

Taber's Fire Ins Co

THE CANADIAN TRADE REVIEW

FINANCE AND INSURANCE RECORD

DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

Vol. XIX.—No. 14.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1895.

HENRY HARVEY & CO.
Publishers and Proprietors

Leading Wholesale Houses.
S. Greenshields, Son & Co.,
 MONTREAL & VANCOUVER, B.C.
SCARCE GOODS.
 White Swiss Spot Muslins.
 Black and Colored Satin Ribbons.
 Just to Hand. Full Assortment.
 Large clearing lines in Canadian Cotton Goods, Prints, Small Checks, Gingham, Flannel, Skitings, Crinkles and Cotton Crepons.
 Full Stock of Priestley's Serges and Cravattes Just Opened.
 Our Travellers are now showing a complete range of Fall Samples in Imported and Canadian Goods.

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SON & CO'Y.
WOOLENS & TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
 442 & 444 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
 ALSO 60 Bay St., TORONTO.
 101 & 103 St. Peter St., QUEBEC.
JOHN FISHER & SONS,
 HUDDERSFIELD, Eng.

Leading Wholesale Houses.
JAS. A. GANTLIE & CO
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GENERAL MERCHANTS
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 Canadian Tweeds
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 Knitted Underwear,
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 Huddersfield and Bradford, Eng.
 —ALSO—
ALOYS KNOPS,
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J. CÜPPER SOHN,
 Birtscheid, Germany.

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO.
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 Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots, Bolting Rubber and Cotton Hose, Packing, Etc.
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 BRANCHES:
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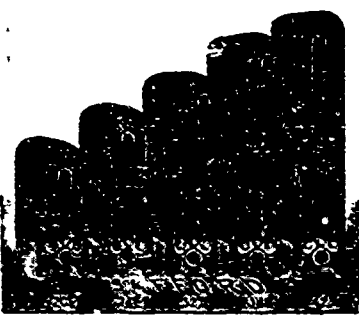
Leading Wholesale Houses.
THIBAudeau BROS. & CO.
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ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN & AMERICAN
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 LONDON, Thibaudeau Bros. & Co.
THIBAudeau BROS. & CO.,
 332 St. Paul St., - Montreal.

SPRING GOODS.
 Corn Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Matches, Brushes, Whisks, &c., &c.
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 59 to 63 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.
 TORONTO HOUSE,
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Buy the **SAFFORD** *

No = =
 " Bolts
 " Packing
 " Leaky Joints



They are =
 Best Constructed
 Screwed Joints
 Well Defined
 Effective.

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Sole Agents For

The Toronto Radiator Manufacturing Co., Toronto.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.



St. John, N.B., Quebec, Hamilton, Winnipeg, & Victoria, B.C.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital (all paid up).....\$12,000,000.00
Reserve Fund..... 6,000,000.00
Undivided Profits..... 809,577.43

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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A. F. Gault, Esq.

F. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

A. MACSINKH, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches.
A. B. Buchanan, J. M. Great,
Asst. Supt. of Branches, Asst. Inspector.

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West End Branch, St. Catherine St.
Prov. of Ontario, Perth's Northwest Prov.
Almonte, Peterboro
Belleville, Pleton
Brantford, Saratla
Brockville, St. Marys
Chatham, Toronto
Cornwall, Wallaceburg
Deseronto, Prov. of Quebec
Fort William, Quebec
Goderich, Nelson
Guelpi, Lower Provinces
Hamilton, New Westminster
Kingston, Chatham
London, Moncton
Ottawa, St. John
Victoria, Victoria

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's Nfld.—Bank of Montreal.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
ALEXANDER LANG, Manager.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York—Walter Watson and R. Y. Hedden, Agents, 29 Wall Street
Chicago—Bank of Montreal, W Munro, Manager.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London—The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
The London and Westminster Bank.
The National Provincial Bank of Eng.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
Scotland—The British Linen Company Bank and Branches.

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New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.
The Third National Bank.
Boston—The Merchants' National Bank.
J. R. Moore & Co.
Buffalo—Bank of Commerce in Buffalo.
San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.
The Anglo-Californian Bank
Portland, Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia.
Montreal, Jan. 1883

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid up.....\$800,000
Reserve Fund..... 320,000

F. X. ST. CHARLES, President.

R. BICKERDING, Vice-President.

Chas Chaput, J. D. Holland, J. A. Vallancourt,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Manager
C. A. Giroux, Assistant Manager.
A. W. Blouin, Inspector.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at head office and branches.

City Branches—St. Catherine Street East and Notre Dame Street West.

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Three Rivers C. A. Sylvestre, Manager
Joliette—A. A. Larocque, Manager.
St. Marys—L. M. Desjardins, Manager.
Valleyfield—St. Fortier, Manager.
St. Vankleek Hill—C. A. Gareau, Manager.
Eastern Abolition, Winnipeg, Man.—H. N. Boire.
Louisville, P.Q.—F. X. O. La Courrière.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London Eng.—The Clydesdale Bank (Limited).
Paris, France—Crédit Lyonnais, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale, Berthelot, German—Deutsche Bank, Bruxelles, Belgium—Crédit Lyonnais, Anvers, Belgium—Banque Centrale Anversoise.
New York—Importers and Traders National Bank, Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., The National Park Bank, Boston—The Third National Bank, Boston—National Bank of Redemption, Chicago, National Live Stock Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Collections made throughout Canada at the best rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world. Interest deposits allowed in Savings Bank Department.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid up, \$6,000,000
Reserve, \$3,000,000

Head Office, Montreal.

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Robert Anderson Esq., J. Monaghan Esq.
Jonathan Hodson, Esq., J. P. Dyer, Esq.
John Cassile, Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq.
Sir Joseph Hickson,
GEORGE HAQUE, General Manager.
JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen. Manager.

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Berlin, Kingston, Quebec,
Brantford, London, Lennox,
Chatham, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Q.
Drummondville, Mitchell, Stratford,
Guelph, Napa, St. John's, Q.
Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Thomas,
Ingersoll, Owen Sound, Toronto,
Prescott, Windsor.

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Winnipeg, Brandon,
Barkers in Great Britain—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points. The United Bank (Limited), Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool.
Agency in New York—57 William St., Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Herts, Jr., Agents.
Barkers in United States—New York, American Exchange National Bank; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Francisco, Anglo California Bank.
Newfoundland—The Bank of Nova Scotia.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
A general banking business transacted.
Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up.....\$1,200,000
Reserve Fund..... 280,000

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J. G. BILLET, Inspector

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Lebridge, Man. St. Hubert, Ont.
Montreal, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont.
Moosomin, N. W. T. South, Man.
Morden, Man. Toronto, Ont.
New York, Man. Warton, Ont.
Norwood, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.

FOREIGN AGENTS:

LONDON, - - Parr's Banking Company and All New Bank (Limited).
LIVERPOOL, - Parr's Banking Company and Alliance Bank (Limited).
NEW YORK, - - National Park Bank.
BOSTON, - - Lincoln National Bank.
MINNEAPOLIS, - National Bank of Commerce.
GREAT FALLS, MONT. - First National Bank.
ST. PAUL, - - St. Paul National Bank.
CHICAGO, ILL. - - Globe National Bank.
BUFFALO, N. Y. - - Queen City Bank.
DETROIT, MICH. - - First National Bank.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up.....\$1,200,000

DIRECTORS:

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A. B. Duval, Esq., Vice-President.
Hon. J. Chaveau, A. Roux, Esq.
V. Chaveau, Esq., M.P.P.
J. Fortier, Esq., J. O. Villou, Esq., M.P.P.
George C. Febassa, General Manager.
P. Lefrançois, Manager, Quebec Office, Inspector.

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St. Hubert, St. Francis, St. Marie,
Rimouski, Chatham, Toronto, Ottawa, Ont.,
Winnipeg, Man.

AGENTS:

England—The National Bank of Scotland, London.
France—Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and Branches, Messrs. Grunbaum Frères & Cie, Paris.
United States—The National Bank of the Republic, New York.—The National Revere Bank, Boston, Mass.
Prompt attention given to collections.
Correspondence respectfully solicited.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid-up.....\$1,200,000
Reserve..... 600,000

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GEORGE BRUSH, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.
T. PREFONTAINE, Esq., WM. FRANCIS.
CHAS. LACAILLE, ALTH. LECLAIRE.
A. PREVOST.

J. S. BOUSQUET Esq., Cashier.

WM. RICHER, Esq., Asst. Cashier.
ARTHUR GAGNON, Inspector.

BRANCHES.

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St. Roch, Napoléon Lavelo,
Three Rivers, P. E. Pannolon,
St. Jean, Que., H. St. Mars,
St. René, Que., Charles Bedard,
St. Jérôme, Que., J. A. Thiberge,
St. Hyacinthe, Que., J. Laframboise,
St. Catherine St., East, A. Fournier,
Notre Dame St. West, J. A. Blean.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Ontario—Molson's Bank and Branches.
New Brunswick—Bank of Montreal.
Nova Scotia—Bank of Nova Scotia.
Prince Edward Island—Merchant Bank of Halifax.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

New York—The National Bank of the Republic.
New York—Hanover National Bank.
Boston—The National Revere Bank.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

England—The Alliance Bank, Limited, London.
France—Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers issued available in all parts of the world.

LABANQUE JACQUES CARTIER

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid up.....\$500,000
Reserve Fund..... 225,000

DIRECTORS:

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A. S. HAMELIN, Esq., Vice President.
Dumont Lavolette, A. L. Le Martigny, Joel Leduc.
A. L. de MATHIGNY, Managing Director.
FASCHEK BENVENU, Assistant Manager.
E. G. ST. JEAN, Inspector.
J. E. A. LEPREVRE, Asst. Inspector.

BRANCHES:

St. Hyacinthe, A. Clément, Manager.
Drummondville, J. E. Girouard, Manager.
Beauharnois, J. Leduc.
Hull, P.Q., J. P. de Martigny,
Laurentide, H. H. Elthier,
St. Simon, D. Denis,
St. Sauveur, Quebec, N. Dion,
Quebec, Rue St. Jean, G. S. Powell,
Fraserville, J. O. Leblanc,
Vincennes, L. de Martigny,
Victoriaville, A. Marchand,
Plessisville, E. C. P. Chevrefils,
St. Anne de la Paroisse, J.-A. Rousseau,
Paspébiac, P.Q., H. Bourbonnau,
Edmonton, Man., S. R. Benoit.

BRANCHES IN MONTREAL.

St. Jean Baptiste, Michel Bourret, Manager.
St. Cuthbert, N. Ducharme,
St. Henri, H. Dorion,
Rue Ontario, A. Boyer

Savings Department at head office & branches.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, England—Le Crédit Lyonnais, Le Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, France—Le Crédit Lyonnais, Le Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, New York—National Bank of the Republic, Bank of America, Bank of Montreal, Boston—The Merchants National Bank, Chicago—Bank of Montreal, Canada—The Merchants Bank of Canada, Bank of British North America.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers issued available in all parts of the world.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Capital Paid up.....\$1,500,000
Reserve Fund..... 345,000

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

G. R. R. COCHRAN, Esq., M.P., President.
DONALD MACKAY, Esq., Vice-President.
G. M. Rose, Esq., Hon. J. C. Aldrich,
A. R. Irving, Esq., R. P. Perry, Esq.
P. Hylton, Esq.

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

BRANCHES:

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

AGENTS:

London, Eng.—Parr's Banking Company and the Alliance Bank (Limited).
France and Europe—Crédit Lyonnais.
New York—Fourth National Bank, and the Agents Bank of Montreal.
Boston—Tremont National Bank.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000
 Real Fund, 1,577,690

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN H. R. MOLSON, - President.
 R. W. SHEPHERD, - Vice-President.
 S. H. Ewing, W. M. Ramsay,
 Henry Archibald, J. M. Finley,
 W. M. Macpherson.
 F. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager.
 A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.
 H. LOCKWOOD, Assistant Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas, Ont.
 St. Catherine St. Branch.
 Brockville, " Montreal, Ont. Toronto, " "
 Calgary, " " " Toronto, " "
 Clinton, " " " " " "
 Exeter, " " " " " "
 Hamilton, " " " " " "
 London, " " " " " "
 Meaford, " " " " " "

AGENTS IN CANADA:

Quebec—La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Townships Bank
 Ontario—Dimition Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, and Canadian Bank of Commerce.
 New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick.
 Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company.
 Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank.
 British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
 Manitoba—Imperial Bank of Canada.
 Newfoundland—Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's.

IN EUROPE.

London—Pariss Banking Co. and the Alliance Bank. (Limited); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
 Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool.
 Cork—Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd.
 Paris, France—Credit Lyonnais.
 Berlin—Deutsche Bank.
 Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers.
 Hamburg—Hase, Newman & Co.

UNITED STATES.

New York—Mechanics' National Bank; National City Bank; Messrs. W. Watson, H. Y. Helden, agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Boston—The State National Bank, Portland—Cape National Bank, Chicago—First National Bank, Cleveland—Commercial National Bank, San Francisco—Bank of British Columbia, Detroit—Commercial National Bank, Buffalo—The City Bank, Milwaukee—Wisconsin National Bank, Toledo—Second National Bank, Salt Lake, Montana—First National Bank, Great Falls, Montana—North-Western National Bank, Minneapolis—First National Bank.

Agents in Canada for the Money Order Departments of the Pacific Express Co. and American Express Co. of the U.S.
 Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.
 Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular letters issued available in all parts of the world.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Subscribed.....\$500,000

DIRECTORS:

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 F. LICHTENHEIM, Vice-President.
 A. C. Wurtele, F. W. Smith and Godf. Weir.
 F. LEMIREX,.....Accountant

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GARAND, TERROUX & CIE.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 3 Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Commercial Paper Bought, Drafts Drawn on all Parts of Europe and America, Drafts from Foreign Countries Cashed at Lowest Rates, Business Transacted by Correspondence.

**CENTRAL CANADA
 LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY**

OF ONTARIO,

HEAD OFFICE,

corner King and Victoria Sts., TORONTO,
 CEO. A. COX President,

Capital Subscribed.....\$2,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up.....1,200,000.00
 Reserve Fund.....315,000.00
 Contingent Fund.....30,131.77
 Total Assets.....5,200,830.09

Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money not loaned on Real Estate, Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

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

FRED. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretary

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized.....\$2,000,000
 Capital Paid up.....\$1,354,525
 Reserve Fund.....1,152,252

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

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D. R. WILKIE,.....Cashier.
 B. JENNINGS,.....Asst. Cashier.
 E. HAY,.....Inspector.

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 Perth, St. Catharines, Galt.
 Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Brandon, Man.
 Niagara Falls, Woodstock, Winnipeg, Mar.
 Calgary, Portage La Prairie, Swift St. Marie.
 Prince Albert, Sask., Rat Portage, Ont.
 Toronto, cor. Wellington St. and L. Alder Lane.
 " " Yonge and Bloor streets.
 " " Yonge and Queen streets.
 Edmonton, Alta.

Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed.

Prompt attention paid to collections.
 N. B.—Sell cheques of The Cheque Bank, Ltd. of London, England, which are payable anywhere in Europe, without expense or the usual trouble or identification.

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 Government & Railway Bonds.
 Investment Securities,
 BOUGHT AND SOLD**

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

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 British Empire Building,
 MONTREAL.

M. F. NOLAN,
 Accountant,
 Insurance and Financial Agent.

Loans and Investment's, Private Estates and Trusts Administered.

246 ST. JAMES STREET,
 Ottawa Building, Room No. 6, MONTREAL.
 TELEPHONE No. 328.

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

RITCHIE & DAVIS,
 Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c
 Mod: Council Chs.
 GEORGE RITCHIE, TORONTO, CAN,
 L. N. DAVIS.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000
 Capital Paid In..... 1,490,908
 Reserve Fund..... 650,000

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 T. J. Tuck, Thos. Hart,
 G. N. Galt, Israel Wood, D. A. Munser.

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Wm. FARWELL, - General Manager.
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 Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal, London, E. G. - National Bank of Scotland, Boston - National Exchange Bank, New York - National Park Bank
 Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

HALIFAX BANKING Co.

Incorporated 1872

Capital Paid-up \$5,000,000
 Reserve Fund 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECTORS:

ROBE UNJACKE, - President.
 L. J. MORTON, - Vice-President.
 F. D. Cobb, H. James Thom, G. W. Anderson,
 H. N. Wall, ce,.....Cashier.
 A. Alton,.....Inspector.

AGENCIES—Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Lockport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Shelburne, Spryfield, Truro, Windsor, N. W. Brunswick; Sackville, St. John.

CORRESPONDENTS—On a to and Quebec—Molson Bank and Branches, New York—Fourth National Bank, Boston—Saffolk National Bank, London—England—Pariss Banking Co., and the Alliance Bank, Ltd.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated 1853.

St. Stephen, N. B.

Capital .. \$2,000,000
 Reserve .. 45,000

FRANK T. DDD, - President.
 J. E. GRANT, - Cashier.

AGENTS.

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

**The Bell Telephone Co.,
 Of Canada.**

G. F. SISE, - - - - - PRESIDENT.
 G. W. MOSS, - - - - - VICE-PRESIDENT.
 C. P. SCLATER, SECRETARY-TREASURER.

HEAD OFFICE:

30 St. John Street, Montreal.

This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per set. These instruments are under the protection of the Company's patents, and purchasers are therefore entirely free from risk of litigation.

This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their place of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices as above.

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

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

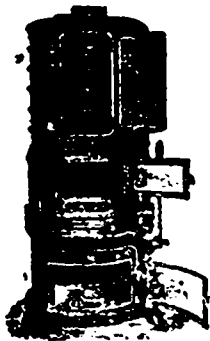
Sole Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED

WM. ROGERS' KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC.

Manufacturers of the **FINEST QUALITY**

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

A. J. WHIMBEY, - - Manager
The Trade Solicited.



ESTABLISHED 1863

Practical Plumbers, Roofers, Tinsmiths,
Steam & Hot Water HEATING APPARATUS AND ELECTRIC WIRING.

DRAPEAU, SAVIGNAC & CO.,
140 St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL.

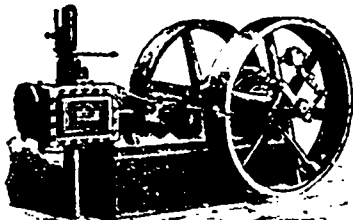
TELEPHONE 569.

[Established 1867]

THOMAS SONNE, SAILMAKER.

TARPULINS, TENTS, AWNINGS.

At his old stand, Commissioners Street Cor. St. Sulpice, (HAS NO BRANCH STORE) All kinds of Canvas Goods. Tents holding from two persons to 10,000. All kinds of Tackle Blocks, Rope, Pitch, Tar and Oakum. Canvas folding Boats, Skiffs, Canopy Hammocks, etc. Everything made to order promptly.



We have the following sizes of **ROBB-ARMSTRONG ENGINES**

Ready for Immediate Delivery :

10, 15, 20, 30, 60, 80, 100, 125, 150 and 175 Horse Power.

Robb Engineering Co., Ltd.
AMHERST, N. S.

Agents—Canada Machinery Agency, W. H. SOLAN Mgr., 321 St. James St., Montreal.

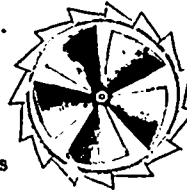
THE **Aelian Ventilator,**

(PATENTED MAY 26th, 1891)

A Heligianter out Ventilator to give perfect ventilation in any building. Manufactured in Montreal, Canada, and is the only one of its kind.



The above shows a part of the interior of the Ventilator.



Cut showing the inside of Ventilator.

Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, School Houses

Banks, Factories, Offices, Private Residences, Etc., Etc.

THIS Ventilator has proved itself to be superior to any other that has been placed before the public. It has proved itself to be the best and most reliable for ventilating large buildings, closets, rooms, vaults of churches, bank churches, schools, etc.

It is fitted with a screw on the inside, by means of which the amount of air is regulated. The chief feature of this ventilator is that it moves the air in a downward direction, thus creating a current of air that will not be blown into the building, but will sink to the bottom.

Estimates for copiers ventilators given on application. For more information obtain on application. This ventilator is very ornamental in appearance and substantial in make.

SOME PLACES WHERE THE AELIAN VENTILATOR IS USED IN MONTREAL.

C. T. VIAU, 207 St. Sulpice; LA BASQUE DU PEUPLE, 107 St. Sulpice; SISTERS OF MERCY, 107 St. Sulpice; COLLEGE OF PHILOSOPHY, 207 St. Sulpice; T. CHEVILLÉ & FILS, 207 St. Sulpice; S. KOLMAN, 207 St. Sulpice; And Many Others.

LESSARD & HARRIS,

Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers,

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

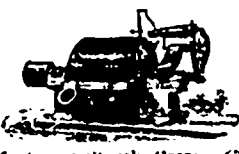
HULL'S PATENT Weather Strip
IS THE BEST STRIP MADE.

Can be furnished all sizes and in any desired wood or coloring to match trimmings. Adds greatly to the appearance of the fitting doors or windows. It prevents rattling, and keeps out cold, snow, wind, rain and dust.

SAVES TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT IN FUEL.
MANUFACTURED BY **J. H. HULL, PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER**
Lennoxville, P.Q.
LICHT & SCOTT, Agents.
57 MACKAY STREET, MONTREAL.

IMPROVING AND REMODELING **HEATING**

EITHER BY **HOT AIR, STEAM OR WATER**
ARE OUR SPECIALTIES
E. C. MOUNT & CO.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters
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A few doors west of Victoria Square.
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THE **WOODBURN IMPROVED Pulverizer.**

for Sugar, Starch, Cream of Tartar, Salts, etc. is used by many of the leading makers and confectioners in England, the United States and Canada. Makes XXX and XXXX sugar without sifting or rolling. Send for Circular to **E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.,** Engineers and Machinists, - ST. JOHN, N.B.

STEAM BOILERS, Heine Patent Safety, ELEVATORS, Hydraulic, Electric, HOISTS, Power and Hand, Railway Spike Machines, Blake Stone Breakers, Shingle and Bark Mills, Patent Hoop Machines.

ADDRESS: - **GEORGE BRUSH, Eagle Foundry, MONTREAL**

DURABLE, FIREPROOF & IMPERVIOUS FLOORS of Rock Asphalt

Roadways, Yards, Sidewalks & Roofs. The pavement can be laid on a wood floor. For estimates and lists of works apply to **MONTREAL ROOFING CO'Y**
General Roofers,
Cor., Latour St. and Busby Lane

IRON PIPE

And FITTINGS,

S. FISHER,

57 St. Sulpice Street, MONTREAL.

MONMOUTH TEL. NO 500. BELL TELEPHONE 8025.

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

OILS. PAINTS. COAL.

HARDWARE, ETC.
(SHELF & HEAVY)

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2347102553 NOTRE DAMES
COR SEIGNEUR ST

Steam & Water Packings.

Oils, Cotton Waste, Blocks, Canvas, Cotton, and Rubber Hose, Covering for Steam Pipes and Boilers Done by Contract, Magnesia Covering, Asbestos Covering in Removeable and Plastic, Cotton and Leather Belting, Mill, Steamboat, Railway and Engineers' Supplies.

WM. SCLATER & CO. Ltd. ASBESTOS WAREHOUSE,
42, 44, 46 FOUNDLING ST., MONTREAL.

ROOFING!

Sparham Fire-Proof Roofing Cement COMPANY.

The only roof that has stood the test of the Canadian climate, for twelve years, 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 given the 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. MALTBY, Sec.-Treas.
Agents appointed throughout the Dominion and the United States

DODGE Wood Split Pulleys

- Perfect Balance.
- Compression Shaft Fastening.
- Lightest Pulley ever made.
- Strongest Pulley ever Made.
- Best Belt Surface.
- Superior Construction.



- Most Convenient.
- 70 Per Cent Lighter than Cast Iron.
- 40 Per Cent Lighter than Wrought Iron or Steel.
- 25 to 60 Per Cent Advantage, with same Belt over any Iron Pulley made.

AGENTS,

Canada Machinery Agency,

(W. H. NOLAN, Manager.)

321 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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

F. P. Buck, W. S. Dresser, President & Gen. Manager, Sec'y & Treas. Wm. Angus, Vice-Pres. & Agent

ROYAL PULP & PAPER CO.

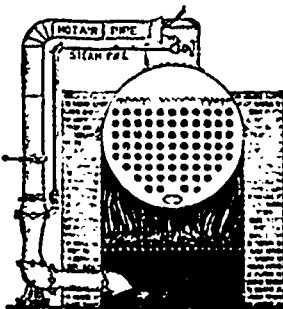
(SUCCESSORS TO WM. ANGUS & Co.)

