

THE CANADIAN

TRADE REVIEW

FINANCE AND INSURANCE RECORD

DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

Vol. XXII.—No. 10. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, ~~JAN.~~ MAY 8, 1897. HENRY HARVEY & CO. Publishers and Proprietors

Leading Wholesale Houses.

THIBAudeau BROS. & CO.
 IMPORTERS OF
 ENGLISH, FRENCH,
 GERMAN & AMERICAN
Dry * Goods,

 QUEBEC, Thibaudeau Freres & Cie.
 LONDON, Thibaudeau Bros. & Co.
THIBAudeau BROS. & CO.,
 332 St. Paul St., - Montreal.

Distinctive Qualities
 —OF—
*North Star, : Crescent,
 Pearl Cotton Bats.*
 PURITY, BRIGHTNESS
 LOFTINESS.
 No dead stock, oily threads, nor miserable
 yellow fillings of short staple. Not even
 in lowest grades. Three grades, three
 prices, and far the best at price.

Leading Wholesale Houses.

H. SHOREY & CO.,
 Wholesale Clothiers,
MONTREAL.
 All of the material used in the
 manufacture of our clothing has
 been thoroughly sponged and
 shrunk.
 Our workmanship is fully guar-
 anteed, and a printed guarantee
 with each garment.
 Our goods are known to your
 customers, and will be asked for.
 For the coming season all of our
 Bicycle Suits & Spring Overcoats
 will be Rigby-proofed, and no ex-
 tra charge made for same.

Leading Wholesale Houses.

GEO. D. ROSS & CO.
 648 Craig Street,
MONTREAL
 —AND—
 19 Front Street West,
TORONTO,
 SOLE AGENTS for
 "Dewhurst's Cotton Threads,
 "Knox's Linen Threads,
 "Ward's Hardash,
 "Paton's Boot & Shoe Laces,
 "Milward's Sewing Needles,
 Etc., Etc., Etc.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,
MONTREAL,
 Manufacturers of CLOTHING
 WHOLESALE.
 SPRING TRADE 1897.
 OUR TRAVELLERS WILL BE SHORTLY ON THE ROAD.

HATS: = = =
 FOR THE
Spring of 1897!
 WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
 MAKERS OF LONDON, ENGLAND:
W. Wilkinson & Co.
Gordon, Bennet & Co.
Henry Carter.
John White & Co.
 The Hats made by the above makers have become so popular that any
 comment on Quality, style and finish is unnecessary.
Z. PAQUET, 165-167 ST. JOSEPH STREET, QUEBEC
 7 Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
 Engineers,
FOUNDERS,
 Machinists,
 Boiler Makers,
 AND
 GENERAL
 Contractors.
 Shops and
 General Office:
LEVIS, Q.
 BRANCHES:
 145 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
 264 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
QUEBEC.

CARRIER, LAINE & CO.

THE
ONTARIO BANK

Capital Paid up.....\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund..... 50,000

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS
G. H. R. COCKBURN, Esq., President.
DONALD MACKAY, Esq., Vice-President.
O. M. IRVING, Esq., Hon. J. C. AIRS, Esq.
A. S. IRVING, Esq., R. P. PERRY, Esq.
D. UHYOT, Esq.

CHARLES MCGILL.....General Manager
E. MORRIS.....Inspector

BRANCHES.
Aurora Lindley Peterboro'
Bowmanville Montreal Port Arthur
Buckingham, Q. Mount Forest Sudbury
Cornwall Newmarket Toronto
Kingston Ottawa
500 Queen St. West, Toronto.

AGENTS.
London, Eng.—Parr's Bank, Limited
France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais.
New York—Fourth National Bank, and the
Agents Bank of Montreal.
Boston—Tremont National Bank.

HALIFAX BANKING Co.
Incorporated 1872

Capital Paid up.....\$500,000
Reserve Fund..... 100,000

HEAD OFFICE..... HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECTORS:
ROBIE UNIAOKE..... President.
C. W. ANDERSON..... Vice-President.
F. D. CORBELL, John MacNab, W. J. G. Thomson,
H. N. Wallace..... Cashier
A. ALLEN..... Inspector.

**AGENTS—Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst,
Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning,
Lockport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Pairs,
Parr's, Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor,
New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John.**

**CORRESPONDENTS—On file and Quebec—Mol-
son Bank and Branches, New York—Fourth
National Bank, Boston—Suffolk National Bank,
London, England—Parr's Bank Limited.**

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.
Incorporated 1836.
St. Stephen, N. B.

Capital.....\$200,000
Reserve..... 45,000

FRANK TODD, - President.
J. F. GRANT, - Cashier.

AGENTS.
London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
New York—Bank of New York N.Y.A. Boston
Chicago National Bank, Montreal—Bank of
Quebec, St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.
Branches used on any Branch of the Bank of
Montreal.

LABANQUE JACQUES CARTIER

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL-1896.

Capital Paid up.....\$500,000
Reserve Fund..... 235,000

DIRECTORS:
EX. ALPH. DESJARDINS, President.
A. S. HAMELIN, Esq., Vice-President.
ALL. MORTIGNY, Esq., Dumont Lavolette, Esq.,
G. N. Ducharme.

MANAGER.....
E. G. ST. JEAN.....Inspector.

BRANCHES:
Montreal—St. Jean B. Quebec—St. Saviour
St. Henry, St. John St.
St. Cuthbert, Victoriaville,
Ontario Street, Valleyfield,
Bacharnol, P.Q. Frasville,
Rte. du Parc, Hull, P.Q.
Montreal, N.W.I. St. Hyacinthe.

Savings Department at head office & branches.

FOREIGN AGENTS.
LONDON, ENGLAND—Credit Lyonnais—Comptoir
National d'Escompte de Paris.
PARIS, FRANCE—Credit Lyonnais—Comptoir
National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK—The Bank of America—The Na-
tional Bank of the Republic.
BOSTON—The Merchants National Bank—
The First Bank of the Commonwealth—
The National Bank of the Republic.
CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travel
issued & available in all parts of the world.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion.

**THE SUN SAVINGS &
LOAN COMPANY**
OF ONTARIO

Head Office, - TORONTO,
Confederation Life Buildings.

JOHN T. GILMOUR, M.D., Ex-M.P.P.,
Registrar County of York,
President

W. PEMBERTON PAGE,
Manager and Secretary.

The object of this Company is to furnish a means of investing small sums from time to time, and realizing better rates of interest than in Savings Banks.

**CENTRAL CANADA
LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY**
OF ONTARIO,
HEAD OFFICE,
Corner King and Victoria Sts, TORONTO.

GEO. A. COX President,

Capital Subscribed.....\$2,500,000.00
Capital Paid up.....1,250,000.00
Reserve Fund..... 325,000.00
Contingent Fund..... 34,025.40
TOTAL ASSETS.....5,154,720.54

Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate, Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

Executors and Trustees are authorized by Law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

FRED. G. COX.....
Manager.

E. R. WOOD.....
Secretary.

**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.

J. H. CHEWETT, B.A. Sc.
(Honor Grad. in Applied Science, Toronto Univ.
Assoc. Mem. Can. Soc. C.E.)
MINING ENGINEER

SPECIALTIES: Examination of Mineral Lands
Tonnage of Ore, Metallurgical Processes
83 York Street, Ross' Block, TORONTO.

LEWIS A. HART, M.A., B.C.L.,
Notary Public & Conveyancer,
Commissioner for Quebec and Ontario,
Rooms 66 and 67, N.Y. Life Building,
11 Place d'Armes Square,
TELEPHONE No. 68. MONTREAL.

**EDOUARD BOUFFARD
ADVOCATE,**
11 Rue du Parche,
Quebec.

APOLLINAIRE CORRIEVEAU, L. L. B.
Advocate, &c., &c.
Commissioner for Quebec & Ontario
Office: Commercial Chambers,
92 PETER STREET, - QUEBEC

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Authorized Capital.....\$1,500,000
Capital Paid In..... 1,500,000
Reserve Fund..... 720,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. W. HENNER, President.
Hon. M. H. COCHRAN, Vice-President.
Israel Wood, J. N. Guler, Thos. Hart,
N. W. Thomas, T. J. Tock, G. Stevens.
John G. Foster.

HEAD OFFICE - SHELBROOKE, QUE.
WM. FARWELL, - General Manager.

BRANCHES.—W. Lebo, Cobdenville, Stan-
stead, Co. Cook, Richmond, Granby, Hunting-
don, Bedford, Moxox, St. Hyacinthe.

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

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized.....\$2,000,000
Capital Paid up.....\$1,963,600
Reserve Fund..... 1,156,800

DIRECTORS.
H. R. HOWLAND, President.
T. R. MERRITT, Vice-Pres. St. Catharines.
William Ramsay Hugh Ryan.
Robert Jaffray T. Sutherland Staylor.
Honble. John Ferguson.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO
Essex, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines,
Fergus, Port C.borne, St. Thomas,
Galt, Batavia, Welland,
Ingersoll, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor.

TORONTO {Cor. W. H. St. and Leade; Lane.
George and Queen Sts. Branch.
York and Bloor Sts. Branch.

BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST & BRITISH COLUMBIA
B. and N. Y. C. Portage La Prairie, Man.
Calgary, Alberta, Prince Rupert, Sask.
Edmonton, Alberta, Winnipeg, Man.
Vancouver, B.C.

By its and Letters of Credit issued available
in any part of the world.
Bonds and Debentures purchased.
A general banking business transacted.
N. B.—This bank sells cheques of The Cheque
Bank, Ltd., London, England, which are pay-
able anywhere in Europe, without expense or the
usual trouble or identification

THE
Western Loan & Trust Co.
Limited,
Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature.

Authorized Capital, - \$2,000,000.00
Assets, 2,417,237.86

Office, No. 13 St. Sacramento St.,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. A. W. GILLYE, Wm. Strachan, Esq.; W.
Barley Stephen, Esq.; R. H. Pichon, Esq.;
M. P. R. W. K. Light, Esq.; John Houlden, Esq.;
J. N. Greenshields, Esq.; Q. C. W. L. Hoag, Esq.

OFFICERS:
Hon. A. W. GILLYE, President; Wm. Strachan,
Esq., Vice President; Wm. Murray Strachan,
Esq., Manager; J. W. L. Hoag, Esq., Accountant

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields.

BANKERS:
The Merchants Bank of Canada.

This Company acts as assignee, adminis-
trator, executor, trustee, receiver, com-
mitted of lunatic, guardian, liquidator,
etc., also as agent for the above offices.
Debentures issued for three or five years, both
debentures and interest on the same can be
collected in any part of Canada without charge.
For further particulars address the Manager.

**THE
WOODBURN
IMPROVED
Pulverizer.**

For sugar, starch, Cream of Tartar, S. lices, etc.,
is used by many of the leading bakers and con-
fectioners in England, the United States and
Canada.
Makes XXX and XXXX sugar without sifting
or boiling. Send for Circular to
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.,
Engineers and Machinists, - ST. John, N.B.

**THE
WOODBURN
IMPROVED
Pulverizer.**

For sugar, starch, Cream of Tartar, S. lices, etc.,
is used by many of the leading bakers and con-
fectioners in England, the United States and
Canada.
Makes XXX and XXXX sugar without sifting
or boiling. Send for Circular to
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.,
Engineers and Machinists, - ST. John, N.B.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
 Unlimited Liability.
 Absolute Security.

Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.
 Represented throughout the Dominion.
 Head Office for Canada, Royal Insurance Building, MONTREAL.
 GEO. SIMPSON, Manager for Canada.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.

of NEW YORK.

Richard A. McCurdy, President.

Statement for the year ending December 31st, 1895.

Assets.....	\$221,213,725 33
Liabilities.....	194,347,157 58
Surplus.....	\$26,866,568 75
Total Income.....	\$48,597,430 51
Total Paid Policy-holders in 1895.....	\$23,126,728 45
Insurance and Annuities in 10 cts.....	\$899,074,453 78
Net gain in 1895.....	\$61,647,645 38

NOTE—Insurance merely written is discarded from this Statement as wholly unloading, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in cash is included.

Paid to Policy-holders since organization. } \$411,567,625 79

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice-President.

WALTER R. GILLETTE, ... General Manager
 ISAAC F. LLOYD, ... 2nd Vice-President
 FREDERIC CROMWELL, ... Treasurer
 EMORY McCINTOCK, ... Actuary

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Invested Funds.....	\$40,000,000
Investments in Canada.....	12,000,000
Deposited with Canadian Government, over	\$3,000,000.

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

MONTREAL, Nov. 22, 1895.

GUARDIAN

Fire and Life Assurance Company LIMITED.

Head Office for Canada
 Guardian Assurance Building, 181 St. James St.,
 MONTREAL.

Capital Subscribed, - - \$10,000,000
 Funds in hand exceed - - \$22,500,000

TRUSTEES IN CANADA:
 W. M. Ramsay, Esq., J. O. Gravel, Esq. Hon. Alois Desjardins.
 Sir Joseph Hickson.

E. P. HEATON, Manager. G. A. ROBERTS, Sub Manager.

The Canada Accident Assurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE:
 1740 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL,

Re-insurers of
 THE MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION Ltd. (being the Accident Department of THE PALATINE INSURANCE CO., Limited, of Manchester England),
 THE CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA Accident Branch, and
 THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accident Branch.

ACCIDENT, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, PLATE GLASS.

T. H. HUDSON, Manager for Canada.

The Federal Life Assurance Company

Head Office, HAMILTON, ONT.

POLICIES WORLD WIDE After One Year From Issue.

Capital and Assets, - \$1,000,000
 Surplus to Policyholders, \$704,141.26

ACCUMULATION POLICIES.
 COMPOUND INVESTMENT POLICIES.
 GUARANTEED INSURANCE BONDS.

JAMES H. BEATTY, President.
 DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND MARINE.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Assets, over \$2,350,000 00
 Income for year ending 31st Dec., 1895, over 2,400,000 00

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

J. J. KENNY, Vice-President & Man. Director.

GEO. A. COX, President. C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.
 J. H. ROUTH & SON, Managers Montreal Branch,

190 ST. JAMES STREET.

National Assurance Co OF IRELAND.

INCORPORATED 1822

CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.
 FIRE RESERVE.....1,500,000.
 FIRE INCOME.....1,000,000.

Head Office for Canada - - - -
 MATTHEW O. HINSHAW, Branch Manager.

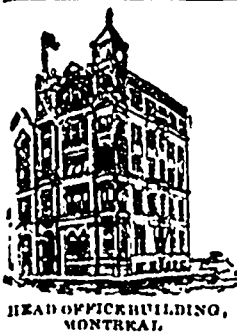
Atlas Assurance Co OF LONDON, ENG.

FOUNDED 1808.

CAPITAL.....\$8,000,000.
 FIRE RESERVE.....1,500,000.
 FIRE INCOME.....1,000,000.

1735 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL

Active Agents Wanted.



—THE—
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
 OF CANADA,
 Issues Policies on all Approved Forms.
 UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES,
 LIBERAL PROFITS and
 PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
R. MACAULAY,
 PRESIDENT.

FIRE. Incorporated 1833. **MARINE.**
BRITISH AMERICA
 ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: - Toronto, Ont.

Cash Capital, - - - - - \$750,000.00
 Total Assets, over - - - - - \$1,464,654.81
 Losses Paid Since Organization - \$14,094,183.94

GEO. A. COX PRESIDENT. **J. J. KENNY,** VICE-PRESIDENT.
P. H. SIMS, SECRETARY.

C. R. C. JOHNSON, Resident Agent.
 Canada Life Building MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1720.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Total Funds, upwards of \$18,000,000.

FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES.

E. A. LILLY, Manager Canada Branch,
 1762 Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL.

All Work Guaranteed. Charges Moderate.

CARROLL BROS.,

Practical Sanitarians,

PLUMBERS, GAS and STEAM FITTERS

Heating by Hot Water a Specialty.

TIN and SHEET IRON WORKERS,
 781 Craig Street, Montreal.

Bo'l Telephone 1834.

Mer. Telephone 28.

ECONOMY

Established 1876.

The Ontario Mutual Life

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

EQUITY

Established 1876.

Assurance in Force, January 1, 1895.....	\$18,767,498
New Assurances written in 1894.....	2,881,854
Cash Income for 1894.....	659,989
Reserve for Security of Policy-holders, Dec. 31, '94..	2,566,560
Assets, December 31, 1894.....	2,865,560
Surplus over all other liabilities, December 31, 1895	277,747

The **NEW** or **SURVIVORSHIP DISTRIBUTION POLICY** now offered embraces all the newest features and is the best form of **Protect on and Investment money** can buy. It has no equal. Guaranteed values, attractive options and liberal conditions.

—SPECIAL FEATURES—

1. Cash and Paid-up Values guaranteed on each Policy.
2. All benefits belong to and are paid to Policy-holders only.
3. Not restricted in on travel, residence or occupation.
4. Death claims paid at once on completion of claim papers.

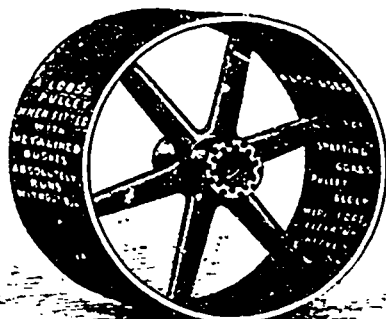
STABILITY

R. S. HODGINS, Manager for the Province of Quebec,
 114 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

PROGRESS

OIL-LESS BEARINGS.

Invaluable for places where cleanliness is desired; and, as a relief from the usual care and anxiety in connection with the fire risk incident to the running of Loose Pulleys, etc., with oil.



NORTH AMERICAN METALINE CO.,

44 to 54 West Avenue,
 Long Island City, N.Y.

BUYER'S We report WEEKLY between half a million and 1 million dollars' worth of building and construction, and we mail to all mentioned in our reports who are about to build a free sample copy of the **TRADE REVIEW,** and request them to consult our advertising pages before purchasing their material, etc.

GUIDE



"THREE IN ONE"

—FOR—

Bicycles, Guns,
 Reels, Etc.

DOES 3 THINGS.

1. It Lubricates and Will Not Gum.
2. It Positively Prevents Rust.
3. It Cleans Thoroughly.

Sample sent in oil can for five waxed stamps. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

MANUFACTURED BY

C. W. COLE & CO., 111 Broadway,
 Ask your dealer for it. New York.

ADAM KAAS,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

Rosettes, Letters and Monograms of Every Description.

No. 54 LAWRENCE STREET,
 Newark N. J.

All Orders Promptly Executed on the Lowest Terms.



VANUZEN JET PUMP

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Pumps Any Kind of Liquid.

Always in Order, never Clogs nor freezes. Every Pump Guaranteed.

10 SIZES.

200 to 12000 Gallons per Hour.

Cost \$7 to \$75 each. Address

GARTH & CO.

536 to 542 Craig St. MONTREAL

C. PAGLIUGHI, Pres. **S. CELLA,** Treas.
G. B. CELLA, Sec'y.

NEW YORK CO-OPERATIVE PIANO STRING CO.,

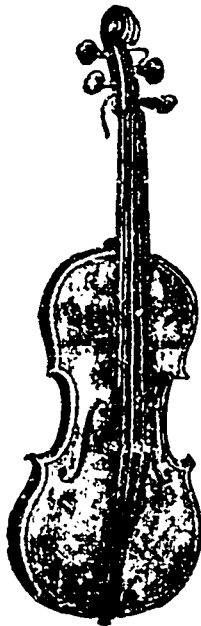
Established 1892

Manufacturers of **GRAND SQUARE** and **UPRIGHT**

PIANO STRINGS,

312-316 East 95th Street,

Bet. First & Second Aves., **NEW YORK.**



MORITZ KONIG,
Formerly with Herman Konig.

Violin Maker

Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments and Strings.

1671 Third Ave.,
NEW YORK.

Between 9th and 10th streets.

GEO. C. CRANE,

Manufacturer and Importer of

Piano Covers & Piano Scarfs,

97 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

samples sent on Memorandum for Inspection.



Contractors' Engine.

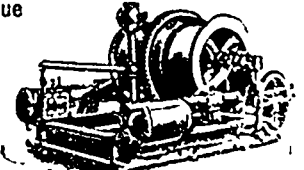
HOISTING MACHINERY for Mining, Quarrying, Coal Handling, Pile Driving, Bridge Building, and for general Contractors' use. Improved Electric Hoists, Single and Double Patent Friction Drum, and *Suspension Cable Ways.*

Send for Illustrated Catalogue giving full description, etc. Correspondence Solicited.

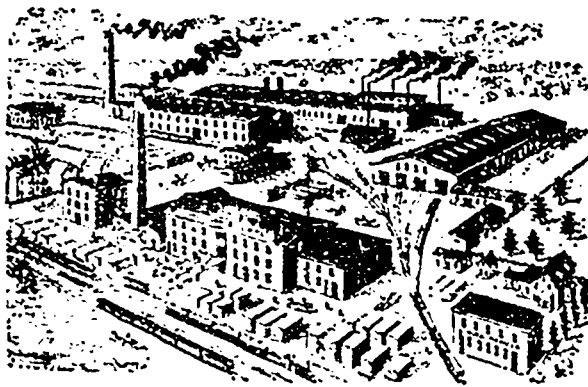
W. A. Crook & Bro's Co

117-123 Poinier St.,

NEWARK, N. J.



Coal Hoisting Engine



*Car Works,
Machine Works,
Foundry,
Planing Mills,
Saw Mills.*

RHODES, CURRY & Co., Limited,
AMHERST, N. S.

LOUIS KÖNIG,

SUCCESSOR TO

HERMANN KÖNIG,

Violin Maker

Importer of German and Italian Strings.

All kinds of Stringed Instruments Repaired.

No. 387 BOWERY, NEW YORK,

Between 5th and 6th Streets

Wire Cloth.

HEAVY GRADES A SPECIALTY.

MINING & COAL SCREENS.

Manufactured By

GEO. B. MEADOWS,

Toronto Wire and Iron Works,

128 King St. West, TORONTO.

—A CAN OF—

DIXON'S PURE FLAKE GRAPHITE

Is many times worth its weight in gold to an engineer or machinist. It is not affected by heat, cold, steam, acids or alkalis. It is useful for hundreds of purposes. It will cool bearings when everything else fails. It prevents groaning and cutting of cylinders, and is indispensable to stationary or locomotive engineers.

Sample and interesting pamphlet sent free of charge.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.,

JERSEY CITY, N. J., U. S. A.



WM. BUTLER

Manufacturer of Specialties,

Die Maker and

Machinist,

FREEMAN'S BLOCK,

COLBORNE ST., JAMES ST.,

Hamilton, Ont.

I am prepared to manufacture Canadian and American Patented Specialties in Iron, Steel and Brass

C. H. McIntire, —THE— J. H. West

McIntire Mfg Co.,

Electrical Manufacturers,

CONTRACTORS,

And Dealers in EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

13 and 15 Franklin St.,

NEWARK, N. J.

Lights, Plants, Motors, Fans, Lamp Fixtures, Bells, Annunciators, Burglar Alarms, Heat Regulators, Testing Instruments, House Wiring, Repairing.

SEBASTIAN SOMMER PIANO CO.

211 to 239 East 33rd Street,

NEW YORK.



We want cash for it. We will give you the best value in the world at the price.

We make more Pianos than any firm in existence, consequently can give better value. Write for territory.

SEBASTIAN SOMMER PIANO CO.,

211-239 E. 33rd Street, NEW YORK.

The White Manufacturing Co.

556 West 34th Street, New York City.

STEEL SNOW PLOWS,

NOW USED AS FOLLOWS:

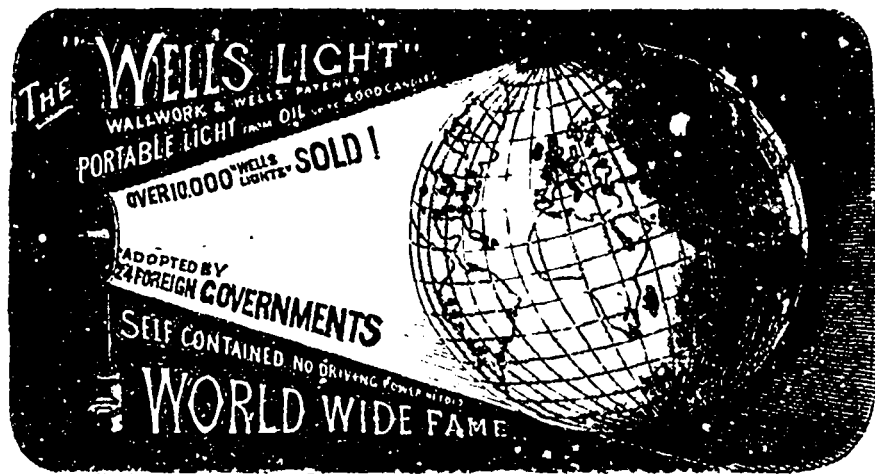
Brooklyn City R. R.....	30
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban R. R., Brooklyn.....	6
Consolidated Traction Co., Jersey City & Newark.....	30
Bridgeport Traction Co., Bridgeport, Conn.....	
Union Railway Co., New York City.....	
West End St. Railway Co., Boston, Mass., over.....	100

AND MANY OTHERS.



These plows are constructed entirely of steel, no wood being used except in the cab. It is the only plow made with a platform extending a man's work entirely around the outside of the cab. The motor is hung in an independent cradle beside the cab. This makes so constructed that the plow can be moved to be axes, can be adjusted on the road while running, thus avoiding the breaking of couplings and the hot boxes common with wooden plows. Two men can operate the plow, all the operation of the snow shears being within the reach of one man, and the other man operating the motors.

— THE —
“WELLS LIGHT”



Wallwork & Wells' Patents.
 (REGISTERED TITLE).

800 to 2,000 Candle Power
 from Kerosene Oil.

**PORTABLE, SELF-CONTAINED
 AUTOMATIC.**

Unaffected by Weather.

Specially adapted for Contractors, Quarries, Shovelers, Railroad Construction, Dredgers, Bridge and Dock Builders, Water Works, Brick Yards and Coal Docks.

