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**THEATRE FRANCAIS,** St. Catherine St.  
(Near St. Lawrence St.)  
Continuous Performances, 2 & 8 P.M. daily.  
W. E. PHILLIPS,  
Lessee and Manager.

**Theatre Francais,** Week Commencing  
Monday, Oct. 5th  
**CREDIT LORRAINE.**  
By our own Stock Company. Vaudeville announcement in  
Special Notice inside.

# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

Finance Dept. 22dec96

Vol. 43. No. 14  
NEW SERIES.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896.

M. S. FOLEY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Leading Wholesale Houses.

**McINTYRE, SON & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS  
—AND—  
IMPORTERS  
—OF—  
**DRY \* GOODS**  
SPECIALTIES:  
LINENS, DRESS GOODS, KID  
GLOVES AND SMALLWARES  
—\*—  
**VICTORIA SQUARE,**  
MONTREAL.

**GRANITE \* MILLS,**  
ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q.

Manufacturers of

Flannels, Etoffes,  
Tweeds & Dress Goods,  
Hosiery & Underwear,  
Lumbermen's  
. . . Knitted Boots.

**MONTREAL FELT HAT WORKS**

1878—PARIS EXHIBITION—1878.

Prize Medal Awarded for our manu-  
facture of Felt Hats.

We are now producing every description of FUR  
and WOOL SOFT FELT HATS, and can supply the  
trade below current rates, as our addition to  
machinery has enabled us to double our product.

**FUR GOODS** Of Our Own  
Manufacture

PLUSH CLOTH AND SCOTCH CAPS,  
GLOVES AND MITTS of English  
and Domestic Manufacture.

Moccasins, Snowshoes, Fancy  
Sleigh Robes, Buffalo, &c.

o Manufacturers.—We have a large stock of  
Seal Persian Lamb and other skins  
Trimmings &c., &c.

**JAMES CORISTINE & CO.**  
Warehouse: 471 to 477 St. Paul St.,  
MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Houses.

**John Macdonald \* & Co.**  
TO THE TRADE.

We have now in stocks the latest Novelties in

Ladies Golfers  
Eider Down Cloakings  
Fancy Knit Goods

ALSO

Ladies, Misses, and Children's  
Ringwood and Cashmere Gloves.

Filling Letter orders a Specialty. . .

—\* \* \*

**JOHN MACDONALD & CO.**  
Wellington and Front Streets East, TORONTO.

X

The following Brands  
Manufactured by . . .

—\* THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., \*—  
OF CANADA, Limited,

Are sold by all the Leading Whole-  
. . . sale Houses . . .

CUT TOBACCOS.

Old Chum,  
Seal of North Carolina,  
Old Gold.

CIGARETTES—  
Richmond Straight Cut,  
Sweet Caporal,  
Athlete, Derby.

X

X

**H. Shorey & Co.**

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,  
MONTREAL.

Our travellers will call upon you  
shortly, and you will find it to your  
advantage to give them an oppor-  
tunity to compete for your trade.

**BECAUSE**

We guarantee all of our work-  
manship, and give a guarantee with  
each garment.

We advertise that fact to your  
customers, and they will ask for  
our goods.

You will find it easier to sell the  
goods you are asked for than to  
substitute others.

Leading Wholesale Houses.

THE  
**Ames, Holden Co.**  
[Limited]

Manufacturers of . . . . .

Fine **BOOTS**  
AND **SHOES,**

AND SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

**Granby Rubbers.**

STOCKS CARRIED AT

Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man.  
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Victoria, B.C.

**FALL GOODS**

Dolls, Toys, Games, Fancy Goods,  
Etc.

Our line is now complete, and travellers are on the  
road. It will pay dealers to wait till they see our  
line before placing orders. We are showing the  
largest assortment ever brought out in Canada.

**H. A. NELSON & SONS,**  
59 to 63 St. Peter St.; MONTREAL.

Toronto Sample Room:

56 & 58 Front St. West.

We are making a specialty of Imported  
Cigars and Tobacconists' Sundries.

**John Fisher, Son & Co'y,**  
Woolens & Tailors' Trimmings  
442 & 444 St. James St., MONTREAL.

We are enabled to keep our stock in Montreal,  
constantly well assorted with latest novelties in all  
classes of Woollen and Worsted cloths, as our  
houses in Huddersfield, Eng. keep a large stock  
ready for shipment, from which they supply other  
markets, especially English, Irish and Scotch,  
where they do a large trade with tailors and cloth-  
iers, besides having constantly in work, various  
lines especially selected for the Canadian trade.

Often Montreal orders (especially Cables) are  
despatched same day as received in Huddersfield.

All Canadian woollen buyers visiting the  
English markets, would find exceptional advan-  
tages in buying and ordering from our Hudders-  
field House, as in addition to holding a large  
stock to select from, we are at all times in complete  
touch with the makers of every class of woollen and  
worsted suitings and coatings.

The senior member of our firm having had  
many years' experience, there, both as manufacturer  
and merchant.

**JOHN FISHER & SONS,**  
St. Georges Square,  
HUDDERSFIELD, ENG.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00
Reserved Fund, 6,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, 856,348.19

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
SM D. A. SMITH, G. C. M. G., President.
Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Vice-President.
A. T. Paterson, Esq., W. C. McDonald, Esq.,
Hugh McLennan, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq.,
Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq., A. F. Gault, Esq.,
W. W. Ogilvie, Esq.,
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.
A. Macleider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches.
A. B. Buchanan, Insp. of Branch Returns.
W. S. Clouston, Asst. Insp. James Aird, Sec.

Branches in Canada:
MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager.
West End Branch, St. Catherine St.
St. John's St. Branch.
Almonte, Ont. London, Ont. St. John, N.B.
Belleville, " Ottawa, " Amherst, N.S.
Brantford, " Perth, " Halifax, N.S.
Brockville, " Peterboro, " Calgary, Alta.
Chatham, " Picton, " Regina, Ass's.
Cornwall, " Stratford, " Winnipeg, Man.
Deseronto, " St. Marys, " Nelson, B.C.
Ft. William, " Toronto, " New Westmin-
Goderich, " Wallacburg, " ter, B.C.
Guelp, " Montreal, Que.
Hamilton, " Quebec, Que. Vancouver, B.C.
Kingston, " Chatham, N.B. Vernon, "
Lindsay, " Moncton, N.B. Victoria, "

IN NEWFOUNDLAND:
St. John's, Nfld., Bank of Montreal.
IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
Alex. Lang, Man.
IN THE UNITED STATES:
New York—Walter Watson and R. Y. Hebden,
Agents, 69 Wall Street.
Chicago—Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London—The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
The London and Westminster Bank.
The National Provincial Bank of England.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
Scotland—The British Linen Company Bank and
Branches.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:
New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.
The National City Bank.
The Third National Bank.
Boston—The Merchants' National Bank.
J. B. Moore & Co.
Buffalo—Bank of Commerce in Buffalo.
San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.
The Anglo-Californian Bank.
Portland, Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia.
Montreal, June, 1896.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

CANADA.
INCORPORATED 1855.
Head Office, Toronto.
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund, 1,800,000

DIRECTORS:
GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President.
WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., Vice-President.
Henry Cantlin, Esq., W. G. Gooderham, Esq.,
Robt. Reford, Esq., Geo. J. Cook, Esq.,
Charles Stuart, Esq.,
DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr.
JOSEPH HENDERSON, Inspector.
Toronto—W. R. Wadsworth, Manager
King St. Branch, G. J. Outhbert,
Montreal—Thos. F. How,
Barrle—M. Atkinson,
Brockville—T. A. Bird,
Cobourg—J. S. Skeeff,
Collingwood—W. A. Copeland,
Gananoque—C. V. Ketchum,
London—John Tringle,
Peterboro—P. Campbell,
Petrolia—W. F. Cooper,
Port Hope—E. B. Andros,
Point St. Charles (Montreal)—J. G. Bird,
St. Catharines—G. W. Hodgetts,

Bankers:
London, Eng.—The City Bank, Limited
New York—The National Bank of Commerce.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE,

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Capital Authorized, \$500,000
Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Reserve, 10,000
Directors—W. Weir, Pres. and Genl. Mgr.
E. Lichtenheim, Vice-Pres.; A. S. C. Wurtele, F. W.
Smith and Godfrey Weir, F. Lemieux, Accountant.
Branch at Berthier.....A. Garspey, Manager
Branch at Lachine.....Hy. Frost, "
Branch at Lachine.....C. Langlois, "
Branch at Nicolet.....L. Belair, "
Branch at Ste. Therese.....M. Bolevert, "
Branch at Pt. St. Charles (city).....W. J. Wall, "
Branch at Hochelaga (city).....D. P. Mopel, "
Branch at L'Epiphanie.....J. H. Dussault, "
Branch at Portneuf.....G. H. Theoret, "
Branch at St. Laurent.....O. V. Legendre, "
Branch at Laprairie.....T. J. Bourdeau, "

Agents at New York—The National Bank of the
Republic and Ladeburg, Thalman & Co. London—
Bank of Montreal, Paris—La Societe Generale.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA.

Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, 276,000

London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.
Court of Directors:
J. H. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare.
John James Oster, H. J. B. Kendall.
Gaspard Farrer, J. J. Kingford.
Henry H. Farrer, Frederick Lubbock.
Richard H. Glyn, George D. Whatman,
Secretary, A. G. Wallis.

Head Office in Canada, St. James St. Montreal.
H. STICKERMAN, General Manager.
E. STANGER, Inspector.

Branches in Canada:
London Ottawa Winnipeg, Man.
Brantford Montreal Brandon, Man.
Paris Quebec Rosland, B.C.
Hamilton St. John, N.B. V. Ictoria, B.C.
Toronto Fredericton, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.
Kingston Halifax, N.S.

Agents in the United States:
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 AGENTS—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool.
Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand
—Union 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. West Indies—Co-
lonial Bank, Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co.
Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.
Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available
in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund, 1,375,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
JOHN H. E. MOLSON, President.
S. H. EWING, Vice-President.
W. M. Ramsay,
Henry Archibald, Sam'l Finlay.
W. M. Macpherson, J. P. Cleghorn.
F. WOLFE STAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager.
A. D. DUNNPORT, Inspector.
E. LOCKWOOD, Assistant Inspector.

BRANCHES:
Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas, Ont.
St. Catherine St.
Branch.
Brockville, " Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto, "
Calgary, " Norwlich, " Toronto Jc. "
Clinton, " Ottawa, " Trenton, "
Exeter, " Owen Sound, " Waterloo, "
Hamilton, " Ridgeway, " Winnipeg, Man.
London, " Smiths Falls " Woodstock, Ont.
Meaford, " Sorel, P.Q.

AGENTS IN CANADA:
Quebec—Eastern Townships Bank.
Ontario—Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Ca-
nada, and Canadian Bank of Commerce.
New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company.
Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of P.E.I.
Summerside Bank.

British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
Manitoba—Imperial Bank of Canada.
Newfoundland—Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's.
IN EUROPE:
London—Parry Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn,
Mills, Currie & Co., Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool.
Cork—Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd
Paris, France—Credit Lyonnais
Berlin—Deutsche Bank.
Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers,
Hamburg—Hesse, Newman & Co.,

UNITED STATES:
New York—Mechanics' National Bank; National
City Bank; Messrs. W. Watson, R. Y. Hebden,
Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs. Morton, Bliss
& Co. Boston—The State National Bank. Port-
land—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First Na-
tional Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National
Bank. San Francisco—Bank of British Co-
lumbia. Detroit—Commercial National Bank.
Buffalo—The City Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin
National Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.
Butte, Montana—First National Bank. Great Falls,
Montana—North-Western National Bank. Minnea-
polis—First National Bank.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-
turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.
Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers Cir-
cular letters issued available in all parts of the world.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$ 2,500,000
REST \$500,000
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ROBERT H. SMITH, President.
WILLIAM WITFALL, Esq., Vice-President.
THOMAS McDUGALL, Esq., Gen. Manager.
Directors—G. R. Ratnau, R. J. Shaw, J. T.
Rosa, Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh.
Branches and Agencies in Canada:
Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.
Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q.
Agents in New York: Bank of British North
America. Agents in London: The Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.

THE MERCHANTS BANK
OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, \$8,000,000
Reserve, 3,000,000
Head Office, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., President.
HECTOR MACKENZIE, Esq., Vice-President.
Robert Mackay, Esq., H. Montagu Allan, Esq.
Jonathan Hodgson, Esq., J. P. Dawes, Esq.
John Cassels, Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq.
Sir Joseph Hickson.
GEORGE HAQUE, General Manager
E. F. HEDDEN, Supt of Branches.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.
Belleville, Kincardine, Preston.
Berlin, Kingston, Quebec.
Brampton, London, Renfrew.
Chatham, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Que.
Mitchell, Stratford.
Galt, Napanee, St. Johns, Q.
Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Jerome, Que.
Hamilton, Owen Sound, St. Thomas.
Ingersoll, Perth, Toronto.
Ingersoll, Prescott, Walkerton,
Windsor.

Montreal West End Branch, No. 2456 Notre Dame St

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:
Winnipeg, Brandon.
Banks in Great Britain.—London, Glasgow,
Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank
[Limited], Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool [Ltd].
Agency in New York—62 William St., Messrs.
John Gault and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents.
Banks in United States—New York, American
Exchange National Bank; Boston, Merchants Na-
tional Bank; Chicago, American Exchange Nationa
Bank; St. Paul, Min., First National Bank; De
troit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo
San Francisco, Anglo-California Bank.
Newfoundland—The Merchants Bank of Halifax.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Nova
Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
A general banking business transacted.
Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan,
and other foreign countries.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated 1836.
St. Stephen, N. B.
Capital, \$200,000
Reserve, 25,000
F. H. TODD, President.
J. F. GRANT, Cashier.

AGENTS.
London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co
New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—
Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Mont-
real. St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.
Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of
Montreal.

Western Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 28.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend
of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared
upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of the Bank for the
current six months, being at the rate of Seven per
cent. per annum, and that the same will be due and
payable on and after
THURSDAY, THE 1st DAY OF OCT., 1896,
at the Office of the Bank. The Transfer Books will
be closed from the 15th to the 30th of September.
By order of the Board,
T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.
Oshawa, August 22, 1896.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Capital Authorized \$2,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 1,954,625
Reserve 1,152,252
DIRECTORS.
H. S. HOWLAND, President.
T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President.
Wm. Ramsay, Hugh Ryan,
Robert Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayer,
Hon. John Ferguson.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.
B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector.
BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.
Essex, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie,
Fergus, Port Colborne, St. Thomas,
Galt, Rat Portage, Welland,
Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Woodstock.
TORONTO (Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane.
Yonge and Queen Sts. Branch.
Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch.
BRANCHES IN NORTH WEST.
Brandon, Man. Portage La Prairie, Man.
Calgary, Alta. Prince Albert, Sask.
Edmonton, Alb'a. Winnipeg, Man.
AGENTS—London, Eng., Lloyd's Bank, Ltd. New
York, Bank of Montreal.
A general banking business transacted. Bonds
and debentures bought and sold.

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.  
Paid-up Capital, 86,000,000  
Rest, 1,000,000

DIRECTORS: President, GEO. A. COX, Esq.; Vice-President, ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq.; Jas. Crathern, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., Q. C. LL. D., Matthew Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq., B. E. WALKER, General Manager, J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. General Manager, A. H. Ireland, Inspector, G. H. Meltrum, Asst. Insp.

New York—Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents.

BRANCHES:

Ayr, Danville, Parkhill, \*Toronto, Barrie, Galt, Peterborough, Toronto J.C'n Belleville, Goderich, St. Catharines, Walkerton, Berlin, Guelph, Sarnia, Walkerville, Blenheim, Hamilton, S. Ste. Marie, Waterloo, Brantford, London, Seaforth, Windsor, Cayuga, \*Montreal, Simcoe, Chatham, Orangeville, Stratford, Woodstock, Collingwood, Ottawa, Strathroy, Winnipeg, Dundas, Paris, Thorold.

\*Head Office, 19-25 King St. W. City Branches: 712 Queen St. E.; 450 Yonge St., cor. College; 791 Yonge St.; 285 College St.; cor. Spadina; 546 Queen St. W.; 415 Parliament St. and 128 King St. E.

Main Office, 157 St. James St. City Branch: 19 Chabollaz Square. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Travellers' letters of credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Great Britain—The Bank of Scotland. India, China and Japan—The Chartered Bk of India, Australia & China: Germany, The Deutsche Bk Australia & New Zealand—The Union Bk. of Australia. Paris, France—Crédit Lyonnais, Lazard Freres & Cie Brussels, Belgium—J. Mathieu & Fils. New York—The Am. Ex. National Bk of New York Chicago—The Am. Ex. National Bank of Chicago. San Francisco and British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. Hamilton, Bermuda—The Bk. of Bermuda. Kingston Jamaica—The Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Ontario Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and one-half per cent. 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

THURSDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C. MCGILL, General Manager.

Toronto, 8th September, 1896.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.  
Capital (fully paid up) \$1,500,000  
Rest, 1,000,000

DIRECTORS: President, CHARLES MAGEE; Vice-President, GEORGE HAY, Esq.; Hon. Geo. Bryson, Jr., M.L.C., Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David MacLaren, D. Murphy, George Hay, Charles Magee. Branches—Amur, Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kempville, Mattawa, Pembroke, Parry Sound, Portage la Prairie, Rideau Street, Bank Street, Ottawa, Renfrew, Ont., Rat Portage, Winnipeg, Man. GEO. BURN, General Manager, D. M. FINNIE, Local Manager.

Eastern Townships Bank.

Authorized Capital, \$1,500,000  
Capital Paid-Up, 1,600,000  
Reserve Fund, 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: R. W. HENKEL, President. Hon. M. H. COCHRANE, Vice-President. Israel Wood, J. N. Galer, Thomas Hart, N. W. Thomas, J. J. Tuck, G. Stevens, John G. Foster.

HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que. Wm. FARVELL, General Manager. Branches—Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stanstead St. Hyacinthe, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Magog.

CORRESPONDENTS: Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, England, National Bank of Scotland. Boston—National Exchange Bank. New York—National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL (All Paid) \$1,250,000  
RESERVE FUND 675,000  
HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON.

DIRECTORS: President, JOHN STUART; Vice-President, A. G. RAMSAY, John Proctor, Geo. Roach, Wm. Gibson, M.P., A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee, (Toronto.) J. Turnbull, Cashier.

H. S. STEVENS, Assistant Cashier. BRANCHES: Alliston, Listowel, Owen Sound, Simcos, Chesley, Lucknow, Orangeville, Toronto, Georgetown, Milton, Port Elgin, Wingham, Hamilton, Mt. Forest, Grimsby, Berlin, Barton Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Correspondents in United States:—New York—Fourth National Bk. and Hanover National Bk. Buffalo—Marine Bank of Buffalo. Detroit—Detroit National Bank. Chicago—Union National Bank. Correspondents in Great Britain—National Provincial Bank of England [Ltd]. Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and prompt returns made.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Capital, \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000

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Capital all Paid-up ..... \$500,000  
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THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of Sept., 1896, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. R. WOOD, Secretary.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

London, .. .. Canada.

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

ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President.

T. H. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director.

N. MILLS, Manager.

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Provident and Loan Society

President, .. G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq.  
Vice-President, .. A. T. WOOD, Esq., M.P.

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Capital Paid-Up, .. .. 1,100,000 00  
Reserve and Surplus Funds, .. .. 339,395 15  
Total Assets, .. .. 3,039,790 18

Deposits received and interest allowed at the highest current rates.

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Assets, - - - - - 1,500,000

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17 Sept.	Numidian	3 Oct.	3 Oct.
24 Sept.	Parsian	10 Oct.	11 Oct.
1 Oct.	Laurentian	17 Oct.	18 Oct.
8 Oct.	Mongolian	24 Oct.	21 Oct.

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 HAMPTON ..... A. Le B. Tweedie  
 MONCTON ..... Harvey Atkinson  
 SUSSEX ..... White & Allison

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

CHARLOTTETOWN, M. & D. C. McLeod  
 GEORGETOWN ..... D. A. MacKinnon

**MANITOBA.**

PILOT MOUND ..... W. A. Donald  
 RED DEER ..... Geo. W. Greene  
 SELKIRK ..... James Heap  
 WAWANESA ..... Jos. H. Chambers  
 WINNIPEG ..... Patterson & Howard

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

NEW WESTMINSTER, Auley Morrison  
 VANCOUVER ..... Forin & Forin  
 VANCOUVER ..... J. H. Hallet

**NORTHWEST TERRITORY.**

CALGARY ..... Longhead & McCarter  
 CALGARY ..... McCarthy & Bangs  
 CALGARY ..... James Muir  
 EDMONTON ..... John C. F. Brown

## Leading Manufacturers &amp;c.

**D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.**

MONTREAL and TORONTO.  
General Merchants and Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

The Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Montreal

MILLS AT

Hochelaga, Cotelecoke, Chambly, Brantford, Kingston, Halifax, Moncton, Windsor, N. S., Magog. (Print Works).

Grey Cottons, Bleached, Shirtings, Bleached and Grey Sheetings, Cotton Bags, Drills, Ducks, Yarns, Twines, Wicks, Prints, Regattas, Printed Ducks, Cantonings, Sleeve Linings, Printed Flannellets, shoe Drills, etc.

FOR

The Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal,

MILLS AT

Milltown, Cornwall, Hamilton, Morritton Dundas, also A. Gibson &amp; Sons, Marysville, N.B., and Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton.

Shirtings, Gingham, Oxfords, Flannellets Tickings, Awnings, Sheetings, Cottonades, Denims, Blankets, Yarns, etc. also

Tweeds—Fine, Medium and Coarse; Stoffes Blankets, Horse Blankets, Saddle-Felt, Glove Linings.

Flannels—Grey and Fancy, in all Wool and Union; Ladies' Dress Flannels.

Serges, Yarns.

Knitted Underwear—Socks and Hosiery, in Men's, Ladies' and Children's styles and sizes.

Cardigan Jackets, Mitts and Gloves.

Hraid—Fine Mohair for Tailoring, Dress Braids and Linens, Corset Laces.

Carpet Rugs.

The Wholesale Trade Only Supplied.

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100 Grey Nun St., MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs,

A Large Stock always on Hand.

Roman Cement, Portland Cement, Water Lime.

Drain Pipes, Vent Linings,

Fire Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay

Whiting, Plaster of Paris,

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Mercantile Reports. Collections.

Personal Attention.

Prompt Returns

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Attention Given to Special Reportin g.

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Canadian Tweeds, Flannels,  
Dress Goods,  
Knitted Underwear  
Blankets, Etc., Etc.

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—ALSO—

**ALOYS. KNOPS**  
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WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

1897

M. P. & CO.'S Interleaved  
**Scribbling Diary for 1897.**

size 8 x 13, a week on a page (including Sundays) contains Almanac, postal and other Canadian information. The only large diary published at the price.

Price 25 cents or by mail 30 cents.

Other Office Diaries and Daily Journals for 1897 now ready.

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Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,

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Water Power Development a Specialty.

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84 to 88 St. Urbain St., - Montreal

Manufacturers

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FINE TOILET SOAPS,

Special Prices to Wholesale Trade. Correspondence Solicited.

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**AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,**  
Wholesale \* Stationers,  
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All kinds of Printing and Writing Papers and Book-Binders' Supplies.

Get our Samples and Quotations.

— THE —

**Dominion Cotton Mills Company.**

MAGOG PRINTS.

A Full Range of Pure INDIGO PRINTS is now being shown to the trade.

Ask Wholesale Houses for Samples.

All goods GUARANTEED and stamped "WARRANTED INDIGO BLUE."

**D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.,**  
MONTREAL & TORONTO.

Selling Agents.

SPECIALTY IN

**Men's Goods**

Neckwear and Ties, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Negliges and Working Shirts, Underwear and Half Hose Sweaters and Sporting Goods, Tennis Costumes and White Vests, Rubber Coats and Umbrellas, Braces and Belts, White and Colored Kid Gloves.

Representatives in all Provinces.

**Glover & Brais,**

184 MCGILL STREET,

Montreal, Canada.

Established in 1877.

**Hamilton Cotton Co'y**

HAMILTON, ONT.

Manufacturers of

Cottonades, Derlms,  
Warps and Yarns, Lamp Wicks  
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## STEAM and POWER

FOR ALL DUTIES.

**Pumps**  
& HYDRAULIC MACHINERY

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LIMITED.

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Agents for the Province of Quebec,

**THE LAURIE ENGINE CO.,**

St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL

**Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company.**

1896-FALL-1896

Ginghams, Zephyrs, Cheviot Suitings, Flannelettes, Dress Goods, Skirtings, Cottonades, Awnings, Ticking, Denims, Blankets, Yarns, etc.

NOW READY.

See Samples in Wholesale Houses.

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AGENTS,

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F. P. BUCK, President.  
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**Royal Paper Mills Co.**

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

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(FREE OR IN BOND)

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Bell Telephone 2057.

P. O. Box 684.

**E. A. SMALL & CO.**

MONTREAL.

→ Manufacturers of Clothing ←

SPRING TRADE 1896.

WHOLESALE

OUR TRAVELLERS ARE NOW ON THE ROAD.

→ Samples FOR Spring ←

Are now being shown by our travellers.

**FOR STYLE, FIT and FINISH,** we are fast getting to the front.

We fit every man who wears Clothing and guarantee satisfaction.

**McMARTIN, CAMPBELL & CO.,**

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

256 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

INCORPORATED 1897.

**Ashley Engineering Co.**

Manufacturers of

**Steam Specialties and Machinery,**

Consulting Mechanical and Electrical

ENGINEERS AND \* CONTRACTORS.

Main Office and Factory:

**HAWTHORNE, N. J.** \*

Our New York Office:

Electrical Exchange Building,  
136 Liberty Street.

\*

**F. M. ASHLEY, General Manager.**

TELEPHONE CALL, 3872 CORTLANDT

**Commercial Summary.**

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

—ADVICES from St. Hyacinthe note that at the cheese market on Saturday last 5,000 boxes were sold at from 9½ cents to 9 9-16 cents.

—ADVICES from Winnipeg note that export cattle are in rather poor shape owing to the wet weather and the flies. Only two or three out of every ten are in fit condition for shipping.

—THERE were 34 business failures reported in Canada last week compared with 41 the previous week, 35 in the week a year ago, 31 two years ago, and 36 three years ago.

—CORRUGATED paper makes an excellent background for window displays of furniture arranged as a furnished room. It is cheap and can be put in quickly and easily.

—ADVICES from Londonderry, N. S., note that the Londonderry Iron Co., has recently completed the first contract for turned and bored pipe for water works ever undertaken on this continent. This pipe has hitherto been imported from England.

—ADVICES from St. John's N.F., say that the customs returns show that the two first months of the present year, July and August, yielded in duties \$200,000 against \$150,000 in 1895. This is a creditable showing considering the more recent financial and commercial history of the Old Colony.

—ADVICES from Bonavista Bay, N.F. note that the lobster fishery is a fast declining industry there. Two factories at Goose Bay Head have paid expenses but the fishing is far below the average. The truth is that lobster fishing is overdone in this bay.

**EVANS AND SONS LIMITED.**

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists.

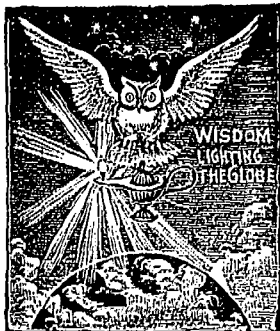
Sole Consignees for

Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice and Preparations

MONTREAL and TORONTO, Can.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., LONDON, Eng.,  
Evans Sons & Co. Evans, Lescher & Webb





## CARROLL BROS.

Plumbers, Heaters and  
→ Roofers ←

781 Craig Street,  
... MONTREAL.

TELEPHONES: { Bell 1834,  
Merchants 28.