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.

EARLE'S



STEAM AND AIR INJECTORS, EXHAUSTERS, &c

For burning hard and soft coal & screenings, run mine and lamp coal, & redust, wet tan bark, B.A. GASSE (Sugar Cane direct from the r.l.s. WET), or any refuse fuel. The best blower made for burning the above fuel under steam boilers.

Highest Medal & Diplomas given at the World's Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

The best Blower in the market for Steam Boilers.

Write for Illustrative Catalogue, etc., to

S. R. EARLE, Belleville, Ont.

Babbit

Without COPPER properly amalgamated with the other ingredients by thorough practical Metallurgists is UNRELIABLE.

Do You Use Babbit?

If so, get the best value for your money by asking your supplier for

LANGWELL'S, Montreal.

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.

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.

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, Supt. of Agencies. T. H. HUDSON, Resident Mgr.

NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH—Head office, Halifax, ALFRED SMITH, General Manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH—Head office, St. John, H. CHURCH & Co., General Agents.

MANITOBA BRANCH—Head office, Winnipeg, G. W. GINDLESTONE, 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 co-venturer to the benefit of the connection thus formed, the continuance of which it respectfully solicits.

The Canada Accident Assurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE:

1740 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL,

Reinsurers of

THE MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION Ltd. (being the Accident Department of

THE PALATINE INSURANCE CO., Limited, of Manchester, England),

THE CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, Accident Branch, and

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Accident Branch.

ACCIDENT, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,

PLATE GLASS.

T. H. HUDSON, Manager for Canada

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.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Assets Invested.....\$162,001,770
Surplus.....20,249,847
Income in 1894.....\$6,483,313
Insurance in Force.....813,294,160

Good agents are wanted for several central and productive localities in Canada. Apply to

DAVID BURKE,

Company's Building. GENERAL MANAGER MONTREAL, P.Q.

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, \$701,141.26

ACCUMULATION POLICIES.

COMPOUND INVESTMENT POLICIES.

GUARANTEED INSURANCE BONDS.

JAMES H. BEATTY, President.

DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association,

E. B. HARPER, Founder.

Home Office, cor. Broadway and Duane St., New York.

40 MILLION DOLLARS Saved in Premiums. 40

The total cost for the past 14 years for \$10,000 insured in the MUTUAL RESERVE amounts to less than Old system Companies charge for \$4,500 - 100 day life rates—the saving in premiums being equal to a cash dividend of nearly 60 per cent.

1891. THE ELOQUENCE OF RESULTS. 1895.

No. of Policies in Force, over.....93,670
Interest Income, annually, exceeds.....\$155,000
1st-Monthly Income exceeds.....791,000
Reserve Emergency Fund, exceeds.....\$3,923,000
Death Claims Paid, over.....2,140,740
New Business received in 1891, over.....\$1,000,000
Insurance in Force exceeds.....\$31,000,000

Not a single dollar of the accumulated or Invested Reserve Fund has ever been used or required either for the payment of death losses or for any other purpose.

E. A. BURNHAM, President.

D. Z. BESSETTE, General Manager Prov. Quebec.

12 PLACE D'ARMES, AGENTS WANTED. MONTREAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

EASTERN Assurance Co. of Canada.

Head Office, HALIFAX, N. S.

CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000.

PRESIDENT, JOHN DOULL, Esq., (President Bank of Nova Scotia.)
 VICE-PRESIDENTS, H. H. FULLER, Esq., (Wholesale Merchant) Halifax
 SIMON JONES, Esq., (Brewer), St. John, N. B.
 CHAS. D. CORY, Mang. Director.

Agencies at all the principal points in Canada.

D. C. EDWARDS, Resident Manager,

Room B, Temple Building, MONTREAL

WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND MARINE.
 INCORPORATED 1851.

Assets, over \$2,350,000 00
 Income for year ending 31st Dec.,
 1894, over 2,175,000 00

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

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

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

190 ST. JAMES STREET.

GUARDIAN

Fire and Life Assurance Company LIMITED.

Head Office for Canada

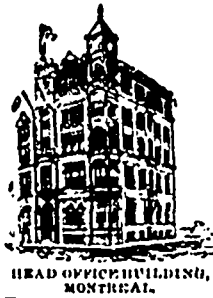
Guardian Assurance Building, 181 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

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

TRUSTEES IN CANADA :

W. M. Ramsay, Esq., J. O. Gravel, Esq., Hon. Alph. Desjardins.
 Sir Joseph Hickson.

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



—THE—
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA,

Issues Policies on all Approved Forms.

UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES,
 LIBERAL PROFITS and
 PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

R. M'CAULAY, PRESIDENT.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Invested Funds.....\$39,500,000
 Investments in Canada..... 11,300,000

1895 BONUS YEAR

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

MONTREAL, Mar. 12, 1895.

ESTABLISHED 1720.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

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

FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES.

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

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED AT LONDON, 1808,

—FIRE.—

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$6,000,000.
 CASH ASSETS OVER.....\$8,000,000.

Insures against loss by fire only. Entire assets available for fire losses.
 Canada. Branch Office in the Company's Building.

107 ST. JAMES STREET.

E. D. LACY, Resident Manager for Canada, Montreal.

Union Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,
 Portland, - Maine.

FR'D. E. RICHARDS, President.
 ARTHUR L. BATES, Vice-President.
 J. FRANK LANG, Secretary.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company has had a business experience of forty-four years. Its policies are generally conceded to be of the most liberal character. It is the ONLY Company issuing policies under the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law. It has 33 millions of dollars of insurance in force upon its books. It has an Annual Income of One and a Quarter Million Dollars. It has already paid to its policy holders 27 millions of dollars.

WALTER I. JOSEPH,
 Manager, MONTREAL.

OFFICE—162 ST. JAMES STREET.

—THE—
DOMINION MATCH

MANUFACTURED BY

HARDY & DUBORD,
 BEAUPORT, QUE.

275 ST. PAUL STREET, - - MONTREAL.

Price Lists Furnished on Application.

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

General Summary.

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

A female "drummer" for an American wholesale grocery firm is on the road, and is said to be taking orders "right and left" with her fascinating ways.

There is every prospect that the exhibition of 1895 in St. John, N.B., will be the largest and most successful ever held in St. John. The grounds are greatly increased in size from those in which previous exhibitions have been held.

The first regular trains were run on 29th inst. over the new Ninth street electric railway, equipped with the underground system of a Chicago company. As a result of the trial, it is declared the road is a success, and the problem of the successful operation of an underground trolley system has been solved. Work will begin next week on the construction of an electric railway between Baltimore and Washington, a distance of forty miles.

In the New Zealand Parliament on 3th inst. Colonial Treasurer J. G. Ward presented the annual financial statement, showing an estimated surplus of £9,400 for the coming year. Mr. Ward announced that the Government proposed to reduce the duties on tea, kerosene, and other articles. He said it was also the intention of the Government to subsidize the Vancouver steamship service in the amount of £20,000 annually, and to co-operate with Canada in the Pacific cable scheme.

Application has been made by the following persons for incorporation as the Daily Record Printing and Publishing Company:—Edward S. Carter, Harris G. Fenety, Beverley A. Carter and John A. Golling, of the city of St. John, and William T. H. Fenety, of the city of Fredericton. The amount of the capital stock is to be \$20,000, of which \$16,000 has already been subscribed. The stock is to be divided into one thousand shares of twenty dollars each.

Tobacco smuggling has been carried on between Montreal, Boston, and New York for many months. The United States Customs officials have been on a close watch, and they now have a good case. Arrangements of importance may be made shortly. The scheme is operated between Lacolle, Stottsville, and Rouse's Point. The tobacco, comprising the Sumatra and Havana leaf, upon which the duty is \$1.50 per pound, is purchased from large Montreal firms, and is carried over the border in 50-pound

—THE— Western Loan & Trust Co. Limited,

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature.

OFFICE:

No. 13 St. Sacrament St.,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

HON. A. W. OGILVIE, - President
J. S. BOUSQUET, Esq., Vice-President
(Manager La Banque du Peuple).

This Company acts as Administrator, Executor, Trustee, Receiver, Committer of Lunatic, Guardian, Liquidator, Assignee, etc., etc.; also as Agent for the above offices.

All manner of trusts accepted; moneys invested; estates managed; rents, incomes, etc., collected; bonds, debentures, etc., issued and countersigned; highest class of securities for sale.

Send for information to the Manager,

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS,

packages on a railway tricycle. At Rouse's Point the tobacco is forwarded to Boston and New York by men in the league. The traffic has been successfully conducted for weeks, and when arrears are made two prominent French-Canadians of Stottsville, and also prominent men of Rouse's Point, for co-operation, will be in trouble. Indictments are now out, and action may be taken at any time. How packages of Havana leaf get to Lacolle for export is a mystery.

The people of Pembroke may now look forward to the early completion of the Pontiac and Pacific Railway to their town. Messrs. W. Dale Parris, general manager, and Reseman, superintendent, has been in Pembroke. The object of their visit was to consult with the authorities at Pembroke with regard to the most suitable approach and entrance for the railway to the town. They are now to make a passing survey of a proposed route eastward to Waltham, the present terminus of the railway, and at the same time procure an idea of the possibilities in the freight and passenger lines.

The Customs department, Ottawa has received a most unique payment for Customs duties, being about 200 ounces of gold dust valued at \$4,000. This was collected for duties by the Northwest Mounted Police officer at Fort Culhady, Yukon district, who also acts as collector of customs. As there are neither bank notes nor coin in the district, payment was made in "the currency of the country," that is gold dust, which "goes" at \$20 per ounce. The dust was in a buckskin bag, packed in a small but very strong wooden box. It was shipped down the Yukon to St. Michael's at the mouth of the river, thence by steamer to Vancouver, B. C., and by express to Ottawa. On its receipt Acting Commissioner of Customs McMichael had it placed in the Bank of Montreal for sale and conversion into coin. So far as is known this is the first instance in Canada of Customs duties being paid in "dust."

WASHINGTON BUILDING TRUST CO.

CAPITAL:

Common Stock, Paid in Full, \$335,000.00

Nos 20 to 25 Banque du Peuple Bldg.,
Tel. 2797. MONTREAL.

T. NADEAU, President.
OPERATED UNDER THE NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN PLAN.

But with a Positive Guarantee, with paid in Capital and a Definite Contract, both as to Investment Stock & Repayment of Loans.

SUB-OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

R. BICKERDIKE, President
H. LAPOINTE, Vice-President
THOS. F. G. FOISY,
CHAS. DESMARTRAU,
J. J. BRUCHAMP, Attorney
C. E. LECHE, Notary

CHARLES W. HAGAR, INSURANCE BROKER,

Room 313, Board of Trade Building,
TELEPHONE 2584.

FIRE RISKS SOLICITED.

Favorable rates on all descriptions of property on application.

WILLIAM EVANS,

Seedman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec. Importer and grower of

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
GUANO, SUPERPHOSPHATE AND OTHER FERTILIZERS.

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

101, 106 & 108 Foundling St., and 42 Norman St.

Talk of racial problems in Canada, what of this? By an Act passed in the last session of the New York Legislature it was made unlawful for the keepers of hotels, restaurants, theatres, barber shops, Turkish baths, etc., to refuse accommodations or attention to negroes. A few days ago, local papers tell us, this law came into effect, and at once a group of influential negroes made a tour of the leading hotels and fashionable places of resort, ordering rooms, or meals, or other service. In most places the proprietors begged their would-be customers not to insist on the new right as the effect would be to ruin the business—Canadian Gazette.

The island of Trinidad, which the Brazilians seem to want so badly now that Britain has taken possession of it for a cable and coaling station, lies over six hundred miles east of the coast of Brazil. It is uninhabited, mostly barren and could probably be made to serve no other useful purpose than that to which England proposes to put it. As a matter of maritime convenience, says an exchange, civilized occupation of Trinidad will be as much an advantage to American as to British shipping. For hitherto its unlighted and unlovely coast has been a source of dread to navigators making the voyage to Argentine and around Cape Horn from Atlantic ports in the United States.—Ex.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

CHARLES E. WILLARD, Pres'dent.

Income in 1891	\$2,249,308.12
Assets, Dec. 31st, 1891	1,787,181.85
Liabilities, Actuarial, 4 p.c.	
Valuation	960,930.53
Surplus, Actuarial, 4 p.c.	826,251.32
Policies Issued in 1891	\$22,114,526.00

Active Agents wanted in every City or County in the Dominion of Canada. Apply to R. H. MATSON, General Manager for Canada, 37 Yonge Street, Toronto.

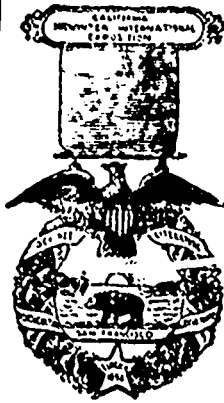
Patents granted in all countries in the Commercial World.

D. D. WILSON,
PATENT BROKER and Organizer of STOCK COMPANIES, 19 Young St. Arcade, TORONTO, ONT.

Robert Crosbie, Theophilus B. LeBlanc, Steadman Crandall, G. Barrett Lutz, Isaac N. Wilbur and Robert M. Dryden, all of Moncton, have applied for a charter constituting themselves and others as The Mid Brook Mining and Reduction Company. The object of the company is to carry on the business of mining, and requiring, working, sale and disposal of mines and minerals. The office of the company is to be in Moncton. The amount of the capital stock is \$500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of the value of \$1 each.

Manitoba is coming to the front in the growth of small fruits. Cranberries, strawberries, raspberries and wild fruits of the country shown at the horticultural exhibition, were proof that the home market can be supplied in great part from the prairie. A local paper remarks upon the apathy hitherto shown in regard to this branch of labor.—An observer might travel past many Manitoba and North-west farms without finding other variety of garden than the potato patch, or sign of fruit besides the wild growth or vacant lands and along neighboring sloughs.

The new steamer of the Dominion line, the "Scotman," came into port on 4th in charge of Captain Maddox. Never has a bigger or better-equipped freight ship entered this port. Every detail of the steamer was described in the Herald of July 18, but a few notable facts may be mentioned. She is 470 ft. long; a beam of 46 ft. breadth; depth of hold, 36 ft. 6 inches. Her gross tonnage is 6,641, net 3,687, and she has capacity for 9,000 tons freight. Already, Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. have booked a full cargo outward, which will comprise also 2,750 sheep and 750 cattle. Mr. John Torrance welcomed Capt. Maddox to port, and as he walked up and down her great decks he had every reason to be a proud man. The officers are: Chief, W. G. Helsby, 2nd John Ray, 3rd, D. Hughes; 4th, Mr. Alderson; chief engineer, J. Pritchard, chief steward, C. R. Duck. Captain Maddox, when here last in 1869, was in sailing ship Bolage. He is a genial clever navigator, and has been a skipper for nearly 20 years. It was expressed that the Scotman is one of the finest freight boats afloat. She is well worth a visit. Mr. Pope, of Messrs. Pope



THE LATEST:
JOHN LABATT'S
LONDON
Ale and Stout
 AWARDED
GOLD MEDAL
 At San Francisco, Cal., 1894,
 BESIDES OTHER
GOLD, SILVER
 and **BRONZE MEDALS**
AT GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

and Morgan, cattle inspectors, was at the ship. After a short inspection it was found that according to orthodox Canadian rules for live stock ships, in her spaces were all, except amid ships, which are 2 ft. 8 inches, only one inch short, i.e., they showed an average of 2 ft. 7 inches. This space matter will be settled when Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will visit the steamer.

What Europe thinks of the natural advantages and early possibilities of Africa may be inferred from the political partitions to which the latter continent has been subjected. Out of a total superficies of 12,000,000 square miles, Europe has left unappropriated only about 1,000,000 and these are confined to the sandy wastes of the Libyan desert and the inaccessible regions of the central Sudan. The European powers represented in Africa are, moreover, strenuously seeking to develop the resources of their respective possessions. The general salubrity tempts civilization, only the tropical coast belt and a few of the river valleys are unhealthy. Elsewhere, as far as climate is concerned, the foreign settler may live with impunity and speedily reap a plentiful reward. What a field of enterprise is there presented! Surely, it should be the ambition of Canadians to seek to secure an early foothold in the rich development to come.—Ex.

An order-in-Council has been passed under the Electric Light Inspection Act, making the following additional regulations.—All electric light supply meters in use at the time of the passing of the Electric Light Inspection Act shall be presented for verifications as follows:—One-third before 1st December, 1897, one-third before 1st March, 1898, one-third before 1st July, 1898. For every unverified meter found in use after the first day of July, 1898, the owner thereof shall incur a penalty of twenty-five dollars. For every failure or neglect to comply with the provisions of section 22, of the Act in relation to affording the department testing facilities, the contractors shall incur a penalty of fifteen dollars. For every failure to procure a certificate of registration as required by section 35 and the payment of the fee established thereof, within thirty days after the first day of July, in each year, the contractor shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars.

Mr. James E. Huddart, the promoter of the new Canadian steamship line to Australia, via Canada, is more hopeful than ever of success. He will see Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, soon, and explain his scheme. Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, found Mr. Chamberlain far from impressed with the project than was the Marquis of Ripon, the colonial secretary in the Rosebery cabinet.

Notice is given of application for letters patent to incorporate the Central Light and Power Company, Limited, headquarters Montreal, capital, fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating works for the manufacture, production, sale and distribution, of electrical machinery, apparatus and material and of electricity for the purposes of light, heat and power in cities, towns and other municipalities in Canada, etc. Applicants, Richard White, publisher; John Colson Bowden, accountant; Robt. Smeaton White, M. P., editor; Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman; Frank Elden Cane, engineer; all of Montreal, of whom Richard White, John Colson Bowden and Edward Hobson Barker, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

Mr. J. E. Rounding, of Sydney, New South Wales, in a letter on the possibilities of commercial development between Canada and Australia, has this to say:—"In timber, as in most other products of the soil, nature has given Australia an article exactly the antipodes of the Canadian product. As the latter has vast forests of the finest soft woods, so has Australia immense supplies of hardwood unequalled in the world. By a mutual reciprocal arrangement the one could be exchanged for the other and mutual benefit ensue. Our hardwood has been proved to be the best known for paving purposes, and should be the means of solving a very mixed problem of Canadian municipalities, viz., that of the best paving material. Already the City Council of Vancouver has decided, upon my recommendation and offer, to lay down Australian hardwood blocks on the street leading to and from the Canadian Pacific railway station and wharves, probably the place where there is the most traffic in that city. For veneering purposes and furniture making our hardwoods are unequalled."

Batchelder & Lincoln,

96 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON,

. . . Jobbers of . . .

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, FINDINGS

ADDRESS THEM FOR **ANYTHING NEEDED** IN A RETAIL SHOE STORE.

DOMINION TOBACCO

Cigarette and Snuff Works,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

OLD CHUM, Plug and cut

**OLD VIRGINIA,
DERBY**

Plug Smoking Tobaccos are sold by all the
wholesale houses.

D. RITCHIE & CO., - - - - - Montreal.

The only Plug Tobacco in Canada made by Organized Labor.

Electro Plating

Silver, Nickel, Copper, Bronze, Blue Nickel and Brass Plating.

Cabinet Hardware. Art Brass and Metal Work.

THE DENNIS WIRE & IRON WORKS, London, Ont.

WHEN YOU WANT SALT
For Any Purpose
ASK FOR QUOTATIONS FROM
Verret, Stewart & Co
QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

M. Brunet & Co., dry goods, city, have assigned to Chas. Desmarceau.

Louis Laurin, general store, Pointe Gatineau, is offering to compromise.

G. R. Armitage, grocer, Woodstock, has assigned in trust to Peter Johnston.

J. B. Dupont, dry goods, city, has assigned to Kent & Turcotte, owing \$2,500.

Jos. Laplante, boots and shoes, city, had a meeting of his creditors, liabilities small.

Beatty & Hall, green grocers, Vancouver, are offering to compromise at 25c on the dollar.

Louis Narbonne, carriage maker, St. Remi, has assigned to Lamarche & Olivier, Quebec.

Aug. Labelle & Co., city, in business since April, have assigned to Kent & Turcotte.

M. A. Hagerman, general store, Bear River, N.B., is offering to compromise at 50 per cent.

Chas. Dempster & Co., auctioneers, Nanaimo, B. C., have assigned in trust to A. E. Plante.

P. E. Panneton, dry goods, Three Rivers, has assigned on the demand of Jacques Grenier & Co.

R. Shortreed, general store, Shortreed, B.C., has assigned in trust to J. P. McLeod, New Westminster.

R. F. Lacey & Co., leather findings and manufacturers of uppers, London, have called a meeting of creditors.

Burt & Co., Toronto, have assigned to W. A. Campbell. Liabilities about \$4,000, and assets nominally the same.

E. M. Berthelet, grocer, city, has assigned, and D. H. Walsh, confectioner, city, is offering 25c on the dollar.

The business of Geo. J. E. Hughes, chingle manufacturers, Kilworth, Ont., is being carried on by the assignee.

J. A. Grenier, dry goods, Louiseville, Que., has assigned with liabilities of about \$10,000 and assets approaching \$7,000.

Ernest Dionne, St. Germain de Kamouraska, is offering 50 per cent. two to four months secured; liabilities \$1,394.

P. N. Tallier & Co., trader, Berthier, is offering 33c on the dollar, two to four months. Liabilities \$1,500, assets \$1,200.

Lebel & Co., general store, St. Flavie, are offering to compromise at 50 per cent, payable in three, five and seven months.

Cleophas Thibault, boots and shoes, city, is offering to compromise at 40c on the dollar cash. Liabilities \$19,020, assets \$16,027.

Omer Frechette, contractor and dealer in wood and coal, city, has assigned owing \$5,000 to \$6,000, and J. O. Beler, sal. mon, city, has failed for \$3,000.

A. B. Latreniere & Co., city, Geo. H. Burdon, proprietor, have assigned to Kent & Turcotte. The liabilities are some \$8,000; assets are advertised for sale by tender.

The Dominion Trouser Co., Toronto, Jas. A. Grant, proprietor, has assigned in trust to E. R. C. Clarkson, and John Rickett, grocer, same city, has assigned to W. A. Campbell.

The Interior Woodwork Manfg. Co., Toronto, has made an offer of 20c on the dollar. At a meeting of creditors on the 27th July, liabilities were shown to be between \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Spence & Co., dry goods, Kingston, Jane Spence, proprietress, have assigned in trust to David Blackley, Hamilton. They obtained an extension in February, 1885, and then claimed a surplus of \$3,000 over liabilities of \$8,000.

The Nanaimo Equitable Pioneer Society, limited, general store, Nanaimo, B.C., has assigned in trust to Wm. Braid, Vancouver. The concern is reported to have lost money and some of the shareholders drew out. Liabilities to the trade about \$15,000.

J. A. Ross, agent, agricultural implements, Cornwall, has made an offer to compromise at 25c on the dollar. Liabilities are \$16,000, of which \$16,000 are secured. Assets, consisting of stock in trade, notes, leases, etc., reach about \$12,000. His safe was robbed of \$2,000 in July.

McLean & Co., dry goods, Windsor, have assigned in trust to McDonald & Co., Toronto. The liabilities are about \$19,000, and assets nominally \$14,000. The latter are made up of stocks, \$12,500 and book debts \$150. Martha Zoe McLean is the proprietress. Her husband commenced in his own name in March '83, having formerly been in the employ of Wyl & Co'., Toronto. He assigned in January '83 with about the same liabilities as at present.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS.

Applications rejected in other hands successfully solicited.

OWEN H. EVANS, COUNSELLOR and EXPERT.
17 years' experience.

Successor to the late F. H. REYNOLDS.
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES STREET,
Telephone 192. MONTREAL.

PATENTS. DESIGNS.

CHARLES H. RICHES, Patent Attorney

—AND—
COUNSELLOR & EXPERT IN PATENT CAUSES,

Canada Life Building, King St. West,
TORONTO, CAN.

Patents Procured in Canada and all other Countries.

TRADE MARKS. COPYRIGHTS.

VANDUZEN STEAM PUMP
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
Pumps Any Kind of Liquid.
Always in Order, never Stops and
Treats. Every Pump Guaranteed.
10 SIZES.
200 to 12000 Gallons per Hour.
Cost \$75 to \$750 each. Address
BARTH & CO.,
536 to 542 Craig St. MONTREAL

J. T. Poirier & Co., grocers, city, have filed a consent to assign. Poirier was formerly in the dry goods and jobbing business in Fall river, Mass., where he began on his own account in June '84. In September following he compromised at 45c on the dollar. In June '92 he went to Boston where he started as a jobber but in January '93 he assigned to N. A. Pelonsky, owing about \$16,000. He settled at 45c on the dollar with notes endorsed by Pelonsky and moved to Lowell where he bought the stock of J. E. Vene. About January 1st, '94 he assigned to N. A. Pelonsky with liabilities of \$5,000. Shortly after he appeared in Montreal starting up as a grocer. Reports say he did a rushing business at dangerously close prices.