400 Railroads and over 300 Contractors now use the Wells Light.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
 Hanthington, Pa., May 1st, 1896.
 The Wells Light Mfg. Co.,
 No. 44 & 46 Washington St.,
 New York City.

Gentlemen:—I have your letter of April 27th and in reply to say we have had in use on this Division two Wells Lights for a period of over three years and it gives me pleasure to state that they have at all times, and all conditions of weather, given entire satisfaction, and we consider them a valuable addition to our wrecking equipment.

Yours very truly,

R. S. MERCER,
 Supervisor P. R. R. Co.

J. W. KAUFFMAN,
 Asst. Yard Master in charge
 of Wreck Force.

WELLS LIGHT MFG. CO.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Sole Prop.,

42 Washington Street, New York.

CANADIAN AGENTS:

JAMES COOPER, 164 St. James St., Montreal.

All communications, advertisements, etc., intended for insertion in "The Trade Review" should reach this office by Wednesday morning.

General Summary.

Michigan bean jobbers want the old McKinley duty restored instead of the present duty of twenty percent.

Mr. Alanzo LeMay, clerk in the St. Roch's branch of the Caisse d'Economie, has been appointed to replace the late Mr. Desy at the head office in Upper Town, Quebec.

A discovery of gold has been made at Hawk Lake, six miles south of Cross Lake Station, on the Canadian Pacific and thirty-three miles west of Rat Portage. The vein is a good one and can be traced a hundred and fifty feet over the top of a bare mound before it disappears under the snow. The claim is just on the boundary line between Manitoba and Ontario and, as the boundary line has never been fixed, the authorities hardly know whether it comes into the jurisdiction of Manitoba or Ontario.

Highly commended by judges at World's Expositions, and for purity by chemists, Labatt's London Ale and Stout.

There is much talk of the impossibility of the French dockyards executing quickly enough the new naval programme, and the question whether ironclads shall be purchased in England has excited some discussion.

The attempt of the city of Quebec to convert its debt into 5 1/2 per cents has not, it appears, been attended at the outset with the success that was hoped for. The price asked for the new stock, 96, should not ordinarily be too high for securities of a city like Quebec.

Richard D. Cornelius, one of the oldest and best known bank cashiers of Baltimore, committed suicide. His body was found in the duck pond in Druid Hill Park a few hours after a shortage of \$60,000 had been discovered in his accounts at the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank.

The proprietors of an American parlor and sleeping car are in Ottawa urging the Government to adopt their car on the Intercolonial Railway in place of the Pullman company's car. It is understood the Ministers of the Tariff Commission will try the car on their trip this week to Halifax.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, were \$14,000,000 less in 1893 than in 1895, while as a rule insurance premiums were higher. It would look, therefore, as if the fire companies had had a fair year's business at a time when other commercial ventures were barely holding their own.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade received notice from the Intercolonial Railway that a new sugar tariff from Halifax, Dartmouth and Moncton to points in Ontario and Quebec had been put in force to Montreal. The tariff from the above points is now 20 cents per hundred pounds; to Toronto, 25 cents, and to Windsor, 20 cents, exclusive of cartage charges.

The lighter your beverage, if pure, the more suitable to this climate. Try Labatt's London Ale and Stout.

The case of David Ranger, wholesale dealer, who appeared before the Police Court, Ottawa, charged by Hiram Walker & Sons, distillers, with having opened barrels of whiskey upon which Walker's seal was attached, adulterated it and sealed it up with a counterfeit, is of interest to dealers throughout the Dominion. For some time past numerous complaints have been going into Walker's office that their liquor was not up to its standard. The firm were at a loss to know what the cause of the complaints were and the services of Detective Carpenter, of Montreal, were obtained, and he finally located the source of the trouble. Ranger purchased large quantities of liquor from Walker and in turn sold it as direct coming from them to outside parties. This liquor was found to be inferior in quality and a close investigation showed that the seals had been tampered with, the bungs removed and a counterfeit bung replaced. These barrels were in possession of various customers and sold in each case by Ranger. The case has been adjourned.

THE ROYAL ELECTRIC CO.

MONTREAL, Que. Western Office, TORONTO, Ont.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY & APPARATUS,

SOLE MAKERS FOR CANADA OF

THE S. K. C. TWO-PHASE SYSTEM

OF

Alternating Current Generators, Motors & Transformers,

By means of which incandescent lights, arc lights and power can be served from the same dynamos and circuit.

Direct Current Dynamos. Arc Light Dynamos.
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Street Railway Generators. Wire of all kinds.
Street Railway Equipments. Electrical Supplies.

Canadian Agents For

THE ROYAL BEACON Incandescent Lamp,
THE HELIOS ARC LAMPS—Alternating or Direct.

CORRESPONDENCE For Central Stations, Street Railways, Power Transmission, Isolated Plants,
SOLICITED, Mining and Mill Work.

B. C. MINING NOTES.

The Chapleau, a Lemon creek property, has joined the list of shippers, having sent out a trial lot of four tons to Tacoma.

There is trouble afoot affecting the ownership of the Willa, a big copper property on Eight-Mile, now being worked by Rosland people.

Wilson creek properties will come in for a great deal of attention next spring. Both dry ore and galena exists there, and in good healthy ledges.

F. Schonberg and C. Martin have ceased working on the High Ore, Twelve-Mile, after driving 57 feet of a tunnel. They will go at it again in the spring.

A raise is being run on the Enterprise group connecting the third and fourth tunnels. The ledge is very pronounced, and shows considerable native silver.

A strike of some importance has just been made in the Mascot, belonging to the Big Three Company. A drift from the tunnel has opened three feet of fine looking copper ore.

The Two Friends, on Springer creek, has another carload of ore almost ready to ship. Tacoma gets the shipments. Enough money is on hand, to make a third payment on the group.

The whole face of the tunnel on the Coney, which adjoins Grant on Ros Mountain, is in ore and the ledge is now proved to be over 10 feet wide. It is believed to be the same ledge now being opened on the Grant by a shaft, and from which some very high grade ore is being obtained.

The Lily May Company has purchased the old seven-drill compressor of the Le Roi mine, and will transfer it to its own property as soon as the new Le Roi compressor is started.

Ten feet of ore is reported in the Victory, on Sheep creek. The ore is of low grade, but will concentrate easily, and is a paying proposition. Some more very rich copper ore has been brought in from the Triumph.

The ledge has been struck in the second tunnel of the Topaz group, on the eight mile divide, and under bond to Hugh Sutherland of Winnipeg. The showing is sixteen inches wide, of galena and native silver.

It is claimed for the Sandon district that the highest assays in the Slovan come from mines around there. The Dalhousie and Arlington, at this end of the country, can now show records of over 2,000 ounces.

The Thompson boys have finished their tunnelling on the Thompson group, on Finnell creek. Their places have been taken by a force of men sent up by Dr. Bell Irving, of Vancouver, the holder of the property.

A careful compilation of capital accredited to all chartered gold and silver mining companies in Canada gives a total of over \$200,000,000. British Columbia, of course, heads the list in number and wealth of its mining companies, while Ontario, with its scarcely less extensive deposits of milling ore in Rainy River districts comes second. By provinces the figures stand: British Columbia, \$256,325,075; Ontario, \$32,194,900; New Brunswick, \$1,030,000; Manitoba, \$50,000.

Superintendent Liljegan, of the All, has started a tunnel to cross-cut three leads on the property. It will be 700 feet long, and would connect with a shaft at a depth of 70 feet. It is expected the principal lead from the Red Eagle will be cut by this tunnel.

A. N. Shaw, a Manitoba capitalist, has purchased the Scorpion, a claim close to the Republic group, and near Shocan City, for \$2,000. Some twenty feet of a tunnel have been driven on the ledge, which gives \$10 in gold and 85 ounces. Shaw will make a mine of it.

Long, Tucker, Maurier, and Thompson, owners of the Lilly B. group, on Springer creek, received the first payment on the \$85,000 bond on Tuesday last. Claims are to be erected on the property, which will be worked under the management of G. Long.

Grand Forks has taken on a new activity since the visit of a number of principal owners of the townsite. It has been decided to incorporate into a municipality at once. The town will put in electric lights, water plant, grade the streets and bridge the North Fork.

A meeting for the organization of the Noonday Mining company was held at Rosland. John Kirkup was elected president, J. St. Clair Blackett, vice-president, and Dalry Morkill, secretary-treasurer. The capital stock is 1,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1, with 300,000 shares in the treasury. The sum of \$2,000 is in the treasury and will be expended in development before any treasury shares are offered to the public. The Noonday is located on Toad mountain.

There were more quotations from the **TRADE REVIEW** last year in Canadian, American and English papers than from all the other journals of its class combined, that are issued in the Dominion.

MILTON L. HARRIS, B.A.Sc.

Formerly Demonstrator in Chemistry Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, and Chemist of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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of Liquors, Foods, Waters, Oils, Paints, Var-nishes, Ores, Minerals, Bullion, Coal, etc., etc.

Examination of Processes. Superintendence. Counsel. Co-operation with Engineers in all lines.

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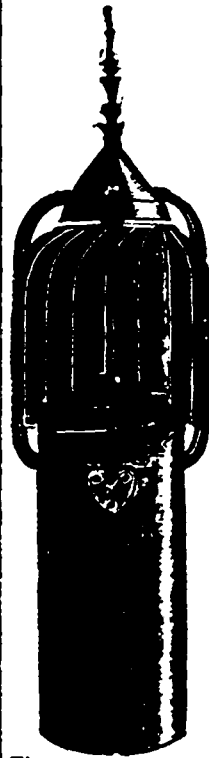
The \$10,000 bond on the Skylark and Ranger, on Dayton creek, made by A. D. K. a Nova Scotia capitalist, has been signed, sealed, and delivered. The ledge is a strong one, and gives an average value of \$100 in gold and silver. Five per cent must be paid down before work begins.

Shipments to the smelter from Rossland in 1896 aggregated 22,500 tons. Incomplete returns for 1896 show that 40,000 tons of ore were shipped last year. Shipments now and for some time past have averaged considerably over 200 tons per day, and are sure to reach a total of 100,000 tons for the year 1897.

The Neepawa, on Ten Mile, has ore on the wharf to make a trial shipment of a carload to Tacoma. It is the first ore to come down the new wagon road. A third tunnel has been commenced on the group just below the McGillivray workings, and in 20 feet the ledge was exposed seven feet in width. The chute of ore has been raised nine feet wide in a ledge of fifteen feet. Ten Mile has numerous other good properties waiting to be taken up.

Kash's streets and buildings will soon be brilliantly lighted by electricity. The work on the electric lighting system is progressing rapidly. The wires have been strung along the principal streets, and the arms for the arc lights have been attached to the poles. The foundations for the dynamos have been laid, and the machines will be placed at once. For the present there will be four lights on Front street, two on A avenue and one on the hillside immediately overlooking the railway station.

Negotiations for the sale of the War Eagle Mine to a Toronto syndicate, headed, it is believed, by Messrs. Goodenham & Blacklock, are underway. The price to be paid for the property is said to be \$50,000. The mine is in splendid condition, producing 125 tons of ore per day, and in shape to pay dividends of \$50,000 per month for a long time to come, without further development. The mine was originally bonded along with two-thirds of the Iron Mask, and the whole of the Virginia for \$170,000. It has since paid \$187,000 in dividends, and has now a large enough sum in its treasury to pay another dividend. The vendors, therefore, have made \$1,000,000 investment and still hold two-thirds of the Iron Mask, worth \$200,000, and the whole of the Virginia, worth \$250,000, at the present market price of these two stocks.



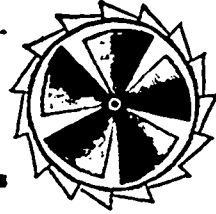
The upper part of the interior of the Ventilator.

THE **Aolian Ventilator,**

(PATENTED MAY 26th, 1894.)

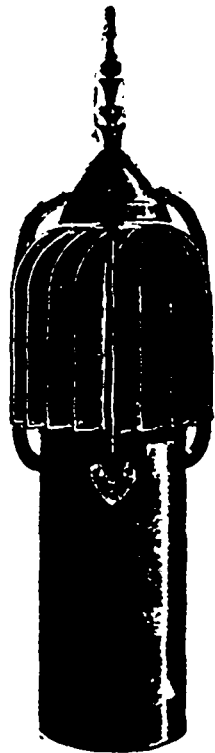
WE guarantee our Ventilator to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Manufactured and especially suitable for

Public Buildings,
Hospitals,
Warehouses,
School Houses



Cut showing the inside of Ventilator.

Banks,
Factories,
Theatres,
Private Residences,
Etc., Etc.



THIS Ventilator has proved itself to be superior to any that has been placed before the public. It has proved by the tests which have been made its adaptability for ventilating large buildings, churches, schools, hospitals, banks, etc. It is fitted with a screw on the inside, by means of which a constant current of air is established. The chief feature of this ventilator is that its motive power is derived not only from the slightest current of air, but the difference of temperature within and outside the building.

Every Ventilator is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Testimonials obtained on application. This ventilator is very ornamental in appearance and substantial in make. Estimates for copper ventilators given on application.

SOME PLACES WHERE THE AOLIEN VENTILATOR IS USED IN MONTREAL.

M. T. VIAU 6 assorted | LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, 4 of 24 in. | SISTERS OF MERCY, 1 of 12 in.
SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE, 2 of 18 in. | E. W. MUDGE 2 of 4 in. | S. KOLBER 2 of 8 in.
COLLEGE OF PHILOSOPHY, 3 of 24 in. | T. CHRYSLER & FILS 5 of 6 in. | And Many Others.

LESSARD & HARRIS,

Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers,

Office and Works, - 421 1/2 CRAIG STREET, - MONTREAL.

The money to make the first payment of \$200,000 on the War Eagle mine is in the Bank of Montreal. Rossland, B. C. A special to the Miner from Spokane states that it was paid over, but this was impossible as there was no representative of the Company to receive it. It is now, however, certain that the sale of the War Eagle to the Goodenham syndicate of Toronto has been consummated, and that the price is \$500,000 cash. The balance of this sum will be paid in a few days as soon as the title can be passed to the new owners, which will not be until after a shareholders' meeting has been held in Spokane on the 20th.

J. Selevor, of Portland, Oregon, has interviewed the City Council, Vancouver, B.C. regarding a bonus for establishing a smelter in that city. He agreed to erect works at a cost of \$150,000 provided the city would grant a bonus of \$150,000. No action has yet been taken by the Council in the matter. Mr. J. P. Graves, of the firm of A. L. White & Co., says: "The completion of the Red Mountain to Rossland, the heading of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern for that district, and the vigorous construction of the Canadian Pacific through the Crow's Nest Pass, will make a basin hitherto unheard of in British Columbia. Some attention has been called to the fact that the product of the Rossland mine has not been as great as expected during the last six months, but this is because there have not been sufficient railway facilities to handle the ore. The quantity, however, of ore on the dump has always been on the increase, and as for the smelting facilities, the Trail smelter has not been able to take all the product of the mine. Le Roy. The plant of this mine will be working in February, and it is the largest mining plant ever taken into British Columbia. It is estimated that Eastern Canada has sold West Kootenay mining machinery

during the past year valued at \$1,250,000, while the figure will be much heavier for 1897. Messrs. White & Co. also produce a statement showing the value of goods shipped through one port of entry in the State of Washington to West Kootenay for the first half of the last fiscal year to have been \$643,364, divided as follows:— Domestic goods, \$618,289, and foreign goods \$25,075. For the same period there was shipped gold, silver, copper and lead ore and bullion from West Kootenay, through the same port of entry into the United States, a total of \$1,573,000. This was for treatment and distribution, and is estimated that the increase of the second half over the first half of 1896 will be from 25 to 40 per cent. Mr. Graves describes Bannock as being about forty miles west of Rossland, and reached by railway to Marcus, and thence by stage to Greenwood City, Midway or Grand Forks. The three chief camps of Boundary are Greenwood, Wellington and Whites, while the Ironmades, Stenwinder and Knob Hill properties in Greenwood are amongst the richest in the country. The ore is similar to that in Trail, except that it is in much larger bodies. Knob Hill and Ironmades, for instance, are 150 wide on the surface, and this runs the full length of the claim. Messrs. Rufus H. Pope, M. P., Buck, of Sherbrooke, and other Eastern men are largely interested in this quarter.

Hereafter it will be advisable for all parties, especially business men, to provide themselves with envelopes containing their printed names, and instructions to the postmaster on the upper left hand corner of the envelope, as under the new post office regulations undelivered letters will not in the future be returned to the writer unless so ordered by the printed instructions on the corner. Written instructions on the corner will not even do,

UNION Assurance Society,

Head Office:
81 CORNHILL, LONDON.

One of the Oldest Fire Offices in the World.

Subscribed Capital.....	\$2,250,000
Capital Paid Up.....	900,000
Total Funds, including Capital, nearly.....	15,000,000
Annual Income.....	1,500,000

FIRE RISKS

Accepted on every description of insurable property.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE:

Bank of Toronto Chambers, First Floor,
Cor. St. James and McGill Sts.

MONTREAL.

T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

This column is to furnish Advance Reports of Building Projects, before the Closing of Contracts, for the special use of Material Men, Supply Men, Manufacturers, Builders, Architects, Roofers, Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Bridge Builders, Foundry men, Hardware Men, etc.

Any of our subscribers who write to parties referred to in our Contract Column, will oblige us by naming the **TRADE REVIEW** as the source of their information.

Schools, Churches & Public Buildings.

A new Methodist church may be built at Stanstead Junction, Que.

A new Roman Catholic church is to be erected at Montmorency Falls, Que.

Tenders are invited for the building of an addition to St. Thomas Church, Belleville. Address W. B. Northrup.

The general contract for the Saint Jerome church has been awarded to P. Boileau Broe. C. St. Jean is the architect.

The congregation of Knox Church, Portage la Prairie, have decided on the erection of a new structure on Campbell street, to cost in the neighbourhood of \$20,000.

W. E. Binning is preparing plans for a German Evangelical Church at Decemtion, and for a Presbyterian Church at Molesworth. Both of brick with stone basements.

Railways, Canals, Bridges, etc.

A proposal is on foot to build a bridge at Calgary, N. W. T., and the town is asked for grant of \$500.

Mr. J. R. Booth will construct in connection with the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound railway, several elevators on the lake ports, also vessels to run from Duluth, Port Arthur and Chicago to Parry Sound.

Mr. Salisbury, president of the Burrard Inlet Telephone Company, says that his company will begin in the early spring and build a line through from Ashcroft to Clinton, 150-Mile House, Soda Creek, Quocelle, Stanley and Bakerville, with a branch line to Quocelle Forks.

ASHLEY B. TOWER.

GEORGE F. HARDY.

ASHLEY B. TOWER & CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.

Engineers & Architects.

SPECIALTIES:

Complete Plans for all kinds of **PAPER and FIBRE MILLS.**
Surveys and Estimates for **WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT.**

The Manitoba legislature is calling for tenders for a new bridge to be constructed over the Assiniboine river near De Clare, to be built in the spring. Plans may be seen at the office of Hon. C. J. Mickle Birtle, or the Public Works Department.

The authorities of Hilton, Jocelyn, and Richard's Landing, three villages on St. Joseph's Island, in Algoma, are petitioning the Ontario Government to construct a \$10,000 floating bridge between Camp d'Our and the mainland. Deputations from the three villages will interview the Government as soon as the Hon. convention.

The important statement is made that the franchise of the Niagara Falls Power Company for the building of the Canadian power tunnel across the river has been extended for four years. Nothing definite, however, can be learned in the matter. Chief Engineer Breckenridge said he understood that the extension will be made, if it is not already made.

Railway legislation at Ottawa next session will be a prominent feature in the work before Parliament, judging by the number of notices already going on the docket. No less than four applications for charters to build a line through the Crow's Nest Pass have been given in the official Gazette. Amongst those are one from D. G. MacDonnell, of this city, another from a Winnipeg legal firm, another from A. L. Belyea, of Victoria—all these cover a charter from the coast to Lethbridge and thence eastwards. The last to appear is the notice of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company which will apply to Parliament next session for an act to revive powers given to it under 53 Victoria, chap. 89, and 55 and 56 Victoria, chap. 39, to extend and operate its railway from Lethbridge to Hope or some other point in British Columbia by way of Fort MacLeod and through the Crow's Nest Pass and giving it power also to build and operate branch lines and a railway from some point on Shecan Lake to Roseland and Trail.

Waterworks, Paving, Lighting, Sewers, etc.

Fraserville, Que., has given a contract to Mr. Charlebois for the construction of water works and sewerage systems.

At Laprairie, Que., recently the water works buildings owned by Mr. Demers were destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000, insurance \$1,700.

Flowers & Spence have secured the contract for lighting the streets of Colborne Ont., and an electric light plant will be installed at once.

The report of A. Dav's, consulting engineer, Montreal, who recently examined the pumping plant at the Rockville water works, has recommended the purchase of new pumps.

Railway and Municipal Bonds.

A by-law will be voted on at Southampton to raise \$11,000 for the purchase of an electric light plant.

A by-law to raise \$13,000 to build a new school on Albion street, Brantford, has been carried by the ratepayers.

The by-law granting a bonus to the Ontario and Pacific Railway was carried at the Cornwall municipal election.

The ratepayers of Cowansville have passed a by-law granting \$20,000 for a system of waterworks. Bonds will be issued shortly.

The Bank of British North America have purchased \$5,000 of Fredericton, N. B., school debentures, running twenty-five years, at 4 per cent., the figure being \$5,123.

The ratepayers of the township of Ancaster have granted a bonus of \$5,000 to the Hamilton, Chedoke and Ancaster Railway, bonds for which will shortly be issued.

The tender of the London and Canada Loan & Agency Company, of Toronto, has been accepted by the town of Leamington, Ont. for the purchase of \$2,500 of debentures. The premium is \$1,700, with accrued interest.

All information is refused as to the result of the issue of the city of Quebec conversion loan invited in the middle of December for £654,480 (\$3,262,400) 4 per cent registered stock at 96, for the purpose of redeeming and converting outstanding issues of the city of Quebec debentures, bearing interest from 4 1/2 to 6 per cent. It is generally stated in the city, however, that the loan was a failure, owing to the close price asked. It is believed that the loan may possibly work off during the next four months.

Houses.

A. B. Moore will build a \$2,000 residence at Otterville Ont.

Lortie & Son, of this city are calling for tenders for a house on Gareau street, Joseph St. Onge. They are preparing plans for two houses at Notre Dame & Grace.



FOR
IRON FENCING,
Bank & Office Railings
And all kinds of Iron
Work, address

Toronto Fence & Ornamental Iron
Works, 73 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

Miscellaneous.

Councillor Grantham proposes erecting at Yarmouth, N. S. a brick fire proof opera house with a steel roof.

The Port Arthur Street Railway Co. will put a dynamo in at their power house capable of running 4,300 sixteen candle power lights for street lighting purposes.

The building permits for Toronto for 1896 amounted to \$657,168, against \$1,346,810 for 1895. The latter year, however, includes the erection of the large buildings destroyed in the big fires of the spring of 1895.

Tenders for a new hook and ladder truck were received at Guelph, Ont., as follows: Smith Bros., Toronto, \$425; J. Robertson, Guelph, \$439; J. D. Ronald, Brussels \$375. Waterous Engine Co., Brantford, \$600 and \$725.

H. Slaveley, architect, Quebec, has received tenders for a manufactory for W. A. Marsh & Co. The building will be in brick, 20x44 feet, and five stories high.—The same architect is also preparing plans for an addition to the Monnocrency Electric Co. to be erected on the side of their establishment on Prince Edward street. It will be 60 x 30 feet, two stories.

The council of the Dominion Rifle Association has unanimously selected the plan submitted by Saxe & Rodden, of Montreal for the Canadian building at Bisley. This plan, it was concluded, best carried out the idea of the association for a typical Canadian cottage and the cost of erecting it will be within the \$7,500 available for the purpose. The building will be a neat, tasteful story and a half cottage, with wide verandah around three sides of it. The interior finish will be in Canadian natural wood.

Advices under date of December 4 report that the west coast (Scotland) fishing has closed, with fairly good results, although the fishing was confined to a few locks. The Yarmouth fishing has also ceased after a good season for the Scotch boats. An especially satisfactory feature of this fishing season is that, so far as is known, not a single life was lost from the Scotch boats, while the damage to nets was much smaller than in previous years.

The new bounty law demanded by the French sugar manufacturers and beet growers has not been enacted yet, and it is now not likely to be before next month. There are now doubts entertained whether the law will be brought about at all, and it is indeed not a hopeful circumstance that a need of the proposition made have been assented to by the members of the customs commission, but at length it may be supposed that the different opinions will rally on one point—that the additional bounty, in some form or another, will be granted.



PRICE LIST—January, 1896.

PRICES FOR BENDING.

Regular Bends, not over one third Circle.

T. 2 1/2 x 6/8	51 cts. per square foot.
" 3 x 7/8	" " " " "
" 4 x 1	" " " " "
" 4 1/2 x 1 1/8	" " " " "
" 5 x 1 1/4	" " " " "
" 5 1/2 x 1 1/2	" " " " "
" 6 x 1 3/4	" " " " "
" 6 1/2 x 2	" " " " "

Above—Special.

DOUBLE THICK GLASS.

To 5 1/2 x 6	29 cts. per square foot.
" 5 x 7	25 " " " "
" 4 x 5	21 " " " "

Larger Sizes—Plate Glass Prices.
Over 40 inches wide 10 per cent extra.
" 50 " " 15 " " "
" 60 " " 20 " " "

SPECIAL.

**Irregular Bands,
Rough, Ribbed and
Ornamental Glass.**

Odd inches, or fractional parts of inches, will be charged as even inches of the next larger regular size.

Sizes making the same or less, unit 4 inches, but containing more square feet than extreme sizes specified in a bracket will be charged in the next higher bracket.

Six-over-10 inches long and less than 18 inches wide will be charged in the bracket showing the same length as size used. (For instance—2x70 will be charged in the 2x70 bracket.)