Wholesalemen.—If you would reach the general merchants of Canada—nearly all of them—French and English—have your name and business appear in the **JOURNAL OF COMMERCE**.

—SUBSCRIBERS in arrears will please examine the date on the address-label of their **JOURNAL OF COMMERCE**, and kindly send us the little amount necessary to bring the figure forward another year or so.

—REMITTANCES of subscription are acknowledged by change of date on address-label. For instance, W. Williams who owes from the 20th Aug., 1896, remits \$2. During the following week or fortnight the date is changed to 20 Aug., 1897.—Another instance which is worthy of special mention is that of Messrs. Carvell Bros., Charlottetown, who remitted us \$6 for three years' subscription, changing the date from 26th Oct., 1894, to Oct. 26th, 1897.

—C. A. JORDAN, hotel, Windsor, N. S., has assigned to J. A. Glassey, in trust for benefit of his creditors. He does not owe much. Probably \$1,200 would cover liabilities.

—CEYLON is the native haunt of the *Lawrus cinnamomum*, the "cinnamon bark" of commerce. The cinnamon groves in Ceylon cover 12,000 acres.

—THE net profits of the Bank of England for the half year ended August 31 were £628,467, making the amount of the "rest" on that date £3,645,969, and after a dividend of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent there remains £3,027,467.

—A NEW German lamp chimney has the bulb in the upper instead of the bottom part, and the upper rim is cut obliquely. It is claimed that this shape makes it safer to blow out the light, while the flame is improved by being made taller and steadier.

—THE Montreal & Ottawa Railway, a branch of the C. P. R., will probably be built as far as Plantagenet ere the end of the



SOLE AGENT FOR McCUNE

2373-2375 St. Catherine St. - MONTREAL

TELEPHONE 4241.

F. H. Barr

IMPORTER AND  
DEALER IN

Ranges, Stoves,  
House Furnishing  
Goods.

Plumbing, Heating, Gas  
Fitting, & Tin-Smithing  
Stove repairs a specialty.

H. Vineberg & Co.  
FOR THE TRADE.  
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.  
1857 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.  
Close Buyers will do well to write for samples and prices.



Macpherson, Grills & Co.

... WHOLESALE ...

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

autumn. St. Eugene, Vankleek Hill, Caledonia Springs, Alfred, and Plantagenet will be favoured with stations.

—A TORONTO grain firm engaged ocean freight for 2,000 quarters wheat last week, and had to pay  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel from New York to London. As low a figure as  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c was accepted earlier in the season.

—THE French Minister of Finance says that, in spite of all precautions taken, the workpeople at the state match factories continue to be frequently attacked by diseases of the mouth, which can only be attributed to emanations from the phosphorus used.

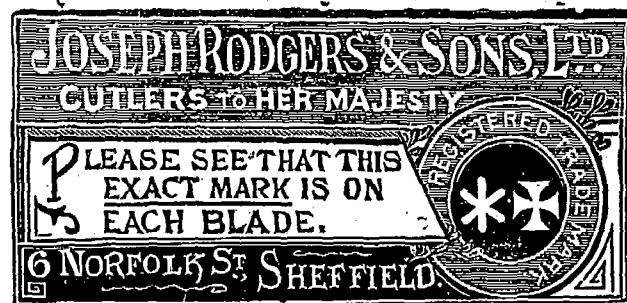
—ADVICES from Paris note that the French crop census places the wheat crop this year at 328,000,000 bushels compared with 338,000,000 last year. The net imports of wheat last year only amounted to 10,672,000 bushels.

—DURING the season ending 31st July, 1896, wheat-importing countries took an aggregate of 407,200,000 bushels of wheat and flour. But at the close of the season stocks were lower than ever known.

—ADVICES from New York note that the number of business failures in the United States continues large: 321 last week, compared with 315 the previous week, and 198 in the fourth week of September, 1895.

—F. J. KING & Co., grocers, Dorchester, N. B., have assigned to Angus McQueen, sheriff of the county. There has been no meeting, but assets are understood to be quite small, and there are judgments against him to a large extent. It is not supposed that the estate will pay much, if any, dividend.

—ADVICES from Shelburne and Canso, N.S., note that there was practically no catch of fat summer herring around that coast. A quotation on Canso herring is difficult to get. The fall catch is yet an unknown factor, but the fish now taken will not be as good in quality.



James Hutton & Co., Agents, - Montreal

### Important Notice.

### Capital Invited

Canada will pay large returns for capital invested to persons, Estates and others, who desire good investments in manufacturing enterprises, mineral properties, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing; also granite quarries of the very finest grade, woolen and carpet industries, wood manufacturing for veneer and cloth boards, improved farm lands in the greatest wheat Country of Canada, with the best railroad facilities, &c., &c.

Mortgages bought and sold. Best Real Estate investment. Hotels and other properties.

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

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

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

George C. Pickhardt, Manager.  
MERCHANTS' & BANKERS' INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE COMPANY,  
Nos. 13, 15 & 17 St. Lambert St.  
Montreal, Canada.  
Correspondence Solicited.

### DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES

—OF—

North Star, Crescent  
and Pearl Batting.  
Purity, Brightness, Loftiness.

No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow fillings of short staple.  
of every lowest grades. Three grades—Three prices and far the best at the price.



D. A. McCaskill. James S. N. Dougall  
**McCASKILL, DOUGALL & CO.**  
 (Successors to D. A. McCaskill & Co.)  
 Manufacturers of Fine  
**Varnishes, \* Japans and Colors**  
**MONTREAL,**  
 Suppliers to every Railroad Company and Car Shop  
 in the Dominion.

**JAMES MURRAY,**  
 of ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland,  
**GENERAL \* COMMISSION \* AGENT.**  
 Respectfully solicits trial consignments in the following lines of goods handled:  
 Flour and Breadstuffs, Pork, Beef, and General Provisions, Sugar and Molasses, Nova Scotia and P.E.I. produce. Canadian products of all kinds, Teas, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles. Fish, Oil and Newfoundland Products.

**GOLD MINES!**  
**ROSSLAND TRAIL CREEK**

Mining Quotations:

War Eagle.....	\$1 70	Jumbo.....	\$1 10
Iron Mask.....	85	Josie.....	63
Cariboo.....	40	Evening Star.....	30
Monte Cristo.....	20	California.....	15
St. Elmo.....	15	May Flower.....	18
Deer Park.....	16	Poorman.....	13
Big Tee.....	10	Great Western.....	32

Until further notice we will sell the above stocks at the prices quoted.

**A. W. ROSS & CO.,**  
 4 King Street, East, Toronto

—ADVICES from New York are to the effect that the wrought iron and steel pipe plants in the United States to the number of twenty-seven, will combine. About twenty-one are reported to be in working condition and have a capacity of about 1,000,000 tons annually. The capital invested is very large: \$50,000,000.

—EXPORTS of wheat, flour included as wheat, from Montreal and both coasts of the United States amounted last week to 3,818,646 bushels, as compared with 3,566,000 bushels the previous week, 3,151,000 bushels the previous week one year ago, 2,562,000 bushels two years ago, and 3,490,000 bushels three years ago.

—THE bank clearings' gauge of the volume of business shows an unexpected decrease last week as compared with the previous week, the falling off amounting to more than 5 per cent., the total for six months ending Sept. 24th being \$833,000,000. The decrease last week compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 14 per cent.

—THERE are in Japan 132 companies and associations devoted to life insurance or which have organized benefit departments. At the end of last year they had insured altogether 337,307 persons. No foreign life or accident insurance company is doing business in Japan. Here is a chance for the Canadian companies.

—ADVICES from Liverpool say that in the last five years the import of tobacco has risen from 10,300 tons to 21,350 tons or at the rate of 28 per cent, and the import of wool has increased in the same period from 28,600 tons to 42,650 tons, the increase being at the rate of 33 per cent.

—THE Canadian commercial world needs to be reminded that 90 per cent of the business of the country must be done anyway, be the times good or bad. Instead of fretting over the remaining 10 per cent it were wiser to go to work and win it away from the croakers who are too busy making times hard by their gloomy talk to attend properly to business.

—THERE are several American buyers at the island of Grand Manan, New Brunswick, according to recent advices, who are eager to do business in hake sounds. The sound was once very valuable to fishermen, frequently selling for \$1 a pound. Now it brings only 15 cents. Owing to the reawakened interest and demand there may be an advance in prices.

—A BUFFALO, N. Y., milling journal remarks: "Manitoba got her usual August frost promptly. The nights of the 15th and 16th of August brought the usual chill. As usual, the Manitoba papers say the frost did no damage, and as usual, or course, the damage will turn out severe and widespread." Our Buffalo contemporary appears to be a little jealous of Manitoba's superior wheat.

—ANALYSIS of food is enlisting the services of Rontgen rays for the discovery of adulteration. A recent communication from M. Ranvez speaks favorably of the new method. In pictures so obtained of powdered materials thinly scattered on a sheet of glass, the presence of any of the mineral adulterants commonly used is plainly visible, on account of the rays not being able to penetrate them.

—THE recent advances in all classes of cottons is looked upon as an indication that the unfavorable conditions which have ruled for so long in the line of trade are about to give way to an improved state of affairs. Should this prove true it will be good news indeed to the mill owners, operatives, and commission merchants, for the past twelve months have been a trying ordeal to them.

—A GOOD idea for window attraction, which may be used in almost any trade, is a clock window. Place in the centre of the display a large clock in operation; an eight-day clock is the best, as you need not get into the window to wind it up. It.

**ROBERT LINTON & CO.**

IMPORTERS OF

**British and Foreign Dry Goods**

Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings a Specialty  
**Canadian Woollens and Cottons**  
 from all the different mills.

**No. 2 St. Helen St., MONTREAL**

**PURE  
 OAK  
 BELTING**

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.,  
**Montreal and Toronto**  
 Tel. No. 363. Tel. No. 875

**J. DUNCAN DAVISON**114 St. James Street, Montreal,  
(Care R. G. Dun & Co.)**COMMISSIONER**

For Following Provinces:

Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick  
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

**CHAPUT FRERES,  
COMMERCIAL \* AGENCY,  
10 Place d'Armes,  
MONTREAL.**The best and most reliable information that can  
be obtained is supplied to the patrons of this  
Agency.**McArthur, Corneille & Co.**

Importers and Dealers in

**WHITE LEAD AND COLORS,**

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star, Diamond Star  
and Double Diamond Star Brands.  
English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.  
Rolled Rough and Polished Plate Glass.  
Colored Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet Glass.  
Painters' and Artists' Materials.  
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.  
Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.

Offices and Warehouses:

310, 312, 314 & 316 St. Paul Street  
AND147, 149 & 151 Commissioners St.  
**MONTREAL.****WM. PARKS & SON,**

Limited.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

**Cotton Manufacturers.**AGENTS—J. SPROUL SMITH,  
24 Wellington St., Toronto  
DAVID KAY, Fraser Building, Montreal.JOHN HALLAM, Toronto,  
Special Agent for Beam Warps for Ontario.MILLS—New Brunswick Cotton Mills  
St. John Cotton Mills.

should be raised a trifle above the goods, and a placard displayed below with the significant wording: "This is the right time to buy."

—ADVICES from Melbourne note that the bank clearing houses continue satisfactory but the increase is occasioned largely by Stock Exchange operations and the higher prices of stocks and shares. The rates allowed for deposits are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for six months and 3 per cent for twelve months. The former quotation was practically nominal, as little money was being offered to the banks for less than twelve months.

—IN his report on the trade of that district for the past year the English Consul-General at Smyrna observes that the exports amounted to \$21,070,000, a trifle over what it was the previous year. Though a decline is noticeable in many articles there was a large increase in the export both of raisins and barley. The imports of Smyrna amounted to \$14,403,000, a decline of about 30 per cent on the previous year.

—ACCORDING to the report of the Harbour Master of the port of Hong Kong for the past year the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1895 was 15,632,000 tons, an increase of 1,384,000 tons over the previous year. There were 36,908 arrivals and 36,853 departures. There was a large increase in the tonnage of European shipping, owing to the transfer of many Chinese vessels, in consequence of the war, to foreign flags, chiefly English and German.

—BERLIN advices note that the Prussian Minister of Agriculture has published a report on the movement of prices in Prussia, in which it is shown that during the first half of 1896 wheat was 151 marks per ton; in 1895, 135 marks per ton; in 1894, 132 marks per ton. For rye the price was 121 marks per ton during the first half of this year; in 1895, 119 marks per ton; in 1894, 117 marks per ton. Prices for barley and oats are lower than in 1894, but about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  marks higher than in 1895.

—CARMICHAEL & HOOD, men's furnishings, Victoria, B. C., have assigned. The business was established by W. N. Carmichael & Co., in the spring of 1891. They dissolved on Feb. 1st of this year, W. N. Carmichael continuing and admitting Alfred Hood, under style of Carmichael & Hood, to assume the liabilities of the old firm. Business was dull with them and apparently too small to support two partners, so that they lost ground.

—A HISTORY of agricultural prices for six centuries has been published in France. Wheat started in at 25 cents a bushel, ad-

vanced to 65 cents in 1375, then dropped to 27 cents in 1500, advancing to \$1.36 a hundred years later, was about a dollar until 1725-50, when it averaged 75 cents, then advanced to a dollar at the opening of this century, reaching nearly \$2 in 1867, averaging \$1.07 in 1885, and going up to \$1.40 as the French average for 1891. Since then prices have declined.

—COPPER and glass may be united by a cement, of which the composition is given in a recently published German formula, as follows: In 5 ounces of water boil 1 ounce of caustic soda and 3 ounces of resin. With this mix half the quantity of plaster-of-Paris. The cement is hard in half an hour or three-quarters of an hour. Neither water, heat nor petroleum affects it. If zinc white, white-lead or slaked lime is used in place of plaster-of-Paris, the setting proceeds more slowly.

—THE very latest bicycle is the invention of two Swedish mechanics, F. and B. Ljungstrom. The crank is discarded in favor of a gearing in which the pedal and the rider's foot travel in the arc of a large circle up and down, instead of in a small circle round and round. There is provision for altering the gear to five differences without necessitating a dismount. The brake acts by means of a rolling contract between it and the wheel, the retarding friction being transferred to the axis on which the brake turns.

—ADVICES from Toronto note the change in land values there has been enormous, according to the figures of the assessment recently announced. About \$11,000,000 of fictitious land values have been swept away and the valuation put upon a proper basis. It is believed that the land values are now very little, if at all, over assessed on the rolls. The assessment now stands \$132,464,000, against \$142,530,000 last year, and the population 178,185 against 176,958 last year.

—THE following list of United States patents, granted to Canadian inventors, September 1st, 1896, is reported for this paper by James Sangster, Patent Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.:—John Flanigan, Fort William, Canada, bottle-stopper; Edward N. Pike, Orangeville, Canada, can-opener; John H. Stephens, Peterborough, Canada, earth-digging machines; John A. Woodworth, Windsor, Canada, bottle-stopper; Robert Etherington, Paris, Canada, apparatus for producing raised figures in carpets.

—LIFE insurance in Germany is handled by fifty-nine companies. The principal ones are the following five: The Gotha Mutual, founded in 1827, net premium receipts, marks 24,092,807; the Germania, of Stettin, founded in 1857, net premium receipts,

**DIETZ DRIVING LAMP**

From it you get the results of much experiment and study, also of much Reflection.

On it you get an astonishing flood of clear, white, penetrating LIGHT.

In it we shed still more LIGHT in a little book, for a copy of which address

R. E. DIETZ CO., 60 Laight St., N.Y.

Mention this paper and get special discount.



## "Dietz"

### Driving Lamp.

DEALERS AND AGENTS—  
We want dealers and agents all through Canada to handle this lamp. If you want to sell an article of easy sale, with a fair profit in it, write to us.

AGENCY DEPT.

R. E. DIETZ CO., 60 Laight St.,  
New York.

## DOMINION BRIDGE CO.,

Limited,  
Montreal Lachine, Locks, P.Q.

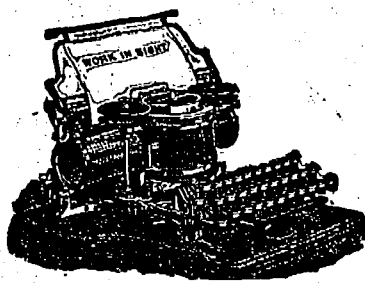
Steel Bridges for Railways and Highways, Steel Piers and Trestles, Steel Water Towers and Tanks, Steel Roofs, Girders, Beams, Columns, for Buildings. A large stock of Rolled Steel Beams, Joists, Girders, Channels, Angles, Ties, Z Bars and Plate, always on hand, in lengths to thirty-five feet. Tables,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

**J. H. McGregor,**  
AGENT.

Canada Life Building, - Toronto, Ont



**Emil Pewny & Co.,**  
 Sun Life  
 Building,  
**MONTREAL.**  
 —  
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**BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
 GOLD MINES.**

**MINING QUOTATIONS.**

Iron Mask.....	75	Poorman.....	12
Josie.....	63	Silverline.....	12½
Jumbo.....	85	War Eagle.....	1 65
Hill Top.....	10	St. Elmo.....	14
Deer Park.....	12½	Virginia.....	28
Homestake.....	20	Monte Cristo.....	20
	Grand Prize.....		10

HILL TOP offers great inducements to both large and small investors. HOMESTAKE was the second claim located in the Trail Mining District, has had \$20,000 expended for development, and I can recommend it as a permanent investment.

Full information regarding above stocks on application. Samples of all ores in Trail Mining District.  
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 114 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

**TRAIL CREEK MINING STOCKS.**

**SAWYER, MURPHY & CO.**

OFFICES: Canada Life Building, Toronto; Rossland, B.C.; Spokane, Wash.  
 Corrected from Rossland, B.C., and Spokane, Washington,

War Eagle.....	\$1 70	May Flower.....	\$ 17½
Iron Mask.....	74	Old Ironsides.....	15
Josie.....	65	Silverline.....	11
Enterprise.....	50	Carlboo.....	40
St. Elmo.....	15	Monarch.....	10
Virginia.....	26	Poorman.....	18
Evening Star.....	28	O. K.....	35
Crown Point.....	50	Deer Park.....	18
Monte Cristo.....	20	Caledonia Con.....	18

Information, references, or special quotations on any stock cheerfully given upon request. Correspondence solicited. Send address and we will mail our weekly market report. We only handle properties on which development work has been done and that have incontestable titles.

marks 19,677,000; the Victoria, of Berlin, founded in 1861, net premium receipts, marks 16,453,012; the Leipziger, founded in 1880, net premium receipts, marks 16,997,894; the Stuttgarter, founded in 1853, net premium receipts, marks 15,076,489.

—THE United States Consul at Copenhagen reports to the State Department, says *The Fishing Gazette*, that a young boat-swain in the Danish Navy has invented a telegraphic apparatus for communicating with ships at anchor without the use of a direct line. An electric battery with one pole in contact with moist earth and a telegraphic key and interrupter at the other constitutes the land apparatus, from which a cable is laid to and around, the anchorage in a coil from 1,000 to 1,200 feet in diameter. A selenoid connection with a telephone aboard the ship completes the apparatus.

—INFORMATION has been received by officials at Washington to the effect that the Italian government has set about the task of breaking down the system which has prevailed in the sulphur mining districts of making payment of wages to miners through store orders, known in this country as the "truck store" system. Notice has also been given to the mine owners of an intention to enforce rigorously the provisions of the law framed to prevent the employment of young children in the sulphur mines, which has been largely infringed of late.

—THE sulphur compounds in petroleum oils, according to Hensler, belong to the thiophene series, and he has proposed a method for removing them, which is briefly described as follows: The oil is fractionated, so that the illuminating oil frac-

tion contains but small quantities of substances boiling below 150°; 100 parts of this crude illuminating oil are heated to boiling in an apparatus provided with a reflux condenser and stirring apparatus, and 0.8 part of aluminum chloride gradually added. Hydrochloric acid and a considerable quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen escape.

—J. & H. W. MCINTOSH, builders, Halifax, N. S., have suspended payment for the present, but will try and make some arrangement with their creditors. This statement shows assets of about \$9,500, and liabilities of \$10,000, \$7,500 of which is owing to their mother, \$1,000 to their uncle. They purpose to borrow an amount equal to 25 per cent of their liabilities to pay their creditors, and to ask for an extension on the balance. They have been in business since the spring of 1894, and the present trouble is put down to their having lost money of late on several contracts. They are worthy men, and have the sympathy of the public in their trouble.

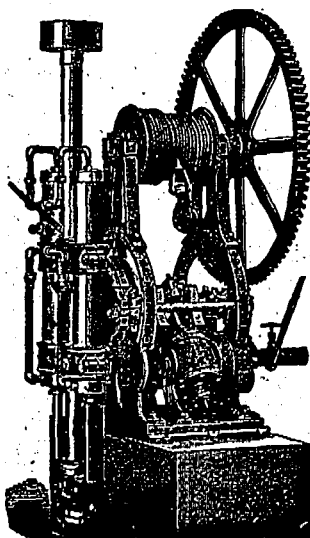
—OTTAWA advices note the passing by the House of Commons of a bill incorporating the Mather Bridge and Power Co., authorizing the erection of a traffic bridge between Fort Erie, Ont., and Buffalo, N. Y., and to place wheels for the generation of electric energy between piers of the bridge. It is the intention of the Government to insert the following clause in this and all similar bills: "The privilege is hereby conferred and enjoyment thereof shall always be subject to such conditions as Governor in Council may from time to time impose, including, among others, payment of an annual rental or percentage."

**M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.**  
 26, 28 and 30 Front St. West,  
**TORONTO,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN BRITISH, CONTINENTAL  
 AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

**SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE**  
 Metals, Tinplate, Tinware,  
 Tanners' Plumbers' & Steam Fitters' Supplies  
 Gas Fixtures,  
**LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS.**

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**SAMUEL, SONS & BENJAMIN,**  
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 Shipping Office:  
 Hargreaves Building, Chapel St., Liverpool, Eng.



**Diamond  
 Pointed Core  
 Drills**

For Prospecting for Minerals, Well Boring  
 Shafting, Tunneling, Sounding for Founda-  
 tions for Buildings, Submarine Soundings  
 Blasting. Furnish a complete record by  
 taking out a Solid Core of Strata Penetrated.

A Large Stock Of Machines and Supplies  
 constantly on hand.

Diamonds, Carbon & Bort a Specialty.

**LEWIS F. BOSTELMANN,**  
 Room 44, 39 Cortlandt St.  
**NEW YORK,**

## LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE

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

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

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

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

## REINHARDT & CO.

TORONTO,

For Leading Brands of

## Lager \* Beer

"Salvador,"

"Hofbräu,"

"Bavarian."

## Alex. McKav BOILER MAKER,

Land and Marine Boiler Repairing  
a Specialty.

Also Tanks, Cisterns, Stacks, Hot Water Boilers  
and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work.

512 Demontigny St. East, - MONTREAL.

All orders promptly attended to.

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## Lonsdale, Reid & Co.,

Montreal.

FALL 1896.

STOCK COMPLETE  
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Inspection Solicited

Close prices for many clearing lines.



## Chard, Jackson & Co.,

Successors to  
(Jas. Guest & Co.)

Wine  
Merchants

10

LEMOINE ST.,  
MONTREAL.

General Agents for  
Canada of the Superior  
and Popular Brand of

## Scotch Whiskey

indicated in the en-  
graving herewith, and  
of other first-class  
brands of Liquors,

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

—WEIGHT for weight, the value of a hollow, tubular shaft compared with a solid one is given in a paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at their recent meeting at St. Louis. The horse-power transmissible per minute by the tubular shaft is 15,780; by the solid shaft it would only be 5,130. Loaded at the middle of a span between supports 12 feet apart, the tube sustains 276,200 pounds; the solid shaft would only bear 89,000 pounds. The hollow shaft actually tested was of nickel steel; its outside diameter was 17 inches, and its inside diameter was 11 inches.

—LONDON advices say that the demand for salmon there has been unusually brisk, and a decided scarcity of popular brands is expected before the new pack arrives, which will not be till about six months hence. During the last couple of years popular favor in England has been transferred from the Columbia River to the Fraser River salmon, and the British trade press assert that it is pretty certain that little of 1896 pack of Columbia River fish will be imported this season. At present on the London market Fraser River salmon is selling at from 48 cents to 72 cents higher than the Columbia River product.

—Two barge-loads of lumber arrived at Deseronto, from Ottawa, this week—Mr. R. Rusk, grocer, Deseronto, has disposed of his business to Mr. L. E. Morden—In the Deseronto Car Works, the finishing touches are being put on a very handsome combination coach, which will soon be forwarded to Tilsonburg—The firm of Bogart Bros. is about to be dissolved. A. G. Bogart will continue the business here and Alonzo will remove to Mitchell, where he has purchased another grocery business—Mr. Robert Adams, wholesale liquors, Deseronto, has leased and taken possession of that well-known hotel the O'Connor House, Deseronto.

—ADVICES come from London concerning a newly discovered luminant which, if all that is said of it is true, will run both gas and electric light very hard. For its production no machinery is required, save that contained in a portable lamp neither larger nor heavier than is used with colza oil or paraffine. This lamp,

it is declared, generates its own gas. The substance employed is at present a secret, jealously guarded by some inventive Italians. The cost is declared to be at least one-fifth of that of ordinary gas, and the resultant light is nearly as bright as the electric light, and much whiter. A single lamp floods a large room with light. The apparatus can be carried about as easy as a candlestick.

—So far from there being any truth in the rumor that Governor General Weyler was about to issue an order prohibiting the planting of tobacco this year, the contrary is the case. The Government is doing all in its power to encourage planters. In certain sections arms and a supply of provisions for three months are being given free, together with a promise that every assistance will be given loyal subjects to protect such crops as they do grow. In parts of the province of Pinar del Rio the tobacco houses are being fortified, and it is expected that these movements will induce many growers, who had about given the thing up as hopeless, to continue their operations.

—In a Reunion journal a M. Dolabaratz recently published a paper on a new process of treating the vanilla-pod. According to M. Dolabaratz, the operations consists of drying the vanilla in an hermetically closed vessel by means of bleaching powder, in the proportion of one part of chloride of lime in one part of dried vanilla obtained. The chloride of lime can be easily regenerated by heating it in an iron or copper receptacle; one lot of it is thus sufficient for several processes if kept, after regeneration, in an hermetically closed vessel. It is stated that 2,981 lbs. of green vanilla produce about 1 lb. of prepared vanilla. It is claimed that vanilla dried in an air-tight vessel must lose much less vanillin than when dried by the ordinary process, by which it is exposed in the open air for several weeks.

—J. E. DESLAURIENS, grocer, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., has assigned in trust to Kent & Turcotte. This is only a small business, which was started a year or two ago by two brothers, but they dissolved, and J. E. Deslauriers continued alone. He has been unable to effect an opening, trade being already pretty well

## Nerlich & Co., TORONTO

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

Fancy Goods, Dolls,

Toys, China and Glassware.

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

European Office: DRESDEN, A. GERMANY,

## D. McCall & Co.

Millinery, Mantles & Fancy Dry Goods,

TORONTO, MONTREAL,

12 & 14 WELLINGTON ST., EAST. 1831 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Our Travellers are now on their respective  
Routes with Fall and Winter Samples.

