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The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks, The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid-up Capital, - - £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, - - - 275,000 " The Merchants Bank of Canada Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Four per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been de-clared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, on and after BANK OF MONTREAL. N OTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. for the current half-year, (making a total distribution for the year of Ten per cent.) upon the peid-up Capital Stocks of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and siter WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the Size day of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting: of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 13 o'clock, noon. NEW YORK, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh. SAN FRANCISCO, (120 Sansome Street,) H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England, and Messrs. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTE-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Ametralia-Union Bank of Anstralia. New Zealand, Colonial Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. Weet Indies-Co-lonial Bank, Paris-Messrs, Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. System Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world. WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF al, on The chair will be taken ... By order of the Board, General Manager. JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholdere will be held atthe Banking House of the institution on Monday, the Sixth day of June next. The chair to be taken at One o'clock. Montreal, 26th April, 1898. By order of the Board. E. S. CLOUSTON. General Manager. THE MOLSONS BANK Montreal, 19th April, 1898. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1886, St. Stephen, N. B. 2200,000 25,000 TODD, ... President. FRANT, ... Cashler. Capital, F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, AGENTS. London - Messrs. Gipnn, Mills, Currie & C.o. 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 Montreal The Bank of Toronto. THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA Mantook and route a termine and a second second and a second seco DIVIDEND No. 84. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent for the current half-year (being at the rate of ten per cent per wannum) upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Nova Scotia-Hallfax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth, Onlavio-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I. Summereide Bank, Quebec-Eastern Townships Bank. In Eunopa London-Par's Bank (Ilmited); Messrs. Morton, Chaplin & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Gork-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. France, Paris-Société Générale, Credit Lyonnais Germany, Hanburg-Hesse, Newman & Co. Belgium, Antuerp-La Bangue d'Anyers In UNITED STATES. New Fork-Mechanics' National Bank; National City Bank: Hanover National Bank; Messrs. Morton, Bilies & Co. Boston-State National Bank; Suffolk National Bank; Kidder, Feabody & Co. Porlund-Casco National Bank; Chicago-First National Bank. Chiceson-State National Bank. Detroit - State Sanga Commercial National Bank. Detroit - State Sanga Bank. Buffalo-The City Bank. Minwaukee. Winneapolis-First National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Suffalo Montana-First National Bank. San Francisco and Pacific Goad-Bank of Britelh Columbia. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Creditand Traveller's Cir-colar letters issued available in all parts of the world BOAND OF DIRECTORS: BOAND OF DIRECTORS: JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUBEN S, HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. MoMILLAN Branchos-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley, Peactanguishene, Port Porry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bough and sold. Deposite received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondence at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland. WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be hold at the banking-house of the institution, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board, D. COULSON, General Manager. The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 27th April, 1898. The Imperial Bank of Canada. DIVIDEND No. 46. HALIFAX BANKING CO. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent and a bonue of one per cent upon the capital Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Incorporated 1872. .. \$500,000 325,000 DIRECTORS: The Bank of Ottawa. WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF Dividend No. 44. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, hus been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, ou and after JUNE NEXT.

DIRECTORS: ROBLE UNIAGES, . . . President. C. W. ANDRISON, . . . Vice-President. F.D.CORRETT, JOHN MAONAD, W. J. G. THOMSON H. N. WALLAOE, . . . Cashiar. A. ALLAN, Inspector. AGENCIES-Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, An tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke port, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Ghaegow, Patre-boro, Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunewick: Sackville, St. Join. CORRESPONDENTS-Dominion of Can.-Molsons Bank and Branches, New York-Fourth National Bank, Boston-Suffolk National Bank London, England-Parr's Bank, Limited.

706

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist May next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

GEO. BURN, Ottawa, 23rd April, 1895. General Manager.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. § The annual general meeting of the shareholders "ill be held at the Bank, on wednesday, the 15th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Toronto, 28th April, 1898.

. .

The Chartered Banks

The Canadian Bank of

Commerce.

DIVIDEND No. 62.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Haif Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the banking-hou-e, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

The Ontario Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent. for the current half year has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches on and after

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be he'd at the banking-house, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next. i he chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

QUEBEC BANK.

C. McGILL. General Manager.

B. E. WALKER,

General Manager.

By order of the Board,

Toronto, 26th April, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 p.c.) on the capital stock of the Bank, for the half-year ending Sist May, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to Sist May, both inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the bead office, Hamilton, on MONDAY, 20th of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE DOMINION BANK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of TIRKEE PER CENT, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has this day been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of MAY next. The Granging Back will be closed from the 90th

MONDAY, the 2nd day of MAY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 20th of April next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for the election of Directors for the cancella year, will be held at the Banking House, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of MAY next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board,

R. D. GAMBLE, Toronto, 28th March, 1893. General Manager.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

OF HALIFAX, Capital Paid-Up, Reserved Fand \$1,500,000 1,175,000

Reserved Fand BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Tuos. E. KENNX, President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld Hon, H. H. Fuller, M.L.C. Hon. David MacKeen HEAD OFFICE, Halifax, N.S. D. H. Duncan, Cashier, W.B. Torrance, Asst. Cashier Agencies in Frovince of Quebec: Montreal, E. L. Pesse, Manager. West End, Notro Dame St. West. Cote St. Antoine, Green Avenue.

••		antoine, Green Avenue.	
•	In Mar	itime Provinces:	
Antigoni	igh. N. S	Moncton, N. B.	

DAUHUIBL, N. D.
Bridgewater, N. S.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Dorchester, N. B.
Fredericton, N. B.
Guysboro, N. S.
Kingston, N.B.
Londonderry, N. S.
Lunenburg, N. S.

In Maritime Provinces: Antigonich, N. S. Moncton, N. B. Bathurst, N. B. Newcastle, N. B. Bridgewster, N. S. Picton, N. S. Chariottetown, P.K.I. Port Hawkesbury, C. B. Dorchester, N. B. Sackville, N. B. Fredericton, N. B. Shubenacadie, N.S. Gnysboro, N. S. St. John's N'fd. Kingston, N.B. Sydney, N. S. Londonderry, N. S. Sydney, N. S. Mattand, N. S. Weymouth, N. S. Mattand, N. S. Weymouth, N. S. Mattand, N. S. Weymouth, N. S. Modetock, N. B. Agencies in British Columbia, Nanatimo, Nelson, Roseland, Vancouver and Victoria. Dominion of Canada, Merchante Bank of Canada. New York, Chass National Bank. Boston, the National Hilde & Leather Bank. Boston, the National Hilde & Leather Bank. Boston, Ergland, Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. London, England, Bank of Scotland. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re-mitted for.

rates.

Banque d'Hochelaga.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half p.c. (3½p.c.) for the current half-year, equal to seven per cent, per annum on the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared and that the same will be payable at the Head Office or at its branches, on and after

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office, on WE DNESDAY, the 15th day of June next, at noon. By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager. Montreal, 19th April, 1898.

Union Bank of Canada

The Chartered Banks.

707

DIVIDEND No. 63.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum. on the padd-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Rooks will be closed from the 17th to the Slet days of May, both inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Sbarcholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of June next, at the Banking house in this city. Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board.

E. E. WEBB, General Managor. Quebec, April 22nd, 1898.

The Standard Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 45.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four Per Cent. for the current half year, upon the psid-up capital stock of this bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, and at its agencies, on and after

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st days of May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the bank on WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH JUNE NEXT, the chair to be taken at twelve o'clock noon. lock noon. By order of the Board, GEORGE P. REID, General Managor.

Toronto, 19th April, 1598.

The Traders Bank of Canada. Dividend No. 25.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared for the current half-year ending the 31st of May next, and that the same will be payable at its Bank-ing-house in this city and at its branches, on and after

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive, The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Bank, in Toronto, on Thesday, the 21st Day of June next. The chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon. H. S. STRATHY,

The Traders Bank of Canada. Toronto, 19th April, 1898.

La Banque Ville Marie.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three Per Cent for the current half-year, (making a total for the year of Six Per Cent) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

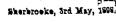
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at its Head Office on Tueeday, the 21st day of June next, at noon. By order of the Board,

W. WEIR,

General Manager.

Montreal, 26th April, 1896,

President,



Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking Bouss, in this city, and at its branches, on and after WEDNESDAY. THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 6th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. THOMAS MCDOUGALL, General Manager. Ouches 23rd April 1598

Quebec, 23rd April, 1698.

Toronto, 21st April, 1895.

Eastern Townships Bank.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GEN-ERAL MEETING of the Sharebolders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke, on

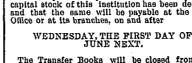
WEDNESDAY, FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock p.m.

WM. FARWELL

General Manager.

By order of the Board,



The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Hamilton.

ON FIRST JUNE NEXT.

heiu a. Y, 20th of June near, By order of the Board, J. TURNBULL, Cashier.

Hamilton, 27th April, 1805.

The Chartered Banks.

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

DIVIDEND No. 65.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and one-half per cent. for the current half-year, equal to five per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking house, in this city, on and after

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 3ist of May next, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of this institution, in Monireal, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager.

Montreal, 30th April, 1898.

La Banque Nationale. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-Up, Rest, DIRECTORS: R. AUDETTE, Esq., President. A. B. Dupuits, Esq., Vice-President. Mon. Judge Chauvean, V. Chatcauvert, Esq., N. Rioux, Esq., N. Fortier, Req. J. B. Lallbortd, Esq., P. LAFRANCE, Manager Quebec Office. Branches: P.Q.-Quebee, St. Roch's, St. John's St., Mont-rent, Ottawa, Ont., Sherbrooko, P.Q., St. Francois, P.Q., St. Marie, P.Q., Chicoutimit, P.Q., Roberval, P.Q., St. Marie, P.Q., Jollette, Que., St. John's, P.Q.

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E. L. THOMNE, Cashier. BARKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS: BARKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS: Bank of Toronto and Branches, Upper Canada. Mational Bank of Commerce, Now York. Morchante' National Bank, Boston. London & Weetminstor Bank, Lt. London, Eng. Bank of New Brunewick, St. John, N.B. Merchante' Bank of Halifax, St. John's, Nid.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax, St. John's, Ntd. AGENCIES: Annapolis, N.S., - E. D. Arnaud, Agent. New Glasgow, N.S., - R. C. Wright, " North Sydney, C.B., - S. D. Bonk, " Dartmouth, N.S., - C. W. Frazee, Act. Agt. Barrington Passage, N.S., J. D. Leavitt, " Glace Bay, C.B., - A. D. McRae, Agent. Kentville, N.S., - L. R. Mulhall, " Liverpool, N.S., - E. R. Mulhall, " Interest allowed on Deposit Receipts and De-posits in Savings Bank Department. Collections receive immediate attention and prompt returns made.

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THE HAMILTON

Provident and Loan Societ

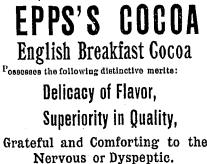
President, G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq. Vice-President, A. T. WOOD, Esq. M. Capital Subscribed, St. Stoppen 1,100,000 Reserve and Surplus Funds, St. 347,398 Total Assets, St. Science 2, 560,001 Duppeng penglund and interact allowed at DEPOSITE received and interest allowed at thighest current rates.

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J.W. Michaud, Esq., Asst. Manager.
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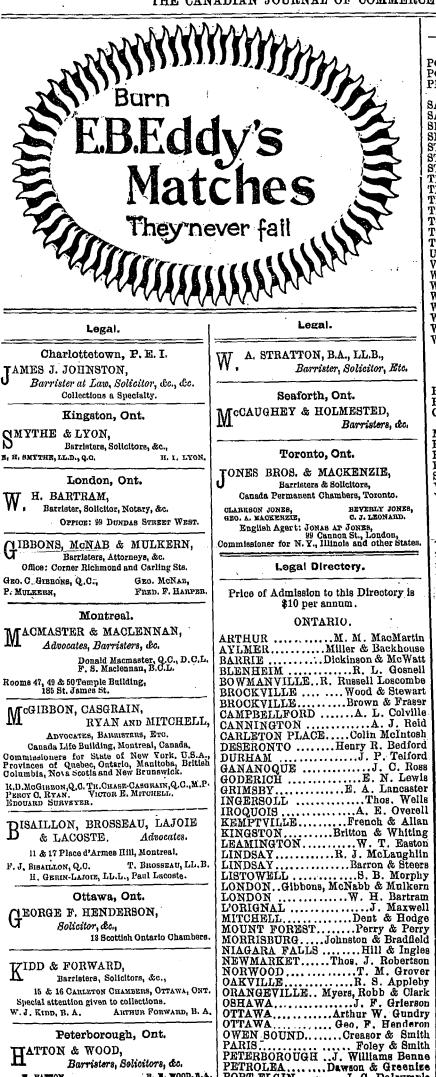
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ty	Rates: First Cabin, \$45 to \$65 Single, \$90 to \$110 Return. Second Cabin, \$35 Single, \$64.12 Return. Steerage to Glasgow Belfast or Londonderry \$23. Outfit for Steerage passengers furnished free.
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CANADA.

at the present time,

sion of the copper industry in that country



P. O. Drawer 676, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

-THE month of April had a higher mean temperature, 42.84, than average of 24 years, also more sunshine, and the rainfall was only 1 inch compared with the 24 years average of 1.64.

THE Niagara district promises to have an excellent all round fruit crop this year if an untimely frost does not blight the prospect.

-ELECTROLYSIS which is used already in the manufacture of copper, aluminum, chemicals, &c., is now to be applied in the production of white lead.

-NOTWITHSTANDING the war with Turkey, which, of course, hampered business in Greece, the foreign trade of that country is growing with great steadiness and is in a surprisingly healthy condition.

-WINDOW glass workers in the United States are discussing the advisability of ceasing work June 1st-a month before the usual time. They desire to resume a month earlier in the fall, September instead of October.

-CANADIAN wools washed after clipping are practically prohibited entrance to the States by high duties. Washed fleeces and unwashed bear a duty of 12c per lb., tub washed, all grades, 36 conts.

-ONE of the largest farmers in the Portage Plains District, Man., has refused \$1.41 a bushel for his wheat. He has his last three years' crops of wheat in store on his farm and in the town elevators. He has confidence that \$1.50 will yet be given in Manitoba for No. 1 hard.

-THE Cuba difficulty and troubles incidental thereto have awakened speculative interest in cigar leaf tobacco in New York. No radical change in price has transpired, but the market has gained considerably in tone, and it is the general belief in the trade that values will be decidedly higher in the near future.

-LINDSAY & JONES, dealers in artists' materials, wall papers, etc., Brockville, have assigned for the benefit of creditors. The business was commenced some years ago, but as general store merchants in Brockville carry several of their lines, they have found it difficult to get along. Stock amounts to about \$800.

-THE Syrian community who have found an asylum in Canada are seemingly disposed to defraud the customs whenever and wherever they can. Not so long ago we reported an important seizure of drygoods in Montreal; now comes news from the St. Clair border of similar doings. The smuggled goods were brought across the river from Detroit during the night, driven to an inland point in Ontario, thence expressed to various towns in Essex and Lambton County.





644 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

-THE Dominion Paper Co. (Messrs. W. & F. P. Currie) have secured the handsome premises on the west corner of McGill and College (now west St. Paul) streets where they have removed, after some 38 years in their old quarters, 100 Grey Nun Street. The new Grand Trunk offices are to be immediately across the way.

-THE contract for the supply of canned meats for the Canadian troops in the Yukon, which formed the subject of enquiry in Parliament recently, and which it was asserted had been awarded to a Chicago firm, turns out to have been given first of all to a couple of Canadian concerns, who handed it over to the Chicago firm to fill.

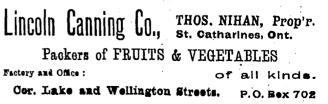
-An English visitor at the Windsor Hotel was asked one day this week by an American lady from a western city to give her his opinion about the war. He said, "The States will win, but I should like them to get one good thrashing." To his astonishment the fair American replied, "So should I, it would do my countrymen a world of good as they want a lesson of that kind."

-TILE imports of drygoods at Toronto in April were valued at \$447,811 compared with \$297,842 in same month, 1897. The principal increases were in cotton goods, \$17,151; laces, collars, and fancy goods, \$26,000; head gear, \$18,500; woollen goods, \$41,300; dress goods, \$33,300; silks, \$40,700. These imports came in time to meet an active demand, the Toronto drygoods merchants reporting much heavier sales than at this period last year.

-THE U.S. coffee trade is perplexed and hampered at the present time by the prohibition of cypher or code messages to the West Indics, Venezuela or Brazil. The naval authorities were considerably chagrined-so it is said-that the Spanish should have learned so quickly and accurately the exact movements of Sampson's fleet, and it is said there are Spanish spies in New York, who are keeping the Spanish officials posted as to the movements of the American fleets and troops.

SHIPMENTS of Canadian crude and refined oil reduced to crude equivalent over the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway and Michigan Central for the month ending April 30th, were :--

Gra	nd Trunk Rail	way.	÷
Crude	Refined	C. Equivalent	:
Bbl.	Bbl.	Bbl.	
7,270	6,500	23,520	
Michi	gan Central Ra	uilway.	
2,664	8,332	10,994	
<u> </u>			
9,934	9,832	34,514	
			,



712



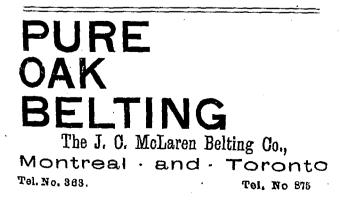
-J. G. VINCENT, shoes, Quebec, has purchased the stock of J. L. Dery & Co., that city, recently assigned, at 0534 c on the dollar.