Bands on the length 25 per cent additional where the length exceeds the width more than six inches.

Sizes containing less than a square foot will be charged as a full foot, and in figuring narrow widths, no size will be figured as less than 18 inches wide.

NOTE—Above prices do not include cost of glass.

BOXING EXTRA.

NEW MINING COMPANIES.

Notice of the incorporation of the following mining companies have appeared in the British Columbia Gazette:

Black Rock Gold Mining Co., (foreign) registered Dec. 12; capital stock \$1,000,000 in \$1 shares; Head office, Seattle.

Bowen Island Mining Co., (foreign) registered Dec. 14; capital \$1,000,000 in \$1 shares; Head office, Tacoma.

Quesnelle Mining Co., (foreign), registered Dec. 10; capital stock \$1,000,000 in \$100 shares; Head office, Chicago.

Gopher Gold Mining Co. filed Dec. 9, by D. M. Linnard, A. F. Corbin and A. E. Macneil; capital stock \$1,000,000 in \$1 shares; office, Rossland.

Spokane Kasko Mining and Milling Co., (foreign), registered Dec. 5; capital stock \$200,000 in \$1 shares; Head office, Spokane.

British Columbia Gold Property Co., filed Dec. 7, by A. J. McLellan, R. T. Williams and L. Goodacre; capital stock \$250,000 in 25c. shares; office, Victoria.

Dundurn Gold Mining Co., filed Dec. 9 by Alex. A. Mackenzie, Daniel Tuomey and W. J. Mackenzie; capital stock \$1,000,000 in \$1 shares; office, Rossland.

Alpha Bell Quartz Mining Co., filed Dec. 14, by J. Barnet MacLaren, H. De Pencier and George E. Bower; capital stock \$500,000 in \$1 shares; office, Vancouver.

The property owners of Southampton will vote on a by-law to raise \$11,000 for the purchase of an electric plant.

The Federal Government has filed a claim for \$100,000 against the North Shore Turnpike Trust. The claim dates from 1867 and is made up of bonds that are valued at \$70,000, which, with accumulated interest, reach \$100,000. It is thought that the Trust will resist the claim.

The following are named on the Commission of the Peace in their respective districts:—

Montreal—Messrs. Charles Marion, butcher; Joseph Vaillant, grocer, and Pierre Vincent, silver-plater, of the Village Turcot; Robert Newbigen Scott, of St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire; F. B. Browne, Henry Mortimer Holland, James Dunlop, 74 Laval avenue; William McNab, assistant engineer of the G.T.R., Montreal.

District of Beauharnois—Messrs. William H.zekiah Robinson, bank manager; Frederick Dachance, farmer; Alexander McNaughton, merchant, of Huntingdon, and Richard S. Feeney, of Golmanchester.

District of St. Francis—George Flaws, of Cookshire.

District of Three Rivers—Joseph alias Jimmy Leage, farmer, of St. Antoine de la Riviere du Loup.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to revoke the commission for the summary trial of small causes, dated the 3rd of August, 1886, for the Township of Loehaber, in the County of Ottawa, and to appoint by commission dated the 26th December, 1886, Messrs. George Edwards, merchant, of the village of Thurso; James McGillivray, farmer; John Pearson, farmer; Edward Murphy, farmer, all of the Township of Loehaber, commissioners of the said court.

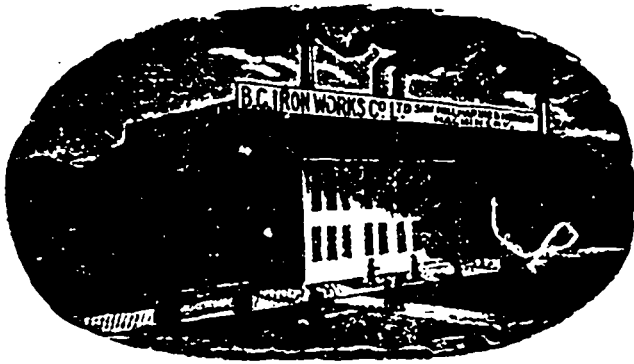
The like commission, dated the 27th of June, 1883, for the parish of St. Didace, County of Maskinonge, is also revoked and Messrs. Alfred Piquin, Joseph Lambert, Calixte Lafrancois, Edmond Hamelin and Joseph Brule, appointed commissioners of the said court.

The like commission dated the 16th of June, 1888, for the parish of St. Valerien, County of Sherbrooke, is also revoked and Messrs. Antoine Tetreault, Louis Pionf, Jos. Minette, Dieudonne Goyette, Albert Quintal and Phileas Leclair are named commissioners of the said court.

J. W. CAMPION, Sec.-Treas.; tel. 310.

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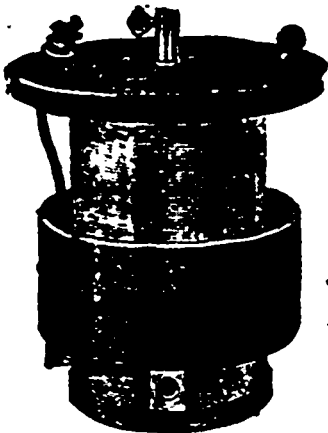
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These Batteries are in use by the most prominent Telephone, Fire Alarm and Railway Companies of America. Send for descriptive Circular and Price-List. We guarantee all our Cells.

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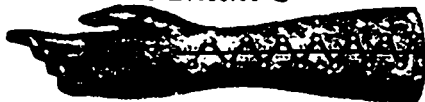
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**CAMPBELL'S
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Appetite, Painful Di-
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gives tone and vigour
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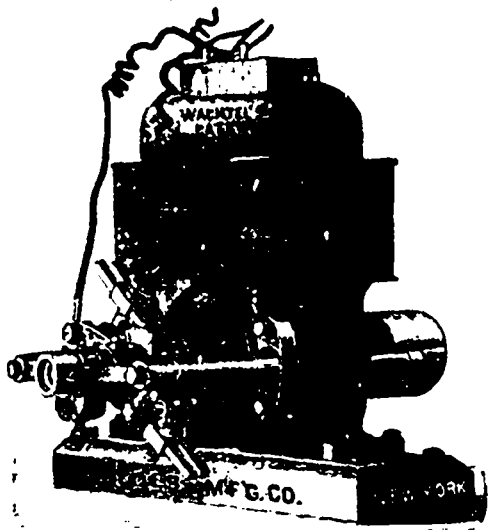
Advance Reports on Building Projects,
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We mail to all who are to build a free sample copy of the TRADE REVIEW, and ask that to consult our advertising pages.
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Manufacturer of

Motors, Dynamos,

CEILING FANS,

PROPELLER AND EXHAUST FANS,

(Patented Dec. 13, 1892, February 24, 1894).

Corner N. J. R. R. Avenue and Hamilton St.,
NEWARK, N. J.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

G. H. Morrow, general store, Russel is offering 50c on the dollar.

P. A. Bourrassa, implements, Yamiche, is offering 25c on the dollar.

F. X. Tessier, boots and shoes, city, has assigned to Chas. Desmarceau.

The stock of John P. Gallagher, grocer, city, is under seizure for rent.

The estate of T. Flanagan, saloon, city, is endeavoring to settle at 10c on the dollar.

Jos. Marineau, baker, St. Michel, county of Bellechasse, has assigned owing some \$2,000.

V. Leroux, general store, Ste. Anne de Prescott, has compromised at 55c on the dollar.

A demand of assignment has been made on B. Lauzon, trader, St. David, Yamaska county.

Jacob Silverstone, cap manufacturer, city, upon whom a demand of assignment was made, is contesting the demand.

A petition for a winding up order has been granted against the Canadian Bridge & Iron Company, city, and a meeting is called for the 12th inst.

Migneault & Frere, mills and foundry, St. Charles, county of St. Hyacinthe, have recently effected a settlement at 20 per cent; liabilities about \$4,000.

The effects of A. G. Cunningham, flour dealer, Halifax, are in possession of the sheriff. Writs aggregating upwards of \$10,000 have been issued against him.

The Icelandic Trading Company of Manitoba, authorized capital \$50,000, is in trouble, and an assignment has been made to S. A. D. Bertrand. The operations of the company were limited.

J. N. Halliday, a brother of Mr. Halliday of the firm of Sales & Halliday, general store, Merlin, has made an offer to the creditors of 40c on the dollar, cash. The liabilities are about \$24,000.

The Mountain City Cycle Co., city, Pack & Morgan proprietors, has assigned owing \$4,000. The latter also conducts a retail drug business. An attempt to form a joint stock company was unsuccessful.

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For Removing Stains, Oil, Pitch, Grease, Dirt, Paint, and Spots from Silks, Carpets, Woollen Goods, etc., without injury.

When brought in contact with Grease converts it into a soap, which being sponged out leaves the goods like new. It never leaves a ring on clothing after removing spots like Benzine, Alcohol, Ammonia, Ether, etc. It is splendid for cleaning Kid Gloves, it cleans them on the hand without taking them off and leaves them soft, dry and pliable.

IT WORKS LIKE A CHARM.

Sample box sent postpaid on receipt of 10c. Large size, 25c. For sale by all druggists.

PARRET & CO., 660 GATES AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Beware of Counterfeits-

None other Genuine.

Robert Hall, general store, Peterboro', has assigned to M. Stratton. The firm carries a stock of about \$25,000, with liabilities in the neighborhood of the same figure. The creditors are mostly in Montreal.

Crawford Lynch & Co., store keepers, Orillia, have called a meeting of creditors and Z. G. Goldberg, clothing, Vancouver, recently met his creditors.—Frank Bros., dry goods and shoes, Guelph, have called a meeting.

Assignee Barber, Toronto, has decided to wind up the estate of A. Cohen, general merchant, Chatham. The statement of affairs showed a considerable deficit. Cohen is still in Chatham. The stock will be sold by auction.

Clovis Du Guay, cheese maker, Durham, Que., has assigned with liabilities of \$11,000. The assets are small, and the real estate is heavily mortgaged. The firm of Chas. Johnston & Son, creamery, Athens, has assigned to John Cawley.

Late assignments include E. Martin & Co., grocer, Pembroke; J. D. Cameron, grocer, Greenfield; Powell & Co., general store, Barrie; Alex. Stewart, jeweller, Richmond, Que.: for about \$2,000; Alexis Pichette, butcher, St. Hyacinthe and A. Gauvreau, drugs, City.

Mrs. E. Fauteux, millinery, city, has effected a composition at the rate of 25c on the dollar, cash. O. Giguac & Fils, saw mills, Quebec, have submitted an offer of 50c on the dollar. Chas. A. Mercier, general store, Montmayny, has compromised at 50 per cent, cash.

The following have assigned:—Kate & Donald McKellar, grocers and shoes, Glen-coe, to M. Mazurel, London; Wesley & Co., fancy goods, Peterboro'; Albani Marre, grocer, city for \$1,200; J. D. Mathers, grocer, Ruscon station, Ont., Jos. Cloutier, general store, St. Raymond for \$3,000; J. S. D. Leblond, general store and blacksmith, Trois Pistoles; William Penny, general store, Mattawa; John H. Bateman, baker, North Bay; Ernest Secher, general store, Carleton Place; B. McDonald, general storekeeper, Flesherton; Lewis McConnell, lumber dealer, Sunnidale.

Joseph V. Plamondon, boot and shoe manufacturer, Quebec, has assigned at the demand of Mr. Paul Tourigny, of Victoriaville. The liabilities are \$7,054.49 and the assets \$6,551.15. Mr. Leonce Taschereau has been appointed provisional guardian, and a meeting of the creditors has been called for the 13th instant. The individual liabilities are generally for small amounts. Some of the principal creditors are Farley & Tourigny \$2,355; Jas. Ellis, \$1,550; R. Tanner & Son, \$1,594; J. Beaulieu, \$583; J. C. Hemand, \$435; A. Pouliot \$365, and J. N. Pouliot, \$320.

C. G. Seale, confectioner, Brantford, has assigned to T. Woodyatt; Geo. Kember, boots and shoes, Cretmore, to R. Tew, Toronto. The assets are placed at \$2,500, with liabilities nominally the same. A meeting of the creditors of Thomas Mason, hats, etc., Hamilton, will be held. W. H. Tonkin, general dealer, Leckard, has assigned to R. Tew, Toronto. The assets and liabilities are each \$1,000. James Butler, hotel, Stittsville, has assigned to W. A. Cole. S.

L. Hahn & Co., clothing, Hanover, have assigned to R. Tew, Toronto. Assets about \$5,000. Isabella Sinclair, general store, Elora, has assigned to W. H. Gordon. Mann Bros., general store, Kearney, have assigned to J. H. Knifton. James Musgrave, harness, Picton, has assigned to J. D. Gilbert.

W. S. Walker & Co., jewellers, city, have consented to assign on the demand of H. & A. Saunders. The assets are stock in trade of jewellery, watches, etc., office and store fixtures, furniture, three safes at 2200 St. Catherine st., and hook debts. The liabilities are about \$19,000. The principal creditors are Miss Stephenson, \$6,149; H. & A. Saunders, \$2,993; Dominion Rolled Plate Company, \$791; Schwob Bros, \$1,143; W. J. Walker, \$1,060; G. R. Lancefield, \$1,018; Levy Bros. & Co., \$932; R. Pollock, \$762; Goldsmith Stock Company, \$428; J. B. Williamson, \$390; Meriden Britannia Company, \$349; James A. Pitts, \$324; Gorham Manufacturing Company, \$270; Bipart & Co., \$225; C. W. Henderon, \$229.

O. Bush, M. L. A. a prominent Brockville cheese manufacturer with headquarters at Kemptville, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Sheriff Smart. His liabilities are said to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000 or \$11,000, with approximate assets of \$7,000. Mr. Bush was the owner of several large cheese factories. His reverses are said to have been brought about by speculations on last season's output, all of which he has sold out, so that there is no available assets from that quarter. The principal creditors are the farmers who were patrons of Mr. Bush's factories. They will be heavy losers, as Mr. Bush has expressed himself that he cannot pay more than 50 cents on the dollar. A meeting of the creditors is called for the 15th instant.

For several months past the Controller of Customs has been carefully studying as to what might prove the most effective means by which an end may be put to the organized system of smuggling which has been in operation from the Bay of Chaleur to the Bay of Fundy for years past and in this connection he has accumulated much valuable information. As a result of his work, a complete reorganization of the preventive service will be made in the Maritime Provinces this spring.

Before the Ways and Means committee of the United States in session on traffic revision the sugar men generally suggested the substitution of specific for ad valorem rates of duty. A representative of the sugar importers of New York said that they had arrived at the conclusion that ad valorem rates were unreliable, unfair and difficult in practice; that a duty of one cent a pound should be imposed on all sugar below 75° polariscope, and that additional discriminating duties should be levied on all sugars coming from bounty-paying countries. Another witness said that the decrease in the revenue from sugar was not due to any decrease in importations, but to reductions in the invoice price.

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Sparham Fire-Proof Roofing Cement Company,

The only roof that has stood the test of the Canadian climate, for twelve years it has given nothing but the most perfect satisfaction. All other cement roofs have been utter failures.

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Roofs laid in Montreal with our cement TEN YEARS ago are as good to-day as when laid and have had no repairs. For further information and testimonials apply at head office, 309 St. James Street, Montreal.

O. L. MALTRY, Sec.-Treas.

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Drain Pipes
Cement
Firebricks
Paving Bricks
Building Bricks

Our Prices are Low, and Deliveries Prompt.

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29 Wellington Street,
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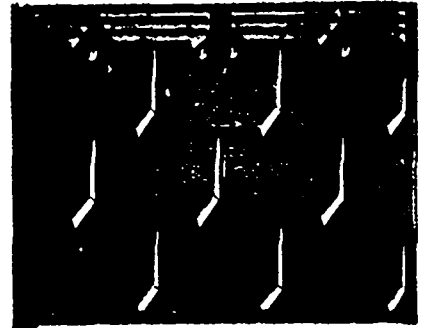


SPECIAL NOTICE.

"The lack of energy on the part of the different Governments, to work up the natural resources of Canada, heavily handicaps the Potteries of this Country"—such was the remark made by a gentleman (himself part owner of a large Pottery in England) when making a flying visit to the Sanitary Earthenware Pottery of Campbell & Purvis of St. Johns, Que. He was taken quite by surprise at the large and splendid stock they had, and had no idea that such ware could be turned out. He considered it equal to any imported from the Old Country and much superior to that imported from the States. He specially advised the "Perfect" closet (Patented) of which Campbell & Purvis are the sole manufacturers for Canada. Campbell & Purvis have the largest and finest stock of Sanitary Earthenware in the Dominion, their goods being classed as the A1 article on the market.

Thoman, in a recent report says that the U. S. government will make a final wheat crop of about 450,000,000 bushels, which would leave only 75,000,000 bushels for export, for visible and farm reserve. He estimates that the figures are too low, and that the crop should be at least 465,000,000 bushels.

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STEEL SHINGLES
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Manufacturers of



SUBMARINE CABLES

Of All Sizes and Descriptions.

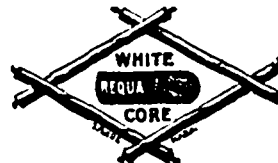
"SAFETY" NAVY MARINE WIRES AND CABLES,

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Warerooms: 89, 91, & 93 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

44, 46 & 106 Foundling St., and 42 Norman St.

The Newfoundland Legislature will open on February 1st. The Government will introduce a resolution early in the session favoring reciprocity with the United States, and will dispatch Colonial Secretary Bond or Solicitor General Morris to arrange a convention if possible, with the McKinley administration to secure the free entry of Newfoundland codfish into the American markets. The fishing interests of the island are greatly interested in the scheme.

Consul Muth has sent the U. S. State Department an interesting description of a farm in Mecklenburg, where electricity has been made to take the place of laborer in great part. A turbine drives a dynamo which lights the barns, yards and dwelling and furnishes a current of low tension to work pumps, run straw cutter, lathe, grind stone, large hand saw and thrashing machine. One machinist attends to the entire plant, which experience proves has reduced the expenses of the farm in considerable degree.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,707,793 bushels, as compared with 2,111,000 bushels last week, 3,457,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,814,000 bushels two years ago, and with 2,036,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week amount to 2,656,994 bushels, against 2,468,000 bushels last week, 1,839,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 649,000 bushels two years ago, 815,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 244,000 bushels in the like week of 1892.

The American Manufacturer says: "During the past few weeks petroleum producers have been considerably disconcerted by lowering prices in the oil market. For about a year the market has stood above the dollar market. It will be remembered that at the close of January, 1895, the price reached \$1 after a long depression, and there it has remained until about two weeks ago. The fall has been gradual until now we have Pennsylvania oil at 93 cents per barrel. This has made the oil producers feel rather blue, and inclined to believe that it is all the fault of the Standard. Some of the most nonsensical statements have been given to the public by those who blame even the bad weather upon the Standard Oil Company.

The last of the salmon fleet is ready for sea at Victoria, being the tenth vessel for the season. Since the shipments commenced, 580,729 cases of salmon, valued at \$3,194,209 have been forwarded from British Columbia to Liverpool and London. Salmon fishing is and has been one of the great industries of the North Pacific coast. The value of the yearly product of California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska, is estimated at about \$11,000,000. The largest part of the salmon comes from Alaska, and is shipped from San Francisco, though a considerable portion is shipped overland to the eastern States from Puget Sound and the Columbia river. It is a most profitable business to engage in, it being estimated that the amount of capital invested, usually about \$10,000, to establish a good cannery, can be cleared in less than three years. Fishermen are paid good wages, and the salmon at the cannery is sold at from \$5 to \$7 per case.

The following have been elected officers of the Owen Sound Portland Cement Company:—President, Mr. John Lucas; Vice-President, Mr. J. E. Murphy; Manager, Mr. R. P. Butchart. Director, Mr. W. N. Pierson; Sec-Treas., G. O. S. Kibbourn.

The coffee tree culture of Gaudeloupe is an easy and agreeable one, but very slow. It takes at least five years to establish a good plantation and nearly eight years before it can be seen in full bearing. But once established, it is forever. Some trees a century old can be seen on the island.

When the sardine factories first began operations the prophecy was made that in a few years the supply of herrings would be exhausted, but now, after more than twenty years of fish-packing, the catch is larger than ever. With each season the sardine pack has steadily grown, until last year it reached nearly a million cases, requiring over 50,000 hogheads of herrings to fill them. The weir is not so deadly as the seine.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The tremendous drop in the barley malt product has stirred up the maltsters in Milwaukee, and they evince a disposition to make some interesting disclosures. They freely declare that in many breweries a barrel of beer is being made with the use of but half a bushel of barley malt, while the German standard for pure beer is three bushels. The claim is as freely made that corn and chemicals have practically supplanted barley in the production of the "beverage of the world."

The Phoenix Insurance of Brooklyn has decided to discontinue its general agency for the Province of Ontario, and on Saturday all its business was transferred to the Western Assurance Company. The Phoenix will no longer continue to do business at country points in Ontario, but will still have its agencies at a number of different cities including Toronto. Bad business in the country is understood to be the reason for the action of the Phoenix.

In every commercial transaction involving any semblance to a contract it is always best to have a definite understanding between the parties, and, if possible, that understanding should be in black and white. He who borrows even \$5 should insist on giving a note therefor, and the lender should not refuse it. As far as possible payments should be made in bank checks, and receipts invariably given and required. In extending credit it is especially necessary that a day of settlement should be fixed, and that the debtor, as well as his creditor, should understand that the designated day is to be a day of settlement. No one should enter the employ of another, nor should any one receive service, until the question of remuneration has been definitely decided. In business it does not do to take things for granted. People are very likely to form different ideas of the meaning of a verbal agreement, and any man's memory is treacherous at times. It men would only insist upon understanding the contracts between them as they were made there would be no necessity for appealing to the law for an interpretation. No one knows how much litigation, and loss, and dishonesty, and trouble would be obviated, if business people strictly adhered to the rule of undertaking no obligation without first arriving at a mutual conclusion as to the exact limits of that obligation.

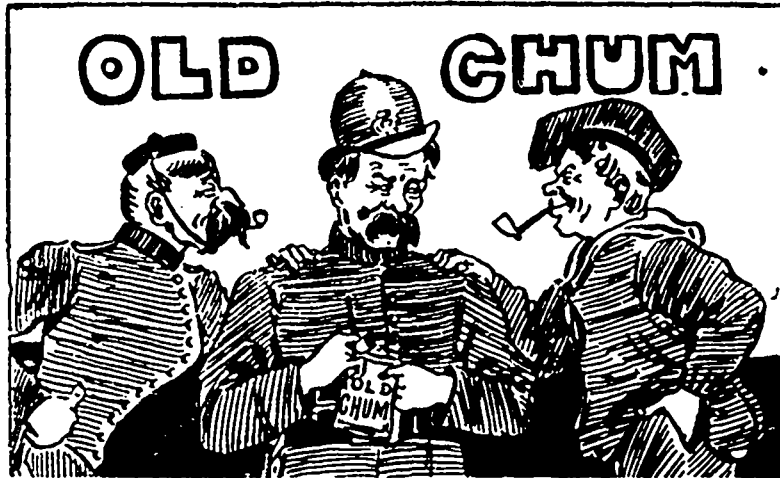
It is reported from Newfoundland that the herring fishery is a total failure in Fortune Bay. The American fishing schooners have sailed for Placentia Bay. This is the second year this fishery has been a failure in Fortune Bay, and as a result it will cause a great deal of suffering to thousands of people who depend on this winter fishing.

The young city of Vancouver is having an advantageous experience in the ownership of its waterworks. In Vancouver, as in Winnipeg, the water-works system was established by a private company. A few years ago Vancouver purchased the works from the private company, and the result has already abundantly demonstrated the wisdom of this policy. The rates charged the citizens for water has been reduced gradually, until they are now 50 per cent. less than those charged by the private company, and at the same time a good surplus has been shown each year from the system. It is to be hoped the new city council in Winnipeg will take hold of the water-works question in an energetic manner, and at the earliest possible time secure to the city that which it is greatly in need of, namely, an efficient water supply, controlled by the city.

It is interesting to note says the Globe, how much money the big propeller Argonquin made on her final trip from Fort William with wheat for Prescott. Her charter called for eight cents per bushels from Port Arthur. Because of the ice in the river the wheat had to be brought from Port Arthur to Fort William by rail, which reduced the rate to seven cents a bushel. She brought \$1,000 bushels as far as Welland, where she had to lighter 10,000 bushels to enable her getting through the Welland Canal. That cost two cents per bushel on the lighterage. Then she had to defray part of the charge for the ice crusher, which released the vessels at Mud Lake just after they had passed through the Sault Canal. Her share was about \$70. Damage was done to the Argonquin's upper plating and outwards to the amount of \$1,000. Her daily expenses during the ten days of the trip averaged \$150, a total of running expenses of \$1,500. There were also incidental expenses of over \$370. All this will leave a profit for the vessel of about \$2,400.

N. & M. Smith, fish dealers, Halifax, N.S., are pushing trade in new fields and meeting with considerable encouragement. Australia is the latest ground they are looking to and with good prospects of success. Scottish "ling," neatly packed in tin-lined drums and cases, is the only foreign article imported there, and Messrs. Smith latest advices say that properly cured cod, put up in suitable packages, can compete successfully with the Scotch article. In South Africa they also anticipate working up a good trade, having introduced several lines of fishstuffs there and lately received very encouraging duplicate orders. Africa within the next ten years should be one of the best fish-consuming countries, and the demand will come as soon as the interior is opened up by railways and a population of white people has settled. A. G. Jones & Co., another Halifax firm have lately dispatched a cargo of fish to Portugal, and there is no reason why this venture should not result profitably. Halifax prices exported are usually below what St. John's, N.F., dealers pay, and this is said to be their best market.

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

An official announcement is made that the Government intends at the coming session to ask Parliament to repeal the Franchise Act.

Detective Trempe has arrested Robert Gardner, of Toronto, in Longueuil, Que., on a charge of having forged a cheque for \$250 upon the Rossin House of Toronto.