# E. BOISSEAU & CO.

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

## CLOTHING

18 Front Street East,  
TORONTO, ONT.

overdone. The assets are quite small, being principally represented by the store. He owes little, but it is not thought that he will endeavor to continue the business—L. O. Touzin, general store, Notre Dame des Anges, Que., has made a voluntary assignment to Mr. Tardiff, bookkeeper for Amyot & Frere. The liabilities are \$1,700 with assets about the same amount, made up of about \$900 in book debts, and about \$800 in stock.

—The quantity of sandal wood of all classes sold in the Mysore Province during 1895 was 20,721 tons, and the amount realized therefrom 7,97,089rs., against 2,105 tons, realizing 8,27,330rs., in the previous year. The decrease was attributed to the dullness of the market. The Assistant Conservator on special duty in connection with sandal wood reported that the fall in the price was also partly due to the importation from Germany of sandal wood oil, extracted from a cheaper description of sandal wood procured from other countries. The Conservator has tentatively restricted the quantity to be annually collected to 1,850 tons, which, with the quantity remaining unsold, will give about 2,150 tons to be disposed of next official year.

—The progressive falling off in the supply of pearls has been for some time a source of anxiety to those interested in the trade. As this decline in the available quantity of fine pearls has been coincident with an increasing demand, the natural result has been a very material advance in values. While pearls have long maintained a popularity in Europe surpassing that of any other gem, it is only within a comparatively brief period that they have been so highly esteemed on this side of the Atlantic. The leading authorities on gems and precious stones agree that there is a very great change in the popular taste and that pearls bid fair to at least attain the same priority here which they have so long possessed in Europe.

—ADVICES from Washington, D. C., note that the United States Navy Department has granted permission to the new Japanese-American Line to dock the steamer "Yamaguchi Maru," at the Puget Sound Dock Yard, at Port Orchard, Washington, on October 8. This is one of the fast ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the great Japanese maritime corporation, which recently established a trans-Pacific line connecting at Seattle with the Great Northern Railway to compete with the Canadian Pacific Railway and steamships. Hitherto all vessels of the size of these Japanese ships have been docked on the American coast only at Esquimault, B. C., which is the British naval station, and the only yard having sufficient docking capacity.

—E. S. SPLASHEFF, grocer, Chatham, Ont., has compromised at 75 cents in the dollar, paying a small portion cash and the balance in notes of 3, 6, and 9 months, secured by his wife, and a second mortgage on his house and lot. His total liabilities are said to be about \$1,200. He started business in the summer of 1890, but had no experience. He had a small capital, but found competition very keen, and also seems to have attempted rather

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### VOCAL TRAINING

Offers an unexceptional opportunity to those who require the best instruction in vocal music, and who wish to "build up" the voice to the last degree of perfection. Signor Rubini comes to Montreal with the highest recommendations. He has been a leading tenor in the Grand Opera House in Paris, and for years conducted and taught in the London Academy of Music, during which time he was private vocal instructor to Princesses of the Royal family. He was also pianoforte accompanist for Christina Nilsson during one of her tours. Repertoire of Operas, in the Italian, English and French languages. Oratorios, Ballads, etc., etc., taught to Professionals and Amateurs. Terms at popular prices. Engagements accepted as an accompanist for Concerts, At Homes, etc. Positions secured for advanced pupils and the same produced in public.

Address or call at the vocal academy,

71 Beaver Hall Hill,

Corner Dorchester St., MONTREAL.

much for his capital—Angus Munday, groceries and meat, Hamilton, Ont., has assigned to A. McDonald. He has been in business in a small way for about ten years, but has never made more than a living, and latterly he does not seem to have done even that. No figures of liabilities or assets are yet to hand, but they cannot be large, as it is a small affair.

—JAS. D. BAKER, plaster ornaments, Montreal, has assigned to court on demand of John Maclean, with liabilities of \$38,049. The principal creditors are L. J. Sargent, \$25,000, secured by mortgage; Mrs. D. Strachan, \$2,200, secured by mortgage; H. S. Mussen, \$1,000, secured by mortgage; John Maclean, \$1,568; Alex. Bremner, \$597; Mrs. Reeves, \$270; W. D. Lighthall, \$209; P. Kearney, \$250. He is a plasterer by trade, and began manufacturing plaster moulding for builders, some 10 or 11 years ago. He had some moderate means, but owing to the general dullness in the building trade, he seems to have gone behind the past couple of years. He became slow in payments, and being pressed had to assign.

—MRS. E. FRENCH, fruit, etc., London, Ont., has assigned to C. B. Armstrong. The business is only a small one. She was burnt out in Jan. 1895, losing something over insurance. Since then she has had considerable difficulty in meeting her payments. The liabilities are understood to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000, and the assets are about the same—C. P. Campbell, dry goods, Hepworth, Ont., has assigned to J. P. Langley, but in July previous to this he had given a bill of sale for \$702, to H. G. Barltrop, and since then he has been acting as a clerk in the store, the business belonging to his uncle. The impression, is the estate will pay very little—Judson Hubbard, tailor, etc. Delhi, Ont., has assigned to E. Morgan, after having been in business since early in 1889. He succeeded Wm. McKenzie, and came from Brownsville. He started with borrowed money, on which he was paying 6 per cent interest, and was not credited with being worth much himself. Trade has been light, and he has been unable to stand the strong competition. His liabilities and assets outside of the loan are not thought to be large—Loosley & Loosley, tailors, Hamilton, Ont., have assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson of Toronto. The firm was formed in June, 1888, and originally was composed of father and son, but they dissolved a few years ago, and since then the father continued alone, the son removing to Niagara Falls. He is pretty well up in years, and though at one time he had a fair trade, it has fallen off, and has been gradually running behind. So far no offer of composition has been made, but it is understood that he will endeavor to effect a composition.

China Cuspidors, Tea Sets,  
Toilet Ware, Fruit Jars,

Metal, Bronze, Piano and Table  
Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Goods.

## JOHN L. CASSIDY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

### China, Crockery and Glassware.

....ALWAYS IN STOCK....

Street Lamps, Lanterns, Station Lamps, Headlights, &c.

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Offices and Sample Rooms, 339 and 341 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

BRANCHES: Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.  
Government St., Victoria, B. C.

PROMPT ORDERS A SPECIALTY

## The Canada Accident Insurance Co'y

Head Office: 20 ST. ALEXIS ST., MONTREAL.

REINSURERS OF

The Mutual Accident Ass'n Ltd., (being the Accident Department of The Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd., of Manchester, Eng.)

The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, Accident Branch and

The Sun Life Assurance Company, Accident Branch.

ACCIDENT. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. PLATE GLASS.

Good Agents

T. H. HUDSON,

can get good contracts,

Manager for Canada.

It Leads all Home Companies

**IT LEADS**

In Age  
In Size  
In Popularity  
In Actual Results

**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

HAMILTON, Ont.

A. G. RAMSAY, - - - - - President.  
R. HILLS, - - - - - Secretary.  
W. T. RAMSAY, - - - - - Superintendent.

**J. W. MARLING.**  
Manager, Prov. Que., Montreal

**THE STANDARD ASSURANCE CO.** ESTABLISHED 1825.  
OF EDINBURGH.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - MONTREAL.

Invested Funds, - - - - - \$40,000,000  
Investments in Canada, - - - - - 12,000,000

[WORLD WIDE POLICIES.]

Thirteen months for revival of lapsed policies without medical certificate of five year's existence.  
Loans advanced on mortgages and Debentures purchased. Agents wanted.

J. HUTTON BALFOUR, Superintendent. W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

OF LONDON, G. B.

Established A. D. 1714.

Capital and Assets, nearly - - - - - \$15,000,000

One of the Oldest and Strongest FIRE OFFICES in the World.

Canada Branch—The Bank of Toronto Chambers, Montreal.

Agents throughout the Dominion.

T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager.

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COM'Y.**

INCOME AND FUND (1892)

Capital and Accumulated Funds, :: \$38 355,000

Annual Revenue from Fire Premiums..... } 5,715,000

Annual Revenue from Life Premiums..... } .....

Annual Revenue from Interest upon Invested Funds..... } .....

Deposited with Dominion Government for the security of Canadian policy-holders ..... 200,000

Head Offices:—London and Aberdeen.

Branch Office for Canada, Montreal, 1724 Notre Dame St.

Manager for Canada, - ROBERT W. TYRE.

**\$10,000**

For 20 cents a day.

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

**Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.,**

TORONTO, CANADA.

**THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established 1824.

CAPITAL, - - \$10,000,000

Head Office, MANCHESTER, ENG. | Canadian Branch Head Office, - TORONTO.  
JAS. BOOMER, Manager.

R. P. TEMPLETON, Assistant-Manager.

MOLSON & SEXTON, Resident Managers, MONTREAL.

NOTE.—This Company having absorbed the Albion Fire Insurance Association, assumes all its liabilities as from 12th December, 1893.

FIRE. LIFE. MARINE.

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Insurance.

**PHENIX**

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Established in 1801.

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MONTREAL, P. Q.

**PATERSON & SON**

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Agents French Department.

**FOR SALE in FLORIDA.**

A FERTILE TRACT OF LAND of 20 to 25 acres between and partly covering the margins of Lakes Florida and Kildeer, lying within 1 1/2 miles of Inter-lachen on the Florida Southern Railroad, and about 17 miles due west of Palatka. Oranges, peaches, sweet potatoes, cotton and all sub-tropical fruits and plants are grown in the vicinity. An orange garden, neglected latterly owing to distance from owner, is on the place. Returns from a grove of 3 acres at Green Cove Springs, some 22 miles north east, show an aggregate of \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. The lakes abound with fish. Climate remarkably healthy. Inter-lachen is a winter resort for many Northerners troubled with lung affections. Several Montreal people permanently reside there.

Apply to

M. S. FOLEY,

"Journal of Commerce," Montreal.

**Municipal Debentures Government & Railway Bonds, Investment Securities,**

**BOUGHT and SOLD.**

Insurance Companies requiring securities suitable for deposit with Dominion Government or other purposes can have their wants supplied by applying to

R. WILSON SMITH,

British Empire Building, MONTREAL

Montreal, Sept. 25th, 1896.

J. F. Mathieson, Esq.,  
Gen'l Manager,  
THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION,  
City.

Dear Sir,  
I beg, through you to convey my thanks to the Colonial Mutual Life Association for the prompt and satisfactory settlement of Policy No. 672, for \$5000, issued by your Company, under which I was the beneficiary. The straight forward and liberal manner of dealing with its policy-holders, will I have no doubt tend, to increase the popularity of the Colonial Mutual Life Association.

Yours truly,  
GEORGE DAVELUY

THE CANADIAN

**Journal of Commerce.**

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1896.

A ROMANCE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Now and again we are treated in the daily press to a dissertation upon the policy of our banks respecting some form of their business upon which their critic imagines they need instruction from some outsider whose only knowledge of the matter is what he has picked

Knabe.

Bell.

A POPULAR TRIO OF  
PIANOS.

Williams.

When the merchant or other man of business—he who is blessed with the musical sense—returns to his home, fatigued with

“The Cares that Infest the day,”

he naturally asks his accomplished wife or daughter to discourse sweet music on the pianoforte.

Much depends on the instrument. If it be one of the above makes, under well-trained fingers, the said Cares will

“Fold their tents like the Arabs, and as silently steal away.”

WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, always maintain a select stock of these pianos, and people are welcome to test them at their convenience, in their warerooms at the above number.

up “on the street.” This common phrase simply means that, some one with a personal grievance against the banks, or only his own banker, has induced some hanger-on of the Press to “listen to his tale of woe,” which is listened to with delight as it will make material for a more or less sensational article of the descriptive variety. If such a so-called “article” is spiced with a slap at the banks it takes well with a number of persons, for there are not a few who feel sore at their paper being out of favor in banks, and more still who share Mr. Altgeld's idea, that every banker is “a vampire sucking the blood of the country.” For the delectation of this class a recent description of the local Stock Exchange was prepared, and published, which, although ostensibly written in a sympathetic mood towards the brokers, has only excited their derision and moved them to uttering some caustic remarks upon the assinine folly of the one who inspired the article.

The statement was made therein that the business of the Montreal Stock Exchange had declined so low as to leave the brokers each an average income of only \$5 a day, out of which they had to pay rent, a clerk's wages and other expenses. Surely a very terrible fate is that of a Montreal broker. He is like a cook through whose hands pass daily the richest viands while he is under orders to confine his diet to a dish of porridge. It would be impossible for a cook so placed to keep his fingers out of the dishes and, though we should be sorry to say that our brokers did anything but “a strictly commission business,” as they boast, they would doubtless in many quarters be held excusable if they eked out their alleged laborer's income by dabbling a little in the feast they dish up for the Bulls Bears in their menagerie. The blame for this distressing poverty of the brokers is laid by the writer under notice upon our bankers, who are so heartless—he declares—as to keep these unfortunate men from having the free run of the bank larders. He states that at one time there were several private bankers who kept open house for brokers—kept, so to speak, a free-lunch counter for the operators on St. Francois Xavier Street, giving them all the money they wanted for speculative clients on the slimmest of margins. If

‘ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.’

“MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.”

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.  
(INCORPORATED)

It Leads  
Where Others  
Follow.

Edward B. HARPÉR, FOUNDER.

Frederick A. BURNHAM, President.

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

Dec. 31, 1881. SUCCESS IS THE ART OF SUCCEEDING. Dec. 31, 1895.

1,809	Number of Policies in Force	105,878
\$34,552	Income during Year	\$5,575,352
None	Death Claims Paid during Year	\$4,084,075
None	Reserve or Emergency Fund	\$3,435,025
\$15,616	Gross Assets	\$5,661,708
None	Total Death Claims Paid	\$25,000,000
\$7,750,000	New Business during Year	\$69,025,595
\$7,093,000	Insurance in Force	\$308,559,871

Fifteen Years Completed.

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

Home Office, 805, 807 & 809 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

they did, there is no wonder such benevolent bankers retired from business. We however suspect that some wag of a broker—and brokers can be waggish at times—stuffed the financial authority in question in order to give his companions on ‘Change a hearty laugh.

As to the bankers, it must be remembered that stocks are now at their maximum or near it; hence narrow margins for loans on them are no longer prudent. Bankers do not care to lend on stocks which are liable any day to fall below the amount advanced upon them, nor is it well for the brokers to take loans liable any moment to be called in. When bankers some time ago called in loans, owing to a “slump” in prices, they were abused in some daily papers as though they were breaking the tables of the law, and bringing on a panic.

Any sensible banker declines then to put himself in a position to be publicly abused for doing his duty. The higher the prices of stocks go, the wider ought to be the margin for loans; brokers know this well; they know also that all the money they require can be had under prudent conditions for the lender, which, as a rule, are prudent for the borrower. As to their only netting a day laborer's wages out of Stock Exchange business, it is anyway, if true, their own business, and is not a fit topic for an article in a daily paper. The whole dissertation under review was in fact the rigma-ole of a would-be financial writer who allowed himself and the paper he works for to be guyed in order to excite the hilarity of the Stock Exchange.

#### EXPANSION OF TRADE.

The foreign trade of the civilized nations has expanded during the last forty years at a rate wholly unprecedented in history. This has been caused chiefly by the facilities for transportation created by railways and steamers, aided by conveniences for postal and other modes of communication between the mercantile classes. It was said by Macaulay, “Of all inventions, the alphabet and printing-press alone excepted, those inventions which abridge distance have done most for the civilization of our species.” We may supplement this by say-



ing that the work of civilization so effected by railways and steamboats has been mainly a consequence of the more free intercourse of nations which has taken place since the distances between them have been abridged.

The enormous increase in the productive power of manufacturing enterprises created by the inventions of Arkwright, Crompton and Watt would have been incomparably less than they became in after years, had not the distribution of goods been made so easy by railways and steamers. The application of machinery to industrial production developed enormously under the stress of the stimulus given by ever widening markets for cheaper goods. Even the most ardent advocate of Free Trade must admit that the establishment of this fiscal system by England was coincident with a period during which manufacturing processes were developing and facilities for distribution enlarging, to which must be large attributed the extension of British commerce since its inauguration some half a century ago. Our very ably conducted New York namesake has an article in a recent issue in which some interesting statistics are given showing to what extent the foreign commerce of the leading mercantile nations has increased since 1854. We take the liberty of using these in a somewhat different form and manner to that of our contemporary. The following table which we have compiled gives the amount of the exports and imports of different countries at several periods, the figures being millions of dollars, that is, the three last ciphers are omitted:—

	1854.		1874.		1893.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain...	\$ 486	\$ 609	1,198	1,500	1,092	1,730
France.....	283	258	740	702	647	770
Germany.....	223	170	588	901	772	982
Austria.....	104	77	187	237	333	285
Italy.....	...	...	196	259	193	238
Belgium.....	58	69	223	258	271	315
Russia.....	52	56	235	235	307	232
Holland.....	74	95	211	271	467	587
U. S.....	298	215	567	569	866	831

The percentage of increase in the total imports and exports of each of the above countries between 1854, 1874, and 1893 was as follows:

	Percentage of increase 1854 to 1874.		Percentage of increase 1874 to 1893		Percentage of increase 1854 to 1893.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain..	p. c. 146	p. c. 118	p. c. decrease 11	p. c. 124	p. c. 129	p. c. 120
France.....	161	160	dec. 10	127	170	170
Germany.....	163	400	31	9	194	400
Austria.....	84	207	78	22	162	229
Italy.....	...	...	dec. dec.	dec. decrease	...	...
Belgium.....	280	270	21	22	301	292
Russia.....	44	40	7	dec.	51	31
Holland.....	180	180	120	117	310	297
U. S.....	90	164	52	46	142	210

It is a remarkable feature in the trade statistics of all the above countries that the bound from 1854 to 1874 was so enormously in excess of that from 1874 to 1893, the only exception being the United States. This being universally the experience of European nations it is manifest that the fiscal policy of England was not the cause of this expansion; and it is a fair—indeed it is an inevitable—inference that when England's increased foreign trade was merely keeping step with the advance movement of every other nation, such increased trade did not originate in, and its impetus was not confined to, England. In other words, the great increase in the foreign trade of England, succeeding to the

establishment of Free Trade—having been coincident with a similar expansion all over Europe—must be accounted for by some general cause applicable to every country. That Free Trade helped this progressive movement may be admitted, but that to it was owing the great enlargement of the trade of Great Britain between 1854 and 1874 is not tenable in face of the same advance having been made by so many other countries.

#### MR. BRYAN ON THE PRESIDENTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. Bryan, Presidential candidate, is also called the "boy orator." His juvenility no one can doubt, for the rawness of his mind and his uncultured manners are exceedingly suggestive of adolescence. During his recent visit to Hartford he had a splendid opportunity of replying to the Presidents of insurance companies who have so ably exposed the rottenness of his free silver scheme, and demonstrated its danger to the insurance interests of both the companies and their policyholders.

Instead however of addressing himself to this opportune task, he made a most unmannerly attack upon the personal honour of those Presidents, and went even so far as to rebuke them for presumption in daring to use their right of free speech by giving the public the benefit of their arguments against free silver. He said, "Men with sense enough to pick out a good insurance company have sense enough to know how to vote without being instructed by Presidents of insurance companies." Messrs. McCall, Greene, and other Presidents may accept this snub, and recognize how audacious they were in expressing their views on a public question. But these persons may not be so far humbled by Mr. Bryan's snub as to be silenced. They may be bold enough to reply: "A man with sense enough, financial ability enough, experience and reputation enough, to be the chief officer of an insurance company, is far more likely to understand a currency question, and more capable of giving wise instruction relating thereto than a third-rate young lawyer in a Western village, whose every speech betrays the immaturity of his financial knowledge and exposes his absolute ignorance of the history of currency."

Not content with his impertinent snub of the Presidents, Mr. Bryan went on to charge them with caring for nothing but their salaries. In both those insolent sneers he showed himself to be a thorough demagogue ready to pander to the vulgar prejudices of the illiterate mob who hate every man who by eminent talent and high character has been raised into prominence, and who seem to imagine that ignorance and poverty are guarantees of political wisdom.

We do not propose to follow Mr. Bryan's oratorical vagaries at Hartford, but may point out one illustration of his splendid genius for self-contradiction. He has repeatedly said a dollar is dishonest which changes its purchasing power either by rising or falling in value. His whole system too supposes the people to have the power of buying silver for fifty-three cents and passing it, when coined, for one hundred cents. Yet at Hartford he declared that the insurance companies under free coinage would reap the advantage of the dollar rising in intrinsic value owing to silver go-

ing' up from 65 cents per ounce, its present price, to \$1.29 per ounce, which it has to be for the silver in a dollar to be worth a dollar. So it is clear he contemplates that free coinage will change the purchasing power of the dollar, and bring each dollar coin up to the gold standard value of a dollar.

Were it not so serious in possibilities Mr. Bryan's campaign would be the most laughable farce ever presented. His contradictions, sophisms, crudities, ignorances, are ludicrous, but the open appeals he makes to the prejudices and the passions of the lower classes, prove him to be a very dangerous agitator.

### OYSTERS.

It was remarked in old time—possibly by the author of *Hudibras*—that "it is unseasonable and unwholesome in all months that have not an *r* in their name, to eat an oyster." Butler's remark—if it was his—has long lingered in the minds of people, and has been for many years officially emphasized in Great Britain by the establishment of a close season lasting from the 1st May until 31st August. By a convention between England and France applying to the seas between the two countries no oysters are allowed to be imported in either of these countries from the seas to which the convention applies. In Canada the close season extends from the 15th June to the 15th September.

From the earliest times oysters have formed delicacies and food for man. The kitchen-middens of the prehistoric period, found in Northern Europe, bear testimony to the use made of this mollux for food by the primitive inhabitants. The Romans were great admirers of the bivalve, and more modern potentates and rulers have carried their admiration for the oyster to very great lengths. In Canada 75 per cent. of the oyster traffic is among the French-speaking population. It is said indeed by dealers that of all the oysters both in shell and in bulk consumed in Canada 90 per cent. is used by the French-Canadians. Compared with them their English-speaking countrymen are not consumers of oysters to any appreciable extent. Nine-tenths of the shell oyster trade are concentrated in the two cities of Montreal and Quebec both with respect to receipts and to consumption. In Quebec city very few oysters in bulk are disposed of; the traffic there is nearly all in shell oysters. In Montreal it is roughly estimated that about 500 barrels of shell and 1,000 gallons of bulk oysters are consumed each week during the season. Toronto, Hamilton, London, and other Ontario cities do a very small business in oysters compared with Montreal and Quebec. The geographical situation is no doubt largely responsible for this marked difference. The western cities are more dependent upon American oysters, which although fatter and perhaps more nourishing than our famous Malpeques, are certainly not so finely flavoured or so appetizing nor so fit to be eaten raw from the shell.

In former issues we have called attention to the comparatively large imports of oysters into Canada, and the desirability of fostering this profitable business within our own borders, as much as possible, by a judicious system of oyster culture. Efforts have been made by the Government and by private enterprise to cultivate the extensive oyster areas of the Maritime

Provinces. The work of establishing and restocking oyster beds at Shediac, N.B., and Tracadie, N.S., has been undertaken by the Government and placed under the superintendence of an expert from Great Britain. Preliminary work was done in 1892. In 1893 several hundred barrels of oysters were planted. In 1895, 168 barrels of oysters and 362 barrels of shells were planted in Tracadie, N.S. But the results of these laudable efforts on the part of the Government have not been as satisfactory as was expected and hoped. Indeed those in the business appear to think that much which has been spent by the Government will yield no return, and that a decided change will have to be made in their methods. It is quite possible to possess a thorough knowledge of oysters and their ways on one side of the Atlantic and to know little about them on this side. Again, it is maintained by dealers that only by private enterprise can the oyster beds be properly and fully cultivated. Private ownership of the grounds is regarded as absolutely essential. The Government areas being open to all comers the oysters have no chance to increase and multiply, but are the prey of all the long tongs in the country. The catch in Prince Edward Island for the last year or two—whence come the famous and much-desired Malpeques—shows a decrease of several thousand barrels as compared with 1893. In 1894 the Prince County beds fell off to the extent of 8,530 barrels, the decrease being attributed to the depleted condition of the beds at Richmond Bay. Once so valuable, these beds have become very unproductive, and fishermen with the best appliances are unable to take half the quantity in a season they could a few years ago. This decline is said to be mainly due to overfishing caused by a long open season and the employment of an increased number of men, boats, and tongs each year. Private ownership of the beds would prevent, so it is argued, this overfishing and so save them from the threatened destruction. Dealers also claim that much benefit would accrue to the fisheries generally if each Province had control of its own fisheries. They point to the fact that Quebec controls a part of its fishery and with great advantage to the industry. Into this big question we have at present no desire to enter. But it may be as well to observe that something is evidently wrong with the Canadian oyster traffic or there would not be so much complaint on the part of the dealers. The present system of regulations do not appear to meet with favor. In fact they have driven several prominent men out of the business altogether. It must be obvious to all that men who plant oysters for a profit can be safely trusted to act wisely in their own interest, and should be allowed a wide latitude, as to time of dredging, etc., when prices are profitable.

Some excellent judges pronounce the Malpeque oyster the best that can be had anywhere preferring it to the much-vaunted fat oyster of Maryland and other American varieties, which although of portly dimensions, sleek and well favoured are not so fine in flavour as the Malpeque and the Narrows or Cup oysters of Prince Edward Island. Those accustomed to the plump oysters of the south say that the Canadian bivalve is all skin and water, and that the climate is too cold in Canada for the oyster ever to reach its highest state of perfection. There is no doubt that the oyster is a warm

blooded fish and needs congenial temperature. But by care sufficient warmth can be obtained for them in Canada, and this is one reason why dealers say that it is only by private ownership of beds that success can be achieved in oyster culture.

There are seasons in the year when Canadian oyster beds cannot be worked, and our dealers have to rely on the American bivalve. As many of these which find their way to our market are taken from beds which are more or less contaminated by sewerage it would be well for buyers to make careful enquiry touching the source of their supplies. Oysters are as much affected by the ground in which they live as by the water, and it is evident that ground befouled by sewerage cannot but have a deleterious affect upon the oysters, making them highly dangerous as food. The accumulations of filth and refuse matter which settle upon the oysters prevent them from securing their natural food in quantities sufficient to keep them in a healthy condition. As bivalves have no power of locomotion they cannot forage and must therefore eat what is at hand or go hungry. Fortunately the Canadian oyster beds are fresh and clean.

#### COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

It is a fact of grave significance, says the *Spectator* of the 19th ult., that a retired Judge of such eminence as Sir Edward Fry should feel constrained to seek the publicity of the columns of the newspapers for a protest and appeal on the subject of the dishonesty current in business. Dishonesty covers, and is the essence of, all the practices which he denounces. Incidentally, no doubt, some of them may involve various forms of homicidal guilt, from that of the manufacturer who makes cloth which the "ignorant ultimate purchaser" buys in the belief that it is as warm and substantial as it looks, only to find it an utterly inadequate protection against deadly chills, up to that of the man who over-insures a ship in the hope, well founded on a knowledge of its condition and the perils it will have to meet, that it will never reach port. This latter form of fraud, it is claimed, does not now take place, for the reason that the "managing owner," who in practice effects insurances of vessels, frequently holds only a small percentage of the capital value of any ship in which he is thus interested, and would therefore gain much less from the realization of an excessive insurance than he would lose from the disappearance of his income as manager. This does not sound, we confess, absolutely convincing. One can conceive, at least, of an understanding between the managing owner of a ship and the other shareholders in her that it was very desirable that she should be, let us say, very liberally insured, and that if, unhappily, she should be lost the same gentleman should manage an even larger vessel bought with the insurance money. Still, it may readily be conceded that if, owing to whatever alterations in conditions of ownership or otherwise, over-insurance, or any other business fraud, ceased to be obviously and immediately profitable to the class of traders who had practised it, that form of fraud would in all probability cease to be practised. We, at least, are not such believers in the inherent and universal depravity of man as to suppose it likely that persons of what is commonly termed Anglo-Saxon race, at any rate, really

prefer not acting on the square, apart from any question of personal gain.

