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BAMFORD & CARSON, Agents,
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THE CANADIAN
TRADE REVIEW
FINANCE AND INSURANCE RECORD

DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

Vol. XVII.—No. 9.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894.

HENRY HARVEY & CO.
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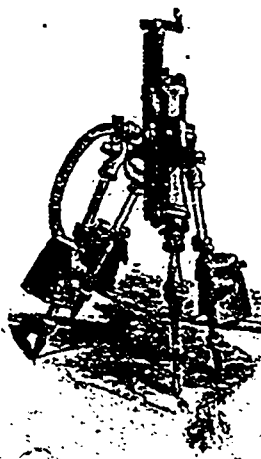
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Montreal, Jan. 2nd, 1891.

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Reserve Fund..... 270,000

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(With Power to Increase.)

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Reserve Fund.....324,007.57
Total Assets.....5,035,688.09

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Capital Paid up.....\$1,954,525
Reserve Fund.....1,152,252

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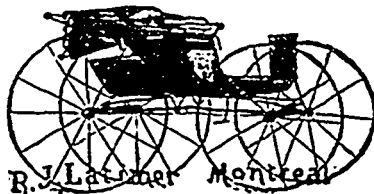
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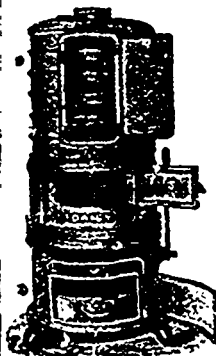
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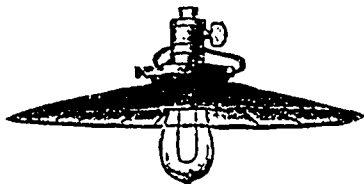
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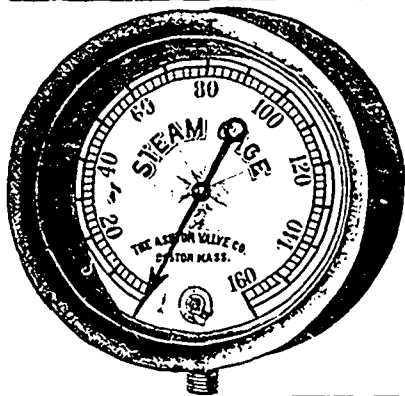
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WORKS:—Lachine, Que.

ROOFING!

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.
All roofs laid have the guarantee of the Sparham Company, which has \$60,000 capital paid up—a substantial guarantee—not on paper.
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.

C. L. MALTY, Sec.-Treas.

Agents appointed throughout the Dominion and the United States

ESTABLISHED 1870.

THE ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS



OFFICES: 710 Craig St. and 1672 St. Catherine St., Montreal
WORKS: Corner of Shaw and Logan Streets, Montreal

Is the place to have your SUITS, DRESSES, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS CLEANED OR DYED. LACE CURTAINS CLEANED OR COLORED IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES, AND FINISHED PERFECT.

TELEPHONES: { Head Office, 732
Branch, - 737
Works, - 732 | Special Rates to the Trade.

JOHN L. JENSEN, Proprietor.

Tel. 1180

VICTORIA LAUNDRY

HENRY T. SPAWN, Prop.
(FORMERLY WITH TOOKER BROS.)

We are prepared to take work from any part of the city and province, and return the same during the week. Special arrangements made for hotel linen.

771 CRAIG STREET - Montreal!

THE CANADIAN AND EUROPEAN

Export Credit System Co.,

Head Office, NEWARK, N. J., U. S.

Guarantees Against Excess Losses Arising by Reason of Bad Debts.

\$100,000.00 Deposited with Dominion Government as Security for Canadian Policy-holders.

G. E. SEYMOUR,

IMPERIAL BUILDING, 107 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

General Agent for Eastern Ontario and Province of Quebec.



—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.

HEAD OFFICE BUILDING,
 MONTREAL.

ALLIANCE Assurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE:
 BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, ENG.

CAPITAL AND FUNDS **\$42,000,000**

Canadian Branch:
 157 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
G. H. McHENRY,
 Manager.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

At the sixty eighth annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, March 27, 1894, the following results of the year ended Nov. 15, 1893, were reported:—

4634 New Proposals for Life Assurance were received during the year for.....	\$ 1,78,790
3980 Policies were issued, assuring.....	\$ 8,592,645
The Total Existing Assurances in force at 15th November, 1893, amounted to.....	\$11,492,710
The Claims by Death or Matured Endowments which arose during the Year amounted, including Bonus additions, to.....	\$ 2,979,751
The Annual Revenue amounted at 15th November 1893, to.....	\$ 5,945,157
The Accumulated Funds at same date amounted to. \$ 38,511,757 Being an increase during the year of \$335,710.	
Investments in Canada:	
Government and Municipal Bonds	\$1,301,210
Sundries.....	29,250
1st Mortgages.....	2,865,430
Real Estate.....	355,000
	\$9,540,950

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager for Canada.
 MONTREAL, April 12, 1894.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED AT LONDON, 1803.

—FIRE.—

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$6,000,000.
 CASH ASSETS OVER.....\$8,000,000.
 Insures against loss by fire only. Entire assets available for fire losses.
 Canadian Branch Office in the Company's Building.
 107 ST. JAMES STREET.
 E. D. LACY, Resident Manager for Canada, Montreal.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO

Capital.....\$5,000,000
 Surplus Assets over all Liabilities.... 2,897,774
 Total Security to Policy-Holders.....\$7,997,774

One of the strongest Marine Companies in the World.
 Has \$100,000 deposited with the Dominion Government.
 The only purely Marine Company with such a deposit.
 Losses settled in Canada.
 The Company is prepared to issue

OPEN POLICIES

covering goods from any part of the world, on exceptionally favorable conditions and rates.
 Send for particulars.

EDWARD L. BOND, Chief Agent for Canada.
 30 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

1843.....1893

JUBILEE YEAR

OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of NEW YORK.

Richard A. McCurdy, President.

Is commemorated by the issuance of two forms of "Semi-Centennial Policies"

The Five Per Cent. Debenture

—AND—

The Continuous Instalment.

AGENTS FIND THESE POLICIES EASY TO PLACE BECAUSE THEY AFFORD THE BEST INSURANCE EVER OFFERED BY ANY COMPANY. FOR DETAILS ADDRESS THE COMPANY AT ITS HEAD OFFICE, NASSUA, CEDAR AND LIBERTY STREETS, NEW YORK, OR THE NEAREST GENERAL AGENT.

FAYETTE BROWN,

General Manager,

IMPERIAL BUILDING :: Montreal.

WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND MARINE.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Assets, over \$2,400,000 00
 Income for year ending 31st Dec., 1893, over 2,350,000 00

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

J. J. KENNY, Managing Director.

A. M. SMITH, President. **C. C. FOSTER,** Secretary

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

190 ST. JAMES STREET.

The

Canada Accident

Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE:

1740 NOTRE DAME ST, 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

LYNN T. LEET,

Manager for Canada.

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 C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager.

Atlas Assurance Co.

OF LONDON, ENG.

FOUNDED 1808.

CAPITAL.....\$6,000,000.
 FIRE RESERVE.....1,500,000.
 FIRE INCOME.....1,000,000.

1735 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Active Agents Wanted.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR & SON,

GENERAL INSURANCE,

FIRE, : LIFE : AND : MARINE,

43 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

Money * to * Loan * on * Mortgage.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR. JAS. D. TAYLOR.

Telephone 2205.

GUARDIAN

Fire and Life Assurance Company
 LIMITED.

With which is amalgamated the

Citizens Insurance Co. of Canada.

Branch Office in Canada

Guardian Assurance Building, - Montreal.

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

TRUSTEES IN CANADA:

W. M. Ramsay, Esq., H. Montagu Allan, Esq. Hon. Alph. Desjardins.
 Andrew Allan, Esq. J. O. Gravel, Esq.

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

Scottish Union & National

INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Established 1824.

Capital.....\$30,000,000 | Assets in United States....\$1,777,927
 Total Assets.....40,506,907 | Invested assets in Canada. 1,415,466
 Deposited with Dominion Govern- | Total invested assets in U.S.
 ment.....125,000 | and Canada.....3,193,393

M. BENNETT, - Manager North American Department
 H. BREWSTER Assistant Manager, Hartford, Conn.

WAITER KAVANAC Resident Agent, 117 St. Francois
 Street, Mon'treal.

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.

ESTABLISHED 1720.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Total Funds nearly \$18,000,000.

FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES.

E. A. LILLY, Manager Canada Branch,

WADDELL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

THE UNITED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Limited

Of Manchester, England.

This Company, in addition to its own Funds, has the security of those of THE PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND, the Combined Assets being as follows:—

Capital Subscribed.....\$5,550,000

Capital Paid Up in Cash.....1,250,000

Funds in Hand Exceed.....2,750,000

Deposit with Dominion Government for Protection of Canadian Policy-holders 204,100

Head Office for Canada, 1740 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

J. A. ROBERTSON, T. H. HUDSON,
 Supt. of Agencies. Resident Manager.

NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH—Head Office, Halifax, ALFRED SHORTT, General Manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH—Head Office, St. John, H. CHUBB & Co., General Agents.

MANITOBA BRANCH—Head Office, Winnipeg, G. W. GIRDLESTONE, General Agent.

The "United" having acquired by purchase the business and good will of the "City of London Insurance Company," and assumed all the liabilities of that Company, is a one entitled to the benefit of the connection thus formed, the continuance of which it respectfully solicits.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

Assets, over \$148,000,000

Of which \$17,000,000 is surplus assets.

Insurance in force, \$780,000,000

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

Apply to

DAVID BURKE,

GENERAL MANAGER MONTREAL.

BEDDING!!!

Get - Your - BEDDING - and - BEDSTEADS

From a First-Class House.

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. * * * ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

OLD BED FEATHERS and MATTRESSES PURIFIED and RE-MADE at the Shortest Notice.

J. E. TOWNSEND,

1 LITTLE ST. ANTOINE ST., Corner of St. James St. only.
Telephone 1808.

J.J. DUFFY & CO.

*Canada Coffee and Spice
Steam Mills*

(WHOLESALE ONLY.)

624 & 626 Craig Street,
MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**Cook's Favourite
Baking Powder**

Wm. Dow & Co.

**BREWERS AND MALTSTERS,
Chaboillez Square, - Montreal,**

India Pale, Pale, XXX and XX Ales, Crown
Extra Double and Single Stout, in
Wood and Bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED
Bell Telephone 38.

The public are cautioned against dealers who
re-use our labels on bottles filled with other
Ales.

The following City Butlers are alone author-
ized to use our trade mark Labels, viz:—
WM. BISHOP, 51 Dufferin Street.
FERGUSON & HUMPHREY, 31 Ad-Jine St.
THE T. J. HOWARD BOTTLING CO., 633
Dorchester Street.
THOMAS KINSELLA, 211 St. Antoine Street,
JAS. VIRTUE & SON, 194 Ylmor Street.

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1889.

Head Office—
Cor. Adelaide & Victoria Sts. Toronto, Can.
Total Assets. - - \$400,000 00.

Most and active plans of insurance in exist-
ence Coupon Annuity Bonds on life and endow-
ment plans. Endowment Policies at Life
Rates. Half premium Policies. Policies also
issued on all other approved plans. Write for
particulars before insuring elsewhere.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

M. MARSHALL,
Secretary.

F. F. CLARKE,
Managing Director.

F. P. Buck, President & Gen. Manager.
Wm. Angus, Vice-Pres. & Agent.

ROYAL PULP & PAPER CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO WM. ANGUS & CO.)

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

Store, 15 Victoria Square.
MONTREAL.

Works and Head Office, EAST ANGUS, P. Q.

C. H. MARTIN, MANUFACTURERS AGENT,

—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

(NORTH HEIMERS BUILDING)

207 St. James Street, Montreal.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A. HURTEAU & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Lumber,

Office: 92 SANGUINET STREET,
MONTREAL.

**CAMPBELL'S
QUININE WINE**
CURES—Dyspepsia,
Low Spirits, Loss of
Appetite, Painful Di-
gestion, Malaria, and
gives tone and vigour
to the whole system.

**CANOES, SKIFFS,
OARS, SAILS.**

Acme Canvas Folding Boats,
All Boating Requisites.

THOMAS SONNE,

[Established 1867]

Cor. St. Sulpice and Commissioners Sts.
Write or call for Catalogue.

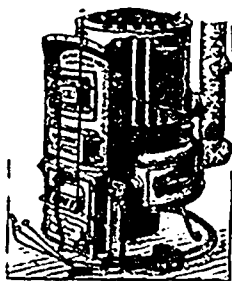
HEATING

OUR SPECIALTY.

We have letters from all parts of Canada saying

Preston Furnaces are the Best.

Let us send you a Catalogue and full particulars, and you can
JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.



CLARE BROS. & CO.,

Preston, Ont.

BY WARM AIR, OR
COMBINATION
(HOT WATER
AND HOT AIR).

BUY A
Steel
Wind
Mill

AND

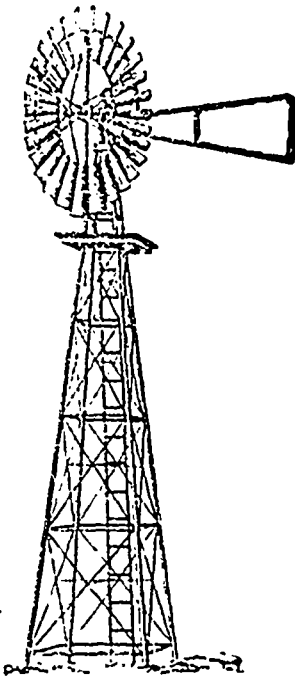
Keep up with
the times.

Call and see
the mill in
operation at

29

McGill St.

Write for cir-
culars



**R. Donaldson & Sons,
MONTREAL.**

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

INSURANCE NOTES.

Edward B. Christopher, of Newark, N.J., an employe of the Prudential Insurance Company, has been arrested for defrauding the company of a sum between \$10,000 and \$11,000.

The news that Mr. W. J. Landers had secured the Imperial and Lion for the Pacific Coast has aroused much interest in managerial circles and it is thought may increase the Pacific Insurance Union's difficulties. The report that the Guardian's Pacific Coast business has been reinsured by the Imperial and London, proves incorrect.

The race of Pacific Coast General Agents at Landers' good fortune can hardly be adequately estimated. They hate Landers cordially and had supposed that the retirement of the Guardian would be a severe blow to him. That it has turned out otherwise will be a stunning surprise to his Pacific Coast competitors.

Negotiations for the establishment of a Western Department for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company has been completed in Chicago Mr. W. J. Littlejohn, of that city, being selected as manager and Mr. J. C. Griffiths, of Milwaukee, as associate manager. The appointments are to take effect on July 1.

General Manager Burnett of the North British, United States Manager Bowers and Mr. William Price, Manager of the Foreign Department, have been in the West for several weeks giving the field a thorough inspection, and they selected the representative to take charge of the important interests of the company in the West only after the most careful consideration.

Mr. Henry Lye, the well-known, able, and much respected insurance adjuster and accountant got into conflict with the authorities at Toronto when voting at the recent Election. Mr. Lye objected, we believe, to his ballot being read by the returning officer. The ballot vote is said to be secret, but it is not so, as the papers are so fixed that the vote of each elector can be detected and traced, which is a gross outrage on the electorate. The arrangement must indeed be highly objectionable, and unfair to arouse the indignation of so quiet and so retiring a citizen as Mr. Lye, who has done good service by his vigorous protest.

Agency managers are in receipt from their agents of the following circular which the latter had received from Messrs. Courtney & McCay, Resident Managers of the Imperial:

"You have no doubt seen the article in the 'Weekly Underwriter' in reference to this Company, but in case you should not have done so, we enclose a copy of it. We wish to say that the purpose of this letter is not to find fault with the article in any way, as the most casual reading of it will reveal to any one its humorous and satirical nature. Realizing however, how easy it is for our competitors to make capital out of the slightest available material, we take this opportunity of advising you in the most emphatic terms that the Imperial is by no means thinking of withdrawing from the country. 'Although, as you are aware, business generally throughout the country has not been profitable for some years, the Directors are not discouraged by it, but are now making every effort to place the business of the Imperial upon such a footing that they hope in the near future to increase their operations proportionately when the improvement in the business, which is universally hoped for, sets in. We have for some time been seeking an opportunity such as is now afforded us of addressing our agents generally, in order to explain to them that whilst they may have felt since the beginning of the year, that our policy has been rather to diminish our business than to increase it, our only aim in pursuing this course has been that we might improve it, in order to enlarge it eventually.'

The North American Life Assurance Company, Toronto, Ont., made excellent gains in every department tending to financial prosperity, during the year 1893. The Cash Income of the Company for the year amounted to \$482,514.03. Its Assets now stand at \$1,703,453.39. Reserve Fund, \$1,319,510.00, and its Net Surplus for the security of policy-holders has reached the handsome sum of \$297,062.26. For full information as to the position and plans of the Company, apply to the Company's representative at Montreal, Dr. Charles Ault, 62 St. James St., or to Mr. Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

A meeting of the Lumber Exchange was held on 2nd inst at Buffalo to take action on the clause in the Tariff bill placing lumber in a finished state of the free list. Mr. M. S. Burns presided and the secretary read a number of letters from prominent lumber dealers in the different lake cities asking that the association take action by sending a delegation to Washington, to protect the lumber interests of the lakes. Several protests were also heard from prominent lumbermen regarding the proposal and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be forwarded to Washington.

The creditors of the firm of Boisseau & Poliniere, "Cie Generale des Bazar," have before them a proposition from Boisseau to take over the estate at 60 on the dollar, to be paid at 6, 9, 12 months, with a guarantee of the business. They will do a wise thing by accepting this reasonable proposition, which is approved by some of the leading creditors here and those in Toronto. Mr. Boisseau is entitled to every consideration. He placed a large capital in this concern only a few months ago, under a very unfortunate impression that the concern at the time had a large surplus over all liabilities. This was not so, and as soon as he discovered the actual state of affairs, he, like an honest man, consulted with the largest creditors, and an assignment was arranged. Had he been less honorable he might have gone on for years, clearing money for himself, and at length leaving the creditors "in the soup," with a nominal dividend. Such conduct demands sympathy and entitles him to the support of the creditors in his proposal. Mr. Boisseau is a practical man, he knows the trade well, "from cellar to garret," and is the kind of merchant who should be sustained. We trust his proposition will be unanimously endorsed, as we are certain it will be the best course the creditors can take in their own interest.

THE DAIRY.

An English paper says: "England has long been famous for the quantity and quality of its cheese.

Canada, however, in a wholesale way, is destroying all the traditions of cheese. One steamer lately carried to England 750,000 cheeses. Perhaps, after a chemical treatment, many of them, like good citizens, would have returned home to delight unwitting natives by their fine foreign finish. Yet, though Canada makes cheese by the mountain load every year, there are not, as in England, France and Italy, any localities famous for special brands. The reason is not far to seek. Our cheese factories collect the milk of various areas, having different soils and peculiarities of pasturage, and mix them, striking thus an average, eatable indeed, but lacking character.

It has been proved beyond a peradventure that the quality depends on the pasturage. Cows, dairy-maids and special methods of making have been taken from Cheshire to another part of England, and the result was a product very different from the famous Cheshire cheese. Caeddar, too, which comes from a vale in Somerset, where the famous Sydney Smith was born, has a flavor like his pungent blend of wit and humor, for which there is no chemical counterfeit. It smacks of the soil; it breathes of the pasture.

But the glory of England's cheese as to quantity has been eclipsed by Canada and as to quality by France. France cannot keep pace with the demand for her cheeses. Consequently a large amount of spurious French cheese is sold in England."

Prof. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, has reported on his visit to the Maritime Provinces. At the dairy stations, P. E. Island, \$1000 worth of cheese is made daily. In 1892 there was only 1 station, now there are 18. In Nova Scotia the station at Nappan receives 10,000 lbs. of milk daily, and new cheese and butter factories are being started. In New Brunswick interest in dairying is greatly on the increase. He considers the Maritime Provinces to have

CONSUMERS CORDAGE COMPANY

LIMITED,

. . . . Manufacturers of

MANILLA, SISAL, JUTE & RUSSIAN
CORDAGE.

— BINDER TWINE —

JUTE AND COTTON BAGS.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BLDG.
MONTREAL

GRANBY RUBBER COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rubber Boots and Shoes and
Rubber Clothing.

Our product for 1893 is of the Best Quality made, the designs being selected from the Finest STANDARD SELLING lines of the American Market, which were produced in Canada, fully equal in finish and every other respect to the best imported.

S. H. C. MINER, President. J. H. McKECHNIE, General Manager

Sole Agents: AMES, HOLDEN & CO.

MONTREAL, 45 VICTORIA SQUARE.

TORONTO, 53 FRONT STREET.

*** B A G S**

All kinds carried in stock.

JUTE and COTTON. TWINES and HESSIANS.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

CANADA JUTE CO., Ltd., - - MONTREAL

Dominion Bag Company, Ltd.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

JUTE and COTTON BAGS, FOR ALL PURPOSES.

JOHN L. GALLETTI, Managing Director, MONTREAL.

MERRICK ANDERSON & CO., Agents WINNIPEG.

unsurpassed opportunities for dairy farmers wishing to immigrate from Great Britain who have a few hundred dollars capital.

The butter flavor is not only very evanescent, but is very delicate. Few persons can thoroughly appreciate it. The great majority of eaters of butter would be unable to distinguish a first-class product from a butter which in its rating by an expert would rank below it. The taste of the public differs in different localities and is undergoing constant change. Some persons prefer a mild butter, while others are not satisfied unless their butter has a strong taste. It will be found that, as a rule, people like the kind of butter that they have been accustomed to use, and if an attempt should be made to change the flavor of the butter, even though it should be to a superior quality, it would not be likely at first to meet with favorable reception. It is recognized by butter-makers that the introduction of creamery butter into the market has produced a considerable change in the public taste, and that at the present time there is a much larger demand for milk-flavored butter than before creamery butter became so commonly used. The influence of individual localities is largely determined by the kind of butter the market furnishes. Our creameries can change the public taste almost at will. All of these facts have to be considered when we are experimenting upon the butter flavor.