-The ground in the vicinity of the Bank of England is estimated to be worth not less than \$10,000,0.00 per acre. Land in Pall Mall has changed hands at \$2,500,000 an acre.

-THE dry goods stock of Macdouald & Co., of Windsor, has been purchased by Joseph Appelbe, of Brantford. Macdonald & Co. made an assignment a few weeks ago for the benefit of creditors.

-Is view of the coming into force of Chamberlain's "Workmen's Compensation Act" English woollen manufacturers and others in Yorkshire are forming a Mutual Insurance Association. The capital of the company is proposed to be \$1,000,000.

-The day express between Montreal and Toronto which the Grand Trunk system has inaugurated will be appreciated, and not the least because the day service will reduce the time between the two points by one hour and ten minutes.



--THE latest addition to Northwest journalism, says the Calgary "Herald," is "The Indian Advocate," "printed with a typewriter and cyclostyle, and published at White Fish Lake, Northern Alberta."

-LONDON timber advices state the spruce market is firm for good quality, but is flooded with culls and common descriptions, and no recovery is expected for some time, although the rise in freights from Canada may possibly favor an improvement.

-A BILL relating to the formation of and carrying on of limited liability companies has been introduced in the British House of Commons. The existing law it is stated permits certain evils which it is desirable to expunge,

-A CORRESPONDENT in Carleton Place writes :---"The new C.P.R. repair shops appear to be running almost their full capacity; that the woollen mills and foundries are all going, and the town of nearly 5,000 people appears to be doing a lively business. There is a wealthy country round, and one bank."

-COAL, which constitutes the most important item among Spain's non-agricultural imports, is procured chiefly from Great Britain. Of the total receipts during the years 1891 to 1895, inclusive, 92.23 per cent came from that country, the purchases amounting to \$7,609,880. There is in this valuable monopoly, abundant reason for the interpretation which Hon. Mr. Balfour puts upon coal as a contraband. "That coal is only contraband when it is intended to be used for warlike purposes."

-THE liabilities of Adolphe Dombrowski, pork dealer and hardware merchant, Quebec, whose failure was noted in our last, amount to \$22,556, and the assets to \$15,000. The principal Montreal creditors are : Frothingham & Workman, \$750; H. A. Nelson & Son, \$622; H. A. Ives & Co., \$512; P. D.! Dods & Co., \$193; Caverhill, Learmont & Co., \$360; Indirect liabilities are : Quebec Bank, \$7,000; Molsons Bank, \$3,000, and Jacques Cartier Bank, \$3,400. A meeting of creditors will be held on Monday, the 23rd inst.



- Ir is reported that the Standard Oil Company has decided to ship 200,000 gallons of kerosene up the Yukon river this summer. It intends hereafter to supply all the oil needed in the Yukon country for lighting, fuel and operating the frost extractors used in mining. The oil will be sold through established trading companies at Dawson and other Yukon cities at \$1 a gallon. When candles gave out in Dawson in December last the price of oil went to \$30 a gallon.

714

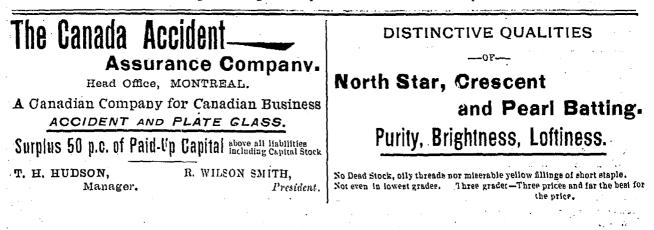
-- AN old time subscriber in St. Jacobs, Ont., writes in remitting: "You should give the Dominion Government a raking over on the distillery tariff, as I think it is too bad that they are left alone to rake in money by the millions. If they were placed on equal footing with other businesses, having only from 20 to 25 or even 30 per cent of protection it would not be so bad, but the way the tariff stands they have from 200 to 300 per cent, and can the refore easily afford to let the "V's" and "X's" fly during electic...s all over the Dominion, which I think cannot be denied by any one. Must close as you want money and not yarns."

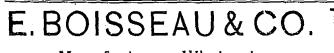
- IT must be the best sort of compensation to Carnegie, the founder of Armor plate manufacture in the U.S.; an industry which for long was held up as a monument of Governmental abuse; that the safety of the Atlantic seaboard cities depends upon the strength of those self-same steel walls. Armor plate of various weights has been made by the Carnegie Steel Company for nine first-class battleships, five monitors, and 18 armored cruisers and gunboats. The flagship which led the daring entrance into Manila bay, and carried the commodore who gained the greatest American naval victory, had Carnegie armor, and the battleships which are expected to crush Spain's navy at a blow are belted with immense steel plates made by this company.

-ANENT the new Manchester steamship line. This has been registered as the Manchester Liners Limited, having a capital of £1,003,000, divided into 50,000 cumulative preference shares of £10 each, and 50,000 ordinary shares of £10 each. The first issue is to be 17,500 preference, and 17,500 ordinary shares. The company is formed to run lines of steamships between such port or ports as may from time to time be determined, and in particular between Manchester and Montreal in summer, and Manchester and St. John, N.B., in winter. This company has a direct interest to the timber trade, there being such a large concumption in Manchester and district of Canadian spruce and pine. The directors are not to be less in number than five nor more than six. Their remuneration is fixed at $\pounds 1,500$ per annum, to be divided amongst them in such proportions as they may determine, and the qualification is 100 sharee. Shareholders' meetingsare to be held yearly in Manch ester.

-BRITISH tinplate exports to the U.S. which received a severe black eye because of the unfavorable tariff, are seemingly not so readily killed as our industrial friends across the line would wish. Indeed there is indication in latest statistics that Welsh manufacturers are still stubbornly contesting the American market undismayed by the duty handicap, and that if the present monthly export figures are continued, the end of the year will see a total approximating to those of former years; more particularly since the war and its effects upon industry must augment the output from henceforth. The total will however be much modified in consequence of Welsh manufacturers having latterly decreased their capacity in favor of Halvanized sheet. making. Under normal conditions the chances were bright that British tinplate exports this year to the U. S. would resume something like the proportions of 1894 when the figures reached 226,879 tons or nearly three times the volume of 1897.

-THE Government of Victoria, Australia, has placed an order with an American company for 14,000 tons of steel rails. A British exchange gives the report that two bids from English firms, at £79,274 and £81,256 while the American company took the contract at £75,471. The Engineer, of London, in announcing this contract says : "It would be interesting to know the analysis of these rails, for we believe that the United States railway inspectors will pass a percentage of phosphorus much higher than is customary in England; and if this is the quality that is going to Australia, the colony is not getting as good value for its money as it would do by sticking to British firms, even if it had to pay a little more for the better material." There is perhaps a little prejudice in the reflection cast upon American rails and it is not to be wondered at. It is decidedly unpleasant reading. Yet the refort of the American Manufacturer pertinent to the matter carries with it as much conviction. It says, "The United States can make just as good rails as were ever spiked down on an English line, and apparently is fast nearing a point when it can make them cheaper."





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

CLOTHINC_

18 Front Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

GROCERY NOTES.

Supplementary to note in our last referring to advancing canned meats, following is comparison of prices with a year ago :

Corned Beef.		Now	Year ago.			
1-lb ti	ns per	doz	\$1.55 to !	\$ 2.05	\$1.	25
2-lb	**		2.85 to	3.75	2.5	25
6-1b	15		9.00 to	12.35	6.	75
14 lb	"	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	19.50 to	25.80	14.	00

An agent of a St. Louis, Mo., vinegar manufacturer, has been sent to jail for selling impure goods in the State of Penusylvania. He had no money to pay the fine and the concern which employed him lacked enough humanity to pay it for him.

Since the first of the month 113,010 lbs. of tea have been rejected by the New York tea examiners making a total since Jan. 1st of 826,161 pounds or 16,397 packages.

Barbadoes correspondence of late date states. The molasses market has continued very firm at 10c and \$4, and as stocks are somewhat light and every one buying, we see no chance of any decline.

Bids to supply 1,500 cakes of soap to the Washington Navy Yard ranged from \$36 to \$90 or from 2½ to 6c per cake.

The Maryland canned goods law which required the actual name and address of the packer to appear on every can, and under which two Baltimore canners were fined for putting up peaches under fictitious California labels, has been repealed.

The factor plan of selling sugars which obtains among American refiners, is being violated in a secret and underhand way in the Western States to the great injury of the traders who live up to the agreement. Chicago grocers have hence informed the members of their association that unless a penalty of at least \$1,000 is put up by each member to secure good faith and insure an honest performance of their entrance in the future, they will advise that the price of sugar be made so low that its sale must necessarily entail a considerable loss to all.

Beet sowings this year in Europe are 5 to 10 per cent more than last year.

The cutting off of the supply of Porto Rico molasses by the war is exercising a very important effect upon the New Orleans market. The large demand for New Orleans molasses from sections hitherto supplied by Porto Rico molasses is accentuating a scarcity which even without that factor would have been pronounced.

The higher prices for Italian macaroni, intimated as probable last week, is based upon the fact that the Russian Government has forbidden the exportation of wheat. Italian macaroni is made principally from Russian Taganrog wheat.

The Royal Baking Powder Co., a persistent seller to cut price Department stores — is earning the wrath of the American Grocery Press. "One of the most arrogant firms with which the grocery trade has to deal; always insolently indifferent to the grocers rights" is the way one contemporary compliments the concern.

Cables from Malaga, in response to enquiries from this side, state there is nothing there in the way of Jordan shelled almonds to offer for prompt shipment. It is reported that bids from N. Y. equal to current market prices were turned down this week.

Efforts to buy French macaroni in primary markets are met with higher quotations in consequence of dearer wheat.

Foreign advices on rice continue to report strong markets; comparatively few firm offers have been received and they have

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VICE-THESIDENTS: First-JOSEPH W. FLAVELLE, Esq., Managing Director The Wm. Davies Company, Ltd., and Director Canadlan Bank of Commerce. Second-A. E. AMES, Esq., of A. E. Ames & Company. President Toronto Stock Exchange and Treasurer Torouto Board of Trade.

This Company has valuable districts not yet assigned to field representatives, and is prepared to deal liberally with gentlemen of intelligence, energy, and integrity, desirous of making a record for themselves and the Company.

The unprecedented success of the Company; its strong financial basis of operation; its sound, scientific plans of insurance, and straight forward and simple policy contract, render the Company one of the best for policy-holders. Communications will be considered as confidential if so desired.

F. G. COX,	T. BRAD	SHAW, F.I.A.	, ROB	T. JUNKIN,
Managing-Dire	ector.	Secretary and Act	luary.	Superintendent.
w	. s. Hoda	GINS, Manager I	rov. Quel	ec.

been for June July shipment. In sympathy prices locally have advanced another 1/2c per lb, and although prices are considered to be at a pretty high point now, yet the indications are they will go still higher. The demand is good, but millers state that it is impossible to purchase stock near at hand.

No further change in starch prices have been reported, and although the demand is rather light the feeling is firm and the tendency upward.

The world's visible supply of raw sugar is 2,520,000 tons.

The fact that there is very little cauesugar to arrive in N.Y. unsold and the belief that the 90,009 tons held in Cuba will not come on that market even if hostilities between the United States and Spain should have an early ending, gives confidence to the situation in sugars and importers there refuse to trade at prevailing market quotations.

The Greek currant market has advanced on Continental buying, and as the Continental markets are carrying extremely light stocks, they will probably have to buy heavily during the next few months. It is probable the remaining stock in Greece will finally be taken by the Continental countries and England, as statistically America has just about enough to last her until the new crop.

DRY GOODS NOTES.

Petrolla drygood dealers beginning on Tuesday last decided to close their stores at 6.30 p.m. every evening except Saturday.

The carpet trade in Kidderminster is improving, but not enough to effect the present low range of values.

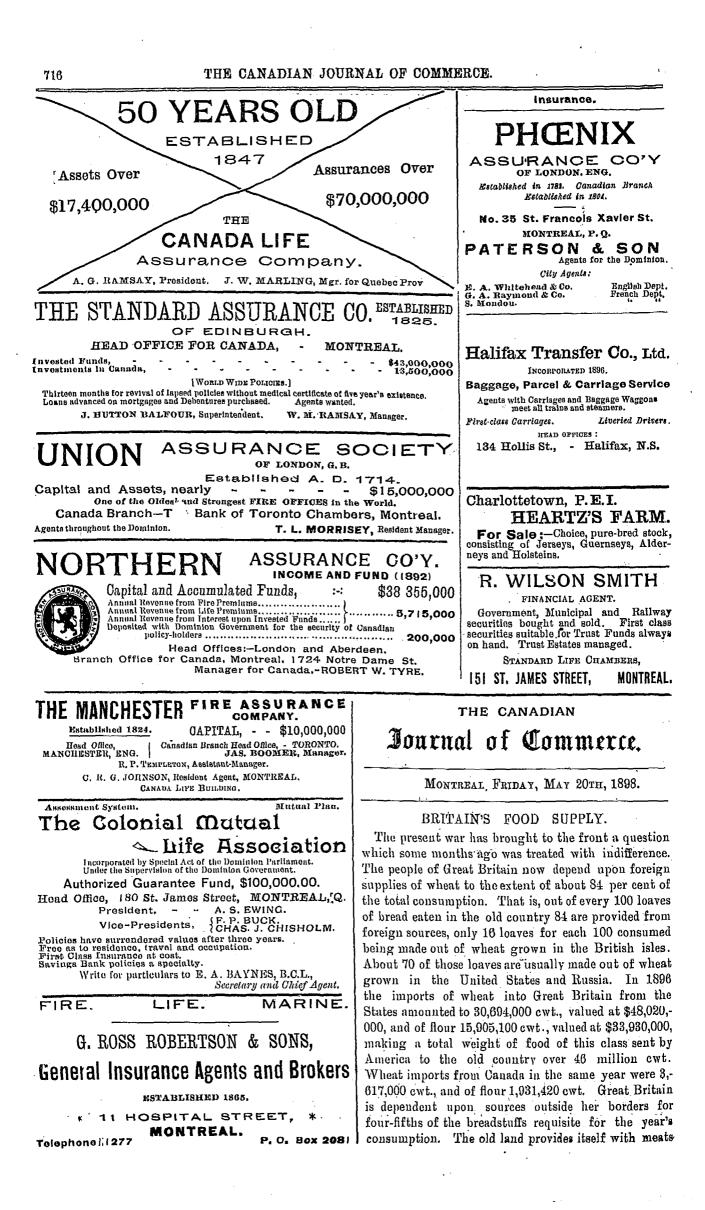
The experiment of inaugurating a cotton spinning and weaving industry in Ceylon has collapsed. A Colombo paper referring to the enterprise says. "The directors, seeing that there is no prospect of the Company paying a dividend to its shareholders, make the suggestion that the Company should be wound up and a liquidator appointed who may be authorised to treat for the sale of the Company's property and business. It is worthy of note that debenture-holders have all been paid their interest in full.

As showing the disturbed condition of the Belfast linen trade five houses became insolvent during April. The liabilities of one house are estimated at \$45,000, while the liabilities of a large Belfast flax-spinning and weaving company whose failure is semi-officially announced are stated at \$230,000. In the case of another linen firm, whose failure was announced in March last, it is stated that the liquidator has discovered a deficit of nearly \$45,000.

The belief in an approaching heavy demand in New York for laces is as strong as ever. Fashion tendencies are bound to create business in laces in Canadian centres also, when such elaborate trimming schemes dominate in every department of dress.

The opinion is gaining ground among wool spinners across the water that the scarcity of wool will not be so great as was expected a month ago. Consumers are only buying for pressing wants.

Woollen yarns, which have been so depressed for some time past, have experienced an advance of 371/4 per cent. lately



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

to the extent of 55 per cent, the colonies and Europe furnish 20 per cent, and America 25 per cent. So far as the meat supply goes the situation in Great Britain is not one to cause any anxiety. Nor need there be any in regard to breadstuffs so long as peace exists. But the large extent to which the people of Great Britain are dependent upon imported supplies for their daily bread is exciting considerable attention throughout the Empire. The subject has been discussed for years but the public have regarded it as rather academic than practical.

An article however on this topic by Colonel Denison of Toronto, in the Nineteenth Century, has aroused attention like a trumpet call, as the Colonel's utterances usually do, as he wields a vigorous pen and proves himself a master of the principles and the details of whatever subject he discusses. It is eminently appropriate for the awakening of public attention to the gravity of the question_of_Britain's food supply to have been the work of a Canadian, for Canada offers the best practical solution of the difficulty it presents, as Canada can, and in time will be made capable of providing Great Britain with all the breadstuffs and meats for a supply of which she is now dependent upon foreign countries.

While we regard the present friendly relations subsisting with the United States with the utmost gratification, and, while we trust they may continue and be strengthened, we regard it as an act of common prudence to provide for the contingency of their breach. It is certainly not prudent for any nation to rely upon the friendliness of a foreign country for its food supplies being steadily and regularly maintained. Events are rapidly chauging the political relations of the United States to the nations of Europe. America in possession of the Philippines will come into closer touch with the European system. It will become an Eastern power as well as Great Britain, Russia, France and Germany. Its new position will involve conditions that may bring about a conflict with other nations which have possessions in the Eastern seas. Complications are already foreshadowed threatening to peace. Germany and France have begun to intimate dissatisfaction at the United States securing a strong foothold in the Philippines. It has been said in Europe in high quarters that if the Monroe doctrine is good and just for the States on their side the Atlantic and Pacific, an analogous doctrine is equally good and just on the other side the Pacific. By the Monroe doctrine European nations are forbidden to increase their territory on this side the Atlantic. What is sauce for the Am-

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

(INCORPORATED) FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT.