The Locked Wire Fence Co. (Ltd.), late of Ingersoll, but now of London Ont., has been reconstructed, and no agreement entered into on the part of the company will be held valid, on drafts accepted unless signed by the President, F. R. Shore, together with the Secretary-Treasurer J. G. Boucher, jointly, not separately.

Statistics prepared in the Department of Public Works, New York, show the average cost per yard of asphalt paving, with fifteen years' guarantee, as follows: 1894, \$3.71; 1895 \$3.33; 1896 (to July 1) \$2.78; 1896 (to July 23), \$2.38. The total extent of paved streets in New York City at the end of December, 1894, was as follows:

	Square yds.	Miles.
Stone.....	6,859,127.00	300.85
Asphalt.....	1,196,079.00	62.34
Macadam.....	1,027,794.00	21.98
Total.....	9,083,000.00	385.17

From Jan. 1, 1895, to Dec. 1, 1896, about thirty-five miles of asphalt and three miles of granite streets have been constructed, thus increasing the length of streets paved with asphalt from 62.34 to 97.34, or nearly 60 per cent., and of the stone pavement from 300.85 to 303.85, or nearly 1 per cent. It has been determined also that asphalt is suitable for heavy traffic streets, where the grade will permit, as well as for streets where the traffic is light.

Fewer men were more widely known in Canadian business, railway and social circles than Sir Joseph Hickson whose death occurred in Montreal this week.

There was a fair foreign demand for flour this week and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company made a sale of 2000 sacks of strong bakers' on London account for shipment via St. John, N.B.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Cash in hand, decreased, 50,580,000 marks; treasury notes, decreased, 2,300,000 marks; other securities increased 84,760,000 marks; notes in circulation, increased, 163,760,000 marks.

The Thompson Electric Co., formerly of Waterford, are moving to Hamilton, having secured the large Wanzer premises, King Street East. Part of the plant is now in. They will manufacture dynamos, are lamps, electric specialties, etc. This manufactory was established in Waterford in 1887. About ten Waterford families will move to Hamilton with the company.

Trade of Buffalo port with Canada for 1896 shows that the arrivals of Canadian vessels numbered 318, with a tonnage of 41,761; of American vessels from Canadian ports 813, with a tonnage of 239,315. The departures of American vessels for Canadian ports were 818, with a tonnage of 248,228, and of Canadian vessels 306, with a tonnage of 37,705. The total number of vessels arriving there in 1896 were 5,581, against 5,019 last year. Tonnage of 1896, 5,634,494 tons—an increase over 1895 of \$41,156 tons. Total tonnage last year, 11,304,742—the greatest on record. Ten years ago it was 4,758,467 tons; twenty years ago, 2,727,896.

Mr. Pelessier, advocate, has presented a petition before Mr. Justice Delorimier, on behalf of Blandy Bros. & Co., of London, Eng., asking, in their quality of creditors of Mr. Romeo Prevost, absentee, to appoint a curator to his estate, and also that Mr. Arthur Gagnon be appointed provisional curator. The Judge granted the petition and fixed the meeting for January 14. The petitioners are creditors to the extent of \$4,568.

Mr. Young representing the G. M. Quinn Refrigerator Company of Portland, Me., is in the city for the purpose of forming a joint stock company, and as the Government and shipping people have taken an interest in cold storage, Prof. Robertson, Government Dairy Commissioner, inspected the several refrigerators on view at the St. Lawrence Hall, and spoke in high terms of them. It is the intention of the company to exhibit their refrigerators at the Brockville Exhibition.

Receipts of Canada lambs at Buffalo for 1896 were 220,200 head, and the value as entered at the custom house (which is about three-fifths of the sale value) was \$715,660. So that in round numbers the value of Canadian lambs marketed there last year was \$1,000,000. Last year (1895) 215,601 head was received, and the customs value was \$516,422. Values were much better this year, averaging in October, 1896, \$4.40 @ \$4.70, as compared with \$4.50 @ \$4.70 the previous year. In November, 1896, averages by weeks were \$4.25 @ \$5.05, while the previous year \$4.10 @ \$4.25 was the rule. In December this year quotations averages \$5 @ \$5.35 and 1895 \$4.35 @ \$4.70, except during the last week, when a sudden rise to \$5.50 was made. 775,000 head of sheep and lambs, 1,422,560 head of hogs and 80,080 head of cattle were slaughtered in Buffalo yards during 1896.

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It is announced that Hon. Mr. Tarte will visit Port Stanley at an early date to inform himself of the repairs required to the harbor.

The Baie des Chaleurs Railway is in the hands of receivers, and when the Intercolonial set about opening the service there was an order served on them, which blocked operations.

The C. P. R. Company propose to inaugurate their entrance into Hamilton and Buffalo by placing two trains on the road of exceptionally fine workmanship, which will make the journey in very fast time.

The Merchants' Bank Gananoque, moved into their new office in the new Bennett Block, built for them on the corner of Stone and King streets. The bank now has one of the finest branch offices to be found in Canada.

An oyster supper was given at the Paterson House, Owen Sound, in honor of Mr. James Cleland, M.P.P., at which the popular representative of North Grey in the Local House was presented with a life-size oil painting of himself.

Mr. R. C. Welch, of Quebec, who for several years has been connected with the insurance firm of Messrs. Wood & Evans in this city, has left for Toronto, where he has accepted the position of inspector for the Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company recently received large orders from Australia for flour, and they have commenced shipping at the rate of 6,000 tons, or 30 cars per month. The flour trade between Manitoba and Australia promises to become a very important industry. It has been made possible by low rates of freight granted by the Canadian Pacific Railway and steamship lines.

Between 1890 and 1895 the world's production of gold was increased 75 per cent. The gold production of the United States in 1895 was of the value of \$46,610,000, and the silver production had a commercial value of \$36,445,000. The increase in gold for the year was \$7,110,000 and in silver \$5,023,000.

Those of us who are engaged in foundry practice are apt to consider the cupola and molding room as the chief consumer of iron. Just to show an example of what becomes of some of the millions of tons of iron ore brought to the surface yearly, we will mention that a building now being erected in New York will consume in its construction no less than nine thousand (9,000) tons of steel work to form its framework. This is as much as would be required to lay 100 miles of track with 50-pound rails, and shows that if the foundries are not doing much, and railroad building almost at a standstill there is to be found a market for an enormous amount of iron.

The annual print cloth market statement shows that the total production of the Fall River mills for the year was 1,045,000 pieces less and the sales 2,057,000 pieces less than last year. The average price for cloth for the year was lower than ever was known before. In 1895 it was over a fifth of a cent better than in 1896. The stock in the market represents about 70 per cent of the entire stock in the country—2,300,000 pieces. The official figures show that there were over 1,500,000 pieces short of the full production, and the only explanation offered for this is underconsumption. The surplus stock in the country is twice as large as it was in 1890, five times as great as it was last year, and but 522,000 pieces less than the sum total stock in the country at the close of the years from 1887 to 1895, inclusive.

It is a coincidence that the mileage of new track laid in the United States in 1896 is almost precisely the same as that in 1895, which corrected returns showed to be 1,803. The total railway mileage of the United States is now a little in excess of 182,800 miles.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The Chicago failures, with the related failures elsewhere, have now brought down nine banks or banking firms, with liabilities in all of about \$20,000,000. The New York Marine Bank and other failures in May, 1884, were no larger than this and no more widely extended."

The past weekly statement of averages of the New York Associated Banks showed a decrease of \$1,022,950 in the surplus reserve, which now stands at \$33,286,950. Loans expanded \$3,702,600, and deposits increased \$4,947,800. In the cash items there was an increase of \$639,700, in legal tenders, but specie decreased \$425,700. Circulation further decreased \$159,900, reflecting the payment at maturity of the 1897 Pacific Railroad bonds, which cease to be available as security for circulation when their interest stops.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the banks for the last two weeks:

	1 Jan. 2.	4 Dec. 26.	Increase.
Loans	\$49,375,900	\$47,673,500	\$3,702,400
Specie	76,341,300	75,768,000	\$573,300
Legal Tenders	89,640,000	89,001,200	638,800
Deposit	59,783,000	52,835,200	6,947,800
Circulation	19,600,000	19,760,000	\$160,000

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	\$ 76,341,300	\$ 75,768,000	\$ 573,300
Legal Tenders	89,640,000	89,001,200	638,800
Total reserve	\$165,981,300	\$165,769,200	\$212,100
Reserve required ag't deposit	132,690,200	131,459,300	1,230,900
Surplus reserve	\$33,286,950	\$34,309,900	\$1,022,950

*Decrease.

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Offer the Following Bar-
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- 2 12" Hand Speed Lathes.
- 1 26" x 16" Engine Lathe.
- 1 14" Sq. Arbor Fox Lathe.
- 1 5' 2" Break Lathe.
- 1 30" x 8' Iron Planer.
- 1 20" Drilling Machine.
- 1 No. 3 Combined Punch and Shear 8" Plate.
- 1 2000 lbs. Steam Hammer.

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Life Fund, (in special trust for life policy-holders).....	6,444,000
Total Net Annual Income.....	7,000,000
Deposited with Dominion Government	\$74,246

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THE Canadian Trade Review

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1897.

PRIVATE BANKS.

The lamentable failure of the reputed and reputable private bank owned by Mr. Messner, of Formosa, Bruce County, is enough to give the system under which such institutions operate, a fatal blow. Were this to be the result, it would be in the public interest. We note that the Globe denies that the insolvent carried on a private bank. The denial is well founded technically, to some extent, but we should like to ask how it came about that a man who kept a general store managed to have money on deposit placed with him by about one hundred persons, in sums ranging from \$205 to \$2,047? The village he lived in only contains a population of 750 persons all told; it is, therefore, manifest that he held deposits paid in by persons spread over the

district. It is quite an unknown practice for persons having money to spare to volunteer to lend it to store-keepers. Mr. Messner, therefore, must have invited such deposits, and by receiving them from one hundred persons he must have given them very distinctly to understand that he was doing so as a private banker. Our contemporary does not regard the Messner failure as any reflection upon "the many private banks doing business in various parts of the Province." We, on the contrary, regard this failure as a reasonable ground of suspicion against all such enterprises, and sufficient to call for their being brought under some form of inspection by the Government. A private banker gives not the slightest guarantee to the public of his possessing any capital at all beyond what is needful to furnish his office. He is usually engaged in some other business, as Mr. Messner was, who ran a general store, brewery, farm and other outside enterprises. It is almost inevitable that the deposits such a person invites will be utilized in his own business. That had been done in every one of the very numerous cases of private bank failures here and in England. Under any circumstances a man who has been successful in inducing a hundred persons to deposit money with him has his credit thereby very greatly enhanced, and, on the reputation such deposits give him, he is able to secure advances of money and of goods to build up a business far beyond what his private capital justifies. A person so placed is a dangerous competitor to other traders in a small town, as his prestige as a banker brings customers and enables him by distributing his loans liberally to bring a large body of persons into practical dependence upon him. For the loans made by private bankers very exorbitant rates are usually charged; he takes risks that need to be covered by large charges, and gives "accommodation," so called, for which the recipients pay very dearly for their whistle. The assertion of the Globe that "these establishments are in an excellent position to do a safe business," is contradicted by experience, as the private banks are remarkable for transacting very shaky business. A private banker dare not act on banking principles, which, indeed, he very seldom knows anything about. To get deposits he has to be popular, and to be popular he has to be more free handed with those deposits than is well for either himself or those to whom he lends. He can

not insist upon such safeguards as the manager of a chartered bank requires, nor does he keep his customers to regular habits with their engagements like such managers are compelled to do, who are under constant inspection. Many object to pay, say 7 per cent discount to a chartered bank, because their notes must be met, but will pay 10 to 20 per cent for loans which are easily renewed. In order to have the privilege of doing business very loosely, men allow themselves to be charged as much extra interest on loans as soon doubles the loan. A very valuable service is done to business men in a district by their financing being kept in decent order by the manager of a chartered bank; on the other hand, the loose ways of some private bankers are a positive curse to their customers. The utterly vicious expansion of credit which prevails in some quarters, to which many insolvencies are due, is encouraged by the private bank system. Such institutions ought to be licensed and systematically inspected, so as to protect innocent depositors from such disastrous losses as have befallen those who placed their savings with Mr. Messner. We urge the Government to take this question into consideration with a view to have all who invite deposits placed under a system of registration, and compelling them to issue periodic statements of their position to be verified and certified by a public officer.

BUSINESS VERACITY.

An author of some note recently described man as "a lying animal." This is an abominable sentiment. King David, it is true, was once inclined to say that "all men are liars." But he did not believe it, although his own skirts were not entirely free from the stain of duplicity and deception. Pessimistic philosophers have accepted and taught this monstrous theory of natural untruthfulness, but they had more cause to distrust their own reasoning than other men's veracity. Falsehood is, unquestionably, altogether too common among men and—women. Lying is too often regarded as a mental rather than a moral weakness. Still more unfortunate is the deplorable fact that the general standard of truthfulness has been lowered in our day. This is true to the extent that some men are known

to pride themselves on possessing a sort of dexterity in misrepresentation and deception. There are those who seem to regard lying as due of the "necessary evils" of life. "Artistic lying" has become, with some, a profession. Then there are distinctions in vogue on this subject which directly encourage falsehood. Men have been known, and this class is not entirely extinct, who would endorse a public lie while deploring a private one. Merchants who pride themselves on their veracity and honesty have, nevertheless, said "wool" when they should have said "cotton." The "best side turned out" is as much a falsehood as is a wilful misrepresentation in words. A short weight or measure is a lie as well as a fraud. Then, too, there is a classification of lies which indicates a weakness in general veracity. Hence we have "business lies," "professional lies," "political lies," "society lies," and "white lies," which always leave a black mark behind them. Next to the perjurer the meanest liar is he who only tells the truth from fear of punishment or with the promise of reward. There is as well a variety of ways in which men lie almost unconsciously. They may lie by an affected humility, by flattery or by false praise, by assuming to be what they are not, by withholding from a statement of facts any essential thing or circumstance, by equivocation or the use of a word calculated or intended to confuse or deceive, by making promises with the intention to break them, by tone, manner or artful arrangements of facts intended to make a false impression.

Still the lexicographers blunder in making lying the synonym of deception. A criminal falsehood consists in an intention to deceive. But Paley was in error when he said "a falsehood is not a lie when no one was deceived." This proposition is fallacious because it transfers the determining moral quality of the act from the intention of the person telling the falsehood to the capacity of another to detect it. If this theory were true then a person might be both guilty and not guilty of a falsehood at the same time. If a false statement addressed to two persons deceives one but not the other, then, according to Paley, the maker of the false statement has lied to the person deceived. When a man has lied so often as to lose all character for truthfulness and cannot, therefore, deceive any one, then, if this theory be correct, he can no longer be guilty of falsehood. To tell the truth a man's word must correspond exactly with his knowledge

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or belief. Some lie by attempting to make the false seem true; others lie by endeavoring to make the truth seem false. Of these two the latter form of lying is the worse and more dangerous. However common this detestible and destructive habit may be, it is nevertheless against nature and at war with the instincts of the human heart. There is in the human mind a natural or instinctive principle of veracity. Truth is spontaneous in the child. Falsehood implies a certain violence done to our nature in consequence of some motive or purpose which is carefully concealed. This fact is further seen in the general confidence reposed in human testimony. Moreover, sincerity and veracity are always considered as pleasing and noble, while duplicity and deception are regarded as disagreeable and disgusting. Every breach of veracity indicates some active or latent vice or some criminal intention which the guilty one is either ashamed or afraid to avoid. Hence the universal maxims of honor which brand with infamy every palpable deviation from the truth attest the fact that the tone of truthfulness is natural and instructive.

Veracity as a moral duty is not, however, confined to sincerity in the use of speech, but also prohibits every circumstance in our external conduct which is calculated to mislead others by conveying to them a false impression. It prohibits, in like manner, the artful employment of sophistry in argument, no less than a wilful distortion or misrepresentation of facts. There is no difference, morally, between private and public, personal and party lies. Custom and interest may establish such distractions, but they are not sanctioned by the principles of morality, to speak of no higher authority.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The remarkable mineral wealth which is being developed in British Columbia is attracting the attention not only of the Dominion and the United States, but of the residents of Great Britain, and capital is being invested in the mines of our Pacific province, which will tend still further to its development. At the same time it cannot be denied that our kinsmen across the herring pond are somewhat shy of the grand opening for capital which the mineral developments of British Columbia present to capitalists. This is due to the unprofitable experience which residents of Great Britain have realized from their investments in Canadian enterprises. So far as mining in British Columbia is concerned, the number of companies which have been incorporated has assumed large proportions, and is being rapidly increased, the aggregate amount of capitalization being away up in the scores of millions of dollars. But authorized capital is one thing and paid up capital is another. Many of the schemes are bona fide and have the guarantee which the respectability of the directors necessarily imparts to them, while others do not furnish the same guarantees and are gotten up for mere purposes of speculation. To those who know the country and the men associated with the different enterprises, there is little difficulty in making a good selection for the placing of capital; but those who are deprived of these advantages are somewhat timid in taking what they may look upon as a risk which should not be rashly entered upon. The more capital that can be encouraged to be brought into the country, the better will it be for the country at large, and in order to overcome the scruples which non-residents may have, it will be to the advantage of bona fide companies to have such a supervision of all companies as will make it next to impossible for schemes which are based on unsound principles to secure under the guise of incorporation the means of carrying out the deception which will be involved in the floating of them. Under these circumstances the Government of the Dominion and the Province of British Columbia as well should take steps to prevent the incorporation of such schemes as are not strictly speaking what they represented themselves to be. The reputation of the country and the honesty of its enterprises are matters of the greatest importance. No undertaking should receive incorpora-



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tion which virtually gives it the endorsement of the Government, that is not in a position to carry out all its promises to the investing public. Capital is very sensitive, and when once alarmed is difficult to satisfy. A system of government investigation would be productive of good, as it would impart a certain amount of confidence which could not otherwise be given. The assurance which such a system would give that the law would not permit of the floating of mere speculative concerns would be beneficial, and investors would have more confidence in their attractions. Such a system would not only protect the investor, but would make the securities of this country more attractive and more inspiring. British Columbia gives promise of becoming the most attractive province of the Dominion, and nothing should be left undone to develop its resources and its attractions to the capitalists of the world as interesting and as real and reliable as possible.

BUSINESS FAILURES LAST YEAR

Merchants in the United States and Canada had to sail their bargues over a somewhat troubled sea during the past year, and a reckoning up of the wreckage has already been effected by Bradstreets. Political unrest is always much to be dreaded in tariff countries, and this has been a banner year for politicians on both sides of the international boundary.

Briefly enumerated there were 2,179 failures reported in the Dominion, an increase of 303. The larger proportion of the gain is accounted for by an increase of 130 in Ontario, 121 in the Province of Quebec, and 41 in Nova Scotia. The increase of about 14 per cent. in number is accompanied by a gain of only 7 per cent. in aggregate liabilities, which in 1896 amounted to \$16,208,000. Including Newfoundland the failures totalled 2,205, compared with 1,923 in 1895, and 1,873 in 1894. There has naturally been some adverse comment, but Bradstreets which may be supposed to be unbiassed says: "The contrast with the comparisons of liabilities in the United States is

marked, the total being only \$16,300,000, compared with \$15,793,000 in 1895, and with \$23,985,000 in 1894."

The failures by provinces have been as follows:—

	1896.	1895.
Ontario	980	890
Quebec	570	749
New Brunswick.....	51	67
Nova Scotia	155	114
P. E. Island	23	10
Manitoba	29	38
The Territories	19	
British Columbia.....	72	15
	2,179	1,876

The liabilities are appended:

	1896.	1895.
Ontario	5,024,476	6,094,214
Quebec	8,158,426	6,581,281
New Brunswick.....	597,311	446,284
Nova Scotia	782,520	528,088
P. E. Island	125,737	80,490
Manitoba.....	323,599	350,300
The Territories	104,085	122,700
British Columbia..	1,092,806	495,104
	\$16,208,460	\$15,247,991

The assets are given in the following table:

	1896.	1895.
Ontario	2,402,923	2,411,022
Quebec	2,803,495	2,490,556
New Brunswick.....	277,800	238,068
Nova Scotia	375,267	348,000
P. E. Island	58,523	46,200
Manitoba	160,430	168,340
The Territories	40,457	77,300
British Columbia..	605,605	272,266
	\$6,724,535	\$6,051,157

In the United States the list of failures is, with one exception, the longest since records of this character have been compiled. It remains for the panic year 1893 to present a larger total, and for that year and for the year 1894, which was also visited by financial disaster, to furnish larger aggregates of liabilities of those who have failed in business. It is proper to explain that only those business embarrassments are included as failures in which total liabilities are in excess of actual assets, except in the case of banks the suspension of payment by which during business hours, for however short an interval, is regarded as a failure.

The total number of business failures in the United States during 1896 was 15,112, an increase of 16 per cent.

compared with 1895, in which year business embarrassments increased 2 per cent. contrasted with the year before. In 1894, which was marked by extreme depression in commercial and industrial circles, the total number of failures fell off sharply, fully 18 per cent. from the record in 1893, when the aggregate was 15,560, the largest total ever reported for a calendar year.

The stagnation in trade circles which characterized 1894 may account for the decline in the commercial death-rate, and the short-lived revival in business which marked the summer and fall of 1895 may explain the slight increase in the total number of business disasters in that year; but the record for the past twelve months, with an increase of 16 per cent. in number of failures and 55 per cent. in total liabilities of individuals, firms and corporations failing, may be made clear only on the ground that all of the disturbing conditions which have marked the state of trade in recent years have not been eliminated, and that many concerns have foundered in the prolonged struggle to tide over to the returning wave of increased consumptive demand.

The annual report of the number of individuals, firms and corporations in business in the United States shows a marked but not unexpected increase in what may be called the commercial death-rate during the past year.

	Number In business.	Number Failing.	Per cent falling.
1896.....	1,080,000	15,112	1.40
1895.....	1,054,000	13,018	1.23
1894.....	1,047,000	12,721	1.21
1893.....	1,050,000	15,560	1.50
1892.....	1,085,000	10,270	1.00
1891.....	1,010,000	12,394	1.22
1890.....	989,000	10,673	1.07
1889.....	978,000	11,719	1.20
1888.....	955,000	10,557	1.10
1887.....	933,000	9,740	1.04

According to R. G. Dun & Co., the failures in the City of Montreal for the past three years were:

For 1896—	No.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1st quarter....	142	\$2,189,524	\$1,533,892
2nd quarter....	63	975,077	683,135
3rd quarter....	96	1,516,859	1,067,248
4th quarter....	75	1,443,068	1,012,806
Total.....	376	\$6,375,128	\$4,307,051

For the same periods in 1895—	No.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1st quarter....	65	\$ 716,418	\$ 478,920
2nd quarter..	65	794,644	582,277
3rd quarter....	98	1,591,897	1,181,260
4th quarter....	93	2,143,313	1,418,246
Total.....	321	\$5,251,272	\$3,659,723

For the same periods in 1894—	No.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1st quarter....	96	\$1,765,680	\$1,893,756
2nd quarter..	70	1,112,122	736,369
3rd quarter...	55	607,459	479,579
4th quarter...	51	563,867	629,561
Total.....	355	\$4,349,867	\$3,215,495

PROTECTION AND PRICES.

The problem as to whether protective duties lead to higher prices is giving rise to much discussion in the United States. Some of our contemporaries content themselves with a comparison of prices in the United States without enquiring too closely as to the course of events in foreign countries.

Thus we are told that there is not an article that can be named which has been steadily and effectively protected for a number of years that can not be bought in the United States to day for less than ever before. This of course may be true enough, but it does not dispose of the fact that prices have been tending downwards for some years in both protective and free trade countries. In Canada prices followed the same course so soon as competing companies and corporations got well under way, undoubtedly stimulated at the outset by the tariff. There are other points connected with the question which are less open to controversy. The producer has been enabled to control the home market, and has been in a position to effect great economies in production. As the volume of business increased cost of production was lessened, due in some degree to the possibility of buying raw material to better advantage on a large scale. It is evident that such economies would not be possible in case of a divided home market.

Great Britain would never have repealed the Corn laws had she not believed that she could safely do so without surrendering control of her own market and without crippling her own manufactures, and the inroads which continental industries are now making in that market, together with Mr. Chamberlain's ambitious project for a British Zollverein, indicate that she is not so firmly convinced of the wisdom of a free trade policy as she once was.

Is it true again that protective duties foster trusts? In answer to this a United States contemporary points out that Great Britain, the chosen seat of free trade, is covered with trusts. Many of the trusts in the United States have no relation whatever to the tariff. They would exist if every custom house were leveled with the ground. Some of these forms of aggregated capital have been instrumental in cheapening the necessaries of life, and they could not be destroyed without great detriment to the public. Nor do trusts always result in smothering competition. More frequently

they result in regulating competition.

But however this may be, it is a fact that the great bulk of protected commodities are not produced by trusts, but under competitive conditions, and nothing would tend more to force the producers into organizing trusts than to sharpen competition by exposing them to foreign rivalry through a revenue or free trade tariff.

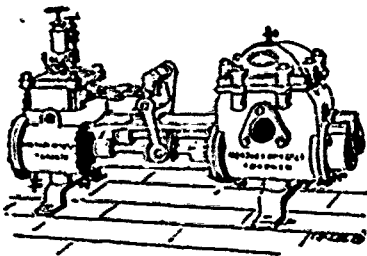
THE COURT OF NATIONS.

What may be called international litigation began to be prominent when the powers of Europe took up the cause of the Kings of France and tried to dam back the rising tide of republicanism. In treating of a method or kind of procedure it matters not greatly, as regards its development, what was its immediate object. The monarchical powers, in the interest of autocracy, established the principle which is most potent to-day in Europe for the enforcement of moderation in government—that is the right of interference on the part of several governments to coerce one or a few. Down to the close of the struggles which constituted the great revolutionary movement of 1848 this principle was used in the sense intended by those who first advanced it, namely, for the strengthening of the hands of despots. Just in the same wise the courts of England under the Tudors and the Stuarts often interfered in private disputes to give the gain of cause to an oppressive class. But, none the less, the courts of England are to day the bulwark of her guarantees of personal liberty and the pride of lovers of justice the world over.