In spite of these facts, the flavor of butter is a matter of great importance to the creamery. The butter expert who generally decides the rating of the butter produced by our creameries, recognizes the importance of flavor. In markets where

different grades of butters come into competition with each other as high priced products, the prices are largely regulated by this peculiar, delicate, evanescent aroma. Of course, when the creameries of a large state agree to sell their butter at a given price, it is a matter of less importance to them whether they obtain this flavor, but even then it will be found that the creameries which produce the best butter will have the greatest demand for their product. There are many creameries and small dairies that make no special effort to obtain flavor. They are satisfied to produce a good quality of butter even though it may fall considerably short of the best. In all of the better creameries, however, the attempt is made to obtain this peculiar butter aroma, which enhances the price of butter in open market.—Minneapolis Market Record.

In New South Wales the quantity of milk obtained during 1892-3 has been estimated at 131,440,000 gallons, of which 64,000,000 gallons were consumed in the manufacture of butter and cheese, the remainder being required for domestic consumption. In March, 1893, the area devoted to green food and artificially sown grasses, principally for the depasturing of dairy cattle, was 561,000 acres, a small quantity of land compared with that capable of being so utilized, yet largely in excess of the area occupied by dairy farmers a few years ago.

An American paper states that Boston will be used by the C. P. R., as its winter port for all freight from the West. The C. P. R., we trust is better advised. Canada has no need whatever of using an American winter port.

U.S. manufactures are growing because the Germans import their machines, then make good imitations of them which are sold at 25 to 30 per cent lower than the American article. The Germans in this are simply copying the example set them in U.S., where English and European goods are constantly imitated and passed off as American inventions.

There are 357 business failures in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland reported since Jan. 1, against 557 in a like period of 1893. The increase in total liabilities in the first of the year is \$9,509,600, from \$8,215,000 in a like portion of last year. Increases in the number of failures and liabilities are more conspicuous in returns from Quebec and Ontario.

The Ontario Agriculture Department gives the export of eggs from Canada as follows:

Exports of eggs from Canada (dozens):

Year.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	Total Exports.
June 30.			
1881.....		11,381,856	11,490,855
1882.....		21,512,279	11,542,703
1883.....		12,708,883	12,758,532
1884.....		12,907,956	12,945,326
1885.....	2,379	14,147,759	14,170,856
1886.....	25	14,011,017	14,028,593
1887.....	2,601	12,825,935	12,839,660
1888.....	649,476	7,351,225	8,022,935
1889.....	3,957,635	5,918,015	7,931,204
1890.....	4,104,632	2,644,912	6,895,432

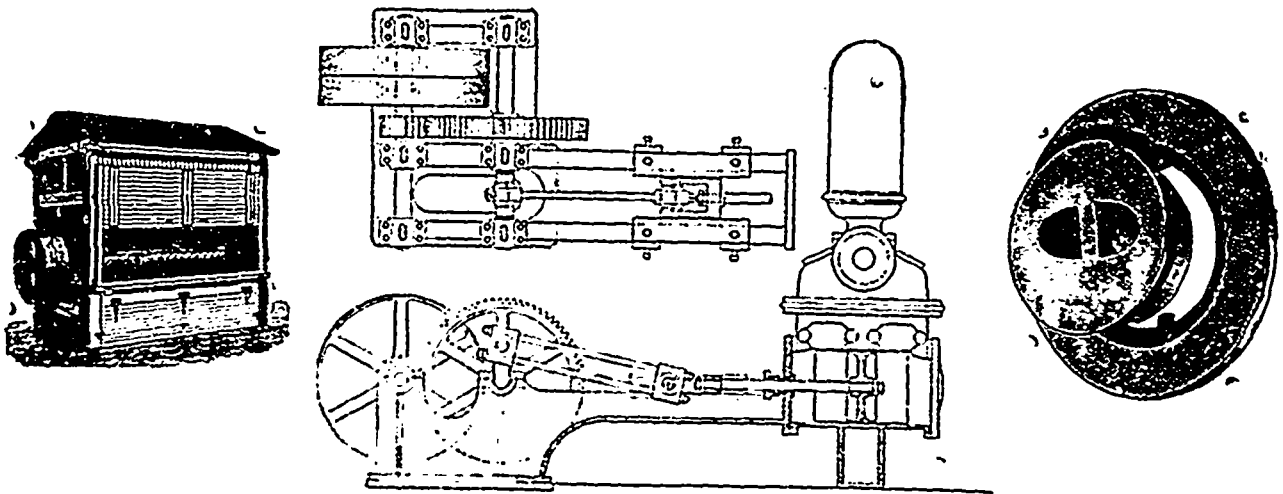
The difference between banking in the legitimate sense and the banking done by so called Australian "banks" is shown by the Merchants Bank of Australia, now in liquidation, having held 600 mortgages, most of them suburban lots which the

J. & W. Jolly,

Holyoke, Mass.

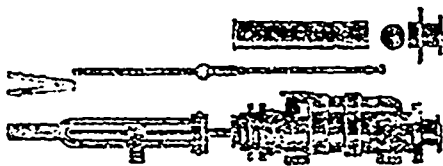
Builders of all Kinds of

PAPER AND Machinery PULP MILL



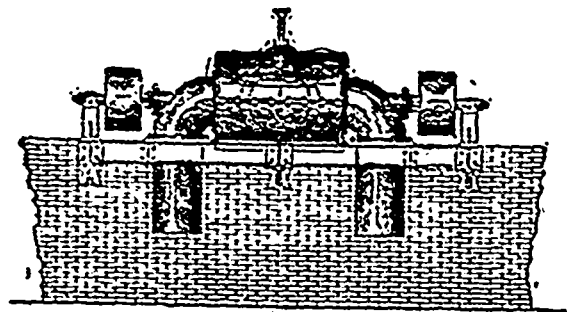
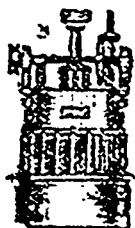
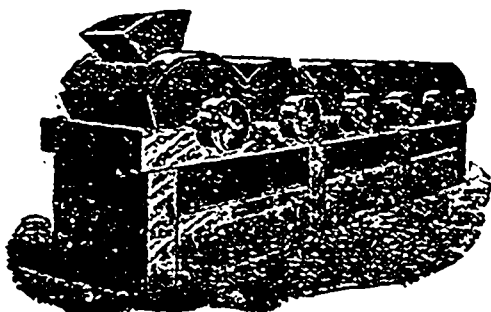
RAG ENGINES AND JORDAN ENGINES MADE AND REFILLED.

Bleach Boilers, Fan Dusters, Ferry's Patent Star Dusters; Paper Calender Rolls made and repaired. Chilled Rolls, Sheet, Super and Webb Calenders. Power Suction Pumps Stuff Pumps, Power Boiler Pumps, Suction Boxes and Plates, Pulleys, Shafting, Gearing, etc.



HOLYOKE,

MASS





SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Fittings, &c., New Drill Hall, Toronto," will be received at this office until Thursday, 12th July, 1891, for the several works required in the construction of Fittings for the new Drill Hall, Toronto.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of R. C. Windeyer, Architect, on and after Thursday, 21st June, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of purchasers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fails to complete the work contracted for and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 10th, 1891.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal Public Buildings," will be received until Wednesday, 18th July next, for Coals supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of Tender, and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Wednesday, 27th Inst.

Tenders tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 22nd, 1891.

bank helped to boom. In spite of the warning that country had, it is now proposed to use the funds of Government Savings Bank for lending money on mortgages and floating bonds thereon. Financial lunacy seems prevalent at the antipodes.

India's wheat crop is officially announced as 10,000,000 bushels less than last year, or 256,886,000 bushels. The Argentine wheat crop is practically discounted, and what is left for shipment is of doubtful condition or of lower average quality.

The Boston "Journal of Commerce" says: "Filipian electric lights have been invented for the benefit of newspaper reporters. It is fast used to the end of a pencil, so that the reporter may carry his own light with him and be able to make his notes even in the darkness."

Some of the electric railway companies in the State of Kansas have equipped their cars with push buttons for the convenience of passengers wishing to attract the conductor's attention. It is easier to press a button than to pull a strap, and more in accordance with the spirit of electric progress. The present plan of ringing the gong on electric cars is a very rude one, it would be quite easy to have a button near the driver's foot by which he could ring a bell far more easily,

—THE— DOMINION MATCH

MANUFACTURED BY

HARDY & DUBORD, BEAUPORT, QUE.

275 ST. PAUL STREET, - - MONTREAL.

Price Lists Furnished on Application.

Louisville, Ky., has the largest tobacco warehouse in the world. It can store 7000 hogheads.

Shrooke has been promoted to rank A, by the Underwriter's Association, upon which we congratulate the citizens, and hope by their immunity from fires that they may deserve another notch upward.

The Banque D'Hochelega has decided, on account of the expansion of its business, etc., to increase its capital from \$70,000 to \$800,000. The new stock will be issued to present shareholders at a ratio of 1 share in \$, at 120 or 20 per cent. premium. Payments on the new stock will be called at the rate of 20 per cent. on the first of each month from August to December, inclusive. Payments will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

An artificial island is about being constructed 18 miles out at sea from New York. Upon it will be erected a monster hotel, and other buildings. An amphitheatre will be part of the equipments large enough to hold 20,000 spectators. Visitors will have all the advantages of an ocean trip without the discomforts. The place is to be named Atlantis it will be outside the jurisdiction of any nation, so the manager or chief of the company owning it may constitute himself King, Emperor, President, or whatever he thinks best, and dictate laws absolutely.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts Matthew Buchan read a paper on the practical application of electricity to domestic and other purposes in which he put the matter in a straightforward manner, while pointing out all the advantages of electricity. Thus he put it that "Light for light, the cost would be about 40 per cent. more than gas, but saving in other directions by its use would materially reduce the price." The real question, is from the economical point of view, whether the undoubted advantages of the electric light balance the extra cost over gas illuminants. Mr. Buchan puts the power transmitted by electricity as 50 per cent. higher than that obtained by the use of gas. The use of electricity for many purposes will extend; but those who talk about its "cheapness" only retard its progress. It will become "cheap" when it is more extensively used.

The U. S. wood market continues in a depressed condition. The operations of manufacturers are seldom beyond their immediate requirements to fill orders now in hand, there is nothing that dealers can do to induce them to leave that policy and become freer purchasers. As the

time for the final settlement of the tariff bill draws near, the interest in the outcome becomes more marked, but the interest in the market is very little. Dealers and manufacturers alike are waiting to see what congress will finally do, and even though they feel quite sure what that policy is to be, yet they are not disposed to act upon it. Prices are fairly steady this week at the present low range of values. An average quotation for Territory lots is 30 cents for scoured, and on fleeces about 20 cents for XX, and even that is considered as above the free-trade basis, whatever that may be. That basis is very uncertain and and it will be somewhat influenced by the reports from the opening of the London markets next week. Dealers and manufacturers alike express satisfaction that the senate has amended some of the inconsistencies noted in our report last week, making shoddies waste, etc., 15 per cent., and rovings, tops, etc., 25 per cent. The clothing duties are also made more logical, clothing costing \$1.50 per pound or less paying 45 per cent., and over that value, 50 per cent. The carpet manufacturers have also received more consideration. The value of wool is the lowest ever known in the history of the country, but there are not a few dealers who assert that when the hard times are over the price of wool, even under free trade, must be higher because of the better demand, while, on the other hand, there are those who look at the immense stock that will be available from all quarters of the world as likely to keep prices down. The cotton market fell off during the week, and prices became lower, but subsequently revived, so that the situation is substantially as at the close of last week. The reports from the mills are not so satisfactory in character, and they are certainly buying less cotton. Crop news, however, is very favorable.—"Boston Journal of Commerce."

Ontario papers are undecided as to whether Sir Oliver Mowat had a majority of 26, or a minority of 2. Splitting the difference might be nearer the mark.

The employes of Mr. Lovell, of John Lovell & Son, have presented him with a portrait of his late father, with an address congratulating him on the successful result of his management of the large business during his first year of entire responsibility. In these dynamite days such incidents are very pleasant reading.

The new Tower Bridge over the Thames is a double one, like one at Newcastle, the upper road is 200 feet higher than the lower, and is reached by lifts. The towers are 223 feet high. The span is 200 feet, the shores not being encroached upon in the least. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who opened the bridge, had a magnificent reception all the way through the streets, the crowds being enormous.

CARSLEY & CO**WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS**113 ST. PETER STREET,
Montreal,

—AND—

18 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE,
LONDON, ENG.**W. H. WALSH,***Merchant**and Tailor.*40 VICTORIA SQUARE.
Telephone 2804.**THE****Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co.****SPRING, 1894.**Ginghams, Zephyrs,
Cheviot Suitings,
Flannelettes, Dress Goods,
Shirtings, Oxfords,
Shirtings. Cottonades,
Awnings, Tickings, Etc.**NOW READY.**

See samples in wholesale houses.

D. MORRICE SONS & CO.Agents,
Montreal and Toronto.**D. McCALL & CO.****Wholesale Millinery, Mantles & Fancy
Dry Goods.**12 and 14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO,
1831 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.**THE TRADE INVITED TO CALL.****D. McCALL & CO.,**

Toronto and Montreal.

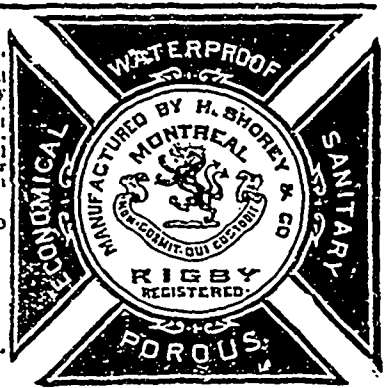
Why Don't You Sell**- CORTICELLI -****SILKS and EMBROIDERIES ?****RIGBY WATERPROOF
Coats and Trousers.**We can confidently recommend Rigby Proofed
Garments as superior to all others, being thoroughly
Water-proof, and at the same time porous and not in-
jurious to health. These garments are no different
in appearance to ordinary best overcoats and trousers,
but when the rain comes along the wearer will
be protected as thoroughly as by the heaviest Rubber
Coat, but without that clammy feeling well known to
wearers of Rubber Coats.Rigby has come to stay and has only to be
tried to be appreciated.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade only by

H. STOREY & CO.,

1866 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

Samples are now on the road with our travellers.

**PERRIN, FRERES & CIE,**Manufacturers of KID GLOVES of
every kind and quality.**GRENOBLE, FRANCE.**

—BRANCHES:—

PARIS, LONDON, NEW YORK, MONTREAL, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY.

A large stock

always on hand



Samples sent

on application

H. LAURENCELLE, - Manager.**Montreal Branch. - 7 VICTORIA SQUARE****G. & J. BROWN MFG. CO'Y, LIMITED,**

W. W. LEE, President and Superintendent.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.**ENGINEERS,
BOILER MAKERS,
MACHINISTS,
FOUNDRYMEN.****BRIDGE BUILDERS****RAILWAY AND CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES.**Hand Cars, Velocipede Cars, Lorries, Jim Crows, Track Drills, Rail Cars, Sema-
phores, Double and Single Drum Power and Steam Hoists, Etc., Etc.

Buntin, Reid & Co.

Wholesale

Stationers,

**PAPER & ENVELOPE
MANUFACTURERS.**

Warehouse and Envelope Factories:

29 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

A full line of all kind of Papers for Printers
and Novelties for Stationers.

LINEN BONDS a s. celatly.

Typ. writers' Paper at prices to suit the time.

Quotations given and all correspondence
cheerfully answered.**BUSINESS TROUBLES.**Hy, Salter, manufacturers of perfumery,
Hartford, N.S., has assigned.Timms & Co., plumbers, Toronto, have
assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson.Wm. Mallory, New Market, Ont., has
assigned to James Allen of Toronto.Adolphus Robichand, general store,
Buctouche, N.B., has assigned.Napoleon St. Pierre, general store,
Winding Ledge, N.B., has assigned.Duncan A. McDonald, general store,
Sundridge, Ont., has assigned to David J.
Smallwood.Andrew Waddell, merchant, Dawn
Township, Ont., has assigned in trust to
H. Waddell.Alfred Jones, general store, Flos Town-
ship, Ont., has assigned in trust to John
McEachren.R. G. Silk & Co.'s carpet stock has been
bought in by H. A. Wilder & Co., at 62c on
the dollar.Thomas & Mowatt, general merchants,
Elkhorn, Man., have assigned for the
benefit of their creditors.C. F. Mott, soap manufacturer Halifax,
assigned to John G. Trider, with prefer-
ences amounting to \$21,000.King, Leakey & Co., general merchants
of Calgary, N.W.T., are asking for an ex-
tension of time from their creditors.Thomas Dagns, Charring Cross, Ont.,
general merchant, has obtained an ex-
tension of time from his creditors.John Lonsbury, general merchant, of
Upper Hainsville, N.B., is offering to com-
promise with his creditors at 50c on the
dollar.H. Chabois, boots and shoes, Hull,
Que., whose failure was noticed recently,
has had his stock sold at auction at 50c on
the dollar.Alton F. Clerk, stock brokers, has been
served with a demand of assignment at
the instance of a London, Ont., firm. Mr.Clerk has not yet assigned, and in all
probability he will make some arrange-
ment to continue.Langlois & Lalonde, plumbers, Montreal,
have compromised at 20c on the dollar
with their creditors. The firm have only
been in business a short time.Hannah Carr, millinery, Hamilton, who
has been conducting business for several
years in a small way, has assigned to
William Robertson.F. N. Gauthier, Amprior, Ont., who
carried on business in the dry goods line
has assigned to James W. Tierney. Gauthier
has been conducting business for
several years, but without making any
more than a living.Noble T. Cluff, clothing and men's
furnishings, Seaford, Ont., has assigned to
Charles S. Scott. Cluff was formerly a
builder, starting in the dry goods line in
1883 with limited means. He does not
appear to have been equal to the strain
from the commencement.Alfred Tanquay, dry goods, Quebec, has
been served with a demand of assignment
at the instance of the Bank Nationale.
Tanquay was formerly of the firm Tanquay
& Lepinay which dissolved in '92. He has
since that time been working alone in a
moderate way and under stress of limited
capital.The Warren Seal Co., Mts. R. P. Greet,
proprietors, has assigned estate for the
benefit of creditors. This party recently
purchased the business of the Warren
Seal Co., formerly conducted by J. B. G.
Perrault, until a demand of assignment
was served upon the latter by Wm. Cleu-
denning & Son.The failure is recorded of L. I. Des-
rochers, grocer, corner of St. Urbain and
St. Catherine sts. Desrochers started
business in April '93, when he left the
position of book-keeper in the firm of J.
A. Mullin & Co. For a time he did well,
but he sustained a loss by fire last winter,
which he has never been able to pull up.H. P. Labelle, furniture dealer, Notre
Dame st., whose difficulties we have be-
fore referred to, has now assigned on de-
mand of Rolland Freres, with liabilities of
about \$100,000. Principal creditors,
Hochelega Bank, \$30,000; Banque du
Peuple, \$12,000; Estate Evans, \$14,000;
Mlle. Orkney, \$7,400; H. Picard, \$3,000;
Jas. Moore, \$1,675; T. H. Lamplough,
\$1,000; J. A. Bulmer and Co., \$3,021; A.
Ramsay & Son, \$951; Rolland and Frere,
\$600; Thibaudeau and Boudon, \$1,499;
Mongenais, Boivin, \$1,112; A. Hurteau
and Frere, \$500; H. Krugh, Berlin, \$597;
G. H. Labbe, \$638; City of Montreal
(taxes), \$571; Brodley and Cameron, \$1,
035; Chapleau and Lemay, \$858; Canada
Machinery Agency, \$632.Messrs. Frechon & Co., church orna-
ment dealers, Montreal, whose difficulties
we have before referred to, shows the
following liabilities: Jules Baillageon,
Quebec, \$1,941; Succession Collette, St.
Luc, \$851; Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., Mont-
real, \$852; E. N. Genereux, Montreal, \$644;
Hudon, Hebert & Co., Montreal, \$445;
A. Racine & Co., Montreal, \$113; Catoire,
Barnont & Co., Lyons, \$544; Mayard
Frere, Paris, \$399; Zouvard & Deville,
Lyons, \$200; S. S. Stephens, Montreal,
(rent), \$190; La Banque Nationale, Mont-
real, \$500; S. S. Stephens, \$371; H. H.
Woll & Co., Montreal, \$324; C. J. Beau-
chenin & Fils, Montreal, \$317; G. Hirsch& Sons, New York, \$162; Wilson, Paterson
& Co., Montreal, \$117; S. Gille & Cie.,
Lyons, \$110; Venden, Aberles Freres &
Cie., Paris, \$143; C. Dutel & Cie., Lyons,
\$241; Fould Freres & Cie., Paris, \$918;
Garand, Terroux & Co., Montreal, \$500;
La Banque du Peuple, Montreal, \$24,000;
Chs. Lapierre, Montreal, \$1,500.Mr. Alex. Macdonald, R. T. Riley and
J. H. Brock, of Winnipeg, arrived in town
last evening and are registered at the
Halifax. They are here in the interest of
the Great West Life Insurance company.
Mr. Macdonald, who is president of the
company, is a wholesale grocer and one
of the wealthiest men in the west. Mr.
Riley is chairman of the finance committee
of the Great West, and Mr. Brock occupies
the responsible position of managing
director. On their way east they held a
meeting of the company, Toronto share-
holders of the company, at which J.
Herbert Mason, president of the Cana-
dian Permanent Loan and Savings Co.
(the largest institution of the kind in Canada)
was elected chairman; and Messrs. W. J.
Brock, the well known wholesale dry goods
merchant of Toronto, and J. J. Kennedy,
president of the Western Insurance com-
pany, members of the local board of
Ontario. It is their intention while here
to appoint a board of managers for Nova
Scotia, or the maritime provinces. It is
understood that the Great West Life
Insurance company has concluded the
purchase of the entire business of the
Dominion Safety Fund Life Insurance
association, of St. John, which amounts to
in the vicinity of one and a half million
dollars.The "Architect and Builder," very just-
ly complains that, "a large amount of
stone every year imported into Canada
from the United States, is displacing in the
local market an equal quantity of native
material." Quarry owners are censured
for not taking pains to make known the
location, quantity, accessibility and price
of Canadian building stones. We believe
Canadian sandstones are available which,
in color and quality, are equal to those
imported from the United States. This
being the case, it is not to our credit that
foreign material should be so largely used.
In view of the difficulty experienced in
securing samples from Canadian quarry
owners for the series of tests of Canadian
building stones conducted a couple of
years ago by the Ontario Association of
Architects, the blame for the present con-
dition of things would appear to be due in
a considerable measure to carelessness on
the part of owners of Canadian quarries.
We regret to observe also a fondness on
the part of some Canadian architects for
the use of foreign materials, even in cases
where an equally good Canadian article
could be had. Architects who pass by
native in favor of foreign material are
quite as unpatriotic as the professedly
Canadian company which gives work that
should properly belong to Canadian
architects into the hands of a foreigner.
In this connection we observe that the
affiliated trades in New York have passed
a resolution that after June 1, 1894, they
will refuse to handle any imported deco-
rative or other material, and will take any
steps necessary to protect the industries
affected. "The onus of this complaint,"
says Stone, "lies against the practice of
wealthy men with snobbish tendencies
favoring foreign material for their build-

CANADA SHIPPING CO. Beaver Line of Steamers

SPRING AND SUMMER SAILINGS

—SEASON 1894—

From	Steamer	From	Montreal
Liverpool			
8th, Apr. 28	*Lake Nipigon	Wed., May 10	
" May 5	Lake Superior	" May 21	
" May 12	Lake Winipeg	" May 30	
" May 19	Lake Huron	" June 6	
" May 26	Lake Ontario	" June 13	
" June 2	Lake Nipigon	" June 20	
" June 9	Lake Superior	" June 27	
" June 16	Lake Winipeg	" July 4	
" June 23	Lake Huron	" July 11	
" June 30	Lake Ontario	" July 18	
" July 7	Lake Nipigon	" July 25	
" July 14	Lake Superior	" Aug. 1	
" July 21	Lake Winipeg	" Aug. 8	
" July 28	Lake Huron	" Aug. 15	
" Aug. 4	Lake Ontario	" Aug. 22	

And weekly thereafter.