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 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.
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erican goose is being said to be equally good sauce for the European ganders. The States will probably hear strong protests from Europe before they raise the Stars and Stripes over the islands wrested from Spain.

If, out of the complications caused by the present war, there were to arise a hostile movement by Russia and the United States against Great Britain, in what position would be the food supplies of the old country ? We believe such an alliance unlikely, and if it were made we are satisfied of the power of Great Britain to crush its combined fleets. But while the trouble existed there might be a very serious diminution of the supplies of wheat and flour sent to Great Britain from the ports of her two antagonists. At the present time the exportation of wheat from Russia is forbidden. In case of war with the States the stoppage by them of wheat exports to English ports would do more to injure the old land than American guns. A British Committee has just reported on this question in favour of national granaries being established in England to meet such a contingency. It is recommended that they shall have a capacity of 8,000,000 bushels, or about 14 weeks' supply. The existence of such a reserve of food would make for peace, as, with the national gravaries full, there would be no chance of an unfriendly power bringing pressure to bear by a threat of withholding supplies of breadstuffs.

But the best plan would be to develop the food productive capacities of Canada. How this can be done and done soon involves a problem we must leave to the ingenuity of Mr. Chamberlain to solve. A tax on foreign wheat we believe would not be tolerated by the British people. For any such extension of our wheat fields as would enable us to materially increase our exports we shall have to labour and to wait, we fear for some years. Meantime we can do our part in cultivating more friendly relations with the States, and cementing for perpetuity that bond of unity between our neighbours and the mother country which is so happily being realized and recognized as the natural tie of nations which are linked so closely by historic associations, as are Great Britain and the United States.

⁻An East Flamboro farmer has communicated with the Hamilton City Council proposing to pay the city \$2,000 per annum for the exclusive privilege of selling milk. There is opportunity here for Hamilton aldermen to consider this offer in the light of a franchise capable of being brought under civic control, following its well known predilection in this direction.

LIFE POLICIES IN A STATE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

Several recent incidents in the life assurance sphere indicate there being much misunderstanding amongst policyholders in regard to the mutual relations of the companies and themselves. We are disposed to lay much of the blame of this upon the insurance press which, in the effort to advance life assurance interests, exalts the philanthropic, the benevolent, aspects of life assurance at the expense of those relating to its business affairs. The exclusive presentation of the beneficent side of life assurance which characterises its literature, tends to engender a conviction of its being rather a charitable than a business organization. The companies do much to encourage this vain impression by dwelling so persistently and exclusively in their canvassing work upon the blessing of a life policy to those it is primarily designed to benefit. Those who are being solicited to apply for a policy are not sufficiently impressed with the fact of life assurance being a business contract, the obligations of which are equally binding upon both parties to the agreement. Hence the idea arising that the companies are so imbued with benevolent intentions as to render them somewhat indifferent to the conditions of the contract being steadily and punctually fulfilled on the part of policyholders. The force too of competition works in the same direction by making agents so anxious to have policies kept alive as to induce them to grant extensions of time for paying premiums in regard to which they make arrangements, and enter into agreements which, from a strictly business stand-point, are not desirable as they lead to misunderstandings and disputes. A case which arose two years ago and which was contested in the Courts at an enormous cost, would never have arisen had the agent of the company interested simply acted in a business-like way by collecting the premium in due course, issuing the company's receipt therefor, or, in case of default, formally cancelling the policy. We have reason to believe that at this time there are a large number of policies extant which are in a state of suspended animation. If the policyholder dies the policy can be repudiated as having lapsed, but while he lives he is allowed to regard his life assurance as in existence. It is not desirable for any policy to be in this uncertain condition. It is not fair indeed for a policyholder to be allowed for one day to be under the impression that his policy is still valid, when the company by whom it was issued knows it carries no longer a legal obligation. Agents for instance who know that a policy was practically cancelled say on the 1st January by non-payment of the premium, will collect the premium a month afterwards as though during the month it had been in legal force, whereas if the person insured had died during the month the policy would have been repudiated as not in force. No policyholder ought to be allowed to be living in such a fool's paradise, he ought to know positively, and to be definitely informed whether his policy is alive or dead when the proper time comes for acquainting him with its condition. If a policy legally has expired the holder ought to be informed what steps are requisite on his part to ensure its resurrection to life. Several cases have occurred of policyholders having paid

premiums in order to restore lapsed policies, but who died before they had complied with other conditions for effecting this. In several such cases these policies were repudiated, although the premiums had been paid, on the ground that certain other conditions required for revivifying the policies had not been fulfilled. In all these cases the companies put the cart before the borse, they ought to have insisted first on the other conditions being complied with such as a new medical certificate, then they could have taken the premium with better grace and more equity in order to complete the renewed contract. A policyholder naturally concludes that his policy is recognized as being legally alive by his premium being accepted, and he ought to be definitely informed that it is dead if the premium is not paid. It is high time life assurance agents abandoned the system of keeping policies in a state of suspended animation, a state which deceives the insured and his family, and in some cases has led to very grievous results.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The statement of the President of the Harbour Commissioners refers briefly to the protracted discussion relating to the improvements proposed to be made in the Harbour, which he hopes "will be commenced and carried out without unnecessary delay." As the Session is on the eve of closing without the question being brought before Parliament, there is every prospect of considerable delay before any Harbour improvements are commenced, but as to whether such delay will be "unnecessary" opinions will differ. The Hon. Mr. Tarte however stated in the House on the 16th inst. that the whole question would be laid before Parliament this Session. He also stated that " the Harbour Commissioners are at liberty to draw Public Works Department for \$750,000 on the whenever they like." The harbour revenue in . 1897 was \$255,416, a decrease of \$2,714 below 1896 owing to a lower tariff of wharfage prevailing in the latter year. The cost of management, maintenance, repairs, and interest was \$222,097. The wharfage dues on vessels entering the harbour amounted .to \$94,028, and on those outgoing \$130,869, the balance of revenue, \$30,624, being from rentals. The interest on harbour debentures and loans was \$140,738, to which the financial statement adds \$70,183 as "accrued to 31st Dec., 1897, but only paid in Jany. '98."

As so much has been said of the financial aspect of the proposal to transfer the harbour to the Dominion Government, it would have been of interest to have published a schedule exhibiting the obligations of the Harbour Commissioners, and the values of whatever rentable and other properties they own, respecting which the public are not informed. The inclusion of the latter item in the accounts of 1897 has the effect of charging last year with interest for 18 months, which operation turns the actual surplus revenue of \$33,319 into a deficit of \$36,803. The correct system is to charge the interest accruing each year against the revenue of that year as otherwise confusion must arise, and the balance at the close of the year, if this is not done, will be misleading. This seems not to have been done in some previous years, and the advice given by the Auditors to establish a correct system was sound.

Allusion is made in the Report to the pilots' strike on the 18th June which arose from their Bill seeking incorporation being thrown out by the Senate. In this the Senate did good service to shipping interests, as it would be disastrous to this port were the pilots so legally organized as to render them more independent than they now are of the absolute control of the Commissioners. The pilots ought to be all licensed after examination, and securing a certificate from the examining Board, and their assignments to vessels be regulated by the Commissioners. It is of supreme importance for captains of vessels coming to and leaving this port to be able to rely absolutely upon their each having the services of a competent pilot whenever needed. To secure such reliability of service it is necessary for the pilots to be governed solely by the Harbour Commissioners, and amenable to their disciplinary rules and powers. The Commissioners appeal to the Government to either give them such control over pilots as shipping interests demand, or, relieve them of responsibility in the matter of pilotage jurisdiction.

We call the attention of the Government to the dilatory service at Father Point, where incoming steamers laden with passengers are, to our knowledge, sometimes detained much longer than is needful. An hour seems a short time to an official on shore whose time is of little value, but when several hundreds of passengers, and the crew of an ocean steamer are needlessly detained one hour by a dilatory official, it causes a serious waste of time and money. The number and tonnage of vessels that arrived in this port in 1838 and last two years were as follow :---

		•			1888	1896	1897
Ocean	8.8			No	532	669	752
64	" …			Tonn'go	742,276	1,200,543	1,368,395
54	Sailing	vess	els	No	123	40	44
45	6	**	• • •	Tonu'ge	40,197	15,895	10,607
Mariti	me Pro	vince	8.S	No	213	252	298
55	•	••	۰.	Tonn'ge	195,598	292,880	364,936
Mar.	Prov. Sa	iling	vez	, No	43	20	83
56	¥6 .	"	".	Tonu'ge	8,354	2,101	1,427
Iuland	1			No	5,500	4,832	6,884
**				Tonu'ge	1863,014	1,004,117	1,134,346

The above shows how rapidly steamers are replacing sailing vessels, and how much larger has been the development of ocean shipping than of that from the Maritime Provinces and Inland. It is manifest that the demand for harbour accommodation increasing at the rate indicated by above table and steamers being enlarged in tonnage, calls for improvements being made to meet the conditions which are developing in this the national harbour of Canada.

On another page we make room for a valued communication which re-opens the subject of Harbour Improvements to which we gave considerable attention in these columns last season. We may return to the subject in our next issue.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

The 38th annual meeting of the above bank was held on the 18th inst., a full report of which we have the pleasure to publish in this issue. The net profits for the past year were \$180,610, which equals 10.83 per cent on the paid up Capital. From this there has been two half-yearly dividends paid of 3 per cent each which absorbed \$72,000, leaving \$50,000 to be carried to Reserve Fund, and \$8,610 to be added to the balance at

credit of Profit and Loss. The circulation of the bank stands higher than the average being over 84 per cent of the legal limit, which is satisfactory evidence of public confidence. The deposits bearing interest amount to \$2,700,638, and other deposits \$684,-735, which provide for over 65 per cent of the current loans and discounts. With such resources and so high a circulation the Banque Nationale is in a very favourable position for making as good profits in the future as was done last year, now that the management is in the hands of capable and prudent officials. The overdue debts, any probable loss on which is provided for, are trifling, being only \$27,726. The outlook for this old institution is satisfactory; its business is increasing; and every effort is being made by the President, Mr. R. Audette, and the Manager, Mr. P. Lafrance to conduct the business on principles and by methods which will ensure its advance in credit and prosperity.

THE DEAD STATESMAN.

The death of Mr. William Ewart Gladstone bereaves the British Empire of its most illustrious son. We might indeed say, without being seriously challenged, that the deceased was one of the greatest of historic characters. He certainly commanded the homage of the widest sphere in which veneration ever prevailed towards a statesman of any nationality. Blessed with a splendid physical constitution, he was endowed also with magnificent mental powers, a noble nature and all the equipments which give elevation, dignity, attraction and force to humanity. There are few spheres of activity in which Mr. Gladstone was not distinguished. As a politician, a financial authority, a classical scholar, an expert in art, an historian, a theologian, an orator, a philanthropist, he was facile princeps; and his greatness in all these aspects was recognized by none more enthusiastically than those who were themselves masters in one of them. Great as he was as an intellectual athlete, he was greater as a man. Born and reared in an age when dissipation was fashionable, when gambling and drunkenness were without reproach, he went through life without a whisper of moral scandal, even from his bitterest opponents. Yet he was no ascetic, nor Puritan, nor "donr" or sour critic. of the world's gaieties and amusements, or lighter social habits. His heart was as responsive to human joys as a child's, indeed in his " hours of ease," we have seen Mr. Gladstone, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, sharing with children the hilarity of their sports. For an extended sketch of his career our columns are not adapted. As journalists we gratefully remember his effective labours in freeing paper from excise duties, and the revolution he caused in political finance by his luminous Budget speeches, which have been so useful to Finance Ministers as examples of clearness of exposition, and hence so great an assistance to students and critics of financial questions. While this Nestor remains in all the dread solemnity of death in the home he blessed and made an historic shrine which future generations will bonour with sacred memorials, we share in the Empire's grief, and cast our offering of homage to betoken our reverence for one of whom not the Empire alone, but all the world may be proud.

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THE GRAND TRUNK OFFICES.

We record with great satisfaction the acceptance by the Grand Trunk Railway officials of the offer made by the City Council of a site for its offices. The location covers 199 ft. by 135 ft. at the corner of McGill and St. Paul streets. The situation is an admirable one being so near to the centre of the business district, the Custom House, the wharves and the other offices of the company. It is also sufficiently convenient to the residences of the great bulk of those now employed in the office building which will be abandoned, to prevent any such displacement of population as would be injurious to the property in that district. The company will be bound to erect a building at a cost of not less than \$250,000, which the General Manager, Mr. Hays, affirms will be exceeded, as the structure will not only be very large, but architecturally worthy of so prominent a location. The property is to be subject to taxation for only twenty years. By this arrangement a serious blow has been averted from this city as the removal of the central offices of the Grand Trunk to Toronto would have lowered the prestige of Montreal, lessened its population and lowered the value of house and store properties.

We are also pleased to learn that the large factory-like building so long occupied for its offices by the railway is likely to pass into the hands of a manufacturing company. Altogether the arrangement is one upon which the city at large; the mercantile community in particular; the Grand Trunk Railway; its staff, and property owners at Point St. Charles; may well be congratulated. Mr. Hays by initiating the movement for locating the offices near the centre of the city, and conducting the recent negotiations to so successful an issue, has displayed that sagacity, enterprise and care for the convenience of the railway's patrons which have been such honourable features in his managerial career.

THE LATE D'ALTON MCCARTHY.

Canada can ill spare men of the intellectual rank and high personal character of the late D'Alton McCarthy. To the Bar of which he was so distinguished an ornament his untimely removal is an especially severe loss. He was one of the few who are able to hold their own before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where a supreme test is put to an advocate's strength. The deceased was born in Ireland. as the raciness of his wit and mental alertness evidenced He came to Canada in his 11th year, his father, a solicitor, having settled at Barrie in 1847. He was called to the Bar in 1858, and his career was seen at once to give promise of marked success. In 1871 he was made a Q.C. by Earl Dufferin. In 1876 he was elected member for Cardwell, on the death of Mr. I. Hilyard Cameron. He rose at once to the front rank as a speaker, and enjoyed the confidence of his great leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, at whose request he undertook the organization of the Conservative party in Ontario. This was not a congenial or at all an appropriate sphere for a lawyer of his calibre; he could not give the time needed by such duties. Irritation naturally arose which culminated in his breach with the party in 1889, chiefly owing to his disagreement with the Government over the Manitoba Schools question, Mr. McCarthy being a strong opponent of any form of Separate Schools, or any further concessions to the French Canadians for whom and their language he had no affection. He was too successful at the Bar to enter the Cabinet, or to accept a seat on the Bench. He was not pliant enough to be a political leader, though if politicians were to follow his example more closely as an independent thinker. the tone of public life would be raised.

THE CITY'S ACCOUNT-KEEPING.

The report of the City Treasurer and of the City Controller are not yet issued ; but much concerning them has already appeared in city papers. We hope to review them on their merits later on,

THE SULPHUR QUESTION.

Whether sulphur is a proper article to be made contraband. of war has been discussed in high quarters. Italy desires to have the markets kept open for its sulphur exports, while Spain objects on the ground that sulphur is used in the making of explosives. The truth is this article has two very opposite uses, the one is in making a product to scatter death and desolation, the other in making paper by which news and instruction are distributed. To stop the supply of sulphur threatens to embarrass the pulp-paper makers by whom it is largely used. Though the Spanish Government is not regarded as very favourable to progress it is not so averse to the spread of newspapers and books as Jack Cade who threatened to kill Lord Say because he had "built a paper mill." While the war lasts, however, the supply of sulphur will be limited. In this dilemma the pulp manufacturers are devoting attention to pyrites ore as a substitute, and the probability is that having been compelled to do without sulphur by its export being prohibited as a contraband of war, they will discard its use from choice. Pyrites is used in Germany and Norway as it is more economical than sulphur, and the pulp makers on this continent may adopt the same course. Pyrites ore to a very large amount is now utilized in making fertilizers and sulphuric acid. Necessity, the mother of invention, is likely to have another grandchild by science providing a substitute for sulphnr in the manufacture of pulp.

STEADY WORK ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

The report of the English Registrar General gives a mass of information as to the mortality rates of persons engaged in different occupations, and in none. The innkeepers show a very high rate, they are followed in this respect by brewers and butchers, after them come dock labourers, coachmen and cabmen. Apart from the last three classes, the average mortality of persons who are engaged in active work is far more favourable than of those who are partially or wholly unoccupied. The comparative tables demonstrate that longevity is promoted by industrious habits, that steady work is healthful, and steady loafing is harmful to health. The low mortality which prevails amongst the British aristocracy might be regarded as a contradiction to this, but this class, as a rule, work hard in their way ; their time is fully occupied with public duties, sport, travelling, supervising their estates all of which keep "the upper ten" very busy, and give their minds and bodies the exercise necessary for health. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole the report shows that out of every 100,000 males born some 24,800 die in five years, female infants show a lower mortality rate. The report is quite conclusive that steady work and a fair supply of food are the prime conditions for health, and that the people of the British isles on the average have a lower death rate than those of other countries.