The investigation into the case of the Union Bank directors has been continued. The following statement, showing the liabilities of the directors' firms just before the failure, was put in by the prosecution, including current accounts, exchange guarantees, etc.:

Baine, Johnston & Co.....	\$688,126
Thorburn & Tassie.....	303,255
John Munn & Co.....	559,897
Harvey & Co.....	254,160
W. J. S. Donnelly.....	72,186

Of Harvey & Co's amount \$237,000 consisted of discounts, including not only their liability as makers of notes, but also as endorsers of notes. A full statement of overdrawn accounts showed a total of \$2,752,000 while the bank's capital and reserve amounted to only \$706,000.

UNION Assurance Society,

Head Office:
81 CORNHILL, LONDON.
One of the Oldest Fire Offices in the World.

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

FIRE RISKS

Accepted on every description of insurable property.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE:

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

T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

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

Schools, Churches & Public Buildings.

Anderson & Co., Woodstock, Ont., will build two three storey brick additions to their furniture factory.

Mr. Polley is preparing to erect a shoe factory at the corner of St. Valier and Veltgus streets, Quebec.

The Eagle Knitting Company, Hamilton, has taken out a permit for a brick addition to its factory, to cost \$2,000.

The rebuilding of Masonic Hall, St. Catharines, is nearing completion. Chapter Hall is quite finished and carpets laid.

The old Leamont Hotel, Truro, N. S., has been moved back. The foundation for the new building is now nearly ready.

A large staff of men are at work in Halifax preparing the ground for the power house and car shed for the electric railway.

It was stated that the Merchants' bank Kingston, purchased by Archibald Cleary for about \$17,000 will be converted into a seminary.

A. J. Fortier, Sec.-Treasurer, is asking for tenders for the erection of a two storey brick addition to the separate school Pembroke, Ont.

A roller skating rink is being constructed on Shaw street, Levis. The floor is in panneling, and can be taken up to make room for ice in the winter.

It is reported around Berlin that a well-known capitalist of that town is going to erect a building for the Young Men's Christian Association there.

The Board of School Trustees, St. John, N. B., have decided to issue \$12,000 debentures for the Erin street school, also to heat the building with hot water.

At Shediac a committee has been appointed to see about the erection of an engine house for the fire engine and the enrollment of a volunteer fire company.

The tenders received for the erection of a fire station in town hall at Carbon Place, Ont., have been found to be in excess of the appropriation, and the rate payers will be asked to sanction a further grant of \$5,000. It is probable that the work will be laid over until next year.

ASHLEY B. TOWER.

GEORGE F. HARDY.

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

Engineers & Architects.

SPECIALTIES:

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

Tenders for an eighty-five by sixty foot block of stores for C. W. Pearson, Buckingham, will be received till Aug. 16th by Hewitt & McLaren, Architects, Buckingham.

On Sunday last Rev. Mr. Gauvreau, cure of Levis, having received the offer of land for the purpose, submitted to his parishioners a scheme for the construction of a chapel at Beauval.

Dr. W. C. Consens and James Davidson have taken out a permit for the erection of a four storey brick block of stores at the corner of Bank and Albert streets, Ottawa, to cost about \$5,000.

The new school house, Middle Musquodoboit, which is being erected promises to be a decided improvement on the old one. Mr. Charles Layton who has taken the contract for building, is an experienced workman.

The municipal council of St. Henri near Montreal, have given permission to Messrs. Walter Cottingham & Son to start a new manufactory of white lead, window glass and bronze powders on the old Moseley tannery site. A dispute has arisen about the price of land and the work may not be undertaken.

F. H. Lamb, assignee, and George Bengough, Toronto, are the promoters of a typewriter factory, that they hope shortly to establish. The company is to have a capital of \$200,000, and to manufacture the New Burns typewriter. It is stated that several prominent capitalists intend to subscribe for stock. Another new industry is promised, the Continental Tyne and Cordage Company, at present leasing a mill in Brantford. The company intend purchasing a new and modern plant, operating either in Toronto or in Brantford.

Houses.

G. W. Josey is erecting a house for Jonathan Josey at Spy Bay.

The new dwelling which G. V. Oberholtzer, boot and shoe manufacturer, is about to erect on Queen street, Berlin, will be one of the largest in town.

Wm. Sweetman, California, Ont., is having his house raised and thoroughly renovated. The work is being done by Joseph Campeau of Kingsville.

Henry Waldlong, builder, Berlin, having sold his property in the West Ward, will proceed at once with the erection of a dwelling on Ahrens street, having secured an eligible building lot adjoining the new Methodist parsonage.

A local paper says.—Mr. Trussel, Ayers' Flat, deserves much praise for his enterprise in building up our village. He has put up four residences in the past three years. He has further beautified his own residence by the application of a new coat of paint and recent repairs to his grounds.

Bridges.

Mr. A. W. Campbell of St. Thomas, the other day examined the Dead Falls bridge, across the Thames, in the township of Dunwich, and found the timbers to be so rotten that the structure was promptly condemned and closed. The bridge is 125 feet

long and 65 feet high. Mr. Campbell is preparing plans for a new Queen street bridge to replace the old one.

Operations have been begun on the new bridge to be built over the St. Lawrence at Brockville.

It is proposed to build a bridge over the Assiniboine river about two and one half miles from Griswold, Man.

A month from now will see great changes in the tunnel on Hunter street, Hamilton. By that time 800 to 1000 feet of the tunnel from Park street will be built. The T. H. & B. By-law provides that each bridge in Hamilton, shall be 66 feet wide. The plans for the bridge over Gait street showed only 60 feet, and yesterday Engineer Haskins pointed out to Engineer Wingate that the bridge should be 66 feet, to meet the requirements of the by-law.

The York-street bridge Toronto, which is to span the tracks between Station and Esplanade-streets has not yet been commenced, and there is no certainty as to when it will be. Its erection rests with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. At the last meeting of the City Council a resolution was passed ordering legal proceedings to be taken against the company if the erection of the bridge be not forthwith commenced.

Sewers and Pavements.

The city of London, Ont., will construct a tile drain on Edward street for cellar drainage.

The Street Railway Company, London, Ont., have arranged with the Barber Company to do the asphalt paving on their track allowance on Dundas and Richmond streets.

A by-law has been adopted at Kingston authorizing the construction of artificial stone walls on Ontario street between Brock and Princess streets.

Municipal and Railway Bonds.

A cablegram from the Toronto City Treasurer says the quotation of the Toronto 3 1/2 per cent. bonds on the London market was 100 1/2 asked, 100 bid, with sales at 100 1/2.

St. Thomas city frontage debentures of \$16,200, bearing five per cent interest, have been sold to G. A. Stinson and Company, Toronto, for \$17,000, a premium of \$800. This is the best sale of debentures ever made by this city.

The town of Bracebridge will receive tenders up to the 21st instant for \$1,000 of debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable in 30 equal annual instalments for the extension of water works. Alfred Hunt, Mayor.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to the 14th of August next, for the purchase of \$15,000 City of St. Catharines Consolidated Debentures, payable in thirty years, with interest, at the rate of four and one-half per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in Canada or Great Britain at the option of purchaser. The said bonds are issued under authority of 56 Vict., Chap. 73, Legislation of Ontario,

FREDK. McKEOWN & CO.,
Civil Engineers and General
Contractors.

CONTRACTING DEPARTMENT

Constructors of Water and Gas Works, Railroads, Subways, Tunnels, Bridges, Dredging, &c.

JOBGING DEPARTMENT.

Cement and Tile Floors, House Drains Stone, Cobble, or Wood Paving. All Jobbing Work promptly attended to and done in a good workmanlike manner.

246 ST. JAMES STREET.

Montreal, Que

No trouble to give estimates for any work.

and By law of Council. The right is reserved of accepting or refusing any or all tenders unless satisfactory. Further information can be obtained on application to Wm. A. Mittelberger, Treas.

Several of the London Ont., aldermen were not in favor of giving the school trustees the \$32,000 debentures they have demanded for school extensions. In the event of the Council refusing these debentures, the Board of Education will either have to get the people for them, or modify their plans.

The sale of the Chatham waterworks works debentures was effected by the Mayor of that city and Chairman of Finance. The securities were purchased by H. O'Hara & Co., of Toronto, at a premium of one quarter of one per cent, realizing \$312.

The Toronto Railway Company, which operates by electric power the only street railway in Toronto, has issued £225,000 of first mortgage 4 1/2 per cent sterling bonds. Of this amount £250,000 was issued in Canada and the remainder in London. When the subscription list closed about £150,000 had been subscribed.

Waterworks.

Port Hope council is divided over the question of drive wells and the necessity of a filtering basin. Tests and full reports have been ordered.

Miscellaneous.

St. Andrews' building committee met recently and after some deliberation decided that they would put in a hot air blast system of heating and ventilation provided they could see their way to do so.

Tenders are called for 500 feet of crib work for the Lachine canal and will be received until the 19th inst. The Ottawa authorities advertise for tenders for 2,500 lbs. Portland cement for the Trent Valley canal.

The market committee at Windsor, met this week. The public works committee will be asked to make some urgent repairs to the market sidewalk, and certain necessary repairs will at once be made on the market building and clerk's office. The drill shed will be advertised for sale.

The Quebec, Montmorency & Cotelevois Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its present session for an Act subjecting it to the Legislative Authority of the said Parliament, and to consolidate and amend its Acts of Incorporation, to define and extend its boundaries, to adjust its capital etc.

It is expected that work on the Toronto branch of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway will be commenced within a month, and the road will be double tracked all the way from Hamilton to Toronto. The company confidently expect



LACHINE CANAL

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Cribwork at Montreal," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, nineteenth day of August, 1891, for the construction of about 200 feet in length of cribwork in connection with the canal enlargment.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of Railway and Canals at Ottawa and of the Superintendent in charge of the Lachine Canal, Montreal, where forms of tender can be obtained on and after 8th August, 1891.

In case of firms there may be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of one member of the same, and further an accepted bank check for the sum of \$500 must accompany the tender. This accepted check must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railway and Canals and will be returned to the party tendering if the tender is accepted for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted check thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
JNO. H. BALDWIN,

Department of Railway and Canals,
Ottawa, 3th July, 1891.

to have the road to Welland completed and in operation by the end of the present year. The station is nearly completed and is having the roof put on it this week.

Sealed tenders, addressed to James Noxon, Inspector, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, an endorsed Tenders for Manufacturing Binder Twine, will be received until noon on Thursday, the 22nd day of August, for operating the Central Prison binder twine plant, in the manufacture of binder twine on the terms of a proposed contract, which may be seen at the office of the Inspector. Each tender must be accompanied with a marked cheque for \$5,000, payable to the Inspector, which will be forfeited should the party whose tender may be accepted fail to execute the contract within five days after notice thereof. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted unless in all respects satisfactory.

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

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

CONTRACTS LET.

Operations are soon to be commenced on a new Temperance Hall at Spry Bay.

Walter Malone, Windsor Ont., has let the contract for a four storey grain elevator to be erected at the foot of McDougall st.

The contract for the erection of an addition to Park Street Baptist church Peterboro Ont., has been let to T. D. M. Croly.

The contract for the new High School building at Gananoque has been awarded to Mitchell & Wilson, of that place. Power & Son, architects.

The Metallic Roofing Company, Toronto, has recently supplied its "Owl" brand of galvanized corrugated iron for the electric light company's buildings, and its galvanized "Eastlake" steel shingles for the roof of the Princess theatre, all of Toronto.

Longueuil Que., has awarded contracts to Chagnon & Co., and W. McNally & Co., of Montreal, for the supply of cast-iron pipes for a drainage system.

The Hall Mines Company, limited, have placed an order in the hands of Fraser & Chalmers for the machinery for 100 ton smelter at Namaino, B. C.

The Smead-Dowd system of heating and ventilation has been recommended by the School Board Committee for the Argyle school at Winnipeg, at a cost of \$2,420.

The tender of R. C. Donald & Co., of Moncton for the construction of the I. C. R. freight shed at Halifax has been accepted. The figures are in the vicinity of \$34,000.

Rhodes, Curry & Co. Amherst, have received a contract from the Halifax Electric Street Railway for fourteen street cars and a \$20,000 car hoist for that same company.

Work is rapidly progressing on the Rhoads and Steel Block, Amherst, N.S. and workmen are excavating for the Parish House in connection with Christ Church. Rhodes & Curry have the contract for building it.

The Road Committee, Wednesday afternoon, awarded the following contracts for sewers: The Columbian street sewer work was awarded to Mr. L. McDonald, at \$5.29 per square yard, and \$3 for rock excavation. Mr. Goslin received the Stanley street work at \$5.45 per square yard, and \$3.75 for rock excavation.

John Purdon, London, who was awarded the contract for the interior fitting of the Public Library building, denies that he has sublet the contract to a Walkerville firm, further than to manufacture some special tables and catalogue files which he could not obtain in London.

The Women's Christian Association Quebec, is putting up a two-storey wing to its building and introducing hot water heating apparatus on the premises at a cost of \$5,000. The works are under the superintendence of Mr. Stvely architect, and will take three months for completion.

The sale of the city of Toronto 3 1/2 per cent debentures has been effected; the successful tenderers were Heideberg, Leckheimer & Co., of New York. The price paid was 97.06 net for sterling forty-year bonds amounting to \$1,221,000, or the total sum in cash which the firm paid is \$1,188,014.

The New Glasgow Milling Co., of New Glasgow, N.S., has placed a contract with John Inglis & Sons to erect a 150 bbl. flour mill and a 125 bbl. meal mill in that town. These mills will be equipped with a "Cae" outfit. There is a large number of these mills built by this firm, in operation in many parts of the Dominion and with satisfactory results.

The Building Committee of the Winnipeg School Board has recommended the acceptance of the tender of John Shaw & Co., for the erection of the Argyle school at the price of \$21,285. The Smead-Dowd system of heating is recommended for the above school, at \$2,420, the Fuller & Warren system of hot air for the Dufferin school, at \$2,784.

London, Ont., has accepted a Buffalo tender for asphaltum in preference to a Toronto one, although the latter was the lowest bid. While it may be pleasing in theory to see the imaginary line which separates Canada and the United States thus wiped out, still in practice Buffalo is the last place in the Republic that should get a Canadian contract or a dollar of Canadian money, so says an exchange.

—THE—

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.**THE
Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co.****FALL, 1895.**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.**CARSLEY, SONS & CO.**Importers and Wholesale Dry Goods
Merchants.**SPECIALTIES:****COLORED AND BLACK****CASHMEREES,****Silks and Dress
Goods.****MANTLES and JACKETS****CARSLEY, SONS & CO.,**113 St. Peter Street,
Montreal,**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.

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

—BRANCHES—

PARIS, LONDON, NEW YORK, MONTREAL, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY.A large stock
always on handSamples sent
on application**H. LAURENCELLE, - Manager.****Montreal Branch, - 7 VICTORIA SQUARE****W. H. WALSH,***Merchant**Tailor.***40 VICTORIA SQUARE.**

Telephone 2804.

J. D. M. MAC BURNIE**LACES.***Temple Building***MONTREAL.****PARIS.***12 Rue St. Joseph.*

WM. PARKS & SON, LIMITED,

Cotton Spinners, Bleachers, Dyers and Manufacturers,

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,

Yarns of a Superior Quality and Fast Colors for Manufacturing Purposes a Specialty.

DAVID KAY, Fraser Building, Montreal.

WM. HEWETT & CO., 30 Colborne Street, Toronto.

JOHN HALLAM, Agent for Beam Warps, 83 Front St. East, Toronto.

The erection of a new church on the westerly part of the Muncy reserve known as the Bear Creek settlement near London Ont. is being pushed with all speed by the contractor. Lewis W. Beach of Middlemiss. The Bear Creek Indians have heretofore been without a regular church, having held their services at a log house near the town line.

The new belfry of the English Church, St. John, Que., has been completed. Jess Bros were the contractors. The increased height given to the tower, with the four minarets which grace the corners add much to the appearance of the edifice. The bell, the gift of J. C. Wilson, has a soft clear tone, and is heard by the most distant of the attending congregation.

Tenders have been accepted for the work of extending Knox Church, London. The total cost will be \$3,600. Of this \$70 will go to moving the organ, \$100 for carpet and \$100 or more for other items. The contractors are Ed. Martyn, brickwork; John Davidson, carpentering; Gould & Stratford, plastering, H. & C. Colerick, painting; J. Brockest, galvanized iron; Globe Furniture Co., seating. The seating will cost \$700.

The contract for laying the new sidewalk on Prince street, Truro, N.S., has been awarded to T. M. DeBlanc, of Moncton, whose figures were as follows: 43 cents per square yard for asphalt 1 part and tar 3 parts; 53 cents for asphalt 1 part and tar 2 parts; 60 cents for asphalt 2 parts and tar 3 parts all drive ways to private residences, etc., asphalt 4 parts, tar, 1 part 70 cents; and street crossings, asphalt 4 parts and tar 1 part, 70 cents per square yard—this includes free stone curbing.

A Kentucky telephone exchange manager has devised an ingenious attachment to be used in factories and shops where the amount of noise makes it almost impossible to hear the call bell of the instrument. It consists of a steam whistle which is turned on by means of a lever operated by electricity. When the instrument is called from the exchange the bell rings as usual, and by the electric current passing through a magnet a weight is released which pulls the lever to the whistle. Once started the whistle keeps up its shrill note until some one answers the call and turns off the steam, which is done by simply replacing the weight. The difficulty in Montreal is not to hear the call bell but to hear the message which commonly comes hashed up with a variety of noises made by other messengers getting mixed up with it en route.

The following is a list of United States patents issued this week to Canadians, as reported by Mr. Charles H. Richee, solicitor of patent, Canada Life building, Toronto: Robert Dury, baths; Wm. Duffin, pencil sharpeners; Richard Kinsman, quoin.

A branch of the Peoples' Building & Loan Association, of London, had been established at Newbury, with Duncan Stalker as President; P. B. Robertson, Secretary; J. L. Heatherington, Valuator, W. Kraft, John A. Robinson and E. J. Rowe Directors.

The R. & O. steamer Canada run on a shoal off Cocoma on 4th in a dense fog. No one was hurt, all the passengers were taken ashore quite easily. The Company will pay all expenses of passengers in making their connections. The Canada will be running next week.

The foundry in Birmingham, England, where Watt worked out his idea of the steam engine is now idle, after an existence of 133 years. At one time it employed 4000 men, but its business gradually fell off, and when it closed its doors only 400 men were on the pay roll. Birmingham men will be sorry the old foundry has closed up.

The British Columbia Board of Trade has made the suggestion that a system of grading to standard specifications should be followed by the lumbermen of that province. This much has been learned by lumbermen in different sections of the Dominion, and elsewhere, that trade is very much facilitated the nearer its members can get to good system of grading and inspection. In fact, it is a difficult matter to do business with foreign countries, or distant parts of ones own country, if some system of inspection has not been adopted; and some of the difficulties that lumbermen in Ontario have to encounter is through want, especially in pine, of a uniform system of grading. With export trade on the Pacific Coast growing into large figures, and wide in its extent, the suggestion of the Board of Trade would strike us as practicable and desirable. As indicating the volume of lumber trade in British Columbia the following estimate may be quoted: 524,573 acres leased to millowners are estimated to contain at



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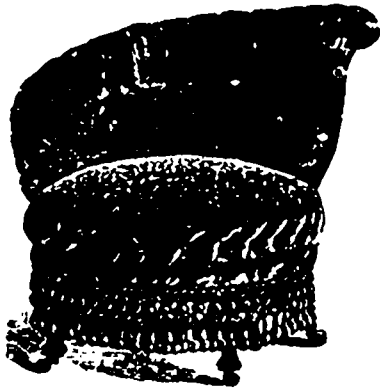
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least 20,000 feet of timber per acre. During 1883 13,730,761 feet were taken from these leased lands, which, together with the timber taken from crown lands, timber limits and private property, make the total of timber cut during that year 67,492,277 feet. The exports during the same period were 40,200,000 feet, or about two-thirds of the whole.

A circular has been issued to Collectors of Customs, warning them to be on the lookout for packages of clothing sent by parcel post through the post-office by a firm of clothiers in Glasgow, Scotland, named James Thompson and Son. It appears the firm has been sending drummers through Canada taking orders, which are delivered by parcel post. An invoice accompanies the goods, but the Customs Department warns collectors that this is a false invoice which does not represent half the value of the goods, and that all packages shipped by J. Thompson and Son are to be stopped, and the importer made to produce the true invoice, which is sent him by another cover, and pay duty on that, or the goods will be confiscated.



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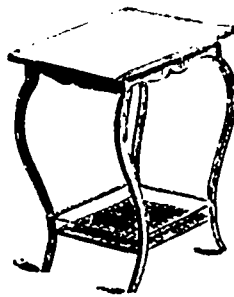
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Of all the British colonies none has of late years shown more rapid progress than South Africa. Of this the increase in its trade and commerce may be held as an infallible index. In five years the imports into the colony have risen from £3,304,000 to £9,128,000. A land that can make such a pace in material prosperity must be one of vast possibilities, and it should be the aim of the sister colonies of Great Britain to seek a share of this rising tide of commerce. Intercolonial intercourse has become the watchword "all along the line," of which the conference at Ottawa last year was a potent expression. To be on the alert for fresh avenues of trade, will henceforward be a guiding principle with all the colonies which contribute the greatness of the British realm.—London Free Press.

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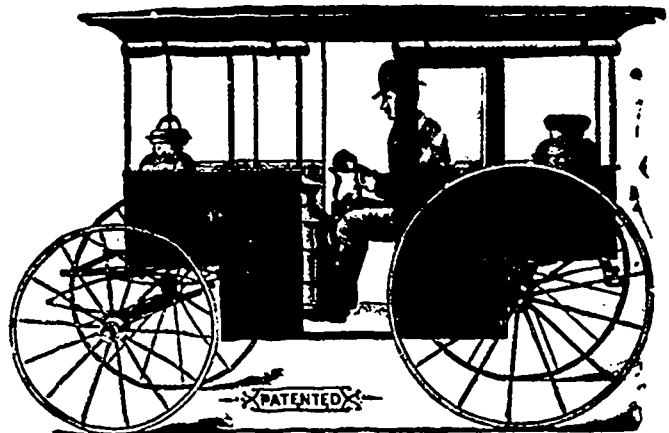
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"Pleased down to the ground" would in a familiar phrase describe the feelings of T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C.P.R., who with Mr. Peterson, chief engineer, have returned to the city, after a month's tour across the continent. Mr. Shaughnessy looked well, and seemed in his best spirits when he met the Herald representative.

"It was the usual business inspection," he said. "Our best and most interesting trip was through these districts, West Kootenay, Trail Creek, Nelson, Pilot Bay, Caslow and Siccan. What did we find? Well, the hillsides were hives of activity, with mining men looking after claims and prospecting. I think there are seven or eight prospects of silver or gold that will shortly turn out profitable and interesting to Canada. Naturally, high estimates may prove disappointing, but there is little doubt that profit and honor will be achieved.

"From one end to the other never was the road in better shape.

"Everywhere came the glad tidings of good crops; everywhere was voiced the happy feeling that good times were coming, and in feeling the pulse of the country I may say that this hope made all jubilant. One day was spent at Regina, and I noticed the wonderful display of horses at the fair. There were over 1,000 entries at the opening day."

Asked if there would be any new engineering works started at an early date, he replied: "None more than the usual repairs, except what the Herald already published from Winnipeg, that ballasting wherever necessary, throughout the line, would be done for fast train service, to be established Montreal and the Pacific next spring."

The new graving dock at Southampton, England, said to be the largest in the world, was opened on the 3rd inst by the Prince of Wales. Its capacity is over 73,000 tons and its maximum depth is 35 feet. Its width is 87½ feet at sill level and the pumping engines for emptying it are the most powerful known. The guaranteed time for emptying the dock is two hours and fifteen minutes, which necessitates delivering 540 tons of water per minute. Southampton is making great effort to secure a large share of the ocean steamer trade done in Liverpool.