The Saloon accommodation is fitted throughout with all the most modern improvements for the comfort of passengers. There are bath and smoking rooms; also ladies saloon. The staterooms are very large, all outside, and have the best of ventilation.

Excellent accommodation for second cabin and steerage passengers.

*The SS. Lake Nipigon does not carry any saloon passengers; only second cabin and steerage.

Steerage passengers are now supplied with bedding and the necessary eating and drinking utensils for use on the voyage free of charge.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, \$20, \$25 and \$30 single; \$30, \$35 and \$40 return. Steerage, \$24, \$20 single and \$25 return cabin rates by Lake Winipeg only.

Through tickets can be obtained by the Beaver Line to and from all ports in Canada, United States and Great Britain and Ireland.

Through bills of Lading are granted for freight to and from all ports by most direct routes.

For freight and other particulars apply; in Belfast, to A. A. WATTS, 5 Custom House square; in Queenstown, to N. G. EYRE & Co; in Liverpool, to R. W. HOBBS, 2 Water street; in Quebec, to H. H. SWELL, 125 Peter street; for E. A. ADAMS, 115 State St., Boston Mass.

H. E. MURRAY,

General Manager,

Board of Trade Building, Montreal.



EXPERIENCED TRAVELERS

ALWAYS TAKE THE

GRAND TRUNK RAIL'Y

The Favourite Rail Route to

MONTREAL, DETROIT CHICAGO

Boston, New York, Buffalo,

Niagara Falls, Portboro, Quebec.

Portland, Halifax, Winnipeg.

Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul,

St. Louis, Ft. Huron, London, Hamilton

And all principal points in

CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

It is positively the ONLY LINE in Canada running the

Celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Parlor Cars,

AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway

Forms the SHORTEST, QUICKEST and MOST RELIABLE HIGHWAY

To Manitoba, British Columbia and the Pacific Coast.

FOR FARES, Time Tables, Tickets, and general information, apply at the Company's TICKET OFFICES.

N. J. POWER

I. J. SEARGEANT,

Gen. Pass. Agent.

Gen. Manager

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing Sunday, May 6th, 1894, trains will run as follows:

(Note * signifies runs daily, all other trains run daily except Sunday.)

9.00 a.m., 7.0 p.m.—For Ottawa and all points on the C.A. & O.A. & P.S.R's.

9.10 a.m., *7.55 p.m., 10.25 p.m.—For Toronto, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

12.31 p.m. (Mixed).—For Brockville.

3.40 p.m.—For Cornwall.

7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Massena Springs, also for points on the N.A. R. and R.W. & O.R.

4.30 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Fort Covington.

8.10 a.m. (Mixed).—For Island Pond.

7.50 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, (runs to Quebec daily).

10.10 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec and points on the I.C.R'y to Campbellton, N.B. Saturday night train remains at Island Pond over Sunday.

11.55 a.m.—For St. John's, on Saturdays, this train leaves at 1.25 p.m.

4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Island Pond.

4.40 p.m.—For St. John's, Rouss Point, also Waterloo via St. Lambert and M.P. & B.R'y.

5.15 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe and points on the D.C.R'y, also St. Cesaire via St. Lambert.

5.45 p.m.—For St. Armand via St. Lambert.

8.0 a.m., *7.30 p.m., *5.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C.V.R.

9.00 a.m., *7.50 p.m.—For New York via D.H.

7.00 a.m., *3.15 p.m.—For New York and New York via Coteau Jet. and N.Y.C.

ings, in other words awarding contracts to European firms for work that domestic firms could do as well and cheaply. This enforcing idleness upon our workmen." We quite understand that in some instances it is necessary to go abroad for a suitable material, but this should not be done until the possibilities of home production have been exhausted.

The British Empire extends over 12,200,000 square miles with a population of over 350 millions.

The chimney at works of Toronto street railway company's work, just finished, is 250 feet high, the tallest in Canada.

A Winnipeg crop report shows a total wheat acreage of 1,010,168, and of all crops 1,792,364, being over last year by 39,312 acres. All correspondents report reasonable weather, and excellent condition of crops.

The propeller Ocean sunk in the St. Lawrence recently by colliding with a barge has been raised and taken to Kingston. The task was accomplished by the Donnelly Wrecking Co. in 16 days, a remarkable feat. The loss to owners will be over \$7,000, what it will be to insurers and shippers of the cargo is not settled.

A Yankee scientist has pronounced Newton's theory of gravitation a delusion. He declares flying machines to be the next move. Men are getting too smart. One says, Shakespeare wrote nothing, another that Handel was a mere copyer of existing music, now gravitation is pronounced non-existent. If the class of men who seek fame by trying to destroy that of others, would only do something useful,

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of

La Compagnie Generale des Bazar

Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by auction

—on—

TUESDAY, 10th JULY, 1894

the Assets of the Estate as under—

At the Store, corner St. Catherine and St. Lawrence streets at 11 o'clock, a large and well-assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, amounting to..... \$109,517 46
Fixtures..... 7,144 10
\$116,661 56

At the Store corner Dorchester and St. Lawrence streets, at 11.30 o'clock. Stock of assorted Dry Goods \$24,717 90
Fixtures..... 584 48
\$25,302 38

Bank Debts per list..... \$55,164 45

Stores will be open 6th, 7th and 9th July.

MARCOTTE BROS.,

Auctioneers,

KENT & TURCOTE,

97 St. James St., Montreal.

APOLLINAIRE CORRIVEAU, L. L. B.
Advocate, &c., &c.

Commissioner for Quebec & Ontario.

Office: Commercial Chambers,

92 PETER STREET. - QUEBEC.

EDOUARD BOUFFARD
ADVOCATE,

11 Rue du Porche.

Quebec.

they might be tolerated, at present they are only a nuisance.

The Toronto "Mail" with that independence which has secured its commanding influence amongst Dominion journals, condemns the policy of the Toronto city authorities in regard to the Island who, the "Mail" says, "seem to think that the Island exists for the special benefit of those who can make the best grab of city property. The weak course that is being pursued appears to be handing this valuable property over to speculative builders, gambling concerns and illicit liquor sellers."

Toronto made a woful blunder in allowing its natural park, and sanitarium to be leased out at nominal rents to speculators who have made large incomes by subletting lots. In this respect the city might have taken Montreal as an example, our Island being reserved for the citizens to whom it is an inestimable boon. The Island of this city is one of its glories, that of Toronto is a scandal, because of its being parcelled out into lots by speculators who have been allowed to exclude the people from their own property.

OUR INDUCEMENTS!

A GOOD ARTICLE

AT A FAIR PRICE.

Our Celebrated Brands:

"CABLE EXTRA," "MUNGO,"

"EL PADRE,"

— AND —

"MADRE E HIJO,"

Are as staple as flour, sell readily and always in demand. Millions of each brand sold annually sales constantly increasing.

S. DAVIS & SONS,

—THE LARGEST—

Cigar Manufacturers in the Dominion.

CASSIDY, BONNER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING & LACE LEATHER,

Loom Strapping & Mill Supplies,

DEALERS IN

COTTON & RUBBER BELTING,

BELL TELEPHONE 2006.

Queen Street, - Montreal.



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GROCERY NOTES.

There is another raisin combination on the Pacific Coast. The Danuba Fruit and Raisin Packing Company has been incorporated at Danuba, Tulare County, Cal., with a capital stock of \$70,000.

Estimated contract stock of lard Chicago, July 1-1, 30,000 tierces, pork 53,000 bbls; ribs, 13,000,000 lbs, against June 1-1 17,344 lard, 63,498 pork and 61 millions ribs, or nearly double, except pork, which cannot be made.

Shipments of wine from San Francisco, by sea during the month of May were 901 gallons and 751 cases. Overland shipments were 1,120,200 gallons. Total shipments since January 1st amount to 5,571,378 gallons, against 5,651,876 gallons during the corresponding period last year.

Fresh laid eggs are selling in Victoria, B.C., at 35 cents per doz., hams, American, 20 to 22 cents per lb., and Canadian, 17 to 22 cts.; sugar 6 cents per lb., Australian lemons 25 to 30 cts per doz. Why eggs in an agricultural country with a mild climate should be so high is strange, it looks as though poultry raising were neglected

and as if this were gone into on a large scale money might be made.

Cable advices from Amsterdam report the result of the Dutch sale of Government Java coffee as going at the above valuations, with market firm at 52c for good ordinary. The sale included some 23,000 pecks. From advices in hand it is understood that about all the teas detained by the recent breaks on the Pacific roads are now moving forward, and together with the later steamer arrivals, will be here about the last of this week.

Very discouraging reports come from Nova Scotia from our boat fishermen all along the shore, as well as from the lobster canneries. The great fall off in the catch of lobsters last week was thought to be owing to the heavy sea, the catch has continued to decrease, and some of the fishermen have taken up their traps for the season. The sport of good luck the cod fishers had last week did not last and for some days the best fished boats have been coming in with less than half a fare.

Nearly all the fruit canners of the State of San Francisco, have organized a trust, which will incorporate under the name of the Californian Cannery Company with a capital stock of \$500,000, of which \$300,000 has been subscribed and paid up. The expressed intention is to stop cut-throat opposition, to maintain prices at profitable figures and reduce expenses. The new company will control five eighths of the entire output of the canned fruit of the State, and it is expected that the percentage will be increased before long.

A circular issued by Griffin & Skelly Company of California Raisin Growers and Packers' Combination, says: At a meeting held at Fresno, an arrangement was entered into by nearly all the leading

raisin growers and packers of that district, by which they agreed to adopt uniform styles of packing and uniform prices for selling the crop of 1894; each packer and seller of raisins being required to put up a heavy cash bond, amounting to from two to ten thousand dollars cash each (according to the comparative extent of his business), this cash to be forfeited by the firm depositing it, in case it should be proven that it had violated any of the rules as regards price, terms, etc. It was further resolved that no raisins should be shipped until sold f.o.b. California, evidence of sale with buyer's name, price, etc., to be produced. Inspectors to be appointed to oversee packing, branding, etc.; also, that no prices or terms should be decided upon or named until August 15th. This arrangement to be binding, only providing that eighty per cent of the raisins produced in California came into and were controlled by this Association. We herewith enclose a list, showing the different styles, grades, packages and brands agreed upon by this Association as being the only ones under which the crop of raisins of 1894 shall be packed. Please observe that, under this arrangement, we shall only pack one grade of London layers, viz., three-crown, standard quality; (four-crown quality Londons will be branded and sold as "fancy clusters"), also, that no raisins will be packed in bags."

After the terrible narratives of suffering and losses by the floods in British Columbia it is a relief to hear the report of Mr. Campbell Sweeney, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver. He does not think any relief will be required in the case of the majority of the sufferers by the flood and only temporary assistance by others. A few families, he thinks, will require more or less assistance for some months." This is what a man of standing in the community and a shrewd observer said about the "homeless ones" in the valley of the Fraser river,

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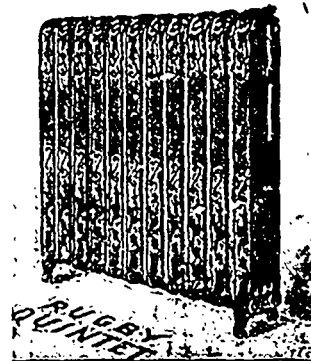
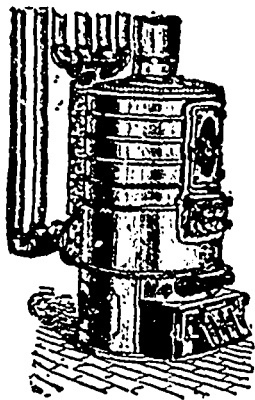
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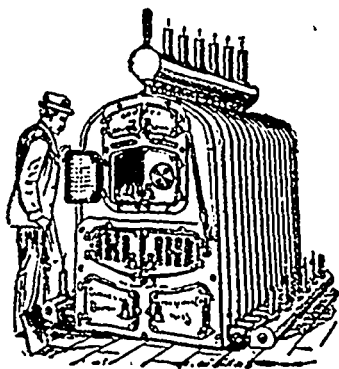


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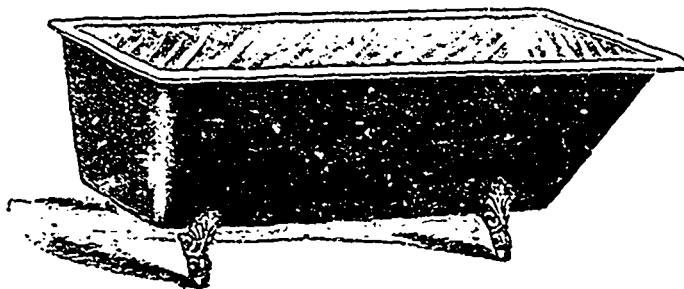
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Yours truly

The Wm. Glendinning & Son Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL & ST. HENRY, QUE.

Fruit from California is being shipped by passenger trains, the time saved is 3 days, but the cost per car is \$600, instead of from \$800 to \$450 by freight trains.

The "S.S. Amarynthia" which grounded on Ile Ronde recently has been floated, and relieved of her cargo. Looking at this vessel when she was aground we were puzzled to know what she was doing to be running in so dangerous a course? The channel there is wide enough to be thoroughly safe. The vessel must have been wretchedly handled.

Mr. Livingston, general manager of the Dominion Paper Mills Co., was in Magog last week to see what facilities that place offered for running their proposed mill. Mr. Livingston met the town council and it was agreed that in the event of his company deciding to come the town should grant them a bonus of \$10,000 payable in yearly instalments and exemption from taxation for period of 20 years. Mr. Livingston promised to lay the matter before his company and to make a favorable report of the place.

A commission of the Lords lately investigated the meat business and reported frankly that imported meats were frequently, if not generally, better than the domestic. The trick of the trade has on the whole benefited the English farmer by maintaining the illusion that foreign meat and grain are inferior. The really substantial complaint of the British farmer is that after he has given the landlord his share of the produce there is not enough left for himself. The landlords cannot continue to get the rents of former years, or even of the present time, and they will have to waive all their rights to dictate

to their tenants what they shall not raise and sell.

Mr. George P. Reid has been appointed general manager of the Standard Bank, to succeed the late James L. Brodie. The new manager has been connected with the bank for the past 20 years. Born in Scotland, he came out to Canada in the service of the Bank of British North America. He entered the St. Lawrence Bank, the predecessor of the Standard, in 1874. He was agent of the Picton branch for several years, and has been successively inspector, assistant cashier and manager. Mr. Reid brings to the discharge of his new duties marked executive ability, firmness and force of character, while possessing as well the esteem and regard not merely of the customers of the bank but also of the general commercial community.

The immigration into the States this year is likely to be the smallest since 1879. The arrivals of immigrants rose from 138,000 in 1878 and 177,000 in 1879 to 457,000 in 1880, and to their highest total of 788,000 in 1882. They have since only twice fallen below 400,000, the smallest number being 331,000 in 1886, followed by a large increase in 1887 and 1888, and again by still larger numbers in 1891 and 1892. Last year witnessed a falling off of more than 125,000 and this year is likely to show a still greater reduction. It is interesting to turn back to the records of the period of business depression of twenty years ago and see how great the influence then exercised on the rising tide of immigration into the States. The fiscal years 1872-73 were the first in which immigration rose as high as 400,000, and in the

latter year the number of immigrants was over 450,000. From this aggregate it dropped to 313,000 the following year, to 227,000 in 1875, and to the low-water mark of 138,000 in 1878. Immigration indeed has outnumbered immigration for some time past. Those who are attributing the falling off of immigration to Canada to some special features in our country, should study the above facts.

The greatest difficulty brewers and distillers have, and especially the latter is to secure for the customer the kind of goods he asks for. The time has gone by when the purchaser merely called for whiskey or beer. Now he asks for a particular brew or brand, and is undoubtedly entitled to get it. In England the big brewers and distillers prosecute license holders who sell other than their goods for theirs. No such course has ever been taken in Canada that we know of, but there is more than a probability that some day a dispenser who is in the habit of filling variously labelled bottles from the same cask will be pulled up with a round turn. We do not think the practice is common, but in one or two instances distillers have complained to us that inferior brands have been supplied even to themselves for their specialties, and it is possible that concerted action will be taken at some future date to check this practice. So says the "Advocate," we add, distillers would do well to keep an eye on those who use their bottles as a blind. The custom is common of filling up the bottles bearing a first class label with very inferior spirits. This is not only a cheat on the customer, but a gross wrong to the original vendor of the bottles so misused, as it creates a suspicion that his brand is going down in quality. This is a case for prohibition.

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At the Wisconsin Bankers Convention one of the speakers showed his level head by saying: "What relation has money to wealth? Have you ever stopped to think that only 2 per cent. of our total wealth is in coin? Accepting the fact that gold is the best medium of exchange, I ask if every man had \$1,000,000 of it would he be rich? Will you call me a fool if I say most certainly not? Why? Because the value of a medium of exchange

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consists not in the great abundance of it, but because of its scarcity and consequent high value. The quantity of silver in the world is about twenty times the weight of gold, copper many times that of silver, iron and steel many times that of copper, and stone is still added to the compound ratio. Now mark, if gold is of especial value as a medium of exchange for our commodities, lands, etc., is not silver less valuable, copper still less, than iron, stone, etc? Is it not possible to get so large a quantity of metal from which to make a circulating medium by going downward in scale as stated, to have it lose its value as a purchasing agent? If the quantity of gold in the world were measured only by the size of the mountains, it would be comparatively as valueless to him as the rocks in our many hills. What everybody has in abundance nobody wants."

Hon. Mr. Haggart has made his annual statement as to the Government railways. He stated that the expectations he expressed a year ago had been realized. The Intercolonial made a profit on the year of \$20,161; Prince Edward Island, a loss of \$63,731, and the Windsor branch a profit of \$17,426, making a net loss on the whole



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of the Government railways of \$26,154. The gross earnings of these railways in 1891-2 amounted to \$3,136,393, and working expenses to \$3,148,597, showing a loss on the year's operations of \$62,204. For the year 1892-3 the gross earnings were \$3,262,505, and the working expenses, \$3,288,729. The loss was \$26,124 and the saving had been \$386,080. This state of affairs was brought about partly by an increase of income, partly a decrease of expenditure. On the Intercolonial there was an increase in income of \$120,057; Prince Edward Island \$5,247 and Windsor \$807 total, \$126,112. The expenditure had been reduced \$159,968; \$394,509 in connection with the Intercolonial, \$63,284 on the Prince Edward Island, and \$2,624 on the Windsor. The reduction was chiefly due to the rearrangements of the train service, which he judged greater than the actual requirements of the traffic warranted. A number of trains were withdrawn and the consequence was a great saving in men and material, the reduction in wages amounting to \$72,563. For the ten months of 1893-94 for which returns were available, the receipts on the Intercolonial were \$2,471,376, and the working expenses \$2,498,405, in 1892-93 the figures were \$2,550,110 and \$2,491,368. The loss on the ten months in 1893-94 was \$20,028 and in

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1892-93 \$78,742. At the end of the year, he was certain that the showing would be at least as good as last year. The net loss on the Government railways was \$76,279 in 1893-94, and \$88,293 the previous year. In 1879 there were 714 miles of railway, and a staff of 2,923 men, or a fraction over 4 men to the mile. To-day there were 1,142 miles of railway and 3,623 men, or a fraction over 3 men to the mile, a very considerable difference. So long as he was at the head of the department, the House might look for the continuance of the present policy.