It was after Russia's interference in Hungary to prevent the establishment of the Republic proclaimed by Kossuth and his associates, that the new application of the principle brought into play in 1791, in the First Coalition against the French, was made. That was the last open interference of any note in the cause of monarchy. But since the crushing of the Hungarian revolution the major powers have again and again exercised the might of right toward the preservation of peace, toward the curbing of the territorial cupidity of some of their own number, toward the protection of European investors from the value-destroying recklessness or heedlessness of profligate authority, and finally, toward the shielding of humanity from sanguinary misgovernment.

Thus the principle selfishly set up in the interest of tremulous dynasties has become, by irresistible progress,

DUPLEX AND SINGLE STEAM AND POWER PUMPS.



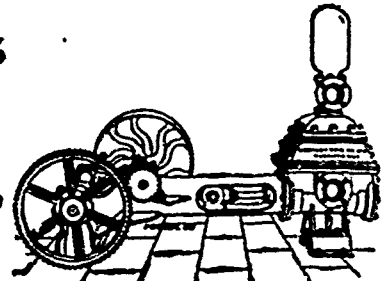
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the basis of an international polity which promises the greatest benefits to mankind. We are justified, by experience, in hoping that the practice of summoning the council of the nations to consider great issues of policy that concern the world at large may continue its development until it may be, in fact, a universal tribunal, whose decrees shall take the place of every resort to arms that otherwise might be, and whose humane judgment shall make long-seated oppression an impossibility. Nearly all Governments are more representative of the people that they ever were before. That is why the World's Court stands to-day for humanity and beneficial order, where formerly it stood for selfish negation and oppressive discipline.

A righteous coalition has been formed to compel the Government of the Turkish Empire to mend its ways, with the alternative of elimination. A similar coalition, with American powers included, could quickly put an end to the dreadful tragedy which is enacting in Cuba. But when the Supreme Court of Nations could well interfere, it might be an illegal act for a single Government, like that of the United States to do so. The international principle of interference does not justify this.

AMERICAN LUMBERMEN AND PROTECTION.

The American Economist states that the lumber trade of the United States is so distressed as to need relief and adduces the following figures:—

Fiscal year.	Free of duty.	Duty paid on dutiable imports of wood and its manufactures.	
		\$	cts.
1890.....	\$4,341,557	\$2,057,462	
1891.....	5,246,416	2,297,300	
1892.....	5,368,641	2,129,242	
1893.....	6,306,313	2,437,586	
1894.....	5,777,412	1,737,127	
1895.....	13,581,243	774,228	
1896.....	16,946,600	712,409	

Under the Free Trade experiment it remarks, they have increased their imports of free lumber from an annual

average of \$5,749,000 under the McKinley Tariff to an average of \$15,319,000 under the Democratic free raw material freak. In other words, the market has been thrown open to Canadian lumber to the extent of \$10,000,000 a year without one single dollar's worth of cost to the Canadian lumbermen. And while American lumbermen have lost this amount of business every year, the United States Treasury has also lost an average of \$1,327,000 a year of revenue.

It might be added here that before the tariff commission in Ottawa this week there was no difference in opinion as to the log duty. The representatives of the lumbering interests agreed that should the Americans reimpose the duty of \$2 a thousand on Canadian lumber, which is now being strongly urged upon the commission sitting at Washington, it will be impossible for Canadians to do business profitably in the United States. In retaliation for such a blow, Canada, they considered, ought to reimpose the export duty on logs. Mr Fielding was disposed to question the advisability of anticipating hostile legislation from the States, and added that it would be time enough to consider what should be done by Canada when the Americans showed their hand.

CANADIAN HAY IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the period of the McKinley Tariff for Protection, says an American exchange, our imports of foreign hay averaged 77,520 tons, worth \$696,465 a year. Under the Gorman-Watson bill the imports of hay averaged 212,801 tons, worth \$2,025,453 a year. During 1896 the farmers of Canada have supplied the American hay markets to the extent of \$2,075,617 more than the annual average of their sales under McKinley Protection, their total capture of our market having been worth \$2,772,082 to them in a single year.

The following is a statement of United States imports:—

Year.	Rate of duty.	Quantity, Tons.	Value.
1890.....	20 per ton	194,587	\$1,142,567
1891.....	2 per ton	29,242	215,112
1891.....	4 per ton	2,951	20,256
1892.....	4 per ton	75,772	713,589
1893.....	4 per ton	104,281	972,222
1894.....	4 per ton	56,722	761,150
1895.....	4 per ton	18,414	143,256
1895.....	2 per ton	153,211	1,284,594
1896.....	2 per ton	302,471	2,772,082

CURIOUS BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

The plethora of money in Great Britain, says a contemporary, is producing a crop of proposed enterprises, and bringing out features in financing which are curiosities. We have before us, for instance, a prospectus of a scheme to buy up all the bun shops in the metropolis, which are said to be little gold mines. The sum of \$2,500,000 capital is to be invested in running these bun establishments. Another enterprise is a dress and mantle business, which appears to have been actually bought for \$2,000,000. By another scheme it is proposed to secure control of the milk supply trade of London and suburbs. When this is carried out, "a citizen of London town" will be able to boast of having a nobleman for his milkman. Earl Winchelsea is taking an active share of the work of a direct supply enterprise, by means of which farmers around London can put whatever they have to sell directly before retail buyers without any middle man or storekeeper. This movement to abolish retailers has been tried in Canada, and found wanting in results promised. It will break up in London, as producers of food and goods find it more economical and advantageous on many grounds to attend to the raising and preparing of articles for sale, and delegating the retail distribution of them to persons familiar with that class of business. A very odd purchase is alluded to in English papers, being the 1-14 of 23 of 19 & 2-16 of a share in The Times. The fraction of a share, 1-1512 in The Times was valued at \$1200. The fever of speculation, which is strong on the English people just now, has brought out a man for the time in Mr. Hooley, who thinks nothing of buying a concern from a couple of ten millions, turning it into a company, and clearing a million of loss for himself. The rage for joint stock shares has got into the small investor class, who by hundreds of thousands are putting their \$50 to \$100 savings into enterprises of all imaginable kinds, from bun shops to breweries, bicycles, motor carriages, dressmaking establishments, milk selling, etc.

THE McMASTER & CO. ESTATE.

The well known Toronto wholesale dry goods firm of McMaster & Co., referred to last week, has decided to assign. When it was announced that the firm would liquidate it was thought they would be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar. It is now almost certain they will not be able to do this. The firm sent out the following statement to their creditors:—

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

ASSETS.	
Stock in trade.....	\$200,000
Receivables.....	70,000
Equity in warehouse.....	52,500
Sundries.....	12,500
Total.....	\$345,000
Direct liabilities.....	215,000
Nominal surplus.....	130,000

In view of the delay necessarily involved in realizing on our assets we have for the protection of all interested, transferred to E. R. C. Clarkson in trust for liquidation.

It is estimated by outside parties that if all the assets were realized on immediately the nominal surplus of \$140,000 would be entirely wiped out. It is questionable if the equity in the warehouse would bring the amount stated. In "sundries" is included a cottage at a summer resort near Toronto. A few years ago the firm claimed a surplus of \$350,000, but in the past four years no less than \$180,000 to \$200,000 has been written off in bad debts. English creditors are said to have only \$32,000 due them, and in that case the Canadian cotton and woollen mills will doubtless be heavily interested. The Bank of Montreal and Merchants Bank are interested indirectly. The liquidation is likely to bring down a number of Ontario retail houses which were carried partly or wholly by the firm. Cowey & Co., dry goods merchants, of Chatham, have already assigned to Joe Hallworth, an employee of McMaster & Co., and Messrs. Cramford, Lee & Co., general storekeepers, Orillia, have called a meeting of their creditors. Both firms attribute their trouble to the McMaster liquidation. There is a big list Canadian creditors, including the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company, Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Merchants Cotton Company, Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Company, the Penman Manufacturing Company, Paris, William Parks & Son, Limited, St. John, N.B., Rosamond Woollen Company, Wylie Manufacturing Company, Cornwall Manufacturing Company, Leonard & Sons, and Auburn Woollen Mills.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

The Boston Journal of Commerce says: "Of the total foreign trade of China last year, amounting to nearly \$5,000,000 taels (\$11,000,000), the British Empire did something over \$5,000,000; the Japanese \$2,000,000; the continent of Europe, Russia

excepted, 29,900,000; the United States, 20,500,000, and the Russian Empire over 17,000,000. The following extract from the Chinese official tables of a few leading staples shows how the imports last year compared with those in 1894:

	1894.	1895.
Grey shirtings, pieces.....	4,579,111	5,874,9
White shirtings, pieces.....	2,537,748	1,513,64
Japanese shirting, pieces.....	1,251	536
Telatis, pieces.....	96,111	1,111.2
Indian cloths, pieces.....	219,155	25,685
Japan se cloth pieces.....	1,151	11,81
English drills, pieces.....	28,455	119, 15
American drills, pieces.....	766,31	515,10.
Japanese drills, pieces.....	11,741	14,1 3
English sheetings, pieces.....	291, 39	70,229
American sheetings, pieces.....	1,755,74	762,09.
Japanese sheetings, pieces.....	10,71	3,0
English yarn, piculs.....	69,970	57,47
Ind yarn, piculs.....	1,067,512	1,467,04
Japanese yarn, piculs.....	21,161	19,145

"It will be observed by these tables that the U.S. trade in drills and sheetings is much larger than that of Great Britain." Another feature of these tables is the insignificant position of the important trade in English yarn, showing how the Bombay mills have cut into it.

"The Shanghai piece goods market shows that stocks of grey shirtings, including English and Dutch, are abnormally large. On March 27 the quantity was 2,300,000 pieces, against 1,001,000 pieces for the corresponding period of last year. This is a very large increase, and it is to be noted that holdings of other staples are also larger.

A remarkable expansion is reported in the export of nankeens from China, which are required by Chinese laborers abroad, who now find it as cheap to buy this more durable homespun cloth as the flimsy European fabrics.

"The formation of a Chinese company for the erection of cotton spinning and weaving factories in the province of Szu chuan forms the basis of some comments by a correspondent of the London Times. Writing from Chung king, on February 25, he remarks that the new commercial treaty with Japan, authorizing the importation of machinery and consequent establishment of factories upon a European scale, would seem to have determined the officials in the province (Szu chuan) to try and forestall the movement from outside and do the work themselves. Two companies have already been started under purely Chinese auspices—one for the erection of cotton spinning and weaving mills, and one for the manufacture of matches, both with foreign machinery. Sites have been purchased a mile or more below the city, and on the opposite bank of the Yang-tze, and work will be commenced as soon as the machinery is received from abroad. Of the capital for the cotton mills 500,000 taels have already been found by the leading officials of Chung king, and they are now calling upon the many wealthy merchants of the province to contribute the remaining 500,000 taels still required, the total capital being thus \$1,000,000 taels, say \$1,420,000. It still remains to be seen how far this call will be responded to."

FIRE AND INSURANCE.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada, as compiled from the daily records of a leading commercial paper, amounts for the month of December to \$11,262,000. This makes the total for the year 1896 \$115,655,500. December in 1894 and 1895 showed about one million dollars less than the same month in 1896, and the increase is attributable to the abnormally heavy fires of the last week of the year. The losses by months for 1894, 1895 and 1896 are shown in the following comparative table:—

Month.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Jan.....	\$10,568,400	\$11,815,600	\$11,640,000
Feb.....	11,267,600	12,360,240	9,730,100
March.....	9,157,100	14,239,300	14,839,600
April.....	11,540,000	11,081,150	12,010,600
May.....	10,777,800	7,761,350	10,618,000
June.....	8,283,300	9,228,000	5,721,250
July.....	16,307,000	9,685,000	9,033,250
August.....	10,432,800	9,929,000	8,895,250
Sept.....	10,149,900	10,766,300	\$2,010,650
Oct.....	8,186,700	13,411,500	8,993,000
Nov.....	12,155,800	10,131,500	5,271,800
Dec.....	10,821,000	10,018,500	11,367,000
Total.....	128,246,400	129,839,700	145,655,500

The reduction of over fourteen millions in the fire loss account for 1896, as compared with 1895, has been very decidedly felt by the fire underwriters. They had in the year just closed a happy combination of high rates and light losses, and their gains have been very handsome. In fact, veteran underwriters feel that the effect of prosperity will soon be to develop rate wars in various sections.

HERRING AND LOBSTERS.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the herring fishery, which was once a very profitable source of revenue to the people along the north shore of the Bay of Fundy, and especially around Pisarico, has greatly decreased in recent years, says the "St. John Telegraph." The lobsters along the coast are also much more scarce than they formerly were. While there are various theories to account for this falling off in two valuable branches of the fisheries in St. John County, there is no positive knowledge as to the cause, and until there is such nothing in the nature of a remedy can be suggested. While in Ottawa recently Colonel Tucker directed the attention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the matter, and asked that steps be taken to have an inquiry into the subject, with a view to finding a remedy. At his request the Minister will arrange to send a thoroughly qualified expert to St. John to make a careful examination and inquiry into the past and present condition of the herring and lobster fisheries along the shore. By securing all the available information it is hoped that not only will the cause of the decline be made clear, but that in the light of this knowledge remedies will be found to restore these important local fisheries to their former flourishing state. If this can be done it will be good news for the fishermen all along the shore.

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Always on hand a large stock of the following Fur Skins:

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Thibet
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Musk Rat
Nutria
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Greenland Seal
Gray Goat Robes
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Belgium Beaver
Wallaby
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Canadian Rat lining
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Apply for Price List.

IMPENDING SUGAR-COFFEE WAR.

It is stated that Arbuckle Brothers, of Brooklyn—a private concern, but the largest coffee firm in the United States and a customer of the sugar company—have become dissatisfied with their relations to the latter, and have determined to enter upon the business of refining sugar on their own account, and, presumably, mainly for their own use, in connection with the manufacture of their various brands of roasted and prepared coffees. To this end the Messrs. Arbuckle, it is announced, will build and equip a sugar refinery in Brooklyn. It is, moreover, stated that the action of the Sugar Trust in acquiring the Camden, N. J., refinery recently was hastened by the possibility that the enterprise would fall into the hands of the Arbuckles, who, it is further reported, were negotiating for it.

The response of the Sugar people has been prompt. Interests connected with the company, it is announced, have acquired control of the Woolson Spice Company, of Toledo, Ohio, a concern principally engaged in roasting and preparing coffee for consumption. One of the idle refineries of the Sugar Company at Brooklyn is to be utilized as a branch establishment, and a vigorous competition in coffee with the Messrs. Arbuckle is promised. Indeed, the brands put up and distributed by the Woolson Company have already been reduced in price, and a competition is threatened which would seem to have for its object the occupation of the field in which the Messrs. Arbuckle have enjoyed a supremacy, the situation in this respect recalling the so-called trade war that has been in progress between the Tobacco Company and the outside manufacturers of cigarettes and plug tobacco.

The allegations, presumably inspired by the Sugar Company interest, are that at present there is too large a margin between the market price of

green coffee and that for the roasted and prepared article. One of the statements made in this connection is that green coffee has recently declined about 4c a pound, while roasted has only gone down 1½c, and that the chief manufacturers have kept up the price by extraordinary purchases of the raw material. The policy of the Woolson Company—that is to say, of the opposition in the interest of the Sugar Company—it is claimed, will be to give the consuming public the benefit of any decline in the green coffee market, while it is also claimed that the policy in question will result in the elimination of the middleman and jobber in the prepared coffee trade and the transfer of the entire business into the hands of a few big plants, just as was the case with the sugar business itself.

PULP AND PAPER.

It is estimated that 3,000 to 4,000 cords of pulp wood a day enters into the manufacture of paper in the United States. At the minimum, 3,000 cords, the total for a year would be the enormous amount of 900,000 cords. It is safe to call it 1,000,000. If this wood were piled in one continuous string, it would make a wall four feet wide and four feet high a little over 1,515 miles in length. It can be seen what a prodigious thing the wood pulp industry is, and at what a tremendous rate it is devouring trees, mainly spruce. Yet all this wood is converted into paper, which, after being used, vanishes from sight in a few days, and goes back to dust, out of which element the trees grow. The pulp business of this country is only a "patchin" to what the world can show. One mill in Paris annually imports about 50 ship loads of pulp wood from Norway and Sweden, and on the east coast of Great Britain and Scotland large quantities are imported every year. The mills of this country export a large portion of their output.

BILLINGSGATE AND PROFANITY

There seems no reason why profanity should be more closely associated with Billingsgate market than with Covent Garden or old Smithfield. But may not Billingsgate have suffered for the sins of others? Between Billingsgate and the old bridge was the favorite haunt of the riverside rough. All the downriver tiltboats started and arrived at this point, and rascaldom reaped a rich harvest at this particular spot. The space swarmed with "blow bridge" watermen, the worst specimens of their class. De For left on record his unfavorable impressions of the tiltboat men, and in Dr. Johnson's days the slanging and swearing of Thames watermen, and indeed many of their fares, had become a riverside nuisance. The stream was crowded with merchant vessels. Men-of-war were moored of the market. The whole neighborhood was often in commotion, as pressgangs arrived with fresh consignments for the tender off the Tower. Thus blackguardism seemed naturally to gravitate toward the neighborhood of the market, though not necessarily to the market itself, of whose frequenters it may in all charity be inferred that they had the average low class of Londoner's disregard for the delicacies of speech.—Notes and Queries.

The City Treasurer of Toronto has received a cheque from the Street Railway Company for \$6,744, being the city's percentage of their total earnings for December. The Treasurer also received a cheque for \$15,000 on account of mileage. The total earnings of the Street Railway Company for 1896 were \$986,501, the city's share being \$78,921. The mileage account for the year amounts to \$60,000, on which there is still due the city \$23,000. The gross car earnings last month were \$92,660, against \$87,746 for 1895, when December had one more Sunday, making the total increase for 1896 \$4,913, an average increase per week of \$1,461.

FINANCIAL.

A quiet investment enquiry was all that could be reported on the Stock Exchange this week. As a result, in spite of the absence of speculative demand, the market closes firm, with prices practically unchanged; for the first of January usually brings in a lot of money which requires to be invested at once. This firmness was helped by the increased strength in New York where news was received from Washington that the Cuban resolutions would not be taken up in the Senate, and that the Committee on Foreign Relations will consider the advisability of pressing those resolutions at this time, would seem to indicate that fears of international complications growing out of the proposed recognition of the Cuban insurgents was the principal influence holding the market for securities in check. Before the close of business it was common talk upon the Stock Exchange that Senator Cameron's Cuban resolutions were virtually dead.

Call money continues unchanged in this market at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, with more offering than the market can absorb and bankers competing eagerly for loans. Discounts run from 6 to 8 per cent. In New York money on call has dropped to $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2 per cent. Time money, 3 per cent for four months, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for six months, and 4 per cent for eight to twelve months, on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral. The market for commercial paper shows a little improvement. Prime endorsed bills receivable are quoted at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4 per cent, choice single names at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 per cent. In London call money is 2 per cent, and the rate of discount in the open market is 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sterling here is unchanged. Between banks sterling sixties were 8 11 16 to 8 13-16; demand, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Over the counter sixties were 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, demand drafts, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. New York funds were par to 1-32 between banks, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ over the counter. In New York the sterling market opened weak, but closed with a firmer tone on some increase in the demand. Continental exchange left off steady. Posted asking rates for sterling, \$4.84 for long bills and \$4.87 for demand. Actual rates are: Long bills, \$4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$; sight drafts, \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$, and cable transfers, \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$4.87. Francs are quoted at 520 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 520 for long and 5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ for short;

reichsmarks, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ for long and 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ for short; guilders, 40 @ 40 1-16 for long and 40 3-16 @ 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ for short. Bar silver in London unchanged at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per ounce. New York price for commercial bars unchanged at 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per ounce. Government assay bars 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 66c. Mexican dollars $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower bid at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, $\frac{1}{8}$ c lower asked at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

Mr. A. W. Morris, stock broker, 79 St. Francois Xavier street, reports the closing prices on the local stock exchange as follows:—

Stock.	Sellers per \$100.	Buyers per \$100.
Can. Pacific Railway.....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. P. R. Land Bonds.....	5	3
Duluth Com.....	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duluth pd.....	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.....	163	164
Commercial Cable.....	163	164
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	166	164
Richelieu & Ontario Co.....	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Street Railway Co.....	186	185
City Gas Co.....	157	155
Bell Telephone.....	125	120
Bell Tel., bond.....	125	120
Royal Electric Co.....	140	140
Int. Coal.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	70
Do. Pref Stock.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	70
North West Land Co.....	140	140
Merch. Mfg. Co.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	70
Loan & Mortgage Co.....	130	134
Toronto St. Ry.....	87	80
Montreal Cotton Co.....	90	90
Colored Cotton Co.....	91	90
Dominion Cotton Co.....	91	90
Postal.....	91	90

BANKS.

Bank.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Montreal.....	230	228
Ontario.....	85	80
Bank of B. N. A.....	183	183
Peoples.....	276	276
Molson.....	175	169
Toronto.....	115	100
Jacques Cartier.....	151	158
Merchants.....	100	73
Eastern Townships.....	100	73
Quebec.....	100	73
Union.....	100	73
Commerce.....	100	73
Merchants of Halifax.....	100	73
Ville Marie.....	100	73
Hochelaga.....	100	73
Nationale.....	100	73

*Ex-div.

J. R. Meeker, stockbroker, reports the opening and closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange as follows:

Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe Ry.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can. Pacific.....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canada Southern.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72
C. B. & Quincy.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72
C. C. C. & St. L.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112
Commercial Cable.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112
Delaware & Hudson.....	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Delaware Lack. & West.....	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie.....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
Ill. Central.....	21	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lou. & Nash.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake Shore.....	101	100
Manhattan Consolidated.....	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific.....	81	81
North American.....	21	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Pacific.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Pref.....	101	100
New Jersey Central.....	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwest.....	81	81
N. Y. & N. Eng.....	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. Central.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Omaha Com.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific Mail.....	27	27
Reading, Philadelphia.....	27	27

Rich. Term.....	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island, Chicago & Pac.....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Paul, Chic., Minn.....	81	81
St. P., Minn. & Man.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tex. Pac.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pac.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. pref.....	81	81
Western Union.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar Refinery.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead.....	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gas, Chicago.....	24	24
Gen. Electric.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rubber.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
United States Leather.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$

ROSSLAND GOLD MINING STOCKS.

The following are the latest quotations of mining stocks:

Companies.	No. of Shares.	Par Value.	Price.
Alberta.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 15
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	0 15
Celtic Queen.....	750,000	1 00	0 04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colombia.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 15
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	0 30
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 43
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 20
Erie.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 15
Georgia.....	500,000	1 00	0 29
Golden Queen.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 15
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 17
Hattie Brown.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Il mustake.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	0 51
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	0 69
Jumbo.....	500,000	1 00	0 59
Le Roi.....	500,000	5 00	7 50
May Flower.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 18
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nest Egg.....	700,000	1 00	0 10
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Novelty.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 29
Pale Alto.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 09
Phoenix.....	200,000	1 00	0 15
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 12
Roseland-Red Mountain.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 23
Silver Inc.....	500,000	1 00	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	0 19
War Eng.....	500,000	1 00	1 57
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	0 27
White Bear.....	2,000,000	1 00	0 10

BOUNDARY.

Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 15
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CAMP MCKINNEY.

Carlton.....	800,000	1 00	0 46
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SLOCAN CAMP.

Slocan Star.....	1,000,000	0 50	4 5
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	0 15

All stocks in the above table have perfect titles, and the property on which they are founded has been fully paid for.

A. W. ROSS & CO., Mining Brokers,
4 King St. East, TORONTO.

R. MEREDITH, Manager,
154 St. James St., MONTREAL.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for week ending	Clearings.	Balances.
Jan. 7, 1897.....	\$ 9,936,583	\$1,436,875
Cor. week 1896.....	12,782,187	2,281,865
" 1895.....	11,566,817	2,077,679
" 1894.....	10,661,603	1,978,478

Boots and Shoes, Leather and Hides.