The main points raised by Sir Edward Fry's striking letters, are, on the one hand, the possibility of organised action on the part of honest and upright men for the suppression of dishonest practices connected with their own professions and trades, and, on the other hand, the possibility of such an awakening of conscience among many of those who engage in, and connive at, such practices as shall cause them resolutely to purge themselves from the stain of complicity. Such matters as adulteration and the employment of fraudulent trademarks, indeed, can perhaps hardly be dealt with except by an improvement—if that is possible—of existing machinery for the detection and punishment of offenders. There is, so to say, a frank dishonesty in their offences which hardly allows of self-deception in those who commit them. They know that they are cheating the public, or their trade competitors, or both, and they do it with their eyes open, deliberately, thinking the gain to be secured worth the risk of prosecution and punishment. But the case is not quite so simple in regard to the practices on which Sir Edward Fry has dwelt most largely. "Bribery," he says, "in one form or the other riddles and makes hollow and unsound a great deal of business, including transactions in which the professions of engineers and architects are interested. Sometimes the bribery is effected by the payment of a single sum, more often under the name of a commission or by way of percentage. . . . Is it not possible," he asks, "that the great professions of engineers and architects may bestir themselves and consider whether something cannot be done to check practices which the honourable members of their callings admit and deplore? Is it too much to hope that the great body of honest and straightforward manufacturers and traders, who find themselves hampered and vexed by the dishonest practices of those around them, can pluck up heart of grace to expose and put down what I know harasses them from day to day?" In response to this appeal, the secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, writes that every professional member of that body is required to subscribe a stringently worded declaration that he will have nothing to do with illicit or surreptitious discounts, allowances, or commissions. Contravention of that declaration, proved before a tribunal of the Institute, entails the penalty, which is enforced, of suspension of membership or expulsion, and he claims that justice "should be done to the efforts of those who, by word and deed, are attempting to purge the profession of an abuse, the existence of which they in no way pretend to deny." So, it should, no doubt; but the terms in which the claim is made are a sadly sufficient admission of the extensive prevalence of the evils in question, in regard to "transactions in which architects are interested,"—an admission which cannot be neutralised by the declaration of an architect of very high standing, that during the forty years of his practice he "never once had an offer, or even an indirect suggestion, that a bribe could be had from any general contractor for works, and only twice from any tradesman furnishing articles used on buildings."

We do not doubt that there are very many business men who have that in their manner and bearing which secures them generally, or even always, from the in-

sult involved in a suggestion that they should give or take a bribe, or that there are very many more who suffer acutely from the necessity of rejecting such suggestions. But no one who lives in the world will question the substantial truth of the statement which we have quoted from Sir Edward Fry, as to the wide diffusion of practices which are of the nature of bribery. We do not know whether any declaration is required of civil or mechanical engineers as members of their respective Institutes, corresponding to that made by the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, but "Civil Engineer" in the *Times* says that an experience of some twenty years in that profession has driven him to the conclusion that "there are very few contracting firms indeed who do not, as they term it 'provide for the engineer' in every contract they take unless they know that it is useless trying to bribe him." And in ordinary commerce there is no kind of check except the generally remote risk of exposure and loss of business or employment on the one hand, or conscience on the other. The question is,—Could either of these checks, or both of them, supplementing one another, be made effectually operative? Could there be formed in the several trades, or groups of trades, a league of the honest, an Anti-Secret Commission Association, the members of which should be pledged to expose every case coming to their knowledge in which any firm or individual offered any consideration to induce another to neglect his duty to his regular employers, or accepted a consideration for so doing? The members of any such organization would have, of course, at the outset to enter upon some kind of system of mutual insurance against the results of libel actions. They would also be under the absolute necessity of examining with the most rigid scrutiny the evidence on which allegations of trade corruption came before them, and of sifting any reasons for supposing that motives of personal interest or rivalry had mainly prompted those allegations. Otherwise an agency established for the sake of purifying the channels of business might become a machine in the hands of unscrupulous men for injuring their chief competitors by a system of delation and subornation. There may be lines on which honest men of business could wisely co-operate for the extirpation of what must be regarded as something very like the gangrene of our commercial life, by action directed towards the intimidation of offenders. But it is not very easy to see the way clear for such action. On the other hand, it is conceivable that something might be done in the way of moral reform. There is reason to believe that very many persons fall in with business practices which they cordially disapprove, and that many others persuade themselves that the secret commission system is not so very culpable after all, or that it is in any case so generally understood that they commit no real wrong to anybody by participating in it. They are placed similarly to certain of the fairer half of mankind, in the oft-quoted couplet—

"When lovely women go astray  
The stars are more in fault than they."

If they realized that it is, as it undoubtedly is, of the true nature of theft, many of them would be thankful for any organization which would give them moral, and perhaps material, support in standing out against it.

There would seem, therefore, to be scope for beneficent activity on the part of honest men of business in promoting an agitation by which the true character of secret commissions shall be set forth in all its natural repulsiveness, and in organizing mutual comfort and encouragement for those who are willing to resist a pressure which may operate overwhelmingly upon unwilling individuals. Sir Edward Fry will have done a great work if his earnest protest should lead to any practical co-operation of upright men for the reduction of a great evil.

#### PORK, HAMS, AND BACON.

The winter packing of dressed hogs has begun, and attention is once more drawn to the large portion which the flesh of swine forms in the animal food of our population. From the point of view of nutrition it may be interesting to compare it with the three other kinds of flesh food:

	Mineral matter.	Gelatine.	Fibrine and albumen.	Fat.	Water.
Veal.....	4.5	7.5	9.0	16.5	62.5
Beef.....	5.	7.0	8.0	30.0	50.0
Mutton.....	3.5	7.0	5.5	40.0	44.0
Pork.....	1.5	5.5	4.5	50.0	38.0

Swine's flesh, however, has qualities which especially fit it for man's use. Its main recommendation lies in its superiority to other kinds of animal food in undergoing the process of curing. The quality of beef and mutton is seriously deteriorated when long kept, even under the best methods of curing; that of pork is decidedly improved, and when of good quality and well cured it develops a richness and delicacy of flavour in marked contrast with the dryness and insipidity of other salted meat. Another good point about pork and one which commends it to Canadians is the abundance and very digestible quality of its fat, which makes it a very suitable diet for cold climates and which compensates for its being possessed of less fibrine, albuminous, and gelatinous matter than beef or mutton. Hence the trade in swine's flesh is large in all countries where it is used, but especially so in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The quantity of pork imported into Great Britain is prodigious. The average number of pounds per annum for the past decade has been about 45,000,000. 35.51 per cent. was supplied by the United States in 1887-89. During 1890-92 the percentage was 50.0; but in 1893-5 it declined to 30.0 per cent. Of the quantity imported Canada supplied but little more than one per cent. Yet it is generally admitted that the best pork is raised in Canada and certainly ought to secure a larger share of the demand of Great Britain. Bacon and hams were imported by the Mother Country to the extent of 448,221,088 pounds as the yearly average of 1887-89; of 554,382,752 pounds yearly in the 1890-92 period, and of 536,092,592 pounds yearly during 1893-95. Canada supplied only 1.63 per cent. of the total in the first and second periods, and 6.3 per cent. in the third. The United States provided 74.61 per cent., 87.53 per cent., and 73.7 per cent. respectively. The trifling gain made by Canada may be likened unto a dim candle in a large dark room: it only serves to make the darkness visible. Canada has a mighty competitor in the United States. The Republic has long furnished the chief supply of mess and common pork not only for the British army, navy, and

mercantile marine, but also for those of most European nations. Next to the United States, Ireland, especially the neighborhood of Cork, furnishes the largest supply of cured pork; and London and Wiltshire, and other parts of England, also furnish large quantities of bacon and hams for general consumption.

The flesh of swine is more coarse and rank than that of other animals chiefly used for food, but there are certain advantages which give pork a place in the supply of animal food which can be filled by no other article. The appetite of swine being much more omniferous than that of their daintier neighbours, the feeding of them answers the purposes of economy, and extends very materially the supply of food. But this wide appetite is attended with dangers. If care is not taken that the feeding of swine should be wholesome and cleanly, their flesh becomes tainted with disease and unfit for food. Unscrupulous breeders sometimes take advantage of the pig's appetite to be less careful than is consistent with sound sanitary conditions. There is in fact no animal to the perfection of whose flesh as an article of diet careful attention to feeding is more indispensable.

In Canada the farmers give careful attention as a rule to the feeding of swine. Mixed grain together with milk and whey are the chief foods. It is only in the outskirts of our cities that the food is sometimes objectionable. In the United States corn is the chief food provided for pigs. It is said by some dealers that Canadian pigs are better and more cleanly fed than the American, but that the curing of the flesh is better understood in the United States. The best retail grocers in Montreal carry as much American as Canadian bacon and ham, and charge a higher price for it. Customers will readily pay from three to four cents more a pound for the American article. Yet, on the other hand, it is said that Canadian hams and bacon sell in England at from one to one and a half cents per pound more than the American product. Toronto, Hamilton, Collingwood, and Ingersoll do a considerable export trade with England in hams and bacons. Packed in borax they reach the transatlantic markets in excellent condition. The short cut back pork—the Canadian mess pork—brings a dollar a barrel more than the Chicago regular mess pork—a flank and rib cut together. There is very little mess pork exported from Canada. It is used chiefly by lumbermen, but even their demand for it is growing less every year. Navy pork and clear back are exported to a considerable extent. A few years ago the domestic demand was for fat pork. But a great change has taken place in the taste of our people, and now the lean pork is asked for to the almost total exclusion of the fat pork. In bacon and hams our trade requires the sweet pickled article, not that which is dry and salt. The mild cured bacon is becoming as popular in Canada as it has long been in England. But Canadian still like hams to be smoked—an abomination to the Englishman.

With respect to prices pork has been going up very slowly but is now a dollar better than it was a month ago. Ham and bacon are firm. Five years ago best Chicago bacon was retailing in Montreal at 25 cents per pound, and Canadian 18 cents per pound. To-day the prices are 18 and 15 cents respectively. Five years ago Irish bacon and Wiltshire bacon were sold in Mont-

real at 60 cents per pound retail. To-day this bacon retails at 40 cents. In 1890 Canada short cut mess pork sold at from \$17.50 to \$18.00 per barrel. To-day the price is \$12.50 and it is difficult to get that, low as it is. Bacon is two cents per pound lower than in 1890. The great decline in pork is not readily explained but it is partly attributed to the decreasing demand of the lumbermen who are now using more beef than formerly, and to the cheapness of wheat, which has been fed to pigs in large quantities during the last year or two. Another factor is the decrease of imports of pork into Great Britain from the United States. A decline of 20 per cent. is noticed since 1892, and this decline is said to have indirectly affected the Canadian market.

#### WOOD PULP SILK.

Specimens of the new wood pulp silk, already noted in our columns, have been sent from France to Philadelphia. The *Record* of that city writes of the matter at much length and quite exhaustively. All vegetable fibre, such, for instance, as wood, flax, cotton and jute, may by a process of digestion, treatment by acids and alkalies, be reduced to what in the commerce of chemistry is known as cellulose. In other words, they become mere cellular tissue, the substance secreted by the living protoplasm of a vegetable cell in order to form its investing membrane or cell wall. Cellulose is indeed made from wood pulp, the debris from cotton, jute and other spinning industries, etc., for a variety of commercial purposes, and it is this material which is the basis of artificial silk. By direct combination with nitric acid it is converted into nitrate and if a small quantity of sulphuric acid be also added the latter combines with the water, and, to use a well-understood chemical phrase, "splits off." The highest nitrate of cellulose—explosives—are insoluble in alcohol ether. It is these nitrates which in various forms of modern explosives are familiar as cordite, tonite, etc. The pyroxylin nitrates or lower nitrates are less explosive and are soluble in alcohol ether. Ordinary pyroxylin dissolves in alcohol ether (equal parts of alcohol and ether), and is gelatinous in character, but wanting in viscosity. In other words, it will not, though a semi-fluid, flow freely; it is, in fact, not unlike good melted fish glue.

Everybody knows from experience how in drawing a brush from a glue pot as the glue is getting cold long strings of fibres may be produced. A solution containing say more than seven per cent. of cellulose is, however, too gelatinous to be readily workable. It is at this point that the special treatment of pyroxylin comes in. By the addition of dilute sulphuric acid to the alcohol ether solution, the nitrate is broken down into bodies of different physical, but of the same chemical, character, and consequently is able to obtain 12 per cent. solution, which is perfectly fluid and workable under the simplest conditions.

The process of the preparation of this fluid is a purely chemical one. It is in the subsequent treatment of the fluid and its conversion into a textile fibre that the main interest centres from an industrial point of view. This process is shown in operation upon a machine which is a modification of the ordinary flyer spinning frame. The fluid, a muddy, yellowish substance, is contained in a glass jar, from which it is conveyed through pipes to a row of small bent glass tubes each having an extremely fine nozzle or orifice. These tubes are arranged in a shallow trough of water, the orifice being beneath the water level. As the fluid leaves the nozzle the water removes 60 per cent. of the solvent, and the fluid immediately coagulates and is drawn off in a remarkably fine filament of brilliant lustre, and when dry of great tenacity. Half a dozen such filaments are gathered together and spun precisely as silk, only without the drafting arrangement, and

at a speed in accordance with the twist required. In passing through the spinning frame it rapidly dries and becomes quite solid, and in the process of drying the remainder of the solvent is removed. The yarn on the spools is practically indistinguishable from pure silk, except by microscopical or chemical examination. It is, however, in this condition when perfectly dry, a highly inflammable substance, and it, therefore, requires to go through a third process—that of denitration—in which, by a well-known treatment by ammonium sulphide, the nitric acid is extracted, after which, when the yarn is again dried, it is perfectly non-inflammable. It is indeed, less inflammable than cotton or rhea. Chemically the yarn, when denitrated, approximates very closely to silk itself. The lustrous character of the material depends upon its transparency and its cylindrical form. Cotton is not lustrous because, although tubular, it is composed of a flattened membrane, which so breaks up the light that it appears to be quite dull. The yarn can be spun to any thickness of count, and a thread, it is claimed, is of even diameter throughout, unbroken, and it may be produced of unlimited length. Indeed, once the spinning frame is properly started and given a continuous supply of the cellulose nitrate, the operation of spinning is practically automatic and may continue indefinitely. The process being chemical and mechanical, it goes without saying that no special conditions as to climate or temperature are involved, and the cost for labor and power are relatively small compared to that of the chemical and other materials used, and the whole commercial question turns upon the value of these materials and of their economic manipulation.

The artificial silk materials will stand washing and ironing without losing their lustre, or without any impairment of their colors.

The Bradford Conditioning House, in conditional samples submitted by the company, rendered this report :

1. The samples submitted are purely artificial, containing no filaments of pure silks.
2. The relative strength, compared with Italian pure silk of the same counts, is as 68 to 100.
3. Pure silk has but little elasticity, and when stretched does not go back to its original length; neither does the artificial silk, but its stretching quality before breaking is as 73 to 100 relatively.
4. Measure for measure, the relative weight of the same average diameters of pure and artificial silk is 7.25 per cent more in the latter.
5. The artificial silk is much evenner in counts, taking 20 tests of 10 yards each, than any pure silk.
6. Denitrated artificial silk takes the dye in all shades perfectly even and brilliant.

There can be no doubt that artificial silk has a future, and if that future lies in the direction of acknowledged mixtures for the purpose of improving, or at any rate beautifying woolen and cotton fabrics, then the world should, and probably will welcome it.

A company has been formed to manufacture it in England, with a capital of £108,000. Their works are near Manchester, England. Six weaving firms have agreed to take the whole product, and others are arranging for the laying down on their premises of special machinery for the manufacture of the fabric. The samples now on exhibition at the commercial museums show all the patterns that have as yet been turned out. These patterns, indeed, the whole production so far, are confined for shipment to Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and preparations are being made to supply other South American countries. In England the cloth is entirely of cotton warp, with the web of the artificial silk fibre. In France it is now being woven into a silk warp for the manufacture of ribbons, and a company is now being formed in England for the manufacture of silk piece goods in the same way.

The new silk is being turned out in England for the South American markets at the price of 19 cents per yard, and the fabric is made of a uniform width of 19½ inches. It seems likely that the new wood silk will come into general use for goods in which an attractive appearance is more desired than lasting qualities, such as fringe, braid, gimp, neckties, etc. More especially will the new fabric be of use where washing will be necessary, for it will admit of washing any number of times without the slightest fear of its dye or texture. In this respect it is more satisfactory than cotton or linen goods.

Canada yields the best wood in the world, and in practically inexhaustible quantities, for pulp manufacture. Here is a hint to the enterprising.

#### GERMANY'S NATIONAL DEBT.

Some interesting statistics have just been issued relative to the German Imperial debt. From the information published it would appear that up to the year 1875 the new German Empire found itself in the enviable position of being entirely free of debt. In that same year, however, remarks a contemporary, the Empire borrowed the sum of 10,000,000 marks, or half a million sterling, but it did not really spend this amount until three years later. From 1875 down to the present year the Empire has contracted loans every year without exception, so that on April 1, 1895, twenty years years after the first loan was effected, the Imperial debt had attained the respectable total of 2,091,250,000 marks, or £104,562,500 sterling. The sum received amounted to 129,293,550 marks less than the nominal figure. Of the present debt 450,000,000 marks are at 4 per cent, 780,500,000 at 3½ per cent, and 850,500,000 at 3 per cent. In the current financial year 1896-97 the German Government has borrowed rather less than 28,000,000 marks, being the smallest loan it has contracted since 1875. In the financial year 1888-89 it borrowed 394,750,000 marks; in 1890-91, 306,250,000 marks; in 1887-88, 222,000,000; in 1893-94, 200,000,000; in 1892-93, 147,250,000, and in 1894-95, 120,800,000 marks. Of the total amount received by way of loans 1,254,500,000 marks have been spent on the army, 278,850,000 on the navy, 262,000,000 on railways and military defenses connected therewith, and 62,750,000 on postal and telegraphic service. The Baltic Canal has cost the Empire 105,250,000 marks, while 52,000,000 marks have been expended on bringing the free ports of Bremen and Hamburg into the Imperial Customs Union. It is pointed out that though the German Empire has thus within twenty years run up a National debt of nearly £105,000,000 sterling, nevertheless it possesses valuable assets as the result of this expenditure. The land and buildings which it has acquired through the loans for the army are estimated to be worth 900,000,000 marks, or £45,000,000. The railways (and property relating thereto) which it has secured, are valued at 700,000,000 marks, and the postal and telegraphic offices at 300,000,000 marks. Apart from this, however, the Imperial Government possesses a war treasure in hard cash amounting to 120,000,000 marks (£6,000,000), besides various other items, including unspent balances and credits amounting to more than double the value of the war treasure.

#### IRON AND STEEL IN THE UNITED STATES.

The iron and steel industry in the United States has been going through a series of violent fluctuations in the past two years that make it seem more like speculation than like one of the largest producing interests in the country. The business was one of the dullest in the country, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, in the first two months of 1895. It was the first business to revive when the contract with the loan syndicate gave the country the assurance that for the current season at least the standard of value would undergo no change. Under the influence of the boom it ex-

panded to a far greater extent than any other. Prices advanced by leaps, production increased enormously, and yet it did not succeed in checking the advance in prices, and it could not keep up with the demand. Furnaces that had ceased to produce and that could not make pig iron at a profit at ordinary times were blown in, and contributed to carry the production beyond any previous figures. With September the climax came, and prices dropped suddenly and continuously. Demand almost stopped. While food and clothes had to be had the consumption of iron and steel seemed by common consent to have been postponed. Combinations checked the fall of rails and billets and advanced the price of nails, but the iron and steel business as a whole fell into a state of dullness proportioned to the extreme height to which it advanced a year ago. The production of pig iron was down to 62,000 tons in June, 1894, as the result of labor troubles; from that it rose with a few small fluctuations till it reached 217,000 in November, 1895, and since then it has been falling continuously till at the beginning of this month it was down to 130,000 tons, a decrease of 27,000 tons in the month of August.

### NEW SLEEVES.

The balloon sleeves are holding on to existence with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. The new ones are very much smaller, but the variety and elaboration of their trimming just at the shoulder prevents the change being too markedly noticed.—The bishop sleeve, that had a short-lived popularity this summer for wash materials, has faded from notice and will not be used at all this winter.—The mousquetaire sleeve is very popular for wedding gowns, and for a good reason. A wedding gown is always richer the more simple it is, and another material to trim detracts from its appearance, so any device to use its own material for trimming is welcome for that purpose.—The short puff finished with a band or bow of ribbon, and the butterfly sleeve will be the ones most used for evening dresses. The butterfly is sometimes used for dressy theatre wraps.—The modified gigot will be the one most seen in the majority of gowns for daytime wear, whether for the plain cloth gown or in the more fussy one for afternoon wear.—For the trimming on the bottom of the sleeves the tendency seems to have it all run up and down, and with the sheath-like upper, to give the arm a more slender appearance this is very trying to women with thin arms.—The proper accompaniment for the bottom of the sleeve of a Louis XV jacket or a long basque is a gauntlet cuff not too wide, but with quite a flare at the top.—A new sleeve, called the Renaissance, shown on a number of handsome gowns recently imported, was gathered at the seam so that it set in a multiplicity of wrinkles down the pointed cuff. To make these set closer some make them without lining. These are extremely odd and pretty, but well the crafty French knew it was almost impossible to copy them without a pattern, and this they didn't send with them.—The sleeves in all the new coats and jackets are close-fitting leg-o-mutton with modest fullness at the top.—Fur edging makes a very attractive finish for the bottom of a jacket sleeve for outdoor wear, but quite an expensive one, as it has to be frequently renewed because the putting on and off wears it off.—Do not delude yourself with the idea that the new sleeve will save much material; from the peculiarity of shape and the number of pieces in some it requires quite as much material.

—REMITTANCES of subscription are acknowledged by change of date on address-label. For instance, W. Williams, who owes from the 20th Aug., 1896, remits \$2. During the following week or fortnight the date is changed to 20th Aug., 1897.—Another instance which is worthy of special mention is that of Messrs. Carvell Bros., Charlottetown, who remitted us \$6 for three years' subscription, changing the date from 20th Oct., 1894, to Oct. 26th, 1897.

### TWO NEW BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

The two handsome buildings in course of construction at diagonally opposite corners of Victoria Square in this city by the house of McIntyre Son & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, bid fair to prove quite ornamental to the locality. The larger building, on the site of the old Zion Church, covering some 14,000 square feet, is to be occupied by the wholesale clothing firm of E. A. Small & Co., now in the warehouse across the street. The building going up opposite the statue of Her Majesty on the east side of the Square—and separated from McIntyre Son & Co.'s warehouse on the west by Fortification lane—is also let (partly), but is intended more for offices. At a time when labor is rather slack, the work on these two large buildings is quite welcome to a number of mechanics and others, and so far as the smaller building is concerned the change is generally welcome as substituting a handsome structure for what was for years little better than an eyesore. Let other capitalists follow the example and get ready for the wants of the near future.

### SILVER STATISTICS.

The subjoined table shows the amount of silver money from year to year in the United States since 1873:—

Year.	Silver Currency in the U. S.
1872	\$55,000,000
1873	58,000,000
1874	61,000,000
1875	63,000,000
1876	72,000,000
1877	90,000,000
1878	105,000,000
1879	132,000,000
1880	163,000,000
1881	189,000,000
1882	218,000,000
1883	244,000,000
1884	269,000,000
1885	297,000,000
1886	329,000,000
1887	369,000,000
1888	402,000,000
1889	437,000,000
1890	485,000,000
1891	542,000,000
1892	592,000,000
1893	623,000,000
1894	624,000,000
1895	625,000,000

"These statistics," says the *Philadelphia Record*, prove that silver has not been abused, but on the contrary has been remarkably well treated, "a courtesy which ought to call forth the gratitude instead of the denunciation of its friends, who have in reality nothing to complain about."

### PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

The new government has now an opportunity of inaugurating something which should confer lasting benefit on the country and honour upon themselves. The manner of receiving tenders and awarding contracts heretofore left much to be desired by the taxpayers, who supplied the wherewithal to pay for the work. It is customary in some countries not over remarkable for freedom from corruption, to open all tenders before the applicants for public contracts in a room in which the amounts are written conspicuously on a black-board, that all may see, and the contract awarded to the lowest capable tender. This would have the effect of putting a period to the existence of this long time method for making great fortunes out of the public chest. The method so briefly described has been repeatedly recommended in these columns. A late minister of public works in Ontario did not always favor even the lowest tender when the amount was much in excess of the estimated cost.

### A FAILURE AND SALUTARY LESSON.

One of the largest failures for years in the British lumber trade is that of Holmes, Wainwright & Co. of Liverpool, recently announced. The liabilities foot up nearly \$875,000 of which about \$275,000 is due to one Quebec firm, and some \$30,000 to a minister of the crown, himself no indifferent man of business. These will not however prove total losses; the insolvents are of

fering 12s 6d in the pound. The troubles of the concern originated in, and are almost wholly due, to outside ventures—real estate, mining, &c. How many times must some people be urged to stick to their business?

#### FIRE-PROOF DOORS.

The united English fire insurance companies have, of late, recognized the necessity of a radical change in the construction of fireproof doors. Up to the present the companies, as well as the building departments, required them to be made of wrought-iron, but experience has taught that these doors do by no means serve their purpose. Heat will warp them entirely out of shape thus rendering them virtually useless as regards their mission to prevent the fire from spreading. A circular has been published lately by the English fire insurance companies, in which they give their full approval to wood-lined doors and require that such must be used wherever fireproof doors, sliding sidewise, are to be put in. In England these wood-lined doors are manufactured on a large scale. A simple device by which the doors will close automatically in case of fire has been patented recently. At first sight the utilization of wood as a protection against fire, remarks the *Insurance Times*, may seem absurd; but it has been shown that an ideal fireproof door is constructed by placing two or three layers of well planed wood together at a right angle, and covering with small tinted steel plates, without soldering. Thus the tinned steel sheathing is free to expand and exclude the air, so that the wood is protected from the action of the same, and no sufficient amount of oxygen is admitted to allow complete combustion. The wood will simply be charred by the red-hot steel plates touching it, but the charcoal will be a protecting layer, preventing further combustion. These doors have proved to be by far the best protection against the spread of fire and are, in truth, the only ones worthy of the adjective "fireproof." They are much easier to handle than the iron doors, weighing only half as much, and the greatest objection one can have against such a door, viz., that heat will warp and bend it, can not be urged against them. Furthermore, they never become immovable, as is frequently the case with iron doors. When fireproof materials of all descriptions were tested in Berlin, some time ago, the metal-covered wooden doors were found to be the best. They were subjected to extremely high temperatures, and after one hour and ten minutes they had remained "fireproof" in every respect. These wooden doors are suspended on rollers, which run on a guide-rail. The cord which keeps the door open, by means of weights, consists of two parts, which are soldered together above the door with an easily fusible alloy. This solder will be melted by the heat of the fire and the door rolls before the opening.