The following questions and answers appear in the N. Y. "Bulletin," which puts the law clearly, and correctly. "A, B and C form a limited copartnership. A and B are general partners, C is a special partner. A contributes \$25,000, B contributes \$15,000; C contributes \$50,000, special; total capital, \$90,000. Partnership provides "in case of a profit at the end of the year A is to receive 40 per cent, B 40 per cent, and C 20 per cent. In case of a loss it is to be shared equally." At the termination of the copartnership the firm finds that it has lost all of its capital. Are the general partners liable to the "special" for the difference between what he has lost and what they have lost, or is a partner's liability limited under the partnership to the amount of his capital so far as his partners are concerned? In other words, \$90,000 of a capital has been lost. Has C a claim on A for \$5,000 and on B for \$15,000, so that his losses may not be any greater than theirs? PARTNER.

Reply.—When the capital of a firm is impaired or entirely lost the deficit must be repaid like a loss of any other kind. There is no distinction between such an impairment of capital and any other loss, and the agreement for sharing losses applies. A case very much like that put by

our correspondent is Taylor v. Cossing, 18 Ill., 422. Here C contributed \$10,000 capital, and T \$5,000, and they were to share the losses equally. All the property of the firm having been destroyed or exhausted in paying debts, the court held that T owed C \$2,500; or, "to describe it in the mercantile way, the firm owes to C \$10,000 and to T \$5,000, that is, the firm is \$25,000 in debt, which is \$7,500 due from each partner, or T owes \$2,500 more than the firm owes him, and C \$2,500 less." The courts of this State have decided the question in the same way. See 3 Bosw., 105 and 87 N. Y., 613. The fact that C, in the case under consideration, was a special partner does not change the rule. A limited is just like a general partnership except as otherwise provided by statute, and the statute makes no provision as to sharing losses in a case of this kind. C has a claim on A for \$5,000, and on B for \$15,000.

California is showing great jealousy of South Africa as a gold raising country. The world is big enough to take all the gold both States can raise, but South Africa is coming to the front in this product. Since 1849 California has furnished the world with \$1,428,272,925 in gold. That amount weighs 2071 tons and would require a freight train of 207 cars and six locomotives to haul it.

The best plan for giving receipts is to have a receipt book with stubs, and each stub and receipt numbered; then, while always following the rule himself, see that the employes who receive money on accounts do exactly the same thing, and never allow any customer to pay a bill or a portion of a bill without receiving a receipt for the amount. If the customer is in a hurry and will not wait the receipt should be sent to him. A man's customers would soon learn under such circumstances that it is useless to claim having

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THE MANAGER.

paid money unless they could produce their receipts. Dealers who have had trouble in this matter in the past will find it to their advantage to adopt some such rule and never allow it to be violated in the least.—The "Tradesman."

The Comet Bicycle Co., propose erecting a factory on Temperance St., Toronto. We trust they will take the "Manufacturer's" timely advice, and let the public know of their enterprise.



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THE
Canadian Trade Review

JOHN HAGUE, Editor.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The prohibition convention held in this city illustrates the hacknied line, "Hope spring eternal in the human breast," for Hope is not only now, but will ever be the inspiration of this movement. It has the element of perpetuity as ineradicably rooted in its constitution as any other human passion or weakness. We say "any other passion," because the tap-root of this agitation is the same as that which led to the first tragedy on record, the passion for supremacy, the desire of men to control the actions of their fellow creatures, and to punish them for adopting a different course to that for which they have shown a preference. This love of controlling, of ordering the actions of others is an instinct of our race. Whoever has watched nursery life knows that it is the earliest to manifest itself. Some youngsters are hardly

on their legs before this breaks out in efforts to bring the constituted authorities in that sphere and others who are under their care, under subjection to some infantile tyrant, who desires to lay down laws for mamma, and his or her companions, so that we often see the dominating spirit of prohibition very troublesome in the realm of babyhood. As strength increases this passion develops, unless parents have sense enough to suppress it by wise discipline. If this is not exercised we get the spoiled child, who is the prohibitionist in embryo. Indeed we are satisfied that this movement is the outcome of that looseness in the management of children which is one of the regrettable features of the age. Prohibitionists are spoiled children who are trying to carry their tyranny in the nursery into the larger sphere of adult life. We have some sympathy with persons who all through the formative period of childhood's years, have been deprived of the blessing of the "rod" or the firm hand of absolute parental control. It is quite natural for them to have a passionate longing to "boss" their fellow creatures, such as they were allowed to indulge in over their complacent or weaker companions in the home circle. At the same time there is another instinct which is quite as ineradicable and a far nobler one that presents an insurmountable barrier to the absolute dominance of such ill trained natures. The love of tyrannizing over others is one of the most contemptible of human passions, but the love of personal liberty is one of the noblest characteristics of humanity. A brute beast may have the former, but the latter is the glory alone of man, for it is a spark of divine fire, a spark which must be utterly extinguished before prohibition can be triumphant.

If those very estimable persons whose virtues give a respectability to this movement which is not inherent in itself, will allow us to tender them a little friendly advice we would recommend them for their own sakes to be a little more particular than they now are in selecting the representative advocates of their cause. Where the carcass is there will the foul birds gather. It is a melancholy sight to see worthy men and women misguided though they be, on the same platform as some who are in their movement for the meanest of objects, who would not be tolerated but for their having drawn the wool over the eyes of the leaders by their fanatical vapourings which the vulgar consider to be eloquence. Prohibition is a rich mine to a disreputable class of men who have a rush of coarse words to the mouth, but an utter dearth of ideas that show their source to have been intellectual. The cause of temperance has suffered much from hired spouters for cash, whose coarseness, illiteracy, shameless vituperation, exaggerations, falsehoods, excite the disgust of educated men and refined women. No person can hear such language as they are paid to pour out, like the outlet of a sewer, without suffering a deprivation of taste and having the memory stained with revolting expressions. The better, the

more cultured classes, who favor prohibition should shake off such associations as now discredit their cause. Another point—the cloven hoof of political partizanship should be more carefully concealed, it is there and it will never be amputated, but it would be wise to cover it up.

Every one who has any broad knowledge of human nature, of history, of social life, of economic facts, knows that prohibition is the most hopeless of causes, knows too that it is an impossibility, for it antagonizes the spirit of personal freedom which advancing freedom develops. After all the sacrifices endured during centuries of conflict to secure the freedom from political despots which the civilized world now enjoys, men are not going to degrade themselves by putting their necks under the heels of social tyrants, who have a craze for dictating to their fellow creatures. If a prohibitory law were passed it would be the imperative duty of self-respecting men to treat it with sovereign contempt.

LIMITING INSURANCE COMPANY INVESTMENTS.

The treatment accorded to our insurance companies by the Federal and Provincial Governments reminds us of that to which a new baby is subjected that has the misfortune to be born in a house full of grandmothers and aunts. No squirrel in a cage is more strictly confined, or more thoroughly deprived of natural opportunities for development and enjoyment of life. Our insurance companies are swaddled in a multitude of legislative binders, and tied up in strings as restrictive as a straight jacket.

What they must and must not do, and under what conditions they must act or abstain from acting, are embodied in codes elaborate and voluminous enough to constitute a body of laws sufficient for the government of a nation. Considering that no business institutions are presided over by an abler body of managers and directors than those in charge of our insurance companies, such elaborate legislation, we submit, is to a very great extent, a needless interference with this business. There is now proposed another fetter to be added to their freedom of action.

Indeed if this movement goes much further, our insurance companies will each have to engage a Queen's Counsel, specially trained as an insurance law expert, to sit at the manager's desk and at the Board, so that every act proposed to be done may be first carefully studied by him and approved before it is carried out. It is proposed to lay down very hard and fast lines as to what investments shall alone be allowed to be made by the companies. The fence is to be run around Dominion and Provincial Government bonds, municipal and loan company bonds, and British and American public securities, outside of which investments are not to be made.

The companies some time established

have gone beyond this limit by investing in bank stocks and in other securities approved by their respective Boards. Not a whisper of objection has ever been raised about those investments, nor is one likely to be heard when the shrewdest business men in the country select them. To legislate in restriction of that part of the insurance business is as gratuitous and unwarrantable an interference as it would be to lay down a code of rules for the guidance of bank managers in making loans.

Should any one of the younger companies show a disposition to make risky investments the Superintendent of Insurance could call their attention to this error in policy, and a protest from him would check it. But to lay down by legislation a hard and fast line for controlling insurance Boards and managers, seems a very grandmotherly business, it throws a very unjustified suspicion upon the ability of these officials who know so well how most prudently to discharge their duties that they may very justly resent the proposed restriction as needless and uncalled for.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT CARNOT.

The assassination of the President of the French Republic strikes another blow at a theory which is not quite so popular as it was some years ago, but which is still held as political gospel by many, more especially in the United States. Tracts, pamphlets, editorials by the ton, or the acre, have been published arguing with eloquence that, if the chief rulers of the nations were only elected by the people, a reign of peace, order, social and political prosperity would set in, and the millenium be brought within sight.

To the existence of emperors and kings has been attributed the social and political disorders and scandals that still trouble the world, and restrain the advance of civilization. The slaughter of three Republican Presidents during the present generation by assassins has punctured this balloon-like theory. The terrible crimes, too, perpetrated by anarchists in the United States and France are destructive of the doctrine that an ultra form of democracy ensures the absence of violent attacks upon social order. However much we may condemn such diabolical murders as that of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, or deplore those which brought other kings to the scaffold, it is impossible to deny that they were the victims of a system of government which provokes men to vengeance. The tiger-like ferocity with which political agitators in Russia have been punished, punished by deeds of incredible cruelty to men of high culture, and women of the highest refinement, leaves no room for surprise at the crimes done in retaliation. But, between the bombs that shattered Alexander, and the weapons that struck down Lincoln, Garfield and Carnot, there

is no analogy, nor any harmony in the respective motives which brought them into action. In the former we saw the personal representative, the chief, of a system of government, and of social order, which do violence to the noblest aspirations, and outrage the tenderest instincts of humanity.

Each one of the other three was chief officer of a system of government broad based upon the popular will, the life and interests of each one was as intimately bound up with the social order of his country, as are those of the people in general. The Emperor Alexander was killed as only a monarch could be killed, in an imperial procession, guarded by imperial troops. Lincoln, Garfield and Carnot were murdered as only citizens can be, for they were unsheltered by any form of State protection beyond that which guards the common people. Had President Carnot not shown a noble confidence in the populace, had he not wished as he said, all who desired to speak to him to have the opportunity, he would not have been slaughtered as though he were a wild beast by one in human form.

The new danger to rulers, and to society, does not arise from a system of political belief, or from any form of thought worthy to be classed as an intellectual conviction. It is simply a maniacal outbreak of the meanest of human passions. Anarchy is, envy, hatred and malice developed into action. Envy of those who possess property; hatred of them for their lives being a rebuke to the thriftless, and malice inspired by a desire to avenge themselves upon society which has no place in its borders for Ishmaels, for savages, for men who are only human in form. To give anarchists the benefit of a legal trial is necessary, doubtless, but it is as senseless as it would be to arraign a mad dog. They have proclaimed war on all law and order, so they would be justly treated by being taken at their word, and punished as belligerents who are using their arms in a friendly country into which they have come with murderous intentions. Anarchy is the fruit of communism when fully ripe. Against such a danger the nations will have to take concerted action to guard civilization against its avowed, its implacable, its diabolical foes.

DAIRY PROFITS.

Mr. Alex. Humie, of Burnbrae, tells in the "Farmers' Advocate" how his herd of twenty-seven cows earned \$50.54 per head, net. His book account is as follows, from Jan. 1, 1893, to Jan. 1, 1894:

RECEIPTS:

By 30,000 lbs. milk set to creamery.....	\$304 27
By 30,000 lbs. skim @ 15c per cwt.	45 00
" 131,000 " milk sent to cheese factory.....	1068 52
By 131,000 lbs. whey @ 50c per 3,000 lbs.....	22 00
By prize money, etc	120 05
" Calves sold.....	163 00
" 1 bull, 2 heaves and 6 springers	459 80

Total, 27 cows and bull included	\$2182 64
Average.....	78 66
EXPENDITURE.	
To grain and bran feed.....	\$ 339 41
" 150 tons ensilage @ \$1.50 per ton.....	225 00
To 15 tons hay @ \$7 per ton.....	105 00
" Cows bought.....	99 00
	\$ 707 41

Net earnings of herd, 27 cows and bull.....\$1415 23
 Net earnings per cow..... 50 51

We are glad to find one farmer who makes an attempt to keep books showing the income and expense of the business he is carrying on, for farming is just as much a business as making implements or keeping store.

Indeed a farmer is a manufacturer, he takes the raw materials of soil, seed, immature stock, and by skilful manipulation he converts this into finished products. He is aided in his operations by certain natural laws, to which he owes irrigation, and ripening heat in due season. The manufacturer is no less dependent on natural laws, upon the constancy of the working of which he is absolutely reliant for success. Suppose, for instance, the laws relating to the fusibility of metals were eccentric, or the laws of gravitation uncertain, or other mechanical laws variable, then manufacturing would be paralyzed.

Business laws are also, in both cases, a serious factor in deciding whether success or failure is secured. No manufacturer or merchant can hope to prosper unless he keeps a proper set of accounts, by which he keeps track of his business. But farmers go on year by year, hap hazard, never knowing where they stand financially, or whether, or to what extent, they are making or losing money.

While we compliment Mr. Hume on having kept books, we would ask him to allow us to point out some defects in his system of recording income and expenses. He makes no charge for personal services, or for labor, nor for rent or interest charges on his land or on his capital, nor for depreciation in value of his stock, nor for bedding, nor plant, nor insurance, nor does he lay aside a fund for accidents to, or sickness in, his herd, or any of the small outlays which keeping cattle involves. We should like to see a copy of some farmer's accounts who has kept them on a complete system. We do not regard \$1 a week per cow a very satisfactory return for all the labor, skill, anxiety and money involved in the care of dairy animals.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT FOLLY.

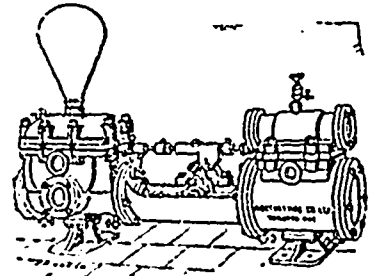
The Massey Music Hall, Toronto, is, architecturally, a failure, it is simply a huge barn-like structure in exterior, and the interior is commodious indeed, but tasteless. The approaches are most defective, insurance experts regard it as very imperfect from this standpoint. The architect was an American, and this hall

and that of the Legislature in Queen's Park, are demonstrations of there being a great capacity in the States for erecting ugly, unsightly structures, another being this city's Board of Trade building. With so large a number of beautiful examples to study from, it is a crime against Art for such miserable specimens of so-called architecture to be put up in our cities.

We are inclined to suspect that when an American architect is called in by Canadians he makes up his mind he will do something to disfigure this country. He has succeeded in this, and it is the only point in which he has scored success. Any Canadian architect would be heartily ashamed to have his name associated with any one of the buildings we have named. On the other hand we could name buildings in the States designed by a Canadian architect that all whose taste is cultivated, admire for their purity of style, beautiful proportions and artistic effects. To employ foreigners to do work that can be done by our own architects is very bad taste, in a double sense. Our national pride needs toning up.

THE ATTACK ON THE "WITNESS" PREMISES.

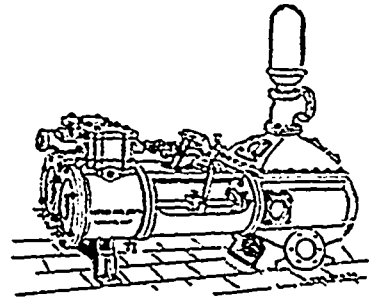
It by no means follows that the attempt to wreck the "Witness" premises and plant by an explosive bomb was inspired by anger at the course of that paper in its treatment of certain public questions. Outrages of this class have frequently been committed against the lives of persons who had given no provocation to any human being, and against properties innocent of any offence to any class or any individuals. In the troublous days of political agitation in the fifties, several of the noblest monuments of ancient architecture in England were sought to be demolished by "infernal machines" thrown in to them. What had the library of the Louvre done to excite the wrath of those who tried to harm it? The case in Paris recently the scene of a dynamite explosion cannot have given any provocation to those who sought its destruction. The motive of those who commit such crimes is purely a diabolical desire to strike terror into society with which they are at war. To regard such an action as having been instigated by any organized body or class, is unwarranted. These bodies and those classes whom the "Witness" makes a specialty of antagonizing, have an ample supply of weapons of defence and resentful offence too, without engaging a felon to throw a bomb. Such a step could only be taken if such bodies or such classes were made up of organized felons, and we are sure the "Witness" will agree with us that none of its public enemies are organized felons. The theory we favor is that the bomb was thrown from some personal spite, such as, unfortunately, all men are liable to suffer from, and frequently from those who owe them rather gratitude than



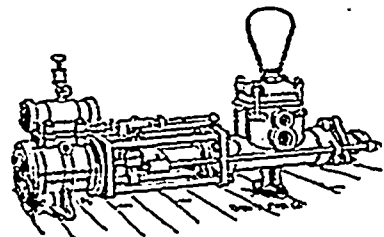
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ill-will. We trust the mystery will be cleared up; the authorities seem to us to have been grossly negligent in not promptly offering a very large reward for information leading to the discovery of the offender. Indifference to such a crime is one. Revenge is of no party. If the supreme guardians of law and order in this Province take no heed of such an act of violence, they will encourage some wild spirits to assume their functions. If indifference is caused by official dislike of the "Witness," it is a national scandal; wise men would not suffer such a suspicion to arise. At the same time the "Witness" would have had a larger measure of public sympathy by adopting a less violent, exasperating tone in criticising those who differ with its political, religious and dietetic opinions.

NORTH-WEST DRAWBACKS.

In the face of the immigration into the United States having collapsed so seriously as to cause the numbers of those leaving America to exceed those entering—as has been the case for a length of time—it is only natural for the arrivals of settlers for the North-west to be, as they are, below those of previous years. The causes which have checked immigration into the United States are, the revival of trade in England, the quieter, more hopeful condition of Ireland, the severe depression in the Republic and the low prices of farm produce, which have made agriculture a less attractive field for European settlers. So far as our North-west is concerned it is only the latter condition which has checked the outflow of British immigrants.

It is well known that the most successful emigration agents are successful settlers. A letter sent from one who has done well in Canada to English friends is not only passed round amongst their acquaintances and discussed at every farmer's gathering in the district, but is usually published in the country papers, thus reaching the class who make the most desirable immigrants. Unfortunately the letters from settlers in the North-west have been somewhat overcast with doubt and fears; the writers have dwelt more upon the drawbacks, the risks, the hardships of settlement, than upon the compensations which offset these troubles. When wheat was saleable at 60 or 70 cents a bushel there was a margin of profit amply sufficient to make life endurable and hopeful, in spite of loneliness, hard work and the customary disappointments of farm life.

But when wheat dropped to 45 cents, the heart of the North-west settlers dropped to despair. Wheat, says a farmer from that region, now in Montreal, can be grown to yield some small profit at 55 cents a bushel, but any price below that leaves nothing beyond the bare cost of production.

Now, what the North-westerners are incensed at is to find their wheat, the best in the world, sold by them at 40 to 45

cents, resold in Liverpool for double that money. As the cost of transportation to that market is about 25 cents a bushel, it follows that on wheat sold by the grower at, say, 45 cents, the middleman has reaped a profit of over 40 per cent on the original cost. Manifestly this is a very serious drawback. When it is told to the people in Great Britain, to whom, in farm products, the middleman is little known, and when known, is a most offensive personage, no wonder such a fact puts a frost on any desire to emigrate.

Then, another grave injury to the North-west, has been done by the system of selling implements on time. The credit plan has been worked to death. Farmers have been tempted by persistent solicitations to buy costly machinery which they did not need to use more than a day or two in a season, a costly binder for instance for a patch of 50 acres. The terms were, one third in a year, another in two years, and balance at end of third year, with arrears to bear 12 per cent. Now, of course, a machine sold in that way, must be charged enormously over cost to cover risks, yet they have been almost forced on North-west farmers by agents. The result in a large number of cases has been the accumulation of arrears and of interest, until our informant says, he has seen collectors in his house with a sheaf of claims, some of them originally only \$100 that had swollen to \$200, even to \$300 by interest and other incidental charges. This credit system has done incalculable injury to the North-west, it is the real secret of nearly all the failures, as these implement debts and charges have taken the heart out of settlers. Of course they were foolish to incur such liabilities, but we must remember how difficult it is to get labor up there, and how difficult also it is for farmers to co-operate and join in owning costly machines, when they are separated by such distances.

Another grievance is the scanty train accommodation. Through his district there is only one train a day, and it passes many settlements in the dead of the night, he can only arrive at and depart from a station at 3 a.m. He describes the land as richly watered and wooded, unsurpassable in fertility, or the scenery in beauty.

It is especially adapted to cattle raising and dairying. But prices are discouraging as animals only fetch \$20, that some time ago were saleable at \$30. The almost entire absence of money is a very serious drawback. Goods are all sold by barter, in which trading the farmer gets always the worst of the bargain, having to take in exchange things he does not need, at excessively high prices, or keep his produce. The lack of local markets for butter and eggs is much felt.