THE LATE MR. R. R. GRINDLEY.

Mr. R. R. Grindley, who for eighteen years was General Manager of the Bank of British North America, died in New York on the 13th inst. The deceased was one of those men whose lives pursue the even tenour of their way without incident, a way however of ever increasing honour. He entered the service of the bank in London, (Ont.) in 1854. At a later date he was appointed manager of the branch at St. John, N.B. In 1870 he assumed a similar position in this city, and in 1877 was made General Manager, a position he resigned, owing to failing health, in 1894. Having been trained in the institution to which his life was devoted, he was admirably adapted to the work of maintaining its traditional policy, and giving to its staff the benefit of his

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wide experience, example, sound judgment, and the counsels and instruction due from the chief officer to those under his command and care. To a succession of General managers like the deceased, the Bank of British North America owes the high reputation its officers have long enjoyed for efficiency, honour and courtesy, a reputation which will be fully maintained by his successor, Mr. Stikeman. Like several of our leading bankers, Mr. Grindley found in his musical skill and tastes, occasional relaxation from the strain of business life. He had also a fund of, and that keen sense of humour which usually characterises men of healthy mental and moral constitution, an illustration of which is the case of the illustrious statesman now passed away.

JUDGE WAS SEVERE.

HE THOUGHT THE PLAINTIFF WAS GUILTY OF FRAUD.

Judgment was rendered in the Superior Court at Hull on Saturday afternoon by His Honor Judge Gill, dismissing with costs the action taken by George Johnston against the Imperial Insurance Company. Plaintiff claimed the sum of \$1,800 as the amount of a policy upon his stock of boots and shoes, which was destroyed by fire at Maniwaki on the night of the 8th of December last. The company pleaded false representations on the part of the plaintiff as to the quantity and value of the goods insured, and also a fraudulent and exaggerated claim for the loss. The learned judge, in commenting upon the case, was particularly severe in his references to the plaintiff and his brother-in-law and associate, Mark Faulkner. These people, he said, made affidavits that Johnston had purchased stock to the value of \$2,400, but when they came to be cross-examined their evidence was most unsatisfactory. Faulkner could not tell how much he had sold to Johnston, and Johnston pretended that the money to make these payments had been furnished to him by his wife from funds which she had in her possession for an indefinite length of time, and he could not tell where it had been kept.

Parties could not deceive the Courts of Justice with such a manifest fabrication. Moreover, the evidence showed clearly that the plaintiff, at the time he effected the insurance, had not goods there to the value of \$1,000. This was established in a rather peculiar manner, it was true, by the evidence of Mr. Logan, the Company's adjuster; but his evidence was corroborated by that of other witnesses. In the absence of any other data, Mr. Logan had obtained the weight of the goods taken to Maniwaki from the shipping bills of the railway, and had shown what was the average value of such a weight of goods fresh from the warehouse This estimate agreed very closely with that of parties at the store and elsewhere, who had seen and examined plaintiff's stock. The law was clear, and the terms of the policy were equally explicit that fraudulent over-estimate of the goods insured, or of the extent of the loss, voided the policy; and the action was accordingly dismissed. Messrs. Rochon and Champagne for plaintiff; Mr. C. J. Brooke for defendant.

Ottawa Citizen, 16th May, 1898.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

QUEBEC-J. Pelletier, shoes, Levis, commenced business; Boileau & Theoret, grocers, Montreal, new co-partnership; Cardinal & Lacroix, hardware, Montreal, new co-partnership; A. Chartrand, shoes, Montreal, commenced business; J. B. Dumont & Co., drygoods, Montreal, J. C. Robitaille sole owner; J. A. Fafard, shoes, Montreal, J. C. Robitaille sole owner; J. A. Fafard, shoes, Montreal, commenced business; Lalonde & Depocas, grocers, Montreal, commencing business; Leavitt & Isaacs, drygoods, Montreal, commenced business; R. F. Cream'& Co., four and grain, Quebec, R. F. Cream registers as only partner; Fauvin & Leclerc, general store, Quebec, Henri Fauvin & G. A. Leclerc only registered members; P. Leclerc & Co., shoes, Quebec, Miss Hermelinde registers as sole owner; Jos. Trudeau, grocer, St. Michel de Naplerville, giving up busiuess; Silver &

Co., general store, Lachine, Samuel Geffin sole owner; Evans Bros., coal, &c., Montreal, dissolved, W. H. Evans continues under same style; Hannah & Son, grocers, Westmount, Jas. W. Haunah sole owner; Thos. Kearus, grocer, Montreal, Miss Georgina O'Neil registers as trading under this name; J. T. Lyons, drugs, Montreal, has sold branch store; W. L. Thom Oil Co., lubricating oils, Montreal, W. L. Thom sole owner; A. H. Wood & Co., cigar makers, Montreal, Mrs. A. H. Wood sole owner; Lalonde & Malette, general store, Point Fortune, removed to St. Andrews; Joseph Decarie, grocer, St. Henri, dead; Henri Laplante, grocer, St. Louis de Gongagne, commenced business; Frederic Morency, general store, St. Marie de la Beauce, Celina Roy, widow of F. Morency registers as sole owner; M. Colpron, general store and hotel, St. Urban de Chateauguay, has sold out; O. Dowler, drugs, Montreal, commenced business; Hugman Window Shade Co., Montreal, Wm. Schwartz sole owner; Jos. Tasse Cigar Co., Montreal, Mrs. Joseph Tasse sole owner; O. Langevin & Co., grocers, Montreal, Luderic Langevin, sole owner; H. H. Lyons, drugs, Montreal, commencing business; Alex. McMillan, drugs, Montreal, has sold out; L. J. Tarte & Frere, publishers, Montreal, Eugene Tarte sole owner; Paquette Bros., drygoods, Montreal, P. E. Paquette sole owner; Percheron, Monat & Co., provisions, Montreal, Gustave Monat sole owner; Puissonneault & Handfield, sash and door factory, Montreal, new co-partnership; Jas. Brodie & Co., wholesale shoes, Quebec, James Brodie registers as only member; Laurent Lavigne, dry goods, St. Pierre les Becquets, commenced business; J. J. O'Neil & Son, tailors, Coaticooke, new co-partnership; J. B. Turner & Co., general store, Grand Mere, dissolved; C. J. Trudel & Co., general store, Grand Mere, Mrs. C. J. Trudel sole owner; Alf. Archambault, shoes, Montreal, commenced business; G. David, shoes, Montreal, commenced business; S. Fox & Co., clothiers, Montreal, Mrs. Solomon Fox sole owner; J. A. Laughran, grocer, Montreal, commencing business; J. R. Paquin & Co., dry goods, Montreal, Hector Prevost sole owner; R. E. Kelly & Co., general store, Huntingdon, new co-partnership; Labrecque & Frere, groceries and provisions, Levis, E. & J. A. Labrecque register as sole members; J. Martel, grocer, Montreal, commenced business; Meunier & Landry, contractors, Montreal, new co-partnership; A. T. Riopelle, shoes, Montreal, commenced business; O. St. Jean, hardware, Montreal, Mrs. E. J. Hall trading under this name.

ONTARIO-A. L. Hamilton, drugs, St. Thomas, succeeded by H. R. Spencer; Jas. Fry, tailor, Sarnia, advertises giving up business; Toronto Cider & Fruit Vinegar, Co., Ltd., Toronto, style now Toronto Fruit Vinegar Co. Ltd.; Gray & Co. grocers, &c., Ailsa Craig, dissolved partnership; W. Laidlaw, general store, Durham & Allain Park, offers Allain Park business for sale; Frank Case, grocer, &c., Wallaceburg, has sold out; J. C. Ward, grocer, Arnprior, commenced business; Gibson & Laidlaw, drygoods, Belleville, dissolved-style now Laidlaw & Ketcheson; D. Eby, mnfr. washing machines, Berlin, admitted M. Dunham as partner; Chas. Champagne, general store, Verner, dead.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Pacific Varnish Co., varnishes, &c., Vancouver Co., E. Spillman bought one-half interest; English Bay Canning Co. Ltd., Vancouver, applying for incorporation; John Richards, grocer, Victoria, removing to Glenora; H. G. Parson, general store, Golden, discontinuing all lines excepting drygoods, groceries & liquors; R. E. Smith, general store, Kamloops, left for Glenora; J. A. Gilker, general store, Nelson, closing out at Pilot Bay; Harrington & Co., grocers, Nelson, selling off and giving up business; Manson & Adie, general store and hotel, Waneta, giving up hotel business.

Nova Scotia—J. G. McKay, general store, Loch Levin, general store, opening business; Robt. Carruthers, general store, River John, opened business; M. A. Gillis, general store, Sydney, succeeded by Bates & Gillis; Wm. Grantinger, groceries & meats, Sydney, sold out to Almond P. Lewis; Frank McLeod, tailor, Wallace, opened business; Robert McDonald, grocer, Lockeporte, opened business.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Brown & Davidson, grocers, St. John, dissolved—David E. Brown retired and Frank L. Worden admitted a partner as Davidson & Worden; J. P. Doyle, general store & lumber, Jacquet River, sold out to Vaughan & Danery.

MAN. & N.W.T-J. J. Bose Bros. & Co., general store, Rosthern, opened; A. C. Hebert, general store, St. Albert, opening.

Correspondence.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,-There is no denying that there is considerable anxiety in Montreal in consequence of the report that it is very possible the question of harbour improvements, which has vexed and harassed the public so long, is to go over another year; and what is more annoying to those who have in view no other but the public interest, pure and simple, is that it is stated openly that politics and the next elections have something to do with the delay: Excitable people are even now calling to an indignation meeting—of all practical remedies the most unad-visable, we should say. What is wanted, and wanted at once we fully admit, is calm, energetic and combined effort. It is hardly more than a month since our citizens by tens of

thousands were watching on Commissioners street to see the water rising inch by inch, th:eatening to bring at any moment along with it another disastrous flood of the worst kind with all its dire consequences. Surely, in the name of common sense, no Government would make Montreal depend further on a with all its dire consequences. Surely, in the name of common sense, no Government would make Montreal depend further on a rotten dam whose usefulness it would be an act of pure reckless-ness and folly to depend upon further. This is a consideration which to many is even more impressive than the commercial one which is serious enough in all conscience. I have seen how-ever the report in the Montreal Gazette of the discussion in Par-liament on Monday, and consider it of too vague a character to justify the belief that Mr. Tarte has decided that everything is to remain in *statu quo*. What is more likely is that he hesitates between the present proposition of the Harbour Board tending to enlarge its powers, and a plan which has been viewed with growing favor for many years, that the harbour of Montreal, in so far as it is to be treated as a national harbour, should be gov-erned as are the public works of the country in general. This however is a large question and cannot be decided in a really satisfactory manner in the hurry and excitement of the fag-end of a Session; and there are some incidental questions besides, such as the question of high level and low level, which is so closely connected with the problems of flood protection which is possibly not yet ripe for decision, and which, however, ought, on no account to be allowed to throw operations over another year.

no account to be allowed to throw operations over another year. On the whole it seems all should support the present applica-tion of the Harbour Board in the form in which it was undertion of the Barbour Board in the form in which it was under-stood it was to be granted by the Government,—i.e. : the Har-bour Board would be allowed to borrow while the Government would keep the control of the funds until the questions still pending are decided—i.e.: with regard to the nature of the work to be done, and the time and locality—when and where it is to be done—so that proceedings might be pushed on shortly after the session is over. This would not be inconsistent with the views expressed by the Montreal Gazette on Tuesday with whose object I concur. I would also direct attention to the clrcumstance to which the Gazette alludes and for that purpose it may be well to reproduce a portion of an article from the Montreal Witness who first mentioned it : "Permanent elevators ought to be built at once, preferably be-low St. Mary's current, each of a million bushels capacity, and

low St. Mary's current, each of a million bushels capacity, and with several carriers, each of which would serve ten thousand bushels per hour. Until something of this kind is done, the bushels per hour. Until something of this kind is done, the grain men are almost a unit in declaring that the expansion of our port will be hopelessly crippled, and they point to the growth of Portland, Boston, Buffalo, etc., as instances of the in-calculable benefits of proper terminal facilities. Montreal grain men have agitated for elevating improvements so long that they speak of the matter now with something very like despair, at the same time, it must be said, the trade in other cities has taken the initiative, whereas our men have done very little to help them-selves. And just as serious a side to the 'Westmeath' case, from the general shipper's point of view, is the utterly inadequate wharf and shed accommodation. The entire absence of any-thing like modern facilities at this port is indeed deplorable, especially at the present time, when our opp ortunities would have so great had we been prepared for them." Lex.

Montreal, May 18th, 1898.

LEX.

PERSONAL-Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, general manager of the Molsons Bank, has left on a long contemplated trip to Europe by the German Lloyd SS. "Kaiser Wilhelm,"-Mr. Wm. C. McIntyre (McIntyre Son & Co.) has returned from a visit to the New Jersey coast ; Mr. S. Hirl, so long of the same firm, has returned from a business trip to England and the continent; and J, M. McIntyre of the house salled by the "Parisian" for Europe on he. outward voyage .- Among those who returned by the "Parisian" on her recent trip were several United States business mon who, under present circumstances, preferred the Canadian route and will likely try it again. Among the busi--ness men returning to Montreal were Messrs. E. W. Parker . (Canada Sugar Refinery), D. Law (Law, Young & Co.), from a

trip to Mediterranean cities, Chas. Hope (John Hope & Co.), Duncan Bell, L. A. Brais, wholesale haberdasher; and to Quebec Edson Fitch of match splint fame ; J. Breakey, lumber manufacturer; H. R. Gooday, W. H. Wilson and J. Harcourt Smith, lumber merchants; Mr. M. H. Peterson, Toronto, the great apple exporter; H. B. Wood, (chemicals), and R. P. Skelton, paper manufacturer of Manchester; J. H. Cooper of Dublin, match m inufacturer, Mr. J. Merrill, Sheffield, and A. H. Nicholls of Nottingham who goes out to manage the Calgary Herald .-Messrs. Brackley Shaw (Shaw, Cassils & Co.), and Harold E. Stearns of the Dominion Wadding Co. are with their wives still in the old lands .-- Mr. G. R. Kearley, manager of the Imperial Fire lns. Co., has gone on an inspection tour of some weeks to the North West and British Columbia; the business at the chief C nadian office in Montreal is meantime conducted by Mr. T. F. Dobbin, the Company's Inspector.

Meetings, Reports, Čс. LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

The thirty-eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this institution was held at the office of the Bank, on Wednes day, the 18th of May, 1898, at three o'clock p.m.

There were present :- Hon. Justice A. Chauveau, Rev. Canon P. N. Thivierge, M. M. Rodolphe Audette, Victor Chateauvert, A. B. Dupuis, Naz. Fortier, J. B. Laliberte, Narcisse Rioux, Edwin Jones, C. E. Leonidas Dionne, Amedee Robitaille, M.P.P., J. I. Lavery, Chas. Brochu, E. W. Methot, Honore Mercier, A. A. Dechene, D. Arcand, N. G. Kirouac, Et. Paradis, Jos. Archer, Jr., J. T. LaVallee, N. Arthur Drolet, Ulric Tessier, J. B. E. Letellier, Jas. McCone, Dr. A. G. Belleau, Dr. G. E. R. Fortier, Louis Deschenes, Jos. Gauthier, Cyr. F. Delage, Felix Tessier. J.A. Delisle, etc., etc.

Mr. R. Audette was called to the chair, and P. Lafrance was

Mr. R. Autorowas cannot to the share, and requested to act as secretary. Before proceeding to the reading of the annual report, the following gentlemen were elected scrutineers, viz: Messrs. C. E. Leonidas Dionne, N. G. Kirouac and Felix Tessier.

The president read the following report of the affairs of the Bank :

Thirty-eighth annual report of the directors to the share-holders of La Banque Nationale : Gentlemen,—Your directors have the honor to lay before you

the thirty-eighth annual report of the financial operations of the bank for the year ending on the 30th April, 1898, with usual statement of assets and liabilities.

The Profit and Loss account is summed up as follows : By Balance at credit of this account on the 30th

April, 1897 By profits of the year after providing for accrued in terest on deposits and for bad and doubtful	\$ 20,805.77
debts	180,610.07
Forming the sum of	\$157,415.84
Which was appropriated as follow :	
For Dividend No. 66, 3 per cent payable 2nd Nov, 1897	• *
For dividend No. 67, 3 per cent payable	*

2nd May, 1898. 86,000 Amount transferred to Reserve Fund..... 122.000.00 50,000

Leaving at credit of Profit and Loss account a balance of

\$ 35.415.84

The usual inspection of all our branches was made during the year, and everything was found satisfactory in all of them. The amount of business, having increased considerably during the year, has allowed us to add \$50,000.00 to our Reserve Fund

which is now of \$100,000.00 Two branches have been opened lately; one at Joliette and the other at St. John's, P.Q., and at both places we have reasons to expect good results.

Our officers have given us entire satisfaction and deserve our sincere congratulations. The whole respectfully submitted.

 R. AUDETTE,
President

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30TH APRIL, 1898.