New examples of the tendency to replace steam engines by electric motors are daily coming to public notice. Only recently it was announced that the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia had substituted electric motors to drive the machinery on the main floor of the factory, with the further announcement that the managers purposed to introduce electric power in all the departments as soon as the economy of the change should be demonstrated. Now the Maryland Steel Company has followed suit by deciding to make use of electric motors in place of steam engines in its extensive works at Sparrows Point. The acting superintendent of the electrical department states that it is the intention to utilize electrical power a great deal more in the future than in the past in running the motors in the shops and for other purposes. All the small engines will be taken out, and the electric power substituted. This, the superintendent claims, will be a saving to the company. In running by steam, he says, the loss by condensation in the great number of pipes is very heavy. The substitution of electricity will do away

with about twenty-five engines, varying from twenty-five to fifty horsepower. The change will be made at once. In the case of a large factory where a single engine was employed to drive many machines, it was found by recent experiment that not more than 10 per cent. of the initial force was made effective, the remainder being used up in dragging the heavy belts around pulleys and turning shafts that labored in their efforts to resist the strain of the belts. That single engine has now been replaced by several small and high speed ones aggregating 250 horsepower, and the energy is taken from them in the shape of electricity directly to the machines, each machine being run by a separate motor. All of the overhead network of shafts, wheels, and belts has been done away with, with the consequence, aside from the saving of coal pile, that instead of a dark and dirty room the main shop has become a clean, well-ventilated and well-lighted room.—New York Evening Post.

The season of 1894 was an exceptional one in respect to the number of cattle shipped from Manitoba and the Territories, yet indications are that the coming summer and fall will witness still larger exportations. The early spring permitted cattle being let loose on the prairie some weeks ahead of previous years, and as a result they will be in condition for shipment a considerable period in advance of past seasons. Already two shipments of grass fed cattle have been sent east, and the outlook is very favorable. Railway officials say cattle dealers are making preparations for an extensive trade during the coming months, and from now forward the shipment will be frequent.—Neepawa Register.

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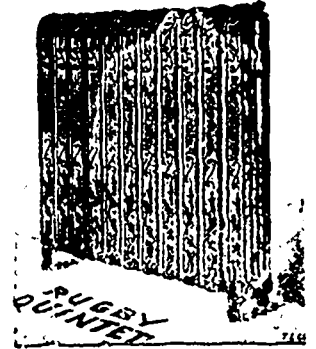
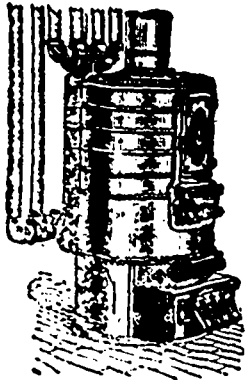
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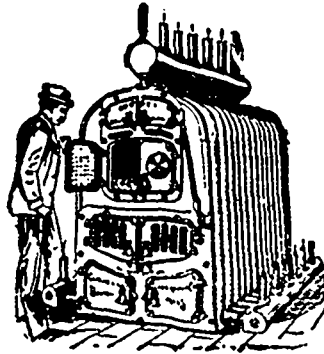
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THE

Canadian Trade Review

JOHN HAGUE, Editor.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1895.

THE U. S. VICE-PRESIDENT ON CANADA.

Mr. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, being a visitor to Toronto this week en route to Alaska via the Canadian Pacific, gave expression to his views in regard to annexation and other matters, which, in view of his eminent position, are deeply interesting.

Vice-President Stevenson has never regarded the annexation of Canada as even a probability. He takes no stock in the inevitable destiny theory of those who argue that the respective geographical conditions of

the two countries are indications of Providence having destined them to be one. The judgment and the conviction of one who is on the steps of the Presidential dais outweighs those of a whole theatre of such Yankee Jingos as the one we took in hand last week. Mr. Stevenson made another very sensible and highly significant remark. He said, "so far as I have had opportunities of judging the sentiment of the Canadian people does not trend in the annexation direction." We submit this also to those who depict our people as not only tending, but actually pressing on towards union with the States. In regard to the trade question the Vice-President said he believed in considerable tariff reduction, and the most free and friendly trade relations not only with Canada, but with all countries where a mutual interchange of products and manufactures would be beneficial to the countries interested. That had been the policy of the Democratic party, and sufficient proof of the wisdom of that policy was evident in the revival of trade in the matter of those articles of commerce on which the duty had been reduced. He doubted very much whether, in the possible event of a return of the Republicans to power, any attempt would be made to return to the high tariff which, under the last Republican Government, had, in his opinion, proved so detrimental to the interests of the United States.

In respect to such tariff relations as would be "beneficial to the countries interested," there is no difference of opinion, except as to what would be "beneficial." If absolute Free Trade would be beneficial to Canada we should favor that system. Tariffs are made for men, not men for tariffs.

Mr. Stevenson is, however, a little astray in ascribing the revival of trade to the reduced tariff. The recent revival of business is a return to normal conditions after the disastrous panic which followed the Democratic victory, and is, to some extent, attributable to the confidence inspired by the clean sweep of the tariff reformers in the last elections. At this moment the revenue of the States is running behind at the rate of over 100 millions a year, which is not an especially striking evidence in favor of the Democratic tariff reform. When the present administration of the States retires it will leave as mementos of its career in office, the terrible panic of 1893, the prolonged depression of trade for nearly two years, and a deficit in the Treasury larger than is recorded in any previous Presidential term. We

believe Mr. Vice-President Stevenson is correct in saying that the Republicans will not re-impose the McKinley tariff, but that they also will try their hands at a tariff reform is certain.

Just now when even some highly reputable papers are denouncing the President and his party for not giving practical aid to the rebels in Cuba, and so bringing on a war with Spain, and abusing England for its determined assertion of its rights on this side of the Atlantic, even urging steps that would involve the States in war with Great Britain, it is pleasant to read such statesmanlike utterances as those of Mr. Stevenson.

With regard to the foreign policy of his country, Mr. Stevenson stated that while the United States were determined to insist upon their rights wherever they might be assailed, there was in reality far less of the jingo sentiment than would be believed from the frequent irresponsible utterances which were chronicled in the press, and that they would invariably endeavor to settle all disputes or misunderstandings with foreign nations in the most peaceful and dignified manner. He was in thorough sympathy with the principle of international arbitration. No better evidence could be given of the valuable effects of arbitration in settling national differences than the settlement of the Behring sea difficulty. There were no doubt some minor details which still required adjustment, but the main principle involved had been decided with a dignity which reflected credit on all parties to the dispute.

He intimated that while Mr. Cleveland had said he would not offer himself for a third term, he might be induced to stand were party pressure brought to bear. We believe he will be a candidate and will at least make things very lively for any rival, for with all his faults the President is by all odds the ablest American now in the political sphere.

RELIEF BY WORK.

Relieving the poor by providing them work is admittedly the most effective, economical, and in all respects the most desirable plan. Relief by charity, though at times needful, is very apt to engender a pauper spirit in those relieved, as it lowers their self respect, enervates their energy, and induces wastefulness of their means when employed. It is well known that those in this city who get through our trying winters most independently of eleemosynary aid

are not those whose wages through the working months are the highest, but the humbler workers whose earnings are meagre.

As the winter will soon be here it will be well for the civic authorities to look ahead in this matter and consider if anything can be done to give employment to those who cannot follow their ordinary calling in that season, or follow it less regularly. Waiting until there is some public demonstration of those needing help is most undesirable, it is a manifestation of the identical folly, or weakness, which, in too many cases, is the cause of such an outcry. The prudent man looks ahead, calculates upon contingencies, and does what he can to provide for them. That much exaggeration was indulged in last winter in regard to the distress in this city and other places from lack of work is notorious. That an effort was made to produce a political effect by such exaggeration is known. Our fiscal and industrial system was sought to be discredited by wild statements in regard to the numbers out of work.

Still, that there was some distress from the lack of employment, much of which might have been avoided, is undeniable. It is a complete answer to the political cry that Canadian towns and cities were far less troubled in this respect than those where a different fiscal and industrial system prevails. But this answer found no food and fuel to the suffering. There are more than ample means in Canada everywhere to protect any family from lack of proper sustenance and comfort at any season, and our people are not surpassed by any in their liberality towards those in need. In England pauperism with all its attendant evils and sufferings is a recognized part of the social system. There is no sense of shame in this felt by the public of the old land, disgraceful as much as it is. In Canada it is different, we all desire to keep this land out of the social slough into which England has, to its shame, wallowed for generations.

We prefer relief by work to relief by poor rates. But, to maintain our desired standard demands something more than sentiment, however honorable. By a system of *laissez faire*, of indifference, we are certain to establish in time a pauper class, which breeds prolifically, and is impossible to eradicate. Although not feasible in some places, there are many where the plan tried first in Detroit would be of much service. The season is now too late for its adoption here, but as it would need considerable time to

organize, it is well worth giving time for its full consideration, and if decided upon to arrange for an experiment.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has issued a Report on this matter which is very interesting. The plan is tersely described as "one to utilize the idle land in the outskirts of a city for cultivation by the poor in raising food for themselves." At Detroit donations of the use of land were liberal, several thousand acres being offered. About 430 acres were accepted, ploughed, harrowed and staked off by a Committee into lots of one-quarter to half an acre each. About 3,000 applications were made for lots, but owing to lack of funds only 945 families were provided for. Some of the lots were two miles distant from the homes of the workers. We have not space for all the details, but suffice it to say that nine-tenths of these lots are well taken care of. The potato crop raised on them averaged 15 bushels per lot. By proper cultivation 500 bushels of potatoes can easily be raised upon an acre. Large quantities of beans, turnips and other vegetables were raised and consumed, of which no record was kept. The value of the crops was estimated at \$12,000 to \$14,000; the entire cost to the Committee being \$3,600, one half of which was made up by workmen's subscriptions. It was found that about one-third of an acre is sufficient land for a family to raise enough potatoes to last them through the winter, and furnish vegetables through the summer. The effect on those who worked the lots was excellent, and it is declared that, "by this plan about 1,000 families were enabled to pass through the winter without charity, and a large sum was thus saved to the tax-payers." The Report reads: "The unqualified success of the experiment has silenced the croakers."

It has clearly demonstrated that many of the destitute were ready and willing to work; that a large number of these people can be supported by utilizing vacant land in the outskirts of the city; that the wholesale robbery and trespassing predicted did not occur even upon unfenced land; that a very small space of ground is sufficient to raise enough vegetables to support a family through the winter; that a majority of the citizens who own the vacant land would rather allow it to be cultivated by the poor than pay a large tax for their support; that the needy are thereby assisted without the demoralization in the habits of the people that gratuitous aid in other places always entails,

One great advantage of this plan is the development in some of an innate capacity and taste for agricultural labor by which they will be led to take up that calling, and ultimately become farmers. The land so utilized is not bought, the use of it is either given free, or held at a low rental, most of it being land that is held for building purposes, and which the owners would not cultivate. The land is really improved by being broken up and cared for. Without expressing any judgment on this plan, we call attention to it, as it is being adopted in a number of cities, who have recognized its value after investigation. After all it is no great novelty except as to details. In one very large English town there are many hundreds of workmen who cultivate a "potato patch" in the suburbs, which they find very helpful whether they are in steady work, or when partially employed, and by which when out of work they raise enough food for their families.

FIRE INSURANCE BY THE STATE.

A paper is before us on the above topic which was read before the Business Men's Association of Newport, R.I., by Mr. Charles Acton Ives. We do not endorse all the writer's views, but they are of sufficient interest to bear publication in our columns. The data is taken from the Report of the Insurance Commissioner for Rhode Island, which he alleges "do not vary greatly from the average of all the States."

It appears from the recapitulation of the last printed report of the Rhode Island Fire Insurance Commissioner, that of 1891, that the total amount of fire risks written for the year 1893, on property in Rhode Island, by the fire insurance companies of all kinds doing a legal business there,

was.....	\$177,650,683.00
The total premiums received by said companies was.....	1,272,049.00
The total losses paid by them was.....	1,769,782.00
The difference between losses paid and premiums received was..	2,502,267.00

The above sum of \$2,502,267.00 on the fire insurance business of that state alone, was more than twice the total expenditures of the state government of Rhode Island for the same year, it having cost but \$1,213,578.37 to run the state; and with such a sum of money in view, representing the excess of fire insurance premiums over losses paid, the question is not

whether fire insurance is profitable, but what becomes of the profit?

What becomes of the profit will appear from the following table of facts, gathered also from the above report, the figures being taken from the sworn reports of the respective companies stating their general business for the year, pursuant to law:

Stock Insurance Companies doing business in Rhode Island.	Capital deposited in United States.	Received for premiums.	Paid for losses.	Cash dividends to stockholders and policyholders.	Brokerage fees, salaries, & other running expenses.
United States Companies.....	\$8,810,075	\$70,189,331	\$47,261,959	\$1,409,130	\$24,835,219
Atlas Assurance of London.....	200,000	477,682	274,141		146,692
Brit. Am. Assurance of Toronto	200,000	831,056	506,798		279,844
Caledonian of Edinburgh.....	200,000	1,610,725	1,200,921		549,986
Commercial Union of London	2,000,000	2,647,651	1,940,714		782,473
The Guardian of London.....	200,000	1,126,521	836,529		414,283
Hamburg-Bremen of Germany	205,000	1,146,886	909,239		351,171
Imperial of London.....	286,000	1,160,733	913,979		348,139
Lion of London.....	200,000	578,571	446,039		182,149
L. L. & G. of Liverpool.....	300,000	5,690,876	3,651,971		1,522,812
London & Lancashire of Liverpool.....	290,000	2,034,618	1,328,094		656,444
London Assurance Corporation	448,275	989,485	1,049,079		423,410
Manchester Fire Assurance Co.	200,000	1,675,131	1,126,946		523,912
Nor. British & Mercantile Ins. Co. of London.....	200,000	2,490,845	1,785,485		725,615
Nor. Assurance Co. of London.	200,000	1,252,373	952,163		411,001
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society of Norwich, England....	200,000	1,535,785	1,110,367		500,241
Palatine of Manchester.....	200,000	2,314,554	1,293,176		691,163
Phoenix of London.....	200,000	1,882,273	1,316,943		574,538
Royal Ins. Co., Liverpool.....	453,000	4,925,130	3,269,086		1,475,814
Scottish Union & Nat. Ins. Co. of Edinburgh.....	200,000	1,269,453	722,313		341,842
Sun Ins. Office of London.....	200,000	1,981,608	1,589,307		639,521
Union Ass. Society of London	200,000	444,819	205,051		134,898
Western Ass. Co. of Toronto...	301,000	1,447,481	1,001,198		522,711
Total of all stock companies	\$44,275,350	\$111,698,742	\$76,520,210	\$4,409,139	\$37,778,657

The important figures in the above table are in the sixth column. These show that more than five-sixths of the enormous difference between income and losses goes, not to the stockholders, but to the numerous expenses of running the business. This, to borrow a word from the scientists, is friction and, therefore, dead loss. It reminds one of the annual salary of \$100,000 said to be paid the president of a prominent life insurance company, and for which it is difficult to believe that officer returns an equivalent in value of services rendered. The figures of the above column 6 show exactly how the statement, sometimes made, that fire insurance is not profitable, is to be taken. It is not more profitable than it is, not on account of the fire losses incurred and paid, but because of the way business is managed.

The figures above given do not include the item of taxes paid by the companies, which are also itemized in the insurance commissioner's report, and therefore truly represent the sum of the dead loss to the people who own combustible property and pay for its insurance.

It is also clear that the waste of the amount represented by column 6 of the table is unnecessary, and may be almost wholly saved to the people, by

the following figures, also taken from the insurance commissioner's report.

The total amount of risks taken in Rhode Island by the companies doing business on the mutual, in 1893, was

\$886,354,770.00

The total amount of premiums paid was.....

3,358,207.00

The total amount of

losses paid was.....

1,019,123.00

The total amount of cash premiums returned during the year as profits or surplus on terminated policies was 2,557,705.17

After payment of all losses and cash dividends, the stock insurance companies held in invested funds, not including cash presently available over and above the total amount of their capital stock, the sum of \$122,919,998, which is \$11,275,350. The writer upon this remarks: "As the premium receipts have been clearly shown to be greatly in excess of losses, it shows what an enormous sum has been taken from the channels of individual saving, and wealth, and comfort for the benefit of those who do our insurance, us, after paying expenses and dividends. The U. S. companies were able to pay out in the year 1893 \$6,536,857 more than the difference between premiums and losses. This difference was income from the companies' accumulated wealth. Not only has the capital thus enormously increased in value, but the average annual dividend on stock of all the companies has been .083 per cent."

On these statements of accumulated assets and increased dividends, the writer remarks: "We do not begrudge these companies the money

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they have accumulated. Most of it has done and is doing good somewhere. We only wish to make it clear that fire insurance is not unprofitable, and that the profit can be kept at home. We believe that the money now paid in dividends would more than cover the expense of conducting the fire insurance business if it were carried on by the State."

Having satisfied himself that the State would do well to take fire insurance into its own hands, he submits the outline of a law to met this policy. Its provisions in condensed form are as follows: Section 1 provides that the assessors of taxes shall assess and levy a special tax on all buildings and personal property. Section 2 provides for such taxes to be paid over to State treasurer to be held as a "fire fund." Sections 3 and 4 make the fire tax collectable by law, and the losses payable to persons having an interest in the property insured, mortgages being intended, we presume. Section 5 ordains that after a fire the assessors shall post a notice where it occurred notifying when and where an enquiry will be held as to amount of such loss. Section 6 provides that a report of such enquiry shall be sent to the treasurer who shall pay the amount of the loss after 10 days have expired, unless he regards the claim excessive. Section 7 provides that in case of dispute the claimant may enter suit against the treasurer for recovery of the amount. The writer concludes as follows:

"The question will at once be asked, whether any one state can afford to assume the fire risks within its limits on the plan proposed, fire insurance being only practicable where the risks are so distributed that the general average of excess of receipts over losses becomes a practical certain? The answer is, that any state, in which the amount of losses paid by all companies upon all pro-

erty within its limits in any year has exceeded the amount of premiums paid during that year to all companies for insurance upon all property within its limits in that year, should pause before adopting the plan. But the final test, even in that case, would be, what the reports of that state show to be the relation between premiums and losses on property in that state for a reasonable period of years. In Rhode Island the figures are as follows for ten years:

Year,	Premiums paid in Rhode Island,	Losses paid in Rhode Island,	Difference between losses and premiums,	Cost of State Government,
1888.....	\$4,272,019 00	\$1,739,782 00	\$2,532,237 00	\$1,918,578 72
1889.....	4,011,667 15	1,017,618 00	2,994,049 15	1,114,181 68
1890.....	3,874,514 68	1,541,079 23	2,333,435 45	1,211,852 28
1891.....	3,627,412 97	\$39,830 25	2,789,922 72	1,169,692 81
1892.....	2,897,894 81	1,016,072 76	2,897,894 81	917,094 84
1893.....	3,218,978 25	1,211,767 51	2,007,210 72	895,618 22
1894.....	2,998,595 18	698,618 11	2,299,977 02	\$32,704 12
1895.....	2,870,408 99	812,729 82	2,057,674 67	\$19,705 06
1896.....	2,548,162 21	561,811 60	2,024,745 61	\$11,707 87
1897.....	2,468,748 11	918,148 52	1,550,604 59	\$22,930 00
Totals.....	\$32,858,016 25	\$10,461,062 80	\$22,396,953 45	\$9,908,955 11

It is certain that the fact that the people of the smallest state in the Union annually pay for insurance, in excess of the amount of their losses, more than twice the entire cost of their statement, is worthy of grave consideration: and the immense aggregate waste shown by column 6, of Table 1, of over \$37,000,000 annually, is more startling and eloquent than any words that can be used about it. It is nearly twice the average amount of the annual National River and Harbor appropriations for the past ten years. It is more than enough to run the United States Navy, including the building of new ships and the repairs to old ones, and in fact is about seven per cent of the total annual cost of the National Government, placing the latter at its most extravagant figure of \$500,000,000. It is clear that under the plan of state insurance suggested there would be a saving of about fifty per cent in the rates of insurance, and there

would be no question, moreover, about the solvency of the insurer."

THE HUDSON BAY LANDS.

At a recent meeting of the Hudson Bay Land Company in London, some of the shareholders criticised the management of the company because the sales of its Northwest lands were so small. Sir Donald Smith, who is the Governor of the company, in his reply made an interesting statement of the reasons why the company is not anxious to sell its land at present, except at good round prices. Sir Donald contrasted the reasons why the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which he is a director, pursues a different policy. He said:

"Some shareholders had been informed that the Hudson's Bay Company would profit greatly and make far larger sales if they reduced the prices of their land and did as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had done, sold their lands for something like half the price which the Hudson's Bay Company received now. But the positions of these two corporations was entirely different, and he (the governor) knew something of both. To a railway company having its lands throughout the whole country it was of much greater advantage that they should sell their lands at almost any price, or really almost give them away, because the purchasers of these lands would bring far more in traffic to the railway than the full price of the lands would yield. The Hudson's Bay Company was not in the same position. They had no such traffic to expect from those who went into the country. What they made out of the land must be made by the money they received for the land, and he did not think that had they put the price of the land at \$2, or something over, an acre, they would have sold ten acres more than they had sold at \$5 an acre. The company's best customers for land were those who had taken up free homesteads from the government on adjoining lands, and there was last year so little money in the country that they would not have been able to buy land even at \$2 per acre. When there was a return of prosperity—and a marked improvement was already noticeable—they would no doubt see these people purchasing the company's lands, and glad to pay for lands of the quality they held the same price as had been paid heretofore. One shareholder had asked whether the directors held the same opinion as formerly as to

the ultimate value of the company's lands. They certainly did not hesitate in saying that ultimately they believed the company had a very great property indeed in these lands. In the lands of the company they had very much more—he would not say how much more—than the whole of the capital of the company; and though it might be some time before they could realize to that extent, yet it was sure that the day would come.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

This company was, we believe, the first organized to operate in Canadian lands, of which it still holds a large area. At the recent half-yearly meeting in London, the governor of the company, Sir Robt. Gillespie, said: "The company was established in 1826, and the original amount of capital raised on 8,915 shares, at £32 19s per share, was £289,737, that representing a grant of land extending to 2,481,113 acres. The amount paid as dividend—now this is very remarkable, I think—in the sixty-eight years since 1826, including that now declared, is £1,682,378; add to that the capital which we have returned and paid in cash to the shareholders (£280,822) and the cost of 596 shares which we have purchased and extinguished, as empowered under the Amended Act (£56,501), and we have a total return to the shareholders of £2,019,901, which is equal to 101 per cent per annum on the original paid-up capital of the company for the sixty-eight years. There are still 8,319 shares on which £1 each is paid up, and, of course, is due. That represents \$8,319; but we have in Metropolitan 3 per cent stock provision for that amount to the extent of £3,163. And, after having done what I have just read to you, gentlemen, we have a surplus property, representing 55,000 acres of leased land, valued at £162,819, together with 183,000 acres undisposed of, and valued last year at £56,000. That is to say, the surplus property is valued at £518,819."

This is a very remarkable record, especially considering how enormous, by the area of land in Canada increased by the opening up of the North-West, by which naturally all eastern lands were lowered in value. The recent operations of this company were stated by the governor to have been as follows: "Now since we had the honor of meeting with you at the last court, we have received from our commissioners in Canada a re-valuation of lands, but before going

into that I propose to read to you a comparison of the prices which we have been able to get for the lands disposed of. Of the lots valued in 1891 below the average estimate of 9 dols. 32 cents an acre, 2,111 acres valued then at 3 dols. 95 cents an acre, having realized 4 d.s. 73 cents an acre, an increase of 78 cents an acre, or 197 per cent. Of the lots valued in 1891 above the average estimate of 9 dols. 32 cents an acre, 1,825 acres valued then at 20 dols. 29 cents an acre, have realized 21 dols. 27 cents an acre, an increase of 98 cents an acre, or 5 per cent. Of the lots re-disposed of 319½ acres which reverted to the company, at 13 dols. 57 cents an acre, have realized 13 dols. 70 cents an acre, an increase of 13 cents an acre, or 1 per cent. The general result of our operations, therefore, is that 4,318½ acres have been disposed of at 12 dols. 44 cents an acre, an increase of 81 cents an acre, or 6½ per cent on the 1891 valuation. Now the re-valuation which I have already mentioned took place last year. A great deal of care and attention was bestowed upon it, and I have no doubt our commissioners used the best means of acquiring a fair estimate of the value of our lands. It is true, gentlemen, that that valuation appears unfavorable as compared with the 1886 valuation. It shows a reduction of 3s 2d an acre currency, but it has occurred to me that the valuation of 1886 might have been rather higher than perhaps they were warranted in doing—I make no charge mark you—while this 1891 valuation may have been just the other way—too low. This opinion is rather confirmed from the fact of our being able to sell, since the 1st of January to the 1st of June in this year, lands and leases at 6½ per cent advance upon that 1891 valuation."

