B. 168. (TOTODIO.)	
J. Turnbull, Cashier.	1)
H. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashler.	Ι.
BRANCHES:	
Berlin, Hamiota, Man. Orangeville,	
Brandon, Man. Jarvis, Owen Sound,	
Brandon, Man. Javvis, Owen Sound, Carman, Man Listowel, Port Elgin, Chesley, Lucknow Simcos, Delbi, Maniton, Man Southempton, O.	
Chesley, Lucknow Simcoe,	Ţ
Delhi, Maniton, Man Southampton, O.	Ł
Georgetown, Millton, 'l'oronto,	1
Grimeby, Morden, Man. Wingham, Hamilton, E. End Niagara Winnipeg, M.	
Hamilton, E. End Niagara Winnipeg, M.	
" Barton St. Falls, Ont.	
Correspondents in United States :- New York-	11
Fourth National Bk, and Hanover National Bk. Buf-	
falo-Marine Bank of Buffalo. Detroit-Detroit Na-	

taio-Marine Bank of Bninalo. Detroit-Detroit tional Bank. Chicaco-Union National Bank. *Correspondents in Great Britain*-National P vincial Bank of England [Ltd]. Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given a rompt returns made.

rompt returns made. THE DOMINION BANK Capital, \$1,500,000 | Reserve Fund, \$1,500, DIRECTORS: HON.STR. FRANK SMITH President E. B. OSLER Vice-President. Wm. Ince, Edward Leadla, W. R. Broc A. W. Anstiu. Willowt D. Matthews. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg Gnel Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia. Seafor Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., O Rether: Dundas St., cor. Queen, St. W., or Ket Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sts; Montre Que.; Winnipeg, Man. Drafts on all parte of the United States, Gr Britain and the Continent of E-rope bought and es Letters of Credit issued available in all part Europe. China, Jana and the West Indies. R. D. GAMBL', Gen, Manage

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX. Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fand 31,500 1,171

Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund THOS. E. KENNY, Presideat. THOMAS RITCHIE, Vice-Preside M Dwyer, Witey Smith, Henry G. Bai Hon, H. H. Fuller, M.L.C. Hon, David MacKe HEAD OFFICE, Halifax, N.S. D. H. Duncan, Cashier. W.B. Torrance, Asst. Casi Age noises in Province of Quebec: Montreal, K. L. Pease, Manager. "West End. Cor. Notre Dame & Seigneurs "West End. Cor. St. Catherine St. & G Avenue.

To ManiHuna Ba 1065: , N. B. e, N. B. V. S. vkesbury, N.

	TO T LOVIDCOS.
Antigonish, N. S	Moncton, N. B.
Bathurst, N. B.	Newcastle, N. B.
Bridgewater, N. S.	Picton, N. S.
Charlottetown, P.H.I.	Port Hawkesbury, N.
Dorchester, N. B.	Sackville, N. B.
Fredericton, N. B.	· Shubenacadie, N.S.
-Guysboro, N. S.	St. John's N'f'd,
Kingston, N.B.	Summerside, P.E.I.
Londonderry, N. S.	Sydney, N. S.
Lunenburg, N. S.	Truro, N. S.
Lunenburg, N. S. Maitland, N. S.	Weymouth, N. S.
	Woodstock, N. B.

Kingston, N.B. Summerside, P.E.I.
Londonderry, N. S. Sydney, N. S.
Lunenburg, N. S., Truro, N. S.,
Matiland, N. S., Woodstock, N. B.
Agencies in British Columbia. Nanaimo, Nei
Rossland, Vancouver and Vistoria.
Correspondents:
Dominion of Canada, Metchants Bank of Canada
New York, Chase National Bank.
Boston, National Hide & Leather Bank.
San Francisco, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bani
Corporation.
Chicago, America National Bank.
Bermuda. Hank of Bermuda, Ltd.
China and Japan, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bani
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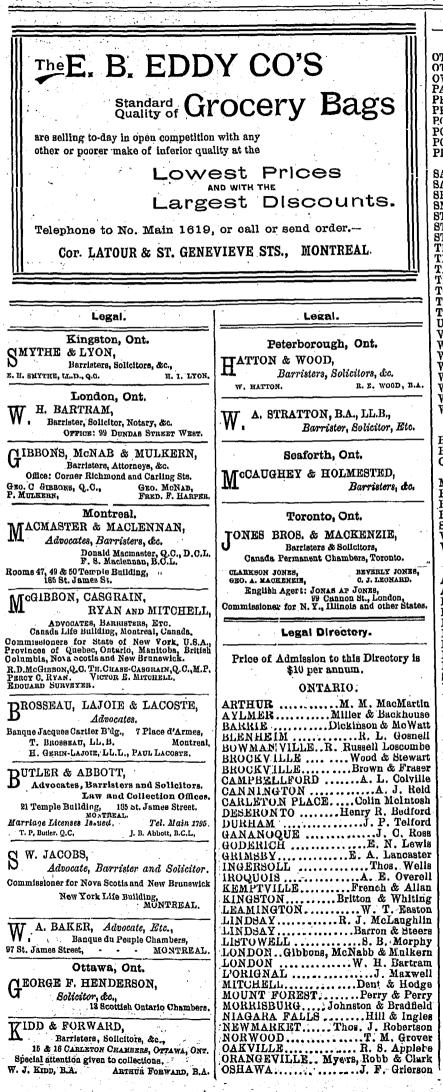
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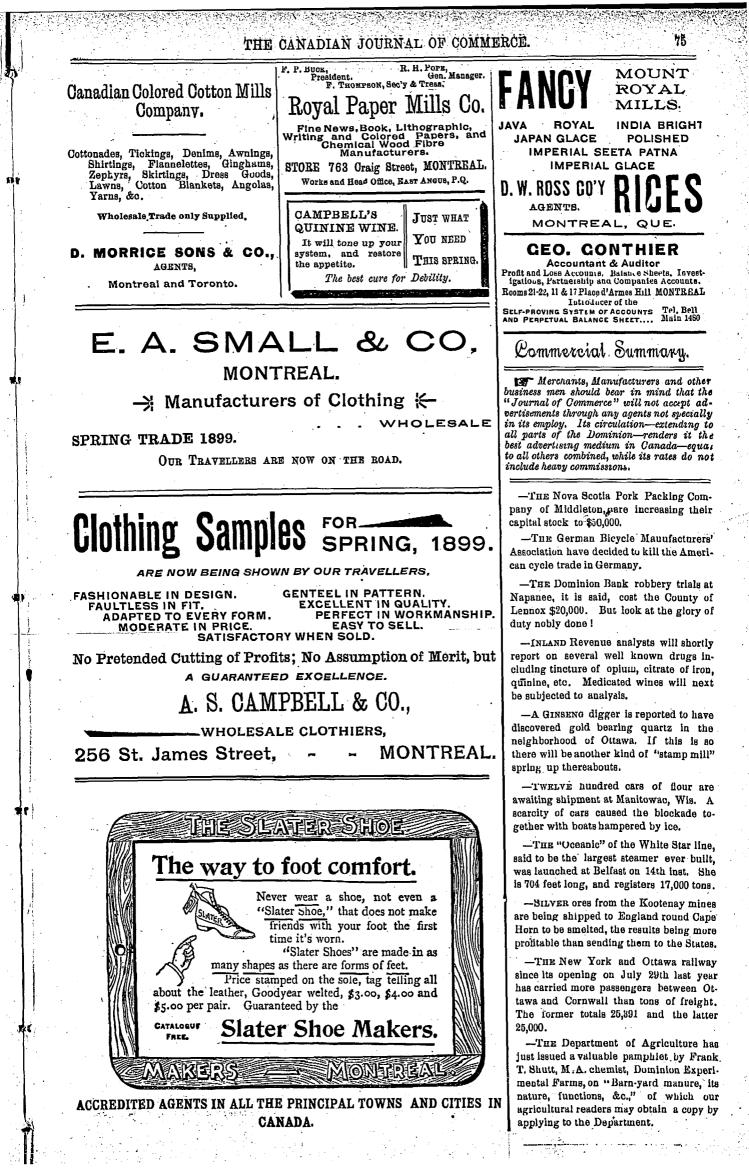
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-THE War Eagle mine will start operating by electricity on February first.

-THE Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway Company are about to extend their line from Aylmer, Que. to Ottawa.

--THERE is apparently a scarcity of potatoes in the Belleville section. On that market Monday a few bags were offered for sale and the prevailing price was \$1 per bag.

-A combination of the chewing gum manufacturers of the United States has been practically consummated. A "corner" on gum arabic will be the next move. A chewing gum trust is not likely to stick at a little thing like this.

-A NEW method of preserving meats, consists in immersion in a 30 per cent solution of salt, through which a continuous current of electricity is being passed. The curing is completed in from ten to twenty hours, when the meat is taken out and dried.

-AN Irish firm is working up rancid butter into "Gilt Edge" creamery. The first lot of this so-called "areated" butter sold at good prices on the London market. It is comforting that none of the stuff will ordinarily find its way to Canada.

-BROOKLYN trolley lines are to be utilized at night to haul freight cars. A company is being organised for the purpose of conducting a freight transportation business in Brooklyn and eventually in all the boroughs of the greater city.

-WHILST fresh beef is worth \$1 a pound at Dawson, pork brings \$1.50. Considering the perversity of the pig and the worry it doubtless caused on the trail, pork at Dawson is selling "dirt cheap."

-THE prevalence and frequency of disastrous fires in the towns of Nova Scotia, leave no doubt that the province as a whole is lamentably weak in fire fighting appliances. After Bridgewater came Yarmouth. The lesson of Windsor it would seem has not borne fruit.

-THERE is talk of a coming combination of practically all the sumac grinders of Sicily. Efforts have been made to bring about a combination of these interests before, but they have never been successful. Sumac is used by dyers and tanners, the latter being the greater consumers.



GIVE THE BEST RESULTS. Do not tarnish and will not break. Increase the light and give fine results. WE KEEP EVERYTHING IN THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY LINE. JOHN FORMAN,

-Two bills to come before the Provincial Parliament are characteristic. One is to extend the time during which fires are not to be lighted in forests; and the other seeks to devise means to conciliate rural litigants. The ambition to tackle tough problems is full grown at Quebec.

644 Craig Street. - - - - MONTREAL.

--THE tre surer of the New York Wool Exchange who, as before reported, was to be examined in connection with the heavy failure of the exchange, has now been placed under arrest charged with having falsified a cheque for \$510,000 on the Tradesmen's National Bank while president of that institution.

-SILICA sand, hitherto largely imported from the U.S. into Canada, where it is used in Iron manufacture, is being obtained from Nepean sandstone. The Canadian Granite Co., of Ottawa, are working up this latest home industry, and anticipate supplying the whole of the Canadian demand in the near future,

-THE total receipts of the Intercolonial last year were \$3,117, 669, expenditures, \$3,257,648; deficit,\$139,978. The Prince Elward Island revenue was \$188,950; expenditure, \$231,418; deficit \$72,_ 488; total deficit, \$212,466. The new Baldwin locomotives being added to the Government railway equipment it is to be hoped will reverse the story later.

-THE Canadian and New York syndicate which the other day gained possession of the Havana street railways has now paid over the purchase price for the Regia Ferry. This includes the short line of railroad which runs from Regia to Guanabacoa. The price was \$293,000 Spanish gold. The ferry is the chief one across the bay from Havana The company will spend \$250,-000 for new ferryboats and other improvements.

-THE American Linseed Oil Co., whose possible consolidation was mooted a few weeks ago, has now been incorporated. The National Linseed Oil Company of Chicago was incorporated about ten years ago and included thirty-seven establishments. From then until now it has been fought by the twenty or thirty outsiders, which produced about 65 per cent of the total output. The statement is made that all of these concerns have gone into the new company.

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ENGLAND.



-BILLS are about to be introduced into the British Parliament authorising expenditures aggregating \$1,500,000,000, for new railways, tramways, water works &c. It is proposed to spend \$25,000,000 in opening a new street from Holborn to the Strand, London. The public enterprises proposed will exceed in cost any on record in a like period. Yet some papers have been telling us that Great Britain is shivering in her shoes over her indebtedness to the States !.

-THE statement of the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island for 31st Dec. 1898, shows the net profits of the year to have been \$25,126, which is 12.55 per cent on the paid up capital of \$200,-020. There were two four per cent dividends paid last year and \$10,000 added to Rest account which stands at \$65,000. The deposits are \$296,445, discounts, \$617,627. This is a small bank, but it seems to be doing a very profitable business and is no doubt of much service to P. E. Island.

-THE London, Ont., Street Rly. Co. was recently mulcted in three amounts of \$300, \$600 and \$2,500 by reason of claims for injuries caused by the company's "negligence." Another suit was heard at same time for \$5,000. Plaintiff's lawyer in the latter case supplemented his appeal to the jury by remarking that "if a verdict was found against the company, it would not feel the loss, so great was its wealth." Such anarchial teaching is seldom charged to legal gentlemen.

—A COMMITTEE of the New York Board of Trade, which for the last three years has been engaged studying the question of high buildings, has reported in favor of recommending a bill providing that on wide streets and avenues no building erected shall exceed two hundred feet in height, and that no building used as a hotel or apartment house shall exceed one hundred and sixtyfive feet in height. Proportionate lesser heights to be provided for the erection of structures on narrower streets and avenues.

-NEARLY ten million dollars, it is stated, have been appropriated by the management of the Cape Railway, South Africa, to provide additional rolling stock. So flourishing is trade with

PURE OAK BELTING The J. C. McLaren Belting Co., Montreal and Toronto Tel. No. Main 363 this railway that their present equipment of locomotives, etc., is totally inadequate. This statement can easily be believed when there is necessary such an extraordinary outlay for one year. At an average of \$10,000 for each locomotive one-fourth of this would give 250 new engines to be added to the equipment. Cape Rly. traffic returns must be a sight to see.

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-THE receipts from Customs at this port last year were \$8,-188,900, or about 40 per cent of the total of the Dominion. This is 17 per cent more than in 1897 although the abatement on British goods has been in force. A contemporary says that abatement amounted to 104 per cent, so that according to this authority, not only were the whole duties removed on British goods but the importers were allowed a percentage on all they imported ! The number of consignments to this port increased from 84,000 in 1898 to 50,000 in 1898.

-THE imports of tea from Canada into the U.S. during 1897 and 1898 were according to fiscal returns :--

1897	. 1898.
lbs	. lbs.
From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 90,55	
Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia 2,455,76	58 1,305,817
The total from all countries during same years w	as :
175 lbs. in 1897 ann 69,455,847 in 1898. The large i	
teas into the neighboring country in 1897 anticipat	ed the going
into operation of the tea examination law and	
amendment.	-

-The total stocks of the cheese in Canada, England and the United States are estimated at 974,835 boxes, against 1,227,319 boxes last year, and 840,796 boxes the year previous as under:---

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Canada	300,000	300,000	215,000
London	210,000	280,000	190,000
Liverpool	79,000	188,000	90,000
Afloat and in stock in U.S. centres	385,835	509,319	345,796
Total	974,885	1,227,319	840,796



CHEMICAL and ASSAY APPARATUS and REAGENTS. We carry in stock everything neces- sary for fitting up Assay or Testing Laboratories, Also Prospecting Outfits and Miners' Supplies. An Illustrated Catalogue on application. LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.	Natural Perfumed Pine Product. CROWNED BY THE ACADEMY OF PARIS. Perfumed Pine Lozenges, 10 cts. "" Vyrup, 25 " " Vine, 50 " " Vine, 50 " " Vine, 50 " " Vadding, 50 " " Vadding, 50 " " Sony, 10 " " Sony,	The Merchants Mercantile Co. MONTREAL. Main Office, 260 St. James Street. A. MACFARLANE, Manager. Migh Class Service by High Class Correspondents. Money Saved is Money Made. One of our credit reports often saves a subscriber-on one bill-more than the price of the entire subscription. We collect everywhere-at the lowest rate. Gen- erally without the expense and annoyance of suit. Prompt and satisfactory service guaranteed. Telephone Main 1985. It is high time to get your Winter Garments in good order. BSIDOR, The Tailor, will do it for you at the lowest possible rates. 6214 St. Anteine Street MONTREAL, No charge for small mending to customere.
When you want anything in JOURNAL. Prices and workma	the line of Printing, write to the nship Guaranteed right.	S. ASHER Coat Contractor 170 St. Lawrence St., MONTREAL.