LIABILITIE	S.	1
Notes in circulation Deposits bearing interest Deposits not bearing interest	\$2,700.688.35	\$1,018,182.00
Unclaimed Dividends Dividend No. 67, payable 2nd May,	561,96	8,385,374.08
1898	36,000.00	86,561,96
Due to other Banks in Canada	208.616.54	00,001,80

Due to agencies of the Bank in the United Kingdom Due to agencies of the Bank in for- eign countries	65,038.84 26.21	278,681.59
Total liabilities to the public Capital paid up Reserve Fund Contingent account Accrued Interest and Exchange Profit and Loss account	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200,000.00\\ 100,000.00\\ 30,000.00\\ 15,000.00\end{array}$	\$4,709,749.63 1,880,415.84
Assets,		\$6,089,165.47
Specie Dominion Notes	75,588.87	262,803.87
Notes of and cheques on other banks Balances due from other Banks in Canada	237,967.05 90,101.64	
Balances due from agencies of the Bank in foreign countries	55,416.24	383,484.93
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation Dominion Debentures, Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	50,000.00 35,000.00 6,900.00	91,900.00
Matal Agasta immediataly avail	abla ·	738,188.80
Tetal Assets immediately avail Current loans, discounts and ad- vances to the public Notes and bills discounted overdue	5,147,065.86	190,100.00
(lost provided for) Other debts secured Real Estate, the property of the	· 27,726.24 4,972.67	
Benk (other than the Bank premises) Mortgages on real estate sold by the	11,989.07	
Bank	540.00	5,192,298.84
Bank Premises, Furniture and Stationery		158,682.83
		\$6,089,165.47
N. LAVOIE, Inspector.	P. LAFRANCI Ma	nager.

Moved by Mr. R. Audette seconded by the Hon. Justice A. Chauveau, "That the report of the directors and the statements now read be adopted, printed, and published for distribution among the shareholders.—Adopted. The election being then proceeded with, the following gentle-

men obtained the largest number of notes and were consequently duly elected directors for the ensuing year :--Mr. Rodolphe Audette, the Hon. Justice A. Chauveau, Messrs. Victor Chateau-vert, A. B. Dupuis, Naz. Fortier, I. B. Laliberte and Narcisse Rioux.

The president left the chair and the Rev. Canon N. P. Thivierge being called thereto, it was moved by Mr. D. Arcand, seconded by Mr. N. Rioux, "That the thanks of this meeting are due and tendered to Mr. R. Audette for his services in the chair, as also to the scrutineers and secretary for the fulfilment of their respective duties." The motion was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

R. AUDRTTE, President. P. LAFRANCE, Secretary.

Quebec, May 18, 1898.

At a meeting of the directors held on the same day, Mr. R. Audette was re-elected President, and Mr. A. B. Dupuis vicepresident of the bank for the ensuing year.

> P. LAFRANCE, Managér.

> > . :

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended May 17, 1898.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards, (Montreal, from \$175, and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale for sums of \$550 and upwards), as taken from the public records It will be understood that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defences may exist in cases of writs, &c., 1st class Writs cover sums over \$1,000; 2d class, over \$400 to \$1,000; 3d class, over 200 to \$400:

May 12. Adelaide Tp-London Loan Co. vs Georgina Henderson. 1,048 Ancaster Tp-Johannah H. Morrison vs Daniel Morrison. 1,000 Burlington-Fanny Blackbrough vs Eizth Spencer..... 322 Port Arthur-M. Carey vs Geo. & Marion Hodder...... 471 Rat Portsge-The Patterson Dry Mineral Mag. Sep. & Gold-Ex. Co. of Ontario Ltd. vs Jacob Hallman et al, \$350. Toronto-P. Jamieson vs London & Can. Loan & Assee. Co., \$1,451; Standard Bank vs W. C. Wilson & Co. (disputed), \$352. 'j Toronto-Junct-H Laver vs H Linton et al. Toronto Junct.—H. Lever vs H. Linton et al..... Trenton—Singer Mfg. Co. vs Adam Johnston et al..... York Tp.—D. H. Henry vs E. & H. Joy (dmgs)..... 973 800 5,000 May 14. South Easthope—Enagdatena Winferm Vs Jacob Winferm et al, \$1,801.
 Toronto—Alfred Mayer & Co. vs W. J. Guinane (settled), \$2,231; G. T. Ferguson vs Arch. Lang et al, \$1,082; W.
 Fraser & Co. vs W. A. Thompson, \$3,602. -S. B. Pocock vs Massachusetts Benefit Life Assn., \$2,250. JUDGMENTS RENDERED, QUEBEC. May 12. Avonmore-Eastern Townships Bank agt Jno. McLaughlin, \$800.

WRITS ISSUED, ONT.

\$500.
Montreal-C. W. D. Forest et al agt Saml. Duncan, \$459; M. Guillot et al agt Francois Giroux et al, \$395; E. Hanson et al agt Glasgow & Montreal Asbestos Co., \$3,701; City of Montreal agt Mederic Laurier, \$1,409; B. Tooke agt Allan MacFarlane et al, \$2,914; G. Deserres agt J. O. C. Mignault, \$400; De. Sarah McFarran et al agt Montreal Park & Island By Co. \$6,000. P. Vidal al agt De Anteine

Mathe, 540; De. Sarah merarrat et al agt montear Park & Island Ry. Co., \$6,000; P. Vidal et al agt De. Antoine Rousseau et al, \$389.
Pointe Fortune-C. W. Myer agt De. Prudent Desautels 1,290 Quebec-De. M. A. Roy agt L'Hon. E. J. Price..... 1,800 New York-R. N. Smyth agt G. H. Griffin et al....... 100 May 14.

Montreal-A. Campbell agt J. E. Deslauriers et al, \$899; J. W. Pyke agt Robt. Donaldson et al, \$9,814.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, ONTARIO.

May 12.
Almonte—B. James agt Elzth. Carss. 1,937 Camden Tp—W. L. Perry agt V. S. Benn. 334 Kingston—M. Fisher, Sons & Co. agt Wm. Carroll 1,370 Markham Tp—J. Peach agt R. G. Armstrong et al. 476 Markham Tp—J. Peach agt R. G. Armstrong et al. 476 Markham Tp—J. Peach agt R. G. Armstrong et al. 476 Markham Tp—J. Peach agt R. G. Armstrong et al. 476 Marvers—W. W. Shearer agt T. W. & Ephriam Evans. 475 Nepean—H. Read agt T. McTiernan 491 Port Arthur—G. Clarct agt Adolphe & Celina St. Louis. 3,598 Toronto—J. Sherlock agt D. M. Defoe, \$621; T. McGaw agt 8,598 Patrick Loughrin, \$2,645; J. Hill agt H. E. Sheppard, \$2,100; J. Henderson agt R. J. Wilson et al, \$1,020. Tudor—R. S. Tivey et al agt Geo. Wilson. 328 May 14: 528
 Floss-Macpherson & Hovey Co. agt Thos. Culford 478 Huntingdon Tp-C. H. Elliott agt J. M. Ashley 1,897 Kingston-M. Fisher Sons & Co. agt J. K. Carroll 1,290 Toronto-A. F. Webster agt E. & M. Crickmore, \$1,074; W. Ramsay agt Wm. Dickson, \$3,049; C. J. Marani agt H! P. Waller, \$1,511; J. Henderson agt R. J. Wilson et al, \$1,048; Excelsior Life Ins. Co. agt J. W. & B. A. C. Wur- tele, \$556. Windsor-Eva Cross agt Francis Cleary et al \$2,000; Macdougall & Sons & Co. et al agt Wm. Newman et al, \$892. New York-E. M. Greer, extrx. agt J. F. Coleman 2;373 New York City-Imperial Bank agt C. McL. Paine & B. R. Paine, Niagara Falls, \$313.
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, B.C. May 12
Victoria-D. R. Harris \$5,290
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.S. May 12.
Westville-Murdoch McKay \$1,016
JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.B. May 14.
Head of Tide-A. K. Alford \$ 588

May 12. EXECUTIONS QUEBEC.

Montreal-C. Greenwood agt William Dent...... \$2,000

Ų,

May 12.

533

Montreal-De. M. Menard agt Moise Leroux

CHATTRE MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTABIO.

May 12.

Carling-Francis Dillon to A. R. Williams \$1,389
London-A. & K. C. Callahan to J. M. McEvoy 795
Midland-Joshua Hill to F. J. Lumsden
Toronto-Matthew Brenner to Frankel Bros., \$3,000 ; Peter
Lang to L. Reinhardt, \$1,388; The Arlington Hotel Co. to
Western Can. Loan & Sav. Co., \$5,000. Whitby—J. S. Clark to G. Pickwell
May 14.
Hamilton-Jas. Myors & D. K. McLeod to Grant-Lottridge Brewing Co., \$1,307.
Port Hope-Richard & Jas. Dun to J. W. Quinlan et al. \$2,103;

- mour, \$505. Wingham-J. H. Dulmage to R. Tennant.....-Port Stanley Elevator Co. to J. Sale..... 618 662 CHATTEL MORTGAGES, B.C.

May 12.

.. \$550 & \$1,000 9,000 617 Ymir-David & Mary Keefe

May 14.

2,884 Slocan City-Jas. Main..... Kaslo-Jennie L. McPhee..... 600

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, N.B.

May 14. St. Johns-Portland Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Trust Deed to se-cure issue of Bonds, \$50,000

BILLS OF SALE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

May 12. 1 Plattsville-Geo. Pickwell, yoeman, to J. S. Clarke for, ... \$1,400 May 14.

Pembroke-H. R. Lloyd, merchant, to W. A. Hunter & Sons for \$2,321.

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

May 12:

BILLS OF SALE, N.S.

May 12.

Halifax-J. T. Keating, builder, for	\$1,200
New Glasgow-Stiles & Condon, drygoods, for	
Springhill-A. W. McMillan, tailor, for	
Trenton-Lamont Glass Co. for	2,877

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Reports as to building operations at Moncton, N.B. state the Merchants' Bank of Halifax is preparing to build new premises The structure will be brick and stone, and cost about \$20,000. Archibald Dumaresq has the work in hand-Peter McSweeney is preparing to add an extension, 60 by 50, three storeys, to the rear of his dry goods premises, and J. L. Miller will put up a brick cased building adjoining his premises on Main street. Quite a number of dwelling houses have been commenced or are projected. No move has yet been made towards the rebuilding of the block burned last winter.

The management of the Grand Trunk has decided on the construction of two hundred and fifty refrigerator cars for the general service of the system. They will be built in the Montreal shops, and are to be ready for the fall trade.

Truro, N.S. ratepayers have voted \$30,000 bonus to the Midland Ry. Co. to build their line from Windsor via Five Mile river and Clifton. The railway people demand \$50,000 to build via Clifton.

The Windsor City Council has decided to submit a by law to raise \$9,000 for the purchase of a macadamizing plant.

Ditton, Ont. ratepayers have defeated the by-law to give the L.E. & D. R. R. a bonus of \$5,000 in consideration of the company extending the road from Ridgetown to St. Thomas.

James Moore, tobacconist, Brockville, will remodel store. Plate glass windows will be put in among other improvements.

Brockville business men are interested with an Irish pork packer in establishing such concern there.

Ex -Mayor Borthwick of Ottawa who has retired from his retail fruit business in favor of the wholesale and commission branch will build a large warehouse for the purpose in rear of his present quarters on Rideau street,

Austin & Frood, Ottawa, have been awarded the contract for building addition to school at Hintonburg. Their tender was Work on the addition will commence just as soon as \$6.647. the by-law is passed authorizing that \$7,000 be given for the purpose.

Band, Burritt & Meredith, architects, Ottawa, will award contracts next week for the various trades in connection with alterations and additions to building for Messre. Slater and Sherwood.

J. & J. Derr, Petrolia, have secured the contract for a brick block in that town 25 feet front by 55 feet deep, two storeys with basement for James Wickett.

Strathroy council are debating on a \$15,000 by-law for a new railroad.

Learnington O ddfellows purpose building a brick block this summer.

Parkhill councillors are discussing the question of street electric lighting.

A pulp mill is about to be erected near Roberval, and a chemical mill at Lake Bouchette.

Tenders will be received until 23rd inst. by the London Hospital Building Committee for the erection of the Victoria Hospital in that city. The work to be finished by Nov. 80. Air blast heating system is to be installed.

W. R. Fish, of Hamilton, is making arrangements to establish a tobacco factory in Windsor.

The building near the E. B. Eddy Co.'s office at Hull, used as a storehouse, will be converted into an additional paper mill. A larger machine than any now in use will be put in.

McParlane Bros., Bank street, Ottawa, have been awarded the contract for building a handsome modern iron fence around Alex. Maclaren's residence in Buckingham. The work was tendered for by several Canadian companies. The price will be in the neighborhood of \$500 and the work will require upwards of five tons of iron.

The Ottawa Board of Works has awarded the contract for asphalting streets to the Canadian Granite Co., whose tender was \$4,681 higher per mile than Sicily Co., Montreal, for untracked streets and \$2,921 higher for track streets.

Thomas Workman, Ottawa, is pulling down a number of old buildings at the corner of Mosgrave and George streets, that city, and intends erecting substantial fireproof structures on the site.

Holtby & Shearer, Ottawa, have received a contract for building a house on 3rd Avenue in the Capital City.

Kings Co., New Brunswick authorities will erect an almhouse at Norton Station.

D. D. Wood has the contract for the mason and brick work on the Bank of Hamilton building, at Winnipeg, also for laying in the marble and the floor and pillars.

Jyhn H. McRobbie, St. John, N.B., having purchased a lot on Queen Square, that city, will probably erect residences thereon.

Plans for better Intercolonial Ry, terminal facilities at Halifax, have been approved by the Government and work will be commenced at once.

Certain improvements are to be made to the Western Hotel, Sarnia.

Permits for building in Ottawa last week totalled \$10,200. Annie M. Briski, frame dwelling, Chaudiere road, \$300; Wm. Rilapce, double frame house, Third Avenue, \$600; Doctors Preston and Robinson, solid brick addition to present house, Maria street, \$600; Robt. Kennedy, brick hotel, Sparks street, \$3,000; John Bruce, three tenement veneered houses, Nepean street, \$3,300; J. L. Orme, alterations on house, Somerset street, \$600; Wm. Weston, frame dwelling, Frank street, \$1,400; Wm. Weston, frame cottage, Lewis street, \$400.

The time for receiving tenders for the drainage of the Boyne marsh near Winnipeg expires on the 30th inst. Prospective tenderers can receive all information as to the nature of the work, etc., by applying to the provincial department of public works.

The contracts for converting the Caldwell Block, Winnipeg, into C.P.R. offices, (cost \$20,000) have been let as follows :-

May 20.

Mason work, D. D. Wood; carpenter work, Thos. Harrington; steam heating, Cotter Bros.; painting and glazing, Jas. Payde; electrical, J. H. Torrey.

The Guelph City Council has agreed upon a site to offer the Canadian Motor Syndicate, who purpose to enter actively into the manufacture of horseless carriages.

The Quebec Exhibition Co. is to erect upon its new grounds near the Rivor St. Charles an industrial building measuring 575 feet in length by 70 in width, and containing 40,000 feet of floor space.

The construction of an all-rail route from the British Columbia coast to the Yukon is now an assured fact, as the railway sid bill of the Provincial Government places the undertaking lcyond doubt. The bill contemplates an expenditure of four and a quarter millions of dollars and the building of one thousand and fifty miles of railway.

Hull authorities have notified the municipal council of Gatineau Point that improvements to the bridge are necessary and have asked them for financial co-operation.

A warehouse, 40 x 60 ft. is being erected in Winnipeg for the Vulcan Iron Works company.

HOME DECORATION.

Man's disposition to decorate his home is as natural as the disposition to decorate his person, and the art and practice of interior decoration is unquestionably as ancient as the days of the carved stone hatchet and the flint knife. Nowadays, although we no longer decorate our tepees with quadrangular horses mounted by triangular men nor with the counterfeit presentment of animals of a shape never seen in the heavens above, or the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, we are far from being as well advanced in the art of decorating our homes as we should be, considering the high standard which modern civilization has reached in other directions; and to do him justice the average householder is keenly conscious of this shortcoming, and is eminently dissatisfied with it. Modern social conditions have much to do with the lack of effective and tasteful interior decoration in the majority of homes, if indeed they are not wholly responsible for it. The number of men who actually own their homes or who have acquired an occupation of them by lease or otherwise of sufficient duration to create a more or less permanent interest in them, is comparatively small. The modern house therefore has been built or "run up" as the phrase goes, upon lines which do not readily adapt themselves to artistic decoration, and the general insecurity of tenure forbids the tenant from gratifying his natural desire to beautify his home. However much one may regret the fact, it is an actually existing condition, but it is one upon which too much stress has been laid. and which has too often been made a stumbling block to the gratification of our decorative taste. A certain amount of " painting and cleaning" must be done during one's occupancy of a house, and it is quite as easy and as economical to lay on the pigments in artistic and pleasing designs, provided one has the taste to do so; and failing that there still remains an equally satisfactory alternative: one may consult a competent professional decorater.