Manifestly the North-west problem is not yet solved, nor will it be until farmers are brought into closer contact with the English market, so that they may secure a living price for what they raise. These questions demand the earnest attention of the Government, and of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which our informant declares is most unpopular in the

North-west for its high rates and general neglect of the interests of settlers.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Until it is known what passed in the secret deliberations of the colonial delegates and our representatives at Ottawa, it is not possible to discuss the business before them save in a general way, which would be very unsatisfactory. The open meeting to receive the delegates was a highly agreeable one, so also was the dinner at the Russell House, Ottawa. On both occasions the speeches were eloquent, but were made up of glittering generalities.

With the glory of the Empire we are quite familiar, what we wish to know is, by what means the trade of this country can be extended with other colonies, or indeed into any other markets. The cultivation of a friendly sentiment between the various parts of the Empire is a highly commendable object, especially so when it leads to a more complete knowledge of the trading needs and capacities of those with whom larger trading may thus be created.

Love and affection are very cloudy terms to use in international or intercolonial relations. If any country will buy our goods, or sell us what we need, on favorable terms, we are quite willing to let sentiment slide. We trust that the conference will formulate some policy calculated to enlarge our markets; if that results from its deliberations we shall have substantial reasons for regarding it as a great success. If no such results follow, we can only regard the gathering as a very pleasant historical incident.

SOME PHASES OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

The "Iron Age" says: "The great increase in U.S. exports of manufactured goods during the current year causes much favorable comment. It is, indeed, a pleasant feature of our foreign trade. The more goods exported the less gold must be shipped out to cover balances. Probably little or no profit is realized on a considerable part of the merchandise thus disposed of, the home market is certainly relieved to the same extent, and it is to be hoped that the foreign trade in American goods may continue to make great gains. It is amusing, however, to see the importance attached to this subject by some of our contemporaries. They invariably use a magnifying glass when they search into the influences radiating from exports. They tell us that if our manufacturers will only cultivate foreign trade they will never again suffer from so severe a depression as they recently were forced to endure and for which their confinement to the home market was responsible. Do the sanguine writers ever stop to consider the magnitude of our manufactures and the very great

exports which would be necessary in order to place a proper share of the support of our industries on the shoulders of foreigners?

"Take steel rails, for instance. The United States in 1887 turned out its maximum product, reaching 2,101,904 gross tons. In 1890 the closest approximation to these figures was reached, when 1,867,837 tons were produced. The average annual output for 1888, 1889, 1891 and 1892, which may be deemed years of normal trade, was 1,112,017 tons. In 1893, when the country was in a state of collapse, the total production was only 1,036,353 tons. Now, to make our trade as large as our capacity would permit, it would be necessary to find annually a foreign outlet for 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons. And where could markets be found for such a huge quantity of rails, when Great Britain and Germany and Belgium are ransacking the earth to dispose of their moderate surplus output? But Great Britain, with her great foreign trade, seems to be in no better condition than the United States. Her rail mills have made as high as 1,235,785 tons in one year, but in 1892 they only turned out 535,836 tons and in 1893 only 579,386 tons, or less than half of an easily attainable production. The same showing could be made in other branches of the iron and steel industry, and would doubtless hold good in general manufactures. The industries of the States are on such a large scale, as our home market is so great, that nowhere on earth, until there is a universal "boom," can outside markets be found of sufficient size and importance to act as a mainstay for us if the domestic consumption suddenly dwindles through the disorganization of business. It is a misfortune of being too big."

THE EYE OF THE MASTER IN HOTEL KEEPING.

The "Hotel World" puts its finger on a very weak spot in hotel management as now organized. In days gone by the house was in every department under the immediate care of the landlady, her eye was everywhere as was that of an accomplished housekeeper in her own home. Now-a-days this supervision does not exist, or exists only in name, as there is no mistress with a deep personal interest in the house ever watching the employes, and keeping them and their work up to the mark. The paper named says:

"The good impression the personality of the proprietor, manager and clerks made upon the guest is soon lost when toilet rooms are dirty, towels soiled and wet, sleeping rooms dusty and badly ventilated, and slovenly service prevails in the dining room. There must be thought back of all; an active mind, which not only recognizes when a thing is wrong but is accurate in estimating before hand what is liable to take place. A wealthy hotel proprietor was at one time expecting a large party of prominent guests for whom a suite of rooms had been reserved. Orders having been given by the clerk to the

housekeeper to see that the rooms were in perfect shape, a short time before the arrival of the guests the proprietor asked the clerk regarding the rooms: "Have you," said he, "seen the rooms and do you know that they are in readiness?" "No sir," said the clerk, "I have not seen them but I instructed the housekeeper to that effect and I know they are all right." Here the clerk's actual duties ended, and that was all that should have been expected of him. But it did not satisfy the proprietor, who, though not personally in charge, kept his mind upon all that pertained to the management. He knew the rooms, knew how they were located, also remembered what had been done towards keeping them in order, and, if by intuition, felt that they were not as they should be. He therefore personally went to the rooms, and in five minutes a force was at work removing soiled curtains for new ones, changing beds and re-arranging. But this was the housekeeper's duty. So it was, and a lack of thought on her part was supplied by the active mind of the proprietor. Some one had to do the thinking. In personally entertaining the guests this proprietor comprehended the fact that his hotel reputation was at stake long after the guests had left his side in office and parlor. There must be a head and when the sub heads fail to act, the proprietor, manager, or whoever he may be, is the only person standing between action and neglect. It is remarked of one of the best hotel keepers in America that he is never around in kitchen, dining room or elsewhere except when things go wrong. This man has the key to successful management. He has thought and pondered about his business until he realizes what is taking place with out even seeing it.

A GOOD WORD FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.

Our correspondent in St. John, New Brunswick writes: "The rivalry between this port and Halifax for winter port business, still continues, and St. John has recently scored some very strong points not only against Halifax, but also New York. The recent ice and fog blockade at Halifax followed by the dense fog at New York which shut out a number of steamers, some 43 at one time having to lie outside waiting the lifting of the fog to enable them to make the dangerous entrance to that port, has brought into prominence the contrast in the great safety of the navigation of the Bay of Fundy and entrance to the St. John harbor.

The St. John Board of Trade and City Council have recently sent delegates to Ottawa, first to protest against the granting of the \$750,000 for the fast Atlantic service, and in the event of the subsidy being granted, they ask that St. John should have at least one winter's trial before the winter terminus for this service is finally settled. They claim that it is in the interest of all Canada, particularly Montreal, that the best and cheapest port be made available for this service. They also ask the Dominion Government for a liberal subsidy for a fast freight service from some port in Great Britain to this port and claim that it would be far

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more valuable than an attempt to cater for the limited passenger service that could be obtained during the winter months.

There has been quite a large shipment of lumber from St. John during the spring, at one time there were eleven steamers in the harbor, principally loading deals. The proposed change in the American tariff admitting lumber free, will make some material changes in regard to the mills in this city owned by American citizens, which have been cutting lumber from the upper St. John (Maine), and which has been admitted free to the United States. All of the mills now being on equal footing, it will probably depreciate this class of business and give an incentive to the mills owned by Canadians and cutting Canadian timber.

The Province of New Brunswick is coming rapidly to the front as a cheese producing section. One or two of the leading commission houses in this city are entering very largely into the cheese and hay export business. In addition to catering for the English market, our cheese makers are putting up special brands of cheese in sizes most suitable for the West India market, and have already taken quite a prominent place in that trade. An effort is now being made to extend their trade to Hayti and Porto Rico, and it is understood that there is a very fine prospect, provided a line of steamers is subsidized to run to these islands.

The recent visit of the Presbyterian Assembly to this city was taken advantage of by the enterprising merchants of St. John. As quite a number of the commissioners were prominent citizens of the West, parties were organized and the visitors were taken up the St. John river, around the harbor, and also shown all the attractions of the locality, and the delegates expressed themselves as decidedly delighted.

St. John is experiencing the benefits of having reorganized its municipal government, and particularly in the fact of having placed a thoroughly, practical business man in the Mayor's chair, Mr. George Robertson, ex-president of the Board of Trade, who is one of the leading wholesale grocers of this city in devoting his time not only to general reorganization of the civic government, but particularly to placing the city finances on a firm financial basis. By his astute management, the city recently made a saving of some thousands of dollars in its interest account, and it is understood that this is only a small beginning of very important retrenchments. The business men of the city express themselves as remarkably well pleased with the progress that has been made under the new municipal government, and there is no doubt that it will materially improve the value of municipal bonds, as well as lighten taxation.

The business prospects throughout the city, although not taking the shape of a boom are at the same time apparently on a good firm business basis, and business

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men generally look forward to a satisfactory season. St. John is coming rapidly to the front as a summer resort, and the number of tourists increases each season. At the present time there is considerable talk of organizing a company for erecting a large summer hotel, which is one of the things for which the necessity is becoming more and more apparent every day.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

THURSDAY, July 5, 1894.

GROCERIES.—There is no change to note in granulated sugar which is quoted at 4 3-16 for round lots and 4 1/2 for 25 or 50 brls, yellows lowest 3 3-16 to 3 1/2 for better grade. A fair amount of business has been done, but the holiday week interfered with this considerably. In teas only a jabbing trade to the country exists for blacks of all kinds. New Japans are going out well, the arrivals on the market last week being pretty well all bespoke. We quote low grade old season Japan 11 to 11 1/2c; medium 14 to 15c; good 15 to 20; New Season fine to finest 18 1/2 to 22c. China Black low grade 13 to 13 1/2c; good 15 to 17; choice 15 to 20c. Indian and Ceylon Souchong 19 1/2 to 21c. Pekoe 25 to 30c. Valencia raisins in very small compass, and what there is held at high figures, a shipment has left London for this market, and these will meet ready sale, and until new fruit comes on the market in September, prices will stick. We quote Valentias fine off stalk 4 1/2 to 5c, currants 4 1/2c. The Canadian packers association in a report from the growers are informed that strawberries are about done. The late hot weather has made the season a short one, and the crop is considered light. Raspberries crop an average one, it hot weather does not kill. Peas looking fairly well, only a fair crop. In some sections drouth has killed the plant, in other sections the crop is good. Apples fallen off badly from trees, yet bid fair. Corn improving, but will be quite late. Tomatoes weather is now favorable, and the plant is recovering. The crop will be a late one. There is no quotable change to note in canned goods. Vegetables maintain usual figures. Tomatoes \$1 to \$1c; corn \$5 to \$3; peas 90c. Canned salmon dull at \$1.25. In coffee the feeling is firm, but large sales are absent. Maracibos and Central American grades have advanced across the line, but prices have not gone up with us in sympathy. The visible supply of coffee is now 315,135 bags, as against 469,609 bags same time last year. The market for rice unlike any other grocery item is not depressed, quite large transactions occurring from week to week. Syrups and molasses inactive, with quotation at Island for Barbados firm at 11c. We quote

barbados in puncheons 29c for round lots. Canadian syrup in wood 1 1/2 to 1 3/4

PROVISIONS.—Canada short cut pork in light supply, with holders sanguine for the future trend of values. Enquiry for lard fair. Smoked meats fairly active owing to picnic demand. We quote the list as follow:—

Canadash't cut mess, per brl.	18.00 @ 20.00
West, mess pork, new per brl.	18.00 @ 18.50
Hams, city cured, per lb.	0.09 1/2 @ 0.11
Bacon, per lb.	0.10 @ 0.12 1/2
Lard, pure Canadian, per lb.	0.08 1/2 @ 0.09 1/2
Lard com. refined, per lb.	0.07 1/2 @ 0.08

FLOUR.—Locally the demand has been good, and at steady prices. The export business is blocked owing to unsatisfactory quotations for space, shippers not feeling inclined to meet the rates asked by owners. Cable enquiries are increasing through millers, but nothing of any consequence has been done in this direction owing to above cause, and moreover, millers are not anxious sellers. We quote:—

Spring patents.	0.00 @ 3.50
Straight Roller.	2.70 @ 3.05
Extra.	2.40 @ 2.50
Superfine.	2.45 @ 2.50
Fine.	0.00 @ 2.25
Man. Strong Bakers.	0.00 @ 3.35
Man. Bakers, best brands.	3.45 @ 3.50

GRAIN.—During the week the wheat market has been dull and easy, Dominion day and 4 of July celebration interfering. A few sales of oats have been made locally, and in barley too, the purchasing has been fairly large, the latter being speculative. Peas command outside prices at the moment, and it is said that whatever parcels now being bought are not intended for immediate export, but on the contrary are held for a higher market later on. The visible supply of grain in Canada and the United States on July 1st was. Wheat 54,657,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,196,000 bushels from preceding week, and nearly eight million bushels less than same date last year. Corn decreased 743,000 bushels for the week whilst oats ran better by 221,000 bushels as compared with showing of returns compiled June 24th. We quote as follows:—

No. 1 hard Manitoba.	0.76 @ 0.77
No. 2 hard Manitoba.	0.72 @ 0.73
No. 3 hard Manitoba.	0.00 @ 0.00
Corn, per bush, duty paid.	.55 @ .56
Peas, per 66 lbs.	.69 @ .71
Oats, per 34 lb.	.41 @ .43
Rye, No. 2 per bush.	.52 @ .53
Barley feed.	.42 @ .44
Barley malting.	.52 @ .54

OATMEAL.—Firmness in the West reflects itself here, and prices in consequence are well maintained, stocks are small. We quote:—

Granulated, bbls.	4.50 @ 4.35
Rollod Oats, bbls.	4.20 @ 4.35
Standard, bbls.	4.25 @ 4.30

FEED.—The market is bare of shorts. Bran equal to requirements. Mowille in sufficient supply to meet heavy demand now passing for cattle ship requirements.

On the whole this market is in good shape and it looks likely for a continuance of movement, and paying prices. We quote:—

Bran.	\$16.50 @ \$17.00
Shorts.	00.00 @ 18.00
Mowille.	20.00 @ 21.00

BUTTER.—The week has been too sultry for any chance of even an aggregate volume of business. Liverpool advices report things decidedly dull with sales at purely nominal prices. Local dealers seem inclined to hold off from making bids to factories and country prices generally are a shade lower, about 18 1/2c is the limit for factory bids. Western Ontario butter can be laid down Montreal at the moment at 15 1/2 to 16c. We quote:—

Fine new creamery.	18 1/2c @ 19 1/2c
Fine new Townships.	17c @ 18c
Fine new Western.	15c @ 16c

CHEESE.—The position is not materially different from last week. Shippers refuse to listen to \$1 for fancy Western, whilst on the other hand this price is made for arrivals at wharf. A large cold storage movement is going on of cheese which if put on the market would show a loss against prices originally paid for it. Messrs. Hodgson Bros. report re the Liverpool market. "Cheese has met with a steady demand this week, but holders have shown a disposition to meet buyers, and the market must be quoted 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. lower on the week. We quote, today, finest colored or white 45s to 46s per cwt. Mediums have been in fair demand at 1s up to 1s 8s, according to quality." We quote Montreal values:—

Finest Ontario white.	\$1 @ \$1
Finest Ontario colored.	\$1 @ 9
Finest Quebec white.	\$1 @ \$1
Finest Quebec colored.	\$1 @ \$1
Under grades.	8 @ \$1

ADAMS' LIQUID ROOT BEER EXTRACT.

3rd Season!

Best Quality!

2 Sizes: 10 and 25 cents

Making 2 and 5 Imperial Gallons respectively.

For Prices see Prices Current.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

35 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

Dominion Agents.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

July 5, 1894.

GROCERIES.—London cables. Cane sugar dull and lower; Java, 13s 6d; fair refining, 13s 9d; beet, flat and lower; July, 11s 7d; August, 11s 6d.

Local jobbers' prices are unchanged at \$4.45 to 45c for granulated and 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 for yellows. The movement is moderate.

GRAIN.—Locally business is quiet with the feeling rather easier, particularly in Manitoba quotations mostly nominal. White wheat, on the G.T.R. west, is quoted at 58c, and on the Northern at 59 to 59 1/2c. Spring is quoted, on the Midland, at 61c. One car of No. 1 Manitoba hard sold east this week to a country mill at 76c, but purchases, Montreal freights, could probably be made at less money.

PROVISIONS.—Are steady and fairly active. There is quite a run on smoked meats and long clear bacon, but orders are mostly for small quantities. Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$17.50; short cut, \$17.50; shoulder mess, \$14.50; clear mess, \$15.00; bacon, long clear, case lots, 7 1/2c; ton lots, 7 1/2c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 8c; tubs, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; hams, 9c, and compounds, in p 11s, 7 1/2c, and tubs, 7 1/2c; smoked hams, 10 1/2c; bellies, 11c; rolls, 9 1/2; uacks, 10 to 10 1/2c; picnic hams, 8 1/2 to 8 1/4; green hams, 9 1/2c.

BALED HAY.—Quiet and easy, in sympathy with the lower street prices. Car lots of goods to choice timothy on track are quoted at \$8.50 to \$8.75, and of prime at \$9. Ton lots of prime off car and delivered are quoted at \$9.75 to \$10. London advices under date June 23 say: "Owing to rain interfering with the cutting of the home crop and damaging that already cut, this article has been very firm. For Canadian sound, delivered at wharf in London, £1 per ton has been paid. For shipment, there are buyers from £3 12s 6d to £3 14s, c.i.f."

BARLEY.—Nothing doing. There is some demand for feed, but there are practically no offerings.

FLOUR.—Dull. Demand has fallen off and the market has apparently fallen into the old rut.

OSSELS.—Commission houses are quoting 1 1/2 to 2c per lb for choice yellow Danvers and silver skins.

OATMEAL.—Quotations are unchanged, but the feeling is easier. Cars of rolled oats in bags on track are quoted at \$4.20.

PEAS.—Old crop is about all cleaned up. Prices are steady. From 55 to 55 1/2 would be paid west for export lots, and 56 to 56 1/2 for choice cars for splitting.

OATS.—Easier, offering of white west quite firm at 37c and some offered at 36 1/2c. Cars of white on track are held at 40c, with 39c bid.

HONEY.—Extracted 7 1/2 to 8c, according to quantity; sections, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per doz. Maple syrup, gallon tins, 75 to 80c, five-gallon tins, 70 to 75c; hbls, 69 to 65c.

DRIED APPLES.—Dried apples are quoted at 7c per lb, evaporated per lb, 12c; beans hand-picked, white, per bush, \$1.30 in small lots, and \$1.20 in round lots; beans, Limas, per lb 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c.

Valencia raisins very scarce. We hear of one lot en route here from England. The demand, however, will easily take up all that comes to hand, and firm prices from now till the new fruit arrives may be looked for.

R. A. MAINWARING

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IF you wish to purchase anything at any time in the line of Real Estate, write, call or telephone us, stating the nature of investment desired, the location preferred, and amount you wish to expend, which shall have our prompt attention.

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

207 ST. JAMES STREET.

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On ELM AVENUE GREEN AVENUE and QUIBLIER STREET At Moderate Prices.

LOANS MADE TO BUILDERS.

A. G. ROSS & CO.,

Standard Building, MONTREAL

FOR SALE—BY—
C. E. L. Desaubiers,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

62 St. James Street. Telephone 9027.

\$16,500, Brick House on St. James Street, Rent \$1800.

\$5,500, Cottage on St. Mark Street. Easy Terms.

\$5,500, 2 Brick Houses, rent \$960, on Rich-
\$5,500, on Parthenais St., near St. Catherine St., a good House, rent \$960.

mond Street.

\$5,500, Cottage on Durocher Street.

FOR SALE—Properties in all parts of the city.

J. H. LEFEBVRE,

Civil Engineer,

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE
BROKER.

136 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

Coursol st., Mrs. Thos. Trihey has sold to Mrs. F. A. Bussiere, lot 87—16 and 17 St. Antoine ward, about 19 feet by 80, front on Coursol street, with Dominion street on N. E. side, with buildings, for \$3000.

Dorchester st., Geo. C. Bishop sold to Mary Louisa Victoria Alice Maud Shorey, wife of J. B. Stevenson, lot, 1565-6 and part of lot 5, measuring 30.6x120, 3672 ft., with stone house No. 1006 Dorchester st., for \$14,650.

Frederick Thomas Judah has sold to the Atlantic and North Western Ry. Co., a strip of land in St. Antoine ward on the line of the railway, area 46,630 feet, for \$30,575, as awarded by the Commissioners 6 1/2c per ft.

Bishop st., A. A. Phillips has sold to Dr. D. F. Gurd lot 1703-19, St. Antoine ward 25 feet by 129 1/2, front on Bishop st., for \$5651.69, or \$1.75 per ft.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Riverside st., the curators insolvent estate A. H. Wilson (Wilson & Mortgage Co. lot 404—12, St. Ann's ward, with two cottages, front on Riverside street, for \$100 and all chargers and hypothecs.

Notre Dame st., Mde. Frs. Xavier St. Onge et al sold to Louis Barre, lot 1167, measuring 31 ft. in front, 2733 ft., in superficies, with house No. 2500 Notre Dame St., for \$7,500.

ST. JAMES WARD.

St. Christophe st., Mde. Esdras Lapointe sold to Chas. E. de Lamirande, lots 1194-23 and 24, measuring 24x54.10, 1298.4 ft., each, with brick houses Nos. 260 to 266 St. Christophe St., for \$3,850.

Ontario st., Rev. A. W. Meunier sold to Jacques Archambault & Sons, part south west of lot 1096, measuring 2,000 ft., in superficies, with houses Nos. 1206 to 1212 Ontario St., and No. 387 Beaudry St., for \$5,500.

Lagauchetiere st., Mde. D. H. Senecal et al sold to Mario Brunelle, wife Jos. C. Hemond, lot 431-26, measuring 25x138.1 ft. one side and 138.2 ft., the other, 3450 ft., vacant, for \$2,250, 65c per ft.