—B. W. JONES, general store, Fort Steele, B. C., has assigned, but no particulars have been received.

—"WHOLESALE Dry Goods Merchant's" letter on the flannellette question arrived too late for insertion.

—PACIFIC coast papers speak of ripe strawberries as again on the market at Yakima, Wash. They are of the "ever-bearing" variety. The vines bear the flower the year around until stopped by the frost, and the product is delicious.

—RUDYARD KIPLING has sold his new book for \$12,000 in serial form, and for a royalty in book form on account of which \$15,000 has been paid in advance, that is \$27,000 before a line is in type. George Eliot received \$40,000 for one of her novels.

—Z. COUVU, cartage, Montreal, has assigned to the court on demand of O. Limoges, with liabilities of \$1,798, the principal creditors being S. Vincent \$700, O. Lefebvre \$225, and O. Limoges \$267.

—BOYD Bros., confectioner, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., have assigned to J. B. Dobie. This is only a small concern, which has been in existence a little over a year. They dealt in fruit and confectionery, and did a little baking. Liabilities are light.

—THE seasonable announcement of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co., and their Welted Shoes, which appears usually on our last page, will be found on an inner page this week only, with other valued customers who occupy spaces on the same page with them.

—A NEW printing company is being established at Ottawa, in anticipation probably of large orders in the vicinage. A well-known former printer of Montreal, with abundance of energy still left, is mentioned in the connection.

—A. J. FRECHETTE, general store, Iberville, Que., has made a voluntary assignment to J. A. Nadeau, notary of Iberville. For some time he has been in difficulties. The stock is offered for sale, and it is the intention of the assignee to wind up the estate. No figures are given, but only a very small dividend will be paid creditors.

—MISS E. CONTANT, milliner, etc., St. Jerome, Que., has made a private assignment to Lamarche & Benoit, with liabilities of \$800. The business was formerly carried on by her brother, L. Contant, who failed a year ago. The stock was then sold and bought in the sister's name, but she has not been able to make a success either. The estate will not pay much.

—ALLAN FREEMAN, a long time restaurateur in this city, and, deservedly, one of the most successful, passed away suddenly on Tuesday evening at the age of 65. The funeral on Thursday was attended by a large number of prominent citizens who had learned to appreciate the unobtrusive courtesy and attention with which he catered to the wants of his customers. The deceased had for years but a third interest in the business.

—C. S. GRAVES, dry goods, Wallaceburg, Ont., is said to have gone away, leaving power of attorney with his brother, Jonas, of Tilsonburg, who, we understand, is now completing stock taking, and is offering composition of 65 cents in the dollar cash. His liabilities are reported to be about \$8,500. Whether this offer will be accepted or not remains to be seen.

—S. Z. COTE, general store, St. Anaclet, Que., whose father, Elizear Cote, of Cote St. Luce, is offering 50 cents in the dollar cash, on his behalf, has the pleasure of knowing that this has been accepted by the Quebec creditors. The liabilities are \$1,500 and nominal assets \$1,600, but included in this are a lot of outstandings—Henri St. Germain, drugs, St. Hyacinthe, Que., is in difficulties, having become involved through some outside operations. He held a meeting of creditors in Montreal a few days ago, at which he asked an extension of time, on liabilities of \$5,000. The matter has not been finally closed, creditors giving him until to-day, the 2nd inst., to find security.

—IT appears to be in contemplation to build a massive new hotel on the site of the present St. Lawrence Hall. While many people, including persons in the highest walks of life in Europe and elsewhere, would sadly miss the time-honored hostelry with its almost historic associations and comforts, the yet energetic and ever attentive proprietor, Mr. Henry Hogan, doubtless knows what is the right thing to do in the premises, whether to continue spending annually large sums on the present solid pile, or replace it by a modern 12 or 14 storey structure with all the latest and coming improvements. Wages and materials have doubtless struck bottom and the times consequently should favour those who wish to build. One of the largest New York insurance companies is mentioned in the connection.

—E. B. LOUCKS, hardware, Kingston, Ont., has assigned to R. T. Hooper. He has been endeavoring to get an extension of time, having written to all of his creditors to the effect that if they allowed this, they would all be paid in full; but probably as some of them delayed, he has taken this way of forcing matters to a head. He has been in business since early in 1892, having been formerly in the employ of Muckleston & Co., and also Geo. Sears, and had some experience, but when he started had only a small capital, there being a chattel mortgage against him for \$2,500, for goods purchased. The impression is that creditors will grant him the time he requires.—Daniel Ferguson, shoes, St. Thomas, Ont., has assigned to C. B. Armstrong, with liabilities of \$11,000, and assets considerably more than this, showing a surplus of about \$3,000 or \$4,000, but in such shape that he finds it hard to realize. For some time past he has been "spread out," and carrying a considerable load. He will no doubt now come to some arrangement with his creditors by which he will be able to work with more ease.—W. T. Haney, grocer, Shelburne, Ont., who was recently burned out and obtained a liberal settlement with the insurance company, from which he received \$1,500 and salvage, has assigned to his uncle, G. R. Hannah. He was sued recently, and the insurance money garnisheed. It is impossible to say what the outcome will be.



—WM. CUNNINGHAM, dry goods, Halifax, N. S., has assigned to J. R. Lithgow. The liabilities are reported at \$8,000. The assets include stock of about \$10,000, book debts \$2,000, so that nominally the estate shows a surplus. He expects to be able to compromise and continue the business. He has preferences to amount of \$800 only.

—J. & H. W. MacKintosh, builders, Halifax, N. S., have assigned to J. M. Davison. Their statement showed assets of about \$9,500, and liabilities of about \$10,000. A considerable proportion of this is to relatives. Their intention is, we believe, to borrow an amount equal to 25 cents in the dollar of their liabilities, and endeavor to pay this on account, and get an extension for the balance. Whether this arrangement will be carried out or not, is not known at present.

—WM. C. Brooks, general store; Holmsville, N. B., has assigned to the sheriff of the county, in trust for the benefit of creditors. He began business about two years ago, coming from Lynn, Mass. He has only been doing a very small trade, and his prospects have never been looked upon as encouraging—R. C. Donald, contractor, Moncton, N. B., has assigned to the sheriff of the county, in trust, for benefit of creditors. Previous to this he had been attempting to compromise for 25 cents, but was unable to raise the money and the matter had fallen through. Liabilities are about \$10,000, assets considerably less than this, consisting mainly of real estate encumbered.

—CHAS. BRAIN, grocer, etc., Huntsville, Ont., assigned to J. W. Bettos, after having been in business about 4 years, having succeeded his brother-in-law, Wm. Mountain. Previous to that he had been farming. He had a little farm which he traded for the stock, and was credited with some moderate capital when he started, but his lack of business training, the strong competition with which he has had to contend, and other causes have been too much for him, though he has given close attention to the store. No statement has as yet been prepared of assets or liabilities, but it is not thought he owes much.

—GEO. KIEFHABER, shoes, Preston, Ont., has assigned to W. D. Hepburn, owing about \$2,000. The assets are placed at about the same figure, but are subject to depreciation. He began business in 1890. Previous to that he had been a journeyman. He was supplied mainly by McPherson, of Hamilton, who held originally chattel mortgage against his stock to a considerable extent, but this was subsequently discharged. Nothing is known at present as to the cause of his difficulties, but there are some who state that it is on account with his connection with Jno. McPherson & Co., of Hamilton, who have always been supplying him more or less.

—J. E. WALMSLEY & Co., wholesale grocers, Belleville, Ont. are in financial difficulties, and at present trying to compromise at 30 cents in the dollar. The business is an old established one, having been originally started years ago, under style of Walmsley & Spafford. They dissolved, and present firm continued the business early in 1890, J. E. Walmsley being the only partner. For a time he had an extensive trade, and was thought to be doing well, but of late he has been dealing with small country storekeepers of a weak class, and his losses through bad debts have been large. Although he showed a surplus a few months ago of over \$15,000, he now claims that this has been entirely wiped out. The liabilities are large. It is understood, however, that creditors are willing to accept his offer of composition.

—In textile industries a simple rule is given for making potash soft soap for engineers' lubricating purposes; the method pursued in this case is to dissolve twenty pounds of absolutely pure, fine, strong caustic potash in an iron or earthenware vessel, with two gallons of soft water, this strong lye being added to nine gallons of oil heated to about 140° F., pouring it in a small stream and stirring continually until the two are combined and smooth in appearance, some ten minutes being necessary, and the mixture may be done in a wooden barrel. After being wrapped in blankets to keep in the heat generated by the mixture itself combining and turning into soap, it is placed in a warm room and left for three days. The result will be 120 pounds of the finest concentrated potash soft soap, pure, free from adulteration. Any of the vegetable or animal oils will be found serviceable.

—DURING July this year 88,661,000 feet of lumber was exported by Canada to the United States, valued at \$892,414, as com-

pared with 80,960,000 feet, valued at \$890,446 during July, 1895. For the seven months ending with July the exports this year amounted to 407,788,000 feet, valued at \$4,821,589, and for the same period last year the exports were 378,211,000 feet, valued at \$4,148,079. The exports of wood pulp from Canada to the United States for July this year amounted to 3,850 tons, valued at \$54,836, against 1,577 tons, valued at \$24,746 for July last year. For the seven months ending with July this year 22,278 tons of wood pulp were exported to the United States valued at \$302,820, against 9,712 tons, valued at \$174,482, for the seven months ending with July last year. Exports of logs and round timber for July this year amounted to 96,886,000 feet, valued at \$773,410, and for July last year 71,907,000 feet, valued at \$575,407. For the seven months ending with July the exports of logs amounted to 213,475,000 feet this year, valued at \$1,806,887, and 175,157,000 feet last year, valued at \$1,373,493.

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

The farm residence of Mrs. Benj. Gallinger at the toll-gate north of Cornwall, Ont., was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult., with contents. The adjoining sheds and granary were also burned down. Though the house was insured the contents were not—Six houses were burned near the Atkinson Mills, Quebec, on the 26th ult. Very little insurance.

#### BUSINESS CHANGES.

ONTARIO—John Eastwood & Son, dry goods, Toronto, advertise retiring from business; G. B. Merritt & Co., lumber, Blenheim, closing out this business; Shirra Milling Co., Ltd., Caledonia, R. Shirra, president, dead; H. L. Smith, bicycles, Chatham, advertises auction sale 26th ult.; John Martel, butcher, Gloucester, dead; Hamilton Biscuit & Confection Co. (not incorp.), Hamilton dissolved, W. H. Schneider continues; W. M. Harvey, fruit, Hamilton, sold out; Est. Geo. Offord, shoes, Kingston, stock sold; R. Gamble & Co., dry goods, Ottawa, bailiff in possession; J. W. Marsden, hotel, Brantford, sold out; Wm. Simpson, grocer, Brockville, stock to be sold; Est. C. W. Donovan, liquors, Ottawa, stock, etc., sold; M. Purcel, hotel, Stratford, sold out; Wm. Brown, founder, Whitby, about selling premises and plant; L. Benmore, grocer, Belleville, business closed; J. J. Guittard, hotel, Chatham, sold out to J. McGolrick; John Fummerton, general store, Fallbrooke, out of business; John Campbell, tailor, Port Elgin, dead; Ontario Biscuit Co., Toronto, opened a branch in Montreal; B. C. McCarger, auctioneer, Belleville, dead; Crosbie Bros., hotel, Cornwall, dissolved; Empress Mining Co., Ltd., Fort William, applying for incorporation; H. How, hotel, Hillsburg, advertises business for sale; Ottawa Printing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, applying for incorporation; Robt. Porteous, banker, Paisley, dead; Ontario Electric & Engineering Co., Ltd., Toronto, applying for incorporation.

QUEBEC—J. F. Beauchemin, grocer, Montreal, assets advertised for sale Oct. 2nd; Est. Hugh McReavy, grocer, Montreal, real estate sold; J. E. Handfield, dry goods, Montreal, stock sold; Law, Young & Co., wholesale wines, Montreal, Geo. D. Law dead; Michel Leger, hotel, Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised; Montreal Herald Co., Montreal, assets sold; Geo. Morris, millinery, Montreal, stock sold; A. A. Cantin, hardware, Quebec, bailiff's sale advertised; D. A. Decosse, dry goods, Hull, stock sold; T. Crevier & Fils, founders, Montreal, retail stock sold; McDougall, Barrett & Co., wholesale woollens, Montreal, about dissolving; W. G. Reid, meat market, Montreal, out of business; Auguste Laberge, contractor, Quebec, dead; A. J. Frechette, general store, Iberville, assets advertised for sale on October 2nd; J. D. Baker, plaster ornaments, Montreal, meeting creditors on Oct. 3rd; W. A. Collins, lumber, Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised; Gareau & Co., grocers, Montreal, dissolved; Montreal Herald Co., Montreal, a new company about being formed; Yacht Co. of Canada, yachts, etc., Montreal and Dorval, Henry K. Wicksteed sole owner; V. and B. Sporting Goods, Quebec, meeting creditors Oct. 8th; E. Dagenais & Co., dry goods, Montreal, stock sold; Dore & Piche, dry goods, Montreal, stock sold; A. Hardy, upholsterer, Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised; J. P. Vallee & Co., hay, Montreal, dissolved; Ward & Caldwell, fancy goods, Montreal, stock sold; S. Gosselin & Co., traders, Quebec, dissolved; Jobin & Vaillancourt, grocers, Quebec, dissolved; Latimer & Bean, carriages, Sherbrooke, dissolved; North Shore

Power Co., Three Rivers, applying for incorpn.; Brophy & Doherty, grocers, Montreal, dissolved; Amable Lussier, dry goods, Sorel, stock sold.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Crean & Thomas, hotel, Vancouver, dissolved; Dominion Fish Co., fish, etc., Vancouver, given up business; Boundary Creek Milling & Lumber Co., Greenwood, starting here and at Anaconda.

MANITOBA & N. W. T.—A. E. Waldon & Co., drugs, etc., Calgary, closing out business; D. Clair, flour and feed, Morden, sold out; Stone & Co., pork packers, Calgary, joint stock company formed; M. Banks, drugs, etc., Winnipeg, sold out; Canniff Fireguard Co., mfrs. fireguard machines, Winnipeg, applying for incorporation; E. R. Farrington, oil merchant, Winnipeg, advertises business for sale.

NOVA SCOTIA—M. Starr Eaton, grocer, etc., Canning, stock advertised for sale by tender; Est. Wm. Robinson, general store, Chester, Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson dead; Hardwick & Randall, millinery, Wolfville, sold out to Mrs. Lizzie M. Curry; J. A. Matson, hotel, Halifax, dead; Hopewell Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Hopewell, applying for incorporation.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Jas. Hayden, saw mill, Woodstock, dead.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1896.

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, and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale for sums of \$550 and upwards:

WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Sept 24.  
Montreal—W. Lefebvre vs A. Amsburg, \$1,600; Hon. J. O. Villeneuve vs Blondin, \$421; Dme E. Dagenais vs J. F. Houle, \$3,000; J. T. Wilson et al vs De. A. E. O'Brien et vir, \$495; L. Perras vs S. Robert, \$468; L. J. Forget et al vs A. J. A. St. Denis, \$927.

Sept. 25.  
Batiscan—J. O. Lehouiller vs J. B. Montambeault, 871  
Como—W. Lefebvre vs Albert Amsburg, 1,600  
Montreal—M. Moody et al vs H. Larose, \$325; J. Cohen vs A. Leclair, \$604; Dme. E. K. Austin vs Dme. S. McKay et vir, \$2,500; O. Faucher Fils vs A. Naud et al, \$337; M. Webster vs O. C. Webster, \$700; C. S. Hall vs O. C. Webster, \$1,550.

St. Therese—Hon. J. O. Villeneuve vs Guillaume Blondin, \$421.

Sept. 28.  
Montreal—J. L. Peltier vs H. Gauthier, \$405; J. A. Rafter et al vs L. W. Murphy, \$500.  
N. D. des Neiges—M. Moody et al vs Hormisdas Larose, 325  
St. Marcil—O. Faucher & Fils vs A. Naud et al, 337

Sept. 20.  
Cap Sante—Corpn. de St. Alban vs Corpu. du Comte de Portneuf, \$60,000.

Montreal—Credit Foncier vs Z. Corbell, \$1,658; Hon. J. I. Tarte vs W. A. Grenier, \$10,000; J. T. Wilson et al vs Dme. A. E. O'Brien, \$495; R. Aumond et al vs J. Skelly, esql., \$992.

St. Marc—T. Vaugel vs D. Girard, \$1,805 & 1,805

Sept. 30.  
Montreal—Corpn. Petit Seminaire St. Therese vs Dme. M. L. Bourdon et vir, \$1,000; J. Morrison vs F. Fairman et al, \$958; H. Kundson vs J. R. Genereaux, \$400; W. E. Mann vs W. Hood et al, \$1,124; P. Kearney vs L. J. Lafleur, \$327; G. Gaudreau vs J. Mills et al, \$500; J. Singer vs M. Wetstein (Dmgs.) \$5,000.

St. Luce de D'Israeli—Corpn. St. Luce de D'Israeli vs D. Champoney & Frere (Dmgs.), \$1,250.

WRITS ISSUED, ONT.

Sept. 24.  
Brock Tp—Midland L. & S. Co. vs Ab., Caleb & Elzth. Roach, \$3,406.

McGillivray—Mrs. Rich'd. Horn vs Edward Glavi, Jr. (dmgs), \$1,000.

Ottawa—T. Bell vs H. R. Cluff, 612

Snowdon Tp—J. Horsfall & Sons vs Chas. J. Pusey, 441

Toronto—Toronto Financial Corporation vs C. E. Whatmough, \$311.  
Tuckersmith Tp—Isabella Jefferson vs Wm. Gibbs, 1,000  
Wawanosh Tp—P. Holt et al vs Geo. Anderson, \$452; Huron & Bruce L. & I. Co. vs W. H. Wilson, \$1,313.

Sept. 25.  
Kenyon Tp—Union Bank vs D. & H. I. McNaughton et al, \$302.

Ottawa—A. A. Hederson vs S. C. Larose & Can. Atlantic Ry. Co. (Dmgs), \$5,000.

St. Mary's—L. Corey vs Wm. Dennee, 1857

Sidney—J. A. Vanderwort vs W. H. & R. N. Bird, \$511; W. McCann vs Chas. Morrow, \$1,600.

Toronto—M. Wildman vs Wm. Clement et al, \$4,487; J. Stark et al vs L. Sarah & J. T. Pears, \$17,294.

Walkerton—Martha Pulford vs J. W. Fisher & J. G. Pulford, \$3,348; Lee & Son vs J. W. Fisher & J. G. Pulford, \$452.

Sept. 28.

Charlottenburg Tp—J. Dingwall vs Hugh Cameron, 3,872

Dunville—J. A. McIndoe vs Matilda & Mary Haney, 332

Murillo—A. Stewart vs G. A. Hyndman (Dmgs.), 500

Napanee—J. C. & G. D. Warrington vs Chas. E. Bartlett, 1,001

Peterborough—Mary A. Robinson et al vs Sarah A. & Jos. Hillier, \$650.

Toronto—F. S. Ball vs W. A. Campbell, as assignee, \$927; J. Ryan vs Martha C. Grant, \$502; Mary A. Raeside vs John Kyles, admr., \$1,735; R. Blong vs Nancy Lennox, \$32,000; J. Duggan vs Jas. & Maria Lumbers, \$2,613; T. Scott & Son vs H. Meade, \$2,500.

Chicago—M. T. Ostrom vs J. A. Montgomery et al, 1,447

Sept. 29.

Cornwall—B. Tardie vs John Morin, 1,000

Dorchester S—Cath. Stewart vs Danl. Baxter, 444

Hallowell—T. Norton vs Carrie E. Williams & C. M. Yarwood, (dmgs), \$500.

Jarvis—D. H. Grand & Co. vs J. L. Acker, 430

London—Bank of Brit. North America vs J. C. C. Evans & A. Westman, \$606.

Preston—Kloepfer & Co. vs Geo. Winterhalt, 1,319

Rainham—C. Stewart vs Jerome Stewart, exr., 449

Smith's Falls—J. Colborne vs Benj. Colborne, 946

Toronto—Bristol & W. E. C. L. & M. Co., \$2,967; H. S. Thornberry & Co. vs Insurance Co. of North America, \$1,800; E. Hooper vs W. W. & E. M. Park, \$54,000; Gordon & Thompson vs J. D. Tripp et al, \$2,219.

Vernon—Kirkwood & McKinnon vs E. A. M. Paradis, 501

Yonge Tp—M. Burns vs Thos. Ross et al, 375

New York—H. Miller et al vs M. A. Guignard, \$440; J. H. Haffa vs C. Pabst, \$1,401.

Sept. 30.

Belleville—S. E. C. Murray vs Clara Carmichael et al, \$8,470; W. Thomson vs J. E. Walmsley & Co., \$362.

London—R. Pinchin, as assignee vs F. B. Heyes, 404

Oxford Tp—Sadie A. Sutherland vs Thos. Dangerfield, 420

Toronto—Building & Loan Assn. vs Hugo Block, \$2,478; Eliza A. Freeman vs E. R. C. Clarkson, as assignee, \$350; R. Gilday vs J. J. Graham, \$366. S. Phoenix vs Martha Macklin et al, \$318; Meteor Cycle Co. vs C. A. Risk, \$517.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Sept. 25.  
Montreal—Maison l'Immacule Conception agt E. Lefebvre \$2,644; Maison l'Immacule Conception agt Horm. Camp- eau, \$1,668.

St. Henri—J. Z. Resther, esq. agt Israel Hebert, 2,211

St. Narcisse—A. Mongrain agt De. V. A. Heroux, 408

Three Rivers—P. E. Panneton agt F. Argall et al, \$1,231; Lewis Bros. & Co. agt J. A. Desilets, \$415.

Sept. 28.

Montreal—T. Prefontaine et al agt Remi Guertin, \$569; Royal Institution etc. agt Alex. McD. Cowie, \$13,357.

Sept. 20.

Beloil—U. Garand et al agt Jos. Daigle, 626

Eaton—Credit Foncier agt J. H. Cook, 2,653

Montreal—J. Monette agt Benj. Leduc, \$422; N. Bourgoin agt A. A. Stevenson, \$332.

Varennes—Banque du Peuple agt E. G. Simard, 1,449

St. Rose—F. Ouimet agt Athanase Gravel, 844

St. Telesphore—Credit Foncier agt Athanase Daoust, 1,711

T. St. Redempteur—Credit Foncier agt Antoine Roy, 1,419

Sept. 30.

Montreal—Dme. Adelaide Hill et vir agt W. W. Stuart, 544

Sherbrooke—Mrs. N. S. Lougee agt J. G. Robertson, 2,836

Vaudreuil—J. Murphy et al agt L. Z. Mallette et al, 843

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Sept. 24.  
Lobo Tp—J. Robey agt John Sinclair, 3,306

Woodstock—Cameron & Curry agt A. L. Dent & W. C. McLeod, \$2,236.

Detroit—National Wall Paper Co. agt Fitzgerald & Maning, \$344.

Sept. 25.

Perth—T. Cushing agt Denis McElligott et ux, 602

Puslinch Tp—Cath. Cassin et al agt Martin Cassin, 3,106

Renfrew—Goldsmiths Stock Co. of Canada agt A. S. Rusland, \$314.

Toronto—J. Quinn agt D. M. Defoe, \$5,897; Farmers L. & S. Co. agt J. J. Mullen, \$646; M. A. Sexton agt R. M. Scott, \$606.

Dallas; U. S.—D. Killam agt Wm. Lomas, 566

Sept. 28.  
 Dorchester S—W. Dyre agt D. Baxter..... 306  
 Hagersville—J. D. Murdoch & Co. agt J. H. Salter..... 830  
 Ottawa—Laura P. Willard agt W. H. Walker..... 15,801  
 Woodstock—Susanna M. Sutton agt Jas. A & W. A. Close, \$818.  
 .....—The Central Bridge & Engineer Co. agt The DeCroupet Iron Co. & C. McLeslie, \$482.

Sept. 29.  
 Ottawa—Fanny Gamble agt Robt. Gamble..... 1,709  
 Tilbury—Canada Carriage Co. agt W. P. Walsh & W. Campbell, \$1,505.  
 Woodstock—Jane McLeod agt Wm. McKay..... 1,008

Sept. 30.  
 Canning—Bank of B.N.A. agt Geo. Rehder..... 502  
 Fort William—H. Pelton agt A. D. Sutherland..... 449  
 Ottawa—Grace F. Sherwood agt W. J. & Sarah A. Murphy, \$726.  
 Thorold—J. Macdonald & Co. agt S. Brooks..... 3,511  
 Toronto—Union Bank agt A. K. Lauder, \$1,083; E. Scheur agt H. J. Geiger, \$1,791.  
 Vaughan Tp—J. G. Hallett & Co. agt Thos. Richardson 403  
 Windsor—R. Pinchin, as assignee agt Frs. Janisee et al. 390  
 .....—Farmers L. & S. Co. agt J. J. Mullen..... 766

JUDGMENTS RENDERED B. C.

Sept. 24.  
 Vancouver—Bank of B. N. A. agt H. H. Spicer & H. A. Jones, \$1,496; Hon. G. N. Walkem agt Frank E. Tilley, \$500.

Sept. 28.  
 Vancouver—W. A. McIntosh & Co. Ltd. agt Scott & Lily. 512  
 Sept. 30.

Nelson—British Columbia Corp., Ltd. agt Mrs. Sarah A. Goepele, \$11,155.  
 New Westminster—R. Ward agt E. A. Jenns..... 6,708  
 North Arm—British Columbia Corp., Ltd. agt W. H. Rowling, \$3,084.  
 Rossland—British Columbia Corp., Ltd. agt W. B. Willson, \$1,336.  
 Vancouver—C. M. Harrison agt J. D. Townley, \$5,269; R. Hay agt M. Cunningham, \$330; T. Regan agt G. S. McConnell, \$356.  
 .....—British Columbia Corp., Ltd., agt Geo. Barnes. 3,988

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, NOVA SCOTIA.

Sept. 28.  
 Broad Cove—L. A. McLean, general store, for..... \$ 438  
 Halifax—Est. J. Stairs & Co., hardware, for..... \$953 and \$511  
 Springhill—A. H. Leadbetter, contractor, for..... 442

Sept. 30.  
 Bridgeville—D. R. Grant, general store, for..... 3,515  
 North Sydney—Rodk. McDonald, carriages..... 516

JUDGMENTS RENDERED N.B.