When, however, the intending occupant has the means to build his own house, he naturally adapts his plans to the requirements of himself and his family. The house, therefore, bears to some extent a characteristic hall mark of the owners individuality, and any eccentricities to which he may be disposed have to be softened and toned down by the skill of the architect. The gratification which a man enjoys from the beautiful architectural outline of his home is derived from the admiration of the public, but as he and his family purpose to reside inside the house, it is of at least equal importance that the interior decorations should be of a character so pleasing as to afford equal gratification. To attain . this end the decorator must necessarily be consulted in conjunction with the architect, and thus one may acquire the acme of perfection in modern house building-viz. a beautiful architectural exterior and a pleasing and artistic interior, the whole creation being stamped or accentuated by the individuality of the proprietor. . . . 4

Two or three generations ago fashionable artists—so called affected to sneer at the efforts of the decorator, as a mere handi-

craft which could never aspire to the "divine afflatus" of genius nor could ever reach such a standard of excellence as to be dignified by the name of art. In our more logical and practical day however we are apt to reflect that in the highest stage to which art ever reached, the most sublime efforts of genius were displayed in the exterior and interior decoration of palaces, temples and public buildings. The living marbles of Phidias adorned the walls of the Parthenon, and later the divine genius of Michael Angelo was exercised in the mural decoration of the Sistine Chapel. In our day too, the wider distribution of wealth creates a larger field for the patronage of art, and our wealthy citizens are satisfied with nothing short of the highest talent in the decoration of their homes. As a consequence some of our best modern artists have turned their attention almost exclusively to interior decoration, with the result that that particular branch of artistic work has at no time in history attained a higher degree of excellence than at present, nor has it ever before been possible for the man of moderate means so economically to indulge his artistic taste and to adorn his domicile with such rich and beautiful designs. For instance a man may to day cover the walls of his house with moderate-priced wall-papers the patterns and effect of which are identically the same as the rich and ancient tapestries that formerly adorned the halls and palaces of princes and noblemen.

The artist too who devotes his attention especially to decorative art, finds it necessary to acquire an intimate knowledge of the history of the fine arts, to master the historical styles in their chronological order and to be familiar with the great works of sculpture, painting and ceramics especially in their relation to architecture.

With the view to obtain from a practical decorator some information which might interest readers of the JOURNAL OF COM-MERCE at this time of year when many of them are exercising their minds as to how they should beautify their homes, a representative of the Journal interviewed Mr. W. T. Castle of 20 University street, Montreal, who is conceded to be one of the leading authorities in the Dominion.

Busy 1 Yes! Very, very busy; in town and out of town, but very pleased to see you nevertheless.

Yes indeed. Householders are too easily discouraged from the indulgence of their taste for the beautiful by the inherent ugliness of the lines upon which many modern houses are built. Here is a case in point. Look at this sketch-(No. 1)-of a hall and staircase. Observe the dreary breadth of wall and ceiling space, the well, scooped out of the stairs, and the abrupt conclusion of the cornice, where difficulty begins to occur. A very bleak and depressing effect, isn't it? Well here is another sketch (No. 2)-of the same hall and staircase appropriately deco. rated. Didn't recognize it, eh ! You observe in the new sketch that horizontal division of the wall breaks its monotony and affords a satisfactory line for the eye to rest upon as do also the bands by which the ceilings and soffits of stairs are broken up into panels. The wood-work which was offensive in character is proportionately pronounced in colour, and, in the same way, the panes of glass introduced into the door facing the passage are meant to draw attention from the graceless curve of the ceil. ing above it, and its awkward junction with the side-wall. The whole thing is done by softening down the harsh lines of the architecture and we have obtained a pleasing effect where formerly none existed.

A fruitful source of dissatisfaction with the rooms of a house is their disproportion in shape, and it becomes the duty of a decorator to remedy such defects. For instance if the celling be too high we can "bring it down" by the use of such horizontal divisions as frieze and dado; or by a more or less heavy treatment of 'panels and beams the same result may be accomplished. On the other hand if the celling be too low this treatment must be reversed. Horizontal divisions of the wall surface are to be avoided and vertical ones substituted if practicable.

It would be difficult indeed to lay down any definite code of rules which would apply to the decoration of every house, but there are certain *canons* recognised by every artist as essential to successful decoration. Here for instance is the opinion of Mr. Lewis F. Day, one of the best authorities in London :

"The most essential element of interest in domestic decoration is the evidence of the character of the inhabitant. This will perhaps not be very readily conceded; but it is acknowledged by implication in the common remark that re-decoration gives to a home an

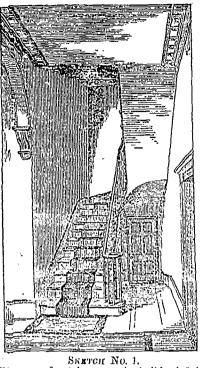


Diagram of a staircase as the builder left it.

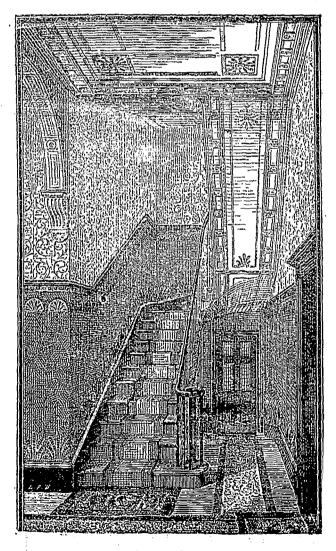
air of discomfort. The decoration that does so was from the first ill-advised. What else can be said of it, when it is not until the novelty begins to wear off that folk dare to be themselves in their rooms, and to admit those familiar and necessary comforts that make home homely ? The mistake was in ever thinking to exclude those comforts. The decorator should take those very personal and individual wants into consideration from the first, and, indeed, found his scheme of decoration upon them. He should begin by consulting his employer and finding but what he wants, advising him against that which is impracticable, protesting against that which is tasteless and striving always, not to carry out some line ideas of his own, but to put into working order those of the person most concorned. His business is not so much to thick for his employer as to put his thoughts into artistic shape. A mean ambition you say ! Perhaps. But yet the poets are not those who tell us something that is new, but those who most perfectly express for us the thought that was ours before-vague and bodiless hitherto, now and honcoforth a definite delight. A man's home should seem to have grown round him like a sholl : it should fit him as naturally; and there is no reason why it should not be as beautiful as any shell that over housed mollusc. It does not seem much to ask that our home should appear to belong to us. But the modern manner is to rub down whatover is personal and characteristic to a deadlevel of polish that reflects just what may happen to come in contact with it. To be individual is to be in continual danger of offending against social " convenances." Thus it comes to pass that some persons of real taste fit up their houses tastelessly, some intelligent people senselessly, and some men and women of refinement satisfy themselves in this one respect, with something very much like vulgarity."

After all, though every educated person is more or less gifted with the faculty of artistic taste, and the real basis of taste is, like the basis of individuality,—honesty of purpose.

As to styles it would be impossible to say shortly just what styles prevail at present. During the past twenty-five pears we have been inundated with so-called original styles an i decorative ideas but there is now beginning to be a distinct survival of the fittest. It is frankly acknowledged by the leaders of decorative art that "originality" consists mainly in the manner of treatment "Cest initer gulqu"un que de planter des choux" Dados and friezes are as old as Pompeii. Tiles for pavements were used by the Romans, and oncaustic tiles were in use in the Middle Ages in France and England, while the stained glass of the thirteen century cannot be excelled to day, and the spindles, fret-work and many other devices now so much in favour are but adaptations of ancient eastern work. For a parlor ? Well the style adapted for a modern parlor may be one of many e.g., Francols I; Louis Quatorze: Louis Quinze; Louis Seize; The Empire; or the delicate white and gold of the Renaissance. All these again have their subdivisions and variations. The Italian Renaissance differs in important respects from the French Renaissance, and the latter in its earlier forms is well suited to the requirements of a modern drawingroom; whereas in its later and more set types it is unquestionably more appropriate for a formal salon. For a dining-room the Elizabethan style is at present most in vogue; for a hall the Italian style; for a smoking-room the Moresque style, and so forth and so on through the whole gamut of styles. You will observe however that the prevailing tendency to-day is to have each room decorated and furnished in the style most appropriate to the purpose of the room.

As to stores, there is no reason on earth why a store should be hideons just because it is a store. It is a very reasonable conclusion that if a merchant has the good taste to decorate his store becomingly, he will display the same good taste in selecting his stock of goods from which his customers must choose their purchases, and that the public have arrived at this conclusion is manifested by the popularity of the best decorated modern stores. I might give you an instance of a Montreal merchant who demurred to the cost of the decorative plan which I submitted to him, but who has since informed me that it was the best and most economical investment he could have made.

It would be invidious to mention any houses in Montreal that are decorated with specially good taste when that may be truly said of so many. But as to stores I believe Messrs. Inglis, merchant tailors, St. Catherine street, and Freeman's restaurant, St. James street, are about as good examples of that class of decoration as are to be found in the city.



SKETON No. 2. Design showing a simple solution of the difficulty of decorating a builder's staircase,

-A failure which has about it, so it is said, many of the concomitant features of a recent Winnipeg assignment which culminated in arrest on a charge of false pretences, is that of W. J. Guinane boot and shoe merchant Toronto. Guinane was at one time of the firm of Guinane Bros , who dissolved in Oct. '96, the brothers subsequently resuming business in the Queen city independently. It is stated that Quobec merchants are creditors for about \$28,000. So far as can be learned Montreal creditors embrace Thompson Shoe Co. Ltd., about \$1,600; James Robinson about \$1,000, and James McReady & Co., in the neighborhood of \$200. The assignment was made necessary it is reported because of the pressure of American creditors. J. A. Mayer & Co., who took suit and secured payment of account amounting to \$2231. Meantime it is asserted Guinane's Montreal indebted ness was assumed so recently as a month ago, audas late as May 4th. last one house here made shipment of goods. In view of this and other unfavorable features in the assignment it is expected searching investigation will be made.

-THE Portland Rolling Mills Co., St. John, N.B., has gone into liquidation with liabilities of \$100,000, and assets estimated at \$73,000, principally plant and property. Of the liabilities \$35,000 is to Jamss Manchester and Geo. F. Baird who hold debentures covering the amount and claim that such securities constitute a lien on the property and machinery. The Company also owes \$18,000 to the Bank of New Brunswick secured by letters of hypothecation, and \$20,000 to general creditors. This concern was incorporated Dec. 31st, '94, succeeding James Harrison & Co., rolling mills, and S. R. Foster & Son, nall manufacturers. The present trouble has been long foreseen, the depression of

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for week End	1- ·	
ing May 19, 1898.	Clearings.	Balance.
	\$12,797,403	\$1,424,929
Corresponding Week of 1897 ""1896 ""1895	11,897,260 10,696,877 11,294,036	1,458,927 1,488,360 1,701,473

Financial.

Thursday E'vg. May 19th, 1898.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birming. ham last week in which he foreshadowed European complications menacing to peace caused a flutter in the money market, which however is subsiding. There are possibilities in the ciuation which rather obscure the financial horizon. The future of the Philippines and of Cuba, when in full possession of the States, cannot be regarded without apprehension, as European nations will not see these territories wrested from a monarchy, and controlled by the United States without some movement to protect other colonies and interests from what is beginning to be styled "American aggression." Until all that is now seething in the political cauldron cools down, the money market will be very sensitive, and liable to sudden disturbances. The war situation is one of suspense. Spain must be pursuing some deep strategic plan in the mysterious movements of the fleet, as we cannot believe the whole affair is one of "dodging," or sharking. The Spaniard "is not overwise, but he is no coward, and, if he foresees ultimate defeat he will sell his life dearly. In such a crisis caution is desirable. Prices remain with trilling changes. The tendency here, as it s in New York and London, is somewhat bullish, but any movetwo years ago having paralyzed profit making and engendered such loss as to prove an encumberance too heavy to be carried.

-The advertisement elsewhere-drygoods business for saleis well worthy the attention of those seeking an opportunity where a business long established continues to pay handsome profits under all the changes affecting that trade in recent years. The partners are well able to retire from active pursuits. The locality is a thriving one.

-A cirry wholesale millinery house was somewhat surprised and a little amused on opening a letter from a Townships customer a few mornings ago-one who had always in his small way paid promptly-to find it contained but \$30 cash and a request for their consent to a renewal of the balance of the \$100 due. He excused himself by saying it was "because of the war !" "Let him have it," was the good-humoured remark of one of the heads of the firm.

-AT a meeting of the depositors of the Banque du Peuple on 18th inst., the sum of \$30,000 was stated to be in hand which was insufficient for a dividend. The sum of \$209,000 would be required to pay 10 cents in the dollar. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the delay in realizing the assets.

-Langlis & Co., flour and grain dealers, Montreal, have assigned at the instance of Robinson & Crate, Smiths Falls, with liabilities of \$5,641. Robinson & Crate are creditors for \$5,383, and Haggart & Herron, Perth, for \$1575. The firm, composed of F. A. Langlois and M. Langlois, commenced business in June, '96.

ment just now must be purely speculative. The bank reports are beginning to come in for last year, that of the Bank of Montreal, and of the Dominion Bank are as favourable as expected. The Banque Nationalo had a remarkably good year in 1897-98 under Mr. Lafrance's management.

Money rates remain as last week. The crop reports are becoming more and more favourable, with the effect of giving weakness to the wheat market.

BANKS.	Shares.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average Last Year
Montreal	10		243	230
Molsons	10	102	102	183
		280	230	226
Hochelaga	10	160	160	133
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Can, Pacific	4050	83%	811/4	- 55
Comm. Cable				169
" Coupon \$	2,500	103	103	991/4
Rich, & Ont	100	973⁄2	96	94
M. S. R	1540	253	249	212
" (New Stock)	- 40	2501/2	248	
Montreal Gas Co.,	950	185	181	187
Bell Telephone Co	25	170	170	163
Toronto St. Ry				
Halifax Tm. Co	70	1281	127	94
Dom. Cotton Co	85	92 1/2	92	75%
Dom. Coal Pref.,				
"Bonds \$3	3,000	104	104	
	•			

Brazilian exchange for the week ending the 18th, is as follows :

May	12	5×d
	18	5 23 32d
"	14	5 23.32d
6.		511 16d
	17	
. "	18	5 Î3-16d

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. MONTREAL, May 19th, 1898.

Reports from the country note that seeding operations are practically over. There

is evidence of this fact in the increased consumptive demand going on, and the rosier tenor of travellers advices, measured by success in "order getting." The cereal market has subsided from its extreme position, in view of European weakness and promising crop reports, which across the American wheat belt show from 5 to 10 per cent. improved acreage and comparitively much stronger root than spring sowings iu '97. This, together with hesitation pending the out-turn of Leiters May wheat deal, has shorn the flour market of much of its ".bull" 1000, and in a local way buyers are chary. Exportation is however maintained at full figures. In the grocery market, rice has been advanced another \$4c per pound. The rest of the list in the main shows no change. Butter and cheese are lower, the former at country boards offering at nearly ¥c under last weeks askings. Paint and olls are active, linseed oll is momentarily expected to go higher. In hardware lines, sisal is still held firm at the advance. Boot and shoe houses in some instances have travellers out with fall, samples, but it is too early as yet to induce manufacturers to make contracts for leather. Collections are reported satisfactory. It is the opinion in dry goods circles that at least 75 per cont paper will be taken up before May 4th.

BOOTS AND SHORS.—Manufacturers in some instances are only now finishing up spring orders, and so far as fall business is concerned are still engaged getting samples ready, but the majority of houses have already travellers on the road with samples of the coming season. There is a tendency to advance prices on fall styles because of high cost of both upper and sole leather. Collections are reported fairly good and the outlook rosy for active business when the fail campaign is in full swing.



No. 8. Black, Brown and Nutria. \$16.50 to \$19.00. WALDRON, DROUIN & CO., 507 St. Paul St., MONTREAL. No. 7. Black, Brown and Nutria. \$10.50 to \$18.00. WALDRON, DROUIN & CO., 507 St. Paul St, MONTREAL.

a century's experience can produce.

Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS & SONS.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The butter market is distinctly easier this week, and lower prices than at last writing have to be accepted to do business. Finest creamery ranges between 16¼ to 16% c. Roll dairy, 12½ to 13c. A feature of the market this week has been enquiries from B. C. In cheese, country boards are evincing weakening tendency, values to-day being ½ to ¾ c. below those holding a week ago; Cable has also declined to 42s. 6d. for colored, and 40s. 6d. for white, which is a drop in seven days of 1s. 6d. and 2s. respectively. There is little activity in export, factorymen holding for $\frac{4}{2}$ c. more than shippers are willing to give. An instance in point being the offering of two large Ontario factories at 8c for which make, whilst 7% c might have been accepted. more than $\frac{7}{2}$ c was not forthcoming. New York advices state the quality of cheese offering on that market is not attractive, being made between hay and grass it lacks body, and a good many cheese are too green; sellers are hence disposed to keep these early cheese moving freely.

CEMENT.—A fairly active demand has transpired in cement. Receipts this week were large, viz, 30,572 barrels Belgian, 1,900 brls English, and 4,340 firebrick. We quote Belgian, \$1.85 to \$1.95, English \$2.20 to \$2-30 and firebricks \$15 to \$22 per 1000.

CHEMICALS.—The flurry in sulphur, and speculative curiosity aroused locally in view of the probability that shipments destined for United States ports would come by way of Canada, because of the article being in danger of seizure has been practically removed by the arrival of a steamer at Halifax, having a Sicily cargo destined for the United States. This steamer touched Halifax as a precautionary measure and finding no obstruction proceeded to its regular destination. It is presumed that similar tactics will be pursued in subsequent cargoes, and hence the prospect of Canada handling the United States sulphur business sinks to zero. Incidentally while a week ago crude brimstone was quoted in New York at \$35 laid down has declined in that market to \$24. An equally interesting feature has developed in the form of an arrival of a cargo of nitrate of soda — another contraband—in New York with the result of a sharp decline, and here again the raison d'etre for local speculation is dispersed.