--MANIFESTS for 65 cars of American freight reached the St. John, N.B., custom house on Saturday last for shipment from that port to Great Britain. The St. John Telegraph also says that on same day the C.P.R. had 100 cars of general cargo awaiting handling by steamers not yet arrived. This substantiates Sir Wm. Van Horne's remarks regarding inadequate ocean facilities. A steamer from Greenock put in her appearance, at St. John Sunday morning last, 22 days out. The Atlantic is of course not as smooth as a mirror just now, but a more modern craft (bar accident) could not possibly be the sport of Atlantic gales so long. The steamship in question made only 27 miles one day, and other days were 35, 54, 74, 82 and 90 miles.

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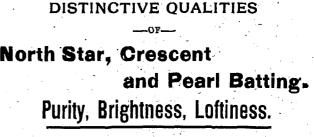
-Hono Kono is said to be bicycle mad. Nearly every store keeps wheels in stock, and as Hong Kong is a free port the duty question does not bother purchasers. What this market demands is a low grade, low priced machine—one that would sell for, say, \$25 wholesale in Canada. With freight added, say \$4, the machine could be sold in Hong Kong at a nice profit. High grade American wheels are selling for \$185, and where one could be sold at this price, 100 could be sold at the lower figure. It is not necessary that the machine should even be of a late model. The 1896 make would command just as good a price as the 1899. Says Consul Wakeman. "All bicycles should be fitted with brakes, lamps and bells, as the streets are crowded with rickshaws and sedan chairs, and darkness comes on almost without warning." The English "eye" in China, seems to be a most desirable field to unload old stock.

-THE proportions of low grade cotton in the present American crop is a subject which is beginning to attract the attention of buyers and dealers in the staple. The good grades of cotton are used much more freely by spinners than formerly, and at low prices for good grades the undesirable growths are sometimes practically unsalable. The large proportion of low grades in the crop will serve to enhance the value of the good cotton. Thus the depressing effect of large stocks may be counteracted to a great extent. According to late advices from Egypt the Egyptian crop will probably be less than last season by an amount equal to about 150,000 American bales. Here also the scarcity of good grades is notable. On this account there has been an advance in "good fair" Egyptian in Liverpool and Alexandria equal to 1/2 cent per pound since the latter part of Octoher. Some dealers are confident of a further advance of a cent a pound during the next few weeks.

-THE annual meeting of the bankers' section of the Board of Trade was held on the 11th inst. Mr. J. A. Prendergast, who presided spoke of the bank clearings in this city, which are given in another column, being ahead of Cincinnati and nearing those of San Francisco which stands in the eighth place amongst the clearing houses of this continent. He also referred to the decrease of insolvencies and lessened liabilities of insolvents as indications of revived trade. The election of officers resulted as follow :--M. J. A. Prendergast, representative on the Board of Trade; A. M. Crombie, chairman of the section; H. V. Meredith, J. S. Meredith, Jas. Walker, T. Bienvenu, W. Weir, F. Kennedy, T. How, E. L. Pease, G. H. Balfour, L. DeGuise, J. Penfold, J. Elliot. Mr. Weir was appointed secretary in place of Mr. Chipman, who had resigned. The section decided to affiliate with the Canadian Bankers' Association.

-THE late Mr. Dingley will, perhaps, go down to history as the maker of a tariff which the present trend of American Imperialism will laugh to scorn, but many U.S. interests have profited exceedingly from his handiwork, and will accordingly "praise him in the gates." Woollen manufacturers notably must lament the death of the champion of high tariff, and quake lest a meddler shall arise to tear it down. At the annual meeting in Boston of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, secretary North presented an exhaustive review, in the course of which he said, "The Dingley tariff has now been in force for eighteen months, and we have in detail the record of its operation during its first fiscal year. The statistics are extraordinary and unprecedented. In the year ending June 30 last the total foreign value of the imports of woollens of every description entered for consumption only reached \$13,239,872, which is the smallest value recorded since the year 1846, when it fell to \$12,778,864.

The Canada Accident Assurance Company.	Nort
Head Office, MONTREAL. A Canadian Company for Canadian Business ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS.	
Surplus 50 p.c. of Paid-Up Capital above all liabilities including Capital Stock	
T. H. HUDSON, R. WILSON-SMITH, Manager. President	No Dead St Not even i



No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow fillings of short staple. Not even in lowest grades. Three grades—Three prices and far the best for the price.



LAMPLOUGH & MCNAUGHTON. MONTREAL 59 St. Suipice St.

GROCERY NOTES.

"The California Raisin Association's rebate on raisins exported to Canada owing to the high prices on standard layers and other goods has not been a sufficient inducement to hold the trade of that country, says the 'Fruit Grower.' "Valencia raisins from Spain are now in that market to the exclusion of California goods." This is not absolutely so, but it practically sums up the position. This season has been an inauspicious one for dried fruit commission houses representing California marks. Denia houses have turned the tables on California raisins by reason of the high prices of the latter, and what is not improbable, they may do so again next season. The quality and packing of the leading brands of Denia show such improvement this season that it is is for a secont the improvement thill still and an and in that it is safe to assert the improvement will still go on, and in this event, California fruit will have to hustle to get a show such as it won a few years ago. Spain lost some things in 1898, but Spanish raisins "did themselves proud" in that year.

Liverpool correspondence touching upon dried fruits states : "Arrivals of Valencia raisins for the season to end of Dec. last were 4,428 tons, against 3,897 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year. The stock of currants at same date was 4,201 tons against 5,197 tons at the same time in 1897. Total arrivals to December 27, 1898, from the beginning of the season were 19,034 tons, as compared with 17,802 tons for the corresponding 19,034 tons, as compared with 17,502 tons for the corresponding period in 1897. Regarding the situation of Sultana raisins in the Liverpool market: Advices from Smyrna as to reduced stocks and Continental buying having greatly encouraged holders, the position is one of increased firmness. Quotations are—common 41 to 42s; ordinary to fair, 43s to 45s; good, 46s to 47s; fine, 48s to 50s. Arrivals of Smyrna from commencement of season, 438,756 packages; to same date in 1897, 481,211 packages; decrease, 42,-455 packages. 455 packages."

Reverting to the contradictory news notes in our last emanating from different sources regarding the Brazil coffee crop, the following letter to our New York namesake will enlighten :-

Sir-We received a letter recently from Rio de Janeiro, of which the following is an extract: "I proposed to the trade here some kind of organization to forward reliable news and estimates of coffee crops (to the consuming markets) but received no encouragement whatever." This would rather indicate that the dealers in coffee in Rio are averse to having the world know the truth regarding the growing coffee crops and are disposed to only let such news regarding the crops as suits them become known.

The English market for dates, according to last advices, has stiffened up, owing to the reduction of stocks there. Advices just received make the Lond on stock 25,000 boxes of Hallowees. OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE: 26 King Street, East, Toronto. Oanada. Capital Stock, - - \$1,000,000.00 Government Deposit, - \$250,000.00

Being the largest Government Deposit made by any Canadian Life Insurance Company.

FIVE IMPORTANT FACTS:

FIVE IMPORTANT FACTS: The Imperial's Policies do not Restrict the assured as regards Residence, Travel or Occupation, and are Indisputable on any ground whatevor after one year from date of issue. The Imperial's Policies are Automatically Non-for/eitable after three years' premiums have been paid, but provide for Surrender Values by way of each or paid-up-insurance. The Imperial's Promium Rates compare favorably with those of other insurance companies, and a grace of one calendar month is allowed in payment thereof, during which time the policy remains in full force and effect. The Imperial's Policy Reserves are held on the most stringent basis used in Canadian Actmain taiculation. The Imperial rives Liberal Cash Loans under its policies after

The Imperial rives Liberal Cash Loans under its policies after three annual premiums have been paid.

F.	G. COX,	
	Managing Dire	ector.
т.	BRADSHAW, F.I.	A
	Secretary & A	ctuary

W. S. HODGINS. Provincial Manager, Bank of Toronto B'ld'g, Montreal, Quebec.

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5,000 boxes of Khadrawees and 13,000 boxes of sayers. A feature of the situation is the fact that Khadrawees have advanced to an equality with Hallowees. In other words, the prices on the two grades are the same. This is said to be due to the fine quality of Khadrowees this season. The output of that kind was smaller than in past years, but the quality, according to report, was quite equal to the Hallowees, and the stock sells at the same price as the latter.

There is a probability that the U.S. will wipe out the 2c duty levelled against Greek currants as these in no way interfere with the California raisin industry. Anyone buying currants purchases them for their flavor, which is distinctly their own. Mince meat manufacturers are the largest consumers of currants, and it has been noticeable that they have taken as large a quantity at the higher prices as they did before the duty was imposed. The protection on currants has not raised the price of American raisins, but the contrary is true. When currants were at 51/2 cents in New York, California sultana raisins were at 41/2 cents, and it was difficult to sell them at this figure.

Advices from Batavia commenting upon the situation in pepper says :- The favorable outlook for pepper is not due to its statistical position, but due to reduction in production during the 1898 crop. Advices from Lampong are very unfavorable, and it is now stated that same will not reach 30,000 piculs. Tellicherry has suffered by rain, and in place of 4,000 tons, at first estimated equal to the year 1897, it is now stated that same will not reach 3,000 tons (60,000 cwt.) against 61,774 cwt. 1897-98; 139,530 cwt. in 1896-97; 71,698 cwt. in 1895-96; 71,270 cwt., 1894-95; 90,915 cwt. 1893 04.

San Francisco advices report a strong market for prunes stocks on the Coast being reduced to less than 500 cars, the bulk of which is Santa Clara fruit and controlled by strong hands.

Advices from Greece report no change in the currant market, but it is understood that at the prices ruling there no further shipments to Canada could be profitably made.

It is now predicted that the 1899 crop of California prunes will, on account of the exceptionally dry weather the past fall, be short again on large sizes.

The importations of sugar into the United States last year brought nearly \$5,000,000 into the Treasury.





JANUARY.						
SUN	MON					· ·
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				• •

He based his remarks upon reports from the C.P.R. freight agent, who declares that the facilities for handling and carrying the outgoing ocean freight of Canada are so inadequate, as to restrict the carrying trade between this country and Europe. In proof he points out that the steamship companies have withdrawn their rates and stopped contracting for freight early in September, over two months before navigation closes. This is said to be done because all the available steamship accommodation is taken up ten weeks before the season closes. Regrettable as this may be it is a good sign, the evil is remediable, whereas the lack of freight would be more difficult to remedy. Sir William said :

"I think such a state of affairs as exists in regard to the incompetency of the present ocean liners now carrying freight out of the St. Lawrence, was sufficient to warrant any Government in supporting an immediate project for the running of the fast line.

Upon this the obvious comment was made that the necessary improvements required to enlarge transport facilities, would involve heavy expenditures. As a result of such outlays at St. John, N.B. the C.P.R. "had realised an enormous increase in the shipping business."

Turning to the pulp industry Sir William said, it was shameful that this prosperous and growing trade should be hampered by conditions which caused the output this enterprise to be shipped to Europe of via American ports to the detriment of Canadian cities. He also deplored, he regarded it as "almost incredible," that 5 bushels of Manitoba wheat were shipped via American ports to one by a Canadian port. The shipment of cheese and butter by the St. Lawrence route he regards as impeded by the vast difference in rates charged as compared with Boston, which he thus stated :

· · ·	Cheese.	Butter.
From Montreal	218.9d	26s.9d
" Boston		18s.8d
	·	·`

Excess of Montreal.... 8s.6d 138.6d The C.P.R. President of course expressed his disapproval of so much Canadian freight going over the Grand Trunk to Portland. This aspect of the question moved him to exclaim,

"The present Canadian service is almost intolerable, it was altogether inadequate, it was a disgrace to Canada, it was driving trade away from the country. Not long ago the C.P.R. was horrified to discover that it had 2,000 tons of freight between St. John and Minneapolis without a vessel in sight to carry it abroad. What could be done in such a case ? It became necessary" to make immediate arrangements to ship the freight to American ports, at immense loss. On that

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association (INCORPORATED) FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Good Work at Honest Cost; True Economy and Not Its Shadow.

New Business Received in 1897, Over \$71,000,000, Cash Income During 1897, Over \$6,000,000. Death Claims Paid Since Organisation, Over \$34,000,000.

The Association closes the year with more paid-for business than ever before
in its history. The Association closes the year with a larger premium income than ever
before in its history. The Association closes the year with its business on a better foundation for
The Association closes the year with its business on a better foundation for the future than ever before in its history.

EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every
Town, City and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will
and the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY
CAN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers, General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe.
Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, NEW YORK CITY.
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occasion some of the freight was being carried from Minneapolis to St. John, and when the shippers found it could not be expeditiously handled they lost faith in the Canadian route. It is necessary for us to rehabilitate ourselves if we are to get a share of this trade and hold our own."

Sir William is an amateur painter, he knows well how necessary deép, dark tones are to give due effect to lighter ones. After working in this dark background he proceeded to work in his design in colours as bright as were laid on by Turner or Claude. He would make the Atlantic steampship service, a ferry service, not an ocean one. He would put on the route as fine boats as any affoat. He would not be satisfied even with 193 knots an hour, but wanted 22 to 24. He would turn the tide of travel now leaving American ports towards Canada. He would run a specially fast train service from Euston Square to the Liverpool docks, to connect with the fastest, best equipped, most accurate steamship service in operation. He would have tickets like a street car one on sale for the trip from London to Hong Kong via Canada. With the eloquent hero of the Lady of Lyons Sir William might ask, "D'ost like the picture ?" Canadians certainly would be only too delighted to see such roseate ideas realised

Sir William had a sarcastic rap at the steamship owners and railway companies who were said to be opposing the fast Atlantic service as interfering with their antiquated arrangements, which, he predicted, "would result in the steamers now in use on the St. Lawrence being broken up for old steel." He thought such a service as he depicted would be talked of the world over and be the most magnificent advertisement of Canada possible; "It would be worth a million dollars."

While we admire greatly the pictorial skill shown in Sir William's descriptions, and sympathise keenly with his regrets over what deficiencies exist in our transport service, and share his aspirations for the concentration of Canadian business in Canadian ports and lines, we are not so carried away by his eloquence and his enthu. siasm as to forget that the fast steamer question has two sides, one being theoretic and one practical. If Sir William Van Horne really thinks it feasible to race ocean liners at 22 to 24 knots an hour across the banks of Newfoundland, through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and up the river to this port or Quebec, he differs in judgment from all experienced navigators and vessel owners familiar with that route.

As he proposes to extend his remarks we take the liberty of asking Sir William to go into the financial details of his scheme, stating, (1) what the cost will be

of the magnificent service he wishes; (2) who will provide it, and (3) what subsidy for it will be required from the government of Canada? It would also be most interesting to hear on what grounds he bases his judgment that the most splendidly equipped steamships afloat, which he desires, would be allowed by their owners to be raced at 22 to 24 knots an hour through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the river route ?

A NEW METHOD OF TRADE WHICH IS QUITE OLD.

A well known manufacturing firm in the United States has issued a circular announcing its intention to conduct its sales under a system which is declared to be "A new method of merchandising." The new policy is, "the distribution of goods direct to the retail dealer, thus doing away with all jobbers' or middlemen's profits, commissions to sales agents &c." The firm claims that under this system it will be enabled the better to maintain the quality of its goods and furnish them to the consumer and retail dealer at lower prices than under the old system.

Leaving aside for a moment the question of the novelty claimed for this policy, we point out that in the machinery of distribution the abused middleman occupies a position which must be filled whenever trade becomes widely extended. The firm above referred to will, after all, distribute its goods to the consumers through the agency of a "middleman," who is the retail dealer. Without such an intermediary every manufacturer would have to add a retail store to his factory or mill, and sell his goods straight to individual consumers.