Sept. 29.  
 Dorchester—F. J. King & Co., grocers, for..... 2,885  
 Moncton—W. E. Bishop, tailor..... 414

Sept. 30.  
 Boiestown—J. W. Fairley, general store and lumber, for. 1,614  
 St. John—J. S. May & Son, tailor, for \$479; Mullin Bros. & Co., rubber goods, for \$500.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Sept. 30.  
 Lethbridge—J. L. Patton agt Alberta Ry. & Coal Co.. 684  
 CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Sept. 24.  
 Binbrook Tp—David DeGear to Waterous Eng. Works Co., \$1,450.  
 Flamboro E—Jas. Leckie to W. R. Leckie..... 1,227  
 Goderich—Daniel McGillicuddy to Margt. Warnock..... 2,000  
 Newmarket—Chas. Lundy to Ontario Bank..... \$1,505 & \$1,180  
 Preston—Jas. Fenwick to F. Weiberg..... 1,000  
 Toronto—C. N. Johnson to W. Adams, \$9,279; W. P. & J. J. O'Sullivan to J. D. King & Co., \$2,048; Robt. Robinson to R. W. Elliott, \$2,516; Jacob B. Stouffer to J. S. Snider, \$1,200; Richd. T. Arnold to M. F. Baldwin, \$690.

Sept. 25.  
 Dungannon—H. W. Jarman to F. W. & H. W. O'Flynn.. 580  
 Erin Tp—J. C. & Edie McArthur to H. McMillan..... 967  
 Gwillimbury E. Tp—E. H. Brooks to G. Haigh..... 1,009  
 London—Jennie Walsh to H. McKay & Co..... 738  
 Smith's Falls—H. F. Crate to M. Healy..... 800  
 Toronto—Mrs. Elzth. McGregor to Jane McArthur..... 1,000  
 Waterloo Tp—H. C. Reisig to Theresa Kuntz..... 3,500

Sept. 28.  
 Caistor Tp—H. & R. M. Ransberry to W. H. McCline et al., \$886.  
 Lindsay—Hy. Holtorf to Central Canada L. & S. Co., \$2,282  
 Owen Sound—Wm. & Alma Wilson to G. Price et al. 650  
 Pittsburg Tp—Jane Patterson to Mills & Cunningham, 798  
 Toronto—Edwin J. Evans to R. Davies, \$4,688; Grip Printing & Pub. Co. to J. L. Morrison et al, \$875; Edwd. Hanlan & wife to G. Gooderham, \$1,768; Geo. & Jos. Statten to W.

& C. Staddon, \$646; Alice E. Willson Co. to J. R. Barber, \$718.  
 Wainfleet—Jas. & Phoebe C. Eaton to Mary J. Jones.... 1,025

Sept. 29.  
 Belleville—Jas. Mackie to the Hastings Loan..... 700  
 Brantford—Ashley Sayles to A. A. Bixel et al..... 2,600  
 Chatham—Jas. McGolrick to H. McKay et al..... 5,897  
 Collingwood & Killarney—Noble Bros. Co. to Thos. & J. J. Long, \$16,330.

Culross Tp—L. & J. Good to Gillies & Smith..... 1,303  
 Deseronto—Robt. Miller to Mary Miller..... 3,028  
 Humber Bay—O. L. Hicks to B. Matthews, \$575; Mrs. Hanna Hicks to R. Matthews, \$575.  
 Niagara Falls—C. F. Campbell to J. A. Lowell..... 635  
 Petrolia—Patk. Lennan to J. Kerr..... 1,246  
 Sarnia—Rebecca L. Lourie to T. H. Cook..... 1,349  
 Toronto—Alf. Macdougall & wife to H. S. Mara et al, \$1,118; Thos. Ryan to G. J. Foy, \$700; Thos. Ryan to Cosgrave Brew. Co., \$700; Isa. & Geo. Simmers to D. J. & H. D. Kelly, \$716; Jos. Thompson to H. S. Crossley, \$800.

Sept. 30.  
 Barrie—T. R. Skelsey to W. A. Anderton..... 1,750  
 Galt—Geo. Laird to J. D. Moore..... 825  
 Ross Tp—Mrs. Francis J. Thrasher to Mary E. Dunlop et al, \$2,077.  
 Toronto—Geo. Brown to O'Keefe Brew. Co., \$1,803; John O'Connor to D. Kennedy, \$2,236; John O'Connor to Ont. B. & M. Co., \$2,631.

BILLS OF SALE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Sept. 24.  
 Amherstburg—John W. Gibb to W. J. H. McBride.... 1,500

Sept. 25.  
 St. Catharines—H. G. Radcliffe to S. S. Radcliffe..... 2,500

Sept. 29.  
 Seneca—John McLellan to Rachel E. McLellan..... 1,000

Sept. 30.  
 Owen Sound—J. W. Brooke to C. E. Kinsey..... 600  
 Vespra—Martin Brett to Barrie L. & S. Co..... 800

BILLS OF SALES, B.C.

Sept. 30.  
 Sandon—A. Chisholm to H. McGee..... \$1,500  
 BILLS OF SALE, N.S.

Sept. 30.  
 Wolfville—L. E. Duncanson, general store, for..... \$1,500  
 BILLS OF SALE P.E.I.

Sept. 30.  
 Charlottetown—John Coombs, printer, for..... \$3,000  
 BILLS OF SALE, N.B.

Sept. 30.  
 Neguac—Anthony Adams, general store, for..... \$2,000

PERSONAL.—COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS requiring temporary sample rooms, can be accommodated with large light rooms in central locality, telephone and all conveniences (insurance to cover samples). Moderate charges. S. R. Parsons & Co., 303 St. James street (near Victoria Square, Montreal.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Theatre Francais has hardly been able to contain the audiences this week which have sought admittance to witness the "Land of the White Tsar," a play which was adapted for the stage by the young leading woman of the company, Miss Beryl Hope. The enthusiasm of the audiences has been unbounded and reflects the highest credit upon Miss Hope and her play. Miss Hope has been given rousing receptions at every appearance and her presence in the company has inspired the others with life. The vaudeville bill is a strong one and is headed by Dorothy Denning, the spectacular dancer. Such a wonderful play upon colors as she exhibits has never been seen here before and is alone worth a visit to the theatre, while the other acts are fully up to the high standard of the theatre. Miss Hope received many beautiful floral offerings on Monday night in appreciation of her talents as an actress and her graces as a lady. Next week the realistic drama "Credit Lorraine" will be produced by the stock company. This drama, which was written by Lawrence Marston, is a very strong one and deals with important events in the history of France. It has never before been presented here at popular prices, and the present production will be fully up to the high standard thus far maintained. Miss Hope will appear in the role of an adventuress, a part which she will be seen in for the first time here. The drama has several interesting scenes, notably one in the Bourse when the bidding of the brokers is carried to the acme of realism. The vaudeville feature will be Miss Georgie Parker, late star of the "Trip to Chinatown" Company. Miss Parker is a vivacious soubrette who has a very clever style of singing dialect songs that never fails to charm. She is one of the very highest-salaried artists on the stage.

**El Padre Needles,**  
10 cents.

**Varsity,**

5 cents.

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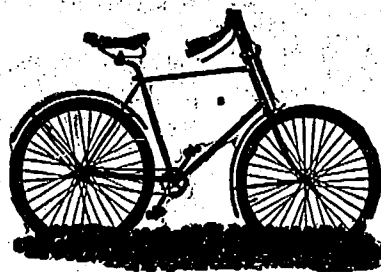
**S. DAVIS & SONS**

*Financial.*

Thursday Ev'g., Oct. 1, 1896.

The week on 'Change has been featureless, and brokers generally are not very hopeful as to the outlook. The New York market now governs Montreal to a considerable extent, and the fact that the bulk of American attention is now centred on the election campaign, is reflected in dullness in stocks. Prices, however, are generally steady, the fluctuations in the absence of influential business having been very small. Pacific has held steady, the reported strike of telegraphers, while it has caused a certain amount of annoyance and inconvenience, is not considered as serious and had no appreciable effect on the stock of the company. Duluth has been fairly active, and old rumors of pending developments in connection with a larger road, have been revived, presumably for stock jobbing purposes. Cable, Telegraph and other miscellaneous stocks were steady and call for no further comment. The fiscal year of the Montreal Street Railway Company came to an end yesterday, and it has been a very favorable one from a financial point of view. The gross earnings were about \$1,125,000, an increase of \$150,000 as compared with last year and \$360,000 over the year previous. The net earnings will doubtless show an even larger increase, as the working expenses have been cut down very materially during the year. Money locally shows no change; on call it is still quoted at 4½ to 5 per cent with the bulk of the loans at the first named figure. News from outside markets is of much the same tenor as last week. The imports of gold into New York have about ended and exchange is higher. This is said in some quarters to foreshadow a re-action in the price of stocks, which, in fact has already commenced. The underlying firmness of the market as a whole, however, has been plainly exhibited, prices yielding only very slightly in the face of heavy realizing sales. The London markets have been firmer, and Consols on Wednesday advanced a full point to 11¼. A cable message said that applications to the Bank of England are usually very large, on the last day of September, but yesterday the loans advanced were insignificant. This increases the prospect of easy money in October. The London Times has had a leading editorial taking a pessimistic view

**OUR STOCK OF '96 WHEELS IS ALL SOLD**



However we still offer machines made to order in  
**"Wolff American"**  
 High Art Cycles.  
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 140 McGill St., - - MONTREAL.  
 Commercial Cycles good Machines just coming in we offer at \$50.00.

of the forthcoming election in the United States, more so than circumstances seem to warrant, and it had no effect on stocks. Exchange rates locally are as follows:— Between banks— New York funds 1-16 to ¼ premium; sixties, 8 ¾ to 8 ½; demand, 8 ¾ to 9; and cables 9 ¾ to 9 ¼. Counter rates are—New York funds, ¼ premium; sixties, 8 ¾ to 8 ½; demand, 9 ¾ to 9 ¼, and cables, 9 ¾. Appended is the usual comparative table compiled by C. Meredith & Co.:

BANKS.	Shares.	Highest		Lowest.	Average Last Year.
		1895	1896		
Montreal .....	24	224	223 ¼	223 ¼	223 ¼
Commerce .....	18	128	127	127	127 ½
Eastern Towns'p	5	145	145	145	145
Merchants .....	87	166 ½	165	165	168 ½
Molsons .....	100	175	175	175	175
Ontario .....	2 ½ sh	84	84	84	84
Union .....	6	100	100	100	100
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Cable .....	1652	148	148	148	162 ¾
Can. Pacific .....	180	57 ½	54 ½	54 ½	60 ¾
Gas .....	130	188	187	187	203
Mt. St Ry. ....	1229	217 ½	215 ¼	215 ¼	208 ¾
Gas X.D. ....	928	184	182	182	182
Toronto Ry. ....	150	70 ¾	70 ¾	70 ¾	82 ¾
Bell Tel. ....	1	153 ½	153 ½	153 ½	160
Telegraph xd. ...	121	165 reg	162 xd	166	166
Duluth prfd. ...	625	12	10	15	15
Duluth com. ....	700	6	4 ¼	7 ¼	7 ¼
Postal Telegraph	575	80	79	79	79

lections are still, however, an unfavorable feature, being very slow in most sections. In groceries, a fair business is reported, and continually advancing prices in dried fruit. Canned salmon is still quiet but very firm, as it is said that the bulk of the new pack will be shipped to England. Hardware and kindred lines show few changes, although a scarcity of Canada plates is still noted. In paints and oils the features are an advance of 2c in turpentine, and the continued firmness of castor oil, large lots having changed hands at 7 ½c to 8c. Window glass is also advancing, and First Break is now selling at \$1.20 to \$1.25. In other lines a fair business is doing at generally firm prices.

\$4.45. Receipts since 1st January, 1893 brls. pots, 256 brls. pearls; deliveries 1825 brls. pots, 236 brls. pearls. In store 30 September, at close, 173 brls. pots, 73 brls. pearls.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**—Sorting orders are still coming in pretty freely. Manufacturers and wholesalers are, on the whole, fairly busy. The retail trade continues moderately active while collections are said to be generally satisfactory.

**CEMENT**—The arrivals, this week comprise 1000 barrels Belgian and 2800 bbls. English cement and 35,000 firebricks. Business continues fairly good and prices firm, as follows:—Belgian, \$1.80 to \$1.90 English, \$1.90 to \$2; firebricks, \$15 to \$21 per thousand.

**DRY GOODS**—The improved feeling we noted a week ago has been well maintained during the past week. The spell of cooler weather which stimulated business in heavy goods and mantles, etc., is looked upon by retailers as having caused a very satisfactory addition to their usual volume of trade. Wholesalers and manufacturers are fairly busy, the latter, particularly, working at cotton and kindred lines, while travellers, who are out on their fall and winter trips, are sending in very satisfactory sorting orders. Prices, generally, are firm, and the disposition of the trade is, as a rule, not to book heavy orders too far ahead. Collections, generally, are a little improved, but are still far from what they ought to be. A New York dispatch says: "The market has unquestionably relapsed into the dull condition which prevailed prior to the beginning of the present month in the cotton goods division; with the difference that sellers have succeeded in moving off a considerable volume of merchandise between then and now and in reducing the aggregate stocks to dimensions which are easily managed, whilst in many directions they have cleaned up entirely. Of course the opposite of this is also true, that buyers are better supplied than a month ago, but this has not the effect which would be exercised by large stocks in first hands. The truth of this is seen in the fact that the past two weeks of slow business has made no impression on prices in this market, and that in nearly all descriptions of cotton goods, these are well maintained at the full limits reached during the recent spell of activity, and

**MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.**

Total for Week Ending Oct. 1, 1896. Clearings. Balances.

Corresponding		\$ 9,618,475	\$ 1,440,445
Week of 1895 .....	11,732,590	1,981,202	
" " 1894 .....	13,321,508	1,252,540	
" " 1893 .....	11,462,253	1,760,761	

**MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS**

Thursday Ev'g., Oct. 1st, 1896.

The somewhat improved feeling noted in wholesale circles a week ago has been generally well maintained, although the fact of its being the last week of the month operates somewhat against a largely increased volume of business. There is an almost total absence of speculation, a healthy sign, and merchants speak in a more cheerful tone, and indications point to a change for the better in point of activity, during October. This is particularly noticeable in leather. More enquiry has been noted and in sympathy with hides, prices are very firm. Boots and shoes are also moving more freely and prospects are for a brisk October. In dry goods a similar condition holds, and the largely increased buying during the recent cold spell, is looked upon by retailers particularly, as clear gain. Sorting orders are coming in very freely and prices hold firm. Merchants are pursuing a cautious policy and for large orders are not inclined to commit themselves far ahead. Col-

advancing values, the only noticeable exception being in print cloths, which have declined slightly."

**FLOUR**—The feature the past week has been the advances made in both Ontario and Manitoba prices in sympathy with continued advances, aggregating since the beginning of September about 11c in the price of wheat in Chicago. A fair amount of business is doing and still further advances in prices are expected. In meal there is very little doing and prices hold barely steady, while for feed the demand is slow. Prices are about on the same level as last week.

**GRAIN**—A firm feeling is noted in almost every line and prices fractionally higher. A steady demand is noted and the supply is not more than sufficient for requirements. Oats have sold as high as 25c while peas are offering at 15½ with sales at that figure. Canadian peas in London are quoted at 4s. 8½d.

**GREEN FRUIT**—The supply of small fruits has again been very heavy and more than ample for all requirements. Now that wholesalers have filled their largest orders, they are looking around for more customers and business has taken on a quieter aspect. Prices, generally, hold steady with a slightly easier tendency. Verdelli lemons are quoted at from \$8 to \$8.50 per case of 420, Jamaica oranges at \$6 to \$6.50 per barrel. Canadian plums are scarce and the small stocks on hand sell at 50 to 60c. Cranberries are quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 per bbl. Other lines keep steady at about the following level:—Lemons, \$3.50, to \$4 per box; bananas, 50c to 75c per bunch; apples, 75c to \$1.50 per bbl.; coconuts, bags, \$4 to \$4.25 per hundred; California plums, \$1.25 to \$1.50; California pears, \$2.40 to \$2.60; Canadian plums, 50c to 60c per basket; Canadian pears, \$3.00 to \$5. per bbl.; grapes, blue, 1¼c lb; red, 2c to 2¼c lb; Niagara, 1¾c to 2c lb; Delaware, 30c to 80c per basket and sweet potatoes, \$2.50 bbl.

**GROCERIES**—The tea market, locally, presents no new feature. Some moderate sized sales of medium Japans have been noted at from 12½c to 14c, while in black teas the feature has been the disposal of some fair sized quantities of Poochows. Finer qualities of Japan teas have been quiet. It is said that stocks in the hands of retailers, generally, are only light, consequently, a decided improvement in the demand is expected within the next few weeks. In coffee, the weakness noted a week ago is still the feature, and sales have been made at very low prices. The rice and molasses markets show no change with prices generally steady. In dried fruits the firm feeling noted at primary markets is still the feature, and at Mediterranean ports further advances in the prices of raisins and currants are reported. Stocks, locally, are very light. In California raisins there is no change except that prices hold remarkably firm, in the face of light stocks and lighter arrivals. In canned goods there is no material increase in business at the moment. The pack of salmon is considered to be below requirements and it is understood that a large quantity of it is going to England. Prices, consequently, here, hold very firm and an advance would not be altogether unexpected. In sugar, the feature is a slightly lower tendency. Granulated sells at 4c for round lots and yellows at 8c to 3½c, according to quality and quantity. A New York dispatch says of the raw market: "The market for raw sugar shows steadiness in local circles, and more business has been done on the basis of 3 1-16c for centrifugals. The London market was steady on cane, with Java unchanged, and beet was dull and 1¼d lower. The position in the local market was not changed on any material point.

Refiners appear to be willing to take liberal supplies of sugar at the basis now ruling, and importers are inclined to hold for better rates."

**HARDWARE AND METALS**—Business continues fairly active and prices steady, with no feature of particular interest to note. Summerlee pig iron is now quoted at \$20.-50 in 5 ton lots, and \$20 in 10 ton lots. There are a good many arrivals of Canada plates, but they are nearly all for manufacturers, very few being for stock. They are now quite scarce, particularly numbers 60 and 75, and prices, consequently, are firm. Collections show little or no improvement, being still very slow.

**HAY**—The hay market shows no change of importance. A fair amount of business is being done and prices are steady at \$9.50 to \$10.00 on track for No. 1 and \$8.25 to \$8.50 for No. 2. In the country prices are quoted at \$7.50 for No. 1 and \$6.50 for No. 2.

**HIDES**—The local market continues very firm with a fair amount of business doing, although no actual quotable change has been noted. Beef hides are still quoted at 6c, 5c and 4c, respectively, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. In lambskins it is probable that an advance of 5c will be noted to-morrow, making the price 45c. A New York report said: "The strength of the market for common dry hides continued quite pronounced. There was a fairly good demand for supplies, but the amount of business transacted was small owing to the reduced stock in importers' hands. No changes were made in quotations, but holders of hides were generally asking higher prices, and, although tanners were not bidding above quoted values, it appeared to be the impression of the trade that if by paying a slight advance they, tanners, could obtain a round lot, higher prices would be paid. The market for city slaughters was slightly higher, tanners advancing their bids to salters' views, and sales made of 2,700 native steers at 8¼c and 600 butt brands at 7c. The demand for calfskins was moderately active and prices held steady."

**LEATHER**—There is still a little more enquiry noted on local account, and prices hold very firm. Owing to it being the last week of the month, however, business has not been as extensive as expected, but it is believed that next month will see a decided increase in the volume of business done. The export trade is still keeping up fairly well and shipments of sole and black are continually being made to England.

**PAINTS AND OILS**—An advance of two cents in turpentine was one of the features of this market making the price now 40c net cash 30 days. Linseed oil is steady and castor oil is very firm, some large lots of the latter having changed hands this week at from 7½ to 8c. A further advance in the price of turpentine would not come, it is said, unexpectedly as prices in the South are very firm. Glass is very firm and gradually advancing first break now being quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.25; while white lead paint is very firm on account of the advance in pig lead. Business, generally, is very fair and collections slightly improved.

**PETROLEUM**—The season is well opened and, with active business, prices hold very firm, as follows: Canadian refined 15½c to 16½c; American, P. W. 19c to 20c; W. W., 20½c to 21½c; American benzine, 21½c to 25c; Canadian benzine, 14c to 15c; astral, 22½c to 23½c. Refined in Petrolia is quoted at 1c in bulk, and 12½c in barrels, in car lots, f.o.b. there, Market very firm.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

CARSLEY, SONS & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND Wholesale

Dry Goods  
Merchants.

SPECIALTIES:

COLORED  
AND BLACK

CASHMERE

SILKS

AND

DRESS  
GOODS,

Mantles and Jackets.

Carsley, Sons  
& Co.,

113 St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

# Winter's Coming!

'Tis best for you to know the facts about heating apparatus if you are considering about a plant for your home. "Safford" Radiators are the only heating apparatus in the world that has imitators; and why? Because they are the simplest and best in construction and durability.

## SAFFORD Patent Radiators

Are all Iron and Absolutely Perfect

THIS IS WHY THEY ARE IMITATED

They NEVER burst,  
Break or Wear out.  
No Bolts. No Packing.

MADE ONLY BY

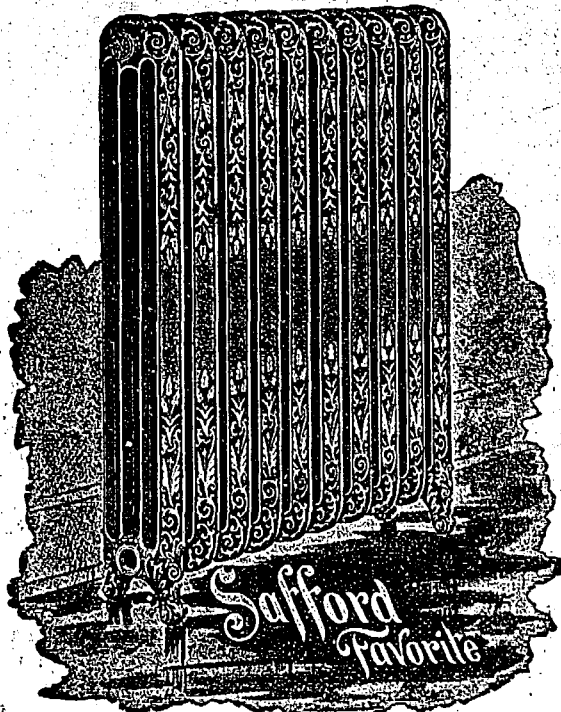
The TORONTO RADIATOR MFG. CO., Limited,

Toronto, Ont.

AND

H. McLAREN & CO.,

Montreal.



**PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS**—During the week a good business has been done, notably in cheese. Some fair-sized cable orders have been received and the range of prices given in our table hold firm. In country markets the tendency of prices is still an upward one and holders are very firm in their views, they, in many cases preferring to hold their cheese than to press it for sale. In butter there is very little new to say. Some good-sized sales of finest creamery have been made at 19c. Dairy and townships are quiet and only moving in small quantities at steady prices. In eggs we note firmness in the market with fresh candled stock quoted at 13c to 14c according to quality and size of lot. Provisions show no change from last week and prices are steady.

**WOOL**—Business, locally shows no material change from last week. Trading is only in small quantities and prices for Cape are steady at 13½ to 15c; while B. A. is quoted at 25c to 30c.

## E. G. Chamberlain,

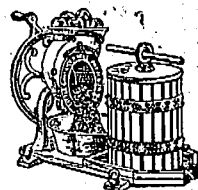
PARKHILL, Ont.

EXPORTER OF

## Raw Furs & Gensing Root.

Gensing Root a Specialty.

### THE LITTLE GIANT CIDER MILL AND FRUIT PRESS.



The Little Giant Cider Mill Co., of Nashville, Tenn., are manufacturing a clever invention on the form of a cider mill and fruit press, an illustration of which is presented herewith. As will be seen, it is small and compact, weighing 50 pounds, but strong and durable, and has a capacity which compares favorably with larger and heavier mills,

### CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

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

The best cure for Debility.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED -- THIS SPRING.

The cutter is made of tinned steel and cuts the fruit finely and carries it off before it touches any part of the iron from which it might be stained. Through the operation of the press the pomace is brought up and away from the cider by means of the screw, and taken out at the top, which is an economical process. The "Little Giant" is not intended for wholesale or other extensive cider-making, but distinctly for family use. Its adaptability to small growers has brought it quickly and permanently into use for pressing all kinds of fruits. The manufacturers have secured a patent in the Dominion of Canada, and are looking into the matter of establishing a factory here, but in the meantime they are supplying this trade direct from the factory, and through our jobbers or wholesale houses.

### TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph).

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1896.

There is no particular change in the trade situation. Confidence is steadily increasing and the outlook is considered hopeful. The advances of late in wheat, flour, cotton, cheese, lard, hides, etc., all tend to produce a better feeling, which will eventually be felt in general business circles. Stocks of merchandise are said to be comparatively small at country points, and any increase in the demand will stimulate prices of manufactured goods. The money market is unchanged. Call loans are quoted at 5 to 5½ per cent, and prime



C. A. Hutchison. W. Robert C. A. Hutchison & Co.

Locksmiths, Blacksmiths and Electricians, Electric, Mechanical and Steamboat Bell-Hanging.

Railings, Grilles and Fire Dogs. Telephone No. 1735.

365 St. James St., - MONTREAL.

paper is discounted at 6 to 6½ per cent. Sterling Exchange and New York drafts are a shade firmer. Stocks are quiet and strong. Crown Point mining stock has been listed here, and sales made at 44½ to 46¼. Latest transactions as follows:—Cable, 147¼; Postal, 79½; Western Assurance, 155½; British America, 115; Gas, 199¼; Toronto Ry, 69¼; Bank of Commerce, 127, Ontario, 85.

**BUTTER, &c.**—Butter is steady, with moderate trade. The best tub is quoted at 14 to 15c, pound rolls at 16 to 18c, and creamery at 19 to 21c, the latter for choice rolls. Eggs firmer, with the best selling at 13 to 14c per dozen in case lots. Cheese firm at 9c to 9½c.

**DRESSED HOGS**—Packers are coming in, but offerings are small. Choice light weights will bring \$4.75 to \$5, and heavy \$4.25 to \$4.50.

**FLOUR AND GRAIN**—The flour trade is quiet with prices firm. Straight rollers are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.30 West, and Ontario patents at \$3.50. Manitoba patents higher at \$4.25 and strong bakers \$3.75. Bran dull at \$6.50 to \$7 West, and shorts \$7.75 to \$8 West. Wheat is higher this week, with sales of white and red outside

# EDWIN B. McDougall,

Manufacturer Newfoundland  
Cold-Drawn COD LIVER OIL.

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

Wholesale agent for the oil in Newfoundland,  
**JAMES MURRAY,**  
P. O. Box 992, St. John's, Nfld.,  
Or correspondence may be opened direct with Mr. McDougall.

I have examined and tested samples of E. B. McDougall's refined cold-drawn Cod Liver Oil, and found it to contain all the properties characteristic to the purest and most superior article.  
Ad. NELSON, Sup't. of Fisheries.  
St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 20th, 1895.

(From *The Lancet*, London, March 28th, 1896.)  
Cod Liver Oil (Cold Drawn). E. B. McDougall, St. John's, Newfoundland. "The feature of this preparation consists in its having been expressed from the liver in the cold. It is a clear and brilliant oil of a pale straw color and its specific gravity was found to be 0.921. To test paper it is neither acid nor alkaline. Whatever may be the particular method of its preparation it is certainly as free from disagreeable flavor as cod-liver oil pure and simple can well be. It is well borne, without the unpleasant eruptions which follow the ingestion of oils of a less degree of refinement.