The Canada Company is the only organization in the Dominion that can show a record of dividends paid averaging 10 per cent. for 68 years, and this is a remarkable tribute to the sagacity and foresight of its founders.

VULGAR OSTENTATION.

That wealth confers neither good taste nor good sense is too well known to need statement or comment. That it may be made the instrument for displaying amazing, almost incredible vulgarity has been shown by two recent incidents in American life.

A few weeks ago one of the Vanderbilt family was married, not to an

Englishman of title or high social rank, or the display would have been stopped, but to a young American, one of the famous "four hundred." The occasion was used as a public advertisement of the wealthy connections of these two families. A statement was furnished the New York papers of the names of the male guests with the amount each one claims to be worth, all set out in a schedule like a page of Bradstreets. Of course the aggregate was large, for an effort had been made to get a collection together of as many multi-millionaires as possible to display them like animals in a menagerie. The report does not say if these men had each a ticket pinned on his breast like prize cattle, reading:—"John D. Putsan-calls, stock operator, worth \$5,000,000," and so on; but they were all duly recorded in the account of the wedding with their commercial standing given. The idea is novel and might be utilized by the less wealthy. We suggest this to the local press.

The reporter assigned to write up a city wedding feast might give a list of the guests and append to each name his rating at Bradstreets, pushed up a few notches to make a good impression. The ladies might be asked to give a memorandum of what their pin money is, and the cost of their dresses and jewellery. Bad as that display was in point of vulgarity, it was outdone recently by Mr. Wanamaker, who gave a dinner in Paris in order to exhibit at one stroke his wealth, and his folly, and his gross lack of refinement.

The dinner itself showed a splendid disregard of cost. It was not one dinner, but twenty-two independent dinners, separately served, one to each guest. There was none of the meanness of the Europeans, who are not ashamed, even when wealthy, to make a roast of fish do duty for the whole party. Each guest had before him a whole leg of mutton, a whole salmon, truffled fowl, a basket of peaches, and a double magnum of champagne, besides bottles of wine of sacred vintage and fabulous cost. After the dessert had been served a waiter brought around a black silk bag, into which each guest thrust his hand and drew out a souvenir. The souvenirs were pearl and emerald pins, ruby links, gold cigarette cases, inlaid with diamonds, and other trifles of substantial value. It is asserted that the cost of the entire affair was close to \$20,000.

To us this reads swinish, and the giving away of jewellery to a lot of dinner guests an incredible display

on both sides of coarseness of taste and lack of self-respect.

This kind of ostentation is now and again seen even in Canada, where a much higher standard of social refinement exists than in the States. Some time ago an English officer, a colonel, being in Toronto, was invited to a garden party in the suburbs. He found, on arriving, some twenty guests sat in solemn grandeur on the lawn. His hostess, a kind woman who had graduated in the kitchen and been raised to the drawing room, or, as she said, at times, "drawing room," introduced him to each guest, and in doing so added after each name, "Colonel, he is worth" so much. The colonel, in describing the scene, said he had "never before met such a wooden-headed lot of people," nor ever before had "his stomach been so turned, not even on ship-board."

Besides lowering, debasing, vulgarising the tone of social life, such displays of mere money possessions are exceedingly demoralizing. If no key will open the doors of society except a golden one, young men are tempted to get one, even at the sacrifice of honor. There are dozens of prisoners in our penitentiaries who have been landed there solely by their efforts to get a golden key.

Wealth acquired and kept solely for the enjoyment of its ostentatious display is a curse to its possessor and to society. When used, as it has been so nobly done in Montreal for promoting education or art, or aiding such institutions as hospitals or other beneficences, or in large hospitalities, or in furthering the development of commercial enterprises, wealth is a source of unalloyed pleasure to its owner and a blessing to society. When a certain one was said to be worth so much money, it called out the remark, "Yes, and that is all he is worth," which expresses the plain truth that unless a man possesses something higher and more creditable than his means, he is a poor creature who, when he goes where his gold would melt, never will be missed.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "LUMBER."

The word lumber, says the Timber man, which has an essentially American origin as applied to manufactures of timber, was first used in Boston in an official way in 1663. It is a most comprehensive word, and other countries have no expression for it that covers the ground so completely. In Great Britain, for instance, each item of lumber has its name, as with

us; but, if they were speaking of manufactures of wood as a whole, about the only term which they have that covers the case is "wood-goods," which is an awkward expression at best. The word lumber was coined in Boston. A recent writer in the Boston Journal states that the word has not had full justice accorded to it. From 1630 for nearly one hundred years Boston was the chief lumber market of the world, and that industry was one of the principal foundations of Boston's wealth. Other Boston staples were fish and leather, but in magnitude of transactions lumber was in the lead. The site of the old state house, known as Market Place, was formerly a lumber yard. The men of Boston got to calling sawn timber lumber because the ships that brought that article of commerce to Boston used to lumber up the wharves and streets with their product. In 1663 the police regulations of Boston provided that the wharves and all streets "that butted upon the water" must be kept free from all "lumber and other goods." Boston lumber carried in Boston ships went to all parts of the world and laid the foundation for Boston wealth. It is said that the first cargo returned by the Pilgrim Fathers to England was a cargo of pipe staves, and for the reason that Europe could not produce so good an article, it was a profitable venture, netting the shippers five hundred pounds. In that industry the Puritans were satisfied that all Europe could not rival them. The term lumber included masts, staves, clapboards, shingles, boards, planks and timber. Although Boston is still a large lumber market and has continued so through all these years, it did not long maintain its supremacy in this country, being early overshadowed by New York and many other markets, and now all of these are inferior to the great city of the West, Chicago.—Canada Lumberman.

THE USES OF ASBESTOS.

The uses of asbestos are almost innumerable. Ground fine and combined with colours and oils by a secret process it makes a beautiful paint, which is said to go far toward fire-proofing the surface to which it is applied. Various kinds of roofing are also made by treating strong canvas with a combination of asbestos and felt, and backing it with Manila paper. It is extensively used for roofs of factories, railroad shops, bridges, steamboat decks, and other places where there is danger of fire. Asbestos is found in a good many hundreds of places in the world besides Italy and Canada, but the fibres are nearly all too splintery and brittle. Rich deposits have recently been found in Wyoming, California, and Montana, and the United States may soon come to the front as a producer of the substance. In 1893 California produced fifty tons of asbestos, valued at 2,500 dol., while Canada sent out 6,473 tons, valued at 313,806 dol. A good mine of asbestos is more valuable than a

gold mine, and, as the substance becomes better known and more used, it will be still more precious. The time may not be far distant, says the Scientific American, when firemen will be clothed in suits made from asbestos.

NOTES.

The Montreal Gazette looks quite gay in its new suit. It is evidently renewing its youth.

Messrs. Paulin, Sorley & Martin, the Scotch firm who made a bid for the Toronto city bonds, have brought suit against the city for damages which they regard themselves entitled to as they claim that the city was committed to an arrangement whereby the bonds would have gone to them. They have attached certain funds lying to the credit of the city in the National Bank of Scotland to secure costs of the suit.

The Mail and Empire is puzzled to know how Havana leaf can be smuggled from Canada to the States. No wonder, unless the tobacco was grown in Canada, which is not usually the place where Havana leaf is raised. Tobacco, on entering, is as closely guarded as a prisoner; it is kept in bond until it passes out as a manufactured article, after payment of duty. Those familiar with the strict excise precautions take no stock in the report of Havana leaf being smuggled from here into the United States.

Complaint is made by the Hotel World that American railway managers are making up trains with nearly all sleeping cars, so as to compel passengers to pay the extra fare for a seat in one of them. Recently a party of travellers, finding no seats in the ordinary car, went into one where an extra fare was charged. They declined to pay or to remove unless the conductor found them seats elsewhere. After parleying a good deal, and being threatened with arrest, they stood their ground, or rather held on to their seats, the conductor being warned that suit would be brought if any arrest took place. The result was they were left unmolested. They were lawyers, and it appears in demanding seating accommodation they had the law on their side.

The Berlin Daily News says:—"No matter where you travel—whether in the States or Canada—it is next to an impossibility to find a town which can at all compare with Berlin in neatness, taste and beauty. Berlin is a town of which we may all feel proud and that feeling should ever instigate us all to keep both our private and public properties so as to be increasingly creditable and attractive. We have often stated in these columns that Berlin has a larger number of fine private residences in proportion to its population than any other town in Canada or the States, and from the number of five new residences which are being put up this summer it is clearly

on both sides of coarseness of taste and lack of self-respect.

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Messrs. Paulin, Sorley & Martin, the Scotch firm who made a bid for the Toronto city bonds, have brought suit against the city for damages which they regard themselves entitled to as they claim that the city was committed to an arrangement whereby the bonds would have gone to them. They have attached certain funds lying to the credit of the city in the National Bank of Scotland to secure costs of the suit.

The Mail and Empire is puzzled to know how Havana leaf can be smuggled from Canada to the States. No wonder, unless the tobacco was grown in Canada, which is not usually the place where Havana leaf is raised. Tobacco, on entering, is as closely guarded as a prisoner; it is kept in bond until it passes out as a manufactured article, after payment of duty. Those familiar with the strict excise precautions take no stock in the report of Havana leaf being smuggled from here into the United States.

Complaint is made by the Hotel World that American railway managers are making up trains with nearly all sleeping cars, so as to compel passengers to pay the extra fare for a seat in one of them. Recently a party of travellers, finding no seats in the ordinary car, went into one where an extra fare was charged. They declined to pay or to remove unless the conductor found them seats elsewhere. After parleying a good deal, and being threatened with arrest, they stood their ground, or rather held on to their seats, the conductor being warned that suit would be brought if any arrest took place. The result was they were left unmolested. They were lawyers, and it appears in demanding seating accommodation they had the law on their side.

The Berlin Daily News says:—"No matter where you travel—whether in the States or Canada—it is next to an impossibility to find a town which can at all compare with Berlin in neatness, taste and beauty. Berlin is a town of which we may all feel proud and that feeling should ever instigate us all to keep both our private and public properties so as to be increasingly creditable and attractive. We have often stated in these columns that Berlin has a larger number of the private residences in proportion to its population than any other town in Canada or the States, and from the number of fine new residences which are being put up this summer it is clearly

evident that that proportion will be maintained at the close of the present season. Berlin is a good town. Let us try to keep it so, and ever improve it from year to year. Berliners have good reason to be proud of their town, and it is a good thing to cultivate this local pride. But what would Berlin be without the trade its enterprising citizens have built up, and where would that trade be without favoring fiscal conditions? Berlin is the only town in Canada which has made a success of a sewerage farm.

* * *

The Canadian Gazette states that Mr. Chamberlain was offered a choice of three portfolios, and selected that of Colonial Secretary. So much for the tales of some of our papers that he was snubbed by Lord Salisbury, and made to accept a subordinate position, as though an office giving the holder control of Britain's colonies were one unworthy of a distinguished statesman. The Gazette very justly says—Mr Chamberlain realizes, as Lord Rosebery and what may be called the younger men generally of public life realize, that each year we have less to do with foreign affairs except as they concern our Colonial Empire; and that the Colonial Office should therefore, if wisely managed, be the very source and spring of Imperial policy. Especially is this so as regards trade expansion. Lord Salisbury has often lamented the tariff walls which foreign nations have built up against England, and confessed his powerlessness to overcome them. The Colonial Secretary also has tariff walls to face, but they will, we believe, yield before a generous policy of Imperial trade expansion. Mr. Chamberlain, in his address to his constituents last week, said that the Government "will not shrink from the responsibilities which the possession of our Empire entails, and they will seek by all legitimate means to extend our influence and our commerce in the vast undeveloped regions which are under the British flag." The primary reference is no doubt to the great estate which England possesses in Central Africa, but there is a wider application. Trade expansion is vital to the life of the United Kingdom, and its promotion is a policy as applicable to British relations with Australasia and Canada as to Central Africa. We believe the time is ripe for placing the trade within the Empire upon a new and better footing, somewhat after the fashion suggested by Mr. Ward, the Colonial Treasurer for New Zealand, when he was in England. An inter-Imperial preferential tariff, which imposes British duties against the foreigner, is impossible in Free Trade England; but at the British Government allow itself fully alive to the new claims of Imperial policy in the development of steamship and cable lines and such like enterprises, and the Colonies generally may see their way, as Mr. Ward believes New Zealand would see its way, to give British traders a better footing in Colonial markets than they enjoy under existing Colonial tariffs. Mr. Chamberlain is essentially a man of business, and he is the man to work out such a policy and give it life. It would, we are sure, be en-

thusiastically supported in any, if not all, of the Colonies.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

THURSDAY, Aug 8, 1895.

The movement in all lines of staple goods can only be described as moderate. August is the holiday month of this part of the continent and the effect is generally apparent in business circles. The dry weather earlier in the season will chiefly curtail the supply of hay, wheat and some small fruits in Ontario, but other crops promise well and the evil effects of the drought are now said to have been exaggerated. The recent rains have done wonders for the pastures and will help out all to a crop. Prices unfortunately continue low for most products of the farm, including wheat, butter and cheese and collections are susceptible of improvements.

GRAIN.—The harvest reports are more pronounced in favor of large crops although they are still confusing enough for most people. There appears to be a big decrease in the amount of wheat in sight. Bradstreet's report shows a decrease of 1,153,000 bushels east of the Rockies and a decrease of 2,786,000 in Europe. Cash quotations in Chicago are: wheat 67c, corn 46c and oats 29c. At New York, sales for export included 4,000 bushels Duluth No. 1 northern at 77c; f.o.b. about. Montreal merchants are doing a hot business in American wheat and corn for through shipment. Iowa and Kansas will it is predicted harvest enormous crops, except hay and small fruits. Kansas may have more corn than in 1889 when the farmers used it for fuel as it did not pay to ship. English markets are quiet but there is a firm undertone. Minneapolis first basers flour 8c 24. The Mark Lane Express in an article on the wheat crop in Great Britain, says that reports from the various districts in England show the yield this year to be 78.4 per cent of the average. The yield in Wales is 80 per cent, of the average, and in Scotland 83.1 per cent, making the entire crop for Great Britain 22 per cent, behind that of last year. The harvest is now in progress, but the weather is unfavorable for the week. We quote:—

No. 1 hard Manitoba.....	0.00	(@)	0.00
No. 2 hard Manitoba.....	0.00	(@)	0.00
No. 3 hard Manitoba.....	0.00	(@)	0.00
Peas, per 66 lbs., all at.....	.73	(@)	.00
No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs.....	3.04	(@)	.41
Corn, duty paid.....	.00	(@)	.00
Barley feed.....	.00	(@)	.00
Barley malting.....	.00	(@)	.00
Rye.....	.00	(@)	.00
Buckwheat, per 48 lbs.....	.00	(@)	.00

GRAINES.—Reports are all on the quiet side. There is a good deal of tea arriving and going into storage, but orders for consumption are far from numerous. Buyers will not come up to the views of holders, and the latter affect indifference. A small turn over is reported in China goods and also in Ceylons. Coffee has been selling in a moderate way. The stock of Brazil coffee in New York at the beginning of the week was 265,838 bags, in the United States 316,533 bags, with the quantity allowed for that country 231,000 bags, making the American visible supply 547,533 bags, against 372,671 bags at the same time last year. Business in molasses is still confined to small lots, imports being all received and stored. Porto Rico and Barbadoes sell by the pinchon at our outside quotations. British Columbia and vices continue strong on salmon, quotations there being, per case, \$150 to \$175,

f.o.b. Several dealers here expressed the opinion that there would be plenty of stock to go round in spite of the reported British and American demand. We were told that purchases had been made at \$1.20 per dozen and that jobbers were selling readily at \$1.30 and \$1.40. Sales of canned peas at low prices are mentioned, and corn is likely to be cheap also. There is more difference of opinion as to strawberries and peaches. Speculators are said to be going "short" pretty heavily on some lines. Refined sugar has been dull, but late cables are said to give a somewhat better tone to the raw market. Business is limited and sales are being made from refinery at 4 1/2 to 4 1/4 for granulated, and 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 for yellows. A New York despatch says: Sugar, firm, standard A, 4 1/2-16c to 4 1/4c; confectioners' A, 4 1/2-16c to 4 1/4c; cut loaf and crushed, 5 1/2-16c to 5 1/4c; powdered, 4 1/2c to 4 1/4-16c; granulated, 4 1/2-16c to 4 1/4c.

FLOUR.—The market is ruled quiet and featureless. Demand is chiefly for Manitoba brands for local use. We quote:—

Winter wheat.....	\$4.45	(@)	4.50
Spring wheat, patents.....	4.40	(@)	4.50
Straight Roller.....	4.25	(@)	4.35
Straight roller, bags.....	2.10	(@)	0.00
Extra.....	4.00	(@)	0.00
Extra bags.....	0.00	(@)	1.00
Superfine.....	0.00	(@)	0.00
Man. Strong Bakers.....	4.25	(@)	4.35

CHEESE.—The market is dull and easy and lower prices would have to be accepted than a week ago. The demand from Britain has been disappointing, possibly due to the large supplies from other sources than Canada and the States. For many years cheese has not sold so low at this season. In recent years 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 has been the range and now it seems impossible to go 8c. At Belleville, 2,710 white and 60 colored were offered and 1,74c was bid but not accepted. Last year 1,800 boxes sold at 9 1/2c. At Peterboro, 5,300 colored, first half July, were offered, also 4,500 last half June make. The highest offer made for first half July was 7 9/16c, two small factories accepting the offer. At forward, two factories accepted 7 1/16c for first half and three factories 7 11/16c for all July making about 900 cheese sold. The board adjourned for two weeks, and salesmen being allowed to sell the July off the board during that time. Off-rims were 4 6/10 boxes at Ingersoll, chiefly first half July. One lot of 625 boxes, last half June and first half July, sold at 7c and the highest bid was 7 1/2c; last year 2,500 boxes first half July, sold at 9 1/2c. At Campbellford, 1,685 boxes were offered and 1,040 sold at 7 1/2c. Milk boarded 1,100; 670 sold at around 7 1/2c. We quote:—

Finest Ontario makes.....	7 1/2c	(@)	7 1/2c
Township makes.....	7 1/2c	(@)	7 1/2c
Other Quebec makes.....	7 1/2c	(@)	7 1/2c

LIVE STOCK.—British cable reported little change; freights are very easy in tone. Cattle reaching the other side now are not likely to leave a profit as they were bought earlier in the season at higher prices than rule now on this sale. Some first-class cattle were bought in Montreal for Europe at 4 to 4 1/2c, and butchers paid up to 4c, and from that down to 2 1/2c. Lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$3.25 each. The best are being sent across the lines.

DRY GOODS.—Business has been uneventful, but prices are steady. The late rains have improved prospects in Ontario, especially in the dairy sections. Payments in this city and province have been fair and from other points poor. Few York cotton goods steady; uplands, 7 3/16c; Gulf, 7 7/16c; futures, quiet; August, \$1.02; Sept., \$7.01; Oct., \$7.06; Nov., \$7.10; Dec., \$7.15; Jan., \$7.20.

BUTTER—There is a moderate movement on local account and scarcely anything doing for export. The refrigerator system will help the trade, but just now English advices are not encouraging. The recent rain will greatly increase the flow of milk. We quote:

Creamery, late make.....	17c	(a)	18c
Townships.....	14c	(a)	16c
Provisions.....	13c	(a)	14c

PROVISIONS.—In Chicago pork is weak at 49 25 Aug., and lard easier at 55 90 Aug. We quote:

Canadian short cut, clear.....	0 00	(a)	16 00
Canadian short cut, mess.....	17 50	(a)	18 00
Short cut, Western, per hrl.....	0 00	(a)	0 00
Hams, city cured, per lb.....	0 09	(a)	0 11
Lard, Canadian, in pails.....	0 09	(a)	0 10 1/2
Bacon, per lb.....	0 09	(a)	0 11
Lard, com. refined, per lb.....	0 07 1/2	(a)	0 07 1/2

GREEN FRUITS.—At the auction sales two cars of California fruit were sold. Peaches realized \$1 15 to \$1 35; pears, \$2 15 to \$2 35; grapes, \$2 05 per crate; plums, \$1 05 to \$1 45 per box; nectarines, 70c to \$1; one car of apples sold at \$1 to \$3 per barrel; one car of bananas, ripe, at 35c to 37c per bunch, and one car of Hudson River pears at \$2 45 to \$2 80 per barrel.

MEAL.—No change, and prices steady. Standard, bbls..... 4 05 (a) 4 10
Granulated, bbls..... 4 10 (a) 4 15
Rolled Oats, bbls..... 4 10 (a) 4 15

FEED.—Is still in good demand, and the market active and firm.

Bran.....	\$00.00	(a)	\$17.00
Shorts.....	00.00	(a)	19.00
No mill.....	22.00	(a)	24.00

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—There is little doing. Prices of sugar are 6 1/2 to 7c for new and 4c to 6c for old. Syrup in wood 4c to 5c per lb.; per tin 50c to 60c.

EGGS.—Dull and easy. We quote choice candled stock at 11 1/2 to 12c ordinary at 10 1/2 to 11c, and culled at 9 1/2 to 10c per dozen.

POTATOES AND HOPS.—Potatoes are selling at \$1 to \$1 25 per hrl., or 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c per bag. Hops quite at 5c to 8c per lb., as to quality.

HAY.—There is less life to the market caused doubtless by the improvement in the pastures on account of the recent rains. English demand has declined and there is less doing all round. No. 1 hay is scarce. No. 2 shipping hay is quoted on track here at \$10 50 to \$11, and \$10 is quoted at interior points, f.o.b.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

Aug. 8, 1895.

GRAIN—Wheat—In the local market there was more doing in the new crop. Deliveries at some of the outside points are reported to be quite brisk, and ere long a fair quantity of the new crop of winter wheat will be on the market. Values were rather easier. Five cars of new winter wheat sold, per-mtd shipment, west, at 73c, and five cars, white or red, at the option of the seller, sold August delivery, north and west freights, at 72c. No. 1 M. intoba hard offered at 90c, but buying is nil. Peas—New crop peas. August shipment, offered middle freights west today at 57c. Oats—New white oats off-red on the Michigan Central at 30 1/2c, and old white were bought, G. T. R. west, at 31c. The feeling is easy, there is being still a considerable quantity of old oats on hand. The coming crop promises a large yield. Barley—New barley offered prompt shipment at 45c west. The sample was about equal to No. 2.

PROVISIONS.—The easy tone in Chicago tends to check the upward inclination in Toronto. Prices here are firm, but no higher. Both local and outside demand keeps up well. In the past few days there have been enquiries for ear lots from Ontario dealers, and it is stated that further shipments will be made to the coast.

Following are the quotations:—Barrelled. Pork—Shoulder mess, \$13.50 to \$13 75; clear shoulder mess, \$13.50 to \$13 75; heavy mess, \$15.50 to \$16.00; short cut, \$16.00 to \$16.25. Dry salted meats.—Long clear bacon, ear-lots, 7 1/2c; ton-lots, 8c; ear-lots, 8 1/2c; backs, 8 1/2 to 9c. Smoked meats—Hams, heavy 10 1/2 to 11c; medium, 11 1/2 to 11c; light, 12c. Breakfast bacon, 11 1/2c; backs, 10 1/2c; rolls, 8c; picnic hams, 7 1/2 to 8c. All meats out of pickle less than prices quoted for smoked meats. Lard—Tierces, 8 1/2 to 8 1/2c; tubs, 8 1/2 to 9c; and pails, 9 to 9 1/2c; compound, 7 to 7 1/2c.

BUTTER.—The market continues to be devoid of and new feature. The supply of choice fresh made dairy and creamery butter is comparatively light and demand is active. Prices hold very firm, and stock anyway choice fetches top figures. Creamery tubs are fetching 18 1/2 to 19c, and tubs 17 to 18c. Choice dairy butter, in pails, tubs, and crocks, will fetch 14 1/2 to 15c. Following are the quotations:—

Dairy tub, fresh and choice, 14 1/2 to 15c; creamery pounds, 18 1/2 to 19c; creamery tubs, fresh made, 17 to 18c, new dairy, large rolls, in baskets, 14 to 15c, new dairy, small rolls, in baskets, 15 to 17c; low grade to medium dairy, in tubs, 8 to 9c.

CHEESE.—Is easy. July cheese offered delivered here, in round lots at 8c, and was bought at 7 1/2c. The same figure was also bid for more. Small lots sell at 8 1/2 to 8 1/2c.