It is clearly impossible to carry out such a plan if goods have to be sold in distant places. The so-called "new method" of manufacturers selling direct to retail dealers, will involve the establishment of a wholesale merchant in connection with each factory or mill, with its staff of travellers, sales agents and "all the complications attending this method of distribution." Whether it is more economical to sell to a few wholesalers, and so avoiding all the labours and risksof having customers by the thousand amongst retailers, is a question most manufacturers have answered by adopting the former system.

Manufacturing and distributing are two essentially different forms of enterprise, each of which demands special talent and experience as well as concentration of interest. Centuries ago the alleged new method was universally in vogue, as manufacturers then, had sales agents on the road who sold "direct to the retail dealer," some indeed to the individual consumer. We have often seen the waggon of a Huddersfield cloth manufacturer travelling from town to town, from which were peddled his goods to any one who chose to buy. We have the personal testimony of a very large manufacturer of an article he invented, which is used in tens of thousands of offices that he would never have been able to introduce his goods on the market had not a shrewd Loudon wholesaler taken him up, supplied him with capital, and put his articles for sale in every stationers' shop in England. The agency store of some manufacturer is quite a familiar object in the Metropolis, and other populous towns in Great Britain, where both retailers and individual customers can purchase as much or little as they require. We have had in our

possession the "Road Book" of a manufacturer who, over a century ago, travelled through England selling his wares, the book giving full details about routes, inns, and buyers, a complete guide indeed to the tracks followed and persons to be seen in carrying on the business.

Much newer than the so-called "new method of merchandising," is the system of wholesale houses, which came into existence to supply a long felt want, as very few manufacturers were or are able to distribute their goods extensively without such intermediaries who are an economic necessity in the complicated machinery of distribution and of credit.

One of the special features in the alleged new system, which is also quite old, is the confining the supply of a certain class of goods to traders who confine themselves to the sale of such class of articles. This is a rap at departmental stores, which, it is alleged, "use the goods of the firm as 'leaders' and advertise cut prices for the purpose of attracting trade in other goods more or less worthless and thus forcing the legitimate dealer to meet these cut prices and close out his stock at cost, or less." Against this feature of the "new policy" there will be no great outcry.

It is, however, a vain imagination to suppose that large manufacturers can get their goods placed before consumers so as to develop trade effectually and economically without the services of the middleman or wholesale merchant.

OPENING OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The opening of the Session at Quebec excited probably as little interest as any similar event. The Address of the Lieutenant-Governor was unusually lengthy, its topics were very varied, but it contained no indications of any serious legislation to be introduced.

The Address was rather a pleasantly worded sketch of the leading incidents of the past year than a programme of future work. The speeches of the mover and seconder of the address in reply were equally lacking in practical matter. The Hon. Mr. Flynn had the old time task of making bricks, to fling at the Government's proposed policy, without straw. He, therefore, had to deal largely in "glittering generalities," in criticism of matters already somewhat stale, and comments upon the policy of the Conservatives in regard to the pulp industry some years ago.

The piece de resistance, or main dish, which the Government proposes to introduce, i.e., the Educational Bill is a joint which was served up last Session and withdrawn as not being sufficiently cooked or dressed up to meet the tastes of the House. Whether another visit to the oven and manipulation by the chief cook has improved this Bill we shall see in a few days.

We are fully in accord with Dr. Cotton, the new member for Missisquoi, who, in seconding the address said : "I think that more attention should be given to elementary education, and that superior education might be left to trust more to take care of itself, especially when our wealthy men were endowing it so liberally." The main objection to the Education Bill, when first introduced, was to its provision for such a system of appointing school teachers and supervising them as would make every teacher practically a Government official. The best friends of education in the Province of both parties strongly objected to this, as

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being an introduction of the whole educational affairs of the Province into the political sphere, which would make teachers more anxious to secure political support than to do their work with efficiency. As a party policy we believe that the establishment of a better system of elementary education in this Province would do more to popularise the Government than any mancuvering to make the teachers political partisans. Since writing the above it has been announced that the Education Bill has been changed by leaving out the objectionable feature which provided for the appointment of a Minister of Education.

The Premier intimated that if the United States continued its import duty on pulp, his government would adopt all possible means to stimulate its manufacture in this province. Before any steps are taken in this direction it will, however, be necessary to ascertain what has been done by the Joint High Commission. The new Charter for this City is likely to be the most important business of the Session, and we trust it will be so amended as to eliminate defects which we have pointed out and proved to be features calling for improvement in the public interest.

CRIMINAL REPORTS IN THE DAILY PRESS.

At the Carleton Assizes held last week a case was heard arising out of a police court report inserted in an Ottawa paper. The complainant was a person who had been indicted for committing a certain offence. He charged the newspaper with libel for having reported the trial. Malicious intention was not imputed; nor error of statement; nor misrepresentation of evidence.

The question really at issue was, has a newspaper the right to publish the evidence tendered in a Court of Justice during a criminal trial? An action for libel against a newspaper proprietor for reporting a trial has no justification, for the right of a newspaper to publish the proceedings in a public Court of Justice has been long established. What is stated openly at a public meeting is only given wider publicity by a report of it appearing in a newspaper. In charging the jury in above case, Chief Justice Armour declared the law to be that public journals had the right to report police and other legal cases. He declared "the newspaper to be one of the best preventitives of crime, as the publicity of offences served to put the public on their guard."

There can be no doubt about the Press being a terror to some evil doers, as hardly a night passes without a prisoner giving a wrong name, or imploring that his name be kept out of the papers. The opinion expressed by Chief Justice Armour in regard to the deterrent effect of reporting police cases, has been seriously misunderstood and misrepresented. It has been declared to be contrary to the tenour of a remonstrance recently. made by Archbishop Bruchesi against certain papers for their giving all the loathsome and revolting details of murder cases, accompanied by illustrations of the scene of the crime, portraits of the victim, the murderer, and members of his family, as well as drawings of the fatal instrument. The whole community is indebted to His Grace for this protest, our leading journals have thanked him for it.

Literature, sacred and profane, abounds with warnings in regard to the vicious effects of familiarity with crime. The great Roman satirist, Juvenal, speaks of this when he tells us of sound grapes becoming diseased by close contact with rotten ones. Cowper, in a well known couplet, speaks of vice losing its repulsiveness by being seen "too oft, with too familiar face." Macauley has a parallel passage when describing the prevalence of a certain form of crime two centuries ago, which had become so common that the public conscience was deadened as to its shame and guilt. Shakespeare tells us that the sight of evil deeds done inspires the doing of others. Observers of social phenomena are familiar with numerous cases of crimes of peculiar turpitude which, after being fully described in the Press in all their shocking details, were followed by others of exactly the same character, having been manifestly suggested by such descriptions. Two months ago in this city a young brute murdered a girl most cruelly who had declined his advances and then shot himself. In a few days after this a similar crime-an exact duplicate indeed-was committed at New Orleans. Shortly after, another like murder and suicide occurred again in this city-a triplicate of the first. All those murders were committed within a few weeks, and they followed two others to which the yellow newspapers had devoted sheet after sheet in familiarising their readers with what every well-balanced mind regards as disgusting and revolting details. Several atrocious murders committed to fraudulently secure insurance money were so strikingly alike in details as to indicate the perpetrators having copied the features of a previous one, which would appear to have suggested and served as a model for others. The recent murders committed by sending poisoned candies were mere copies of the one in San Francisco.

We remember the eloquent protest made by Dickens against public executions as being provoking causes of crime, as they blunted the moral and physical sensibilities of those who came to regard the gallows rather as a step to fame than a horror. Dickens was right, and he so impressed the government that public hangings were discontinued. There was a time when a dozen men and women were hung every day at Newgate, where, on one gallows, their bodies swung like carcases of sheep in a butcher's stall. Thousands of the basest elements in the metropolis held high carnival in front of these spectacles, by gazing on which, day after day, they had been so brutalised that the very same crimes were committed under the gallows for which victims were dangling at the end of a rope in sight of their imitators and probable successors.

Crimes suggested or inspired by the morbid action of the imitative instinct have been innumerable. Performances of plays of which notorious criminals were the heroes we have known to be prohibited. Every police magistrate knows of numerous instances of juvenile offenders having been inspired to break the law by reading narratives of crime. Cervantes tells us that evil deeds need no cultivation as they spring up spontaneously. What is needed for their restriction is the withdrawal of circumstances favouring their growth. One of the most effective of these circumstances is the glorifying of criminals by the Press. We say *glorifying* advisedly, for, to a certain order of beings the great notoriety given them by publishing their portraits, their biographies, the full details of their deeds, is a source of the greatest pride.

While then Chief Justice Armour is right in regarding the dread of newspaper exposure to be a deterrent of は日本の日本の一般の一般の一般の

offences, it is only so within certain narrow limits. Dread of exposure implies self-respect, but there are only too many, the entire mass indeed of the worst offenders, to whom self respect is absolutely unknown. There are also many degenerate persons whose self control is so weak, whose love of notoriety is so morbid, whose imitative impulses are so diseased, that they are inspired to commit crime by dwelling upon its details and circumstances, and noting the prominence given to criminals by certain of the less reputable sections of the daily press.

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioner covering the inspection of weights and measures, gas and electric light for 1898, has just been issued. The work done by the departmental officers is very considerable, as it is also highly serviceable in protecting public interests.

The total number of weights and measures of various capacities passed upon last year, was 211,404, of which 2,510 were rejected as not being equal to the legal standard. The percentage of rejections was 1.19. The most defective were platform scales of which 3.24 per cent were rejected and of steelyards 3.11. Measures of capacity came nearest the standard, the rejections being only 0.27 per cent, or 245 out of 89,355. Ordinary weights stood the test not so well as out of 69,458 there were 794 defective. These percentages seem small for an expenditure of \$63,447 in their detection, towards which \$44,034 was collected. The net cost of \$19,613 to the public was trifling compared with the amount they were saved by being protected from false weights and measures.

In this city out of 18,167 weights submitted for verification there were 380 rejected ; of measures, out of 24,850 only 12 were imperfect; of platform scales, steelyards and balances out of 9,741 tested there were 379 found irregular. In ordinary weights this province does not compare favourably with others, as the rejections were higher in percentage than in Ontario, and in the other Provinces there were no rejections. This points to the need of a more strict enforcement of the law in Quebec in regard to weights, and in both this Province and Ontario the large number of defective platform scales and other weighing instruments, there is a call for improvement.

The total expenses of gas inspection last year were \$20,165, towards which \$18,678 was collected. The net cost to the public of this service for the Dominion being only \$1,487 we may feel satisfied that it was cheap for the money, as it prevented the consumers of gas suffering from a very subtle form of waste, for, when gas is of a low illuminating quality it registers as much on the meter dial as the best, and causes far more to be burnt than is needful. We note with pleasure that the gas in this city is given a very good record by the inspectors for the absence of sulphuretted hydrogen. The report on inspection of gas metres shows that out of 15,513 presented for verification there were only 3,332 found correct, which is far too low a proportion. It is true there were only 3,490, found "Fast," and consequently registering adversely to the consumers, and true also that the law allows of a certain amount of deviation. But, a meter is a measure of capacity, what it measures is paid for by consumers. If then, and to

whatever extent the measure is defective by registering more gas than has actually been delivered, an injustice has been done to the consumer who is entitled to the delivery of every foot of gas registered as having passed through his meter. The average percentage of "Fast" meters to the whole of those presented for verification was 22.51, which was slightly in excess of the percentage in this city. In Toronto the percentage of "Fast" meters was 26.24. It is evident from only 3,332 meters being correct out of 15,513 tested that these instruments are greatly in need of improvement. If we were to believe all the stories told us of the eccentric working of gas meters, such as their registering steadily when no gas is being consumed, we should be disposed to regard them as possessed by an evil spirit which needs to be exorcised. We note also that electric light meters are even worse than gas ones, as out of 3,754 presented for verification there were 1,580 found to be "Fast."

The report on electric lights gives a list of the companies, firms and individuals who manufacture electric light and power, the number in this Dominion being 272. The number of lamps in use in Montreal is reported to be 106,550, which will be doubled in a short time and would soon be quintupled were rates somewhat reduced. The revenue from electric light inspection exceeds the expenditure by \$6,236, so that when taken together the revenues from the gas and electric light inspection services pay more than they cost, and they, and the oversight of weights and measures are doubtless a very valuable protection to the public.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The 67th annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia shows the net profits of the year to have been \$248,908, which is 16.60 per cent on the paid up Capital, and 8.03 per cent on capital and reserve fund combined. This is a striking illustration of the part played by a reserve fund in making profits. The two dividends paid last year amounted to 8 per cent, so that out of the net profits a trifle over one-half, \$125,000, was available for an addition to the reserve fund which now stands at \$1,725,000. The shareholders of this old bank are manifestly of the saving class who prefer to put aside a large sum every year to increase their capital rather than to draw it out in increased dividends to enlarge their spendable income, or invest in securities of their own choice. The deposits held by this bank are, at call \$3,397,992 and subject to notice \$8,120,592. The discounts are \$9,201,590, and securities held \$2,-008,494. The bank has 14 branches in Nova Scotia, 10 in New Brunswick, 2 each in P.E. Island, Newfoundland and Quebec, and 1 each in Ontario, Manitoba and West Indies. It has correspondents in Great Britain, the States and Cuba. The Montreal branch under Mr. Kennedy's management is prospering. It will occupy the lower part of the new building on the site of the Barron Block. The report of the Bank of Nova Scotia and its high standing amongst Canadian banks speak well for the financial condition of that Province.

⁻EFFORTS are to be made to suppress smuggling from the Island of St. Pierre. The presence of a British Consul at St. Pierre will be one of the means employed. This functionary will have a lively time, and will be harder worked than most congule, providing such appointment carries, which is questionable.

A BANK SCANDAL.

Up to the last two or three years the banks of Canada had a remarkable record for immunity from scandals caused by official defalcations. The banking annals of Canada are also exceptionally free from those which arise from defective skill in management. Of the chartered banks only one is recorded since Confederation to have paid its noteholders and depositors less than their full claim, and two only who, having redeemed their notes, did not pay the depositors in full. The loss inflicted on the public by bank failures and irregularities in Canada, has been less in proportion than in any other country. There have probably been small defalcations by bank officers unknown to the public, but of serious ones, or of actual thefts, the number has been extraordinarily few.

Within quite a recent period however there have been a series of crimes committed, which spoil the record. The Banque du Peuple was no doubt ruined by criminal practices of the manager.

One of the gravest of bank scandals came to light a few days ago. The officer in charge of the Savings Bank department of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, was discovered to have received money from depositors, which, after duly entering in their Pass book, he is alleged to have appropriated to his own use. He did not enter such deposits in the books of the bank. The wickedness of such an act, great as it is, is exceeded by its foolishness. Detection of such a crime is not only inevitable in the long run, but it is liable to occur at any moment, even on the very day it is committed. The bank officer who perpetrates this offence takes chances that would startle the most inveterate gambler. One of the numerous incidents which may occur at any moment to call such an-officer temporarily away from his duty, would be likely to reveal his dreadful secret. If, in his absence, a depositor called to withdraw any of his money, or all of it, his Pass book would be compared with the bank's ledger and the fraud would instantly be discovered.

Unless the guilty officer were so utterly callous as to be almost inhuman, he could not but be haunted perpetually by the dread of his crime being revealed. To the grinding anxiety of this dread is due the reckless indulgence in stimulants, and social excitements which guilty officials display, and which, at times, excite suspicion, as they evidence their expenditures being in excess of income.

In the case now exciting such interest, the first gleam of light which revealed his irregular practices was thrown by an accident by which it became known that he was a lavish purchaser of a certain very costly table luxury. A small chink like that lets in much light; it suggests so much to excite suspicion. Suspicion in such a case means enquiry, which is fatal. We believe the first incident which occurred to excite suspicion was so trivial, and so unlikely to happen, that if it were shown in a drama the verdict of the audience would be against its being possible. It was only an idle word, of the terrible significance of which the speaker knew nothing, nor is he ever likely to know.

Without having any desire to prejudge this painful affair we deem it timely to warn not bank officers only but all persons in positions of trust, especially the young, against a notion which has ruined many, which "is that money received by them for employers, is to any extent, or under any dircumstances, at their private disposal. To speak of a person *borrowing* such money is a vicious misuse of words. So called "borrowing" is simply embezzling, or theft, however sincere may be the intention to repay the money taken without the authority of the owner.