BOOTS AND SHOES.				Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
				LEATHER (at 6 months)			
					\$ c \$ c		\$ c \$ c
Mens.	Boys.	Youths.		No. 1 B. A. sole.....	0 22 0 24	Buff.....	0 11 0 14
Brogans.....	0 75 @ 0 91	0 65 @ 0 80	0 00 @ 0 75	" 2	0 21 0 22	Buff (cow) kid.....	0 11 0 14
Cobourg.....	0 85 1 10	0 75 0 85	0 70 0 75	" 2	0 21 0 22	Buff.....	0 11 0 14
Split Balmorals.....	0 85 1 25	0 80 0 95	0 70 0 75	No. 1 ordinary sole.....	0 21 0 22	Itanetta, light.....	0 35 0 40
Kip.....	1 15 1 50	0 85 1 10	0 75 0 85	" 2	0 21 0 22	" heavy.....	0 25 0 30
Buff.....	1 30 2 00	1 15 1 4	0 85 1 10	Buffalo sole, No. 1.....	0 20 0 21	" No. 2.....	0 20 0 25
Calf.....	1 30 3 50	0 00 0 01	0 00 0 00	" 2	0 00 0 00	" saddlers.....	8 00 9 50
Calf Congress.....	2 20 3 50	1 15 1 41	0 00 0 00	China.....	0 00 0 00	Montreal Green Hides—	
Split Boots.....	1 20 2 00	1 00 1 55	0 00 1 11	" 2	0 00 0 00	No. 1, per 100 lbs.....	0 01 5 00
Kip.....	1 05 2 51	1 35 1 70	1 15 1 35	Zanzibar, No. 1.....	0 00 0 00	" 2.....	0 00 5 00
Calf.....	2 10 3 25	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	" 2.....	0 00 0 00	" 3.....	0 00 6 00
Grain.....	1 01 3 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	Slaughter.....	0 23 0 25	(Tanners paying 2% more for sorted cured & ins'd)	
Felt Boots, half fox.....	1 55 2 10	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	Harness.....	0 00 0 00	Toronto, " 1.....	0 00 0 00
" " full.....	1 75 2 60	0 00 1 85	0 00 1 70	Upper, heavy.....	0 20 0 30	" 2.....	0 00 0 00
Boots with sox.....	2 21 3 00	0 00 0 60	0 00 0 00	light.....	0 30 0 32	" 3.....	0 00 0 00
Womens.				Children.			
PROCKD—				Grained upper.....			
Split Batts.....	0 65 @ 0 91	0 65 @ 0 70	0 40 @ 0 65	Scotch grain.....	0 30 0 52	Chicago buff.....	0 00 0 00
" Balmorals.....	0 75 1 06	0 70 0 93	0 50 0 60	Kip, skins, French.....	0 60 0 75	" steers.....	0 00 0 00
Kip.....	0 85 1 10	0 80 0 95	0 60 0 71	" English.....	0 50 0 70	" calfskins.....	0 00 0 00
Buff.....	0 85 1 10	0 75 0 95	0 60 0 71	Canada Kip.....	0 50 0 60	" bulls.....	0 00 0 00
Pebbled.....	0 85 1 10	0 75 0 91	0 60 0 71	Hemlock calf.....	0 50 0 60	Dry North-west.....	0 00 0 00
Buff Bats, brass nailed.....	1 00 1 15	0 85 0 95	0 70 0 85	" light.....	0 50 0 60	Clips.....	0 00 0 00
MACHINE SEWED—				French calf.....			
Pebbled Button.....	0 95 1 25	0 75 0 95	0 10 0 75	Splits, light and medium.....	1 05 1 40	" sheepskins.....	0 01 0 00
Glazed Buff.....	0 95 1 25	0 57 0 95	0 45 0 65	" heavy.....	0 15 0 25	" lambskins.....	0 01 0 00
Dugoda.....	1 70 2 25	1 20 1 45	0 75 0 95	" small.....	0 13 0 15	" calfskins, per lb.....	0 00 0 00
Pullon Calf.....	1 20 2 00	1 20 1 70	0 85 1 15	Leather board, Canada.....	0 06 0 10	West horse hides, each.....	1 51 1 51
French Kid.....	1 81 3 50	1 45 2 45	1 31 1 70	Enameled cow, per foot.....	0 14 0 15	Tallow, rough.....	0 23 0 00
				Pebble grain.....	0 10 0 13	render d.....	0 00 0 00

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1896.

The holiday feeling has not yet worn off. The Epiphany this week was rigidly observed by many of our citizens whilst the courts and the French banks were closed. Remittances have not given general satisfaction in the north and east but Ontario and the far west show signs of improvement. The weather has been broken and unseasonable, and the absence of snow means a serious loss to lumbermen farmers and all classes of traders. January is not such a heavy month for bills payable as either of the three succeeding months.

CHEESE.—The balance of the fine fall make is held firmly in few hands and is worth 10½c. There has been a larger demand for seconds and thirds in consequence, but these are also well cleared. A Bristol report says:—A much firmer feeling has characterized the market, and C.A.I. values have advanced fully 1s on finest autumn Canadians, with a fair business passing for shipment. Spot values have also improved to the same extent, with holders firm at the advance. There is very little summer cheese now left on hand, and dealers will have to come on to autumn makes. Spot prices are: Finest Junes and Julys, 46¢ to 48¢; Augusts, 48¢ to 52¢; September, 52¢ to 55¢.

GRAIN.—There has been no change locally and wheat deliveries in the west continue small. The Chicago market was dull and confined to narrow limits, and there was some realizing by speculators. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada shows an increase of 209,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and a decrease of 15,192,000 with a year ago. Manitoba country markets have been dull and farmers' deliveries small. Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets have ranged about 64c to 68c, according to freight rates and local conditions, which indicates a higher range. In the Winnipeg market there has been little doing. The feeling is firm with United States markets, and the idea of values has been from 79c to 80c all-soft. Fort William, for No. 1 hard. Cable advices to the Board of Trade were as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize, nothing doing. Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize, nothing doing. Cargoes on passage, wheat dull; maize quiet. English country markets, wheat firm.

Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 24 9d. Futures, wheat, steady; 6s 11½d Jan., 7s Feb., 7s 1d March, 7s 1½d May; maize is quiet; 2s 9½d Jan. The following is Thomon's January report:—Farm reserves approximated at 19,000,000 last year; reserve stocks, 276,000,000; home requirements to July next, 166,000,000. Condition of winter wheat for whole breadth, 95.4, against 97.6 last month and 82.6 last year. Pacific Coast promises perfect. A Chicago late special says that a great amount of long wheat was sold regardless of price. It was not worthy that some of the largest selling orders were in the hands of people who trade for St. Louis almost exclusively. No doubt the main inducement for the Southwest to pursue the course it did was the recent heavy snows and consequent improvement in the position of the growing wheat in that section. The opening was the highest and the close at almost the inside figures. Liverpool cables were steady and continental irregular. May wheat opened from 8½c to 8½c, declined to 8¼c, closing at 8¼c. Cash wheat was weak and 2c lower. Corn declined ½c to ½c, and oats ¼ to ¼c.

The following table shows the amount of wheat in sight on the dates mentioned:—

Visible supply	Jan. 2, 1897.	Dec. 26, 1896.	Jan. 3, 1896.
U. S. & Canada	54,651,000	51,443,000	69,813,000
On passage to U. K.	22,080,000	22,880,000	19,360,000
On passage to continent.....	6,240,000	5,080,000	6,610,000
Total in sight.....	82,971,000	85,403,000	95,813,000

Peas, per 66 lbs.....	.48 @ .49
No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs.....	.24 @ .25
Corn, duty paid.....	.00 @ .00
Barley feed.....	.34 @ .34
Barley malting.....	.45 @ .47
Rye.....	.30 @ .41
Buckwheat, per 34 lbs.....	.34 @ .35

POTATOES.—Quiet and steady. Sales in jobbing lots at 45¢ to 50¢ per bag. Car lots 35¢ to 40¢.

BEANS.—Demand quiet at 80 to 85¢ for car lots and 90¢ to 95¢ for smaller quantities.

OATMEAL.—The market is quiet and steady. We quote:—
Standard, bbls..... 3.65 @ 3.75
Granulated, bbls..... 3.70 @ 3.80
Rolled Oats, bbls..... 3.40 @ 3.50

DRY GOODS.—General business is quiet and travellers who left to take the road have scarcely reached their ground yet. Linen continue firm. A firm which had linen crash on the wrecked steamer Warwick had to pay an advance on repeat orders. Payments due on the fourth were met in about the same ratio as last year, and were not as satisfactory as the year before. The absence of snow is a grievance with country traders and is doubtless worked up as a bogey to some extent to delay remittances. A leading house reported that 65 per cent. of their notes were paid. The reduction in spool cotton, commencing on the 1st inst., is about 10 per cent. Following are the new prices and terms:—

	PRICES.	Per Gross
BROOKS		
200 yards, Six Cord.....		\$1 60
300 " " ".....		60
BRIDGES		
200 yards, Machine Thread.....		\$1 50
300 " " ".....		60
CLARK'S "Anchor"		
200 yards, Six Cord.....		\$1 60
300 " " ".....		60
CLARK'S M E Q.		
200 yards, Six Cord.....		\$1 60
300 " " ".....		60
J. & P. COATS, Ltd.		
200 yards, Six Cord.....		\$1 50
300 " " ".....		60

TERMS.
Threads delivered January, February, March, 4 months 1st April, or 5 per cent. cash, 30 days.
Threads delivered July, August, September, 4 months 1st October, or 5 per cent. cash, 30 days.
Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. allowed on prepayment.

Threads delivered during the month of April, May, June, October, November and December, 3 months 1st following, or 5 per cent. cash.
Liverpool, cotton, easier; American middlings, 4 13½d. New York cotton, spots, lower; Uplands, 7 11½c. Gal. 7 5½c. Futures, steady; Jan. 6 80¢; Feb. 6 85¢; March, 6 92¢; April, 6 90¢; May, 7 06¢; June, 7 11¢.

PROVISIONS.—There is a dull market. Cash pork in Chicago, \$7.60 to \$7.65, and lard, \$3.80 to \$3.82½. We quote:—
Canadian, new pack..... 11 00 @ 12 00
Canadian short cut, clear..... 10 00 @ 10 25
Canadian short cut, meal..... 10 25 @ 10 50
Hams, city cured, per lb..... 0 09 @ 0 10
Lard, Canadian, in pails... 0 06½ @ 0 07
Bacon, p r lb..... 0 08½ @ 0 09
Lard, com. refined, per lb... 0 05½ @ 0 06½

Drugs and Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
	\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.
DRUGS & CHEMICALS				PAINTS, ETC.			
Acid carbolic cryst, medt	0 45 0 55	White lead, pure, 25 to 100 lbs.	0 00 0 00	Barrett's, 1/2 pints, 2 doz.	1 75 2 00	Dry bones per ton	12 00 14 00
" " No. 3	0 55 0 85	White lead, kegs	5 25 5 25	Spirits turpentine	2 50 3 00	Horse hair	0 18 0 20
Aloes, Cape	0 16 0 18	" " No. 1	4 75 4 75		0 43 0 44	Cattle hair	0 08 0 10
Alum	1 40 1 50	" " No. 2	4 50 4 50	COAL OIL—			
Asrax, xils	0 00 0 07	" " No. 3	0 00 4 25	Canada Car lots in store	0 17 0 60	Upholstering flock	0 02 0 02
Bleaching powder	2 25 2 50	dry	5 00 5 00	Broken lots	0 16 0 00	Cements, Fire Bricks, Etc	
Blue Vitriol	0 01 0 05	Red lead	0 04 0 44	American prime white	0 17 0 00	Quotations furnished by W. McNally & Co.	
Brimstone	0 51 0 02	Venetian red, English	1 50 1 75	" " small lots	0 18 0 00	PORTLAND CEMENTS	
Brom. potass	0 51 0 55	Yellow ochre, French	1 25 3 00	" " water white	0 19 0 00	Belgian Brands	1 90 2 10
Camphor, Eng. ref.	0 70 0 75	Whiting, London, wash'd	0 85 0 75	" " sin. lots	0 19 0 00	English	2 05 2 15
" " Am. ref.	0 10 0 00	" " Paris	1 00 1 25	Astral.	0 21 0 04	Newcastle	2 15 2 15
Castor oil	0 08 0 09	Portland cement, brl.	2 10 2 25	" " small lots	0 22 0 60	FIRE BRICKS	
Castile soda	2 00 2 25	Roman cement, brl.	1 95 2 05	Canada benzina	0 14 0 16	Scotch Brands	17 52 22 50
Chloric acid	0 75 0 80	Paris Green, 5 and 100 lb. iron	0 13 0 14	GLASS.			
Copperas, per 100 lbs.	0 80 1 00	Paris Green, 1 lb. paste boxes, 100 lbs.	0 14 0 15	United Inches, 00 to 25.	1 25 1 30	English	18 00 20 50
Cream tartar	0 25 0 30	Shellac, R. S.	0 28 0 32	" " 25 to 40.	1 35 1 41	Calced Plaster	1 41 1 55
Epsom salts	1 35 1 50	OILS.		" " 41 to 50.	2 29 2 91	Scotch and Canadian	0 45 0 90
Ext. logwood, best	0 10 0 15	Cod oil, Newfoundland	0 30 0 32	" " 51 to 60.	0 00 0 00	Sewer Pipes 4, 6, 9 in.	1 50 3 00
" " ordinary	0 00 0 01	" " Gaspe	0 30 0 34	" " 00 to 00.	0 00 0 00	Discount 15 p.c. to 25 p.c.	2 75
Glycerine	0 22 0 25	S. R. pale seal	0 50 0 55	" " 00 to 00.	0 00 0 00	Roman Cement per cask	25 00
Gum Arabic, per lb.	0 20 1 00	Cod liver oil, Nfld.	1 75 2 00	" " 00 to 00.	0 00 0 00	Pressed Red Bricks per m	25 00
Gum Trag.	0 55 1 00	" " No. way	2 50 2 75	" " 00 to 00.	0 00 0 00	Vitrified Stable & Coach	35 00 50 00
Indigo, Madras	0 80 0 80	Lard oil, extra	0 60 0 70	" " 00 to 00.	0 00 0 00	House Bricks per m.	
Morphia	1 65 1 75	" " No. 1	0 50 0 60	FELT PAPER.			
Madder, best	0 10 0 15	Linseed, raw	0 16 0 47	Tarred felt, per 100 lbs.	1 75 2 00	Furniture Polishing	0 10
Opium	4 50 0 00	" " boiled	0 49 0 50	Do. sheathing	0 00 0 00	White No. 1	0 09
Oxalic Acid	0 10 0 12	Olive, pure	0 80 1 00	Roof pitch, per brl.	3 00 3 00	" " 2	0 08
Phosphorus	0 80 0 75	" " machinery	0 95 1 05	Coal tar, per brl.	3 25 3 75	Colored No. 1	0 07
Potash bichromate	0 10 0 12	" " extra, qt. per case	3 00 3 25	Mixed country rags	0 00 0 00	" " 2	0 05
Potash iodide	3 75 4 00	" " pts.	2 50 2 60	Old rubber shoes	0 04 0 14	" " 3	0 00
Quinine	0 35 0 45	" " pts.	2 75 3 10	TORONTO MARKETS.			
Soda ash	1 50 2 00	" " Lucca, flasks	6 50 7 00	(Revised by Telegraph.)			
Soda bicarb.	2 20 2 40	Plagiol.	3 75 4 00	Jan. 7, 1897.			
Sil soda	0 70 0 80	" " 1/2 pints, 4 doz.	4 20 4 50	Eggs.—Trade is fairly active. Lined, 14 to 14 1/2c; cold stored, 16 to 16 1/2c; fresh gathered, 16c to 17c; and new laid, 19 to 20c.			
Stychnine	1 00 1 10			POTATOES.—Demand light; choice lots of choice potatoes, on the track, are quoted at 25 to 28c per bag, and dealers sell small lots out of store at 35 to 37c.			
Tartaric acid	0 30 0 35			POULTRY.—Market easier. Turkeys, 5 to 6c per lb.; 6 to 6 1/2c per lb. for geese, chickens, at 25 to 30c per pair, and ducks, at 50 to 75c per pair.			

EGGS.—A fair demand and steady. Choice candled and city limited 14c to 14 1/2c; western lined 13c to 13c; held fresh 12c to 12 1/2c.

GROCERIES.—There is the ordinary movement at former prices. At the refinery, sugar sells at 3 1/2 to 4c for granulated and at 3 1/2 to 3 1/2c for yellows. In New York sugar is firm; standard "A," 4 1/2c; confectioners' "A," 4 1/2c; cut-loaf and crushed, 5c; powdered, 4 1/2c, granulated, 4 1/2c. New York coffee—Options, firm, sales including Jan., 9.80c; May, 10.00c to 10.65; July, 10.10c to \$10.15c; Sept. 10.15c to 10.25c; Dec., 10.25 to 10.30c; spot, firm; 10 1/2c.

BUTTER.—The market has strong undertone. Shippers are willing to give 18 1/2c for something nice but they are particular. Supplies of No. 1 are not large and the local demand is active enough to make some inroad. In a small way and for really choice 18 1/2c to 19 1/2c may be quoted. New York prices are:—State dairy, 10 to 16c; do. creamery, 14c to 19c; Western creamery, 13 to 20c; do. factory, 7 to 14c; Eggs, 20. A British report reads:—The demand has been good and prices well maintained; in fact, market is much firmer than one all round. Spot values are:—Finest Canadian creamery, tubs and boxes, 90s to 102s; States do., 88s to 94s; ladies and daines, 61s to 74s; Colonial, 106s to 112s.

DRESSED HOGS.—Market weaker. Carload lots are offering at \$4.75 to \$4.85, and in a jobbing way at \$5 to \$5.25, but for nice, fresh killed light stock \$5.50 would be paid.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Sales were slow. Turkeys, 8 1/2c for 9c; chickens, 4c to 6 1/2c; ducks, 8c to 8 1/2c, and geese, 6 1/2c to 7c per pound.

FLOUR.—There has been a light jobbing demand. We quote:—
Winter wheat.....\$1.73 @ \$1.85
Spring wheat, patents..... 5.00 @ 5.30
Straight roller..... 4.25 @ 4.50
Straight roller, bags..... 2.10 @ 2.25
Extra bags..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Man. Strong Bakers..... 4.50 @ 5.00

FEED.—Quiet and steady. Manitoba bean, \$10 to \$10.50 per ton, including sacks; Ontario, \$9.25 to \$9.50 in bulk; shorts, \$11 to \$12; mouille \$15 to \$16.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle were bought for export at 3 1/2c, and sheep at 3c to 3 1/4. The steamship Memnon sails from Portland on the 6th to Bristol with 185 American and 75 Canadian cattle, shipped by A. McIn tish, R. Bickerdike and H. Mullins. The steamship Sylvania sails from Boston on the 9th to Liverpool with 1,000 Canadian sheep shipped by Coughlin and Elliott, and 442 American cattle by J. W. & A. Elliott, of Kingston, Ont. Live hogs scarce with business at \$1.25 per 100 lbs. A London despatch says:—There was a slight recovery in the cattle trade, owing to an improved demand and smaller supplies, consequently the tone of the market was firmer, and prices for choice cattle advanced 1/2c per lb. as compared with this day week. Choice States cattle sold at 11 1/2c, secondary at 10 1/2c and Argentines at 10c. The market for sheep was quiet and steady at 10c.

BACON.—Mail advices from London say that there is a steady enquiry for sizable weights of Canadian bacon at slightly easier rates, whilst heavy and fat selections are pressed for sale. Quotations were:—Lean, 40s to 44s; heavy and fat, 38s to 40s.

HAY.—Quiet and firm. No. 1 \$10.50 to \$11 and No. 2 \$9 to \$9.25 per ton in car lots.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Demand for leather has been light but prices are firm in sympathy with hides. Chicago advices are strong. The local boot and shoe factories are starting up after the holidays with moderately good prospects ahead.

FISH.—Smoked steady and in fair supply. Haddies are selling at 6 1/2c to 7c per lb.; Yarmouth and Bay blasters, 80c per box; kippered herrings, \$1.30 to \$1.50 per box; siscow, 75c per basket of 100 fish, and medium new smoked herrings, 10 to 11c per box. Dried cod, \$4 per cwt.; pollock, \$1.00 to \$2 per 100 lbs; skinless cod, \$4.50 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs.; boneless cod, 5 1/2c per lb. and fish 3c per lb. Fresh haddock are selling at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per lb.; steak cod, 4c; cod, 2 1/2c to 3c; salmon, 12c; smelts, 4 to 5c; Manitoba pike, 4 to 4 1/2c; pickerel, 6c to 6 1/2c; white fish and trout, 6 1/2c; fresh herrings, 85c to \$1 per 100, and tommycods, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per barrel.

APPLES.—Round lots of dried, outside, are quoted at 2 to 2 1/2c, and evaporated at 3 to 4c, according to quality.

BEANS.—Choice hand-picked stock sells at 70 to 80 per bushel, in small lots, and ordinary beans at 50 to 60c.

HONEY.—Following are the quotations:—7 1/2c for 60-lb. tins; and 8 1/2c for 10 lb. tins; new clover honey, in combs, is quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen sections; ton lots of pure strained, f. o. b. outside, 6c.

EGGS.—The cold change in the weather has made holders firm in their ideas, but prices have not gone higher. Sales were made at 14 to 14 1/2c for lined; 15c to 16c for cold stored; 16c to 17c for held fresh; and at 19c to 20c for new laid.

STRAW.—Dull. Car lots of oat straw, on track, are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.

WHEAT.—In Chicago the feeling was easy on financial troubles. The situation is strong, however. The world's visible decreased nearly a million bush at a season of the year when large increases are the rule. Another heavy decrease in passage stocks may be looked for next week. The situation here is steady. Exporters bid 82c for red and 83c for white, f.o.b., middle freights. Holders generally ask 81 to 85c, Manitobas are strong. No. 1 hard, g.i.t., North Bay and Toronto and west, is held firmly at 97c. No. 2 is quoted at 95c, and No. 3 is in demand, North Bay, at 90c.

FLOUR.—Strong at \$1 for straight roller, middle freights. Exporters will buy at that figure. Local and eastern trade slow

GROCERIES—Wholesale Prices Current.

Name of Article.	W/leale.	Name of Article.	W/leale.	Name of Article.	W/leale.	Name of Article.	W/leale.
TEAS—	\$ c. \$ c.	MOLASSES—	\$ c. \$ c.	Pepper, black.....	\$ c. \$ c.	ROOT BEER EXTRACT	\$ c. \$ c.
Yokohama & Hogo Jap	0 31 0 40	Trinidad.....	0 01 0 00	white.....	0 06 0 07	Adams' Root Beer Ex-	0 00 0 75
Choice to choicest.....	0 30 0 35	Barbades.....	0 20 0 31	Mustard..... 4-lb. Jar	0 75 0 80	tract 100 ozs. per doz.	0 00 0 70
Fine to finest.....	0 20 0 22	Porto Rico.....	0 30 0 31	" " 1-lb.	0 25 0 25	Adams' Root Beer Ex-	0 00 0 70
Medium to good med.	0 12 0 12			" D.S.F. 1-lb. tin	0 40 0 00	tract 100 ozs. per doz.	0 00 0 70
Common to good com.	0 12 0 12			" " 1-lb.	0 40 0 00	Adams' Root Beer Ex-	0 00 0 70
				" " 1-lb.	0 45 0 00	tract 250 ozs. per doz.	0 00 0 70
NAGASAKI JAPANS—		SYRUPS per lb.....	0 01 0 02			Adams' Root Beer Ex-	0 00 0 70
Fine Gunpowder Leaf.	0 19 0 22			RICE—Basselin & Aracan		tract 250 ozs. per doz.	0 00 0 70
Coarse do.....	0 18 0 20	CANDIED PEEL—		"Crystal" Rice per 25	1 35 1 35	MATCHES—	
Low grades.....	0 16 0 17	Lemon.....	0 10 0 12	"Crystal" Rice per 50		Nelson's Matches.....	0 00 0 00
Y. HYSON, Moyune kinds	0 00 0 00	Orange.....	0 11 0 12	lb. bag.....	2 61 2 60	Hteambont.....	0 00 0 00
Goinee Leaf.....	0 40 0 45	Citron.....	0 14 0 17	Patna..... per lb	0 01 0 05	Railroad.....	3 31 3 30
Extra frats.....	0 35 0 40			Carolina.....	6 00 0 00	Eddy No. 1.....	3 10 3 00
First.....	0 21 0 30	FRUITS—		Sago.....	0 01 0 04	Telephone.....	3 10 3 00
Seconds.....	0 18 0 20	London.....	1 75 1 75	" " " "	0 01 0 04	Parlor.....	1 75 0 00
Cargo grades to thirds.	0 15 0 18	Corn, Clusters.....	2 00 2 25	" " " "	0 01 0 04	HALT—Table salt in brl	2 25 2 00
1st TRIALS & GUNS' BKS		Royal Buck'm Clusters	0 00 0 50	Flake Tapioca.....	0 31 0 34	Liverpl. port. hal. conno.	0 10 0 00
Pea leaf.....	0 28 0 32	Sultanas.....	0 06 0 10	Med Pearl " " "	0 31 0 34	Turk-In'nd, bushel.	0 00 0 00
First.....	0 30 0 35	Films.....	0 00 0 00	Seed " " " "	0 03 0 04	English met'ry 1/2 doz	0 10 0 10
Seconds.....	0 20 0 25	Valencia.....	0 03 0 04	VERMICELLI Domestic	0 05 0 08	do. quarter bags	0 27 0 30
Lower grades.....	0 16 0 18	Layers.....	0 03 0 06	Maccaroni.....	0 05 0 08	BAKING POWDER.	
COMMO TEAS, China—		Currants, barrel.	0 03 0 04	" Italian.....	0 09 0 10	(In Paper Packages.)	
Choice to choicest.....	0 35 0 37	" Voatizias, case	0 05 0 06			Per doz	
Fine to finest.....	0 34 0 35	Prunes, French, cases	0 1 0 00	CANNED GOODS—		Size No. 1 in 2 1/2 doz bx.	2 10
Medium to good med.	0 22 0 30	" Bosnia	0 05 0 07	Tomatoes 3 lb.....	0 70 0 81	" 10 " 4 doz boxes.	2 10
Lower grades.....	0 16 0 18	DATES—		Peas.....	0 67 0 70	" 6 " do " "	2 10
Ceylon and Assam	0 40 0 45	Old.....	0 63 0 06	Corn, No. 2 tins.....	0 70 0 81	" 12 " 6 do " "	0 70
Choice Pekoe Indian.	0 30 0 35	Mals.....	0 00 0 00	2 lbs. Yarmouth Corn.	1 50 0 00	" 3 " 4 do " "	0 45
Pekoe Java.....	0 25 0 30	NUTS—		Saltmtn, B.C.....	1 25 1 40	"Cook's FAVORITE."	
Broken Leaf.....	0 25 0 30	Almonds, Tarrigona.	0 65 0 10	Lobsters.....	2 10 3 50	1 lb. tins, 4 doz. case.	9 75
FANCY TEAS—		Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	0 00 0 00	1 tins Sardines.....	0 05 0 25	" 3 " " "	1 10
Scented Orange Pekoe.	0 35 0 50	" Grenoble.....	0 12 0 13	1 tins " "	0 13 0 12	" 5 " " "	2 50
Scented Capers.....	0 20 0 35	" Marbot.....	0 11 0 12	Mackerel per case.....	4 50 5 00	" 1 " 5 " square.	2 00
COFFEE—		Filberts.....	0 19 0 21	STARCH—		" 3 " 1 " round.	0 00
Mocha.....	0 25 0 29	Brazils.....	0 10 0 11	Benson's satin.....	0 07 0 00	" 5 " 1 " round.	0 00
O. G. Java.....	0 28 0 29	Peanuts (roasted).....	0 07 0 09	" No. 1 w' se.	0 05 0 00	10 lb puller boxes, 150 lb.	0 10
Java.....	0 19 0 20	Pecans.....	0 10 0 15	Canada laundry.....	0 04 0 00	Imperial 10c cans.....	0 90
Maracabo.....	0 19 0 20	SPICES—		Benson's corn starch.	0 06 0 00	" 4 oz. " " "	1 35
Jamaica.....	0 19 0 20	Cassia, in bales.....	0 07 0 10	" No. 2.....	0 05 0 00	" 8 oz. " " "	2 45
Santos.....	0 20 0 22	Mace.....	1 00 1 10	1 lb. rice starch.....	0 09 0 01	" 12 oz. " " "	3 70
Plantation Ceylon.....	0 00 0 00	Cloves.....	0 70 0 90	SAPOLIO in 1 or 1/2 gross	0 00 11 30	" 16 oz. " " "	4 70
Rio.....	0 18 0 19	Nutmegs.....	0 50 0 90	boxes.....		" 2 1/2 lb. " " "	11 20
SUGARS—Powered, brl	0 40 0 01	Jam. Ginger.....	0 20 0 25	VINEGAR—		" 3 lb. " " "	13 00
Extra ground..... brl	0 10 0 10	Cochin.....	0 10 0 13	Imperial triple.....	0 33 0 00	" 4 lb. " " "	17 30
Extra ground..... boxes	0 00 0 00	African " Root.....	0 07 0 09	Col. 'or.....	0 28 0 00	" 5 lb. " " "	21 50
Paris lump..... brl	0 40 0 01	Allspice.....	0 07 0 09	Crysta. pickling.....	0 28 0 00	Empire	
Granulated..... half-brl	0 03 0 01			W. W. XXX.....	0 25 0 00	3 doz. 8 oz cans.	1 40
Yellow.....	0 03 0 03			W. W. XX.....	0 20 0 00	2 and 3 " 16 oz cans.	2 00
				W. W. X.....	0 17 0 00	1 and 1 " 5 lb. cans.	1 50

MILFEED.—Ton lots of bran, delivered Toronto, are quoted at \$8.75, and shorts at \$10.