FLOUR.—Dull and easy. Straight tollers offer, Toronto freights, at \$3.00.

MILFEED.—Offerings here are nil. There are bids for ear lots of bran at \$15.50 and shorts \$17.50, Toronto freights.

EGGS.—Prices and conditions are quiet unchanged. Choice candled stock sold at 10 1/2 to 17 1/2c in five-case lots, and at 11c in singles.

POTATOES.—There is less fluctuation now than for some months past. At present the market is steady, but as supplies increase a gradual sagging off is expected. New domestics sell out of store at 40c per bushel and at \$1 per hbl.

POULTRY.—Chickens sold at 45 to 55c per pair; turkeys at 9 to 10c per lb., and sprink ducks at 35 to 50c.

HONEY.—Jobbing prices of honey here are as follows. Ten lb. tins, 8 1/2 to 9c, 60 lb. tins, 8c. Sections are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.80, according to size.

BEANS.—Scarcely any offering. Choice white in small lots are quoted at \$1 20 to \$2 per bushel. Dealers will pay \$1.70 for lots of hand-picked stock here.

APPLES.—Business about at a standstill in absence of offerings. For lots of dried in country points 4 1/2 to 5c would be paid, but none offers. Evaporated sold here at 7c, and at 7 1/2c in small lots, and dried at 5 1/2c.

BALD HAY.—On the street old timothy was steady at \$16 to \$18, and new at \$14 to \$15.

STRAW.—Choice oat straw, on track here is quoted at \$6 to \$6 50.

FINANCIAL.

The leading financial question of the day is, what will be the realizable value of the crops into which the sickle is just being thrust. Manitoba and the North-West are now certain to have the largest harvest they ever reaped, which will bring much higher prices than those of last season, leaving a net surplus of several millions over what was realized in 1894 5. The demand for binder twine is 50 per cent greater than last year. The general average for the rest of the Dominion seems likely to be not very satisfactory, though in some sections the crops are reported heavy. As prices all round will be an advance on last year's, the probabilities are that the yield of this season will net much more than that of 1894. Banque du Peuple shares have been sold at 30, which indicates a fear that the whole of the capital has been lost, and some of the reserve fund. The principal debtor of the bank is reported to have conveyed to it all his property, which is sufficient to protect the bank from any very serious loss. Applications amounting to £371,000 have been received for the new issue of Toronto Railway Company first mortgage four and a half per cent bonds. The bonds have been alloted. Tenders were invited by Messrs. Hambro & Son for £251,000 city of Toronto general consolidated loan 3 1/2 per cent debentures. The loan is redeemable in 1928, and the minimum price is placed at 99. The average price offered is about 99. The Merchants Bank of Halifax is about to call up the balance of capital amounting to \$400,000, payable in monthly instalments, beginning about September. Western Assurance stock sold at 161 on 7th. The local stock market is dull. The Sun, a very small loan company in Toronto, is getting a lot of free advertising through a squabble over its management. The affair has no public interest. A financial company that cannot keep its affairs from becoming a Police Court scandal is in the wrong hands to make a success. Money rates remain unchanged.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for week ending	Clearings.	Balances.
Aug 8, 1895.....	\$11,227,913	\$1,526,706
Cor. week 1891.....	10,110,133	1,201,542
" 1895.....	12,226,021	1,771,537
" 1892.....	12,238,826	1,720,500

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

Atchafon, Top. & Santa Fe Ry.....	15	15
Am. Pacific.....	50 1/2	50 1/2
Canada Southern.....	50 1/2	50 1/2
C. R. & Quincy.....	54	54 1/2
C. C. & S. L.....	49	49
Commercial Cable.....	100	100
Delaware & Hudson.....	100	100
Delaware Lack. & West.....	100	100
Erie.....	71	72
Ill. Central.....	100	100
Lon. & Nash.....	63	60 1/2
Lake Shore.....	130	130
Manhattan Consolidated.....	114 1/2	112 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	57 1/2	57
North American.....	51	52
North Pacific.....	100	100
Pa. Prof.....	19	19
New Jersey Central.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Norfolk.....	20	20
N.Y. & N. Eng.....	50	50 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	100	100

MONTREAL ANNEX.

Beury st., Charles Denman sold to Clarence J. McCuaig, lot 13 55, measuring 23x83 ft., with wooden house, for \$650.

Beury st., William Matte sold to Wm. James Morris, lot 13-55, measuring 23x83 ft., with wooden house, etc., for \$650.

Mance et., The Consolidated Loan & Investment Co., sold to Arthur G. Joyce, s. e. half of lot 12-13-11 measuring 25x106 ft., vacant, for \$380.

ST. CÉCILE.

St. Antoine st., The Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., sold to William and Colin Munro, lots 386-119 and 120, measuring 25x110 ft. each, with stone and brick house, for \$950.

ST. HENRI.

St. James st., Wm. A. Harper sold to Wm. Morgan & Sons, lot 385 120, 121 and 338-7, measuring 25x100, 2500 ft. each, with brick houses, for \$8050.

St. Philippe st., Les n Gougeon et al sold to Frs. Xavier Gougeon, 1/2 parts of lot 1873, measuring 4x20, 3600 ft., with wooden and brick house No. 153 St. Philippe st., for \$1275.

St. Antoine st., Jean Baptiste Brouillette sold to Isaac Lafonde, lot 385-31, measuring 25x100, 2500 ft., vacant, for \$1525.

St. Margaret st., William Drysdale has sold to Clovis Verville lot 1741, Parish of Montreal, 30 feet by 90, front on St. Margaret st., St. Henry, with two story wooden house, etc., for \$1600.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Rumor is busy with the new President of the Mutual Reserve. It is said he has a scheme on the anvil for turning the institution into a level premium company.

The inspectors of the Standard Life Assurance Company in Canada met on 3rd inst. in the St. Lawrence Hall and resolved to form themselves into an association. They immediately proceeded to elect officers with the following result: President G. H. Allen, of Kingston; First Vice-President, Alfred Shortt, Halifax; Second Vice President, J. J. Harratty, Peterboro; Secretary, S. Sanford Davis, Ottawa, Treasurer, S. Wilson Drum, of Quebec.

The American Exchange and Review copies from the report of the Germania Life of Germany, which has made a specialty of female risks, a very interesting table of feminine mortalities, from a total of 65,145 risks; it only gives them up to age 40 and then from 52 to 60, but the deductions would not be changed by the other years. The company's female death percentage from 20 to 40 averages 1.15, while the general female mortality of the empire at these ages is .95; that is, the selection against the company is about 21 per cent. As the mortalities on insured male lives fall much under the national male average, the inferiority of female to male risks is far greater than this. In the later ages the proportions are reversed, not so heavily, the figures being 2.12 against 2.44—15 per cent in favor of insured women; the latter must be few in number at these ages however. A surprising feature is that the deaths are said not to show any special obligations to sexual

maladies, though the insured were mostly married women; the childbirth strain seems to have shown itself only in a general lowered vitality. Every one knows such numbers of puerperal deaths in his vicinity that this is hardly intelligible. We should like to know how many children these women had after being insured. We can not but feel that there is much yet to learn by a closer investigation about the class of women likely to insure, and that they form a special body widely different in physical history from the rest of the sex. For one thing, as we said before, we think they will generally belong to one of two classes, women of independent means, which class as a whole will be rather infertile from choice; or active business or professional women, who will obviously be in the main either steady single women, widows, real or grass, or women with incapable husbands and who will not risk a motherhood that would interfere with their activity. This would of itself make both classes superior risks; though on the other hand, the second class are much more liable than men to underfeed and otherwise ill-treat themselves. But in the summing up the experience of the companies—for that of the Germania is curiously close to that of the Connecticut Mutual (L. 18) at ages 21 to 45 or nearly as many lives—shows that an attempt to do a general female business at present on the male schedule would be a reckless defiance of facts.—Insurance Herald.

A PRO-SPEROUS COMPANY.

"A comparison of the business of the North American Life at the close of 1901, with what it was five years previous, shows an increase in payments to policy holders, of 123 per cent, in cash income of 91 per cent, in assets of 113 per cent, and in surplus of 74 per cent. The asset amount to \$1,267,716, the reserve fund to \$1,561,724 and there is a net surplus of \$382,216 for the extra security of policy holders." Montreal Wtm st, Feb. 21-1, 1902

HOTEL ITEMS.

On and after Monday, Aug. 5, the Rosedale Hotel, Toronto, will be run on the European plan. The rooms are good, with first-class beds, house heated throughout by steam, and well appointed for the accommodation of guests. Splendid location, being adjoining Reservoir Park and North Toronto Station. Nothing but the choicest goods used in restaurant, which will be open at all hours. Yonge street and Suburban cars to the door. Mr. J. Elliott is the proprietor.

It is highly pleasing to know that the position of Toronto's credit in the markets of the world is a very high one. There cannot be much the matter with Toronto when her securities are so eagerly sought after as to raise the price of her bonds to the very respectable figure before alluded to. An additional proof of Toronto's sound condition is to be found in the fact that the first instalment of taxes for the current year has exceeded by \$10,000 or \$20,000 any first instalment ever before paid. Never, even in the most triumphant days of the boom, had the Treasurer's office to record quite such an overflowing pay-

ment as the past few days has witnessed. This shows that the recuperative capacity of this city is very great, and that those who have put their trust in its commercial stability have no need to fear that their faith will be speedily shaken.—Mail and Empire.

An Order-in-Council has been passed giving permission to Messrs. Walbank and Pringle, of Montreal, to construct dams and power houses along the Lachine Rapids, about five miles from the city of Montreal. In connection with this work the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, composed of Montreal capitalists, are applying to the Dominion for a charter, to which company the rights secured by Walbank and Pringle will be transferred so soon as the charter is secured. Work on the dam will be started immediately.

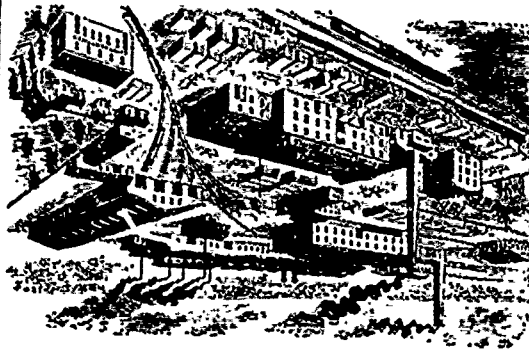
Work on the construction of the new Union Station, Toronto, and the remodeling of the yards is progressing satisfactorily. The interlocking machinery for the signal cabins has all been put in position, the Brock street cabin is being used, and the one at Bathurst street has also been occupied by a signal man. As soon as the connections arrive from Montreal the others will be completed. The remodeling of the tracks south of the G.T.R. freight shed so as to give greater facilities for handling freight is almost completed. In the new station the upper flats are almost ready for occupancy, and the offices will probably be tenanted next month. All the machinery, with the exception of one dynamo, is in place in the basement, and both elevators are ready to be tested. The handsome pillars of Rouge Royale marble in the main hall and the ladies' room are almost completed, and carvers are now at work decorating the arches. About 1,000 feet of umbrella roofing over the west platforms are in course of construction.

The British Iron and Coal Trade Review is alarmed, and not without reason, at the way in which the iron industry is going ahead in the United States. To have an English trade paper acknowledging that British manufacturers have been beaten in the race for low prices is remarkable enough to be put on record. Here is the extract:—"The growth of the American export trade is one of the factors with which Englishmen will have to reckon in the near future. The American trade and other journals are devoting a great deal more space to this subject than our own, although the issues involved are probably much more serious to our own country than to the United States. We cannot very well keep up our industrial and commercial supremacy without a large export trade, whereas the United States would still be great and prosperous and progressive even if they did not export a dollar's worth of produce, whether raw or manufactured, from year's end to year's end. But the growth of the American export trade of late years has been startling, and in some directions, even pretentious. In previous issues of the Review we have shown how far American iron and steel manufacturers were invading our Cana-

dian markets until they had reached the point of sending a larger volume of iron and steel goods into Canada than we send from England. This is but one of many signs and tokens that have been but too apparent during the last few years, and more especially during the last twelve months, when the Yankees have been beaten the record for cheap prices. The export of manufactured goods from the United States is now nearly one-third of the total exports of the country, which at one time, and that not so very long ago, consisted almost exclusively of food and agricultural products."

While there is no force in the objection made against paper manufactured from wood-pulp when used simply for newspaper and current magazine publishing, because it possesses no durable qualities, there is much force in the charge when book publishing is considered. The newspaper or magazine is of to-day. Within the covers of the best books on our library shelves are supposed to be preserved the thoughts of the ages, and if it be shown that books made from wood pulp paper would in a few years crumble to pieces and pass out of existence, it means a blotting-out of the literature of the ages. Tests have been made to prove the falsity of these objections. The first book made of ground wood paper has recently been placed in the Berlin testing office for examination. It is said to be in good condition. As it was printed in 1852, very nearly half a century ago, the argument that wood paper has no durable qualities appears to be seriously shaken. With the wood-pulp business growing apace lumbermen have a vital interest in the lasting success of the business. The fact here stated is one in favor of wood-pulp lumber. En passant, it may be remarked that British Columbia is asserting its position as a district suited for the building of wood-pulp mills, the spruce of that country, it is claimed, being an excellent wood for this purpose.—Ex.

The butter manufacturers and merchants in the Province of Quebec are generally using the refrigerator cars arranged for by the Government on the different lines of railway. Throughout Ontario the shippers of butter are not yet availing themselves of the refrigerator cars for the protection of butter which they ship to the extent which would be to their profit. On the Canadian Pacific railway a refrigerator car leaves Windsor once every week. A car also leaves Teeswater once a week, and also Owen Sound once every week, picking up butter at stations between those points and Montreal. On the Grand Trunk railway a refrigerator car leaves Warton, Ont., on Mondays, and goes by way of Palmerston, Stratford, and Toronto to Montreal, picking up butter at points on the way. These cars are used as frequently as is necessary to keep the butter cool throughout the whole journey. Particulars as to the exact time when these refrigerator cars will leave the stations on the routes to Montreal may be obtained from the railway agents at the several stations. The arrangements are that the shippers of



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Foundry,
Planing Mills,
Saw Mills.

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originated by us. All successful speculators operate on a regular system. It is a well known fact that there are thousands of men in all parts of the United States who, by systematic trading through Chicago brokers, make large amounts every year, ranging from a few thousand dollars for the man who invests a hundred or two hundred dollars up to \$50,000 to \$100,000 or more by those who invest a few thousands.

It is a fact that those who make the large profits are not comparatively small investors on this plan. One person who live away from Chicago and invest through brokers who thoroughly understand systematic trading. Our plan does not risk the whole amount invested on any trade, but covers both sides, so that whether the market rises or falls it brings a steady profit at all times unerringly in a short time.

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butter by these cars and routes will be charged the usual "less than carload rates," without any charge for the icing or special service which are provided for by the Government. As far as space will permit, merchants may use these cars for the shipment of lots of dairy or creamery butter between points at which these cars touch. The shippers will be charged by the railway companies the usual "less than carload rates" on such shipments.

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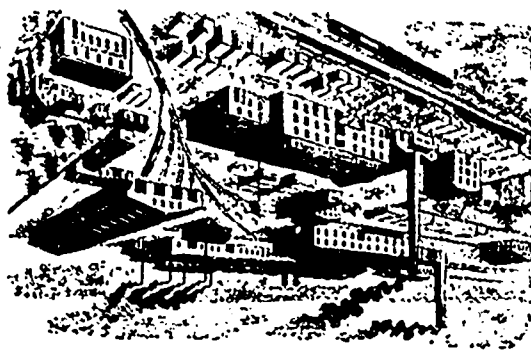
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There is a good deal of misunderstanding as to the degree of heat thrown off by the incandescent lamp. An officer of the Austrian Army has shown that an electric lamp of sixteen candle power develops a maximum temperature of 94 degrees C, and a lamp of twenty-five candle power a temperature of 101 degrees C. Two lamps placed in a cavity of wood developed a temperature of 215 degrees C., decomposed cannon powder and other explosives, but without detonation. The cavity was filled with water which was brought to the boiling point in about fifteen minutes. The cumulative effect of heat is little understood by the majority of people. Many persons cannot be brought to realize, even in the face of almost daily proof, that a steam-pipe can cause a fire. They argue: "You can't set wood on fire under about 400 degrees F., and water boils at 212 degrees, so how can you set fire when you lack at least 75 degrees or 100 degrees of heat in your coils?" The solution of this little problem is that is not wood that is set on fire, it is partially carbonized wood, which does not require, after arriving at that condition by a long process of daily

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Boots and Shoes, Leather and Hides.

BOOTS AND SHOES.				Name of Article.		W'leank.	Name of Article.		W'leank.
Men's		Boys.		Youths		LEATHER (at 6 months)		B calf.	
Brogans.....	0.80 @ 1.10	0.75 @ 0.90	0.70 @ 0.85	0.80 @ 0.95	No. 1 B. A. sole.	\$ c \$ c	Brush (cow) kid	0 12 14	
Cobourg.....	0.50 1.10	0.85 1.00	0.80 1.00	0.75 0.90	" 2	0 25 0 25	Ruff	0 13 0 15	
Split Balmorals	1.10 1.40	0.90 1.15	0.80 1.00	0.80 1.00	" ordinary sole	0 21 0 25	Russells, light	0 13 0 10	
Kip	1.30 1.50	1.20 1.50	0.90 1.10	0.80 0.95	"	0 22 0 25	" heavy	0 26 0 30	
Buff	1.20 1.40	1.10 1.30	0.80 0.95	0.75 0.90	Buffalo sole, No. 1	0 22 0 25	" No 2	0 20 0 23	
Calf	2.00 2.50	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	" 2	0 00 0 00	" medium	0 20 0 23	
Calf Congress	2.25 3.50	1.25 1.50	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	China	0 00 0 00	Imitation French calf	0 70 0 73	
Split Boots	1.40 2.00	1.20 1.60	0.95 1.10	0.85 1.10	" 2	0 00 0 00	HIDES AND SKINS		
Kip	2.00 3.00	1.40 1.80	1.10 1.40	1.00 1.40	Zanzibar, No. 1	0 00 0 00	Montreal Green Hides		
Calf	2.10 3.25	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	" 2	0 00 0 00	No. 1, per 100 lbs.	8 50 8 50	
Grain	2.15 3.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	Slaughter, " 1	0 20 0 25	" 2	7 50 7 50	
Felt Boots, half fox	1.80 2.10	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	" 2	0 20 0 25	" 3	6 50 6 50	
" full	1.80 2.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	Harness	0 25 0 30	(Tanners paying 3% more for sorted cured & hided)		
" Sox	2.25 3.00	0.00 0.60	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	Upper, heavy	0 30 0 35	Toronto, " 1	0 00 0 00	
Womens				Childs					
Split Batts	0.90 @ 1.00	0.70 @ 0.85	0.45 @ 0.60	0.55 @ 0.70	Grained upper	0 32 0 35	Chicago buff	0 00 0 01	
Balmorals	0.80 1.00	0.75 0.90	0.55 0.70	0.65 0.77	Scotch grain	0 32 0 35	" steers	0 00 0 00	
Kip	0.90 1.10	0.85 1.00	0.65 0.77	0.80 1.00	Kip skins, French	0 60 0 75	" calfskins	0 00 0 00	
Buff	0.90 1.10	0.80 1.00	0.65 0.77	0.80 1.00	" English	0 50 0 70	" bulks	0 00 0 01	
Pebbled	0.90 1.10	0.80 1.00	0.65 0.77	0.80 1.00	Canada Kip	0 50 0 60	Dry North-west	0 00 0 00	
Buff Batts, brass nailed	1.10 1.25	0.90 1.00	0.75 1.00	1.40 1.75	Hemlock calf	0 50 0 60	Clips	0 00 0 15	
MACHINE SEWED									
Pebbled Button	1.00 1.25	0.80 1.00	0.60 0.80	0.70 0.90	French calf	1 05 1 10	" sheepskins	1 00 1 10	
Glazed Buff	1.00 1.25	0.80 1.00	0.60 0.80	0.70 0.90	Upper, light and medium	0 24 0 25	" lambskins	0 25 0 25	
Pebbled Button	1.00 1.25	0.80 1.00	0.60 0.80	0.70 0.90	" heavy	0 14 0 16	" calfskins, per lb	0 18 0 18	
Glazed	1.00 1.25	0.80 1.00	0.60 0.80	0.70 0.90	" small	0 14 0 16	West horse hides, each	1 50 1 50	
Goat	1.75 2.25	1.25 1.50	0.80 1.30	0.90 1.30	Leather board, Canada	0 06 0 10	City	0 75 1 00	
Polish Calf	1.25 2.00	1.25 1.75	0.90 1.30	1.25 1.75	Emmeled cow, per foot	0 04 0 17	Tallow, rough	0 25 0 034	
French Kid	1.85 3.70	1.90 2.50	1.40 1.75	1.40 1.75	Pebble grain	0 12 0 15	" render d.	0 65 0 06	

heating, as high a heat as it formerly needed to break into flame. It is the same with paper and many other materials. It is dangerous to enclose the bulb of an electric lamp in any fabric, even as light as mosquito netting, and by this practice many fires are originated. Experiment has shown that an incandescent lamp globe closely wrapped with paper so that no air can pass between it and the glass, will cause a fire in a very few minutes. Another piece of testimony to the heat thrown off by an electric lamp is given by an electrician who was subject to cold feet. Being unable from this cause to sleep, one bitter winter's night he put two incandescent lamps into his bed and turned on the light. He avers that in a very short time he had as much heat at his disposal as would be given by a brick fresh from the oven.—Inter-Ocean.

The Canadian Gazette, of London, in a recent article, points out some of the reasons why the British farmer is handicapped by the productions of other countries. Hopeless of obtaining protection, they complain of the excessive local railway charges, which, they say, are greater to bring their produce a few miles to the great centres of population than is charged for the through land and sea freight over thousands of miles from Illinois, Ontario or New Zealand to London and Liverpool. This, however, is not the true cause of the British farmer's position. It is due rather to the old-fashioned, desultory methods to which he clings. The produce from Canada and the United States arrives in large quantities at regular times, and packed so as to be most expeditiously handled and carried. The imported traffic in cheese is one thousand times greater than the home traffic, and while the imported cheese is conveniently done up in neat, compact boxes, protected against wind and weather and clearly branded, the home cheese is sent in irregular dribbles and often with little or no effective protection. The imported meat comes in quarters, each quarter wrapped in canvas capable of convenient packing and affording full truck loads. English meat is delivered at local stations in lots averaging 4 cwt., sometimes packed in hampers, and sometimes needing specially

constructed vans with cross-beams and every care to keep it from taint. Similarly with hay. English hay is hand-pressed, and runs 24 tons only to truck load, imported hay is hydraulic or steam pressed, and runs 42 tons to the truck load. The bales of imported hays are square, and fit the truck, which will hold a little over 3 tons; the bales of English hays are round, and do not fit the truck, which will hold only 24 tons. And so with lard, wool and other articles. Listening to the woes of the English agriculturists the Gazette goes on to say, one would fancy that he is ever hampered with a surplus of bacon, ham and butter, which he cannot sell in London because of exorbitant railway rates. Yet the localities affected by the present case are, it seems, unable adequately to meet their own demand for these products. They get them down by railway from London, whence, no doubt, they come from Canada and the United States by way of Liverpool and London.

The first Northwest Territorial exhibition was opened on 31st July at Regina under circumstances which cannot fail to make the event impressive. There was all the effect of military pomp, aided by those picturesque features which are peculiar to life on the western plains. It was typical of the Northwest that the splendid corps of mounted policemen should form a foreground for the rough trappings of the cowboy and the multi-colored garb of painted Crees and Blackfeet. His Excellency arrived on the grounds at three o'clock accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. T. M. Daly, T. G. Shaughnessy, vice president of the C.P.R., and a company of distinguished ladies and gentlemen. Complimentary addresses were presented to the Governor-General, the Premier, and the Minister of the Interior, respectively, by the executive of the exhibition, the Legislative council and the corporation. His Excellency was well received, and in reply to the addresses made an admirable speech in his usual vein of wisdom and humor, which concluded with the words: "Now, let me exchange congratulations with you upon the inauguration of the first Northwest territories exhibition, and especially upon the

auspicious nature of the circumstances under which it is held. Everywhere around there are prospects of a grand crop, and with this there are also signs of increasing activity and vitality in mercantile affairs. Generally the one will react favorably upon the other and not only for a good price." Sir Mackenzie Bowell was received with great enthusiasm, and expressed his confidence in the future of the North West.