A warning is also timely against the use of so-called "borrowed" money, or any money not actually owned, in stock operations. A bank officer indeed who thus speculates, even with his own funds, is highly reprehensible; it is a practical breach of trust, for he is trusted on condition that he abstains from such deal-. ings. The prohibition of such operations by banks is a clear declaration that they are likely to lead their officers into dishonour. Any stock broker who receives commissions from a bank clerk, or person in a like position, is not blameless, nor is he prudent, for by this he is liable to be made instrumental in bringing disgrace and ruin upon his customer. We have heard, but trust it is incorrect, that friends of bank clerks on 'Change have given "tips" to these officials to tempt them into entering upon a most dangerous course, and, as it is prohibited, is a dishonourable one.

Another warning is called for against the too prevalent extravagance of young officials, and some of those more mature, as well as against those who encourage such improvidence. There are thousands of youths and young men who are spending in mere display and frivolities enough to support a wife and family. Many even get into debt because a salary as large as that on which their parents reared them in their childhood is insufficient for the maintenance of a mere boy of the modern type. It is a waste of wind to rail against the prevailing usages of the day, but when a young man gets into prison as a consequence of habits of improvidence, the reflections of those who have helped to push him into crime by stimulating his folly-if such persons ever do reflect-cannot be enjoyable. It takes a strong vessel to stand the strain of the maelstrom-like-whirl of what is called "society," and the less substantial craft should avoid its dangers by keeping to quiete waters.

FARMING AS AN OCCUPATION.

During the session of the Eastern Ontario Butter and Cheese Assoc ation held at Kingston last week, Prof. Robertson delivered an address on "Farming as an occupation." We are glad to note that he did not speak of it as a " profession," as the modern custom is in regard to various callings, amongst them being hair-cutting and banjo-playing. Of the population of Canada 45 per cent are engaged in agriculture, which is so large a proportion as to rank it as the leading industry of the country, more especially so when the products of our farms amount to 4th dollars for every one from the aggregate of the fisheries, forests and mines. It seems likely too that the farming industry will in the future develop more extensively than the others named. There are already 30,000,000 of acres under cultivation in Canada, the entire products of which, in crops, animals, dairy goods, are estimated to be of the value of 600 millions of dollars yearly, or an average of \$2 / per acre. The land in Ontario alone could provide food for 20 millions of people. Prof. Robertson regards one test of the capability of a farmer to carry on his business to be "his ability to sell such products from his farm as will to the least extent reduce its natural resources." Thus, "one ton of wheat sold from a farm will remove more of the materials of fertility from the soil than one hundred tons of butter ; and the sale of one ton of hay will impoverish a farm more than the sale of 87 tons of butter." This seems a very contracted view, for if the above test of a farmer's

capability were to govern their methods of cultivation, the growing of wheat and hay would have to be abandoned, and their energies would all be directed to the butter industry as being the only way for a farmer "to sell such products from his farm as will to the least extent reduce its natural resources." The Professor overlooked the opportunity a farmer has of showing his ability by the application of fertilisers to the land by which the material resources which were reduced by cropping may be restored. We doubt whether those practically engaged in farming, or those familiar with its conditions will endorse the following passage of the address :

"The occupation of a farmer should produce a fine, refined, people. It alfords agreeable physical exercise and is carried on amid pure air and sunshine. It should develop a people enjoying a large share of happiness and possessing intellectual powers of a high order."

This ideal picture of a farmer's occupation is drawn rather from poetry than life. The speaker got nearer to fact when he added :

"Its present drawback is that it leaves little leisure to those who follow it, but it gives security of opportunity to earn a living, and the want of that is what brings most of the worry and unhappiness into ordinary lives in these days of stern and keen competition. Out of the best use of their talen's in making the most out of the agricultural resources of Canada will grow not merely healthy, masterful, well-todo and intellectual people, but communities with the highest qualities of unselfishness. The life of the farmer on the whole is an unselfish one. His calling instils into him a disregard of personal ease, a deep respect for the sanctity of other personalities, and at least some knowledge of the virtue and value of wholesome and well-proportioned foods to produce and sustain the best forms of plant life and animal life. These same principles and natural laws applied to his relationships to all human life as a farmer, a citizen and a Christian will yield him the joy of a sound, vigorous body, housing a clear, strong mind, animated by a sense of fairness and presided over by a heart continuously full of appreciative goodwill."

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS, 1898.

The returns of the six Clearing Houses in Canada for last year indicate a large increase in the volume of transactions over 1897 at each place, with the exceptions of Halifax and St. John, N.B., where, in each city, a decrease is shown. For the entire year the returns of 1898, as compared with 1897 were as follow :---

Clearing Houses.	1898.	1897.	Increase or Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Montreal	731,264,677	601,185,000	inc. 130,079,677
Toronto	439,489,336	361,756,953	inc. 77,782,883
Winnipeg	90,754,276	84,435,882	inc. 6,318,444
Halifax	62,523,827	63,513,888	dec. 990,011
Hamilton	35,037,964	33,350,542	inc. 2,287,422
St. John, N.B	80,849,264	30,468,180	dec. 118,916

Totals...... 1,300,019,344 1,174,710,345 inc. 215,309,009

The increase of 1898 over 1897 was 18.83 per cent which must be admitted to have been a very material amount. The increase in this city was 21.63 per cent; in Toronto 21.48 per cent; in Winnipeg, 7.48; in Hamilton, 6.86. We should have been glad to record proportionate increases at Halifax and St. John, but there may be a considerable improvement in the business affairs of a locality without any enlargement in the bank clearings. That Halifax and St. John afforded an illustration of this last year we are assured. Both those cities are making a gallant and enterprising struggle to enlarge their shipping trade which cannot fail to reap a due reward. The advance of Winnipeg to the third place in the rank of Clearing Houses is a very gratifying evidence of the development of Manitoba and the North West, and the great increase in Toronto's returns is, no doubt, evidence of great improvement in the business conditions of that city, which we trust will continue until all trace is removed of the mischief done by the real estate boom.

AN IMPERIAL SAM SLICK.

The versatile Emperor of Germany would be a success as a commercial traveller, we may indeed say he has been. During his recent trip to Palestine, he evidently kept his weather eye open to see and to seize opportunities for extending the trade of Fatherland. He appears to have taken the hint given by the Yankee clock-maker, who used to leave one of his time-pieces on trial at the houses he called at, being assured that it would be purchased when the residents got accustomed to its use. When in Turkey he presented the Sultan with a Krupp field gun as a specimen of what was "Made in Germany." What commission the Krupp firm paid to Emperor William we have not learnt, nor whether he was paid on salary or otherwise. But he certainly earned his pay and a box of cigars thrown in, though for his health's sake, we hope if he got these extras, that they were not "Made in Germany." At the time the gan was sent to the Sultan, the German newspapers predicted the commercial success of the move. The bait took, the sample was approved, so the Sultan has sent the Emperer, we beg his pardon, has sent the Krupp firm an order for 162 of their field guns and 30,000 shrapnel shells. We hope the other male potentates of Europe will not take the road with samples of their country's goods as this would handicap Great Britain, for, though female commercial travellers are now at work, we cannot imagine our beloved Sovereign, or even the Prince of Wales, condescending to follow the example of their Imperial relative. We, however, honour him for his zeal in promoting German trade, as the enterprise he showed redounds infinitely more to his honour than the motives which have inspired some Imperial trips with which history has made us familiar.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of Toronto Board of Trade on 17th inst. the following officers were elected by acclamation : President, Mr. A. E. Kemp; first vice-president, Mr. A. E. Ames; second vicepresident, Mr. W. E. H. Massey ; treasurer, Mr. J. L. Spink. The retiring president Mr. Elias Rodgers briefly reviewed the proceedings of the Board in the past year. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to bring the G.T.R. general offices to Toronto. The council had also taken an interest in the extension of the Trent valley caual; it had advocated two-cent postage; had passed a resolution in favour of an export duty on nickel matte; it had also endeavoured to secure a new insolvency law, but had been told by the Gevernment that no change at present could be made ; with better results it had advocated a limited Sunday service on canals. It had also passed resolutions relative to the bonding privileges on inland waters, and with regard to reciprocity, which, for diplomatic reasons, were not made public. It had presented a scheme for harbour improvement which had also received endorsation by the Boards of Trade of Midland, Collingwood, Meaford and Owen Sound. Other matters still under consideration were cattle market improvements, improved freight facilities, the James Bay railway, and the Georgian Bay and Haliburton routes. The Board had entertained Lord Herschell and Hon. W. Mulock each to a banquet. Nominations were made for the Council and Board of Arbitration. The newly elected President having thanked the Board for the honour conferred upon him, moved a resolution expressive of their appreciation of the services of the trustees of the gratuity fund, which was carried unanimously. Mr. C. W. Band gave notice of a motion to have the following addition made to the by-law governing the Terms of Trade :-- "That clause ' F.O.B. cars' on 50, be amended by the addition of 'Basis, F.O.B. sales.' All sales F.O.B. cars or to arrive by vessel or rail shall be on the basis of full out turn in public elevator at destination."

--Newfoundland's catch of lobsters for the season will aggregate about 50,000 cases which brought an average of \$10 a case. The lishing has not been so good as former years, and there can be no doubt that the waters around the island are being drawn upon too heavily.

MESSRS. E. A. SMALL & CO.

The meeting of the creditors of E. A. Small & Co., held yesterday, passed off very quietly. A committee, composed of Messrs. D. Morrice, John Turnbull, R. R. Stevenson, A. C. Kains (Bank of Commerce), Jno. H. Shaw, W. J. Stethem and Geo. H. Bishop, was appointed to take into consideration any offer of composition, and to report as soon as possible. The liabilities are \$337,900, of which the ordinary amount to \$260,000. The assets show a nominal deficiency of \$191,000. The figures are not considered large for such a business. The deficiency shown, as above, is largely due to heavy loss by fire, and open accounts which were believed to be good at the time of suspension, but which, on further investigation, were not rated so highly by the accountant. To these may be added a few minor investments which, up to the present time, have not realized expectations. The amount due abroad is within £7,000, of which about £1,300 is to Joseph Brooke & Co., Bradford. The Rosamond Mills of Almonte, the Dominion of Montreal and the Auburn of Peterboro are creditors for somewhat over \$10,000 each. Others are for \$6,000 gradually down to the smallest sums over \$100, in all some fifty-six in number. That the firm, in their endeavors to fight the inevitable, did not spare those nearest them, is shown by the fact that the wife of the head of the house is a claimant for \$127,800 lent,-money inherited from her father, in whose firm Mr. Small was for many years a partner, and from which he retired with enough which, alone, if placed at interest, would have enabled him to retire from business for good, and live like a prince,-at all events without any of the anxieties of business. It is unnecessary to point out that the smaller liabilities to local firms in such cases, are incurred mostly, if not altogether, to fill trifling special orders for customers. The customers' paper under discount on Sist December, as already pointed out, proves that the firm could boast of a choice, selected class of customers.

THE LOUISIANA CESSION.

The St. Louis "Drygoodsman" picturesquely speaks of the purchase of Louisiana, by the United States, in 1803 the centenary of which event it is purposed to celebrate. It says : "The transfer of this vast empire, which extended from the Mississippi to the-Rockies, and from the Gulf to the Canadian line, including the district of New Orleans on the east side of the River, forms an epoch in American history second to none in importance. The successful issue of the Revolution brought into the family of nations a hardy infant, no doubt, but life in a flat, surrounded by contentions and daugerous neighours, constantly threatened its peace and very life. It was only when the generous back-yard beyond the Mississippi was added to the national demesne that Uncle Samuel began to thrive and grow in thews and bulk. The tri-color of France came down in New Orleans and was replaced by the stars and stripes at noon on December 20th, 1803, and on the 10th of the following March the post of St. Louis with the province of Upper Louisiana was transferred to Maj. Amos Stoddart, on the part of the United States, by the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor, who acted for the French Republic. Fifteen millions of dollars were turned into the treasury of France by this real estate deal, and now we will probably have to pay a good part of that amount for the small patch where we will dig the ring and pitch the big tent to celebrate the event."

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

The first elections in Ireland under the new local Government Act took place this week. They excited great interest as they are regarded as an experiment, in a restricted form, of Home Rule. The results seem to indicate a variety of questions having influenced the elections. Fears were entertained that advantage would be taken of the local self government Act to make a political demonstration disagreeable to Great Britain, especially to the Unionist party. There seems to have been no organised attempt of this nature. The political aspects of the elections were caused by struggles between sections of the Home Rule party. A new party came into the arena who are spoken of as the "Labourites," who doubtless were made up of the industrial classes, who are everywhere associating apart from the leading political parties. They succeeded in electing a large number of representatives, even beating several Home Rule M. P's. The

working of this scheme will be watched with the keenest interest in Canada, and we trust it will concentrate attention upon such practical reforms and improvements as will conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the whole people of Ireland.

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THE BANK DEFALCATION.

The charge against A. E. Mussen by the Merchants Bank of Canada for misappropriation of funds, was expected to be heard in Court yesterday, but it was withdrawn. It is understood that a large part of the sum missing, or what was not accounted for in due course, has been recovered, so that the loss of the bank will be triffing, if any. Such an incident is most regrettable in every way,—in one which is little thought of, that is, the increase it causes in those precautions which involve a costly surveillance of the staff that adds to the working expenses of a bank, which lessens the fund available for salaries to faithful officers.

THE MCINTYRE INSURANCE.

A statement has been published in a city paper that the policies covering the stock of Messrs. McIntyre Son & Co. contained the co-insurance clause which made the firm liable for 20 per cent of the loss by the recent fire. This clause was rendered wholly inoperative in the policies containing it as the amount of the insurance, \$352,000, was \$20,000 in excess of 80 per cent on \$415,000 the value of the stock which is only \$332,000. That is the insurance was \$20,000 in excess of what the co-insurance clause called for, and therefore the clause became of non effect.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

Groff & Hymen, dry goods, Berlin, have assigned to E.J. Henderson, Toronto. The liabilities are estimated at over \$22,-000, and assets under this amount. The principal creditors in Montreal are: James Johnston & Co., \$5,900; Fitzgibbon, Schafheitlin & Co., \$1,600; Gnaedinger, Son & Co., \$600; Gault Bros. Co., \$400; S. Greenshields, Son & Co., \$300. In Toronto S. F. McKinnon is a creditor in \$900, and John Macdonald in \$500. The firm is composed of Samuel Groff and J. O. Hymen. The former is an experienced dry goods man, having followed the business for the past 25 years, at one time kept a store at Harris-Later on he was of the firm Anthes & Groff, novelty ton. manufacturers. In '88 he formed a partnership with Hymen under present style, and bought out the business of Fellman & Co. The following February one Sheffield was admitted when style was changed to Groff, Shellield & Hymen. They dissolved in June '91, when style was altered to S. Groff & Co. Groff & Hymen made a fresh compact in February '92, but three years later dark clouds loomed up, when they were obliged to com. promise at 621/3c on part of their liabilities which were \$19,900 against which assets amounted to \$21,500. Meeting of creditors is to be held in Toronto to-day.

Canadian tobacco has been a disappointment to many who jumped to conclusions, and went into the business when the Fielding tariff favored it at the cost of raw leaf. Growers in Essex County particularly can speak authoritatively as to this. The large production has demoralized the market, and it is said manufacturers can buy Canadian tobacco at their own price. This situation would seem to have ruined one Napoleon Dannais, tobacconist, Montreal, who dealt almost exclusively in the Canadian "weed" and did a fairjobbing trade once upon a time.

John D. McLellan, general store, Upper Margaree, N.S., is offering 60c cash to all creditors. His statement is reported to show something in excess of debts, but figures at this writing are not obtainable. McLellan was originally clerking with John McLellan. The latter left the vicinity in '02 when "our John" rented the store and started up for himself. Illjudged branching out, as often happens, brought trouble.