PEAS.—Steady. Odd cars, north and west, sold at 42. Same are quoted at 43c. middle freights, and 44 to 44 1/2 c. P. R. east.

OATS.—In good demand. For choice white, 19 to 19 1/2 c. is freely bid, north and west freights, and 21 to 21 1/2 c. can be obtained east. Sales on the Midland were made at 20c.

PROVISIONS—Receipts of dressed hogs have been light both by rail and farmers' loads. The mild weather has prevented killing of late, but with the colder weather packers look for freer offering. Car lots on track are quoted at \$5 to \$5.10 for select, and \$4.40 to \$4.60 for heavy. On the street farmers' loads of light weights sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and heavy at \$4.75. In provisions there is nothing selling present. Quotations are as follows:—Barrelled pork—shoulder mess, \$9.50 to \$10; heavy mess, \$11.50; short cut, \$11.50 to \$12. Dry salted meats.—Long clear bacon, car lots, 5 1/2 c; ton lots, 5 1/2 c; case lots, 6c; backs 7c. Smoked meats.—Hams, heavy, 9c; medium, 10c; light, 10 1/2 c; breakfast bacon, 10c; rolls, 7c; backs, 9c to 10c; picnic hams, 6 1/2 to 7c. All meats out of pickle, 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats. Lard—Tierces, 7c; tubs, 7 1/2 c; and pails, 7 1/2 c; compound, 6c to 6 1/2.

RYE.—In good demand. Round lots, west, would bring 37c, and east, 38c.

CORN.—Dull and easy.—Old yellow corn Chatham, offers at 25c, and new at 21 1/2 c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Car lots west, offered at 28c. Demand quiet.

CHEESE.—Sales are limited, but the outlook is good for the export trade. Dealers sell summer makes at 10 to 10 1/2 c. and September and October makes at 10 1/2 to 11c.

BUTTER.—There is only a moderate demand, and as supplies are heavy, the market keeps in tone. Large rolls are the principal lines moving. Quotations are as follows:—Low grade, dairy, tubs, 7 to 8c; medium dairy tubs 9 to 11c; choice dairy, tubs, 12 to 13c; large dairy, rolls, 12 to 13c; small dairy, rolls, 14 to 15c; creamery, tubs, 18 to 19c; creamery, pounds, 19 to 20c.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

ST. JAMES WARD.

Wolfe st., Marie Lou's, Walter, wid w of A. L. Chaput, sold to the estate of G. M. Prevost, division: 17 or 1074-67 and 68, 1 1/2 superficies 368 ft., with brick houses Nos. 43 47 Wolfe st., for \$8 00.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Durocher st., Martin Phelan sold to Felix Savignault, lot 48, 47th and s. e. of lot 47A, in superficies 8 65 ft., vacant, for \$10,000.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Delormier ave., the Sheriff of Montreal sold to Marguerite Marlon, widow of J. H. Marlon, lot 1147, in superficies 775 ft., for \$19 50.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Bourgeois st., F. W. Newman and James Bixler sold to Dame Maud Mary Wood, wife of Alf. Thos. State, west part of lot 65, measuring 40x96 ft., vacant, for \$1248.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

Chambard st., Thos. Gauthier sold to Louis Paquette, lot 6-159 and 161, measuring 24x70 ft. each, for \$901.

Chambard st., Alphonse Racine sold to Placette & Fils, lot 6-15, in superficies 165 ft., vacant, for \$432.

ST. LAURENT.

Francois Laurin sold to Louis Gullbert Salmon, lot 73, for \$000.

Benjamin Goyer dit Bellis sold to Stephane Goyer, wife of Emmanuel Lecavalier, lot 40, for \$300.

SAULT AUX RECOLLETS.
St. Hubert st., H. V. M. sold to G. B. laume Dupuis, lot 459-23, measuring 25x5 ft., vacant, for \$75.

LACHINE.

Samuel Shaker sold to Caroline Louise Wood widow of Louis Audin, lot 19-13, for \$400.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Jeremie Carriere sold to Emori Carriere, part of lot 12, for \$304.

MILE END.

Clark st., Robert Clark Stanley Buzz sold to Medard Paquette, lot 47-27, measuring 25x5 ft., for \$9 40.

St. Lawrence road, the Shamrock Amvny Athlete Association sold to Albert D. M., lot 10-25, measuring 25x 10 ft., for \$181.

MONTREAL ANNEX.

Clark st., Montreal Investment & Freehold Co. sold to Ignace Lebeau, lot 11-35, measuring 25x4, for \$357.

ST. HENRY.

Boulton st., Serapim Fuller, tutor for the minor children of Alex. Boyer, sold to Alex Boyer lot 1732 S, measuring 25x10 ft., for \$24.

St. Rose de Lima st., James Walker sold to Therese Dupuis, lot 212, measuring 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 superficies, for \$850.

OUTREMONT.

St. Catherine road, Hon. S. Pagnon sold to the Town of Outremont, lot 15-21, 22, 23 and 24, for \$510.

ST. GENEVIEVE.

J. B. Demers sold to Adolphe Chabrel, lot 10 and 191, for \$400.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

The Sheriff of Montreal sold to Joseph Anker Aumais, lot 134, in superficies 1855 ft., with trees, etc., for \$15.

Messrs. Stephens & Hutchins have taken an action for \$10,000, on behalf of Mr. Joel C. Baker, against the City of Montreal, for damages for the non-expropriation of Burnside street.

HARDWARE—Wholesale Prices Current.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
CUTS NAILS, Fence and Cut Nails: Special discount 10c per 100 lbs.		1) 1 inch	2 00	Boiler plates, 3-10.	\$ c. \$ c.	Wending:	\$ c. \$ c.
401.....Hot cut	2 30	2) and 2)	1 35	" " 1 & thicker	2 00 0 00	Galvd. Steel, 2 or 4 bars,	
3) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	10	Nails: 3 inch.....	1 50	Bands (imported)	2 00 0 00	2 1/2 and 3 inches apart.	2 95 3 00
4) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	15	2 and 2)	1 65	" " Canada	1 70 1 75	Galvd. Steel, 2 or 4 bars,	2 85 3 00
5) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	20	1) and 1)	1 85	Hoops (imported)	2 15 0 00	4 and 6 inches apart.	
6) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	25	1)	2 50	Canada Plates—52, 67 &	2 40 0 00	Galvd. Steel, plain, 2 &	2 85 3 00
7) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	30	Horse Nails: 9 lbs	0 22 0 00	75 sheets—Good Brands	2 60 0 00	3 wires	2 85 3 00
8) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	40	" " 8 lbs	0 23 0 00	Iron Wire: bright, 1/4" & 2		Galvd. Steel, Staples...	3 85 3 00
9) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	50	" " 7 lbs	0 24 0 00	p.c. 0 to 7 p 100 lbs		60 days, or 2 p.c. 30 days.	
10) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	60	" " 6 lbs	0 27 0 00	Wro't Iron Pipe, 1/2 to 1		Inside price applies to	
11) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	70	" " 5 lbs	0 30 0 00	1 inch to 2 inch, 70 and		Ontario and the outside	
12) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	80	Discount 50 and 5 p.c.		5 p.c. dis.		price to Quebec.	
13) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	90	Horse Shoes.....	3 35 0 00	Steel, cast per lb.....	0 07 0 10	Screws:	
14) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 00	(Terms, 4 mos. or 3 per		Spring, 100 lbs.....	2 50 0 00	Wood, flat head, iron &	75 p.c. dis
15) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 10	cent, or 30 days.)		Tiro, 100 lbs.....	0 00 1 50	Wood, round head, iron	75 p.c. dis
16) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 20	Axes, ss. & da.	5 50 10 00	Stelgh Shoe, lb	1 85 1 85	and steel.	75 p.c. dis
17) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 30	Coll Chain—1 inch	0 04 0 00	Machinery.....	2 25 0 00	Wood, flat head, brass,	75 p.c. dis
18) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 40	" " 1-1/2	0 03 0 00	Tin Plate:		Wood, round head,	70 p.c. dis
19) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 50	" " 2	0 03 0 00	IC Coke.....	2 75 3 00	brass	
20) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 60	" " 3	0 03 0 00	IC Charcoal.....	3 15 3 50	Wire Nails:	
21) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 70	" " 4	0 03 0 00	IX		Ordinary, fine, smooth	
22) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 80	" " 5	0 03 0 00	IXX		box, cigar box, clinch,	
23) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 90	" " 6	0 03 0 00	DC		sliding, finishing,	
24) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 10	" " 7	0 03 0 00	DX		slating, casing, to-	
25) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 20	" " 8	0 03 0 00	DCX		brass, hinge, fence,	
26) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 30	" " 9	0 03 0 00	Terne Plate: 1C, 2x28.	5 75 6 00	car, flooring, barbed,	
27) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 40	" " 10	0 03 0 00	Russ. Sheet Iron.....	0 09 0 10	rod, and barrel, 75	
28) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 50	" " 11	0 03 0 00	Anchor, per lb.....	0 04 0 05	and 1/2 p.c. dis. & 2;	
29) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 60	" " 12	0 03 0 00	Lion & Crown, tinned		extra as per list. C.	
30) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 70	" " 13	0 03 0 00	sheets, 24 gauge.	0 05 0 10	b. Mont. Ont. 75 and 1/2	
31) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 80	" " 14	0 03 0 00	Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs...	3 15 0 00	p.c. Ten cent. per keg	
32) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	1 90	" " 15	0 03 0 00	Sheet	4 00 4 25	allowance on above list	
33) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	2 00	" " 16	0 03 0 00	Shot	5 50 5 75	Wire:	
34) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	2 10	" " 17	0 03 0 00	Lead Pipe	5 50 5 25	Brass and Copper, net	15 p.c. dis.
35) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	2 20	" " 18	0 03 0 00	Zinc: Sheet.....	5 00 5 25	30 days	
36) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	2 30	" " 19	0 03 0 00	" Spelter.....	4 50 4 75	Iron and Steel, Bright,	
37) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	2 40	" " 20	0 03 0 00	Scrap Iron.....	15 00 15 00	Bright Spring, Cop-	30 p.c. dis.
38) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	2 50	" " 21	0 03 0 00	Machinery scrap.....	15 00 16 00	ped.	
39) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	2 60	" " 22	0 03 0 00	Wro't Iron	15 00 16 00	Annealed, Oiled, Gal-	20 p.c. dis.
40) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	2 70	" " 23	0 03 0 00	Powder: Canada blast'g	2 00 0 00	vanized.	
41) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	2 80	" " 24	0 03 0 00	FF to FFF	4 75 5 00	Co. b. Mt.	20 p.c. dis.
42) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	2 90	" " 25	0 03 0 00	Antimony	0 08 0 10	and	
43) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	3 00	" " 26	0 03 0 00	St. Block, L & F per lb	0 15 0 00	Hamilton	
44) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	3 10	" " 27	0 03 0 00	Strips	0 14 0 00	Co. b. London, plus 1c	
45) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	3 20	" " 28	0 03 0 00	COPPER: Ingol....	0 14 0 00	for delivering.	
46) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	3 30	" " 29	0 03 0 00	Sheets.....	0 14 0 18	Tinned, for broom and	
47) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	3 40	" " 30	0 03 0 00			mattress in skeps use	12 1/2 p.c. dis.
48) 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	3 50	" " 31	0 03 0 00			months or 3 p.c. 30 days	

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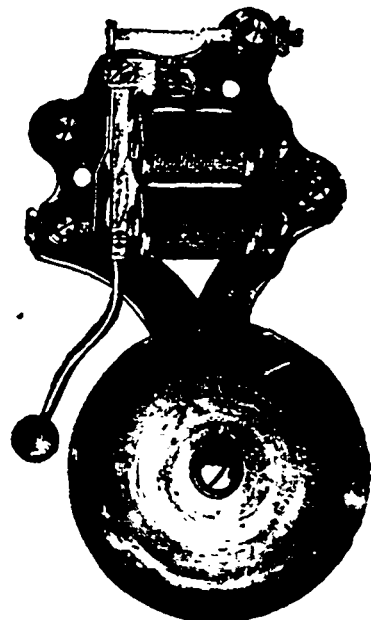
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BROOKLYN, N.Y.

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Compiled from the Canadian Gazette.

	Per cent	Present quantity	Date of redemption
DOMINION.			
Canada, 1861.....	4	109 111	Jan. 1, 1910
Ditto, 1865.....	5	110 113	Oct. 1, 1903
Ditto, 1868-85.....	4	110 113	—
Ditto, 1874-79.....	4	113 111	—
Ditto, 1881.....	3 1/2	116 108	—
Ditto, 1883.....	4	116 112	—
Ditto, 1889-93.....	3	103 105	July 1, 1908
PROVINCIAL.			
Br. Columbia, 1877.....	6	121 124	July 1, 1907
Ditto, 1887.....	4 1/2	117 119	July 1, 1917
Ditto, 1891.....	3	101 104	July 1, 1911
Manitoba, 1885-6.....	5	114 116	July 1, 1911
Ditto, 1888.....	5	115 118	July 1, 1911
Ditto, 1891.....	4	104 106	May 1, 1923
Ditto, 1891.....	3 1/2	103 105	—
Quebec Prov., 1871.....	5	107 112	May 1, 1901
Ditto, 1876.....	5	107 111	May 1, 1906
Ditto, 1879.....	3	102 101	—
Ditto, 1881.....	5	114 116	—
Ditto, 1881.....	4	116 105	Jan. 1, 1928
Ditto, March, 1891.....	4	109 108	Mar. 1, 1914
Ditto, Dec., 1894.....	3	—	—
MUNICIPAL.			
Brandon.....	6	—	Dec. 31, 1902
Campton.....	3	—	July 1, 1896
Hamilton.....	4	106 108	July 1, 1934
London, 1877.....	6	—	July 1, 1896
Ditto, 1879.....	0	108 106	April 10, 1896
Ditto, 1883.....	5	—	July 2, 1913
Moncton.....	1	103 106	May 1, 1915
Montreal, 1873.....	5	102 101	—
Ditto, 1874.....	5	102 101	—
Ditto, 1879.....	5	103 104	—
Ditto, 1881, 1890.....	3	35 57	Irredeemable
Ditto, 1892.....	4	110 112	Nov. 1, 1932
Ditto, 1893.....	3 1/2	101 103	May 1, 1931
Ottawa, June, 1873.....	6	101 105	—
Ditto, May, 1875.....	6	111 115	Oct. 1, 1904
Ditto, 1893.....	4 1/2	108 110	Oct. 6, 1913
Quebec City, 1875.....	6	117 121	July 1, 1906
Ditto, 1878.....	6	121 124	July 1, 1908
Ditto, 1881.....	6	—	Jan. 1, 1910
Ditto, 1883.....	5	—	1913
Ditto, 1894-7.....	4 1/2	109 109	1914-18
Ditto, 1893.....	4	104 106	July 1, 1925
St. Catherine's.....	6	—	1896-6
St. John, N.B.....	4	104 106	Sept. 1, 1931
Toronto, 6 per cents.....	6	99 102	1893-7
Ditto, 1874, 1876.....	6	99 118	—
Ditto, 1876, 1877.....	6	101 104	1898-8
Ditto, 1879.....	5	116 120	1919 20
Ditto, 4 per cents.....	4	107 108	1911-8
Ditto, 4 p.c. 1889-93.....	4	101 106	—
Ditto, 1889.....	3 1/2	103 105	July 1, 1929
Vancouver, 1887.....	6	—	May 13, 1917
Ditto, 1891.....	4	105 107	Oct. 1, 193
Ditto, 1892.....	4	107 109	Aug. 7, 1892
Victoria.....	4	—	Nov. 20, 1940
Winnipeg, 1883.....	6	122 124	Dec. 31, 1917
Ditto, 1884.....	5	108 110	April 30, 1914

Canada, 1868. — Guaranteed by the British government. £1,500,000 to be paid off October 1, 1903; £1,400,000, April 1, 1908; £1,500,000, October 1, 1910; £7,000,000, October 1, 1913; and £30,000,000, April 1, 1914.

Canada, 1844. — Of the principal, £1,000,000 to be repaid May 1, 1914; £1,000,000, November 1, 1916; £2,500,000, November 1, 1918; and £4,500,000, November 1, 1920.

Canada, 1841. — This loan is to be paid off June 1, 1919, or June 1, 1934, at the option of the government on six months' notice.

Canada, 1845. — This loan is to be paid off January 1, 1910, or January 1, 1931, at the option of the government, on six months' notice.

Montreal. — The loans of 1873, 1874, and 1879 are being repaid by annual drawings from a cumulative sinking fund for each loan, the drawings for the 1873 loan taking place only in April, and for the 1874 and 1879 loans early in October.

Nova Scotia. — A sinking fund of 1 per cent per annum is applicable to purchases or drawings, and all bonds outstanding July 1, 1912, are then to be repaid.

Ottawa, June 1873. — The bonds are to be repaid by May 1, 1893, drawings to the amount of £200,000 to take place at the end of each term of 10, 15, 20, and 25 years, and £2,720 at the end of 30 years. The first drawing took place in October, 1892.

Quebec Province, 1874 and 1876. — A sinking fund is to be invested against the date of maturity, unless the bonds can be purchased thereafter or at under par.

Quebec Province, 1877. — A dollar loan, but payments made in sterling in London.

Quebec Province, 1881. — The loan is being redeemed by drawings, which take place June 1 and December 1, on a scale to repay the loan within 39 years.

Quebec Province, 1883. — The amount given above is part of a total loan of £35,000, the balance having been taken in Canada. The bonds are redeemable on or after July 1, 1912, on one year's notice or later.

Quebec Province, Dec., 1891. — Repayable not later than January 20, 1925, but power is reserved to repay in whole or in part after January 10, 1915, by purchase or drawings.

Toronto, 1874. — To be paid off — £102,700, October 1, 1897; £124,327, April 1, 1901 and £81,900, April 1, 1906.

Toronto 4 per cents. — The chief dates of maturity are — October 1, 1925, £13,433; and January 1, 1928, £17,372.

Toronto 4 per cents, 1889-93. — These are "local improvement debentures," repayable at various dates between 1893 and 1914.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

	Price.
First mortgage 5 per cent bonds, 1915	118 120
Perpetual 4 per cent debenture stock	107 109
Algoma branch first mortgage 5 per cent, 1917.....	115 117
3 1/2 per cent bonds and stock; Interest (guaranteed by Canadian government) 1938.....	1 7 150
Land grant 5 per cent bonds.....	107 108
Preference stock, 4 per cent.....	81 81
Shares of \$100.....	57 124

GRAND TRUNK.

Chicago and Grand Trunk first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, 1901.....	93 101
Second equipment 6 per cent, 1919.....	114 126
5 per cent debenture stock.....	123 125
4 per cent debenture stock.....	82 84
Great Western 5 per cent debenture stock.....	113 116
Hamilton and North-Western first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, 1891.....	97 100
Northern of Canada 5 per cent bonds, 1912.....	96 99
4 per cent debenture stock.....	81 84
Third preference 6 per cent bonds.....	—
Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, 1903.....	95 97
Midland of Canada consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds, 1912.....	83 90
Midland Station mortgage 5 per cent bonds, 1904.....	80 91
Montreal and Champlain Junction first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, 1902.....	89 92
Wellington, Grey and Bruce first mortgage 7 per cent bonds.....	97 99
Guaranteed stock, 4 per cent.....	41 41
First preference stock, 5 per cent.....	22 32
Second preference stock, 5 per cent.....	18 18
Third preference stock, 4 per cent.....	101 105
Ordinary stock.....	43 5
Grand Trunk Junction first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, 1901.....	101 103
5 per cent bonds, 1934.....	104 109



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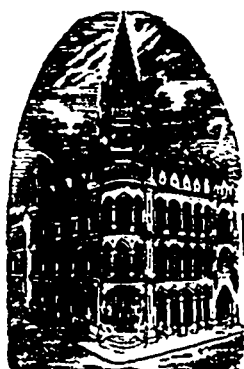
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Name of Article.	W ^h olesale.	Name of Article.	W ^h olesale.	Name of Article.	W ^h olesale.	Name of Article.	W ^h olesale.
TIMBER, LUMBER, &c.	\$ c. \$ c.	DeLange.....	\$ c. \$ c.	A. C. A. Nolets (per gal. case red "Monogram" "green	\$ c. \$ c.	Saint-James-Graves.....	\$ c. \$ c.
Ash, 1 to 4 inch, M.....	13 00 18 00	BRANDY--Henry } gal. 9 00 14 00				Barsac, oyster wine.....	5 50 0 00
Birch, 1 to 4 inch, M.....	15 00 25 00	Martel } ca. 12 50 12 75		CHAMPAGNE--		Sauterne, inner wine.....	5 00 0 00
Basswood.....	12 00 20 00	Burnett & Fils, gall. 4 00 7 00		J. H. Mumm, E. Dry } qts. 23 00 0 00		Hunt Santernes, d-blate.	7 00 0 00
Walnut, per M.....	60 00 00 00	" " cases.....	9 25 10 00	ommery, qts & pts } 25 00 30 00		hateau Yquem, vintage '81	10 00 00 00
Butternut, per M.....	22 00 40 00	V. S. O.....	14 00 15 00	Piper Heidsieck, qts & pts } 26 00 28 00		L. Calvet & Co. Vintage	7 00 30 00
Cedar round, lineal ft.	00 04 00 06	V. S. O. P.....	15 00 18 00	Perrier-Jouet, qts & pts } 28 00 30 00		Wines.....	4 50 28 00
Cedar flat.....	00 04 00 06	Riquit, Dubouché, gal. 4 00 4 25		Gold Luck Sec " " } 31 00 32 00		Nath. Johnson & Sons.....	4 50 28 00
Cherry per M.....	50 00 80 00	Renault & Co.....	3 95 4 15	Louis Roederer " " } 29 00 31 00		Garton & Guestler.....	4 50 28 00
Elm, soft, 1st.....	15 00 17 00	Quantin & Co.....	2 85 4 5	Louis Buvay E. D. pt & qt } 13 50 14 50		SPIRITS--Canadian,	
" rock.....	25 00 30 00	Doctors' Special Brandy } 11 00 00 00		Vin de France.....	24 00 25 00	Alcohol, 65 o. p.....	4 25 4 40
Henlock, 1st.....	9 00 17 00	IRISH WHISKIES--		Vin d'Eto.....	18 00 19 00	Rye Whiskey, 25 u. p.....	2 00 2 15
Tamarac.....	9 00 12 00	J. Jameson & Son, qts. } 9 00 10 00		Gratten.....	12 0 13 00	Corby's 1 X. L.....	8 25 8 50
Maple, hard, M.....	20 00 21 00	" " " } 11 25 11 50		E. Boyer.....	15 00 16 00	Corby's X.T.C.....	6 25 6 50
" soft, M.....	16 00 18 00	Geo. Roe & Co. } 9 25 10 00		SHERRY--		Club 1889 5 year old qts ca.	9 15 0 00
Oak M.....	40 00 00 00	Dunville & Co.....	9 50 10 25	Pedro Domecq, per gal.....	1 90 7 00	" 1889 " flasks.....	9 65 0 00
Pine select, M.....	35 00 40 00	Hushmills.....	10 00 10 75	Iskoni.....	2 10 5 75	Imperial 1880 Qts. cases.....	7 65 0 00
" 2nd quality, M.....	22 00 25 00	Banagher.....	9 50 10 00	Mackenzie.....	2 30 6 50	" 1889 Flasks cases.....	8 15 0 00
Shipping culls.....	13 00 16 00	Kilby Scotch.....	9 75 0 00	PORTS--		" 1893 " " ".....	8 05 0 00
Mile culls.....	8 00 10 00	Aberdeen.....	10 00 00 00	Mackenzie, Driscoll & Co.	2 40 6 00	Club Rye '81 in bts, per gal.	3 45 3 65
Laly, M.....	1 50 1 90	Scottish WHISKIES--		Thos. G. Sandeman & Sons, per gal.....	2 60 6 00	Imperial '89.....	2 75 2 90
Spruce, 1 to 2 inch, M.	20 00 12 00	Hay, Fairman & Co., per	3 75 3 95	Bonmestres.....	2 10 4 00	J. P. Wiser & Co. 65 o. p.	1 25 4 40
culls.....	4 50 6 00	gallon, 11 o. p.....	7 25 8 25	Graham's.....	2 30 6 00	" " " 50 o. p.	3 78 3 85
Shingles, 1st quality..	1 50 3 00	Hay, Fairman & Co. case	9 00 9 25	" " " RYRAGONA--		" " " Rye 25 u. p.	2 45 2 15
2nd " "	1 25 1 50	Boyal Eagle.....	3 90 4 00	Yzaguirre & Co. (Reus).	1 10 1 75	Seagram, J. E. 50 o. p.....	3 78 3 85
WOOL--		sheriffs.....	9 75 10 00	Ornos (Reus).....	1 13 1 60	" " " Rye 25 u. p.	2 68 2 15
B. A. Scoured.....	0 25 0 30	Mackie's R. O. Special.....	10 00 10 50	MADRIRAS--		Corby, 50 o. p.....	3 78 3 85
Northwest.....	0 10 0 00	Islay Brand.....	8 00 8 25	Cossart, Gordon & Co's per	3 50 10 00	Rye, 25 u. p.....	2 16 2 15
Pulled, B super.....	0 21 0 21	Chymore.....	9 00 9 75	gal.....		Empire Rye.....	6 75 7 50
Pulled, C Super.....	0 00 0 00	Glenalloch High'd gal.	3 40 3 75	CLARET & BOURGONDS		MINERAL WATERS--	
Chilian merino.....	0 00 0 00	Mountain Dew.....	8 50 8 75	Claret--Bon Bourgeois.	3 00 0 00	Natural--Apollinaris, pts.	10 50 0 00
Natal.....	0 16 0 17	LONDON GIN--		St. Julien.....	3 25 0 00	Hunyadi Janos, qts 5 bot	4 60 0 00
Cape.....	0 14 0 16	Vaughan, Jones D. G } pt	7 50 0 00	Fielrac Vintage.....	3 75 0 00	pts 70 " "	12 00 0 00
Australian.....	0 14 0 16	Nicholson's Old Tom } qt	7 25 0 00	Montreau.....	4 00 0 00	Fredrichshall, qts. 25	8 00 0 00
WINE and LIQUORS.		Nicholson's London Dry } qts	7 75 0 00	Médoc, selected vintage	4 50 0 00	pts 50 " "	12 00 0 00
ALES--English } qts.	2 50 2 55	Nicholson's London Dry } pts	7 50 0 00	Chateau B. old, 1st growth	5 00 0 00	Manufactured--	
" " " } pts.	1 63 1 67	Sir Robert Burnett } qts.	8 50 0 00	Nos Chaves.....	6 00 0 00	Soda (Schwepp) pts. doz.	1 50 0 00
Beer's "Bull Dog" } qts.	2 45 2 50	HOLLAND GIN--		Chateau Pontet-Caneat.....	7 00 0 00	pts. doz.	1 85 0 00
Brand.....	1 00 1 05	Jno. De Kuyper } per gal.	2 85 2 90	Lafite vintage '91.....	16 00 0 00	Seltzer (English).....	2 60 0 00
Domestic } qts.	0 85 1 25	" " " } case red	11 00 11 25	Burgund es--Macon.....	4 00 6 00	Hurd's Ginger Ale, doz	6 00 0 45
" " " } pts.	0 60 0 75	" " " } " green	5 75 5 85	Beauve, selected vintage.....	4 50 0 00	Hurd's Superior Carbonat-	0 00 0 30
Stout--Dublin } qts.	2 46 2 50			Pommard, dinner wine.....	6 00 0 00	ed Soda, doz.	0 00 0 30
" " " } pts.	1 57 1 62			Chambertin, vintage '87	10 00 00 00	Gurd's Hop & Malt Nerve	0 00 0 00
Gulme--"Pellcan" } qts.	2 4 2 4					Tonic, pts.....	0 00 0 00
Brand.....	1 55 1 57						
Domestic } qts.	0 06 0 15						
" " " } pts.	0 70 0 00						