## Collingwood Debentures.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of \$7000 Debentures Town of Collingwood as follows:  
Firstly—\$2000 under authority of 47 Vic. Cap. 49, Ont. Stat., repayable Dec 1st, 1915.  
Secondly—\$5000 under 54 Vic. Cap. 65, Ont. Stat., repayable Dec. 1st, 1918.  
All to bear date December 1st, 1896, interest at 5 per cent., payable half-yearly on 1st June and 1st Dec., at Bank of Toronto, Collingwood.  
Successful tenderer to pay at par in Collingwood and cost of forwarding Debentures.  
Whole to be issued in 7 Debentures of \$1000 each.  
Tenders will be received up to November 3rd, 1896, by

**A. D. KNIGHT,**  
Town Treas.

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

Offices Nos. 41 & 42 Montreal Street Railway Building, Montreal.

at 67c. No. 1 Manitoba hard is firmer at 76c, and Toronto freight, 72c Midland and 68c Fort William. No. 2 hard 70c Midland and 73c Toronto freight. Barley very dull, with No. 1 quoted at 33c outside and feed barley at 23 to 26c. Oat's sold outside at 18½c for new white and 17½c for mixed west. Peas firmer at 43c outside west. Rye higher at 35c, and corn 26 to 27c outside.

**GROCERIES**—There is a quiet trade in sugars with prices steady at 4c for granulated and 3½ to 3¾c for yellows. Coffees unchanged at 17 to 20c for Rios. Teas quiet and unchanged. Dried fruits unchanged; new Valencias off stalk 6 to 6½c, and selections 6½ to 6¾c; currants 4 to 4¼c; prunes, Bosnia 6 to 6½c. Canned goods unchanged; peas, 70 to 80c; corn, 65 to 80c; tomatoes, 80 to 85c. Salmon \$1.25 to \$1.50.

**LEATHER**—There is a better tone to the market owing to further advance in hides. Prices generally are firmer.

**HIDES AND SKINS**—The hide market is stronger with cured quoted at 7 to 7¼c. Dealers now pay 6½ for No. 1 Green, 5½c for No. 2 and 4½c for No. 3. Sheepskins 55 to 60c. Calfskins unchanged at 6c for No. 1, and 4c for No. 2. Tallow firmer at 3 to 3½c per lb.

## STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. Int. 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Price Oct 1.	Cash value per S.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
British North Am.....	243½	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,338,333	2	Apl. Oct.	100	243 50
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	3½	June Dec	127	68 50
Commercial, Windsor..	40	500,000	288,640	95,000	3	.....	105½	42 00
Dominion.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	5 & 1	May Nov	225	112 50
Du Peuple.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8 00
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,500,000	1,499,905	750,000	3½	Jan July	142	71 00
Hamilton.....	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	675,000	4	June Dec	160	150 00
Hochelaga.....	100	800,000	800,000	346,000	8 & 1	June Dec	121½	121 50
Imperial.....	100	1,993,600	1,992,370	1,166,175	4	June Dec	179	179 00
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	285,000	3½	June Dec	100	25 00
Merchants' Can.....	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	4	June Dec	166	166 00
Merchants' Halifax.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	975,000	3½	Aug Feb	157	157 00
Molsons.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,375,000	4 & 1	April Oct	170	85 00
Montreal.....	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	June Dec	223½	445 00
Nationale.....	30	1,200,000	1,200,000	80,000	2	.....	70	21 00
New Brunswick.....	100	500,000	500,000	525,000	6	Jan July	249	249 00
Ontario.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	60,000	2½	June Dec	85	85 00
Ottawa.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	925,000	4	Jan July	.....	.....
People's of N. B.....	150	180,000	180,000	115,000	4	Jan July	158½	158 75
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	500,000	3½	June Dec	117½	117 50
St. Stephen's.....	100	200,000	200,000	45,000	3	April Oct	.....	.....
Standard.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	4	June Dec	163	163 00
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	5	June Dec	227	227 00
Traders.....	100	700,000	700,000	85,000	3	.....	97	97 00
Union Halifax.....	50	500,000	500,000	160,000	3	.....	123	61 50
Union Can.....	100	1,200,000	1,200,000	805,000	3	Jan July	100	100 00
Ville Marie.....	100	500,000	479,620	10,000	3	June Dec	73	78 00
Western.....	50	500,000	377,326	105,000	3½	Apl Oct	.....	.....
Agri. Sav. and Loan Co.....	50	630,000	629,006	120,000	8	Jan July	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co.....	100	3,168,000	3,168,000	800,000	4½	Quarterly	153rd	153 00
Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.....	10	1,650,000	398,411	112,000	3½	Jan July	100	100 00
Brit. Mortg. Loan Co.....	100	450,000	811,978	75,000	8½	July July	.....	.....
Building and Loan Assoc.....	2	750,000	750,000	124,076	3	Jan July	.....	.....
Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co.....	10	2,700,000	2,700,000	.....	.....	Oct	70	17 50
Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co.....	10	2,000,000	1,004,000	350,000	3½	Jan July	105	105 00
Can. Term. Loan and Sav.....	5	6,000,000	2,600,000	1,450,000	5	Jan July	130	65 00
Can. Sav. & Loan Co.....	5	750,000	722,000	195,000	3½	June Dec	109	64 50
Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co.....	100	2,500,000	1,250,000	325,000	3	Jan July	119	119 00
Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.....	50	1,000,000	932,412	10,000	3	July Dec	76	88 00
Dominion Telegraph Co.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	1½	Jan-Qtly	121	60 50
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.....	100	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	Mar-Qtly	85	85 00
Farmers' Loan and Sav. Co.....	50	1,057,250	811,430	146,118	3½	May Nov	100	50 00
Freehold Loan and Sav. Co.....	100	3,223,500	1,811,100	859,560	4	June Dec	102	162 00
Hamilton Prov. and Loan.....	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	339,395	8½	Jan July	112	112 00
Home Sav. and Loan Co.....	100	2,000,000	200,000	190,000	3½	Jan July	165rd	185 00
Huron & Erie Loan & Sav. Co.....	50	3,000,000	1,337,000	670,000	4½	Jan July	161	82 50
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.....	100	840,000	703,588	194,054	3½	Jan July	102	102 00
Landed Banking and Loan.....	100	700,000	674,391	145,000	3	Jan July	116	115 00
Land & Can. Loan and Ag.....	50	5,000,000	700,000	405,000	4	Mich Sep	95	47 50
London Loan Co.....	50	679,700	659,050	74,000	3½	Ja	101	60 50
London and Ont. Inv. Co.....	100	2,750,000	552,000	160,000	3	Jan July	99½	99 50
Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co.....	100	1,600,000	875,000	111,000	2	Jan-Qtly	95	95 00
Montreal Telegrap Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	April Oct	182½	64 00
Montreal Gas Co.....	40	2,500,000	2,497,704	.....	6	.....	.....	72 90
Montreal Street Ry. Co.....	50	1,800,000	1,800,000	.....	4	May Nov	216½	108 18
Montreal Cotton Co.....	100	1,400,000	1,400,000	600,000	4	March-Qtly	115	115 00
Merchants M'fg Co.....	100	600,000	600,000	.....	4	Feb Aug	90	90 00
Montreal Loan and Mortg.....	25	500,000	500,000	300,000	3½	Mich Sep	124	39 50
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.....	100	468,800	314,316	190,000	3	Jan July	30	31 00
Ont. Loan and Deb't Co.....	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	462,000	3½	Jan July	123	61 50
People's Loan and Dep. Co.....	50	600,000	600,000	115,000	.....	Jan July	25	13 50
Real Est. Loan Co.....	40	551,000	321,880	50,000	2	Jan July	60	20 00
Richellen and Ont. Nav. Co.....	100	1,350,000	1,350,000	250,000	.....	.....	81½	84 50
Toronto Electric Light Co.....	100	500,000	.....	20,000	2	Quarterly	130	180 00
Toronto Street Railway.....	100	5,000,000	.....	.....	Nil	.....	69½	69 75
Union Loan and Sav. Co.....	50	1,000,000	679,645	280,000	4	Jan July	95	47 50
Western Can. Loan and Sav.....	50	3,000,000	1,500,000	770,000	4	Jan July	140	69 00
Western Loan & Trust Co.....	50	1,000,000	277,000	18,000	53½	June Dec	98	49 00

Windsor Hotel

50-55

**LIVE STOCK** — Receipts of cattle fair and prices generally unchanged. The best shippers bring 4c per lb., and good at 3½ to 3¾c. Choice bulls for export 3c to 3¼c. Butchers' cattle unchanged, the best selling at 3¼ to 3¾c, medium 2½ to 2¾c and inferior 2 to 2¼c. Milch cows firm at \$20 to \$35 each the latter for choice. Calves \$3 to \$6.00 per head. Sheep sell at 3c to 3¼c for choice exporters and 2½c for butchers. Lambs at \$2. to \$2.75 each. Hogs steady, the best bacon lots selling at 4c; thick fats 3¼, and light 3¾c. Sows 2¼ to 3c, and stags 1¼ to 2c per lb.

**PROVISIONS** — Business quiet and prices as a rule steady. Mess Pork sells at \$10.50 to \$11, short cut at \$11, and shoulder mess \$9.50. Bacon 5½ to 6c for long clear. Breakfast bacon 10 to 10½c and backs 9 to 9½c. Smoked hams 10 to 11c. Lard 6¼ to 7c. per lb. the latter for pails. Dried apples 8½c, and evaporated 6c. Beans 60 to 70c per bushel. Potatoes are quoted at 35 to 40c per bag.

**WOOL** — Trade quiet and featureless. Fleece is quoted at 18 to 19c, and rejections 15c. Pulled supers 19 to 20½c, and extras 21 to 21½c.



## SHERIFF'S SALE.

F.F.—No. 12080—MARIE JOS. A. DECELLES vs. ALCIDE LACROIX.

A lot of land situate in the city of Saint Henri, district of Montreal; bounded in front by Albert street, known on the official plan and book of reference of the municipality of the parish of Montreal, as lot number eight hundred and ninety-four (894)—with a solid brick house in five dwellings, and outbuildings thereon erected.

To be sold at my office, in the city of Montreal, on the SIXTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon

Sheriff's Office, { J. R. THIBAUDEAU,  
Montreal, 30th { Sheriff.  
Sept., 1896.





Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.
<b>Farm Products.</b>											
Butter: Creamery, .....		0 19	0 00	Barley, malting.....		\$ 40	\$ 45	Molasses (Barbados) lmg..		0 37	0 30
Townships, dairy, .....		0 15	3 17	" feed of oat.....		0 30	0 00	Porto Rico.....		0 27	0 30
Western.....		0 00	0 00	Peas, per 60 lbs, afloat new		0 52	0 52	Trinidad.....		0 00	0 00
Lower grades.....		0 00	3 00	In store.....		0 00	0 00	Cuba.....		0 00	0 00
Rolls.....		0 00	0 00	Rye.....		0 00	0 00	<b>Ratsins:</b>			
<b>CHEESE:</b>				Corn, in bond.....		0 00	0 00	Sultanas.....		0 06	0 12
Finest Ontario.....		0 09	0 09	" duty paid.....		0 00	0 00	Loose Musc. California..		0 05	0 07
Ontario Medium.....		0 08	0 09	<b>Groceries.</b>				" Layers.....		1 50	0 00
Quebec.....		0 09	0 09	Tea, (Hf.-Chest & Cad.)..		0 12	0 15	Con. Cluster.....		2 20	0 00
Quebec Medium.....		0 08	0 08	Japan, com. to med., D..		0 17	0 19	Extra Dessert.....		0 60	0 00
<b>Eggs:</b> Montreal limed.....		0 00	0 00	" good med. to fine..		0 22	0 25	Royal Bucking'm Clust..		0 00	0 00
Candled.....		0 13	0 14	" fancy.....		0 26	0 36	per lb			
Shipped as strictly fresh..		0 15	0 20	Y. Hyson, com. to good..		0 11	0 20	Valencia off stalk....		0 04	0 04
<b>Hops:</b> per lb.....		0 05	0 07	" fine to finest, lb		0 30	0 45	" Layers.....		0 05	0 00
" Old.....		0 02	0 04	Gunpowder, Moyune....		0 17	0 20	Currants, Provinciale ..		0 03	0 04
<b>Hog Products:</b>				" good.....		0 25	0 35	Filigras.....		0 00	0 00
Bacon, smoked, per lb....		0 08	0 09	Pingsney, med to good..		0 11	0 13	Patras.....		0 04	0 05
Hams, city cured, .....		0 10	0 12	" fine to finest.....		0 23	0 23	Vostizzas.....		0 05	0 07
" Canvassed.....		0 30	0 00	Oolong.....		0 28	0 42	Prunes.....		0 04	0 06
Pork Ca. s.c. per hbl. clear		10 00	11 00	Congou, common.....		0 11	0 13	Figs in bags.....		3 50	4 00
do mess.....		12 50	0 00	" good common.....		0 15	0 20	" new layers.....		0 09	0 17
Lard, per lb.....		0 05	0 06	" med. to good.....		0 22	0 27	Sh. Almonds, bxs.....		0 00	0 25
" Com. Refined.....		0 04	0 05	" fine to finest.....		0 32	0 35	S. S. Tarragons.....		0 11	0 13
<b>SEEDS:</b>				Indian.....		0 17	0 30	Walnuts.....		0 10	0 14
Clover, red, per lb.....		0 00	0 00	Ceylon.....		0 16	0 30	" Grenoble.....		0 12	0 00
Alsike, per lb.....		0 07	0 09	<b>Coffees, Mocha (green)—</b>				Filberts.....		0 07	0 10
Timothy, (Can'n) per beh.		2 50	2 75	Java.....		0 21	0 26	<b>Spices:</b> Cassia..... mats		0 12	0 09
" Western.....		2 00	2 50	Maracabo.....		0 16	0 17	Mace..... chests		0 90	1 20
Flax 56 lbs.....		1 20	1 30	Jamaica.....		0 17	0 18	Cloves.....		0 07	0 09
Potatoes, per bag.....		0 00	0 00	Rio.....		0 15	0 16	Nutmegs.....		0 35	0 75
Honey, strained.....		0 00	0 09	Plantation Ceylon.....		0 27	0 29	Jamaica ginger, bl..		0 18	0 21
Beeswax.....		0 00	0 00	Chicory.....		0 09	0 11	" unbl.....		0 15	0 18
Spring Rye.....		1 20	0 00	Canadian do.....		0 00	0 07	African.....		0 08	0 10
<b>BEANS:</b> white ordinary bus		0 00	0 00	<b>Sugars:</b>				Pimento.....		0 07	0 08
" hand-picked.....		0 00	0 00	Ex Ground, in brls.....		0 05	0 00	Pepper, Black.....		0 06	0 07
				" in bxs.....		0 05	0 00	" White.....		0 10	0 12
				Powdered, in brls.....		0 05	0 00	Mustard, 4 lb jar, Eng..		0 72	0 75
				Paris Lump, in brls.....		0 05	0 00	" 1 lb.....		0 23	0 25
				" half brls.....		0 05	0 00	" 4 lb jars, Cana.....		0 65	0 70
				" 100-lb bxs.....		0 05	0 00	" 1 lb.....		0 22	0 24
				" 50-lb bxs.....		0 05	0 00	<b>Rice, large lots, standard B</b>		0 00	0 45
				Ex Granulated, brls.....		0 04	0 04	" Patna..... 100 lb.		4 75	5 00
				Off grade gran'd.....		0 00	0 00	" Japan Standard ..		4 35	4 40
				Branded Yellows.....		0 03	0 03	" Crystal Japan ..		4 75	5 00
				Syrup.....		0 01	0 02	" Carolina... 100 lb		6 50	7 50
								Taploca, Pearl.....		0 04	0 06
								" Flake.....		0 04	0 05
								Gelatine, 1 qt pk.....		1 15	0 00
								" 1 qt pk.....		1 75	0 00
								" 2 qt pks.....		2 30	0 00
<b>Grain.</b>											
Hard Manitoba, No. 1....		0 00	0 00								
" " No. 2.....		0 00	0 00								
Oats No. 2.....		0 24	0 25								

SUGARS.—Refiners prices to the wholesale trade; jobbers would have to pay 1/2c additional.

# A Moment with the Thoughtful.

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

**INFERIOR GOODS ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.**

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



# OXFORD

# HOT WATER

# HEATER.

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

NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD.

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

IMPROVING AND REMODELING

# HEATING

EITHER BY

Hot Air, Steam or Water.

ARE OUR SPECIALTIES.

E. C. Mount & Co.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

766 CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL.

TELEPHONE NO. 1265.

FOR SALE

At less than Half Price.

— THE —  
**TYPE-SETTING MACHINES**

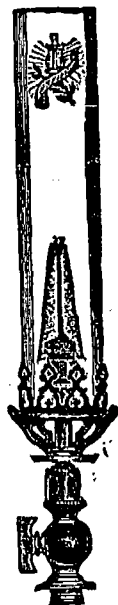
Employed during the last two years in the Composing-Room of the "Journal of Commerce."

All in good order.

M. S. FOLEY, Prop.



Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<b>Coal Oil:</b>		<b>Salt.</b>		<b>Porter—</b>		<b>Scotch Whiskeys—</b>	
Car Lots Store, (2 p.c. off)	0 15 0 00	Liverpool per bag	0 40 0 45	Dublin Stout...gts	2 40 2 45	Killy	0 00 9 50
1 to 20 brls	0 16 0 16	Canadian, in small bags	2 10 3 00	do do ..pts	1 57 1 62	Morning Dew	9 00 0 00
American P.W.	C 19 0 20	Canadian, Quarters	0 25 0 50	Spirits Canadian—per gal.		And. Usher	9 25 10 25
do W.W.	0 20 0 21	Factory Filled per bag	0 25 0 30	Alcohol.....65. O.P.	4 25 0 00	House of Common	9 25 12 00
Astral	0 22 0 23	do Quarters	0 25 0 30	Spirits.....50. O.P.	3 71 0 00	Sheriffs..... per gal	3 00 4 00
Benzine American	0 21 0 22	Special Dairy, per brl.	2 00 2 50	do ..25 U.P.	2 00 0 00	do ..cases	9 75 0 00
do Canadian	0 14 0 16	quartere	0 45 0 50	Rye Whisky.....25 U.P.	2 01 0 00	Glenfalloch, High'd...gal	3 40 3 50
<b>Class.</b>		Spl Cheese Salt p bkg 200 lb	1 25 1 50	Corby's IXL Rye, qrts	8 00 8 50	Walkers Kilmarnock.....	10 00 15 25
United inches, 00 to 25	1 25 1 35	Turk's Island per bush	0 30 0 35	XTC " " "	6 00 6 50	Mitchell's Scotch.....	6 50 12 50
do 25 to 40	1 35 1 45	<b>Tobacco duty paid.</b>		<b>Ports—</b>		do Irish	6 50 12 50
do 41 to 50	3 00 3 10	No. 1 Black Chewing, cads	0 46 0 51	Burmestees	2 10 4 00	Jas Watson & Co. Dundee	9 50 10 00
do 51 to 60	3 30 3 40	No. 2 do	0 45 0 00	Taragona	1 10 1 50	3 star Glenlivet, per case	8 50 9 00
<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>		Old Chum brlt do sol. 3s.	0 58 0 00	Sandeman	3 00 0 00	do do	4 00 6 00
Lead pure, 50 to 100 lb. kgs.	4 75 5 00	Navy, Bright Smoking 3s.	0 58 0 57	Warter & May Ports gal.	2 10 6 50	Old Glenlivet.....per gal	4 00 6 00
do No. 1	4 25 4 75	do do do 5s.	0 55 0 00	Sherries—Pen rlin	2 00 5 50	Watson's Old Scotch qt. cs	6 50 7 00
do No. 2	4 00 4 25	do do do 7s.	0 50 0 00	Misch	2 10 6 00	do do pts, per cs	7 50 8 50
do No. 3	4 00 4 25	Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12s.	0 50 0 00	Mackenzie	2 10 6 00	<b>Gtn—</b>	
White Lead, dry	5 00 6 25	do do do 7s.	0 50 0 00	Wisdom & Warter's Sher-	2 00 6 50	De Kuyper red cases	11 00 11 00
Red Lead	4 00 4 25	do do do 8s.	0 50 0 00	ries.....per gal.		do green do	5 75 0 00
Venetian Red Eng'h	1 50 1 75	Myrtle Navy Plug Smk'g sol	0 50 0 00	<b>Clarets—</b>		do hds	2 50 0 00
Yel. Ochre, French	1 25 8 00	Old Chum Plug Smk'g sol 4s	0 50 0 00	Barton & Guestier	4 00 25 00	Blankhenn & Nolet, Key	9 50 9 75
Whiting, ordinary	0 45 0 50	do Smoking sol.	0 50 0 00	Nat. Johnson & Sons	4 00 25 00	gtn, red cases	9 50 9 75
do Gilders	0 60 0 70	and R. & R.....8s.	0 57 0 00	J. Calvet & Co	4 50 40 00	Green cases	4 75 5 00
do Paris, do	1 00 1 10	do Cut Smoking 9s.	0 57 0 00	<b>Champagnes—</b>		Ponies	2 50 2 75
English Cement, casck	1 95 2 10	Myrtle do do 9s.	0 70 0 00	Pommery, Fils & Co	28 00 30 00	<b>Irish Whisky—</b>	
Belgian Cement	1 85 1 95	Can. Chewing	0 52 0 33	G. H. Mum	28 00 30 00	Bushmills.....cs	9 50 0 00
Fire Bricks per 1000	15 00 21 50	do Smoking, Plug	0 35 0 45	Perrier, Jonet & Co	28 00 30 00	Mitchell's Irish	6 50 12 50
Fire Clay	1 50 1 75	<b>Wool.</b>		<b>Brandies—Hennessy</b> .gal.	6 50 8 00	Geo Roe & Co. 1 star, qts	9 50 0 00
Rosta	2 40 4 50	Fleeces comb. ord.	0 00 0 00	1 Star	12 00 0 00	do do 3 stars, qts	9 70 10 50
<b>Glue—</b>		do clothing	0 00 0 00	Martell	6 00 0 00	John Jamieson & Co.	9 50 11 50
Domestic Broken Sheet	0 11 0 14	do Combing	0 00 0 00	Barnett & Fils, V.S.O.P.	12 25 0 00	Dunville & Co.....qts	7 50 7 75
French Casks	0 10 0 13	Pulled	0 21 0 23	Cases (one star)	14 75 15 00	Angostura Bitters, per	14 50 15 00
do brls	0 00 0 13	North West	0 00 0 00	Bisquet Dubouche, one star	9 50 10 50	Case of 2 doz.	14 50 15 00
American White, brls	0 15 0 20	B. A. Scoured	0 25 0 34	" V.S.O.P.	16 00 16 50	Banagher Irish Whisky, qts	9 50 10 00
Coopers' Glue	0 18 0 24	Natal	0 00 0 00	Renault & Co	9 50 10 50	do do per gal	8 75 4 00
Golden Ochre	0 04 0 04	Caps	0 12 0 15	E. Puet, V.V.O.P.	10 00 38 00	do do do per gal	8 75 4 00
Brunswick Green	0 04 0 04	Australian	0 14 0 16	do 1840	0 00 29 00	Watson's Old Irish, qts, pr cs	6 50 7 50
French Imperial Green	0 11 0 13	<b>Wines, Liquors, &amp;c.</b>		Boutelleu Fils	9 00 20 00	do do pts per cs.	7 50 8 50
Vermillionette	0 12 0 40	Ale—English	2 50 2 55	DeLaage	9 00 24 00	<b>Blount Door Checks . . .</b>	
Genuine Quicksilver	0 75 0 90	do ..pts	1 62 1 67	Richard V.S.O.P.	12 00 00 00	Examine them on all Office doors in	
No. 1 Furnit'g Varn'h, pr. gl	0 75 1 00	Ind Coops & Co. Rom- ( qts)	2 10 0 00	do V.S.O.	10 00 00 00	* Canada Life building. Prevents	
Extra do do	0 75 1 00	ford Ales..... } pts	1 45 0 00	do V.O.	8 50 0 00	Slamming, absolutely noiseless.	
Brown Japan	0 55 1 20			Geo. Sayer & Co's		<b>JAS. WALKER &amp; CO.,</b>	
Black Japan	0 50 1 00			do Brandy, do	4 50 6 50	234 & 236 ST. JAMES ST.,	
Orange Shellac, No. 1	1 00 2 00			do cases 1 star do	11 50 12 00	546 CRAIG ST.,	
do do Pure	2 10 2 25			do do do V.S.O.P do	16 50 17 00	<b>MONTREAL</b>	
White do	2 25 2 40					<b>Files and Rasps.</b>	



# THE DREXEL LIGHT

6 feet of gas per hour in an ordinary burner will produce from 18 to 20 candle power of light.

3 feet of gas per hour with a Drexel Light will give 60 to 70 candle power of light.

THEREFORE:

1 Drexel Light gives more light than 3 ordinary burners at one half the cost of gas or . . .

6 times as much light at the same cost as 1 ordinary burner.

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

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

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

We keep on hand a selection of pretty GLOBES and SHADES which we sell to purchasers of our light at cost.

## Drexel Medical Co.,

112 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

Telephone No. 630.

### JAMES BAXTER,

NOTE BROKER,

Buys and Sells Commercial Paper, &c., &c.

157 St. James Street,

MONTREAL

### Leboeuf & Hurtubise.

Accountants, Real Estate Agents and General Brokers,

Room 54, Montreal Street Railway Bldg,

MONTREAL.

### BLOUNT DOOR CHECKS . . .

Examine them on all Office doors in Canada Life building. Prevents Slamming, absolutely noiseless.

### JAS. WALKER & CO.,

234 & 236 ST. JAMES ST.,  
546 CRAIG ST.,

MONTREAL

### Files and Rasps.

"BEAVER" BRAND, warranted.



Manufactured by

### THE BEAVER FILE WORKS CO.,

LEVIS, QUE.

Send for Price List.

Home Capital! Home Industry!

Best Service! No Cross Currents!

No Buzzing in the Ears!

No Injury to Ear Drum!

Less Expense!

A Direct Line For Each Subscriber!

The upwards of 1200 subscribers on the list (daily increasing) are waiting to transact business with you. Every business man should have it.

### The Merchants Telephone Co.,

81 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

FOR THE SEASON **1895-96**

We are placing on this market the Finest Assortment of . . . . .

# RUBBER BOOTS

## AND SHOES

Ever produced in this country, consisting of over one hundred and fifty lines . . . . .

→ GRANBY ←

is the leader in all Fine Rubber Footwear.

**THE GRANBY RUBBER COMPANY.**

### HOPS.

They say in England remarks the Glasgow *Herald* that the hop plant has passed through an extraordinary aphid blight certainly the greatest and most persistent since the memorable blight of 1832. Only those growers who washed the fly off when it first appeared, and did not wait for the plant to be smothered with lice before commencing, will secure a crop of hops. Taking the English growth in the aggregate, it is our opinion that the crop will not exceed two-thirds of the total of last year's. Quality of course is still an open question, but with suitable weather some of the finest samples of hops ever produced will be placed upon the market this year. The Bavarian hop gardens have received a severe check, and have almost come to a standstill in consequence of excessive rain and cold nights, and it is estimated that hops throughout the German Empire will not produce more than three-quarters to four-fifths of that of last year. The Bohemian districts are better. Russian hop gardens are also likely to produce as many hops as they did last year. The French provinces will produce about four-fifths of that of last year. From America all reports agree that New York State will produce at least 40 per cent less, and perhaps very inferior quality, as they had a very late attack of aphid blight. On the Pacific coast there are, at least, 30 per cent less hops under cultivation than last year. It is estimated that the Pacific can only raise this year about 100,000 bales, against 180,000 last year. Should the Eastern States grow 80,000 bales, which is

an outside estimate, America will have a total of 180,000 bales, against a growth of 300,000 bales last year, to supply an annual consumption of 200,000 to 210,000 bales; consequently, after deducting exports, American brewers will have to draw on their old stocks very considerably. In connection with the British hop crop it may be noted as supplementary to Messrs. Le May's report that the Board of Agriculture's preliminary returns give the acreage of hops in England as 54,249, against 58,940 in 1895.