Martin & Co., grocers, Peterboro—Mrs. Kitty B. Martin wife of Thos. Martin, sole owner—have assigned. The pair bought out A. Elliott in the summer of '97. - Martin was in business for a year in Toronto and also at Joliette in the State of Illinois, where he was unsuccessful. A somewhat ironical touch is given to the Peterboro failure in the "trademark" name used, viz., "The Spot Cash Grocery Co." To possess the quality of thrift is ordinarily enough to command prosperity in business, but there are exceptions. Such for instance that of J. N. Julien who conducted a small millinery store on Centre street, Point St. Charles—an environ of this city. Close proximity to larger stores, and the overweening pride of the fair sex in that district to wear "Uptown" millinery lost to him the trade he depended upon, and he has now gone over to the majority

M. Navaralonsky, general store, Moosomin, Man., has assigned to A. F. Andrews. The business is understood to be registered in his wife's name, which cover has been in force since June '90, when owing to fire loss he was compelled to assign. Auterior to this he was in partnership with one Ripstein. In Sept. '97, Navaralonsky sought an extension of eighteen months, and apparently his inability to carry this through is the cause of his present trouble.

Lahey & McKenty, drygoods, Napanee, have assigned. The firm is composed of R. T. Lahey and John McKenty, who have been in business together some years. In August '96, they got into difficulties owing to competition of bankrupt stock sales, and at this time compromised at 60 cents in the dollar, spread over 12 months. Liabilities then were \$31,000 and assets about \$32,000. On the present occasion figures are not yet to hand.

D. H. Smith & Co., wholesale stationer, Truro, N.S. have assigned with moderately heavy liabilities. The business was established by D. H. Smith who retired some six years ago, leaving affairs in the hands of Frank and Wm. McV. Smith, the former becoming sole owner a year later. He was supposed to have had a good working surplus, and his present embarrassment appears to have caused some surprise.

R. J. Jameson & Co., manufacturer shoes, Toronto, have assigned. R. J. Jameson is only owner, the "Co." being merely nominal. He was formerly of Jameson & Milno who commenced business in July '98, Milne afterwards retiring. Previous to this Jameson was an employee in the J. D. King Co. Ltd. He had only a small capital, and loss by fire and water a few weeks ago crippled him.

A. A. Fournier & Co., drygoods, Ottawa, are offering 50c in the dollar cash, or 60c spread over 18 months secured without interest. Liabilities are about \$48,000 and assets \$49,000. Mrs. A. A. Fournier is reported to be the sole owner of the business. Fournier himself was formerly of Fournier & Forest, who failed in '93.

F. Harris, general store, Morden, Man., is endeavoring to effect settlement at 65 per cent. Liabilities are said to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000 and assets \$9,000. He commenced in the fall of '97 coming from Ingersoll. Harris was formerly an engine driver on a U.S. railway.

Callim & McDonogh, lumber merchants, Russel, Man., have assigned. The firm is composed of Alex. B. Callim and George McDonogh. They succeeded Wesley & Thompson in June, '94 At first the business did fairly well, but subsequently it went behind and payments became slow.

Miss A. Goodeve, stationer, Woodstock, Ont., is asking extension of ten months unsecured. Liabilities are \$3,000. Profits in the stationery line are cut to a razor edge nowadays, and it is not surprising to learn that the business enjoyed a fair surplus a few years ago.

A. McDermand, shoes, Sarnia, whose difficulties have before been reported at length, is offering 50 cents. Liabilities are \$4,900 and assets \$2,700. It is said creditors are agreeable to accept settlement on this basis, and are signing rapidly.

J. T. Pouliot, general store, L'Islet, whose failure has already been noted, now offers 50 cents composition—Anthine Jacques, general store, Lotbiniere, similarly on record, has been successful in making settlement.

W. W. Phillips, Ridgetown, Ont., who ran a 7c novelty store and was before this employed as traveller by a cigar house, has assigned. His experience of being in business for himself has lasted barely a year and a half.

N. H. Turcotte, general store, Broughton Station, Que., is seeking extension of time spread over 16 months. He was formerly located at St. Ephrem De Tring, where he also sought a like indulgence. Rheaume & Beaudoin, shoes, Montreal, who assigned the other day are now offering 20 cents in the dollar cash. The firm has been in existence a little more than two years in a small way.

S. Senecal, mens' furnishings, Montreal, a printer by trade, started in this line early in '97. He had some means, and experience—of the wrong sort—Finale, assignment.

Henri Senecal, shoes, St. Catherine street, Montreal, has assigned, owing \$2,800. He began business in the spring of '95 with limited capital.

E. J. Bishop, general store, Kentville, N.S., who has been in business there since the spring of '93 in a small way has assigned,

Pidgeon & Otis, general store, Maisonneuve, Montreal, reported assigned last week, have compromised at 30c.

-THE Bank of Ottawa is to open a branch at Lachute.

-A LADY at Chicago seeks election on the Board of Trade. She is said to be well up in the grain trade.

-The local Merchants' Association has appointed a committee to consider the taxation of departmental stores, and the question generally of their influence on the retail traders.

-THERE is a feeling amongst the creditors of Messrs. E. A. Small & Co. that Mrs. Small, whose private fortune is involved in the estate, should be allowed to rank as a creditor.

-ARRANGEMENTS are proposed between the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic lines in order to divert grain for shipment from this port. It is thought that 20,000,000 bushels of grain would, under the agreement proposed, be sent via the St. Lawrence which now goes through American channels.

-THE latest idea is for Great Britain to swap her West Indian islands for the Philippines. The last Hong Kong Telegraph to hand says this would be a splendid bargain for Eugland. But such affairs are not settled on merely commercial principles.

-AN American insurance journal informs its readers that Horace "wrote out his pieces in Greek." When struggling with his "pieces" in our Grammar school days we were under the impression that the language of Horace was Latin, but we live and learn.

-THE annual statement of Mr. Miles, the Treasurer of the Board of Trade of this city, shows a surplus of \$2,000. As this was the first occasion a surplus had occurred since the new building was occupied, the council felt considerably elated over so agreeable an event.

-THE Bout de l'Isle electric railway is to be utilised for bringing into the city three to four hundred car loads of ice from the Ottawa river near that place. The use of suburban electric lines for freight is likely to develop to great proportions.

-Some time ago we casually alluded to the lack of respect paid by American soldiers to their comrades and officers. This brought out some, supposed to be, rebukes from several American papers, who ridiculed the idea of discipline being necessary in their army. We should like to ask our critics what they think of General Eagan deliberately calling his superior officer General Miles "a liar," and applying to him other coarse epithets ?

-A BILL has been introduced into the Senate, Albany, N.Y., requiring all cattle brought into New York State to have been tested for tuberculosis 30 days previous by a state official, who shall furnish a written permit to import them. All transportation companies are forbidden to carry cattle without such certificate and permit. No indemnity is to be paid for slaughter of tuberculosis cattle brought into the state without certificate. Violation of the law imposes a fine of \$25 to \$250 for first offence; and six months to one year imprisonment for second offence.

-A PROMINENT member of an ecclesiastical Synod just held in this city fulm inated against the use of tobacco, which he desires to be put under a ban as an offence against morality. The learned gentleman as a lawyer knows the value of precedents

and of established customs. We could tell him of Bishops even who enjoy a smoke, of the clergy in lower ranks the number is legion who indulge openly in what in his opinion is an immorality. One of the most famous of preachers, and best of men, was, if this theory be sound, a very immoral person for his love of a pipe is a matter of history. The zeal for fads of this kind is sadly overdone, it wastes energy which is needed for more practical good works.

-BRAZIL is Newfoundland's largest customer for codfish, that country last year having taken three fifths of the entire shipments. The market is growing year by year, as the following figures will show :

	Quintals.
1892	180,000
1893	
1894	125,000
1895	188,000
1896	180,000
1897	280,000
1898	280,000

-THE Angle Cuban Syndicate, Limited, is the name of a corporation composed principally of British bankers and merchants, with head offices in London. The organization is capitalized at \$250,000 and its object is to induce British and Canadian manufacturers and merchants to extend their connections and trade in Cuba. The company will also give considerable attention to municipal and commercial loans for the purpose of public and private enterprises of every nature. Besides this the company will establish an intelligence bureau relative to Cuba, its constitution, laws and commercial prospects. This last will be an appreciated feature to those whose business interest now or in the future will lie in the American West Indies.

-A TEST case of some interest was recently heard in the U.S. Court of Appeals at Boston. It was a tariff decision affecting a large quantity of wool entered in the afternoon of the day upon which President McKinley signed the tariff bill. This mem orable document was signed at 4.06 p.m. on the 24th day of July 1897, and the wool was held to be dutiable under the new tariff. The decision referred to however holds that the law wont into effect after midnight of the day on which the act was signed, for the reason that the United States Government did not recognize fractions of a day. This decision involves hundreds of thousands of dollars paid in duties to the United States by importers all over the country.

DRY GOODS NOTES.

The demand for fancy hosiery for the coming spring is promising. Chemnitz advices say that manufacturers of the finer goods are unusually busy and are putting forth every effort to meet maturing contracts on time. Embroidered hosiery has been brought out in a great variety of styles and is given the preference over fancy plaid effects so popular a year ago. In misses' hose there is still a fairly good demand for plaids in Scotch designs, and in ribbed goods the output is sold ahead for several months. Some good orders for bicycle and golf hose have been booked, with light weight golf hose for ladies' wear coming to the fore. The tendency of ladies to discard bicycle boots during the summer months is expected to create a good demand for fancy Scotch hose for cycling and other out-door pursults.

The "Cologne Gazette" commenting upon the cotton velvet trade which Germany and France enjoys with the U. S., and upon which the latter country by a recent ruling have upheld higher duties, says: "To put it briefly, imports to America are forbidden and the export trade is destroyed, at least, for countries which, like Germany and France, must pay considerable duties upon the raw materials they import. For a country like England, that does not impose a duty upon raw material the decision, in the opinion of the Cologne "Gazette," cannot be regarded as bad news, inasmuch as, for once, extreme protection would seem to have done free trade a good turn in the course of the internecine war of protectionist countries."

TA report having its origin in Boston is to the effect that the Coats Thread Company is arranging to absorb all the cotton

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thread mills in the country. The Coats Company already controls practically every thread mill in the United States and Englund, outside the new American Thread Company; of which the Merrimack corporation is now a part. If the report is correct it means the absorbing of the new American company into the Coats trust.

89

Plain colored taffetas in popular shades for spring, it is worth noting, are a leading line with U.S. dry goods houses; stocks are getting scarce under the active demand and prices are hardening. These goods have come to be regarded as a staple in silk fabrics, as there are no signs of an abatement in their popularity.

The favor fashion bestows upon soft finishes is bringing printed twills into notice and jobbers are looking forward to a good spring demand. Some new ideas are shown in these slik goods, both in the ribbon effects and in side bands the latter showing printed warps.

The new draw string ribbon, according to reports from the other side, is destined to become very popular for trimming purposes.

Values have lately been working higher in the United States on gray cotton fabrics, and now the finished goods are being advanced in price.

GRAND	TRUNK	RAILWAY	SYSTEM.	
Earnings 8th to	o 14th Jan.	:		,
1898			\$ 428,057	•
Deci			40,336	

BUSINESS CHANGES.

ONTARIO-Nott & Turnbull, hardware, &c., Brantford, succeeded by Turnbull Howard & Co.; J. R Furlong, harness, Elmvale, sold out to R. Finley: Fralick & Co., clothing, &c., Hamilton, new partnership formed; D. & R. McKay, confectionery, Hamilton, dissolved, R. C. McKay continues; Ontario Packing & Provision Co. Ltd., Morrisburg, incorporation granted; A. W. Ault & Co., whol. shoes, Ottawa, new co-partnership; G. Corbett & Son, foundry, Owen Sound, succeeded by Owen Sound Iron Works Co.; E. I. Brown, shoes, &c., Ridgetown, sold out to John Brown ; S. Goldstick, mnfr. caps, London, about being succeeded by the London Hat, Cap & Mantle Mfg. Co. Ltd.; D. J. McLeod, groceries, Tilsonburg, succeeded by A. W. Robertson; Lailey, Watson & Co., whoi. clothing, Toronto, H. E. Bond admitted partner under style Lailey, Watson & Bond; Nixon Dean & Co., general store, Dundalk, sold out to J. D. Brown ; James Craig & Co., groceries, Kingston, advertises business for sale; J. E. Richards, groceries, &c., Markdale, opening business at Dundalk; Canadian Cone Coupler Carriage Co. Ltd., Palmerston, style changed to Palmerston Carriage Co. Ltd.; Cook & Bros. Lumber Co. Ltd. Toronto, J. L. Cook, dead; Peter Mc-Intosh, & Son, whol. F. & F., Toronto, Peter McIntosh dead ; Thos. Bon, general store, Vernon, moving to Kemptville; Stade & Stumpff, general store, Elmwood, stock sold to G. Lorenz; Geo. Lorenz, general store, Hanover, opening branch at Elmwood; G. G. McPherson, shoes, Toronto, closing out this branch.

QUEBEC-Charbonneau & Aumais, tailors. &c., Montreal, dissolved; Dubuc & Blache, tailors, Montreal, new co-partnership; Lesperance & Terriault, plumbers, &c., Montreal, dissolved; Rice & Therrien, tailors, Montreal, new co-partnership; J. Tache & Co., bankers, &c., Montreal, dissolved, and Mrs. J. Tache registers as sole owner under same style; E. Courville dit. Laplante, groceries, St. Johns, dead; E. Becker & Co., importers hardware, &c., Montreal, dissolved, Florenz Cords continues; Richard & Co., general store, Nicolet, E. Rene sole owner; P. A. Colette & Co., general store, St. Remi, new co-partnership; Cauchon & Frere, general store, Etchemin, dissolved, Pierre Cauchon continues alone; Bertrand & Deschene, groceries, Kingsville, new co-partnership; A. C. Boisvert, general store, Melbourne, dead; Wm. Farley & Son. tanners, Priceville, new co-partnership; David Blanchet, general store, St. Louise, commenced business; Joseph Arel, mfr. matches, Three Rivers, commenced business; Rudolph & Lusher, tailors, Montreal, dissolved.

NEW BRUNSWICK-Ossekeag Stamping Co. mfrs. enameled ware, Hampton, Chas. A. Palmer dead; J. E. Whittaker & Co., stoves, &c., St. John, Chas, A. Palmer special partner dead; C. L. Carter, general store, Hopewell Cape, J. M. Steeves admitted a partner as Carter & Steeves; Davidson & Worden, groceries, &c., St. John, about dissolving, F. L. Worden will continue alone.

BRITISH COLUMBIA-Nelson Hardware Co., Nelson, change contemplated; McCreath, Howe & Co., hardware, Greenwood, commencing business; W. R. Johnston, whol. fruits, Nelson, commenced business; M. J. Pearson & Co., men's furnishings, Victoria, business to be closed out.

MANITOBA--Honderson & Co., implements, Brandon, Wawanesa & Souris, dissolved; R. S. Alexander, banker & lumber, Treherne, dead; Burke Bros., drygoods, Winnipog, Nicholas Burke dead.

NOVA SCOTIA-Aylesford Dry Goods Co. Ltd., Aylesford, stock sold to F. E. Harris & business closed.

· LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended Jan. 17, 1899.

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

WRITS ISSUED, ONT.

WRITS ISSUED, ONT.
Jan. 12. Bidwell Tp-C. E. Woolloy vs A. Carlton
London—A. Hill vs G White, dmgs
Toronto—Atherta Ry, & Coal Co, vs Mackenzie & Mann, breach of contract, \$110,000; F. W. Boschen vs H. A. King & Co., \$400; 11. J. Grasett vs Temperance Reformation Society, \$5.00.
WoodstockD. Moore Co. Ltd. vs J. A. McDonald 370 Hersey Mfg. Co. vs Municipality of East Toronto, \$600.
Jan. 14. Douro-D. I. Loundy vs W. & M. Allen et al
Napance W. T. McNeil vs J. R. Scott
New York, U.S.A-G. II. Gooderham vs S Onderdonk
Berlin-E. M. Reade vs K. L. Kalb et al
 Kenyon TpA. D. Kennedy vs J. P. Kennedy
 Tyendinaga Tp-Freehold L: & S. Co. vs M. J. & W. P. Buckley, \$2,420. M. J. Norton vs Sykes & Ainley Woollen Mfg. Co. Ltd., \$5,000.
WRITS ISSUED MAN. & N.W.T. Jan. 12.
Oxbow-Pierce Bros
Oak LakeC. T. McKenzie
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, ONTARIO. Jad. 12.
Carleton Place-W. M. Cameron et al agt W. H. Desmer

Carleton Place-W. M. Cameron et al agt W. H. Deamer, \$446.