The first report of wheat cutting comes from Morris where one farmer has already started in on a fifty acre field. The condition throughout the entire province promises that cutting will soon be general. The Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods Milling companies have commenced to clean up their country elevators in anticipation of immediate business.

Now that the bicycle has carried the exclusive entourage of the fashionable world, it may be expected that its use will prevail to an extent of which we have now no conception. There is already more room on the sidewalks than there used to be, but in future we may see them even more deserted than they are now. The Church, the army, law and medicine have all taken to the bicycle, and an enthusiastic army of spinsters and New Women already follows Miss Frances Willard on the inflated wheel. Bicycling bids fair to be one of the most remarkable developments of our modern life.

A Calais Maine, paper says. "Depositors and other customers of the St. Stephen branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia have become so numerous that the managers of this great financial institution have decided to open an agency in this city. It is expected that they will be ready to commence a regular banking business in the early part of August. The bank of Nova Scotia is one of the strongest banks in the Dominion of Canada. It has a capital of \$1,500,000, a surplus of \$1,500,000 and commands extraordinary facilities for conducting its business. It buys and sells drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the continent of Europe and issues letters of credit available in all parts of Europe, Japan, China and the West Indies. Interest is allowed on special deposits.

The XXX SAW GUMMER & SHARPENER

HAS NO RIVAL

++++ FOR +++++

Variety, Capacity or Quality of Work,

OR FOR

Simplicity, Durability, Cheapness.

Will take saws from 6 inches to 6 feet diameter; sets the saw forward one tooth at a time automatically; sharpens any saw (1p or crosscut) perfectly giving the teeth any desired pitch or bevel, and making all the teeth exactly alike. Will sharpen 20 teeth in an ordinary mill saw in one minute, or 100 teeth in a shingle saw in four or five minutes. The cut shows outline of mill saw 51-inch diameter.

GILMOUR & CO.,
Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers.

TRINTON, ONT., 5th August, 1891.

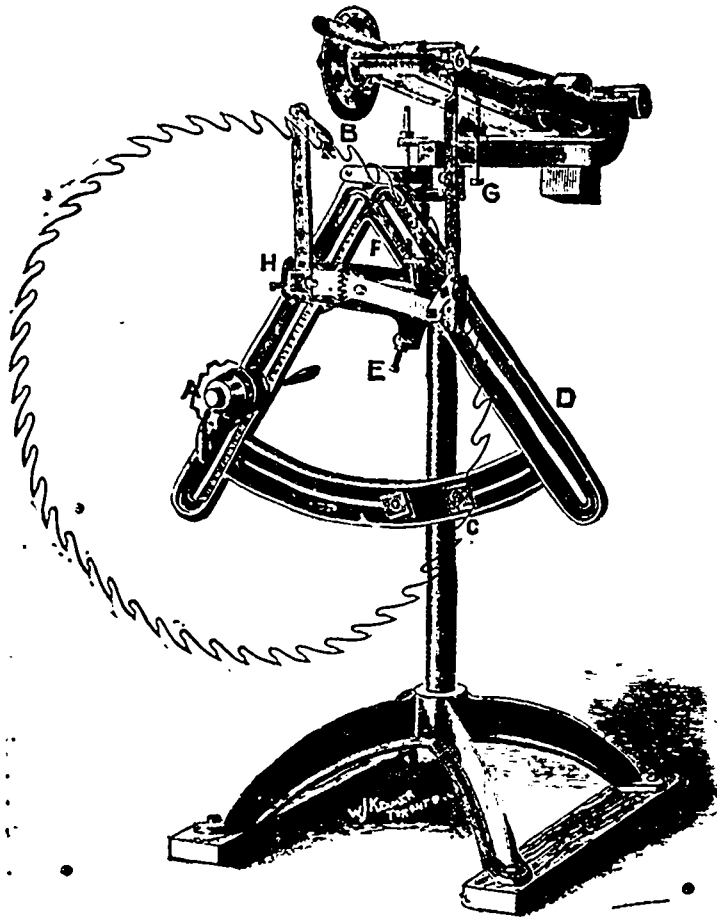
F. J. DRAKE, Belleville, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—Your patent saw Sharpener is giving us good satisfaction. We average about 1,000 shingles per day and sharpen the saws for both automatic and hand-feed machines with your Sharpener. As it keeps the teeth all perfectly uniform it must be easier on the machine and sawyer too. It causes also a great saving in file. We now only use about one ten-inch file per week. Before putting in your machine we used about six per week. As regards your improved "XXX" Shingle Paeker—it works first rate and is the only machine we could get that would prove tight enough. We consider it the best we ever had.

Yours truly,
GILMOUR & CO.

Manufactured Only By

F. J. DRAKE,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.



In regard to the advances made in invoices by the U.S. Customs officials, the report submitted by Collector Kilbreth of New York shows that even under the present faulty system advances have been made amounting to about \$5,000,000 in the past six years ending on June 30 last, or an average of a little less than \$1,000,000 per year.

The following statement of the additional duties imposed at the New York custom house, in consequence of these undervaluations, may be fairly regarded as showing approximately the extent to which imports are fraudulently valued in the invoices:

1889-90.....\$543,625	1892-93.....\$967,915
1890-91.....1,281,161	1893-94.....566,630
1891-92.....1,068,693	1894-95.....463,648

Total six years.....\$4,211,675
Yearly average.....\$701,945

These figures show that the New York averaged of raised duties for the six year amount to \$820,279, which for the whole United States would represent about \$1,230,000. As the amount of duties collected in 1894-5 was \$152,000,000, it follows that these enhancements of duties were in the ratio of less than one-half of one per cent of the whole collections of duty. These figures express the extent to which undervaluation of invoices has been detected by the vigilant agencies of the government machinery heretofore in use. With the

improvements in the system proposed by Secretary Hamlin, vigorously and efficiently carried out, we have no doubt these figures will be few and rare at our custom houses.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

Engineering science will doubtless be benefited by the experiments so successfully made with petroleum on the Reading Railroad, by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, using one of their Vauchain compound engines having an unusually long narrow fire box, as that was believed to represent the most unfavorable conditions for burning oil. Three sets of tests were made, the locomotive being changed some what for each set, so far as concerned the arrangement of the fire box, the total weight on the drivers 98,650 pounds; the fire box was 120 inches long, 34 inches wide, and 56 inches deep at the back, sloping down to 75 inches at the front, where the tubes began. In what proved to be the most effective arrangement in this series of trials, the burner was placed below the fire door just above the mud ring, and adjusted so as to spray the oil up into the fire box, the brick arch being also lowered in order to secure more space between the crown sheet and its top. Now, a preliminary trial of about six miles having demonstrated the exceptional advantages possessed by such an arrangement, a run was made with a train of twenty-seven cars weighing 661 tons. On

this run the quantity of water evaporated from and at 212° per pound of oil, as recorded, was twelve and a half pounds—the boiler pressure was about 170 pounds—and there was not only a complete absence of smoke, but none of the trouble due to shoveling coal and tending fires.

The Canadian Gazette says it has reason to believe that the Privy Council has intimated to the counsel for the appellants in the case of Fielding vs. Thomas that they need not reply to the arguments of the opposing counsel, Mr. Blake. The appellants contend that the Colonial legislatures were empowered by the Imperial statute to make laws respecting their own powers and constitution, and that provisions of the statute of Nova Scotia under which the assembly of that colony acted in the matter at issue were not ultra vires of the legislature, and that the House had the right to pass laws enabling it to commit and punish persons for contempt and also to provide for the indemnity of its members against civil actions and other proceedings for acts done in the House. It was further contended that a British provincial legislature had all the privileges and powers of the British House of Commons and the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Blake, for the respondent, argued that the Mayor had not committed any breach of privilege in regard to his position nor had he been guilty of contempt in refusing to present himself for a formal reprimand by the House which had not the power to order an arrest or committal in such cases. If it be true that the Privy Council has decided that Mr. Blake's arguments need not be answered this means that the Nova Scotia Assembly wins.

GROCERIES—Wholesale Prices Current.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
TEAS—	\$ c. \$ c.	MOLASSES—	\$ c. \$ c.	Pepper, black.....	\$ c. \$ c.	ROOT BEER EXTRACT	\$ c. \$ c.
Yokohama & Hogo Jap.	0 00 0 00	Trinidad.....	0 01 0 10	" white.....	0 10 0 12	Adams' Root Beer Ex-	0 00 0 00
Cl o'ee to choicest.....	0 20 0 35	Barbad.....	0 31 0 37	Mustard..... 4-lb. lns.	0 25 0 00	tract 1 doz., per doz.	0 00 0 00
Fine to finest.....	0 20 0 22	Porto Rico.....	0 31 0 35	" 1-lb. "	0 23 0 25	Adams' Root Beer Ex	0 00 10 00
Medium to good med.	0 11 0 12			" D.S.F. 1-lb. tins	0 40 0 00	tract, 1 case, per gro	0 00 10 00
Common to good com.	0 11 0 12			" " 1-lb. "	0 40 0 00	Adams' Root Beer Ex-	0 00 1 75
NAGASAKI JAPANS—		SYRUPS per lb.—		" " " 1-lb. "	0 45 0 00	tract 2 1/2 size, per doz.	0 00 1 75
Y. Hyson, Moyne kinds	0 19 0 22	Extra bright.....	0 00 0 02	RICE—Basmati & Aracau		Adams' Root Beer Ex-	0 00 20 00
Coarse do.....	0 18 0 20	Bright.....	0 02 0 02	"Crystal" Rice per 25			
Low grades.....	0 16 0 17	Medium.....	0 11 0 02	lb. sack.....	1 35 1 35	MATCHES—	
Y. Hyson, Moyne kinds		Dark.....	0 00 0 00	"Crystal" Rice per 50		Nelson's Matches—	
Gunco Leaf.....	0 00 0 00			lb. bag.....	2 61 2 61	Stenbont.....	3 50 0 00
Extra strats.....	0 40 0 45	FRUITS—		Patna.....per lb.	0 01 0 05	Railroad.....	3 70 0 00
Extras.....	0 35 0 40	London.....	2 65 2 75	Carolina.....	0 08 0 09	Eddy No. 1.....	1 20 0 00
Seconds.....	0 20 0 30	Imperial Cabinets.....	0 00 2 30	Small Sago.....	0 01 0 05	Telephone.....	1 00 0 00
Chargo grades to India.	0 13 0 18	Black Baskets.....	0 00 3 50	Large.....	0 07 0 08	Factor.....	1 75 0 00
IMPERIALS & GUNPOWERS		Delicias.....	6 00 0 00	Med Pearl.....	0 07 0 08	SALT—Table salt in brs	2 25 3 00
Pea leaf.....	0 28 0 32	Sultanas.....	0 00 0 00	Seed.....	0 07 0 08	Liverpool, per box, coarse	0 11 0 45
Firsts.....	0 30 0 35	Eleme.....	0 00 0 00	European do. do.	0 07 0 07	Turks Is and, bottled.....	0 25 0 35
Seconds.....	0 20 0 25	Valench.....	0 01 0 01	VELMICELE, domestic	0 67 0 68	English, bottled 2 1/2 lb.	85 1 00
Lower grades.....	0 16 0 18	Layers.....	0 03 0 06	Maccaroni.....	0 05 0 05	do. quarter bags	0 25 0 30
CONGOU TEAS, China—		Currants.....barrels	0 03 0 04	CANNED GOODS—		BAKING POWDER,	
Choico to choicest.....	0 35 0 37	Vostzausensk	0 06 0 07	Tomatoes No. 3 tins.....	0 85 0 90	"Cook's Friend,"	
Fine to finest.....	0 30 0 35	Prunes.....cask	0 11 0 11	Corn.....	0 91 0 95	(In Paper Packages.)	Per Doz
Medium to good med	0 22 0 30	Bosnia.....	0 00 0 00	No. 2 1/2 Corn, Sterling.....	0 01 0 01	Size No. 1 in 2 1/2 doz bx	2 40
Lower grades.....	0 16 0 18	DATES—New.....	0 04 0 04	" " 2.....	0 01 0 01	" " 10 " 4 do boxes	0 80
Ceylon and Assam.....	0 40 0 00	Old.....	0 00 0 00	" " 2 1/2 Yarmouth Corn	0 40 0 00	" " 12 " 6 do "	0 70
Choico Exxoc Indiau.....	0 35 0 40	Mats.....	0 00 0 00	Salmon, B.C.....	1 25 1 27	" " 3 " 4 do "	0 45
Pekoc Java.....	0 30 0 35	NUTS—		Labsters.....	1 51 1 61	"Cook's Favorite,"	
Broken Leaf.....	0 25 0 30	Almonds, Taragona.....	0 23 0 23	1 1/2 lbs Sardines.....	0 07 0 07	1 lb. tins, 4 doz. case.	0 95
FANCY TEAS—		Walnuts, hardaux.....	0 00 0 00	1 tin.....	0 14 0 18	" " 3 " " round.	1 40
Scented Orange Pekoo.	0 55 0 50	Green Blu.....	0 25 0 25	Maccaroni per case.....	4 60 4 25	" " 5 " " square.	2 40
Scented Capors.....	0 20 0 35	Marisol.....	0 00 0 01	STARCH—		" " 1 " " round.	7 00
		Filberts.....	0 06 1 61	Bouson's No. 1 white	0 06 0 06	5 " " "	11 00
COFFEE—		Brazils.....	0 17 0 18	" " 2.....	0 00 0 01	10 " " "	20 00
Mocha.....	0 25 0 29	Peanuts (roasted).....	0 08 0 10	" " 1 Corn.....	0 00 0 07	30 lb pallor boxes, 150 lb.	1 90
O. G. Java.....	0 25 0 29	Pecans.....	0 07 0 08	" " 2.....	0 06 0 06	Imperial 10c cans.....	1 35
Java.....	0 23 0 23			Ontario.....	0 03 0 00	" " 6 oz. ".....	1 85
Maracabo.....	0 20 0 22	SPICES—		Brantford No. 1 white	0 04 0 05	" " 8 oz. ".....	2 45
Jamaica.....	0 19 0 20	Cassa, in bales.....	0 07 0 10	" " 2 Corn.....	0 06 0 07	" " 12 oz. ".....	3 70
Jamailca.....	0 19 0 20	Mace.....	1 00 1 10	" " 1 lb Rice.....	0 06 0 00	" " 16 oz. ".....	4 70
Santon.....	0 20 0 22	Cloves.....	0 15 0 17	SAPOLLO in 4 or 7 gross	0 00 11 30	" " 23 oz. ".....	11 30
Plantation Ceylon.....	0 00 0 02	Nutmegs.....	0 50 1 00	boxes.....	0 11 0 00	" " 3 lb. ".....	17 30
Rio.....	0 18 0 20	Jam. Ginger, bleached	0 26 0 24	VINEGAR—		" " 5 lb. ".....	21 50
SUGARS—Yell'w refin'd	0 03 0 03	unb'ch'd.....	0 15 0 22	Cote d'or.....	0 35 0 00	Empiro	
Bright.....	0 14 0 14	Cochin.....	0 14 0 16	Crystal pickling.....	0 28 0 00	3 doz. 8 oz cans	1 25
Granulated.....	0 14 0 14	African.....	0 07 0 09	W. W. XXX.....	0 39 0 00	2 and 3 " 16 oz. cans	1 40
Patia lumps.....barrel	0 14 0 14	Allspice.....	0 07 0 06	W. W. XX.....	0 25 0 00	4 and 1 " 5 lb. cans	2 00
Extra ground.....boxes	0 05 0 15			W. W. X.....	0 20 0 00		

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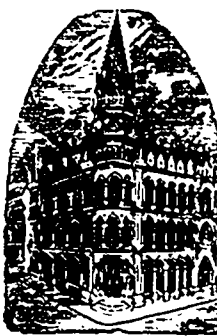
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SECURITIES.		LONDON	
British Columbia, 1865, 4 p. c.	111	115	
1877, 3 p. c.	92	..	
Canada, 4 p. c. loan, 1885	110	111	
3 p. c. loan, 1883	98	99	
Debs 1884, 3 p. c.	105	106	
Railway and other stocks.			
New Brunswick 4 p. c. 1889-91	107	109	
Quebec Province, 5 p. c. 1901	106	..	
do do 1906 5 p. c.	107	107	
do do 1919 4 p. c.	104	..	
do do 1912 4 p. c.	100	..	
Atlantic & North Western 5 p. c.	115	..	
(Inv. 1st M. Bds.	121	..	
Buffalo and Lake Huron 2 1/2 p. c.	135	137	
do 5 p. c. 1st Mort.	104	106	
Can. Central 5 p. c. 1st M. Bds.	104	106	
Int. guar. By Gov.	67	57 1/2	
Canadian Pacific \$100	95	93	
Grand Trunk, Georg Bay, & 1st M.	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Grand Trunk of Canada Ord stock	119	121	
2nd. equit. mtg. bds. 6 p. c.	4 1/2	4 1/2	
1st. pref. stock	26 1/2	2 1/2	
2nd. pref. stock	15	15	
3rd. pref. stock	110	108	
5 p. c. perp. d-b. stock	81	83	
4 p. c. perp. d-b. stock	100	100	
Great Western share 5 p. c.	102	000	
6 p. c. bds. 1 90	100	0-0	
Hamilton and N. W. 1 p. c.	105	100	
M. of Canada Stg. 1st ort. 5 p. c.	99	001	
Montreal and Champ stz 5 p. c.	15	20	
1st mtg. bds.	104	106	
Montreal & Sorel, 1st mtg. 6 p. c.	20	23	
N. of Canada, 1st mtg. 9 p. c.	98	100	
Northern Extension, 5 p. c. pref.	100	102	
Quebec Central, 5 p. c. 1st Inc. Bds.	101	119	
T. G. & B. 4 p. c. bonds 1st Mort.	11	119	
St. Law. and Ott. 6 p. c. Bds.	119	119	
Municipal Loans.			
City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p. c.	90	101	
City of Montreal stg. 4 p. c.	60	000	
1874	102	104	
City of Ottawa, 6 p. c. stg.	106	106	
redeem 1893	114	116	
1904	103	105	
1885	113	115	
City of Quebec, 6 p. c. con.	100	102	
4 1/2 p. c. redeem 1893	118	115	
1878, redeem 1908	101	100	
City of Toronto, 6 p. c. stg. 1897	14	117	
6 p. c. stg. con. deb. 1880-90	112	114	
5 p. c. con. deb. 1919	101	..	
4 p. c. stg. bonds, 1921-28	11	..	
City of Winnipeg, deb., 1914 5 p. c.	119	119	
deb. scrip, 1907 6 p. c. ....	..	..
Miscellaneous Companies			
Canada Company	28	30	
Canada North-West Land Co.	5	5	
Hudson Bay	1-1	13 1/2	

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Timber, Wool, 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.	DeLange	\$ c. \$ c.	A. C. A. Nolots, (per gal. case red	\$ c. \$ c.	Saut nes—Graves	\$ c. \$ c.
Ash, 1 to 4 inch, M.....	13 00 18 00	Bursary—Henry } gal. 8 50 7 00	11 00 11 00	" Monogram" " green 5 00 5 25	2 71 2 75	Saut nes, oyster wine	1 50 0 00
Birch, 1 to 4 inch, M.....	15 00 25 00	Martel & Co.	12 50 12 75	CHAMPAGNE—	3 00 3 25	Saut nes, tinner wine	5 00 0 00
Basswood.....	12 00 20 00	Barnett & Sons, gall. 4 00 7 00	9 25 10 00	G. H. Mumm, E. Dry } qts 31 00 0 00	3 00 0 00	Haut Saufneres, delicate	7 00 0 00
Walnut, per M.....	22 00 40 00	" " cases	9 25 10 00	" " } pts 33 00 0 00	3 00 0 00	Chateau Yquem, vintage '81	10 00 0 00
Hutternut, per M.....	22 00 40 00	V. S. J.....	14 00 15 00	Pommery, qts & pts	24 00 30 00	J. Calvet & Co. Vintage	7 00 30 00
Cedar round, lineal ft. 00 01 00 06	00 01 00 06	V. S. O. P.....	15 00 16 00	" " } qts 31 00 34 00	31 00 34 00	Wines	7 00 28 00
Cedar flat.....	00 01 00 06	Renault & Co.	4 00 4 25	Paper Heidsieck, qts & pts	28 00 30 00	Nath. Johnson & Sons	7 00 28 00
Cherry per M.....	20 00 30 00	Quentin & Co.	3 35 3 15	Perrier-Domet,	31 00 33 00	Baron & Co.	4 25 4 40
Elm, soft, 1st.....	25 00 30 00	Lectors' Special Brandy	11 00 00 00	Sold Back Sec " "	30 00 32 00	Spirits—Canadian	4 25 4 40
" rock	25 00 30 00	Irish Whiskies—		Louis Roederer " "	21 00 31 00	Spirits, 50 o. p.	3 71 3 81
Hemlock, M.....	9 00 12 00	J. Jameson & Son, qts. 9 50 0 00	9 50 0 00	Louis Duvan E. D. pt & qt 13 50 11 0	13 50 11 0	" 25 u. p.	2 00 2 10
" soft, M.....	16 00 18 00	Geo. Roe & Co. " " " " 11 25 11 50	11 25 11 50	Vin du Prince	24 00 25 00	Rye Whiskies, 25 u. p.	2 01 2 10
Maple, hard, M.....	20 00 21 00	Dunville & Co.	9 50 7 75	Vin d'Ele	18 00 19 00	Corby's N. X. L.	8 25 8 50
" soft, M.....	16 00 18 00	Bushmilla	10 00 10 50	Chateau	12 00 14 00	Corby's N. T. C.	6 25 6 50
Oak M.....	40 00 100 00	Bunagher	9 75 0 00	E. Boyer	17 00 0 00	Club 1850 5 year old qts. es.	8 75 0 00
Pin select, M.....	35 00 40 00	Kitty Scotch	10 00 10 00	SEBASTIAN	1 00 7 00	" 1850 " " flasks.	9 25 0 00
" 2nd quality, M.....	22 00 25 00	Scotch Whiskies—		Pedro Domecq, per gal	2 10 5 75	" 1850 " " flasks.	9 25 0 00
Shipping culls.....	13 00 16 00	Hay, Fairman & Co., per gallon, 11 o. p. 3 75 3 85	3 75 3 85	Iskons	2 30 6 50	Imperial 1850 Qts. cases.	7 75 0 00
Mile culls.....	1 50 1 90	Hay, Fairman & Co. case 7 25 8 25	7 25 8 25	Mackenzie	2 30 6 50	" 1850 " " cases.	7 75 0 00
Lady, M.....	1 50 1 90	Royal Eagle.....	9 00 9 25	" " " "	2 40 6 00	" 1850 " " cases.	8 25 0 00
Spruce, 1 to 2 inch, M.....	10 00 12 00	Sheriffs	9 75 10 00	Thos. G. Sandeman & Sons, per gal.	2 00 6 00	Club Rye 8 in bis. per gal	3 10 3 50
" culls.....	4 50 6 00	Mackie's R. O. Special	10 00 10 50	" " " "	2 00 6 00	Imperial '86	2 81 2 93
Shingles, 1st quality.....	1 50 3 00	Chymore	8 50 9 75	Balmestres	2 30 6 00	Joderham 1750 '87 qts. es.	7 25 0 00
" 2nd	1 25 1 50	Glenfalloch Highd } gal 3 40 3 75	3 40 3 75	Guthrie	2 10 4 00	J. P. Wiser & Co. 50 o. p. 3 70 3 80	4 25 4 40
WOOL—		Aberdeen	8 50 8 75	Balmestres	2 30 6 00	" 50 o. p.	3 70 3 80
B. A. Scoured.....	0 25 0 30	Mountain Dew	7 50 9 00	Yzaguirre & Co. (Reus)	1 10 1 75	" Rye 25 u. p.	2 00 2 10
Northwest	0 00 0 00	London Gin	8 75 0 00	Ornosca (Reus)	1 15 1 60	Corby, 50 o. p.	3 70 3 80
Pulled, B. Super	0 00 0 00	Vaughan, Jones D. G } pt 3 00 0 00	3 00 0 00	MADRAS	3 50 10 00	Rye, 25 u. p.	2 00 2 10
Pulled, C. Super	0 00 0 00	Nicholson's Old Tom } qt 7 25 0 00	7 25 0 00	Cosart, Gordon & Co's per gal	3 00 0 00	Empire Rye	6 75 7 50
Chillan merino	0 00 0 00	Nien Ison's London Dry	7 75 0 00	CLARET & BURGUNDIES		MINERAL WATERS—	
Natal	0 13 0 15	Sir Robert Burnett } qts. 8 50 0 00	8 50 0 00	Ch. L. Bon Bourgeois	3 00 0 00	Satura-Apollinaris, pts. 10 50 0 00	
Capo	0 14 0 15	HOLLAND GIN—		St. Julien	4 25 0 00	Hunyadi Janos, qts. 5 bot 8 00 0 00	
WINES and LIQUORS.		Jno. De Kuyper } per gal 2 85 2 90	2 85 2 90	" " " "	4 00 0 00	Fredrichs, qts. 25 " 6 00 0 00	
ALKS—English } qts. 2 50 2 55	2 50 2 55	" " case red 11 00 1 25	11 00 1 25	Montefran 1	4 00 0 00	" " " 50 " 12 00 0 00	
Northwest	1 63 1 67	" " green 5 75 5 80	5 75 5 80	Medoc, s. d. c. d. vintage	1 70 0 00	Manufactured—	
Pulled, B. Super	2 45 2 50			Chateau Brule, 1st growth	5 00 0 00	Soda (Schwepps) pts. doz. 1 30 0 00	
Pulled, C. Super	1 09 1 15			St. Louis	0 0 0 00	" " " qts. doz. 1 85 0 00	
Chillan merino	0 00 0 00			Chateau Pontet Canet	7 00 0 00	Seltzer (English)	2 60 0 00
Natal	0 13 0 15			Lafitte vintage '91	16 00 0 00	Jard's Ginger Ale, doz. 0 00 0 45	
Capo	0 14 0 15			Burgundia—Macon	4 00 0 00	Jard's Sauer-Carbonat	0 00 0 30
ALKS—Bull Dog } qts. 1 29 1 35	1 29 1 35			Beauvais, se. c. d. vintage	4 50 0 00	Jard's Top & Mail Nerve	0 00 0 00
Brand	2 05 2 10			Chamberlain, vintage '87	10 00 0 00	Toule, pts.	0 00 0 00
Domestic	0 85 1 25						
Brand	1 45 2 50						
Brook—Dublin	1 57 1 62						
Gulness—Pelleau	2 41 2 4						
Brand	1 55 1 57						
Domestic	0 06 1 15						
Brand	0 70 0 10						

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The corn crop of 1895 will probably be at least 250,000,000 bushels greater than the largest crop ever before harvested in the United States. Transportation companies estimate the yield the year at 2,400,000,000 bushels, while statisticians who take government reports as their basis figure it at 2,275,000,000 bushels. The difference of 25,000,000 bushels is of small significance in so immense an aggregate. Of course corn is not harvested yet, but there are no visible probabilities of damage to the growing crop that will change the figures to any great extent. The Chicago Chronicle has been looking into the subject of prices, and finds the average values of the 1880 crop to have been 28.3 cents per bushel; of the 1892 crop, 40.6 cents; of the 1889 crop, 34.1 cents; of the 1888 crop, 41.4 cents; of the 1891 crop, 50.6 cents.