St. Andre st., Narcisse Racette sold to Joseph Brunet, lot 871-14, measuring 20.4 ft., in front, 44 ft. rear x 55 ft. one side and 65 ft. the other, with brick houses Nos. 489 and 491 St. Andre st., for \$4,800.

Jacques Cartier st., Telephore Lescardre sold to Anthine Gadbois, south-east part of lot 239, measuring 40x74.6, 2954 ft., with house No. 359 1/2 Jacques Cartier st., for \$3750.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

St. Hypolite st., Jos. Dubreuil sold to Philippe La Terriere, lot 539-4, measuring 36x72, 2592 ft., with wooden and brick houses Nos. 177, and 179 St. Hypolite st., for \$2,250.

Sanguinet st., Fred. C. Saunders sold to Adelina Contant, widow of Frs. Dianot dit Beausoleil, lots 902-32 and 33, measuring 24x70.6, 1694.4 ft. each, vacant, for \$3,000, 88 1/2c per ft.

German st., Anna Bertha Coughlin sold to Annie L. Briggs, part south-east of lot 755a and part north-west of lot 755a, measuring 21.3x51.6, 1738.08 ft., with wooden and brick cottage No. 338 German st., for \$2,500.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Champlain st., Josephine Chartier dit Robert, widow of Joseph Dufresne, sold to Desire Bertrand, lot 420, measuring 32x102, 3264 ft., with houses Nos. 69 and 71 Champlain st., for \$1,750.

Poupart st., Napoleon Galarneau sold to Patrick Grace, part of lot 1362-29 and 30, measuring 39.6x78, 3058.8 ft., with wooden and brick houses Nos. 203 to 207 Poupart st., for \$2,850.

HOCHELAGA.

Chicago avenue, Cordelia Larose sold to Georgiana Roy, wife of Jos. Cyrille Robert, lots 80-246 and 247, 80-243-1, measuring 40 ft. in front, 41 ft. rear x 75 ft., 3037.5 ft., vacant, for \$1,100.

Delevis st., the executors of the late Wm. Kerr sold to the City of Montreal and Canadian Pacific Railway Co., part of lot 158, measuring 5093 ft. in superficies, vacant, for \$3500, 68½c per ft.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

Mount Royal avenue, Edouard Roy sold to Celina Giroux, widow of Jacques Leveit, lot 209, measuring 31.6x43, 1358.8 ft., with wooden house, for \$1400.

Durham st., the Montreal Loan and Montreal Co. sold to Trefle Berthiaume, lot 1-185 (with other property in St. James ward) measuring 26x103, 2575 ft., with wooden house No. 21 Durham st., for \$5100.

Pauet st., Wm. Mann sold to Ovide H. Richer, lots 1-11 to 14, measuring 25x91, 2275 ft. each, vacant, for \$1800.

St. Lawrence st., Odilon Vanier sold to the executors of the late T. A. Couillard, part north-east of lot 420, measuring 4860 ft. in superficies, with stone and brick houses Nos. 1084 to 1086A for \$17,000.

Drolet st., Patrick Grace and others have sold to Edward Roach lot 15-674, 659 and 690, St. Jean Baptiste ward, front on Drolet st., 50 feet by 72 with houses, for \$6250.

ST. DENIS WARD.

James Baxter has sold to Eug. H. Godin, 15 lots of land each 50 feet by 36, for \$9300, 12c per ft.

Berri st., Edward T. J. Jackson sold to Thomas McCabe, lot 162-74 and part of lot 75, measuring 26x70, 1820 ft. with wooden and brick house, for \$1,400.

Descarrieres st., the Sheriff of Montreal sold Patrick Lynch, lot 287, measuring 50 x188.3, 3549 ft., with wooden house, for \$950.

Rivard st., The Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., has sold to Henri Mathieu lot 162-145, 146-147, front on Rivard st., with buildings, for \$3600.

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

Cote St. Antoine Road, Alex. Ramsay has sold to the School Commissioners of Cote St. Antoine certain property fronting on Cote St. Antoine Road, with Argyle avenue on N. E. side, area 31,377½ feet, for \$14,639.56.

Hillside ave., Mrs. Murdoch Laing has sold to Myrus F. Gaddard and Herbert H. Pick, lot 1428, Parish of Montreal, front on Hillside avenue, Cote St. Antoine, 90 feet wide, area 14,000 feet, vacant, for \$4212, or 30 cents per foot.

Windsor avenue, R. M. Esdaile sold to Wm. Rutherford, lot 208-60, 214-6c, 214-5d, measuring 100 ft., in front, 88.2 ft., rear x 180 ft., vacant, for \$2,305.57.

Sherbrooke st., Mde. James Howley sold to Chas. B. Falardeau, lot 375 142, measuring 26x150, 3380 ft., with house No. 1068 Sherbrooke St., for \$5,200.

Hallowell st., Mde. James Howley sold to Chas. B. Falardeau, part of lots 1413, 1415, and 941 (with lots in Lachine) vacant, for \$8,500.

Cote St. Antoine Road, the Westmount Homestead Co., in liquidation, have sold to the School Commissioners of Cote St. Antoine certain lots of land fronting on Cote St. Antoine Road, total area 31,957 feet for \$8,766.82, 25c per ft.

St. Catherine st., Robert Reford, D. W. Ross and John Dillon have sold to the Laing Packing and Provision Company lot 304-6, Parish of Montreal, front on St. Catherine street, Cote St. Antoine, with Oliver street on north-east side, area 3000 feet, for \$3000, \$1.00 per ft.

St. Antoine st., George Hyde has sold to Emery Bonneville, lot 383-116, par. of Montreal, front on St. Antoine street, Cote St. Antoine, with Claudeboye avenue on N.E. side, vacant, 54 ft. front, area 2500 ft., for \$3,296 87. or 62c per ft.

ST. HENRI.

Notre Dame st., J. B. Tibbs has sold to Wm. Carrigan, lot 2218, Parish of Montreal, corner of Notre Dame and Lacroix (formerly Harrison st.), St. Henri, with two houses, for \$6050.

Moise Henrichon has sold to Louis St. Jemmes, dit Beauvais, part lot 1707, part of Montreal, situated in St. Henri, with houses, for \$2300.

St. Ferdinand st., Trefle Lemoine sold to the Town of St. Henri, part of lot 1879, measuring 915 ft. in superficies, vacant, for \$2000, \$2.17½ per ft.

MAISONNEUVE.

Letourneux avenue, Maisonneuve, Bruno Charbonneau sold to Josephine Peltier, wife of Alfred St. Pierre, lot 5-71, measuring 25x100, 2500 ft., vacant, for \$475.

MONTREAL ANNEX.

The Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institution sold to Marie Eugene A. Huguenin, wife of M. R. B. McKenzie, lots 35-429 and 430, measuring 29x100, 2900 ft. each, for \$600.

MONTREAL JUNCTION.

Pacific avenue, William James and others have sold to W. A. Hunsberry, Jordan, Ont., four lots fronting on Pacific avenue, each 50 feet by 105, vacant, for \$1050, 5c per ft.

Herald avenue, John J. Cook has sold to Mrs. Jas. P. Bamford lot 46, Montreal Junction, front on Herald avenue, 50 feet by 55, for \$2250, 50½c per ft.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

The Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary have sold to the municipality of Outremont, portions of lot 11, 12 and 13, village of Outremont, required for the widening of the Outremont Road, or St. Catherine Road, area, 31,220 feet, for \$1580.25, or 15 cents per foot for half of the portions of lots 12 and 13, the remainder being ceded gratuitously.

Thos. Amos Dawes, jr., has sold to the Ontario and Quebec Ry. Co., lot 986, Parish of Lachine, 2 arpents 18.26 perches, for \$2400, in accordance with award of arbitrators.

H. Meunier has sold to L. Cousineau and E. Gohier part lot 307, parish of Sault

an Recollet, about ten arpents in area, for \$1175.

Wm. Strachan has sold to Ben. Decary, sr., part lot 1, parish of Lachine, north side of Ontario and Quebec Railway, area 31 arpents, for \$2600.

MILE END.

Cadioux st., the village of St. Louis sold to Leon Piche, lots 137-141 and 142, measuring 42.6x87.6 3731.7 ft. each, with stone house, for \$1600.

Robin st., Antoine Berrichon sold to Adele Lord, widow of Prudent Jalbert, lot 184, measuring 40x71, 2840 ft., with wooden house No. 175 Robin st., for \$450.

Robin st., Mde. Prudent Jalbert sold to Synan McTigue, lot 184, measuring 40x71, 2840 ft., with wooden house No. 175 Robin st., for \$575.

Shamrock avenue, the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association sold to Chas. F. Shea, lots 10-1014 and 1015, measuring 25 x150, 3750 ft. each, vacant, for \$350, 4½c per ft.

Shamrock avenue, the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association sold to Timothy H. Crowe, lots 10-1022 and 1023, measuring 25x150, 3750 ft. each, vacant, for \$350, 4½c per ft.

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Assurance Society,

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One of the Oldest Fire Offices in the World.

Subscribed Capital.....	\$2,250,000
Capital Paid Up.....	900,000
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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, Foundrymen, Hardware Men, etc.

Abattoirs are to be erected at Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

Mr. George Mathews will erect a pork factory on the outskirts of Hull, Que.

Peterboro, Ont., county council will erect a House of Refuge at Peterboro.

Messrs. James Gray and W. G. Hay Listowel, Ont., purpose to erect a new grist mill.

An aerial bridge connecting Rat Portage with Coney Island is to be built costing \$5000.

Sandwich, Ont., ratepayers have defeated the by-law for the extension of the waterworks.

Alderman Bott, Walkerville, Ont., will build an \$8,000 residence. Mr. McLean is the architect.

Plans are being prepared for a new

HARDWARE—Wholesale Prices Current.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
	\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.
CUTS NAILS, Fence and Cut Spikes:		1 1/2 Inch.....	2 00	Hoops and bands.....	0 00 2 40	Galvd. Steel, plain, 2 & 3 wres.....	0 04 0 04
40l. Hot cut	05	Sharp and Flat Pressed Nails:	2 50	Canada Plates.....	2 50 2 60	Galvd. Steel, Thorn, and Ribbon.....	0 24 0 05
30l. "	10	3 1/2 Inch.....	1 35	Good Brands.....	2 50 2 60	Galvd. Steel, Staples.....	0 04 0 04
20l 10d and 12d "	15	2 1/2 and 2 1/4 " ..	1 50	Iron Wire: 0 to 7 p 100 lbs	2 65 0 00	60 days, or 2 p.c. 30 days.	
10l. "	20	2 and 2 1/4 " ..	1 65	Wro' Iron Pipe, 4 to 2 1/2	0 00 0 00	Screws:	
8d and 9d. "	25	1 1/2 and 1 1/4 " ..	1 85	6 1/2 p.c. over 2 in 6 1/2 p.c.	0 11 0 12	Wood, flat head, iron & steel,	7 1/2 p.c. dis.
6d and 7d. "	40	1 1/4 and 1 1/8 " ..	1 25	Steel, cast per lb.....	3 00 0 00	Wood, round head, iron and steel.....	7 1/2 p.c. dis.
4d to 5d.....	60	1 " ..	2 50	Suling, 100 lbs.....	3 00 0 00	Wood, flat head, brass,	7 5 p.c. dis.
3d.....	1 00	Horse Nails: 9 lbs.....	0 22 0 00	Tire, 100 lbs.....	3 00 0 00	Wood, round head, brass, 70 p.c. dis.	70 p.c. dis.
2d.....	1 50	" 8 lbs.....	0 23 0 00	1C Coke.....	3 15 3 20	Diamond Point Screw	7 1/2 & 20 p.c. dis.
4d to 5d cold cut, not polished or blued.....	50	" 7 lbs.....	0 21 0 00	1C Charcoal.....	3 75 4 25	Wire Nails:	
3d cold cut, not polished or blued.....	90	" 6 lbs.....	0 27 0 04	IX.....		Ordinary, fine, smooth box, cigar box, clinch, sink, fine, finishing, slating, casing, tobacco, hinge, fence, car, flooring, barbed, roofing, and barrel, 75 p.c. disc. and extras as per list.	
Fine Blued Nails:		" 5 lbs.....	0 30 0 00	IXX.....		1 1/2 in. or 3 p.c. 30 days.	
3d.....	1 50	Discount 65 p.c.		IXX.....		Brass and Copper, net 30 days.....	15 to 20 dis.
2d.....	2 00	Horse Shoes.....	3 65 3 75	IXX.....		Iron and Steel, Bright, Bright Spring, Coppered.....	15 p.c. dis.
Casing, Hoop, Flooring, Shoe, and Tobacco Box:		(Terms, 4 mos. or 3 per cent. or 30 days.)		IXX.....		Annealed, Oiled, Galvanized.....	20 p.c. dis.
12d to 3d.....	50	Area ss. & dg. — 25 to 30 dls	11 00 13 00	IXX.....		plus 10c deliv. } Toronto and f. o. b. London, plus 10c for deliv'ing.	
10d.....	60	Coil Chain—	0 04 0 00	IXX.....		Tinned, for broom and mattress makers use, 12 1/2 months or 3 p.c. 30 days.	
8d and 9d.....	75	" — 5-16.....	0 05 0 00	IXX.....			
6d and 7d.....	90	" — 7-16.....	0 04 0 00	IXX.....			
4d to 5d.....	1 10	Galvanized Iron:		IXX.....			
3d.....	1 50	Morewoods Iron, No. 25	0 00 0 07	IXX.....			
Finishing Nails:		D. McC. & Co.	0 00 0 06 1/2	IXX.....			
3 1/2 Inch.....	85	Queen's Head, or equal	0 05 0 05	IXX.....			
2 1/2 to 2 1/4 " ..	1 00	Common	0 00 0 05	IXX.....			
2 to 2 1/4 " ..	1 15	Pig Iron: Siemen No. 1.	18 00 18 00	IXX.....			
1 1/2 to 1 1/4 " ..	1 35	Cottages.....	0 00 0 00	IXX.....			
1 1/4 " ..	1 75	Calder.....	0 00 0 00	IXX.....			
1 " ..	2 25	Langlois.....	18 50 18 50	IXX.....			
Slating Nails:		Sholets.....	0 00 0 00	IXX.....			
5d.....	85	Summerlies.....	18 50 19 00	IXX.....			
4d.....	95	Gartshe.....	00 00 0 00	IXX.....			
3d.....	1 25	Carnbroj.....	16 75 17 00	IXX.....			
2d.....	1 75	Exllnton.....	17 00 17 25	IXX.....			
Common Barrel Nails:		Hematite.....	09 00 0 00	IXX.....			
1 1/2 Inch.....	1 50	Bar Iron—per 100 lbs.		IXX.....			
" ..	1 75	Ord. crown.....	1 95 2 00	IXX.....			
" ..	2 25	Siemens.....	0 00 0 00	IXX.....			
Cinch Nails:		Sveles.....	3 50 3 50	IXX.....			
3 1/2 Inch.....	85	Sheet Iron 20.....	2 40 2 45	IXX.....			
2 1/2 and 2 1/4 " ..	1 00	Boiler plates.....	2 00 2 25	IXX.....			
2 and 2 1/4 " ..	1 15	Lowmoor.....	2 00 2 25	IXX.....			
1 1/2 and 1 1/4 " ..	1 35			IXX.....			

bridge to replace the Tiger bridge across Catfish Creek, St. Thomas, Ont.

Quebec city is contemplating the erection of a monument to Samuel de Champlain the founder of the rock city.

The Belleville county council has decided to rebuild Wyman's, Gordon's bridge at a cost of \$15,000.

Mr. A. W. Peene, architect, Hamilton, has been instructed to prepare plans for a new opera house in that city.

The Toronto city engineer is at present engaged reporting on the cost of a water supply by gravation from Lake Simcoe.

The Dominion Government is to be asked for financial assistance in the erection of the proposed university for women at Hamilton.

Isidore Lachance will build a couple of buildings three stories high forming two dwellings and two stores on Notre Dame st. (2681) contracts not yet awarded.

Messrs. S. E. Degier & Sons have been granted a franchise to build and operate an electric railway on the streets of Belleville, Ont. Work will be commenced at once.

St. Josephs Hospital, Gueph, Ont., to which is to be built an addition, have let contracts for masonry and excavating. Tenders for other work will be considered later.

Messrs. Ferrault & Lesage, Montreal, invite tenders for two stores and dwellings on Notre Dame st., for Mr. James Kelly, and a store and dwelling for Mr. D. Gallery on Notre Dame st.

Winnipeg is interested in its tests now being made to ascertain if a proper water supply for the city can be obtained from artesian wells. If the idea develops practi-

cally, a number of wells will be sunk, and a waterworks plant constructed.

The Dominion Government have been waited upon to subsidise the bridges between Chambournd and Chicoutimj on the Lake St. John Railway, and also to grant a subsidy for construction of 88 miles of the Great Northern Railway yet unfinished.

Building permits have been granted at Toronto as follows: John Calto & Son, alterations and additions to stores, 57-61 King st. east, cost \$15,000; J. Moerschfelder, two-story and attic bk. dwelling, 24 South Drive, Rosedale, cost \$1,500.

The Toronto Parks and Gardens Committee propose to ask the Toronto city council to issue \$25,000 debentures for improvements to the Island park, namely, filling in lagoons and deepening wharf channels.

The following building permits have been granted at London, Ont.: Mrs. Carrie E. Graham double brick residence on Waterloo st. between Hyman and Pall sts., at a cost of \$3000. Judge E. Elliott a two-story brick residence on Wilngton streets.

Messrs. H. Joseph & Co., Montreal, have purchased the property at the corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs sts., and will erect a fine new building there. The Merchants Bank of Halifax have purchased the Northwest corner of same sts., and will erect a new branch thereon.

Building permits have been granted as follows: J. Chagnon, Hamilton, a two-story brick dwelling on Wentworth st., between Cannon and Barton sts., cost, \$1,200; James Anderson, two-story brick dwelling on Miria st., between John and Hughson sts., cost \$2,000; M. Brennen estate, twelve

two-story brick dwellings, southeast corner Cannon and Mary sts., cost \$12,000; O. E. Konkle, five two-story brick dwellings, northwest corner of John and Gore sts., cost \$1,000.

Building permits have been granted at Montreal as follows: Isaac Collins, two storey tenement brick building on Ash avenue, cost \$2,000; M. Sallaz, alterations to two storey building on Bourgeois st.; Charles Tafard, three storey tenement stone front building on Dorchester st., cost \$1,000; P. Pellerin, alteration on De Salaberry st., P. Pellerin, 2 1/2 story tenement brick building on De Salaberry st., cost \$1,700; L. Rivet, 2 1/2 storey tenement building on Beaudry st., cor. Lagauchetiere st., cost \$1,500; Andre Lypierre, two stone front three storey tenement brick building on St. James st., near Fulord st., cost \$7,500; E. Berthiaume 2 story tenement brick building on Montana st., cost \$1,700; Archbishop of Montreal, two storey brick annex to his palace on Cathedral st., cost \$8,000.

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CONTRACTS LET

The contract for the tile sewer at Montreal Junction has been awarded to George Lee of Toronto.

The painting and glazing contract in the three storied building for the British American Dyeing Co., has been let to L. Z. Mathieu.

GROCERIES—Wholesale Prices Current.

Main table listing various grocery items such as TEAS, MOLASSES, FRUITS, PEPPER, and SUGARS with their respective wholesale prices in columns.

W. Mercier has secured the contract for the joinery work, and Mr. Lescarbeau the masonry for the two storied dwelling to be erected at a cost of \$1200 on Vallee st., St. Lawrence ward, for Mr. M. McGarr.

FINANCIAL.

The great railroad strike is an event affecting the general business interests of the continent. A large area of the States is now without means of transportation. The loss of freight by being tied up amounts to an enormous sum, and of income to the roads, and to the men will reach up to millions.

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

Table listing stock exchange prices for various companies and regions like Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe Ry, Can. Pacific, etc.

Alton F. Clerk, Stock Broker, member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, 93 St. Francois Xavier street, reports the local market as follows on July 5:

Table listing stock market data with columns for Stock, Sellers, Buyers, and prices for various items like Can. Pacific Railway, Montreal Telegraph Co., etc.