Gananoque-Merchants Bank of Can. vs M. McIntyre.... 364 Napanoe-Copeland Brewing Co. vs J. Conger......... 866 Sarnia-Industrial Mortg. & Sav. Co. vs A. Alexander et al. Sarnia-\$1.612.

Jan. 14.

Cartwright Tp-Western Can. L. & S. Co. agt J. I. McCracken, \$1.897.

Jan. 17.

Cornwall—E. Rombough et al agt Balch & Peppard.... Kenyon Tp—D. A. McRae agt M. McRae..... Osgoode—J. M. Smith agt C. & J. Britt..... 2,500 2,128 640

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, QUEBEC.

Jan. 12.

- Jan. 14
- Montreal—Delle, E. Lanctot agt J. A. Bertrand, \$312; P. Denis agt F Blay, \$180; E. Gohier agt J. B. DeLadurantaye, \$203; Dme. E. E. E. Brown et al agt A. Friedman, \$187; C. Herbec agt J. Gardiner, \$196; J. H. A. Shaw agt W. Hood et al, \$1,927; Sherwin William Co. agt A. Pallascio; \$203; Due Della P. Bulalan \$404
- \$286; J. Jeite agt J. B. Pelletier, \$404. Nicolet—Banque Ville Marie agt L. Caron Sr. & Jr.... 827 St. Cunegonde—M. N. Delisle et al agt Chas. Belanger et al. \$785.

Jan. 17.

- Montreal-E. Mendel agt T. Berthiame et al, \$180; Dues. A. Menard agt J. B. Devot, \$233; De. N. M. Woliver et al agt M. Fred, \$309; Due. J. Levigne agt J. Galarneau, \$218; Beaver Bag Co. agt D. Langlois, \$175; Due. M. Bourdon agt Due. F. McColl, \$202; Credit Foncier F. C. agt M. C. Mullarky esql., \$446.
 St. Alban-P. Hamel agt G. Beaucage et al...... 1,422
 St. Hyacinthe-Trust & Loan Co. of Canada agt J. C. Parent, \$4.223.
- \$4,723.
- St. Marthe-Dme. M. M. E. Le P. de Boisquilbert agt P. Welsh, \$303.

JUDGMENTS RENDEEED MAN. & N.W.T.
Jan. 12.
McGregor—R. B Hill et al
Jan. 14. Pilot Mound—Baird & Co \$ 608 Jan. 17.
Swan Lako-E. C. Bush 492
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, B.C. Jan. 14.
Nelson-Graham & McManus, \$330; Bright Prospect, G. M. & D. Co., \$300.
Jan. 17. Vancouver—Baker Bros. & Co., \$1,582; H. Dempsey 2,700
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.B.
Jan. 14. St. John-Wm. Rankine
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N. S.
Jan. 17. Lansdowne—D. R. McKay
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, P.E.I.
Jan. 17. Alberton—J. B. Reid
EXECUTIONS QUEBEC. Jan. 12.
Montreal-T. A. Moodie agt J. Ryan 256 Jan. 14.
Montreal-J. A. Dupuis agt A. L. J. Heinault, \$366; G. G. Gaucher et al agt H. Page, \$605.
Jan. 17. Montreal-M. McDonald agt Dme. Jos. Pelland, \$213; E. Robert agt P. Robert, \$458.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, ONT,

		Jan, 12.
Arnprior-J. C. Willi	ams to E. K. Johns	ion 2,4(10
Aylmer-J. McNally	to W. E. Murray.	

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Franklin Tp-A. J. McDonald to A. McPherson 4,500 Galt-J. B. Kreason to G. Hancock 605 Hamilton-R. C. McKay to D. J. McKay 600 London-N. I. McDermid to J. H. McKinnon 1,000 Massey-A. Johnson to Can. Per. L. & S. Co. 1,800	RB
Mattawa-P. T. Lamothe to J. A. Lamothe	B
Pembroke - Z, Halpenny to M. E. Geroux	B
St. George-J. Woodley to R. Wilson 1,088 Jan. 14.	C E S
Brampton—S. Chartres to T. D. Norval	s
Jan, 17,	
Chinguacousy Tp-S. I. Nixon to R. Cation,	V
J. & H. Spence, \$800. Guelph—W. C. Pennington to H. Brown	1
 Port Hope—A. A. Adams to S. Cochran	1
F. Wismer to G. J. Foy, \$3 132. Essex Basket Co. Ltd. to Ontario Loan & Debenture Co, \$1,500.	١
Saxe & Archibald,	÷
ARCHITECTS	•
Room 79, Imperial Building,	
MONTREAL O	
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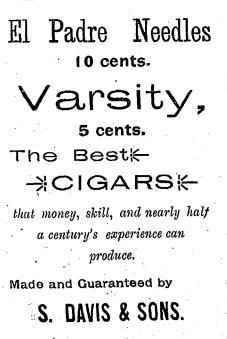
	Jan. 17.
Revelstoke—G. F. Curtis Brooklyn—McManus & Graham	
BILLS OF SALE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	
Barrie-Wm. Webb to M. Webb Brantford-J. W. Buck to L. Otton	
	Jan. 14,
Barrie-H. D. MacLaren to J. A. MacLareu	5,650
Canoe Lake –Gilmour & Co. to McArthur Bros. Co. Hamilton–Fralick & Co. to F. J. Fralick Sudbury–T. M. Kirkwood to R. G. Leckie	2,500
BILLS OF SALE, MAN. & N.W.T.	
	Jan. 14.
Sintaluta-A. P. Manson	\$4,500
BILLS OF SALE, B.C.	Jan. 17.
Vancouver—Jenkins & Croft Vancouver—R. B. Dixon	
BILLS OF SALE, N.B.	
	Jan. 17.
Newcastle-Mailer Bros	4,500
BILLS OF SALE, N.S.	
· · ·	Jan. 12.
New Glasgow-D. W. McDonald Pubnico W. G. A. Shand Shubenacadie-Kate Logan	2,000
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N.W.T.	Јяр. 14
Winnipeg-R.P. O'Donohue	

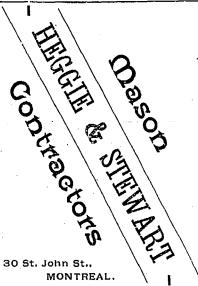
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, B.C.

Ω1

JOSEPH FABIEN, Plain and Ornamental Plaster Artful Marble and Plate Board. WALL CEMENT A SPECIALTY. Workshops and Yard: 4 to 8 Reading St., Pt. St. Obarles, - MONTREAL.

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





Financial.

Thursday E'vg. January 19th, 1899.

Mr. Durnford, inspector of Molson's Bank, after a long official visit to Manitoba, reports that the prospects of the North-West are brighter than ever before. In regard to the robbery of the bank's safe, he is confident that the culprits will ere long be in custody. He considers that Winnipeg is over-supplied with banks, which might well be considered by the Bankers' Association, as such a surplus is not favourable either to bank or local trade interests. There seems every likelihood of the bank rate being reduced this week to 31% or 3 per cent. The money market is less disturbed by war rumours than for months past, and evidences are abundant that the supply of money when quiet is thoroughly established, will bring down rates to a minimum. A mos' lamentable banking incident in this city has been

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"the talk of the town" this week, and some comments upon it have not been over wise. Confidence must be placed in some officials, and the greater the confidence the more is the disgrace of a breach of trust. There are thousands of bank officers, here and in Great Britain, who have easy opportunities of stealing, but the defalcations are very few indeed. It is significant that transactions in bank stocks since the above incident became known, have dwindled away to a trifle. Whether this has been caused by a scare over the recent defalcation we cannot say, but if so, it shows how very sensitive is the market. There has been a weakening in the leading stocks, most of which are too high to offer much chance to buyers for a rise. The Toronto Street Railway meeting was held on 18th inst., when the net earnings were declared to be \$860,000, out of which the sum of \$100,000 was carried to rest account, which stands at \$830,000. 'Quotations have been from 107% to 108%.

Pacific showed unsteadiness with a tendency downwards. A large lot has been sold at 85, and smaller sales have been made at 81%. The feeling in New York is that prices are high but trade is so active and money so plentiful, the efforts of bears to cause a reaction are not successful. Their chance will come later when a lull occurs in business or some event occurs to lessen the great buoyancy now prevalent. The bank of Ottawa will open a branch at Lachute. The Imperial Bank has opened branches in the City of Hamilton and Town of Listowel. The report of the Bank of Nova Scotia is commented upon in another column. Foreign exchange, locally, is stronger. Between banks sixty day bills closed at 8% to a sixteenth higher; demand drafts 9 3 32 to 914, and cables 9 3 16 to 94. Call loans romain at 4 to 41/2 and trade paper 6 to 7.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for w. e. Jan. 18th supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal.

BANKS.	38.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average Last Year
STREE.	Shares.	1 ²	M	9.5
<u>ب</u>			й	A BI
Montreal	29	250	250	236
Molsons	35	204		200
Toronto	24	248		226
Merchants	27		18014	177
Union	10	115	115	101
Commerce	12	1461/4	14614	186
MIBCELLANEOUS.				
Can. Pacific	6553	86%	84%	88
Comm. Cable		186	184	1821/2
Telegraph	311	174	170	179
St. John Ry	325	155	155	$128\frac{3}{4}$
Rich. & Out	472	1031	1021/2	109 1
M. S. R	761	296 1/2	292	241
" (New Stock)	609	29216	290	239
Montreal Gas Co	2.629	214 14	21134	195
Bell Telephone	41	173	1723	
" "New	5	1711/4	1714	1734
Royal Electric	786	104%	10134	143
Toronto St. Ry 1			107%	
Mont. Cotton Co.				145
Can. Col'd Cot. Co.	489	17%	72	55
" " Bds. :	\$0000	100 1/2	10014	961
Dom. Cotton Mills	2813	111/2	108	9634
Loan & Mort	10	139	189	140
Dom. Coal pfd	110	110	114%	1051/2
" " Com.	20	301/4	3.14	221/2
	,000	111	111	$106\frac{1}{4}$
War Eaglo 38				
Brazitian exchan	ge fo	or the v	veek e	anding

the 18th, was as follows:

Jan.	12	75
44	13	71/2
"	16	
	17	

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, January 19th, 1899.

The third week in January has seen trade settle down again into its normal grooves. Travellers have been shaken out over the country as thoroughly as these commercial gentlemen distributed the salt and pepper over their sirloin when in town, and of course business is better. There are no striking developmdnts, however, to report as yet. The demand has not rison to the height it will go later on, but it has shown improvement in volume upon recent weeks, with indications of further expansion in the near future. Such

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quality of COa

as it is, it takes care of production not already under contract, and thus prevents any accumulation of stocks. The reports coming to hand from jobbers throughout the country are quite encouraging. They show a liberal distribution of merchandise from second hands and point to good reorders being soon necessary in order to keep pace with consumptive requirements. Collections are generally satisfactory.

BUTTER AND CHEESE .- Finest creamery butter is this week distinctively lower, as was premised must follow the continued dulness of the market of late. Buyers state their inability to pay more than 19c., and, although holders in the main insist on a fraction more, sales are passing at this figure. The Liverpool public cable has declined 1s. in the last two days, at 49s for white and coloured cheese. This is in line with buyers' views, that holders wanted too much money. It would appear that the high price of cheese has had the effect of restricting consumption, so that the shortage has been largely neutralized. Holders of course, are not disposed to admit this, but it is clear the Liverpool decline has shaken them up, and it is probable business would be accepted to-day at a price which a month ago would have been unceremoniously turned down. Buyers claim to be able to get Western cheese at 10c. and Quebec makes at 9%c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Orders in the former market run mostly on moderate quantities to cover ordinary wants at the present time. Tin, zinc and mercurial preparations are firmer owing to the condition of the market for base materials. There is still little lively movement in chemicals. In sympathy with the rise in copper, blue vitriol is firmer and recent New York ad-vices represent the market ½c higher. No changes are reported in other chemicals, but there is a strong undertone to values in sulphuric and muriatic acids and kindred goods. The statistical position of gambier appears to discourage, the idea that the recent inclination upward will long hold. Shipments of gambler to America were larger in 1898 than ever before, being 17,965 tons, against 17,370 for 1897, and 12,195 for 1896. A New York contemporary has the following to say on this head: "Just now the price of gambier is advancing although why it should is a question that is not easily answered. The statistical posi-tion of the article should make a weak market. A leading local statistician estimates that the visible supply to May 1st is 93,376 and the total deliveries for consumption in 1898 were 186,856 bales. A Boston authority makes the former figures smaller and the latter larger, namely 83,700 and 140,000 bales, respectively. Still, a third man makes the figures 90,000 and 135,000.

FLOUR AND MEAL. -The flour market is in the doldrums with millers making " sacrifices " which show a fair margin, which anomaly is common in the flour trade. Dealers, however, are only buying in a hand-to-mouth way. We quote Winter wheat patents, \$3.70 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.65; straight rollers, in bags, \$1.70 to \$1.75; Manitoba patents, \$4.15 to \$4.20; strong bakers, \$3.00 to \$4.00. The demand for oatmeal is trivial, but the firm-ness in cats checks any downgrad tondon. ness in oats checks any downward tendency. Prices are \$3.60 to \$8.70 as to quality, for oatmeal in wood, and \$1.75 in bags. Commeal is quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for round lots, and jobbing lots at 15c more.

FEED AND BRAN,-Continues scarce on spot, and values are firmly held. Quotations in bulk are as follows : Ontario Winter wheat bran, \$14 to \$14.50 a ton; shorts, \$14 to \$15 in bulk. Manitoba bran, \$14;

and Dry Kindling L. Cohen & Son MONTREAL,

shorts, \$15; middlings, \$16.50; provender, \$17 to \$18; cornmeal, \$19 a ton. Baled hay is quiet at \$6 to \$7 for No. 1, and \$4.25 for No. 2 in 10 ton lots.

GREEN FRUIT.-The auction market for Oranges continues to experience difficulty to "find itself," and California consignments hold off because of the slump that has been brought about owing to the heavy selling of Valencias. I'hese have sold this selling of Valencias. These have sold this week from 65c to \$2.45 a box, the former for wasty cases. In the wholesale trade there is nothing much doing, neither is it expected that demand will materialize for some few weeks yet. California navels are worth \$3.25 to \$3.75; Mexicans and Jamaicas \$2.75 to \$3.00; Valencias, \$3.75 to \$4.00 for 420s. Lemons are slow and stocks light at \$2.25 to \$3.00. There is a better demand for apples at \$3 to \$4 for prood stock. Liverpool cable states market good stock. Liverpool cable states market has also an improving tendency there,

GROCERIES.-Refiners on Saturday last put down granulated 5c per cental at \$4.30. London cables states raw beet market improving and slightly firmer, present month 9s.24 1/2 d. At the reduction in local granulated there is no possibility of American sugars getting in here, which, doubtless, is the raison d'etre of the above mentioned decline. The tea market shows more life, and quite a few small invoices are being sold to jobbers. The question of the standards having been again raised at Ottawa, it has been concluded to abide by the methods established by the Department of Customs whin the agitation for new re-gulations had a "full head of steam on" some months ago. These, it will be re-membered, set forth that teas under a certain invoice valuation should not be admitted at all, and also prescribed that teas at or over this valuation should be tested byinfusion in the ordinary way, difficulties to be decided by a committee of judges, work-ing unknown to the importer. There is hence no intention of introducing U.S. standards in Canada. A feature of the grocery market is the strong position of pepper and advances are now asked of pepper and advances are now asked for parcels which were purchaseable at $\frac{1}{20}$ to ic less a week ago. Nutmegs are toning up cable advices from London and Holland are decidedly firm. Molasses, are still quoted by the Guild at Sic, per gallon though outside houses ask 33c, a recent speculative purchase by an independent operator, of 500 puncheons, is keeping prices down. Dried fruits are quiet and unchanged. Canned goods are going into consumption rapidly, and jobbers report a good sorting trade at firm values.