DRUGS.—Business in drugs is of a hand to mouth character. The usual crop reports are coming from Turkey regarding opium, and these are more cheerful than circulated a month ago. Prime druggists quality is quoted at 10s 3d. Smyrna. Quinine in primary markets is rather flat, and New York agents of foreign houses are booking such orders as come along at list prices. Lithia salts and all similar preparations tend higher, strychnine lower. Balsems are firming up in outside markets and for caplvi this is decidedly speculative in New York at the moment. German chamomiles are firmer, prime stock is difficult to obtain through United States States holders. The demand for camphor is steadily maintained.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Comparative quiet rules in the flour market at the close, and as anticipated, millers are afforded little encouragement to enhance prices. On the contrary the home demand is of such slim proportions that to maintain steadiness is all that is hoped for. Early in the week considerable orders were booked for export to London and Liverpool, at, it is said, 3d. higher than recent best. It was reported also, that 3d. decline was refused for 3000 sacks, but gossip is silent on the point of subsequent acceptance. When the May wheat option is cleared up, it is expected a larger local distributing trade will transpire, dealers being subject to less risk in buying when this comes about and values get upon something like a safe basis for operating. The oatmeal market is quiet at \$4.30 for rolled oats in barrels, and \$2.10 in bags.

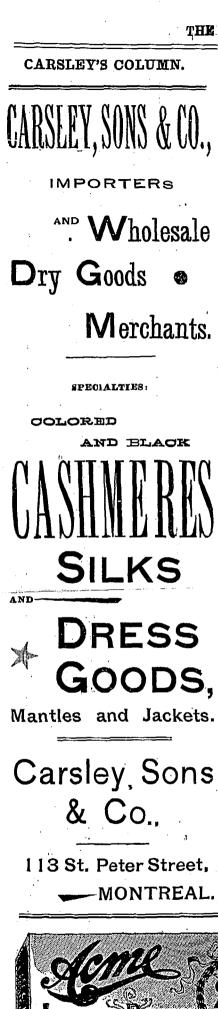
GREEN FRUITS.—Despite the large taking up of lemons at recent auction sales, these continue very firm in jobbing way at \$1.50 to \$3. There is a steady call for oranges. Messinas, 200s to 300s sell at \$3 per box and \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ½ box. California seedlings bring \$2 to \$2.50. Bananas are firm at 75c to \$1.75 per bunch, but buyers show only moderate disposition to anticipate requirements. Grape fruit is enquired for, but at the moment the market is bare, Coker nuts are quoted at \$3.25 per 100. Strawberries 18c to 17c per box. Asparagus 75c to 90c per basket conaining 12 to 18 bunches. New cabbage is selling at \$1.75 per crate. Green and wax beans \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel basket. Apples are worth \$2.50 to \$4.50 per barrel and for fancy kinds these command \$5. Recent sales of California fruit at auction here have shown overheating defects, and were sold at a loss. With railway refrigerated service now in operation however, this fault will dissappear in future sales. Reverting to lemon prospects, whilst last direct steamers from the Mediterraneon have reached Montreal, there are to arrive on United States seaboard within the next thirty days nearly 100,000 boxes.

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GROCERIES.-The sugar market evinces no new feature locally, the demand is tame and prices show no change. London reports a firmer market for cane, but beets arc barely maintained at 9s. 6d. May. In New York the situation is fairly strong, no raws are offering at ruling figures, viz 44c Centrifugals 96 test, Muscovado 89 test 334c. The tea market is moderately active in a jobbing way; sales of small lots aggregating considerate volume. There There a scarcity of medium Japan teas at 21 to is a scarcity of medium Japan teas at 21 to 22c. but other grades are in ample supply. London advices denote Indian and Ceylons Yd. to 34d. dearer, China teas are also higher in that market comparad to a month ago. Coffees have lost selling interest from a week ago, and jobbers are difficult to move, the distributing business being at low ebb. There is more pressure to sell at primary points in consequence of full crop movement, and weaker European cables. Spices attract little attention all round, and large buyers are apparently holding off anticipating concessions. Rice holding off anticipating concessions. Rice nolding off anticipating concessions. Rice in accordance with previous review is again higher, mills having further ad-vanced views ¼c. per ly, which makes ¾c rise in as many weeks. It is stated that the price paid for uncleaned rice in Rangoon is equal to cost of cleaned last season at same date. Supplies from Liverpool were quickly absorbed. The situation in molasses continues tense, local values are below parity of those quoted at Island, and late reports from there excite lively apprehension that the difference is calculated to grow wider. At the opening of the season first offers were around 7c; to-day 14c, more nearly approaches first cost. In canned goods, the chief feature of an otherwise slow market is in canned meats, which following the advance noted in our last are again higher for Chicago brands, at \$2.05 for 1 lb. corned beef, 2 lbe. at \$3.75; 6 lbs at \$12.35, and 14 lbs. at \$25.80, duty and freight paid, and whilst domestic sorts are stronger in sympathy, these can still be bought 50 per cent. lower as follows: --Corned beef 1lb. at \$1.55; 2 lbs. at \$2.55; 4 lbs. \$5.70; 6 lbs. at \$9.00; 14 lbs. at \$19.50. Lunch tongues 1 lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. at \$5.75 Ox Tongue 1½ lb. at \$6.00; 2 lbs. at \$7.50; 2½ lbs. at \$8.50. (In retail quotations 10 per cent. higher.) The demand for dried fruits is steady particuof an otherwise slow market is in canned demand for dried fruits is steady particu-larly for California varieties and shipments arriving are usually sold ahead. Advices from the coast state that buyers are pick-ing up all the old lots of prunes they can find, and it is certain old crop will be completely, cleared before new fruit is re dy. The prospects for the new crop is for a very modest output of all varieties, possibly the smallest in years and prices must necessarily be much higher. Patras cables currants firmer under heavier con-tinental buying, ftatistics gives America arriving are usually sold ahead. Advices cables currants antici under noavier con-tinental buying, ftatistics gives America enought, to last until new fruit arrives. Almonds are in small supply locally and are held firm.

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CHEMIST, 31, married, presently, employed by one of the largest firms of Paper Makers in England, who make all classes of News, Printing, Fine and S. Fine Writing, desires situation as Manager or Chemist. Address, "OHEMIST,"

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LEATHER AND HIDES .- The between season period with shoemen is hardly consistent with news of new doings in leather circles. There is little to say that has not been said over and over again, the one feature upon which Lemoine Street is a Texture upon which Lemone Street is a unit is the firm character of the market for both sole and upper, and an expected larger volume of business for fall require-ments. The hide market is unchanged. Efforts to "bear" calf skins have so far been unsuccessful.

PAINTS AND OILS .--- Leads and oil are in good demand, and notwithstanding the enhanced cost of oil, and strength of leads in primary markets, show no change in values since the advance of 25c per 100 lbs reported beginning of month. In conse-quence of 2s. advance in linseed oil in London within the week, there was talk of raising price among dealers on Wednesday 3c, per gallon, at 52c for raw, and 55c for bolled, but up to time of going to press this increase was not adopted. There is, how-ever, little doubt that next writing will notify advance having been made. Mean-time raw linseed oil is selling at 49c. and boiled 52c. nett. It is noteworthy that London is 3d. higher than Liverpool (usually the discrepancy is anywhere around is. the other way). There was also a rumour this week that turpentine would go up 2c., but this too has failed to connect. Both Savannah and London are lower than at last writing, and in great measure the spatial state of the other than and the spatial enhanced cost of oil, and strength of leads at last writing, and in great measure the question of freight room from the South, question of freight room from the South, which was the primary cause of unsettle-ment, is a less important feature now than then. We quote turpentine 48c. There is an active distribution going on in glass at unchanged figures, viz., \$1.40, 1st break, and the signs are that glass will contince steady for some little time. Belgian cable announcing prices advanced three points, equal to 12c.

PRODUCE .- The tone of the egg market keeps steady and a fairly active demand is going on at 9c to 10c per dozen. Beans continue firm at the advance : \$1 for primes and \$1.10 to \$1.15 for hand picked. Honey is dull and featureless: white clover comb 11c to 12c, dark 8c to 10c, white strained 6c to 7c and dark 4c to 5c. For maple products prices show no change syrup in wood sells at 4½c to 4½c per lb and in tins at 45c to 50c as to size. Sugar 6c to 6½c per lb.



729

ADVANTAGL OF GRAVLINE. The advantages possessed by GRAYLINE over other similar articles, are: ist. The nearest frieid cannot know you are ming it. It restores the hair to its original colour gradually, commencing from the roots. and. A little used occasionally prevents the hair from returning to the gray colour. grd. There is no danger from its use, it is properly mixed. The lis an elegant dressing, making the hair sitky and soft and removes all dandruff. th. It is an a legant dressing, making the hair sitky and soft and removes all dandruff. th. It grows hair on a bald bead when all other preparations fail. Th. It is not a dye and does not filecolour the most delicate skin or garnent. Bth. It is cheap, lasts a long time, and nover file to please. The short it is a Perfett Hair Producer and Restorer and may be thoroughly relied on. We offer thi: justly favourite Preparation to the public after having fully demonstrated its excellence, claiming for it qualities not poss-sessed by any other hair preparation. The cases of very bald heads, where a new frowth of hair is desired guikly. Where a new frowth of hair is desired guikly where a new frowth of hair is desired guikly where a new frowth of hair is desired guikly gravention. The cases of very bald heads, where a new frowth of hair is desired guikly and soft and solution at rengt. Those who want Grayline for the growth of hair, whisters our moustaches rapidly, should order double attend which is double price. The only one i have found to have all the necessary attributes, one which i an arecom mend to the public, and one which it furthedical colleges will approve of and acknowledge as a perfect article, is Reny LINE. The price is a for double price. Sample Bottle-Single, is., Double, **3**.

Sample Bottle-Single, 18., Double, # INPORTERS |

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This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent over forty three years ago, and has since successfully conducted the business with satis-faction to its clients.

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SELKIRK UROSS, Q.C., Counsel, RIDDELL & COMMON, Auditors.

HEAD OFFICE:

Bouver Hall Hill, - - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rawlings, E. S. Clonston, Geo. Hague, Hartland S. MacDongall, E. C. Smith, St. Albans; Wm. Wainwright, John Cassils, H. W. Cannon, New York.

PROVISIONS .- The demand for smoked meats is increasing. The tone of the market for pork and lard is steady at former prices. Liverpool cable on Tuesday noted a sharp andvance of 6d in all classes of bacon, and this has been main classes of bacon, and this has been main tained, lard, however, which similarly advanced has since fallen off an equal amount. Present quotations in that market at the moment are pork 578 6d; lard 34s; long cut light bacon 36s; heavy 36s 6d; short cut light 55s 6d. The undertone to the Chicago market is firmer.

MARKET NOTES.

Nitrate of soda has latterly fallen away The chief producers now limit output to 50 per cent. of their capacity.

According to the present outlook, the price of chemically pure glycerine will be firm, if not higher, during the balance of the year, by reason of the high prices asked abroad for saponified crude and the fact that it is contraband of war.

As regards the effect of the war upon the metal trades, copper. for which Gt. Britain depends upon America and Spain, has been advancing rapidly. At date (May 16th.) copper is ± 51 138 9d., an advance of ± 1 is per ton since the opening of April. Spanish lead is ± 13 15s., an advance in the same of about $\angle 1$ per ton.

The inquiry for jobbing quantities of salt of domestic and Liverpool brands con-tinues fair and values are well maintained. The buying, however, is mainly confined to immediate wants, but reaches a fair aggregate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Alaska Feather and Down Company, Montreal, report that their factory is busy on Mattresses and Pillows, but slack on Comforters, for which the season does not open till fall. A branch of their business which is quite popular with the trade is the renewing of feather beds, hair-mattresses, etc. It is claimed that their goods are as good as new after they leave the Alaska Factory;

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NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Snb- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 8 Ms	Dates of Dividends,	Fer Cent Price May 19 (Bid)	Cash value per S.
British North Am Can. Bank of Commorce	248 50	4,866,665	4,866,666 6,000,000	1,357,C00 1,00,00	24 3%	Apl. Oct June De		279 45 68 62
Commercial, Windsor Dominion	40	500,000	345,460	113,000		May No	105	42 CO 124 50
Eastern Townships	50 50	1,500,000	1,500,000 1,500,000	785,000	34 & 1	Jan Jul	150	75 00
Hamilton	100 100	1,250,000	1,250,000 999,600	725,000 400,000	4 8%	June De June De	157rd	172 00 157 CO
Imperial Jacques Cartier	100	2,00,000	\$,000,000 500,000	1,200,000	4 8	June De June De	C 1941xd	194 50 25 60
Merchants' Can Merchants' Hallfax	100	5,000,000	6,000,000 1,500,000	3,000,000	4	June De Aug Fe	168xd	168 00
Molsons	100 50	6,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000	1,500,000	1,175,000		April Oc	1 200	180 00
Montreal.	200 20	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000 50,000	5	June De	90xd	476 00 18 00
Nationale New Brunswick	100	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	6 24	Jan Jul June De	×	102 00
Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B	100	1,000,000	1,000,000 1,500,000	65,000 1,125,000	4 & 1	June De Jan Jul	C 197	197 00
Quebec.	150 100	180,000	180,000	130,000	4	June De	C 122	375 00
Quebec St. Stephen's Standard	100	200,000	200,000	45,000 600,000	2%	April Oc Jane De		171 50
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2.000.000	1,800,000	5	Jane De June De	C 225xd	235 00
Traders	100	700,000	700,000	225,000	1 21	Jan Jul	123	61 50
Union , Hallfax) Union)t Cali Ville Marie .	60 100	1,500,000	1,495,624 479,620	325,000	3	Jane De Apl O	C Word	61 80 90 00
Agri, Sav. and Loan Co	. 1 100	500,000	630,200	118,000 160,000	1 3	Ian In	ly	
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Windsor Hotel			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••••			100	100 0

STOCKS AND BUNDS.

Clarence J. McCuaig √ Co.

MINING BROKERS

1759 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

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

A special department for Klondike placer mines.

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

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

OABLE ADDRESS, "Cuaig."

CODES : Bedford McNeil; Moreing & Neal; A,B,C.; Clough's.

730

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY MAY 19, 1898.

Name of Article. Wholesale,	· · ·	Name of Article,	Wholessle.		Wholesale
	Childs, 0 47; 0 00 0 80 0 0 0 70 0 75 0 70 0 75 0 90 1 0 0 55 0 85 1 00 1 10 2 30 3 50 1 90 2 10 2 50 3 50 1 00 2 10	Brooms. Spec. A	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder. Blue Vitriol. Brimstine. Gaustic Soda 80 """70 Soda Ash Soda Ash Soda Bicarb "Concentrated "Oncentrated Dyestuffs. Archil, cos Chtch Ex J.ogwood Ch Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Gambler Madder Distributors prices. Cape Bret. Herrings No. I Shore Herrings "No. I Shore Herrings "Surac". Mackerel No. 1. Hitts Green Cod, No. 1 Green "iarge	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Canned Coods. Sc. Sc. Corn Beef 1-lb. " 2-lbs Lobsters. 9 50 11 00 " 4-lbs " 4-lbs " 4-lbs Sardines. 4 00 15 00 " 4-lbs " 4-lbs " 4-lbs Mackerel 1 50 000 " 4-lbs " 4-lbs " 4-lbs Mackerel 1 50 000 " 4-lbs " 4-lbs " 4-lbs Mackerel 1 50 000 " 4-lbs " 4-lbs " 4-lbs Oysters " 1 1 30 1 40 8 lb Ba-cel Beans " 2-lbs" " 500 00 Oysters " 1 15 1 25 Deviled Tong's. 4 lb." " 50 1 75 Soups, 2 lbs " 500 100 Bartlett Pears, 2-lb. tins, ped doz. 1 75 2 00 Turkey, 4/-lb. " 50 200 " 2-lb, " Stawberries Presd 28 1 60 2 00 " 22 lb, " " 24 lb." " 52 00 Pineaplies, 3-lb tins, p. doz 1 55 2 00 0 00 30 " 24 lb." " 24 lb." Gooseberries Pres, 28 20 0 00 " 24 lb." " 3 -lb." " 3	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Morphia Opium Oxalic Acid. Phosporns Potash Bichromate Potash Bichromate Quinine Strychnine. Tartaric Acid. <i>Licorice.</i> Y. & S. stick, 4, 6, 5, 12, & 16 to 16, 5 10, boxee. Acme Licorice Feilets, 5 10, crns. Y. & S. Licorice Lozenges, 5 10. cans. Tar, Licorice & Tolu Wa fers, 5 10. caus. 'Purify, 'pure cent sticks, 100 to box.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Green targe Draft " No. 2 " Large dry'" per quintal Salmon, (tiercea) "Brit. Col bris. Boneless Fish "Cod Finnan Haddies Sea Trout No. 1split p.b "half bris Winter Whest patents Menitoba patents Menitoba patents Manitoba Strong Bakers. Ostmesi, bri. Bran Manitoba Bran Anatoba	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 &$

-Born the wild and cultivated pineapple yield fibre which, when spun, surpasses in strength, fineness, and lustre, those obtained from flax. It is remarkably durable, unaffected by water, and is white, soft, silky, flexible, and long in staple. Samples cleaned, without washing, in certain government experiments in Florida in 1802, when twisted to the size of binding twine, showed a breakage strain of 150 lbs.