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CANADIAN-MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

NAMES OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Date of Dividends.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share	Canada quotation per cent.
British America Fire and Marine.....	10,000	Jan..... July	\$50	\$50	112 111
Canada Life.....	2,500	Feb..... Aug.	400	50	610 700
Citizens' Fire, Life and Accident.....	11,880	10 Sept. hfyrdy	85	18	.....
Confederation Life.....	5,000	Jan..... July	100	10	270 275
Western Assurance.....	25,000	Jan..... July	40	20	118 114
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	20,000	24 Dec yearly	100	20	.....125
Accident Ins. Co. of North America...	2,610	15 July 15 Jan	100	20 100	30
Guarantee Company of North America	13,372	15 July 15 Jan	50	10 50	100 110
Sun Life Assurance Company.....	5,000	Jan. July	100	12 1/2	320 350
Federal Life Assurance Company.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Life.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Cadelleune Life.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN—QUOTATIONS ON THE LONDON MARKET.

				Market value per paid-up share.
Atlas Assurance Co.....	24,000	£50	6	£23 7s 6d.....
British and Foreign Marine.....	87,000	20	4	£21 1/2 £22.....
Caledonian.....	.....	.....	.....	£12 2s 6d.....
Commercial Union Fire, Life & Marine.....	50,000	50	5	£23 1/2 £23.....
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	100	15	.....
Fire Insurance Association.....	100,000	£ 8	10 1/2	£3 1/2 £3.....
Guardian Fire and Life.....	20,000	100	50	.....
Imperial Fire.....	61,000	20	5	£24 1/2 £24.....
Lancashire Fire & Life.....	136,433	20	2	£4 1/2 £4.....
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	40	8 1/2	.....
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,862	25	12 1/2	£14 1/2 £15.....
London and Lancashire Fire.....	10,000	10	1 7/20	£14 1/2 £15.....
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire & Life.....	245,640	10	2	£11 1/2 £12.....
National Assurance Co. of Ireland.....	40,000	25	2 1/2	.....
North British and Life.....	30,000	100	10	£58 £60.....
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life.....	110,000	25	6 1/2	£27 1/2 £28.....
Phoenix Fire.....	8,722	.....	.....	£71.....
Queen Fire and Life.....	180,035	10	1	£43 1/2 £44.....
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	96,515	20	3	.....
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	50,000	10	1	.....
Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	20,000	50	3
Standard Life.....	10,000	50	12	£54.....
Star Life.....	4,000	25	1 1/2	£35.....

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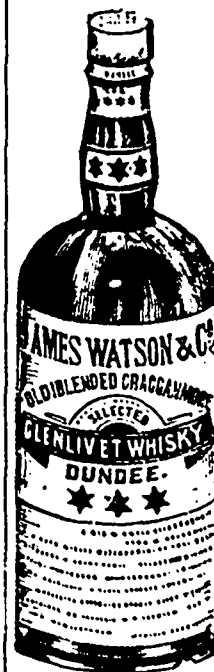
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BRACEBRIDGE,
Dominion Hotel. A. Foster.

BRAMPTON,
Graham House. Thos. Beamish.

BRANTFORD,
Kerby House. Rcht. Sibbett, Prop., Rates, \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

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BRUSSELS,
Queen's Hotel. Strettan Bros.

BELLEVILLE,
Anglo-American Hotel, D. Coyle, prop. Rates \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

Kyle House, C. H. Kyle, Proprietor. Rates: \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day.

CALEDONIA,
Union Hotel. E. T. Hinds.

CAMPBELLFORD,
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CAYUGA,
Campbell House.

COBURG,
Arlington Hotel.

CORNWALL,
Rossmore House.

COLLINGWOOD,
Grand Central. Thos. Collins.

DESERONTO,
Empress Hotel. Wm. Jamieson.

DRAYTON,
Royal Hotel. M. Schneider.

GALT,
Queen's Hotel.

GANANOQUE,
Provincial Hotel.

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GEORGETOWN

The Bennett House, Main Street. H. A. Coffin, Prop. Heated through out by hot water. Fine sample rooms. Best \$1 day house in town.

GRAVENHURST,
Albion House. F. Wasley.

GUELPH,
Royal Hotel. Thomas Watts.

HAMILTON,
Royal Hotel. Thos. Hood, Prop. \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day, according to location of rooms.

HANOVER,
Queen's Hotel. Wm Winkler.

HESPELER
The Queen's, Joseph Wayper, proprietor. \$1.00 per day.

KINCARDINE
Royal Hotel, S. J. Jennings, proprietor. The only first-class Hotel in town. Bus insects all trains and steamboats.

KINGSTON,
British American Hotel. J. E. Dunham.

Hotel Frontenac. E. H. Dunham.
Windsor Hotel.

LINDSAY,
Benson House. John Wardrobe, Prop.

LONDON,
Tecumseh House. C. W. Davis, Prop.
Grigg House, E. Horsman, Prop. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. New addition of 2 Bed Rooms. Giving nearly 100 Rooms and 13 Sample Rooms. Electric Return Call Bells connected with every Room.

L'ORIGNAL,
Ottawa Hotel. Mrs. R. St. Denis.

MILTON,
Commercial House.

MORRISBURG,
St. Lawrence Hall. W. H. McGannan Prop.

NAPANEE,
American Hotel.

NIAGARA FALLS
Grand Central Hotel, Jas. Dicklusan, Prop. Op. G.T. depot and M.C.R. Every modern convenience. Terms: \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

NORTH BAY,
Pacific Hotel.

ORILLIA,
Orillia House.

Grand Central Hotel. E. C. Moore.

OSHAWA,
Queen's Hotel. Joel W. Ray.

OTTAWA,
Grand Union Hotel, Hugh Alexander and Freeman I. Daniels. Rates \$2 to \$2.50.

Russell House. F. X. St. Jacques.

Windsor House. S. Daniels, prop

OWEN SOUND
Paterson House. W. M. Matthews, Prop. Strictly first-class.

PAISLEY,
Hanna House.

PALMERSTON,
Royal Hotel. W. M. Leopard.

PEMBROKE,
Copeland House. T. & W. Murray.

PENETANGUISHENE,
Canada House. Jos. Cloutier.

PETERBOROUGH
Huffman House, Allan F. Huffman, proprietor. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Oriental Hotel. Geo. N. Graham, Prop.

PORT HOPE,
Queen's Hotel. A. A. Adams.

PORT ARTHUR,
Northern Hotel.

Rodega Hotel.

PORT COLBORNE,
Commercial Hotel. A. Simpson.

PRESCOTT,
Revere House. Mrs. J. S. Huntingdon, Proprietress. Rates, \$1.00 per day.

Daniels' Hotel. L. H. Daniels.

PRESTON.
Hotel Del Monte (Mineral Springs). Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 per week.

RENFREW,
Dominion House.

Ottawa House. Jas. Young.

SAULT STE. MARIE,
Algonquin House.

SMITH'S FALLS.
Union Hotel. John Gilroy.

ST. MARY'S
Kennedy's Hotel. Moir & Fleming

ST. CATHARINES.
Welland House, John Malcolmson, Prop. \$1.50 and \$2 per day. Commercial sample rooms. Eleven miles from Niagara Falls.

ST. THOMAS.
Hutchinson House. Wm. Bromell & Co

SIMCOE,
Battersby House. Wm. D. Battersby.

STAYNER,
Commercial Hotel. John D. McMillan.

STRATFORD.
Albion Hotel, S. A. Cameron, Prop. Leading House in Stratford. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

STRATHROY.
Queen's Hotel. Bishop & McPherson.

THOROLD.
Welland House. Mrs. Wm. Window.

TORONTO.
THE GRAND UNION, Chas. A. Campbell, prop. Opposite to Union Station, corner Front and Simcoe. Most modern hotel in the city. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Brown's Hotel, Cor. Simcoe and Wellington Sts. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Brown Bros., Proprietors.

Palmer House, J. C. Palmer, Prop. Rates \$2.00 per day.

The Arlington, W. G. Havill, Manager, Cor. King and John Streets. Rates: \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Porters and Busses at all Trains and Boats.

Tremont House, 163 to 169 Yonge Street, Toronto, James Munnell, Prop. \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Free bus to and from the hotel.

Rossin House. A. & A. Nelson.

Queen's Hotel. McGaw & Winnett.

WATERLOO
Zimmermann House, Henry Zimmermann Proprietor. Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per Day. First-Class Sample Rooms.

WOODSTOCK.
Hotel Oxford, Woodstock, Chas. A. Pyne.

WINDSOR,
Crawford House.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AINSWORTH.
Windsor Hotel.

CLINTON.
Clinton Hotel.

DONALD.
Woodbine Hotel.

NELSON.
Phair House.

VICTORIA.
Driard house.

VANCOUVER.
Pacific Hotel.

Hotel Vancouver.

WESTMINSTER.
Colonial Hotel.

MANITOBA & N. W. T

BIRMLE
Rossin House.

BRANDON
Langham Hotel.

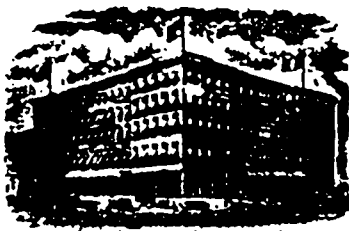
DELORAINE
Revere Hotel.

EDMONTON
Hotel du Canada.

MORDEN
Commercial Hotel.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
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ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO CANADA, A. NELSON, PROPRIETOR.

The proprietor has found it necessary owing to the increased patronage of this popular Hotel to increase its capacity by an addition of 77 rooms, elegantly furnished en suite with baths, now ready for occupation. The latest exposed sanitary plumbing has been adopted throughout. THE ROSSIN is admittedly the largest, best appointed, and most liberally managed hotel in the Province, having accommodation for 500 guests.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

THIS HOTEL was opened on the First of May, 1879, by the former Proprietor, so long and favorably known throughout Canada, the United States and British Empire, who has spared no expense in entirely RE-FURNISHING the whole house; also adding ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, which will considerably enhance the already enviable popularity of this first class Hotel.

H. HOGAN, Proprietor.

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The Place to Buy

Carpets, Curtains, Oil-Cloths, Portieres, Rugs, Draperies and

FURNITURE

Of the Highest Artistic Merit, is at

THOMAS LIGGETT'S,

Glenora Building,

1884 Notre Dame St. Montreal

Mr. orders filled, and samples forwarded.

THE

Dominion Cotton Mills Co

Limited.

FALL, 1896.

MAGGIE 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 IN DIGO BLUE."

D. MORRICE SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto,

Selling Agents.

STOCK & BOND REPORT.

Table with columns: NAME, Par Value, Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid-up, Rest, Rate per cent of last dividend, Dates of Dividends. Includes sections for BANKS, LOAN COMPANIES, and MISCELLANEOUS.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co.

114-120 William St. NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A.

Illuminated Dial Station Instruments.



These instruments are based upon the same general principle and are just as accurate as our regular standard portable Direct Current Voltmeters and Ammeters. They are in larger and smaller working parts are of a most highly designed, dust-proof construction which effectively excludes the instruments from disturbing influences of external magnetic fields.

Weston Standard Illuminated Dial Station Voltmeter - Style K.

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Queen's Hotel.

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Canadian Pacific Hotel.

BANFF
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BROADVIEW
Canadian Pacific Hotel.

CALGARY
Royal Hotel.

QU'APPELLE
Qu'Appelle Hotel.
Leland House.

ST. BONIFACE
Quebec Hotel.

WINNIPEG
Queen's Hotel.
Clarendon Hotel.
Grand Union Hotel.
Leland House.

QUEBEC.

AYLMER
British Hotel.
Ottawa Hotel.

ACTONVALE
Windsor Hotel.

COATICOOK
Coaticook House, M. Knight, Prop.

COOKSHIRE
American Hotel.

GRANBY
Windsor Hotel.

LACHUTE
Curry's Hotel.

LAKE ST. JOHN
Reberval Hotel.

MONTREAL.

Queen's Hotel, Rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00. H. S. Dunning, Manager.

Avenue House, terms, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, E.S. Reynolds, prop. McGill College Av.

Sawley Hotel, Cor. Windsor and Osborne Streets.

St. Lawrence Hall, St. James street.

Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square.

Nicholson Hotel, 47 St. Vincent street. J. R. Duncher & Co., Props. Rates \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day. Special rates for commercial travellers, \$2.00 per day.

Riendeau Hotel, rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Jca. Riendeau, Jacques Cartier Square.

Balmoral Hotel, 184 Notre Dame street.

QUEBEC

Chateau Frontenac.

Florence Hotel, Benj. Trudel, Prop. and Manager, Rates \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day.

Hotel Victoria

Mountain Hill House, 94 & 96 Mountain Hill, E. Dion & Co., Proprietors, Joseph Cloutier, Manager. Rates, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

SOMERSET
Commercial Hotel.

ST. HYACINTHE
Yamaaska Hotel.

ST. JOHNS, QUE.

Windsor Hotel, Mr. E. M. Mathews, Manager, (late of Queen's Hotel, Montreal). Reasonable rates for families and others for one, two, three months or the entire season. Bright sample rooms free to commercial travellers.

SHERBROOKE

Sherbrooke House, W. A. Richardson & Co., Proprietors.

Magog House, Henry H. Ingram, Prop.

ST. HERMAS
Desjardins Hotel.

THREE RIVERS
Dufresne's Hotel.

WATERVILLE
Jubilee House.

WATERLOO
Brooks' Hotel.

N. S. & N. B.

AMHERST, N. S.

Terrace Hotel, Wm. G. Calloun, Prop. \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Hot and cold water baths. Electric light, electric bells, etc. Commodious sample rooms in centre of town.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

Queen Hotel, C. A. Perkins, Prop. Rates, \$1.50 per day. First-class in all its appointments. Unobstructed view of Harbor. Carriages to all steamers & trains free.

DIGBY, N. S.

New Royal Hotel, E. Stalling, Proprietor. Rates \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. Special rates to parties. New management. Newly furnished. Best advantages for commercial men. Teams at every boat and train, free for guests and baggage.

HALIFAX

Royal Hotel, 119 & 121 Argyle St., Mrs. A. J. McCreary, Proprietress. Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Meals served to suit arrival and departure of guests.

Albion Hotel, Grant Bros., Props. Terms, \$1.50 per day. The most central Hotel in the city. Near Custom House, Post Office and principal banks.

Halifax Hotel, Halifax, N.S., H. Hoeslein & Sons, Proprietors. Rates, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per Day.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

Porter House, W. H. Townsend, Prop. This commodious & comfortable hotel is located in business centre of the town. Good sample rooms. Rates moderate.

LUNENBURG, N. S.

Russell House, J. B. Russell, Prop., Rates, \$1.50. Good sample rooms. All modern conveniences. Free carriage to and from trains & steamers. First-class stable in connection.

King's Hotel, J. W. King, Prop. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2. Centrally located. Lighted by electricity. Rooms heated by hot water. Row boats & sail boats placed at disposal of visitors. Hot & cold baths.

PICTOU, N. S.

Revere Hotel, Natl. Doherty, Proprietor. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Sample Rooms free. Near railways & ferries.

TRURO, N. S.

Victoria Hotel, (opposite I. C. R. Station), G. R. Dupe, Proprietor. Terms, \$1.50 per Day.

NEW GLANGOW

Hotel Vendome, D. McDermid, Proprietor. Rates, \$1.50 per day.

WEYMOUTH BRIDGE, N.S.

Weymouth House, R. L. Black, Prop. A first-class and well appointed hotel newly improved & refurbished. Sample rooms.

WINDSOR, N. S.

Hotel Dufferin, Schultz & Jordan, Props. Rates, \$1.50 per day. Convenient to Railroad and Steamboats. Free Sample Rooms.

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

American House, R. O. Chisholm, manager. Transient & permanent boarders accommodated at most reasonable rates. Carriages to and from depot & hotel free.

YARMOUTH, N. S.

Hotel Lorne, J. H. Hurlbert, prop. Rates, \$1.50 per day. Most central hotel in Yarmouth. 60 rooms. 9 sample rooms.

Queen Hotel, E. M. Nichols, Prop., \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Sample rooms, bath rooms, Special inducements to com. travellers.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

Queen Hotel, Queen Street, Frederic on, N. B. J. A. Edwards, Proprietor. First-Class Livery in Connection.

MONCTON, N. B.

Queen Hotel, A. Hebert & Co., Props., 294 Main St. Rates \$1.25 to \$1.50. Most centrally situated hotel in the city. Free Coach to and from all Trains

Hotel American (formerly the Royal), Casson & Chisholm, Props. Terms, \$1.50 & \$2.00 per day. 60 large, airy, well furnished bedrooms. All modern improvements.

ST JOHN

Hotel Stanley, J. M. Fowler, Prop. Com. Rate \$1.50 per Day.

Royal Hotel, Raymond & Doherty, Props.

Victoria Hotel, D. W. McCormick, Prop.

Belmont Hotel, Opposite Union Depot. J. Sime, Prop. Terms, \$1 to \$2. Baggage to and from station free.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

The Windsor. A. I. Drake, Prop. Rates, \$2.00. A First-Class Hotel.

The Queen Hotel, F. S. Richardson, Prop Rates, \$1.50 per day. Centrally located. Opposite the P.O. Near R. R. Depot.

SUSSEX, N.B.

Queen Hotel, P. Doherty, Prop. Opposite R.R. Depot. Rates reasonable. Good livery in connection. Good sample rooms.

SACKVILLE

Brunswick House.

WOODSTOCK

Wilbur House.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Queen Hotel, P. P. Archibald, Proprietor. This House is First-Class. Central. Convenient to Railway, Steam R., Banks and Post Office. Carriages always in waiting.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK

Aberdeen Hotel, 21 St. and Broadway.

HOLYOKE MASS

Hotel Hamilton.

Orphan Boy Gold Mining Co'y.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Companies' Act, 1890, and amending Acts.

CAPITAL STOCK:

700,000 Shares, - - Par Value \$1.00 Each.

TREASURY STOCK:

200,000 Shares, - - Par Value \$1.00 Each.

Head Office: REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Officers:

President—E. H. WEDEKIND, Trail, B. C.

Vice-President—J. W. HASKINS, Revelstoke, B. C.

Sec.-Treasurer—F. C. WHITNEY, Revelstoke, B. C.

Directors:

E. H. Wedekind, J. W. Haskins, F. C. Whitney, H. N. Coursier,
H. A. Brown, Chas. R. Carlyon.

Manager:—J. W. HASKINS, Revelstoke, B. C.

All preparation is being made to put up a mill on the Chilean principle, "which has been highly recommended by experts as the best for the ore," in the spring.

Power.—An unlimited supply of water power can be had by bringing it from the creek which runs through the claim.

Stock.—In the original transfer from the locator it is agreed that stock shall not be assessed by any Board of Directors or Managers. Also in the by-laws. No share holder shall be liable for any contracts let, the claim only must be security, providing there is no money in the treasury for such work.

First block of 100,000 Treasury shares now on the market at 15 cents per share.

This prospectus was printed and circulated by the Board of Directors.

In placing the Treasury shares of this Company (limited liability) on the market, the Board of Directors are confident that they are offering the investing public a grand opportunity for a CHEAP, SAFE INVESTMENT in one of the future great mines of the famous Ground Hog Basin which has contributed from its placers \$1,250,000.00 from the surface alone, and at the present time, at bed rock, has struck it very rich again.

The Orphan Boy, taken strictly as a legitimate mining venture, affords the biggest opportunity of any property in the district. With its excellent natural surroundings, its large deposits of high grade ore, the owners of the Orphan Boy claim for this property that for the amount of development done, it has not an equal in the district, and is open for inspection for anyone to visit.

Situation.—The property of the Orphan Boy Gold Mining Co. is situated on the south slope of McCulloch Mountain, on the head waters of the West Fork of McCulloch Creek, commonly known as Barrett Creek, and is a full 53 acre claim lying between the Roxbery and Homestate, which are now under bond to large English syndicates which will be pushed vigorously in the Spring.

Title.—The title is absolutely perfect, the Orphan Boy Gold Mining Company being in possession of a deed from the original locator. The Company has no indebtedness, bonded or otherwise.

Topography.—The surface of the claim slopes at an angle of about 45° on each side of the creek, which runs through the centre; thereby affording excellent advantages for development, either by tunnel or shaft, and abundant water power for mill purposes.

Timber.—Abundance of standing timber, sufficient for mining and building purposes for years to come, covers the surface of the claim.

Veins.—There are three separate parallel and distinctive veins, running north and south from 18 to 30 inches wide at a distance of 30 feet apart. Also in an easterly direction at a distance of 400 feet there is an outcrop of about 8 feet wide. The veins are all striking and have been found regularly in place, cutting the slate formation at right angles, being free from the walls with a casing from 1 to 2 inches wide, which is rich in free gold.

Ore.—The ore from the Orphan Boy is quartz carrying free gold and sulphurets of iron which will render it a free milling, chlorination or cyanide which has proved so satisfactory in treatment of the Cariboo ore, saving 95 per cent of all gold in the ore.

A fair idea of the value of these ores can be gained from the following assays:

No. 1. S. lid sulphurets of iron give 7 oz.—\$140.00.	No. 4. Quartz all along lead, (no free gold)—} oz.—\$6.00.
No. 2. Tailor casing give 1 oz.—\$10.00.	No. 5. Cream Quartz, 61 oz.—\$1200.00.
No. 3. Decomposed quartz give 3.6 oz.—\$72.00.	No. 6. Mill test, 1.26 oz.—\$25.20.

The above are not picket assays, but are all the assays ever made on the ore from the Orphan Boy, except No. 5 which is a small 4 inch lead running into the 30 inch fissure vein.

Development.—On the 30 inch lead a shaft is being sunk 100 feet deep, and on the 8 foot lead a tunnel will be driven 100 feet this winter, 8 men being employed since the 1st of October, 1896. A gold house and blacksmith shop is now on the property.

For further particulars, or any other information, address the secretary, F. C. WHITNEY, Revelstoke, B.C., or BARRETT, HEWELL & McDONALD, Brokers, Rosland, B.C.