METALS AND HARDWARE .--- Pig tin continues to advance over cable, London, on Wednesday, quoting £98 17. 6d, another advance of 15s; ingot tin on spot has hence moved up again to 231/2c. Copper is strong and higher at £62 15s against £60 11s. 3d a week ago. Pig lead has also advanced across the water, present price of soft Spanish being £13 11s 3d. There has been an ad-vance made in local hardware on flat and round head brass and upon screws. Copper is, besides, held at higher figures than a fortnight ago. There is very little doing in in plates, but any active demand would likely create an advance. In heavy metals a fair volume of business is reported, and values all rule eteady. Summerlee pig iron is quoted at \$18 to \$18,50 ; Hamilton No. 1 \$15,00 to \$15.00; No. 2, \$14 \$14,50; Ferrona No. 1, at \$14,50 to \$15.00. Machinery scrap, \$11.00 to \$12.00.

LEATHER AND HIDES .- A more active business is doing in leather, and in the aggregate manufacturers have taken considerable sole and upper leather in stock

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Don't Hesitate to consult a Special t when troubled with your eyes. Prof: N. Sperber will test them for you free of charge. All fittings of Oculist Prescriptions. 15 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranced. 294 St. Denis St. Montreal.

S. GOLD & CO. Manufacturers of Clothing. Suits cut, trimmed and made from \$1.40 and upwards Overcoats from \$1.71 up. For the trade only. 411 St. James St., MONTREAL. Send for price list.



this week. These last report trade in excess of last year, one house indeed stating orders already in from travellers to be bulkier for the time of year (which, by the way, is the very busiest time) than in their experience. Values are held firmly but it is doubtful whether an advance can be made by tanners, as has long been wished for, notwithstanding that the hide market continues to evidence this possibility. Chicago hides, according to dispatches, reflect dearer conditions ruling there. Leather men and independent tanners have been free buyers of late in that market, and whilst receipts are large, the demand [absorbs all offerings and full prices are paid.

PAINTS AND OILS.—There is no change in values to record this week. Turpentine continues firm at 65c. It is noted that New York shows some disinclination to maintain values at the full equivalent of Savannah, and a slight reaction has occurred there. Linseed oil conditions are much the same as they have been for a considerable time past, with the probabilities that prices will move higher rather than in the other direction in the immediate future. Liverpool cables 17s. 9d. There is fully the average business for the season in both lead and oil and dry white lead. The position of pig lead warrants the opinion that grinders may be forced to revise lists prices ere long, but as yet nothing has been done. Paris green is hardening in price somewhat, owing to enhanced cost of base materials, but remains comparalow. Whiting, putty, etc., are steady but quiet. Traveller's report good prospects for an active Spring trade.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The colder weather of the last day or so has given fresh vim to this market, and under light stocks values are generally ½ c a pound higher all round for good stock. Partridges have advanced 5c a brace. We quote turkeys, 10c to 10½ c for fine stock, and 7 to 8c for poor; ducks, 7 to 9c; geese, 5 to 6½ c; chickens, 7 to 8c; old fowl. 4 to 6c; partridges, No. 1 quality, are 60 to 65c a brace; No. 2, 40 to 50c; spruce partridges, 25c. : rabbits are 12½ c to 15c a pair.

PRODUCE.—An active demand exists for eggs, Montreal limed particularly being in good request at 16c per dozen. Fresh laid are very scarce, and 30c a dozen is readily got for these; culls are firm at 10c to 11c. Stocks of potatoes are fairly limited, and as points outside are paying more, receipts are not large. In carloads potatoes bring 55c to 57 per bag and at retail 65c. Beans have advanced from \$1 to \$1.10 for hand picked. Hops are without change, Ontario at 18c to 22c., and B. C. and Oregon at 24c.

MARKET NOTES.

Spot stocks of dried peaches in New York are reported to be smaller than for many years past at this season, and the same report comes from Chicago and Philadelphia.

The weekly cablegram from Rio to the New York Coffee Exchange reports the following: Rio shipments by steamer to the United States during week, 77,000 bags; Rio shipments by sail to the United States during week, nil; Rio shipments to Europe during week. 4,000 bags; Rio shipments to Cape & c., during week 5,000; Rio purchases for the United States during week, 66,000; Rio purchases for Europe during week, 2,000; freight per steamer to the United States, 35c and 5 per cent, primage; steamers loading at Rio for the United States, two; steamers loading at Rio for Europe, four. Santos shipments to United States, 103,000 bags; Santos shipments to Europe, 21,000. Santos purchases for the United States, 60,000; Santos purchases for Europe, 20,000; freight persteamer to Havre. 15 francs and 10 per cent primage; steamers loading at Santos for the United States, one; steamers loading at Santos for Europe, four. Victoria shipments to the United States during week, nil. Bahia weekly receipts, 9,200 bags; Bahia stock, 25,000; Bahia shipments to the United States, nil; Bahia shipments to rest of Europe, 3,600.

A considerable decline is said have occurred in British pottery goods, which is noticeable in prices of crockery being offered by Canadian jobbers for the Spring trade.

E. B. Eddy Co. matches have been reduced 25c per case. "Telegraph" matches are now quoted at \$3.20 for 1 to 4 case" lots, and at \$3 in 5 or more case lots. "Ielephone," 1 to 4 cases, \$3; 5 cases or more, \$2.80. "Telephone," in 1-8 gross boxes, 1 to 4 cases, \$3.20; 5 or more cases, \$3. "Tiger," 1 to 4 cases, \$2.85; 5 or more cases, \$2.65. "Victoria" parlor matches have been increased 25c per case, now being quoted \$2.50. Terms are without change, 5-case lots still being delivered.

Some of the country elevators in Manitoba have been closed since Christmas owing to the small quantity of wheat offering.

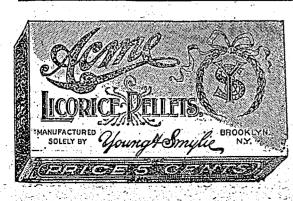
Says the San Francisco "Trade Journal" in reference to the new salmon laws in B.C. The enforcement by the Dominion Government of the law compelling all fishermen on the Fraser river to register with the proper authority at Victoria, on or before April 1st, or they cannot fish the coming season, and every persoa registering must be a British subject, is causing serious apprehension, for unless this law is amended it will cut down the number of boats from an estimate of 6,000 to about 2,500, Fishermen who have gone from California and Oregon to Fraser river to fish cannot do so under the present law, and this means a large cut in the 1809 pack of British Columbia. A fisherman to register must go to Victoria before April 1, and as the season does not open until July 1, he has to remain there or else return to his other fishing grounds and then go back again by July 1. In either event it means large expense.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

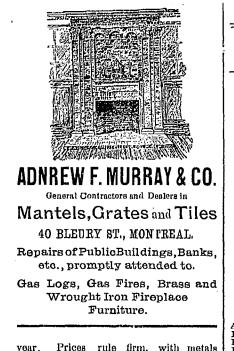
(Revised by Telegraph).

Токонто, Јап. 19, 1899.

General trade in wholesale lines is steadily improving, and the movement is exceptionally large for the season of the



Acme Licorice Pellets In 5C. BOXES. Nothing like them for alleviating irritation of the throat. Delicious as confections. To be had at your jobbers, packed 40 in 2 box. MANUFACTURED BY YOUNG & SMYLIE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.



Prices rule firm, with metals slightly higher in a number of cases, and cottons and woollens very firm. Sugars are the exception, prices being easier. Canned goods are firm. Travellers are doing well with spring dry goods, and the sorting-up trade in heavy goods is most satisfactory. A large trade with Manitoba and British Columbia is in sight. Quite a number of merchants from the West have been in the city this week. Money market easy; prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 61% per cent. Sterling exchange firm. Stock speculation fairly active. Bank shares very strong, with few for sale. Latest sales :- Bank of Commerce 148, Imperial 2131/2, Dominion 26112, Western Assurance 166%, British Am. Assur. 128%, Northwest Land pr. 55%, General Electric 142, Cable 185%, C.P.R. 851%, Toronto Ry. 10814, London Electric 127, War Eagle 319, Canada Per. Loan 111, Western Canada, 25 p.c., 99,

BUTTER, &c.-The butter market is steady, with choice grades in demand. The best tub brings 14 to 15c per lb. and medium tub at 11 to 12c. Large rolls 12 to 13%c, and pound rolls 16 to 18c. Creamery unchanged, rolls selling at 20 to 211/2c, and tub at 18 to 19c. Eggs firm, new-laid 22 to 25c per doz., in case lots; held eggs 17 to 18c. Cheese is unchanged at 0½ to 10%c the latter for late makes.

DRESSED HOGS - The offerings are moderate and prices steady. Selected car lots \$5.20 to \$5.25, and heavy \$5.05 to \$5.15.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-The flour market has been dull this week with little change in prices. Straight rollers are \$8.15 to \$8.25 in wood quoted at Ontario patents \$3.50 to west and \$3.65 west. Manitoba grades are firm at \$4.30 to \$4.40 for patents and at \$4.00 to \$4.10 for strong bakers. Bran firm at \$12.50 west and shorts \$14 to \$15 west. Wheat is firmer this week, with offerings moderate, Red winter and white 69 to 70c north and west, and

W. R. Cuthbert & Co.

NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Date Divide	BOT I	Per Cent. Price Jan. 19. (Bid)	Cash value per S
British North Am Can. Bank of Commerce	243 50	4,866,666 6,000.000	4,866,666 6,000,000	1,367,000 1,000,000	21 8%	Apì. June	Oct Dec	148	74 00
Commercial, Windsor Dominion	40 50	600,000	849,172 1,500,000	113,000 1 500,000	8	Мву •		105 26154	42 00 130 75
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1.500.000	835,000		Jan	July	155	77 50
Hamilton	100	1,470,000;	1,852,900	835,000 828,798		June June	Dec Dec	187 160	187 60 180 00
Imperial	100 100	1,236,500 2,000,000	1,202,900 2,000,000	450,000 1,200,000 250,000	814 4 & 1	June	Dec	218	213 00 27 62
Jacques Cartier Merchants' Can	25	500,000 8,000,000	500,000 6,000,000	2,600,000	21 <u>4</u> 4	June June	Dec Dec	1101/ <u>6</u> 180	180 (0
Merchants' Hallfax Molsons	100	1,500,000	1,500,000 2,000,000	1,175,000 1,500,000	34 1 & 1	Feb Oct	Aug Apri-	180 202	180 00 101 00
/ Montreal.	200	2,000,000	12.000.000	5,000,000	5	June	Dec	246	492 00 27 00
New Brunswick	30 100	1,200,000	1,200,000 500,000	100,000	8 6	May Jan	Nov July	90 300	800 00
Onterlo.	100	1,000,000	1.000.000	85,000	244 4 & 1	June June	Der Dec	115	115 00
Ottawa People's of N. B	100 150	1,500,000	1,500,000 180,000	1,170,000 130,000	4	0 0 0 0	Dec	200 250	200 CC 375 OC
Quebec. St. Stephen's	100 100	2,500,000 200,000	2,500,000 200,000	650,000 45,000	8 21/4	June April	Dec Oct	124 '	124 CC
	50	1,000.000	1,000,000	45,000 609,000	4.	April	Oct	187	187 03
Toronto Traders	100	2,000,000 700,000	2,000,000 700,000 500,000	1,800,000 50,000 225,000	6 8	June June	Dec Dec	248½ 108½	24S 50 16S 28
Traders Union , Halifax) Union)f Can Ville Marie	50 100	500,000 2,000,000	500,000 1,941,755	350.000	1 8	Mch Feb	Sept Aug	123	61 50
Ville Marie	100 100	500,000	479,620 384,340	10,000	8	June Apl	Dec Oct	i 90 ·	111 0(90 0(
Agri. Sav. and Loan Co	50	500,000 630,000	620 544	160,000	8	l rom	July		·····
Bell Telephone Co	100	8,169,000 1,937,900	3,168,010	910,000 120,000 100,000	49/2	Jan • Jan	July	1721/2 95	172 50
Bell Telephone Co Brit. Can, Loan & Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loan Co	100	(450.000	3,165,0°0 393,451 816,504 750,000	100,000	3	July Jan	July		95 0
Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co	100	750,000 2,700,000	2,100,00		1	Oct		70.23	12 5
Can. Perm. Loan and Say	50	2,008,000 5,000,000	1,004,000	350,000 1,150,000	1 2	Tun	July July	1111	98 0 55 5
Can. Sav. & Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co		2.500,000	1.250.000	345,000	3%	រូវងក	Dec July		56 0 127 0
Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.	50	1,000,000	934,200		2% 1%	July Jan •	Dec	75	87 5
Dominion Telegraph Co Dominion Cotton Mills Co	100	1,000,000 3,000,000 3,221,500	3,000,000			Mar' *	-	135 110½	67 5
Freehold Loan and Sav. Co., Hamilton Prov. and Loan	100	1,500,000	1,319,100	300,000 847,398	8	June Jan	Dec July	96	96 0 105 0
Home Sav. and Loan Co	10	2,000,000	1 1.400.000	1 7F0'000	8	Jan Jun	July	140	14 0
Huron & Erie Loan & Sav.Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	' 100	840,000	720,647	160,000	3	Jan	July July	95	S5 5 95 0
Lond, & Can, Loan and Ag.	50	700,000			5 4	Jan Mch	July Sep		110 0
London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co.	50 100	679,700 2,750,000	651,550 559,000	81,000	31/3	Jan. Jan	July July	109%	54 7
Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co	100	1,500,000	375,000	160,000)	Jan	July	321/2	85 0 82 5
Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal Gas Co	1 40	2,000,000	- non air		5	Jan * April	Öci	174 211½	69 6 84 6
Montreal Street Ry. Co	50	1,800,000	1,800,000		21/2	Feb. *		20214	146 1
Montreal Cotton Co Merchants M'f'g Co	100 100	1,400,000	1,400,000	600,000	1 2	Mch. • Feb		156	156 0
Montreal Loan and Mortg	25	500,000	500,000 314,380	300.000	3%	Mch	Aug Sep	136	180 C 182-0
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	1 50	1,400,000 500,000 466,800 2,000,000 600,000	1,200,00	480,000	84	Jan Jan	July July	/ 	· 61 0
People's Loan and Dep. Co. Real Est. Loan Co Richelien and Ont. Nav. Co.	50 40	1 0104010		4 40.000	2 ° 2 °	Jan Jan	July July	/ 82 .	16 0 27 5
Richelien and Ont, Nav.Co. The Royal Electric Co	100	1,850,000		1 250,000	0			10214	103 2
TOTOLLO Electric Light Co.	i 100	1,500,000		20,000) ×	Jan. * Jan. *		1611/4 1411/4	161 5
Union Loan and Say, Co	100	1 6.000.000) 6.000.00	1 .	1 1	Jan.	July	1051	168 2 82 5
Western Can. Loan and Sav. Western Loan & Trust Co	50	1,095,400 3,000,000 2,201,200	1,500,00 t61,72	J 770 , 000	ป้อ ปี่ยน	June	July Dec	119	59 5
Windsor Hotel	• •••••							100	49 0 1.00 0

STOCKS AND BUNDS.

Paying quarterly dividenda

goose 70 to 71c low freights. No. 1 Manitoba hard 681/2 to 69c afloat Fort William and at 80 to 81c Toronto freights. No. 1 Northern 77 to 78c Toronto freight. Rye is steady at 53 to 54c north and west. Oats rule steady at 29 to 29 %c west and at 30¼ to 31c on Midland. Peas firm at 65 %c north and west and at 66 %c east. Corn quiet at 35 to 86c west for Canadian and at 42 to 48c on track here for new American. Barley steady with No. 1 quoted at 46 to 47c west, and No. 2 at 43 to 44c north and west. Oatmeal firm at \$3.60 in bags and at \$8.70 in barrels on track.