The Chronicle says:—"This goes to show that the larger the crop the lower the price as a general thing, though the average price for the great crop of 1892 was nearly as high as the minimum crop of 1888. It is true that the total value of the maximum crop of 1890 was nearly \$160,000,000 less than for the far smaller crop of 1891, but on the other hand, the total value of the great crop of 1892 was \$82,000,000 greater than that of any other year. Experience therefore, does not necessarily discourage the expectation that the growing crop will bring more than any former crop brought, while the fact that last year's yield was the smallest since 1874 goes directly to encourage such an expectation. It is not impossible that the value will average 35 cents even if the crop reaches the 2,400,000,000 bushels estimated by railroad men, and in that case the total value will be no less than \$840,000,000.—Ex.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CANADIAN-MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

NAMES OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Date of Dividends.	Share per value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotation per cent.
British America Fire and Marine.....	10,000	Jan.....July	\$50	\$50	112 111
Canada Life.....	2,500	Feb.....Aug	100	50	610 700
Citizens' Fire, Life and Accident.....	11,850	10 Sept. bi-yearly	85	18	.....
Confederation Life.....	5,000	Jan.....July	100	10	170 275
Western Assurance.....	25,000	Jan.....July	40	20	110 114
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	20,000	21 Dec. yearly	100	20	.....125
Accident Ins. Co. of North America....	2,610	15 July 15 Jan	100	30 100	30
Guarantee Compy 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	320 350
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.....	21,000	£50	6	£217 6/11
Brit sh and Foreign Marine.....	67,000	20	4	£21 2/3
Calcuttahn.....				£2 6/11
Commercial Union Fire, Life & Marine.....	50,000	50	5	£24 2/3
Edinburgh Life.....	5,100	100	15	£21 2/3
Fire Insurance Association.....	100,000	£ 8	1 2/11	£1 1/11
Guardian Fire and Life.....	20,000	100	5 1/2	£2 6/11
Imperial Fire.....	60,000	20	5	£21 2/3
Lancashire Fire & Life.....	186,481	20	2	£4 1/11
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	40	8 1/2	£18 1/2
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,882	25	12 1/2	£18 1/2
London and Lancashire Fire.....	10,000	10	1 7/20	£14 1/11
Liverpool & London, & Globe Fire & Life.....	245,610	10	2	£14 1/11
National Assurance Co. of Ireland.....	40,000	25	2 1/2	£18 1/2
Northern Fire and Life.....	30,000	100	10	£18 1/2
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life.....	110,000	25	6 1/2	£18 1/2
Phoenix Fire.....	6,722			£27 6/11
Queen Fire and Life.....	180,435	10	1	£4 1/11
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	96,515	20	3	£4 1/11
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	50,000	10	1	£4 1/11
Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	20,000	50	3	£4 1/11
Standard Life.....	10,000	50	12	£4 1/11
Star Life.....	4,000	25	11	£35 1/11

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BONSOMS & MULLER, Tarragona.
J. ORNOSA & CO., Reus.
SANCHEZ ROMATE HERMANOS, Jerez.
JIMINEZ & LAMOTHE, Malaga.
CHAMPY PERE & CO., Beaune.
ST. BONNET & BELLEMER, Bordeaux.
BOUTELLEAU FILS, Doctors' Special Brandy.
COMANDON & CO., Cognac.
QUANTIN & CO., Cognac.
PETER F. HEERING, Copenhagen.
H. THORNE & CO., "Kitty Scotch," Greenock.
GREENLENS BROS., Glasgow.
"Chym de Scotch."
BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Belfast.
J. W. NICHOLS & CO., Dry Gin, London.
BLANKENHEYM & NOLET, Rotterdam.
K-y Gin,
ALFRED GRATIEN, Saumur.
MARIANI, ROSSI & CO., Vermouth, Torino.
MARIANI & CO., Coca Wine, Paris.
BORDEAUX CLARET COY, Bordeaux.
CORBY'S DISTILLERY, Croyville.
J. B. & A. ARTAUD, Olive Oils, Marseilles.

(Agents Measurement)

THE CANADIAN
TRADE REVIEW,
FINANCE AND INSURANCE RECORD,
—DEVOTED TO—
Commerce, Finance, Insurance,
Railway, Manufacturing, Mining, etc.
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CURES—Dyspepsia,
Low Spirits, Loss of
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India Pale, Pale, XXX and XX Ales, Crown
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FAMILIES SUPPLIED
Bell Telephone 350.
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THOMAS KIN-SPELLA, 211 St. An's street,
JAS. VIRTUE & SON, 19 Aylmer street,
JAMES WHALEN & CO., 83 St. Antoine St.

THE
**Commercial
Travellers'**
Hotel Directory.

ONTARIO.

ARNPRIOR,
Lyon's Hotel.

ARTHUR
Commercial Hotel, A. Martin, Prop. Centrally located, Commodious, ample rooms. Livery in connection. Rates reasonable. See Grand Valley.

BARRIE,
Queen's Hotel. A. W. Brown.

BERLIN,
Grand Central Hotel, Joseph Zuber, Prop. Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.

BRACEBRIDGE,
Dominion Hotel. A. Foster.

BRAMPTON,
Graham House. Thos. Beamish.

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

Hotel Belmont, Rates, \$15 per day. Steam Heat and all Modern Improvements. Eight Large Heated and Well Lighted Sample Rooms. Situated in the business part of City. Opposite Opera House.

BROCKVILLE,
Grand Central Hotel, S. Connor, Proprietor. Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.
St. Lawrence Hall. A. Robinson, Prop.

BRUSSELS,
Queen's Hotel. Suttan Bros.

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

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

CALEDONIA,
Union Hotel. E. T. Hinds.

CAMPBELLFORD,
Windsor Hotel. Thos. Blute.

CARLETON PLACE,
Mississippi. W. McIlquham.

CAYUGA,
Campbell House.

COBURG,
Arlington Hotel.

CORNWALL,
Rossmore House.

COLLINGWOOD,
Grand Central. Thos. Collins.

DESERONTO,
Empress Hotel. Wm. Jamieson.

DRAYTON,
Royal Hotel. M. Schneider.

GALT,
Queen's Hotel.

GANANOQUE,
Provincial Hotel.
International Hotel.

GRAVENHURST,
Albion House. F. Wasley.

GRAND VALLEY
Commercial Hotel, A. Martin, Prop. Centrally located, good sample rooms. Livery. See Arthur.

GUELPH,
Royal Hotel. Thomas Watts.

HAMILTON,
Royal Hotel.

HANOVER,
Queen's Hotel. Wm Winkler.

KINGSTON,
British American Hotel, J. E. Dunham.
Hotel Frontenac. E. H. Dunham.
Windsor Hotel.

LINDSAY,
Benson House. E. Benson.

LONDON,
Tecumseh House. C. W. Davis, Prop.
Grigg House, E. Horsman, Prop. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. New addition of 20 Bed rooms. Giving nearly 100 Rooms and 10 Sample Rooms. Electric Roam Call B Us connected with every Room.

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

MILTON,
Commercial House.
MORRISBURG,
St. Lawrence Hall. W. H. McGannan Prop.

NAPANEE,
American Hotel.

NEW HAMBURG,
Imperial Hotel. John Buckle, Jr.

NORTH BAY,
Pacific Hotel.

Queen's Hotel. E. D. Lynch.

ORILLIA,
Orillia House.

Grand Central Hotel. E. C. Moore.

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

OTTAWA,

Grand Union Hotel, Hugh Alexander and Freeman I. Daniels. Rates \$2 to \$2.50.
Russell House. F. X. St. Jacques.

Windsor House. S. Daniels, prop.

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

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Hanna House.

PALMERSTON,
Royal Hotel. W. M. Leopard.

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

PENETANGUISHENE,
Canada House. Jos. Cloutier.

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

PORT ARTHUR,
Northern Hotel.
Bodega Hotel.

PORT COLBORNE,
Commercial Hotel. A. Simpson.

PRESCOTT,
Revere House. Mrs. J. S. Huntingdon, Proprietress. Rates, \$1.00 per day.
Daniels' Hotel. L. H. Daniels.

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

RENFREW,
Dominion House.

Ottawa House. Jas. Young.

SAULT STE. MARIE,
Algonquin House.

SMITH'S FALLS.
Union Hotel. John Gilroy.

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

ST. CATHARINES,
Grand Central Hotel.

Welland House. B. D. Voisard & Sons.

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

SIMCOE,
Battersby House. Wm. D. Battersby.

STAYNER,
Commercial Hotel. John D. McMillan.

STRATFORD.
Albion Hotel.

STRATHROY.
Queen's Hotel. Bishop & McPherson.

THOROLD.
Welland House. Mrs. Wm. Winslow.

TORONTO.
Grand Union Hotel, W. C. Price, Prop. Opposite entrance to new Union Station. Best furnished house in the city. Rates, \$1.50 & \$2.

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

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

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

Rossin House. A. & A. Nelson.

Queen's Hotel. McGaw & Winnett.

WOODSTOCK.
Commercial Hotel. Geo. A. Forbes.
Dufferin Hotel.

WINDSOR,
Crawford House.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AINSWORTH.
Windsor Hotel

CLINTON.
Clinton Hotel.

DONALD.
Woolbine Hotel.

NELSON.
Phair House.

VICTORIA.
Driard House.

VANCOUVER.
Pacific Hotel.

Hotel Vancouver.

WESTMINSTER.
Colonial Hotel.

MANITOBA & N. W. T.

BIRTLÉ
Rossin House.

BRANDON
Langham Hotel.

DELOBRAINE
Revere Hotel.

EDMONTON
Hotel du Canada.

MORDEN
Commercial Hotel.

Queen's Hotel.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
Grand Pacific Hotel. Wm. Lyons, Prop.

Royal Hotel,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Proprietress, - Mrs A. J. Mulcahy.

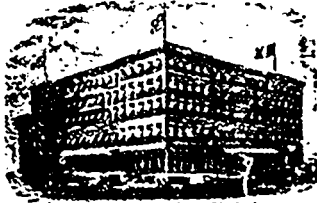
Situated on Argyle Street, in the most central part of the town, within two minutes walk of the Post Office, City Hall and principal offices.

RATES, from \$1.00 per day upwards

THE HOTEL offers accommodation equal to any in the Province.

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

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THIS HOTEL was opened on the First of May, 1902, 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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MONTREAL, CANADA.

STOCK & BOND REPORT.

NAME	Par Value	Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid-up	Res.	Rate per cent of last dividend	Dates of Dividends
BANKS						
Montreal	200	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$5,000,000	10	1 June Dec
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	8	1 June Dec
Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,800,000	7	1 June Dec
British North America	243	4,800,000	4,800,000	1,784,333	7 1/2	4 April Oct
Bank of British Columbia	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,338,333	6	.....
Public	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	350,000	7	1 June Dec
Molsons	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,900,000	8	1 April Oct
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,900,000	10	2 June 1 Dec
Imperial	50	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,155,500	8	1 June Dec
Dominion	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	12	1 May 1 Nov
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	850,000	7	2 Jan 2 July
Ottawa	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	618,221	5	1 June 1 Dec
Ontario	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	315,000	7	1 June 1 Dec
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	675,000	8	1 June 1 Dec
Union Bank of Canada	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	290,000	6	2 Jan 2 July
Nationale	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	300,000	6	1 May Nov
du Peuple	100	1,200,000	1,200,000	0	0	1 Mar 3 Sept
Irish Bank of Halifax	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	8	1 Aug 1 Feb
London	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	8	1 June Dec
Lochmere	100	712,000	700,000	270,000	6	.....
Union Bank, Halifax	50	500,000	500,000	100,000	6	.....
People's Bank of N. B.	50	180,000	180,000	100,000	8	Jan July
Acadia Cattle	25	500,000	500,000	25,000	7	1 June 2 Dec
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500,000	325,000	12 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Western	100	500,000	500,000	92,500	8	1 April 1 Oct
St. Stephen's	100	500,000	500,000	45,000	6	April Oct
Commercial, Windsor, N. S.	100	500,000	500,000	9,000	8	.....
Commercial, Newfoundland	200	500,000	500,000	165,000	6	.....
Ville Marie	100	500,000	479,000	.....	6	1 June 1 Dec
LOAN COMPANIES						
Agricultural Sav. & Loan Co.	50	600,000	614,122	84,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Brit. Can. Loan & Invest Co.	100	1,000,000	322,412	60,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
British Mortgage Loan Co.	100	500,000	39,000	52,000	3 1/2	2 July
Building & Loan Assn.	25	750,000	750,000	100,000	5	2 Jan 2 July
Canada Land & Nat. Inv. Co.	100	1,500,000	663,500	150,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Can. Per. Loan & Sav. Co.	100	500,000	244,000	1,522,522	5 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Canadian Savg. & Loan Co.	50	750,000	681,000	190,000	7	June Dec
Can. Can. Loan & Sav. Co.	100	2,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	2	Jan July
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Co.	100	1,000,000	918,000	.....	3	July Dec
Farmer's Loan & Sav. Co.	50	1,057,500	811,000	112,500	3 1/2	1 May Nov
Freshford Loan & Sav. Co.	100	3,221,500	1,317,100	629,800	4	1 June 1 Dec
Hamilton, Provident & Loan	100	1,000,000	1,100,000	818,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Home Savings & Loan Co.	100	1,700,000	175,100	147,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Huron & Lambton L. & S. Co.	50	500,000	315,000	47,700	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Imperial Loan & Inv. Co.	100	625,500	625,000	100,000	3 1/2	8 Jan 8 July
Landed Banking & Loan Co.	100	700,000	400,000	80,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Lon. & Can. L. & Agency Co.	50	500,000	300,000	38,000	4	15 Mar 15 Sep
London Loan Company	50	625,000	625,000	20,000	3 1/2	Jan July
London & Ont. Invest. Co.	50	625,000	550,000	11,000	3 1/2	2 Jan 2 July
Manitoba Invest. Assn.	100	100,000	100,000	3,000	4	Jan July
Manitoba Loan Company	100	1,500,000	375,000	111,000	3 1/2	Jan July
Montreal Building Assn.	50	300,000	300,000	.....	0	2nd and 3rd Qtr
Montreal Loan & Mort. Co.	100	1,000,000	500,000	.....	3 1/2	15 Mar 15 Sep
Ont. Indus. Loan & Inv. Co.	100	600,000	314,251	185,000	3 1/2	Jan July
Ontario Loan & Invest. Co.	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	415,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Real Estate Loan & Inv. Co.	50	600,000	600,000	107,000	3 1/2	1 Jan 1 July
Royal Loan & Savings Co.	50	700,000	450,000	57,000	3 1/2	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	300,000	1,000,000	700,000	5	1 Jan July
Western Loan & Tr. Co., Ltd.	50	1,000,000	250,000	18,000	7	1 June Dec
MISCELLANEOUS						
Canada Colored Cotton Mills Co.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	..... Oct
Dominion Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	Jan and Qtr
Montreal City Gas Company	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	2 Jan and Qtr
Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	6 15 Apr 15 Oct
Montreal Cotton Company	100	600,000	600,000	.....	.....	4 8 May 8 Nov
Richelle & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	2nd Mar and Qtr
Starr Mfg. Co., Halifax	100	200,000	200,000	.....	.....	5 9 Feb 15 Sept
Toronto City Gas Company	50	1,700,000	1,700,000	.....	.....	2 3 March
				February.	5	1 Feb and Qtr.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

We offer at very low price, 20,000 BOXES VALENCIA RAISINS,

Ordinary and Layer. The Best Known Brands on Market.

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NELKIRK

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CALGARY

Royal Hotel.

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Qu'Appelle Hotel.

Leland House.

ST BONIFACE

Quebec Hotel.

WINNIPEG

Queen's Hotel.

Clarandon Hotel.

Hotel Manitoba.

Grand Union Hotel.

Leland House.

QUEBEC.

AYLMER

British Hotel.

Ottawa Hotel.

ACTONVALE

Windsor Hotel.

COATCOOK

Coaticook House, M. Knight, Prop

COOKSHIRE

American Hotel.

GRANBY

Windsor Hotel.

LACHUTE

Curry's Hotel.

LAKE ST. JOHN

Roberval Hotel.

L'ASSOMPTION

Archambault's Hotel.

MONTREAL.

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. B. Fras. & Crieric, 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., Props. Rates \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day. Special rates for commercial travellers, \$2.00 per day.

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

Balmoral Hotel, 184 Notre Dame street.

QUEBEC

Chateau Frontenac.

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

Hotel Victoria

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

SOMERSET

Commercial Hotel.

ST. HYACINTHE

Yamaska Hotel.

ST. JOHNS, QUE.

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

SHERBROOKE

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

Magog House, Henry H. Ingram, Prop.

ST. HERMAS

Desjarlin's Hotel.

THREE RIVERS

Dufresne's Hotel.

WATERVILLE

Jubilee House.

WATERLOO

Brooks' Hotel.

N. S. & N. B.

AMHERST, N. S.

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

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

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

DIGBY, N. S.

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

HALIFAX

Queen Hotel, Hollis Street. A. B. Sheraton, Manager.

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

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

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

Queen's Hotel.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

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

"Lyons Hotel." Centrally located. Opp. R. R. Station & Post Office. Newly furnished throughout. Lighted by electricity. Commodious sample room. Rates moderate. H. Wipper, Proprietor.

LUNENBURG, N. S.

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

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

ICTOU, N. S.

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

TRURO, N.S.

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

Hotel American (Opp. I.C.R. Station, Casson & Chisholm, Props. Terms, \$1.50 per day. Remodelled & re-furnished. Sample rooms, Telephone, Hot & cold baths.

NEW GLASGOW

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

WEYMOUTH BRIDGE, N.S.

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

WINDSOR, N. S.

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

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

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

YARMOUTH, N. S.

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

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

FREDERICTON, N.B.

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

MONCTON, N. B.

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

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

Royal Hotel, Raymond & Doherty, Props.

Victoria Hotel, D. W. McCormick, Prop.

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

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

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

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

SUSSEX, N. B.

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

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SACKVILLE

Brunswick House.

WOODSTOCK

Willour House.

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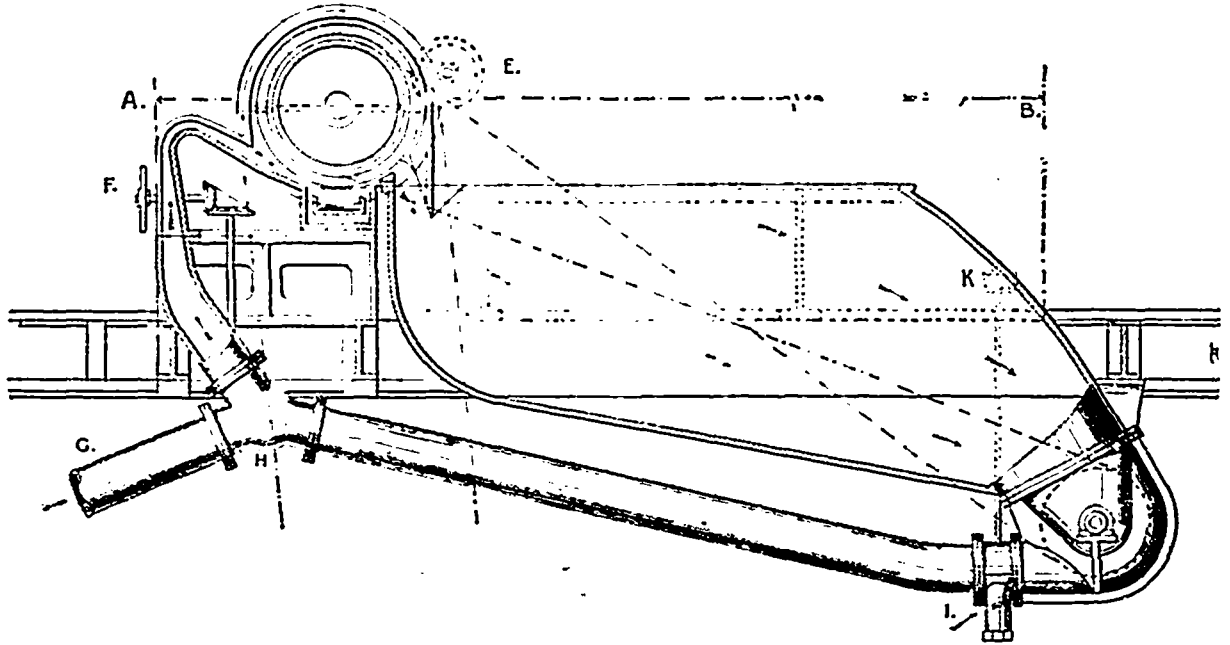
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White's Oscillating Screen,

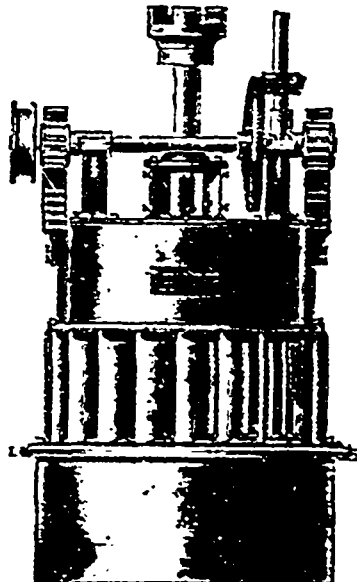
Taylor's Beating Engine,

McCormick's HOLYOKE Tur-
bines, Horizontal and Vertical.

PAPER MILL MACHINERY.

Allen's "Blue Spot" Preventive.

SCREENS & VATS
For Paper Machines.



*Rag Engines and
Jordan Engines*

Made and Refilled.

**BLEACH BOILERS,
FAN DUSTERS,**

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Power Suction Pumps, Power Boiler Pumps, Suction Boxes and Plates, Palleys, Shafting, Gearing, &c.

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