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. medl	0 45 0 55	White lead, pure, 25 to 200 lbs.	0 00 0 00	Plagiol.	3 75 4 00	Dry bones per ton	10 00 18 00
" No. 3.	0 55 0 65	White lead, regd.	5 25 5 25	Barrothl, 4 pints, 4 doz.	4 20 4 50	Horse huir.	0 20 0 25
Aloes, Cape.	0 16 0 18	" No. 1.	4 75 4 75	" 1 pints, 2 doz.	1 75 2 00	Cattle hair.	0 12 0 15
Alum.	1 30 1 40	" No. 2.	4 50 4 50	Spirits turpentine.	0 50 0 51	Upholstering flax.	0 03 0 03
Borax, xtls.	0 10 0 11	" No. 3.	0 00 0 25			Flax waste	0 01 0 02
Bleaching powder.	2 25 2 30	dry.	0 00 0 41	COAL OIL—			
Blue Vitriol.	2 20 2 50	Red lead.	0 00 0 41	Car lots in store.	0 11 0 11	Cements, Fire Bricks, Etc	
Brimstone.	0 00 0 00	Venotian red, English.	1 50 1 75	Broken lots.	0 12 0 12	Quotations furnished by	
Brom. potass. ref.	0 54 0 55	Yellow ochre, French.	1 25 3 00	American in car lots.	0 00 0 10	W. McNALLY & Co.	
Camphor, Eng. ref.	0 70 0 75	Whitling, London, wash'd	0 65 0 75	" 5 bbls.	0 00 0 17	PORTLAND CEMENTS	
" Am. ref.	0 00 0 00	" Paris.	1 15 1 25	" 10 bbls.	0 00 0 17	Belgian Brands	
Castor oil.	0 09 0 09	Portland cement, bri.	2 10 2 25	" single bbls.	0 00 0 17	English	
Caustic soda.	2 50 0 00	Roman cement, bri.	1 95 2 05	Prime white, car lots.	0 00 0 00	Newcastle	
Citric acid.	0 75 0 80	Fire bricks, per M.	15 50 20 00	" 5 to 10 bbls.	0 00 0 00	FIRE BRICKS	
Copperas, per 100 lbs.	0 80 1 00			" 1 bbl.	0 00 0 00	Scotch Brands	
Cream tartar.	0 20 0 23	OILS.				English	
Epsom salts.	1 25 1 45	Cod oil, Newfoundland.	6 30 0 57	GLASS.			
Ext. logwood, best.	2 00 2 25	" Halifax.	0 31 0 31	United inches, 00 to 25.	1 35 1 95	Caledined Plaster	
ordinary.	1 25 1 45	" Gaspe.	0 35 0 35	" 25 to 40.	1 45 1 45	Scotch Sewer Pipes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20	
Glycerine.	0 45 0 55	S. R. pale seal.	0 43 0 43	" 41 to 50.	3 25 3 25	Discant 10 p.c. to 25 p.c.	
Gum Arabic, per lb.	0 55 1 25	Cod liver oil.	0 90 1 70	" 51 to 60.	0 40 0 41	Roman Cement per cask.	
Gum Trag.	0 60 0 80	(Distributing price.)	0 58 0 40	" 00 to 00.	0 60 0 00	Pressed Red Bricks per m.	
Indigo, Madras.	0 60 0 80	Cod oil, Newfoundland.	0 58 0 40	" 00 to 00.	0 00 0 00	Vitrified Stable & Coach	
Morphine.	1 65 1 75	" Gaspe.	1 37 0 10	" 00 to 00.	0 00 0 00	House Bricks per m.	
Madder, best.	0 12 0 13	S. R. pale seal.	1 35 0 47	" 00 to 00.	0 00 0 00	COTTON WASTE	
ordinary.	0 08 0 09	Cod liver oil.	0 00 0 00	" 00 to 00.	0 00 0 00	Furniture Polishing.	
Opium.	1 50 0 00	Lard oil, extra.	1 49 1 00	Tarred felt, per 100 lbs.	1 75 2 00	White No. 1.	
Oxalic Acid.	0 10 0 12	No. 1.	0 90 0 95	Do. Sheathing.	1 75 1 79	" 2.	
Phosphorus.	0 80 0 90	boiled.	0 63 0 00	Roof pitch, per bri.	2 60 2 75	" 3.	
Potash bichromate.	0 8 0 10	olive, pure.	1 10 1 15	Coal tar, per bri.	2 80 3 25	Colored No. 1.	
Potash iodide.	3 75 4 00	" machinery.	0 95 1 05			" 2.	
Quinine.	0 35 0 45	" extra, qt. per case.	3 60 2 50			" 3.	
Soda ash.	1 50 2 00	" pas.	2 50 2 50	Mixed country rags.	0 01 0 01	Car Box Waste.	
Soda bicarb.	2 20 2 50	" 3 pbs.	2 75 3 10	Old rubber shoes.	00 13 0 02	Electric Longstock per lb.	
Sul soda.	1 00 1 04	Lucca, blisks.	6 50 7 00				
Stychnino.	1 10 1 10						
Tartaric acid.	0 45 0 50						

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MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for week ending	Clearings.	Balances.
July 5, 1894.....	\$ 9,511,494	\$1,658,345
Cor. week 1893.....	11,355,222	1,580,597
" 1892.....	12,099,640	2,326,353
" 1891.....	11,899,888	1,709,789

During the first five months of the current year, England imported wool pulp of the value of \$2,500,000. Something over half the total quantity came from Norway. The imports continued to increase, too, for the value for the first five months of last year was about \$1,110,000.

The Investment Annuity Policy of the North American Life Assurance Company, Toronto, Ont., provides, that at death, or if on the endowment plan at the maturity of the endowment period, the Company will pay the amount of the insurance in twenty or twenty-five equal annual instalments, the first of such to be paid on the occurrence of the event, or at the end of the endowment period. A much lower rate of premium is chargeable on this than on the other plans of insurance, on account of the payment of the face of the policy being extended over a period of years.

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ROOTS AND SHOES.				Name of Article.	W ^h olesale.	Name of Article.	W ^h olesale.
Brogans.....	Men's.	Boys.	Youths.	LEATHER (at 6 months)		Beaf.....	\$ c. \$ c.
Cobourg.....	0.80 @ 1.05	0.75 @ 0.80	0.70 @ 0.80	No 1 B. A. solo.....	\$ 0.18 0.19	Brush (cow) kid.....	0.12 0.13
Split Balmorals.....	0.95 1.20	0.85 0.90	0.80 0.80	" 2.....	0.13 0.14	Huff.....	0.10 0.14
Kip.....	1.00 1.25	0.85 1.00	0.75 0.80	" Ordinary solo.....	0.15 0.17	Hussolta, light.....	0.35 0.40
Buff.....	1.15 1.40	0.90 1.15	0.80 1.00	" 2.....	0.11 0.25	" heavy.....	0.28 0.30
Buff Congress.....	1.25 1.40	1.20 1.50	0.90 1.15	" 2.....	0.11 0.25	" No. 2.....	0.20 0.28
Buff.....	2.00 3.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.20	Buffalo sole, No. 1.....	0.00 0.00	" saddlers.....	8.00 9.20
Buff Congress.....	1.25 1.90	1.20 1.50	0.00 0.00	" 2.....	0.00 0.00	Imitation French calf.....	0.65 0.75
Buff.....	1.90 3.40	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	China " 1.....	0.18 0.19	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Split Boots.....	1.35 2.10	1.20 1.60	0.95 1.15	" 2.....	0.16 0.17	Montreal Green Hides.....	
Kip.....	2.00 2.90	1.40 1.80	1.10 1.40	Zanzibar, No. 1.....	0.00 0.00	No. 1, per 100 lbs.....	0.00 0.04
Felt Boots, half fox.....	2.75 3.90	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	Slaughter, " 1.....	0.22 0.24	" 2.....	0.00 0.02
" full.....	1.70 2.10	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	Harness, " 2.....	0.20 0.24	" 3.....	0.00 0.03
" Sox.....	1.80 2.60	0.00 1.75	0.00 0.00	Upper, light.....	0.25 0.25	(Tanners paying 5/4 & 3/4)	
PEGGED—				Grained upper.....	0.25 0.25	for sorted cured & insp'd	
Split Batts.....	Women's	Misses.	Childs.	Scotch grain.....	0.25 0.30	Hamilton, No. 1, insp'd	0.00 0.00
Balmorals.....	0.65 @ 0.85	0.65 @ 0.85	0.40 @ 0.50	Kip skins, French.....	0.60 0.75	Toronto, " 1.....	0.00 0.00
Kip.....	0.80 0.90	0.75 0.90	0.50 0.60	" English.....	0.50 0.70	" 2.....	0.00 0.00
Buff.....	1.00 1.10	0.85 1.00	0.50 0.65	Canada Kip.....	0.39 0.40	Chicago buff.....	0.00 0.00
Pebbled.....	0.90 1.15	0.80 1.00	0.50 0.65	Hemlock calf.....	0.50 0.60	" steers.....	0.00 0.00
Buff Bats, brass nailed.....	1.10 1.25	0.90 1.00	0.70 0.80	" light.....	0.40 0.50	" calfskins.....	0.00 0.00
MACHINE SEWED—				French calf.....	1.05 1.40	" bulls.....	0.00 0.00
Pebbled Button.....	0.90 1.30	0.8 1.60	0.50 0.70	Spills, light and medium	0.17 0.18	Dry North-west.....	0.00 0.15
Glazed Buff.....	0.90 1.30	0.5 1.00	0.5 0.70	" heavy.....	0.00 0.00	Clips.....	0.00 0.15
Pebbled Button.....	1.00 1.50	0.8 1.10	0.00 0.00	Leather board, Canada	0.05 0.10	" sheepskins.....	1.00 1.25
Glazed.....	1.00 1.50	0.4 1.0	0.75 0.80	" small.....	0.05 0.10	" lambskins.....	0.55 0.60
Goat.....	1.75 2.50	1.2 1.0	0.80 1.35	Enameled cow, per foot.	0.15 0.17	" calfskins, per lb.....	0.07 0.10
Polish Calf.....	1.50 2.00	1.30 1.5	1.30 1.35	Pebble grain.....	0.09 0.14	Im. horse hides, each.....	0.00 0.00
French Kid.....	2.30 3.75	2.00 2.2	1.40 1.75				

Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish and Dairy Produce.

Name of Article.	W ^h olesale.	Name of Article.	W ^h olesale.	Name of Article.	W ^h olesale.	Name of Article.	W ^h olesale.
FLOUR	\$ c. \$ c.	LARD—	\$ c. \$ c.	Mackerel, No. 3.....	0.0 0.00	Tubs, No. 1.....	Per Doz 8.00
Patent Winter.....	3.00 0.00	Lard Canadian.....	0.00 0.10	Green cod, large.....	0.00 0.00	" No. 2.....	7.00
Patent Spring.....	3.50 3.50	Eggs.....	0.18 0.18	" No. 1.....	0.00 0.00	" No. 3.....	
Straight Roller.....	2.70 3.65	Tallow, refined.....	0.15 0.15	Draft Fish.....	0.00 0.00	Washboards, Planot.....	1.75
Extra.....	2.40 2.50	" rough.....	0.00 0.10	Dry cod.....	4.0 4.75	Nelson's Favorite.....	1.20
Superfine.....	2.45 2.50	JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF	Gross Doz	Saimon, No. 1, barrels	14.00 15.20	Washboards, Waverley.....	1.00
Canada strong bakers'.....	3.35 3.40	No. 1, 2 oz. tins.....	0.00 2.70	" No. 2.....	0.00 0.00	" XX.....	1.50
City strong bakers' 140		No. 2, 4.....	0.00 4.50	" No. 3.....	0.00 0.00	" X.....	1.30
lb. sacks, per 196 lbs	3.40 3.60	No. 3, 8.....	0.00 7.85	" No. 1, tierces.....	21.00 21.00	Clothes Pins, full count	0.75
Oatmeal, Standard, bag	1.90 2.00	No. 4, 1 lb tins.....	0.00 12.85	" No. 2.....	23.00 20.50	Mops & handles, Com'b	1.50
" Granulated.....	2.10 2.25	No. 5, 2.....	0.00 24.30	" No. 3.....	0.00 0.00	" Williams	2.00
Rollad Meal.....	2.10 2.10	STAMINAL		" B. C., barrels	12.00 13.00	Butter Ladies.....	0.70 1.50
GRAIN—		2 oz. Bottles Staminal.....	0.00 2.50	fresh, per lb.....	0.00 0.00	" Bowls.....	0.12 0.21
Canada winter wheat.....	0.60 0.00	4 oz. ".....	0.00 5.16	BUTTER		Scrub Bru'es, French W	0.25 3.00
" whit: winter.....	0.60 0.00	8 oz. ".....	3.00 7.45	Creamery.....	0.18 0.19	Flbre	0.75 3.00
" spring No. 2.....	0.60 0.00	16 oz. ".....	6.00 12.75	" good.....	0.10 0.10	Shoo	1.40 5.50
Hard Manitoba, No. 1.....	0.76 0.71	FLUID BEEF CORDIAL		Townships.....	0.16 0.17	BROOMS—	
" No. 2.....	0.72 0.73	2 oz. Bottles.....	0.10 10.00	" fair to good	0.00 0.00	Ex Carpet, 4 strings, fan-	4.45
Manitoba No. 3.....	0.60 0.60	In cases, 4 dozen.....	0.00 5.10	Brockville.....	0.14 0.16	Ex Carpet, 4 strings...	3.45
Northern No. 2.....	0.00 0.00	MILK GRANULES WITH		Morrisburg, now.....	0.14 0.16	No. X Parlor, 3 strings	3.20
Oats.....	0.41 0.43	CREALS.....		Western dairy, now.....	0.15 0.17	Louise, 3 strings.....	3.20
Barley.....	0.42 0.4	In cases, 1 dozen.....	0.00 4.25	CHEESE—Finest color'd	0.00 0.91	Extra Daisy, 3 strings...	3.00
Peas, per 60 lbs.....	0.67 0.68	FISH—		Finest white.....	0.01 0.01	No. 1 Gem, 4 strings...	3.85
Rye.....	0.52 0.53	Labrad'r herrings No. 1	0.00 0.00	Medium grades.....	0.00 0.00	No. 2 Gem, 3 strings...	3.10
Corn.....	0.55 0.56	No. 2.....	0.30 0.06	WOODENWARE—		No. 3 Gem, 2 strings...	2.60
PROVISIONS—		Halves.....	2.00 2.25	Pails, 2 hoop, painted..	1.50	No. 4 Gem, 2 strings...	2.30
Mesa pork, short cut.....	18.20 19.00	Cape Breton herrings.....	5.50 5.50	" clear.....	0.60		
" Western.....	0.00 0.00	Halves.....	2.50 3.00	" 3.....	1.20		
Hams, city cured.....	0.10 0.11	Mackerel, No. 1.....	0.30 0.00	" painted.....	1.70		
		No. 2.....	0.00 0.00	Tubs, No. 0.....	9.00		



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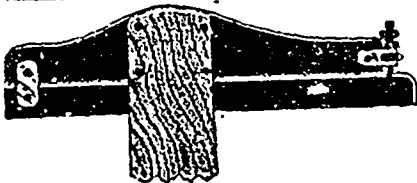
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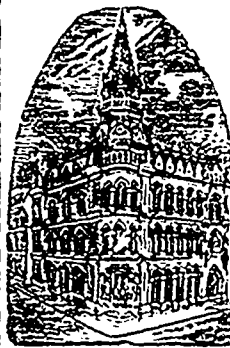
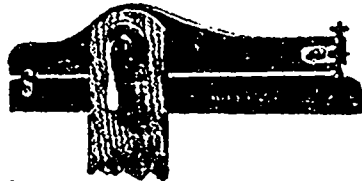
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SECURITIES.

LONDON

British Columbia, 1865, 4 1/2 p. c.	113	116
do do 1877, 3 p. c.	9 1/2	90
Canada, 4 p. c. loan, 1885	109	109
3 p. c. loan, 1883	95	95
Debs 1884, 3 1/2 p. c.	103	000

Railway and other stocks.

100	New Brunswick 4 p. c. 1889-91	105	000
100	Quebec Province, 5 p. c. 1904	100	....
100	do do 1906 5 p. c.	107	107
100	do do 1919 4 1/2 p. c.	104	....
100	do do 1912 4 p. c.	100	....
100	Atlantic & North Western 5 p. c.	115	....
10	Gu. 1st M. Bds.	121	....
100	Buffalo and Lake Huron 10 sh.	135	157
100	do 5 1/2 p. c. 1st Mort.	104	108
300	do 2nd Mort.	104	108
100	Can. Central 5 p. c. 1st M. Bds.	104	108
100	Int. guar. By Gov.	104	108
100	Canadian Pacific \$100	74 1/2	74 1/2
100	Grand Trunk, George Bay, & Co	103	1 1/2
100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord stock	6 1/2	6
100	2nd. equir. mtg. bds. 6 p. c.	126	12 1/2
100	1st. pref. stock.	39 1/2	39 1/2
100	2nd. pref. stock.	27	27
100	3rd. pref. stock.	15	15
100	5 p. c. corp. deb. stock.	117	000
100	4 p. c. corp. deb. stock.	88	000
100	Great Western share 5 p. c.	115	000
100	5 p. c. bds. 1 90	102	000
100	Hamilton and N. W. p. c.	102	000
100	M. of Canada Stg. 1st. ort. 5 p. c.	105	106
100	Montreal and Champlain 5 p. c.	99	000
100	1st mtg. bds.	25	20
100	Montreal & Sorel 1st mtg. 6 p. c.	104	1 1/2
100	N. of Canada, 1st mtg. 9 p. c.	20	23
100	Northern Extension, 6 p. c. pref	000	000
100	Quebec Central, 5 p. c. 1st Inc. Bds.	10	000
100	T. G. & B. 4 p. c. bonds 1st Mort.	100	102
100	Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. Bds.	100	102
100	1st Mort.	100	102
100	St. Laz. and Ott. 6 p. c. Bds.	100	102

Municipal Loans.

100	City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p. c.	99	101
100	City of Montreal stg. 4 p. c.	00	102 1/2
100	1874.	000	000
100	City of Ottawa 6 p. c. stg.	102	104
100	redeem 1893.	105	106
100	1904.	114	118
100	1885.	103	105
100	City of Quebec, 6 p. c. con.	113	115
100	4 1/2 p. c. redeem 1903	109	102
100	1878, redeem 1908	113	115
100	City of Toronto, 6 p. c. stg. 1897.	100	100
100	6 p. c. stg. con. deb., 1898-20.	112	114
100	5 p. c. gen. con. deb., 1919.	101	....
100	4 p. c. stg. bonds, 1921-23.	101	....
100	City of Winnipeg, deb., 1914 5 p. c.	11	....
100	deb. scrip, 1917 6 p. c.	119	119

Miscellaneous Companies

100	Canada Company	32 1/2	32 1/2
100	Canada North-West Land Co.	2 1/2	2 1/2
100	Hudson Bay	13 1/2	13 1/2

*Ex-div.

It has been known to business men for some time that the system of gathering export statistics of various products going from Canada through the United States has not shown our export trade in the fairest light. A writer in the "Canadian Lumberman," remembers some time ago speaking to a Canadian oatmeal exporter, who sent his product to the West Indies through a New York commission house, "All this stuff," he said, "reached the Indies as United States meal." The Canadian Manufacturer has drawn attention generally to this question and states that collectors have been instructed to use every effort to ascertain correctly the country of destination of all goods entered for export at their port to the end that the export statistics of the department shall be as correct as possible as to such foreign destination. "It is this lack of

Timber, Wool, Raw Furs, Wines and Liquors.

Name of Article.	W/lesale.	Name of Article.	W/lesale.	Name of Article.	W/lesale.	Name of Article.	W/lesale.
TIMBER, LUMBER, &c	\$ c. \$ c.	Pulled, C Super	\$ 0.00 0.00	Claymore	\$ 5.50 9.75	CLARET & BURGUNDIES	\$ c. \$ c.
Ash, 1 to 4 inch, M	13 00 18 00	Chilian merino	0 00 0 00	Glenfalloch Hgl'd gal	3 40 3 15	J. Calvet & Co. Vintage	7 00 30 00
Birch, 1 to 4 inch, M	15 00 25 00	" " " " "	0 01 0 00	" " " " " "	8 50 8 75	Wines	5 00 25 00
Baswood	12 00 20 00	" " " " " "	0 14 0 16	LONDON GIN-		Harton & Guestler	7 00 20 00
Walnut, per M	60 00 100 00	" " " " " "	0 00 0 10	" " " " " "	7 50 0 00	Simpkins-Canadian	3 35 4 00
Butternut, per M	22 00 40 00	WINES and LIQUORS.		" " " " " "	8 25 0 00	Alcohol, 65 o. p.	1 00 0 00
Cedar round, 1/2 inch, M	00 00 00 10	" " " " " "	1 63 1 67	" " " " " "	8 50 0 00	Spirits, 50 o. p.	1 00 0 00
Cedar flat	00 01 00 06	" " " " " "	2 25 2 50	" " " " " "	7 50 0 00	" " " " " "	25 u. p.
Cherry per M	60 00 80 00	" " " " " "	1 61 1 65	" " " " " "	8 50 0 00	Rye Whiskey, 25 u. p.	1 90 0 00
Elm, soft, 1st	15 00 17 00	" " " " " "	0 85 1 25	HOLLAND GIN-		Corby's I.X.C.	8 25 0 00
" " " " " "	25 00 30 00	" " " " " "	0 60 0 75	" " " " " "	2 85 0 00	Corby's N.T.C.	6 25 0 00
Hemlock, M	9 00 17 00	" " " " " "	2 25 2 50	" " " " " "	10 50 10 00	Club 1896 5 year old qts ca.	8 75 0 00
Tamarac	9 00 12 00	" " " " " "	1 57 1 62 1/2	" " " " " "	5 50 5 70	" " " " " "	1898 " " " " "
Maple, hard, M	20 00 21 00	" " " " " "	2 41 2 4	" " " " " "	5 00 5 25	Imperial 1896 Qts. cases	7 25 0 00
" " " " " "	16 00 18 00	" " " " " "	0 06 1 15	CHAMPAGNE-		" " " " " "	1891 Flasks cases
Oak M	40 00 100 00	" " " " " "	0 70 0 10	" " " " " "	31 00 0 00	" " " " " "	1896 "
Pine select, M	35 00 40 00	" " " " " "	0 70 0 10	" " " " " "	33 00 0 00	Club Rye 25 in bla. per gal	8 25 0 00
" " " " " "	22 30 25 00	" " " " " "	12 00 12 50	" " " " " "	23 00 30 00	Imperial 86	2 65 0 00
Shipping culls	13 00 16 00	BRANDY--Hen'sy gal.	4 60 7 00	" " " " " "	31 00 33 00	Gooderham Rye 37 qts. ca	7 25 0 00
M. culls	1 00 1 00	" " " " " "	9 25 10 00	" " " " " "	28 00 30 00	J. P. Wiser & Co. 85 o. p.	3 84 0 00
Lally, M	1 50 1 30	" " " " " "	14 00 15 00	" " " " " "	31 00 33 00	Rye 25 u. p.	1 89 0 00
Spruce, 1 1/2 inch, M	10 00 12 00	" " " " " "	15 00 16 00	" " " " " "	30 00 32 00	Feagram, J. E. 50 o. p.	3 49 0 00
" " " " " "	4 50 6 00	" " " " " "	3 35 4 15	" " " " " "	29 00 31 00	Rye 25 u. n.	1 89 0 00
Shingles, 1st quality	1 50 3 00	" " " " " "	11 00 00 00	" " " " " "	24 00 25 00	Corby, 50 o. p.	3 49 0 00
" " " " " "	1 25 1 50	Doctors' Special Brandy		" " " " " "	18 00 19 00	Rye, 25 u. p.	1 88 0 00
RAW FURS--		BRIST WHISKIES--		SHERRY--		BITTERS--	
Beaver per lb.	5 00 5 00	J. Jameson & Son, qts.	9 50 10 00	Pedro Domecq, per gal.	1 90 7 00	Bonard's Orange	5 50 0 00
Bear per skin	12 00 18 00	" " " " " "	10 25 10 50	" " " " " "	2 10 5 75	Angostura, case 2 doz	14 00 15 00
" " " " " "	7 00 12 00	" " " " " "	11 25 11 50	" " " " " "	2 30 0 50	MINERAL WATERS--	
Bear cub, per skin	3 00 4 00	" " " " " "	9 50 10 25	PORTS--		Natural-Apollinaris, qts.	7 50 0 00
Fisher	3 00 4 50	" " " " " "	7 50 7 75	Mackenzie, Driscoll & Co	2 40 6 00	" " " " " "	50 bottles
Fox, red per skin	1 50 1 40	" " " " " "	10 00 10 50	" " " " " "	2 60 6 00	Natural-Apollinaris, pts.	10 50 0 00
" " " " " "	1 50 3 00	" " " " " "	9 25 10 00	" " " " " "	2 10 4 00	Natural Janos, qts 15 bot	3 40 0 00
Lynx per skin	2 00 3 50	" " " " " "	10 00 10 00	" " " " " "	2 30 0 00	" " " " " "	pts 50
Marten per skin	1 50 1 90	" " " " " "	7 50 8 00	TARRAGONA--		Friedrichs, qts. 25	8 00 0 00
Mink per skin	1 50 2 00	" " " " " "	9 75 0 00	Yzaguirre & Co. (Reus)	1 10 1 75	" " " " " "	pts. 50
Muskat, winter	0 12 0 15	" " " " " "	10 00 10 00	Ornuza (Reus)	1 15 1 60	Manufactured--	
Otter per skin	8 00 12 50	SCOTCH WHISKIES--		MADRAS--		Soda (Schwenps) pts. doz.	1 30 0 00
Raccoon per skin	0 25 0 75	Hay, Fairman & Co., per	3 75 3 85	Gossart, Gordon & Co's per	3 50 10 00	" " " " " "	qts. doz.
Skunk per skin	0 20 0 80	" " " " " "	9 00 9 25	" " " " " "		Seltzer (English)	2 60 0 00
WOOL--		" " " " " "	3 20 4 00	CLARET & BURGUNDIES		Gurd's Ginger Ale, doz	0 00 0 45
B. A Scoured	0 29 0 39	" " " " " "	9 75 10 00	J. Calvet & Co. Vintage	7 00 30 00	Gurd's Super-Carbonat	
Scotch Washed	0 00 0 00	" " " " " "	10 00 10 50	Wines	5 00 25 00	ed Soda, doz.	0 00 0 30
" " " " " "	0 00 0 19	" " " " " "	8 00 8 25	Harton & Guestler	7 00 20 00	Gurd's Hop & Malt Nerve	
Northwest	0 12 0 11	" " " " " "		Simpkins-Canadian	3 35 4 00	Tonic, pts.	0 00 0 80
Pulled, B Super	0 00 0 90	" " " " " "		Alcohol, 65 o. p.	1 00 0 00		