GROCERIES-Trade firm, and the outlook promising. Sugars are easy, with granulated 5c per 100 lbs. lower at \$4.48 and yellows unchanged at \$3.87 to \$4.23. Teas are firm. Rio coffee 71/2 to 111/2c, and Java 30 to 32c. Dried fruits are steady ; new Valencias are quoted at 41/2c to 5c off-stalk, at 5 to 5 ½ c for selections and at 5 ½ to 6 c for layers. Currants are 41/2 to 5c. Canned goods are firm ; Fraser river salmon (sockeye) \$1.40 to \$1.50 ; tomatoes S5 to 90c; peas 80c; corn 90c to \$1.00; beans 80 to 90c.

Bi

37, 39, 41 Duke St.

MONTREAL.

HARDWARE - Trade fairly active and prices in some cases higher. Barb wire 10c per 100 lbs. higher. Tin and pig iron firmer. Galvanized iron 15c per 100 lbs. higher. Canada plate and sheet zinc very firm.

HIDES AND SEINS-The hide market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Cured are quoted at 9 to 9%c. Green steady at 8%c for No. 1, 71/20 for No. 2, and 61/20 for No. 3. Caliskins are firm at 10c for No. 1. and 80 for No. 2. Sheepskins are quoted at 75 to 85c. Tallow rules at 3½ to 4¼ c for rendered.

LIVE STOCK-The cattle market is firm. with good demand for exporters. The best sell at 41/2 to 43/4 c per lb. and ordinary at 4 to 4%c. Choice bulls 3% to 4 per lb. Butchers cattle unchanged with sales of good to prime at 3% to 41%c, medium at 814 to 814c and inferior at 234 to 3c. Heavy feeders 31/2 to 334c and stockers 3c to 31/c. Calves \$4 to \$10 each. Milch cows \$80 to \$45 each. Sheep are

Founders &

ass Finishers

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Plumbers' Supplies

& Babbot Metals.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1899.

Name of Articl	e	Wholeesle.	<u> </u>	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	r	Wholesale
Kip Febbled or Buff Bal Febbled Button, Machin Glazed Buff Button. Polish Calf Dongola Kid 1 quality """"""""""""""""""" Mens' Calf, Bals. Cong ""	s Sewed	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 40° 0 70 0 70 0 75 0 70 0 75 0 90 1 00 0 75 0 90 1 50 95 1 90 1 10 2 80 8 50 1 90 2 10 2 50 3 50 1 90 2 10 2 50 3 50	Brooms. Spec. A	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder. Bleaching Powder. Brimstyne. Ganatic Soda 60 Brimstyne. Soda Ash. Soda Ash. Soda Ash. Soda Ash. Soda Ash. Soda Bicarb. " Concentrated. Dyestuffs. Archil. con Cutch. Ex. Logwood. Chipe Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Madras. Gambler. Madder. Sumac. Fish. Distributors prices. Cape Bret. Herrings. " Nova Scotla " Nova Scotla Mackerel No. 1. 'pails " Surva Cod." 'S barrel.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Name of Article. Canned Goods. Lobsters. Sardines. & Canadian Sardines Mackerel Jaimon Clams, 1-lb tins, por doz Oysters ""Tomatoes, 32. pellow. ""Tomatoes, 32. pellow. ""Tomatoes, 32. pellow. ""Silb Bartlett Pears, 2-lb. tin per doz	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Corn Beef 1-lb 4-lbs 4-lbs 6-lbs 4-1bs	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 73 & 3 & 10 \\ 0 & 00 & 8 & 20 \\ 8 & 55 & 9 & 60 \\ 19 & 50 & 22 & 00 \\ 3 & 30 & 3 & 65 \\ 6 & 50 & 7 & 35 \\ 6 & 50 & 9 & 50 \\ 8 & 15 & 10 & 80 \\ 9 & 35 & 12 & 80 \\ 1 & 50 & 15 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 & 1 & 05 \\ 1 & 10 & 2 & 05 \\ 1 & 10 & 2 & 05 \\ 1 & 10 & 1 & 95 \end{array}$	Y. & S. stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, 3 16 to lb., 5 lb, boxes, Acma Licorice Pellets, 1 lb, cans Y. & S. Licorice Lozenges 5 lb. cans	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Green Cod, No. 1 Green "large Draft " No. 2 " Salmon No. 1 bris Lab Salmon No. 1 bris Lab Salmon, (tierces) " Brit. Col bris Boneless Fish . " Cod . " Finnan Haddles Sea Trout No. 1 split . " half bris Flour. Winter Wheat patents Manitoba patents Manitoba patents Straight roller. do bage Brato Strong Bakers. Oatmeal, bri. Bran Ontario Shorts	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

steady, with sales of ewes at 3 to 31/c per lb, and bucks $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{2}$ c. Lambs 32/c per lb, Hogs are firmer, with choice bringing $\frac{4.55}{100}$ to $\frac{4.62}{100}$ per 100 lbs.; light bacon $\frac{4.25}{100}$, heavy $\frac{43.75}{100}$ to $\frac{43.85}{100}$ to $\frac{43.25}{100}$ and stage $\frac{52}{100}$ to $\frac{52.25}{100}$.

PROVISIONS-Trade fairly active and prices steady. Mess pork is selling at \$13.75 to \$14.25, short cut at \$14.75 to \$15 and shoulder mess at \$13 to \$14. Bacon sells at 7c in car lots for long clear, and at 71/2 to 73/4c for smaller lots. Breakfast bacon 101/2 to 11c, and smoked hams 10 to 11c. Rolls 8½ to 8%c. Lard is steady; tierces 6% to 7c, tubs 7%c and pails 7%c; compound lard 6 to 6%c. Beans are quoted at 75 to \$1 per bushel, the latter for hand-picked. Dried apples 4 to 4%c in quantities and 5 to 5%c in small lots. Apples \$2.00 to \$8.00 per barrel. Potatoes 60 to 62%c per bag on track.

Wool-The market is quiet and prices unchanged. Fleece is quoted at 15 to 151/2c, and unwashed 10c. Pulled supers 171/2 to 181/2c, and extras 20c to 211/2c.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

POR SALE, in Canada (about 5 miles West of Niagara Falla) in the Gardea of the Dominion, that First-Class Grain, Rasture, and Fruit Farm known as "BEECHLANDS," situated immediately that First-Class Grain, Fasture, and Fruit Farm known as "BEECHLANDS," stitusted immediately East of the town of Thorold, and 4% miles from St. Catharines, in the Province of Ontario; about ½ mile from P.O., Market, Railway Statione, Churches, Schools, &c., containing about 90 acres fortile loam, clay; Fishing Stream of Water and Railway through the place; Partridge Grove at lower end; Barns, Stables and other Outhonese, all for \$7,500. Or will sell without large Stone House and part of Orchard, Grove and Lawn, say 6 acres. The Gothic Stone Lodge-House, at the north gate is ample for ordinary family. Easy terms of payment. The place is well adapted for, and pro-duces Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hay, Clover, Apples, Grapes, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Strawberles, and other small fruits, nearly all of which are in abundant yield and of the finest quality. Or will Lease farm, Lodge and Ontbuildings with privilege of buying.

Address M. S. FOLEY, Editor and Proprietor of the Journal of Commerce, Montreal, Canada.

A Moment with the Thoughtful

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

INFERIOR GOODS ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

We ask that you compare the excollence in construction and finish, arrangement and quality of heating surface, large grate areas, ease in cleaning. Minimum amount of space with mazimum power as embodied in the . . .

 \mathbf{OR}

Iot Water

Heater.

Montreal,

95

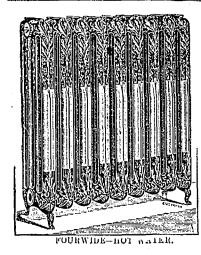
After a careful investigation of these features we feel safe in leaving the decision to your best judgment.

NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD,

The Gurney-Massey Co., Ltd.,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THURSDAY	JAN.	19, 1899
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	MONT	KEAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CORRENT-THORS	DA1, JAI	N. 19, 1899	
Name of Article.	Who'esale.		Wholessie.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Western Dairy	018'019 0141015	Barley, maiting "feed in store Peas, per 60 lbs, in store Rye No. 2. Corn, Ontario "duty paid	0 83 0 84 0 00 0 70 0 00 0 51 0 00 0 00	Molasses (Barbados) Porto Rico. Trinidad. Cuba Antigua Ratsina: Sultanas	0 32 0 83 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " Italian Peel-Citron Orange Lemon	S C. S 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 06 0 10 0 13 0 14 0 16 0 11 0 13 0 10 0 12
C HEESE: Finest White Finest Colored Quebec, Finest Rocs: as to grade	0 10 0 104 0 10 0 104 0 10 0 30	Groceries Tea, (HfChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med., D "good med. to fine "to choicest	0 15 0 16 0 17 0 19 0 221 0 25	Losee Musc. California Layers, London Con. Cluster Rxtra Dessert Royal Bucking'm Valencia off stalk "	0 051 0 081 1 50 1 75 2 20 2 30 2 75 0 00 3 50 0 00	Vanilla, yei, wrap. 24 x ½ lb do Chamois do do do Pinix do do do Biue do do 7,1 p. Van. Green do do ,o do Lilac do do	0 43 0 48 0 50 0 56 0 58 0 56 0 50 0 56 0 55 0 66
HOFB: per b : '' Old HOE FRODUCTS: Bacon, smoked, per b	6 00 0 00 0 10 0 13	"fancy dust	0 26 0 86 0 05 0 00 0 11 0 20	" Layers" Currants, Provincials Filiatras	0 06 0 00 0 041 0 06 0 045 0 06 0 045 0 06	Unsweet'd blue prem do Starch:	0 65 0 74 0 73 0 83 0 38 0 42
Hams, city cured, '' '' Canvassed. Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl do mess Lard, por b Can pure '' Com. Reflacd	0 104 0 13 0 00 0 00 15 CO 16 0C 12 00 15 00 0 084 0 084	Pingeuey mod to good. " fine to finest " Colong	0 11 0 18 0 19 0 23 0 28 0 42 0 11 0 13 0 15 0 20	Vostizzas	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Silver Gloss. Benson's Prep. Corn. Can. Pure Corn. Vinegar: Imp Trip, 1 brl	0 00 0 07
SzzDs: Clover, red, per lb Alsike, per b Timothy, (Can'h) per bah. " Wostern Fals & iba Fall Rye Millet.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 073 \\ 2 & 25 \\ 1 & 60 \\ 0 & 65 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array}$	" med. to good" " fine to finest" Darjeelings" Cojies, Mocha (green)- Java" Maracalbo" Rino	0 82 0 35 0 17%0 30 0 85 0 45 0 16 0 35 0 25 0 26	Walnuts	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 012 \\ 0 & 012 \\ \end{array}$	Grystal Pickling W. W. XX W. W. X Pure Mait Cider X soap : Best Lanndry "Common	0 25 0 00 0 00 0 20 0 45 0 00 0 17 0 00 0 27 0 00 0 27 0 00
Hungarian SUNDRIES: Potatoes, perbag Honey, Raasway	0 55 0 70 0 55 0 70 0 04 0 07 <u>1</u> 0 08 0 00	Canadian do " Sugars: Ex Granulated, brls	0 27 0 29 0 06 0 11 0 05 0 06 4 20 4 85	Authlegs inger, bl " authlegs inger, bl " African " " Pimento	0 07 0 14 0 08 0 10 0 15 0 20 0 18 0 14 0 22 0 24	Matches: Telegraph "Telephone "Parlor Sovereign Washboards:	3 25 3 45 8 05 8 25 0 00 00 2 90 3 10 3 00 0
Bgans: white ordinary bus ' hand-p,2ked Maple Sugar Maple Syrup in wood Maple Syrup in tins	0 95 1 00 0 00 0 08 0 04 0 04	German gran'd Ex Ground, in bris ""in bxs Powdered, in bris "boxes Paris Lumns, in bris	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" 4 1b jars, Cana,. " 1 lb " " Rice, C.C " atandard B " Patna	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1 20 0 00 1 20 0 00, 1 30 0 00
Grain. Hard Mun. No. 1 Ft. Will No. 2 Oats No 2 in store		" half bris " 100-1b bzs " 50-1b bzs Branded Yellows	0005651	" Grystal Japan " " Carolina	0 031 0 041	Copper: Ingot:	

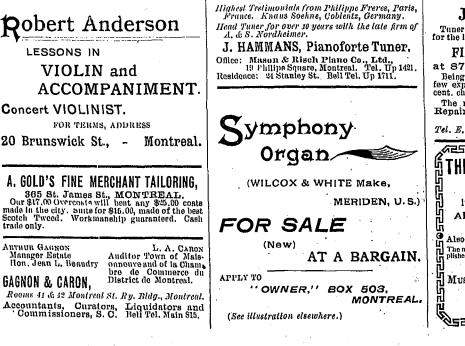


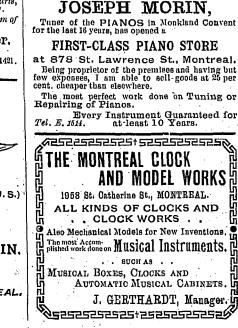
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Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Hardware-Continued. GUT NALL SOBREDULE. ase Price, per Keg Xatas-Over and above 30d 4.4, 30d Nol and 70d Nalls band 20d and 70d Nalls and 3d difference Natis- gand 2d difference Natis- and 7d difference Natis- and 7d difference Natis- difference Natis- difference Natis- difference Natis- difference Natis- difference Natis- difference Natis- to Stud per 103 lbs 0 to 16d difference and 7d difference and 7d difference to 50 difference and 7d difference and 7d difference to 50 difference and 7d difference and 7d difference and 7d difference and 7d difference and 7d difference and 7d difference difference difference and 7d difference and 7d difference difference difference and 7d difference and 7d difference and 7d difference difference and 7d difference and 7d differenc	c \$ c c 1 75 0 00 leas 5c keag rebate. 0 05 00 0 0 0 15 090 0 00 0 0 05 0.00 0 0.00 0.00 0 05 0.00 0 0.00 0.00 0 05 0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1 00 0 0 0.00 1.00 0.00 1 00 0 0 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0 055 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00	Goil Chain-¥	0 00 5 00 3 25 0 00 3 25 0 00 3 15 0 00 3 00 0 00 5 00 5 10 4 00 4 25 1 40 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 10 0 00 2 3 55 5 00 3 85 5 00 5	Metal Scrap No. 1 Wronght Iron No. 1 Machiner. Stove. Hard Steel. Hard Steel. (per long ton 2240 lbs.) Lead solid. " tea. Light Brass. Copper Bottoms Heavy Copper. Heavy Copper. Barbad Wire- 2 and A barbs Spring Wire per 100, 75c net extra. Spring Wire per 100, 75c net extra. Sisal 7-16 and np " 546 " " " 546 " "	11 00 12 00 9 00 5 50 6 50 0 023 0 003 0 003 0 003 0 003 0 003 0 003 1 003 2 60 000 3 20 000 3 20 000 3 20 000 3 20 000 3 20 000 3 20 000 3 20 000 0 14 010 0 11 011 0 114 011 0 15 010 0 000 015 0 000 000 1 75 000 1 000 000	Tallow, cake. "barrel. Leather No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B. A. Sole No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole Buffalo Sole, No. 1. "boxel: sole and the	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 04 & 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 051 & 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 051 & 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 19 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 21 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 25 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 55 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0$

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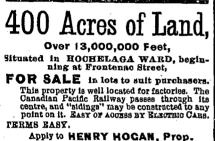
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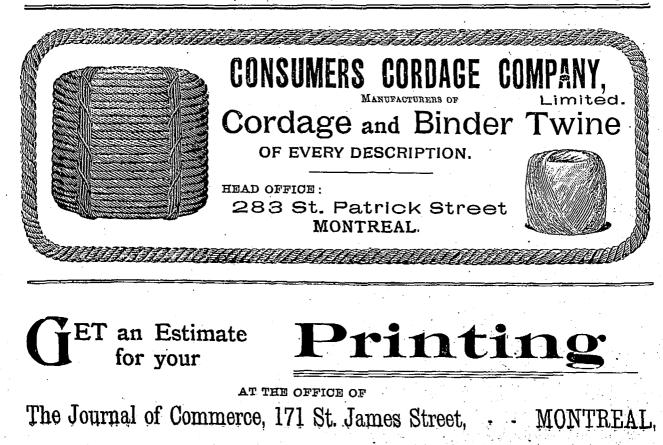
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