### THE TOBACCO TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The Customs receipts of the British Government on tobacco and its manufactures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1896, amounted to £10,748,522, or about fifty-four million dollars, against £10,415,189 in the previous year, an increase of £333,334. These receipts represent a consumption of 64,499,495 pounds of leaf, 2,179,889 pounds of cigars, and 872,576 pounds of other manufactured tobacco, a total of 67,551,950 pounds, against 65,528,385 in the fiscal year 1894-95. The consumption of tobacco in Great Britain, exclusive of foreign cigars, has risen 3 per cent or about three times the rate of the increase of population which was but 1 per cent. The percentage in the increase of foreign cigars, however, is nearly 5 per cent. This comes from the shortsightedness of the British Government says the *United States Tobacco Journal*, in levying an excessively high tax on the leaf tobacco, which pre-

vents the domestic industry of cigar manufacturing from making progress. A high rate of duty on raw leaf always works in favor of the foreign cigar manufacturers.

### THE SILK TRADE OF LYONS.

It appears from an official report just issued that the total production of raw silk in France last year was considerably less than during the previous 12 months. In 1894 the yield was 1,974,000 lbs., while in 1895 it was only 1,719,000 lbs. The total productions of cocoons last year was 20,484,000 lbs., as against 23,287,000 lbs. in 1894. According to the returns of the Lyons Clearing-house, 15,056,000 lbs. of silk was employed by the manufacturers of that town, and a total of 3,146,500 lbs. was worked up by those of St. Etienne. The Lyons Chamber of Commerce estimates the production of silk goods at about 9 per cent. advance on last year; but the St. Etienne Chamber shows a much more important increase of upwards of 30 per cent. The value last year of the silk production of Lyons and St. Etienne was respectively £15,966,000 and £3,752,400, as against totals of 14,614,000 and £2,845,300 for the previous year. At Lyons the dress goods show an increase of 13 per cent., and the millinery goods an addition of 50 per cent. The mixed goods show a small decrease. England and the United States are the chief countries to which silk goods are exported. Last year England took them to the value of £4,637,280 and the United States to the amount of £2,886,040, being respective increases at the rates of 21 and 40 per cent. The total weight of silk goods exported by France to England last year was 4,286,000 lbs. — *London Times*.

**NEW YORK LIFE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY,  
**JOHN A. McCALL, President.**  
January 1st, 1896.  
Total Assets, \$174,791,090.  
Actual Surplus, \$24,038,677.  
Insurance in Force, \$800,000,000.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.  
Income in Canada, - - - \$1,008,484.74  
Assets " - - - - \$4,311,253.04  
Liabilities, " - - - - 3,784,305.75  
Surplus Assets, " - - - - 526,947.29  
Insurance in Force, " - - - - 20,626,514.00

**DAVID BURKE,**  
GENERAL MANAGER,  
Company's Building, MONTREAL

THE . . .  
**BRITISH EMPIRE**  
MUTUAL  
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
*ESTABLISHED 1847.*

Head Office, - CANADA.  
British .: Empire .: Building,  
**MONTREAL.**

Government Deposit, - \$747,207.34  
RESULTS OF VALUATION 1893.

Larger Cash Surplus,  
**INCREASED BONUS.**  
Valuation Reserves Strengthened,  
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES GRANTED.  
SEND FOR TERMS.  
F. STANCLIFFE, Gen'l Manager.

**CONFEDERATION**  
LIFE ASSOCIATION,  
Head Office: - TORONTO.

The unconditional accumulative policy issued by this Association is unsurpassed as a means of Investment.

Cash Values,  
Paid up Policies,  
Extended Insurance.  
*GUARANTEED IN THE POLICY.*

Montreal Office:  
**207 ST. JAMES ST.**  
**H. J. JOHNSTON,**  
Manager, P.O.

**"He Who Serves his Customers Best,**

**Best Serves Himself."**



No other Method approaches the perfection of the

"**GOODYEAR METHOD**"  
of Shoe making in its advantages for every kind of wearer.

You will serve your own best interests by recommending only

→ **Goodyear WELTED SHOES.**

**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

Assets, over \$2,320,000.00  
Income for Year ending 31st December, 1895, over - 2,400,000.00

Head Office. - Toronto. Ont.

Geo. Cox, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-President & Man.-Dir.  
C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.

J. H. ROUTH & SON, Managers Montreal Branch.

190 ST. JAMES STREET.

**THE IMPERIAL**  
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

**FIRE.**

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, . . . . \$6,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, . . . . 1,500,000  
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER . . . 8,000,000

Canadian Branch:

COMPANY'S BUILDING, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

G. R. KE ARLEY, RESIDENT MANAGER

**COMMERCIAL UNION**

ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of London, England.

**FIRE! LIFE! MARINE!**

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns of the Dominion.

HEAD OFFICE, Canadian Branch, - MONTREAL

JAMES MCGREGOR, Manager.

THE **LONDON**

Guarantee and Accident Com'y, Ltd.

Of London, England.

Deposit at Ottawa - - - - \$73,000.00  
Funds exceed - - - - \$1,500,000.00

SURETYSHIP BONDS issued promptly at lowest rates to all persons in positions of trust where security is required. Accident, Elevator and Employer's Liability Policies issued. Agencies throughout Canada, United States, Europe and Australia.

Canada Branch, TORONTO.

Montreal Chief Office, 180 St. James St.

A. I. HUBBARD, Manager for Canada

**\* BLACKMAN'S \***

**Patent Power Ventilating**

**\* WHEEL. \***

HEATING.

COOLING.

DRYING.

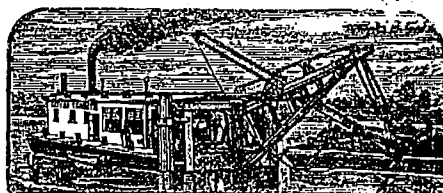
VENTILATING.

14 Highest Awards Given to the Blackman Air Propellor.

ESTIMATES for Ventilation, Drying and Cooling given on Application. Send for Illustrated Circular.

**MILLER BROS. & TOMS, - Agents, - MONTREAL.**

**M. BEATTY & SONS,**  
WELLAND, Ont.



**Dredges, Ditchers, and  
Steam Shovels**

For Ditching, Dyking, Gold Mining  
Etc.

Of various styles and sizes to suit any  
Work.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS (for drainage works, pumping sand, gold mining, etc.), SUBMARINE ROCK DRILLING MACHINERY, HOISTING ENGINES, SUSPENSION CABLEWAYS, GANG STONE SAWS.

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JAMES STEWART, Montreal, Que.  
*Mention Journal of Commerce.*

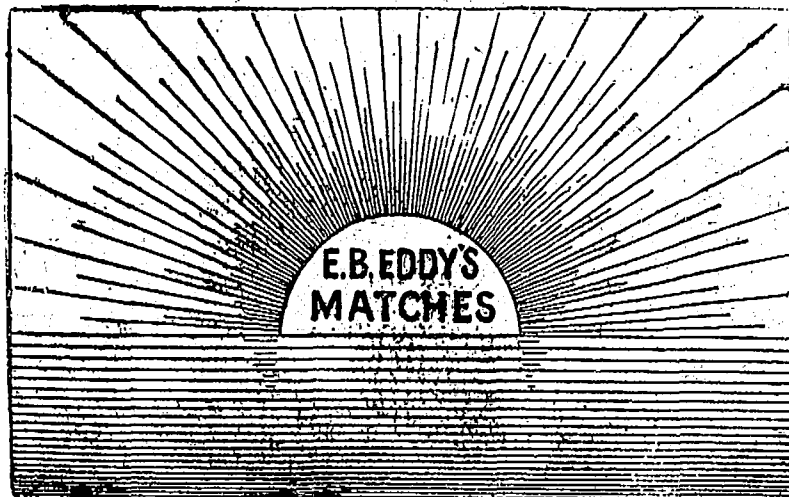
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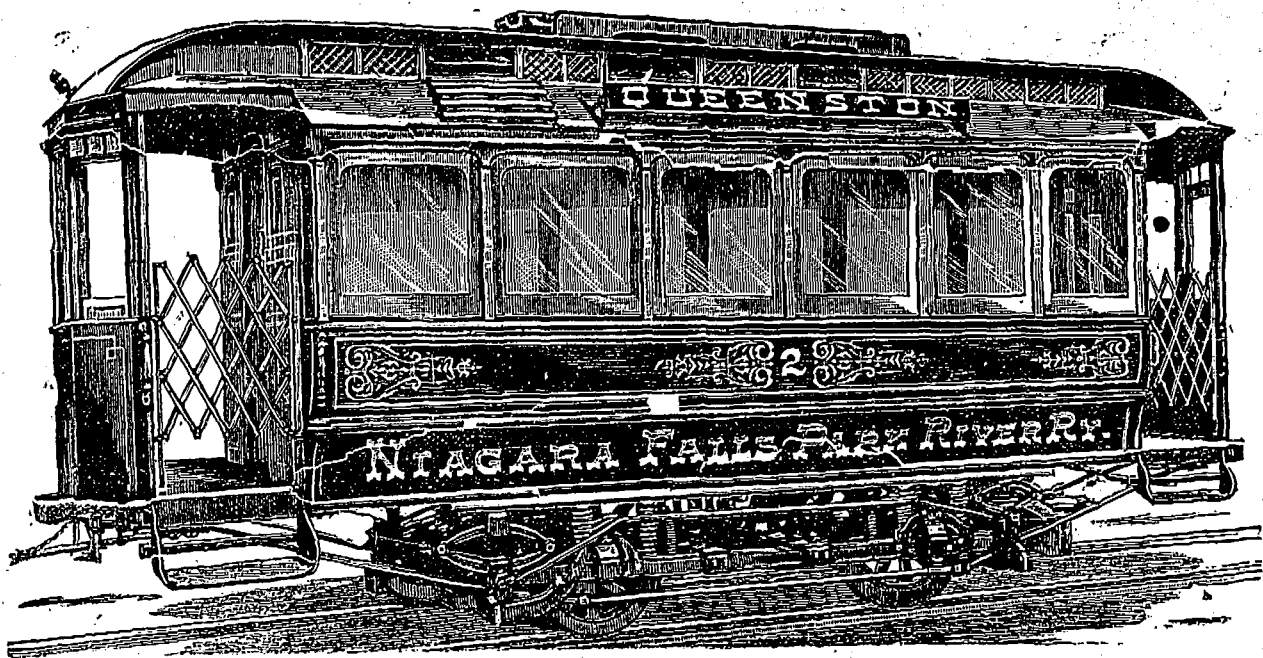
88 St. Denis Street,  
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Telephone 6057.

Branch Store: Ottawa.



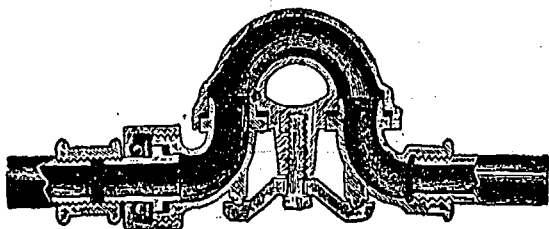
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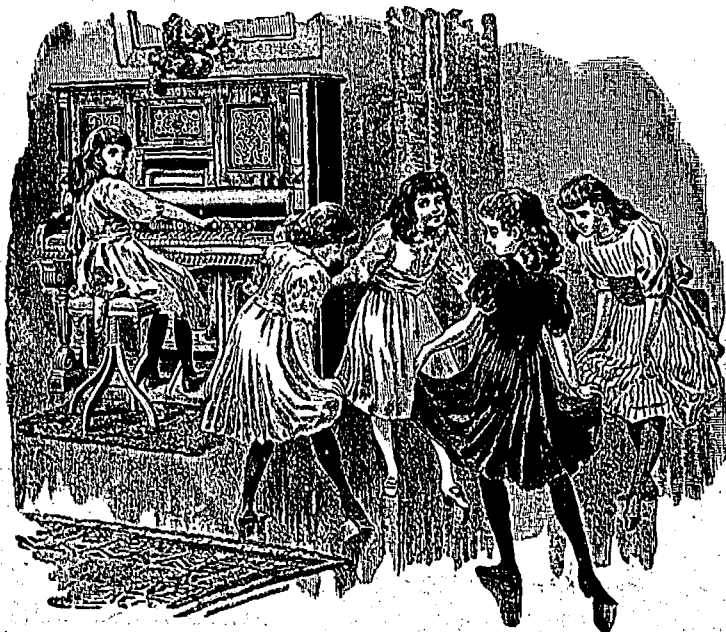
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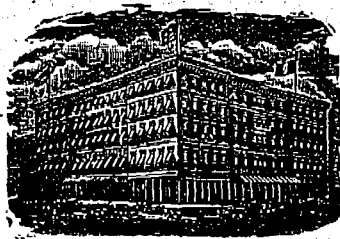
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Continued on Page 508

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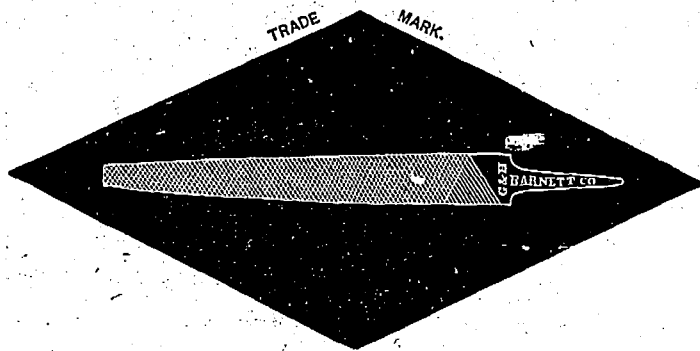
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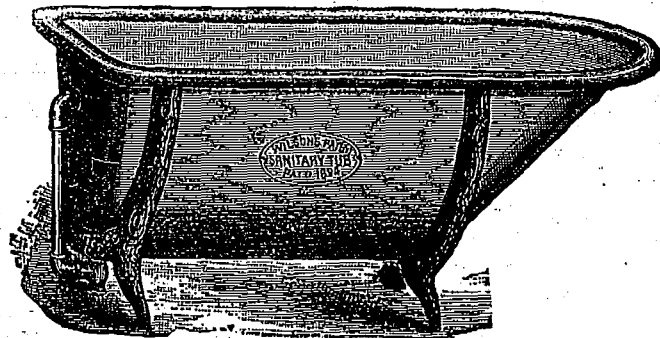
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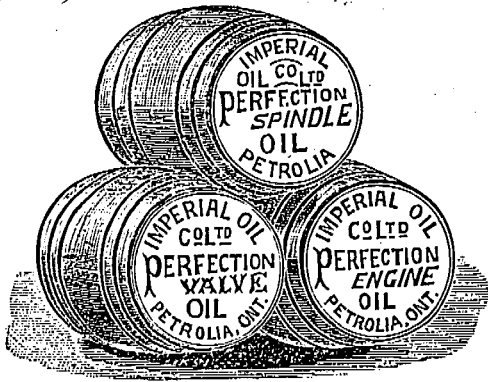
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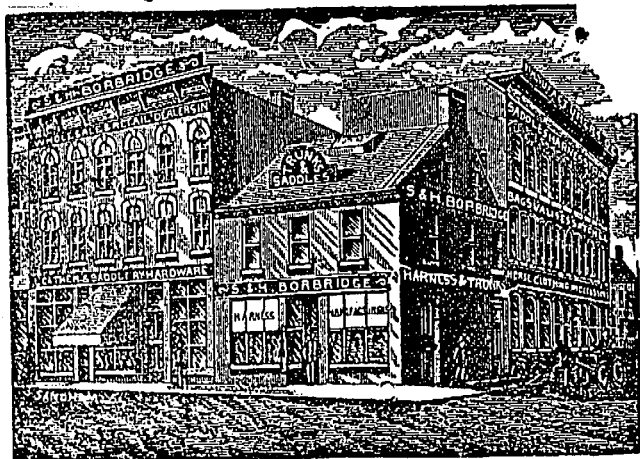
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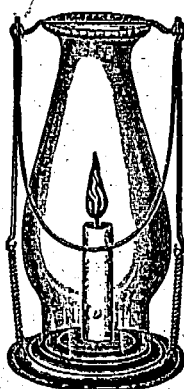
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1887, 4 1/2 per cent ...	117	119	
Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1880 .....	111	118	
3 per cent. loan, 1888 .....	103	105	
Debs. 1884, 3 1/2 per cent.....	110	113	
Railway and other Stocks.		Sept. 17	
Quebec Province, 5 p.c., 1874.....	111	115	
1876, 5 p.c.....	110	114	
1880, 4 1/2 p.c.....	104	106	
1883, 5 p.c.....	115	117	
Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p.c. Gua			
1st M. Bds .....	121	123	
10 Buffalo & Lake Huron £10 shr.....	12	13	
100 do 5 1/2 p.c. 1st mort.....	134	137	
100 do 2nd mort .....	134	137	
300 Can. Central 5 p.c. 1st M. Bds. Int. guar. by Gov.....	106	108	
Canadian Pacific \$100.....	59 1/2	59	
100 Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c....			
1st M.....	93	96	
100 Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock.	4 1/2	4 1/2	
100 2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c.	121	124	
100 1st pref. stock.....	23 1/2	29	
100 2nd pref. stock.....	16 1/2	17 1/2	
100 3rd pref. stock.....	09 1/2	09 1/2	
100 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock.....	124	126	
100 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock.....	80	82	
100 Great Western shares, 5 p.c.....	113	115	
100 Hamilton & N.W., 6 p.c.....	96	98	
100 M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c.	80	82	
100 Montreal & Champlain 5 p.c. 1st mtg. bds .....	90	92	
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N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c.....	96	98	
Northern Extension, 6 p.c. pref.....	09	00	
100 Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds...	28	31	
100 T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort....	109	111	
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1st Mort .....	87	99	
100 St. Law. & Ott. 6 p.c. Bds., 4 p.c....	109	111	
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100 City of Montreal stg. 5 p.c.....	104	106	
100 City of Montreal 1874 .....	104	106	
100 City of Ottawa, 6 p.c. stg.....	104	108	
redeem 1875 .....	100	103	
redeem 1876 .....	114	118	
100 City of Quebec, p.c. redeem 1875 ..	117	119	
redeem 1876 .....	121	124	
100 City of Toronto, 6 p.c. ....	100	103	
6 p.c. stg. con. deb. 1874 .....	101	102	
5 p.c. gen. con. deb. 1880 .....	109		
4 p.c. stg. bonds, 1921-23.....	107	109	
100 City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p.c.	110	113	
Deb. scrip. 1883, 6 p.c .....	121	123	
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100 Canada Company .....	18	20	
100 Canada North-West Land Co.....	30	40	
100 Hudson Bay .....	14 1/2	15	

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KINGSTON,	The British American,	
LINDSAY,	Benson House,	E. Benson
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do	Grigg House,	E. Horsman
MARKHAM,	Tremont House,	Jas. E. Pitts
NAPANEE,	Palsley House,	E. A. Douglas
OTTAWA.	The Russell, Kenly & St. Jacques	
PARIS.	Arlington Hotel,	John Ealand
PETERBORO,	The Oriental,	Graham Bros.
PETERBORO,	Grand Central	D. Lackie
PONT ROSE,	Queens	A. A. Adams
SARNIA,	The Belchamber,	John Buckley
STOUFFVILLE,	The Queen's Hotel,	J. G. Martin
TORONTO,	The Queen's, McGay & Winnett	
TORONTO,	Brown's Hotel,	Brown Bros.
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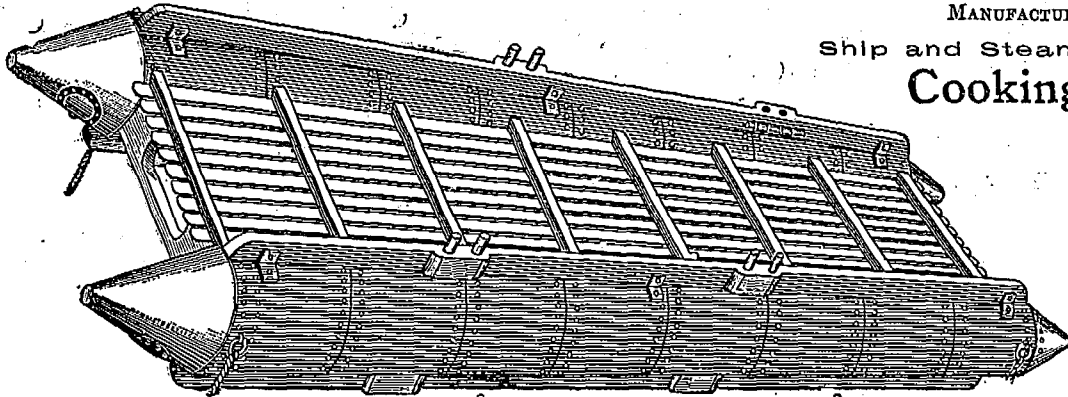
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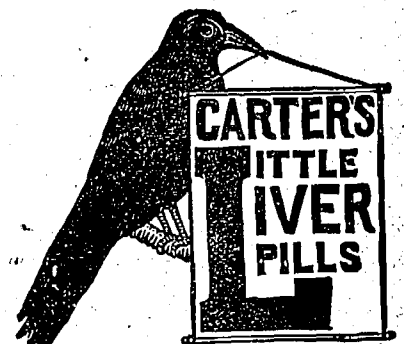
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Canada Life.....	2,500	5-6mos.	400	50	610	675
Confederation Life.....	5,000	7¼-6mos.	100	10	267	267
Western Assurance.....	25,000	5-6mos.	40	20	156	156
Guarantee Co. of North America.....	13,372	6	50	50	...	...

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—Quotations on the London Market, Sept. 19 1896 Market value p. p'd up et.

Atlas.....	24,000	22 p. s.	50	6	£27½	£28½
British and Foreign Marine.....	67,000	25	20	4	£24½	£25½
Caledonian.....	21,500	24	25	5	£29-15-0	£30
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marin	50,000	25	50	5	£38	£39
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	19s	100	20	55-0-0	00
Fire Insurance Association.....	100,000	5	£10	£2	3	%
Guardian Fire and Life.....	200,000	8¼	10	5	11½	12
Imperial Fire.....	60,000	20 p. s.	20	5	29½	30½
Lancashire Fire.....	136,493	5	20	2	4s	5¼
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	17 6-7 p.c.	40	8½	41-0-0	0 0
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,862	20	25	12½	£62	63
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	2	4½	5
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life...	245,640	85	St.	2	59½	54½
National of Ireland.....	40,000	£25	21 p.c.	£2½	xd	00
Northern Fire and Life.....	30,000	30	100	10	77	79
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life...	110,000	20 p. s.	25	6¼	38	39
Phoenix Fire.....	63,778	23s.	50	5	£42	£43
Queen Fire and Life.....	200,000	30	10	1	7 1-16	6 18-16
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	125,234	53½	20	3	54	55
Scottish Imperial Life.....	50,000	5¼d	10	1	1-17-0	...
Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	20,000	15	50	3	....	....

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HEAD OFFICE, . . . TORONTO.

Incorporated 1833.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital, " " " " \$750,000.00  
Total Assets, over " " " " \$1,464,654.84  
Losses Paid since organization, . . \$14,094,183.94

Geo. A. Cox, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-Pres. P. H. SIMS, Secretary  
C. R. G. JOHNSON, Res. Agent, 42 St. John Street, MONTREAL.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, President. ALBERT E. NASH, Secretary.  
V. ROBIN, Treasurer.

**York County Loan & Savings COMPANY.**

Head Office: - Confederation Life Building,  
Corner Yonge and Richmond Sts., - TORONTO

Subscribed Capital, - \$300,000.

Solicitors—MESSRS. HUNTER & HUNTER. Bankers—THE MOLSONS BANK

**Quebec Fire Assurance Co'y.**

Established 1818.

Directors—Edwin Jones, President; George R. Renfrew, Vice-President;  
W. R. Dean, Treasurer; Hon. Pierre Garneau, Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, A. F. Hunt, Wm. Simons.

Agencies—Nova Scotia—J. T. Twining & Son, Halifax. P. E. I.—E. R. Brow, Charlottetown. New Brunswick—T. A. Temple, St. John. Montreal—J. H. Routh & Son, Ontario—Geo. J. Pyke, Toronto. Manitoba—W. R. Allan, Winnipeg. British Columbia—W. S. Gravely, Vancouver.

Inspector—CHARLES LANGLOIS. Secretary—W. W. WELCH.

**Caledonian Insurance Co'y**

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE.

TEMPLE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

LANSING LEWIS, Manager.

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Head Office:  
22 to 28 King St. W., - TORONTO, Ont.  
President, - John L. Blakie,  
Vice-Presidents,  
Hon. G. W. Allan. J. K. Kerr, Q. C.

The great success which has attended the Company from its organization, and particularly during 1895 (its banner year), is duly evidenced by figures taken from the last financial statement:

Cash Income.....\$ 581,478.24  
Expenditure including death claims, endowments, profits and all payments to policy-holders..... 262,284.23  
Assets..... 2,300,516.15  
Reserve Fund..... 1,795,822.00  
Net Surplus..... 407,218.85

WM. McCABE, F.I.A., Man. Dir.  
Dr. CHAS. AULT, Man. for Prov. Quebec,  
180 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

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Anything to place before the drug trade of Canada? Write to us for rates. Read what a New York publication says about the Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal:

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

Address all communications,

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FIRE and LIFE.

Invested Funds, .. \$40,833,724  
Funds invested in Canada, over 1,000,000

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

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Medical Referee—D. C. MACGILLIVRAY, Esq., M.D.  
Standing Counsel—Geo. B. CRAMP, Esq.

Head Office, Canada Branch:  
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Fire Insurance Company.

Established in 1868. Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

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**MERCANTILE**

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
INCORPORATED 1875.

Head Office, WATERLOO, ONT.

Subscribed Capital.....\$200,000.00

Deposit with Dom. Govt..... 50,079.76

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Superior Qualities. James Fyfe  
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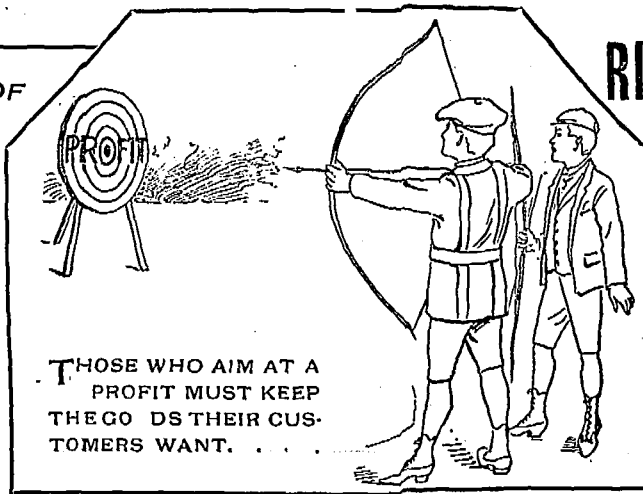


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