accurateness in ascertaining the destination of merchandise exported from Canada," says our contemporary, "that has heretofore told so unfavorably against our trade with countries other than the United States. We have occasion to know that much of our exports of agricultural implements to Australia has been credited to the United States trade with that country because the shipments were made to a United States shipping port without the statement at our export port of the precise destination and in the same manner much of our Canadian lumber intended for the West Indies and other foreign markets, sent in bond through the United States, has been credited to this latter country through the lack of accuracy alluded to, and which the Government is now seeking to remedy. The Collector Mr. John Small, Toronto Custom House, has drawn attention of the Department to this matter.

A new material for paving is being introduced into London. It is composed of granulated cork and bitumen pressed into blocks, which are laid like bricks or wood paving. The special advantages of the material lie in its elasticity. In roadways it furnishes a splendid foothold for horses, and at the same time almost abolishes the noise which is such an unpleasant feature of the city traffic. It is used in Austria with good results.

As an evidence of the dullness of the lumber market in Canada and the United States for the past year, it is pointed out that seldom have investors been more slow to make any move in the purchase of lumber or timber limits. One writer draws attention to the fact that, while timber in the Saginaw district is practically out of the market, and speculators must look to the neighboring states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, or to Canada, in all of which places they have already made large

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investments, yet, just at the present time there is almost no trading going on. One of the largest speculators has said that he could not remember any time when so many tracks were offered or such opportunities presented for bargains as now. Concessions could be obtained to-day that, 12 months ago, would have been laughed at.—"Canadian Lumbermen."

The case of Gilbert of Montreal versus the Queen, a suit for \$300,000 for balance of contract unpaid for deepening the Galops Rapids in the St. Lawrence River, was concluded in the Exchequer Court last week. Justice Burbridge gave judgment for the Messrs. Gilbert for \$205,000 with leave to the Crown to move against the decision within two months.

There are 12 cigar manufacturers in the States who are to be tried for counterfeiting, or using counterfeit labels, and boxes, filling the latter with inferior goods, and passing them off as genuine Havanas. This only shows how much better it is to get a genuine cigar such as Davis & Son make than risk being imposed on by paying a heavy price for an inferior article.

California produces about 20 millions of gallons of wine yearly.

The Fiji "Times" thinks a good trade can be done with Canada by that island in tropical fruits, and tea, taking in return timber, canned meats, salmon, etc.

The Grand Trunk Railway is not troubled over the Pullman strike, as their staff decline to join the boycott against those which is embarrassing a number of lines in the States.

The barrel tax on beer in U.S. last year panic year, was 2 1/2 millions in excess of 1892. Looks as though hard times made people cheer themselves up by this beverage.

The "Canadian Gazette" says: "Canadians are taking a good deal of the prospects of a chilled meat trade with England. New Zealand must, one would think, find in British markets a profitable outlet for her surplus meat, for despite the present glut in frozen mutton in London, a new steamer is being built for the trade to carry 50,000 carcasses each voyage. The freight is 1s. per carcass from New Zealand to London, and each carcass will fetch about £1.

(Agate Measurement.)
THE CANADIAN
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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	118 1/2
Canada Life.....	2,500	Feb. Aug.	400	50	118 1/2
Citizens' Fire, Life and Accident.....	11,880	10 Sept. h-yrly	85	18	133
Confederation Life.....	5,000	Jan. July	100	10	201
Western Assurance.....	25,000	Jan. July	40	20	153 1/2
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 Comp'ny 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	240
Federal Life Assurance Company.....					
Manufacturers' Life.....					
La Canadienne Life.....					

BRITISH AND FOREIGN—QUOTATIONS ON THE LONDON MARKET.

				Market value per paid-up share.
Atlas Assurance Co	24,000	£50	6	£21 7s 6d
British and Foreign Marine.....	67,000	20	4	£21 1/2
Caledonian				£2 2s 6d
Commercial Union Fire, Life & Marine	50,000	50	5	£23 1/2
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	100	15	£29 1/2
Fire Insurance Association.....	100,000	£ 8	10 1/2	£3 1/2
Guardian Fire and Life.....				£28 1/2
Imperial Fire.....	20,000	20	5	£21 1/2
Lancashire Fire & Life	136,438	20	2	£4 1/2
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	40	3 1/2	£4 1/2
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,822	25	12 1/2	£14 1/2
London and Lancashire Fire.....	10,000	10	17 1/2	£14 1/2
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire & Life	245,610	10	2 1/2	£4 1/2
National Assurance Co. of Ireland.....	40,000	25	2 1/2	£4 1/2
Northern Fire and Life	30,000	100	10	£38
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	110,000	25	6	£23 1/2
Phoenix Fire.....	6,722			£23 1/2
Queen Fire and Life.....	180,035	10	1	£7 1/2
Loyal Insurance Fire and Life.....	96,515	20	3	£43 1/2
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	50,000	10	1	£41 1/2
Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	20,000	50	3	
Standard Life.....	10,000	50	12	£4 1/2
Star Life.....	4,000	25	1 1/2	£35

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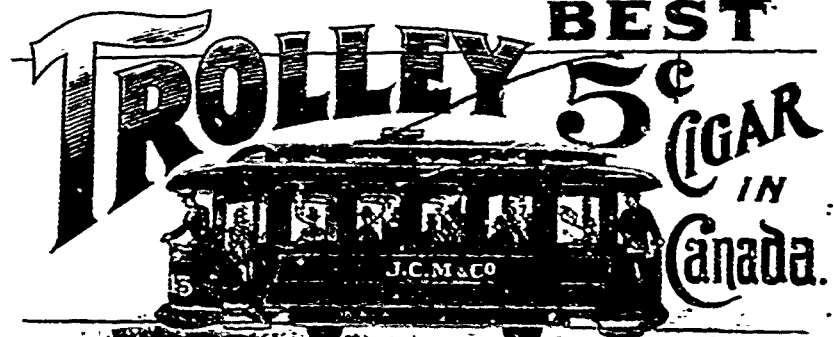
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GANANOQUE,

Provincial Hotel.

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Albion House. F. Wasley.

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HAMILTON,

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Windsor Hotel.

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Grigg House. T. K. Grigg.

L'ORIGNAL,

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Imperial Hotel. John Buckle, Jr.

NORTH BAY,

Pacific Hotel.

Queen's Hotel. E. D. Lynch.

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Grand Central Hotel. E. C. Moore.

OSHAWA,

Queen's Hotel. Noel W. Ray.

OTTAWA,

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Daniels' Hotel. L. H. Daniels.

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Hotel Del Monte.

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I certify that Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON has been duly appointed Weigher, Measurer and Gauger for the City of Montreal, and his certificate are receivable as *prima facie* evidence in all courts of justice in this Province. I further certify that no other Weigher, Measurer or Gauger has been appointed by this Board.

GEO. HADRILL, Secretary,
Montreal Board of Trade

D. CAMERON,
City Weigher, Gauger and Measurer

14 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
TELEPHONE No. 577.

STOCK & BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Par Value	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 mos.	Dates of Dividends.
BANKS						
Bank of British Columbia.....	243 1/2	\$ 2,020,000	\$2,920,000	\$1,333,333	2 1/2	April Oct
British North America.....	50	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,333,333	3 1/2	June Dec
Can. Bank of Commerce.....	200	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,200,000	3 1/2	June Dec
Commercial, Newfoundland.....	40	796,000	796,500	165,000	3 1/2	June Dec
Commercial, Windsor, N. S.....	40	500,000	290,000	9,000	3 1/2	June Dec
Dominion.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3 1/2	1 May 1 Nov
du Peuple.....	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	400,000	3 1/2	3 Mar 3 Sept
Eastern Township.....	100	1,200,000	1,199,500	630,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Hamilton.....	100	1,200,000	1,250,000	270,000	3 1/2	1 June 1 Dec
Hochelega.....	100	1,200,000	710,100	400,000	3 1/2	June Dec
Imperial.....	100	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,102,152	3 1/2	June Dec
Inques-Catier.....	25	500,000	500,000	225,000	3 1/2	2 June 2 Dec
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,600,000	3 1/2	2 June 1 Dec
Merchants Bank of Halifax.....	100	1,100,000	1,100,000	600,000	3 1/2	1 Aug 1 Feb
Mobius.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	3 1/2	1 April Oct
Montreal.....	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	3 1/2	1 June Dec
Nationale.....	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	39,000	3 1/2	1 May Nov
New Brunswick.....	100	500,000	500,000	325,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Ontario.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	315,000	3 1/2	1 June 1 Dec
Ottawa.....	100	1,500,000	1,485,750	877,273	3 1/2	1 June 1 Dec
People's Bank of N. B.....	20	700,000	700,000	110,000	3 1/2	Jan July
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,400,000	350,000	3 1/2	June Dec
St. Stephen's.....	100	200,000	200,000	45,000	3 1/2	April Oct
Standard.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	550,000	3 1/2	Jan July
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	3 1/2	2 June 1 Dec
Union Bank, Halifax.....	50	500,000	500,000	140,000	3 1/2	Jan July
Union Bank of Canada.....	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	280,000	3 1/2	1 June 1 Dec
Ville Marie.....	100	500,000	475,000	100,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Western.....	100	500,000	383,505	86,000	3 1/2	1 April 1 Oct
LOAN COMPANIES						
Agricultural Sav. & Loan Co.....	50	600,000	617,132	94,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Brit. Can. Loan & Invest. Co.....	100	1,620,000	322,412	10,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
British Mortgage & Loan Co.....	25	450,000	339,026	52,000	3 1/2	2 July
Building & Loan Assn.....	100	750,000	750,000	100,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Canada Landed Nat. Inv. Co.....	100	1,500,000	663,580	180,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Can. Per. Loan & Svc. Co.....	50	5,000,000	2,600,000	1,422,552	5 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Canadian Svc. & Loan Co.....	50	750,000	581,079	150,000	7	7 June Dec
Can. Can. Loan & Sav. Co.....	100	2,700,000	1,000,000	250,000	3	Jan July
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Co.....	50	1,000,000	918,250	.....	3	15 Jan-Qly
Farmers' Loan & Sav. Co.....	50	1,000,000	611,430	112,500	3 1/2	1 May Nov
Freehold Loan & Sav. Co.....	100	520,000	1,317,110	629,000	4	1 June 1 Dec
Hamilton Provident & Loan.....	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	318,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Home Savings & Loan Co.....	100	1,750,000	175,000	17,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Huron & Lambton L. & S. Co.....	50	500,000	315,029	47,570	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Imperial Loan & Inv. Co.....	100	629,500	629,500	107,000	3 1/2	15 Jan 8 July
Landed Banking & Loan Co.....	100	700,000	493,000	80,000	3	2 Jan 2 July
Lon. & Can. L. & Agency Co.....	50	5,000,000	700,000	361,000	4	15 Mar 15 Sep
London Loan Company.....	50	679,700	629,500	40,000	3 1/2	31 Dec 30 June
London & Ont. Invest. Co.....	100	2,452,700	550,000	115,000	3 1/2	12 Jan 2 July
Manitoba Invest. Assn.....	100	100,000	100,000	3,000	3 1/2	Jan July
Manitoba Loan Company.....	50	500,000	300,000	111,000	3 1/2	Jan July
Montreal Building Assn.....	50	500,000	500,000	.....	3 1/2	Jan and Qly
Montreal Loan & Mort. Co.....	100	1,000,000	500,000	.....	3 1/2	15 Mar 15 Sep
Ont. Indus. Loan & Inv. Co.....	100	465,500	314,291	155,000	3 1/2	30 June 31 Dec
Ontario Loan & Deposit Co.....	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	415,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
People's Loan & Deposit Co.....	50	700,000	600,000	107,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Real Estate Loan & Deb. Co.....	50	800,000	3,300	.....	3	Jan July
Royal Loan & Savings Co.....	50	500,000	470,000	57,000	4	Jan July
Union Loan & Savings Co.....	50	1,000,000	679,500	215,000	4	1 Jan 1 July
West. Can. Loan & Sav. Co.....	50	3,000,000	1,400,000	700,000	5	8 July
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Canada Colored Cotton Mills Co.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	3	30 July 31 Dec
Dominion Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	4	2 Jan and Qly
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	4	15 Apr 15 Oct
Montreal City Gas Company.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	4	16 May 6 Nov
Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co.....	100	500,000	500,000	.....	qly	.....
Montreal Cotton Company.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	3	9 Feb 15 Sept
Richelle & Ont. Nav. Co.....	100	1,619,000	1,350,000	.....	3	9 Feb 15 Sept
Starr Mfg. Co., Halifax.....	100	300,000	300,000	.....	5	March
Toronto City Gas Company.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	3 1/2	1 Feb and Qly

P. GRACE & CO.
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
Wines and Liquors,
No. 1359 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.
A Large Assortment of the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and French Liquors constantly in Warehouse.
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ABOUT
1000 PUNCHEONS
BARBADOES MOLASSES
Now on Wharf.
Choicest New Crop. Quality Unsurpassed.
Also, JUST RECEIVED
600 CASES SALMON, "TRIANGLE BRAND,"
Finest Quality.
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DELOIRINE

Revere Hotel.

EDMONTON

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MORDEN

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

Bellview Hotel.

RAPID CITY

Queen's Hotel.

SELKIRK

Canadian Pacific Hotel.

ST BONIFACE

Quebec Hotel.

WINNIPEG

Queen's Hotel.

Clarandon Hotel.

Hotel Manitoba.

Grand Union Hotel.

Leland House.

BANFF

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BROADVIEW

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CALGARY

Royal Hotel.

QU'APPELLE

Qu'Appelle Hotel.

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British Hotel.

Ottawa Hotel.

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COOKSHIRE

American Hotel.

GRANBY

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LACHUTE

Curry's Hotel.

LAKE ST. JOHN

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Archambault's Hotel.

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Hotel Cadillac, rates, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. J. W. Lewis, proprietor. Notre Dame St.

Queen's Hotel, Rates \$2.00 to \$3.00. E. M. Matthews, Manager.

Turkish Bath Hotel, St. Monique St., temperance house. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. F. E. McKyes, manager.

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

Stanley Hotel, Cor. Windsor and Osborne Streets.

St. Lawrence Hall, St. James street.

Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square.

Richelieu Hotel, 47 St. Vincent street. J. B. Durocher & Co., Proprs. Rates \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day. Special rates for commercial travellers, \$2.00 per day.

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

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QUEBEC

Chateau Frontenac.

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

Mountain Hill House, 91 & 96 Mountain Hill, E. Dion & Co., Proprietors, Joseph Cloutier, Manager. Rates, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

Hotel Victoria

SOMERSET

Commercial Hotel.

ST. HYACINTHE

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ST. HERMAS

Desjardin's Hotel.

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Hotel Hamilton.

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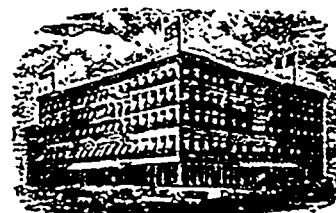
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THIS HOTEL was opened on the first of May, 1879, by the former Proprietor, so long and favorably known throughout Canada, the United States and British Empire, who has spared no expense in entirely re-furnishing the whole house; also adding ALL MODERN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

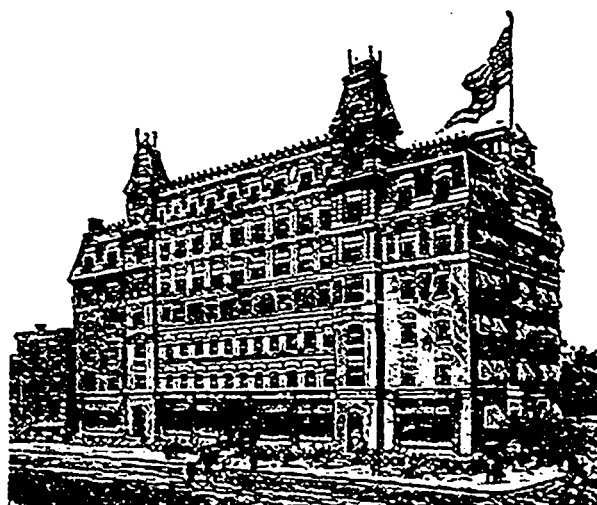
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S. MONTGOMERY, Manager.



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DOMINION BURGLARY GUARANTEE CO.,

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICES, 181 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Subscribed Capital, - - - - - \$200,000

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Vice-President HON. A. W. OGILVIE
General Manager JOHN A. GROSE.

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GREENSHIELDS, J. N., Greenshields & Greenshields, Montreal.

The DOMINION BURGLARY GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED, have established their head office at No. 181 St. James street.

The object of this Company is to protect merchants, householders and others against Burglary and to guarantee against loss or damage arising from the same.

Banks, brokers, Jewellers, Wholesale and Retail Merchants, as well as householders, have in the past been called upon to pay enormous sums per annum for so called protection without any guarantee in case of Burglary occurring.

The DOMINION BURGLARY GUARANTEE COMPANY are now prepared to offer a better & rlyce for about one-half the former cost and to issue a Guarantee Policy to its Patrons, who will, in case of LOSS or BURGLARY, be at once paid the same in full.

The Conditions of the Policy of this Company are Broad and Contain no Verbalious Clauses, and as the shareholders and directors are all men of business, persons availing thmselves of this service will be sure of a prompt and speedy settlement of all claims.

This Company is not by any means an experiment. In Great Britain, a company in existence there issued 18,000 Policies in three years and paid some 50 claims, amounting to over \$40,000.

There are now numerous applications in from some of the best Warehouses and Private Residences in Canada for Policies in this Company, especially from gentlemen whose families are leaving the city for the summer months.

This Company has established branch offices in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada, and offers to its patrons, for a trifling sum per annum, an absolute guarantee against loss or damage by BURGLARY.

Parties in need of the advantages offered by the DOMINION BURGLARY GUARANTEE COMPANY are respectfully requested to address MR JOHN A. GROSE, the General Manager, Drawer 193, or Telephone "One, Two, Three, Four" (1234), and he will at once send some one to explain fully as to rates, etc.

This Company operates under a Charter and License issued by authority of a Special Act granted by the Dominion Government (See 56 Victoria, Chap. 25) and the Guarantee Policy issued is one that at once gives the insured confidence.

For full particulars regarding rates, etc., apply to the Head Office,

181 ST. JAMES STREET,

Telephone One, Two, Three, Four.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Secretary,

JOHN A. GROSE,
General Manager,