-MANUFACTURERS of wood pulp in Norway have been very much agitated recently, in the expectation that prices would go up in consequence of the Spanish-American war. As far as we can learn says the London "Timber Trades Journal" there has up to the present time been no increase in the price of pulp, nor is there likely to be in the immediate future. Of course, should the war be protracted for a very long time, an increase might be expected.

-SINCE Japan accorded protection t_0 the patents of Great Britain and Germany in 1896, about 10,000 trade marks, 1,000 patents and 100 textile designs have been registered at Tokio on behalf of proprietors. How many of these were British is not stated, but in the absence of any intelligence of difficulties or dissatisfaction from English houses engaged in the Japan trade it may be presumed that they have have availed themselves fully of the protection of Japanese law for their industrial

properly,

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE

(Revised by Telegraph).

TORONTO, May 19, 1858.

Business continues fairly active, and the hopeful feeling previously reported holds. Nearly all dealers are satisfied with the movement, and prices admit of fair profits. Good orders are being received for staple drygoods, while the hardware trade is fairly active. Groceries also in fair request with prices generally firm. Payments are good, and the number of failures continues relatively small. Money is easy, with call loans quoted at 5 per cent on choice securities. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 61/2 per cent. Sterling exchange is higher in sympathy with New York rates. Stocks fairly active and strong. Latest sales :- Imperial Bank 195 xd, Commerce 137 % xd, Dominion 250, C.P.R. 831/8, Toronto Electric 1331/4, Toronto Ry., 96, Hamilton Electric 69, London Electric 10234, Cable 174, London Ry. 181, Richelieu 97, Ontario Loan 124.

BUTTER, &c - Receipts of butter are large, and prices rule easier. The best tub is quoted at 14 to 15c, pound rolls at 14 to 16c. Large rolls 12 to 13c for best qualities, and at 9 to 10c for inferior. Creamery unchanged, with tub quoted at 16 to 17c and rolls at 17 to 18c. Eggs steady at 10 to 10½c per doz. in case lots. Cheese firm at 3½ in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS-The market is firmer, with receipts small. A few small lots of fresh-killed sold at \$6 to \$6:20. FLOUR AND GRAIN—The flour market has been quiet this week with feeling somewhat weaker. Straight rollers are quoted at \$3.20 to \$3.25 middle freight, and Ontario patents \$5.50 to \$5.60. Manitoba patents \$5.60 to \$7, and strong bakers \$6.10. Bran steady at \$11.00 middle freights and shorts \$12.50 to \$13.00 middle freights. Wheat weaker with sales of red winter at \$1.06 to \$1.03 high freights, spring at \$1.10 Midland, and goose at \$1.00 to \$1.06 Midland. No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.40 Fort William, and at \$1.40 to \$1.42 Goderich and Owen Sound. Oats are firm at 3414 to 35c west and 35c east for white. Peas 59 to 60c north and we-t. Corn is quoted at 36c west and at 44c on track Toronto. Rye is nominal at 60c north and west. Buckwheat purely nominal. Barley quiet with No. 3 extra quoted at 43 to 44c Lake Ontarlo ports. Oatmeal firm at \$4.20 in bags and at \$4.30 in barrels on track.

GROCERIES—A good business is reported. Sugars are moving freely with prices firm; granulated 4½ to 4¼c, and yellows 3½ to 4¼c, according to quality. Coffee firm with Rio quoted at 10 to 12c, and Porto Rico at 22 to 25c. Teas are in good demand. Rice, taploca and sago are dearcr. Canned goods firm; tomatoes \$1.15 to \$1.20; peas 85c to 95c; corn 85 to 95c; beans 75 to 90c; and salmon (Cohoes) 90c to \$1.10. Molasses firmer; Néw Orleans 27 to 35c. Valencia raisins, fine off-stalk 4½ to 5c, selections 6 to 6½c and layers 6 to 6½c. Currante, 5¾ to 6c, Dates 4 to 5c. Figs, 4 crown, 10 to 14c.

HARDWARE-Trade is fair, with prices generally firm.

·	MONT	REAL WHOLESAL	E PRICES	CURRENT_THUR	BDAY, M.	AY 19, 1998	
Name of Article.	Who'esale		Wholesale.	11	Wholessie.	1	Wholesale
Farm Products. BUTTER: Finest Creamery Township's Dairy Western Rolls. Good grade Creamery Datese:	1.0.16 0.161	Barley, malting. "feed in store Peas, per 50 lbs, in store. Rye No. 2. Corn, Ontarlo. "duty paid	0 00 0 75	Trinidad Cuba Antigua Raisins: Sultanas	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Vermicelli, Canadian Mac.reni, " lualian Peel-Citton Orange Lemon Uhocolate	0 10 0 18 0 16 0 18 0 18 0 15
Finest White Finest Colored Quebre, Finest Kaus: Fresh laid Lors: per D	0 65 C 051 0 73 C 071 0 79 0 10	Grocerles <i>Tea</i> , (IIfCheat & Cad.), Japan, com. to med., D. "good med. to fine, "cholcest	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 16 \\ 0 \ 17 \ 0 \ 19 \\ 0 \ 294 \ 0 \ 25 \\ 0 \ 26 \ 0 \ 36 \\ 0 \ 05 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 11 \ 0 \ 20 \end{array}$	Loose Musc. California Layers, London Con. Cluster Royal Bucking'm Clust Valencis off stalk new " "Selected" Layers new " Currants, Provincisle new "	1 50 1 75 3 20 0 00 2 50 0 00 5 50 0 00 5 50 0 00 0 05j 0 06 0 05 0 06 0 07 0 00 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 06	Vanilla, yel. wrsp. ²⁴ x ¥ lb do Chamois do do do Pink do do do Blue do do 1. ip. Van. Green do do o do Lilac do do. uo do Bronze do do do do White do do (naweet'à blue prem do	0 34 0 36 0 43 0 48 0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66 0 50 0 56 0 50 0 56 0 55 0 66 0 55 0 68 0 65 0 74 0 73 0 83 0 85 0 47
100 PRODUCTS: Bacon, smoked, per b '' Canvased, Pork Ca. S.c. per bhl. uew do rress '' Gom. Refnad SEDS: Glover, red, per lb Alsike, per b Yimothy, (Can'n) per beh. '' Western Flax 56 16 Spring Itye Millet Hungarian SUNDINIZS(Pertaces; perbag (Car)	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 111 \ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ $	" fine to finest, i Gunpower, Moyune ' Pingeuey med to good fine to finest Congou, common '' good common '' good common '' fine to finest Indian Darjeelinge Coffees, Mochs (green) Java Jamaica Hito Plantation Ceylon Canadian do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Patras	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Can. Landry Silver (Hoss Benson's Prep. Corn Can. Pure Corn Vinegar. Imp Trip, 1 brl Cote D'or Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XXX W. W. XX Pure Mait Cider X '' XXX Soap : Rest Laundry '' Common Hatches : Telegraph '' Telephone '' Tiger	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Honey, Joseph and State Boeewax Bans: white ordinary bus ' hand-ricked Maple Syrap in wood Maple Syrap in wood Maple Syrap in tins Grain. Grain. Hard Man No.1 Ft. Will ' No.2. Osta No 2 in store	0 08 0 00 1 00 0 0 1 10 1 15 0 06 0 03 45 50 1 60 1 65 0 00 0 00	Sugars: Bx Granulated, brls Germav gran'd " in bxs Powdered, in brls Parls Lumps, in brls " " half brls " " 100-lb bxs. " 50-lb bxs Branded Yellows	0 041 0 041 0 00 0 011 0 05 0 00 0 051 0 00 0 051 0 00 0 051 0 051 0 051 0 051 0 055 0 051 0 05540 053	Mustard, 41b # jar, Eng. 11b "12" 41 Jars, Cana 12 Luttor Rice, large lots, standard H "Patna	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Raliroad Sovereign	2 40 0 00 3 25 0 00 1 12 0 00 1 30 0 00 1 30 0 00 1 30 0 00 0 05 0 09 0 00 0 15 0 14 0 00 0 14 0 12

HIDES AND SEINS—The hids market is firm, with cured quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}c$. Green firm at 8c for No. 1, 7c for No. 2, and 6c for No. 3 Calfskins 9c for No. 1 and 7c for No. 2. Sheepskins \$1.15 to \$1.30. Lamb, skins 25c. Tallow quiet at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{2}{2}c$ for rendered.

732

LIVE STOCK-Receipts of cattle are heavy, and prices unchanged. Choice exporters are quoted at 4 to 4/4c per 1b. and extra at 4/4c. Bulls for export 3/4to 3/4c per 1b. Stockers rule at 3/4 to 3/4c and feeders 3/4 to 4c per 1b. Butchers' cattle are steady, choice selling at 4 to 4/4c per 1b., medium at 3/4 to 3/4c, and common at 3 to 3/4c. Milch cows \$25 to \$40 each according to quality. Sheep steady, with choice ewes 3/4 to 4c per 1b. and bucks 3/4 to 3/2c. Lambs firm at 5/4to 6c per 1b. Spring lambs \$3 to \$42 each. Hogs firmer at \$5 to \$5.10 for the best selections, 4/4c for light, and 4/5 to 4/4c for heavy. Sows 3/4c, stags 2 to 2/4c.

PROVISIONS — The demand for cured moats is good and prices are firmer. Mess pork is quoted at \$16.25 to \$16.50, short cut \$16.75 to \$17.00, and shoulder mess \$14.50 to \$15.00. Bacon firmer at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c for long clear. Rolls 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. Hams smoked 10 to $11\frac{1}{2}c$ Lard 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}c$ according to size of package. Dried apples $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c per lb. and evaporated $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb. Potatoes 70 to 75c per bag in car lots. Beans 80 to 90c per bushel for the best.

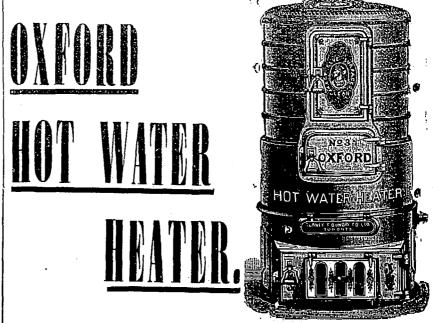
WOOL — Receipts of new fleece are small yet; a few lots brought 16c, and unwashed 11c. Pulled supers are quoted at 19 to 20c, and extras at 20 to 22c.

A Moment with the Thoughtful,

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

INFERIOR COODS ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

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



After a careful investigation of these features we feel safe in leaving the decision to your best judgment. NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD.

Montreal.

The Gurney-Massey Co., Ltd.,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898

Discounts on Nails applyonly for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. The Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nail four monthe note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Boits; Carriage, % and 5 16 in. 70 per cent.; 4 in. and larger 60 and 10 per cent. Machine boits % and 5-16 in. 70 per cent. % in. and larger 65 and 10 per. cent. Thre boits 70 and 5 per cent. of terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 80 days. Nails and Horse Shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse Nails and Spikes, four months or 5 per cent. off in 80 days. Glass, etc 4 mos. or 8 per cent. off in 80 days. Turpentine, and Linseed cils net.

-NATAL'S wool production decreased in 1897 20 per cent, or over 3,500,000 pounds less than it was in 1896.

-An order issued on the 16th inst. by the Navy Dept., Washington, prohibits its officials from having any conversation whatever upon subjects pertaining to the navy with representatives of the press. The order affirms that the secrets of the Department have been made public to the serious embarrassment of the War Board as the information as to plans, &c., has reached the Spanish authorities. This is what we pointed out last week must occur, but the yellow newspapers, as Secretary Long points out, are as deficient of patriotism as they are of self-respect.

-THE following list of recently granted United States patents to Canadian inventors is reported for this paper by James Sangster, 284 Maine street, Buffalo, N.Y.:-Back pedaling brake, S. Fader, Vancouver; window-washer, P. Sweeney, Toronto; lifeboat; J. Mitchell, Sr., Arrow River; fastener for bags, A. Arkell, Headingly; separable object lesson keyboard, E. Fletcher, Toronto; corset, A. Garneau, St. Rochs; sash-roller, J. & T. W. Leask, Gore Bay; bumping waggon, E. P. Langford, Harwich; gas or oil engine, F. S. Mead, Montreal; combination watercloset, seat, &c., P. Nicolle, Toronto; gold separating machine, A. F. Perks, Port Hope; traction engine, W. Stephenson, Morris; seed-drill, W. Stephenson, Morris; seed-drill disk-shoe, W. Stephenson, Morris; threshing machine feder, W. Stephenson, Morris; gang-plow, W. Stephenson, Morris. -A FIRST dividend of 25c in the dollar has been declared in the matter of Frank W. J. Glasscock, general store, Sherbrooke, whose assignment was noted some time ago. Liabilities amount to \$8,712, privileged claims, \$459. Sale of assets realized :--Stock in trade (49½ c on the dollar), \$2,505; book debts (25c on the dollar), \$434. After paying dividend and privileged claims, \$2,637, there is left a balance of \$303 to carry forward for 2nd dividend.

-PICKFORD & BLACK, owners of the Government subsidized steamers plying between Halifax and West Indies, have raised rates upon flour from 30c to 50c a barrel, a figure the same as New York. This is unfortunate, for if Halifax could now give better rates than New York Canadian goods would have a particularly good chance to supplant American products in the British West Indies. The trade thus established would be likely to remain with us, even after the war had ended, and New York rates had fallen to their normal figure.

-THE capital of the English borax concern-The Borax Company, Ltd.-has been reduced from \$5,000,000 to \$1,250,000. The company was formed in '87 to work a concession of certain borax grounds in Asia Minor, which were thought to be the only ground of the kind in the world. Since then others have been discovered, and the company failed to get the monopoly they anticipated. Another reason for the reduction of capital is the McKinley tariff which has rulned its trade in the U.S., the duty being greater than the value of the product, 734

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.							
	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article,	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Astral Astral Benzlae American do do Canadian Gnited inches, with 0.25,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Liverpool per bag (Ganadian, in small bags.: Canadian, Quarters Factory Filled per bag do Quarters Special Dairy, per bri. quarters Spl Cheese Sait p bag 2001b Turk's Island per bush	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	T- Dublin Stoutqts do dopts Spirits Ganadian-per gal. Alcohol	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	do green do do hhds Irish Whisky- Geo Ros & Co. 1 star, qts do do 3 stars, qts John Jamieson & Co	3 00 3 15 9 50 0 00 9 70 10 50 9 50 11 50 14 59 15 00
White do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 2 hum bri't do sol. 8. Navy, Bright Smoking 38. do do do 58. Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 128. do do do 38. Myrtle Navy Ping Smkrg sol Old Chum Ping Smkrg sol do Smoking sol. and R. & R 89. do Cut Smoking, 98. Myrtle do do 98. Can. Chewing	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fine Old Port " Ningsra " Ungsra " Claret " Dry Concord " Ports- Tarragona Warter & May sPorts gal Sherrice-Pen artin Wisdom & Warter's Sher riesper gal Glarets- St. Juliens A. Calvet & Co Champagnes- Pommery, File & Co Brandice-Hennessy Brandice-Sher Brandice-Sher Brandice-Sher Brandice-Sher Scotch Whiskeys Dewars Scotch extra spet Star Glenilvet, per case 1 do do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Banagher Irish Whisky,qts do do do por gal Watson'sOldIrish,qts,pr cs do do pts per cs,	4 00 4 25 6 75 7 75
Putty Bulk ner caek	165 170	Wines, Liquors, &c	B 2 50 2 55	Old Glenlivet per gi Watson's Old Scotch qt. c do do pts, per c	38 7 75 8 75		

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., Limiteo, MONTREAL. Manufacturers of REFINED SUGARS of the well-known Brand -



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

 LUMF SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb., boxes.
 "CREAM." SUGARS, (not dried),

 "CROWN" GRANULATED,
 YELLOW SUGARS of all grades and Standards.

 Special Brand, the finest which can be made,
 SYRUPS of all grades in bis. and half brie,

 EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality.
 SOLE MAKERS of high class Syrups in time, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

JAMES MURRAY,

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

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Journal of Commerce



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Three Castles Bristol Bird's Eye Capstan Navy Cut

The Greatest Assoriment in Canada of

Straw and Linen HATS AT WALDRON, DROUIN & CO., 507 ST. PAUL ST., M

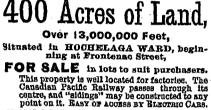
W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Bristol, Eng.	hree Castles ristol Bird's Eye apstan Navy Cut raveller (Cavendish) eridian (Cavendish)	Canada of AT WA	LDRON, DROUIN & CO., 507 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL,
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Canig		106	109			
:	da, 4 per cent. loan, 1860 3 per cent. loan, 1888	100	102			
	Debs. 1884, 3% per cent	105	107			
Б ив		May	7. 5.			
	Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874	108	112			
	Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874 1876, 5 p.c 1888, 5 p.c 1883, 5 p.c	108	112			
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	Can. Central 5 p.c. let M Bds. Int guar. by Gov		104			
	Canadian Pacific \$100	. 84 <u>1</u>	841			
100	Grand Trnnk, Georgian Bay, &c ist M	103	105			
100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock	. 81	81 132			
100 100	2nd equip.mtg.bds. 6 p.c lat pref. stock 5 p.c 2nd pref. stock 8rd pref. stock	68) 46)	681			
100 100			49] 23] 187			
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100			104			
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100	Well., Grey & Brace, 7 p. c. bds	: '' '''	113			
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100	City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c. City of Montreal stg. 5 p.c. 1874 City of Ottawa, 4 ½ p.c. stg redeem 1873	107	110			
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