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The Chartered Banks.

The	Chartered	Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL. (ESTABLISHED 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, - 6,000,000.00 Undivided Profits, - 815,152.10

Undivided Profits, - 815,152.10
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sin D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., President, A. T. Paterson, Eag. W. G. McDonald, Esg.
Hugh McLennan, Esg. R. B. Angus, Esg.
Ed. B. Greenshields, Esg. A. F. Gault, Esg.
E. S. OLOUSTON, General Manager.
A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. Branches in Canada:
MONTREAL H. W. Maradith Manager.

MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager.

•• w	est End Branch, St	. Catherine St.
·" S	eigneurs St. Branc	h.
Almonte, Ont.	London, Ont.	Moncton, N.B.
Bellevillé, "	Ottawa, "	St. John, "
Brantford, "	Perth, 1" Peterboro, "	Halifax, N.S.
Brockville, "		Calgary, Alta.
Chatham, '"	Picton, "	Regina, Ass'a.
Cornwall, "	Sarnia, "	Winnipeg, Man,
Deseronto, "	Stratford, "	Nelson, B.C.
Ft.William, "	St. Marys, "	New Westmins-
Goderich. "	Toronto, "	ter, B.C.
Guelph, "	Wallaceburg, "	Vancouver, B.C.
flamilton, "	Quebec, Que. "	Vernon, "
Kingston, "	Chatham, N.B.	Victoria, "
Lindsay, "	•	,

Kingaton, "Chatham, N.B. Vlctoria, " Lindsay, " St. John's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alext. Lang, Man.
IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R. Y. Hebden, Agents, 53 Wall Street.
Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: London-The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank. "The National Provincial Bank of England. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

Branchés. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York.—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "The Third National Bank. J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo.—Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco.—The Bank of British Columbia. "The Anglo.-Culifornian Bank. Portland, Oregon.—The Bank of British Columbia. Montreal, June, 1895.

THE BANK OF TORONTO CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1855.

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Head Office, Toronto, Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000 Reserve Fund, 1,800,000 DIRECTORS: GEORGE GOODERHIAM, Esc., President. WM. H. BEATTY, Esc., W. G. Gooderham, Esq., Robt, Reford, Req., Geo. J. Cook, Esc., Heary Cawthra, Esc., W. G. Gooderham, Esq., Robt, Reford, Req., Geo. J. Cook, Esq., DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr. JOBERT HENDERSON, Inepector. Toronto. W. R. Wadeworth, Manager """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""					
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000 Reserve Fund, DIRECTORS: GEORGE GOODERHAM, Eso., President. WM. II. BEATTY, Eso., Vice-President. Henry Cawthra, Esq., W. G. Gooderham, Esq., Charles Stnart, Esq. DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr. Honn LEACH, Assistant General Mgr. Honn LEACH, Assistant General Mgr. JOSH'H HENDERSON, Inspector. Toronto	Head Office.	-	_ · ·	Toronto.	
Reserve Fund, DIRECTORS: DIRECTORS: GEORGE GOODERITAM, Esc., President. WM. II. BEATTY, Esc., Vice-President. Heary Cawthra, Esc., W. G. Gooderham, Esc., Robt. Reford, Rea, Geo. J. Cook, Esc., Charles Stnart, Esc., DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr., Huan LACH, Assistant General Mgr., JOSENH HENDERSON, Inspector, Montreal			·		
DIRECTORS: GEORGE GOODERIIAM, Eso., President. WM. II. BEATTY, Eso., Vice-President. Heary Cawthra, Esq., W. G. Gooderham, Esq., Robt. Reford, Esq., Geo. J. Cook, Esq., Charles Staatt, Esq. DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr. HURN LEXON, Assistant General Mgr. JOSETH HENDERSON, Inspector. TorontoW. R. Wadeworth, Manager "King St. Branch, Assistant, " Bartle					
GEORGE GOODERNIAM, Eso., President. WM. II. BEATTY, Eso., Vice-President. Henry Cawthra, Esq., W. G. Gooderham, Esq., Charles Stnart, Esq. DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr. Hoan LEACH, Assistant General Mgr. Hoan LEACH, Assistant General Mgr. JOSETH HENDERSON, Inspector. ToroncoW. R. Wadeworth, Manager "			0000	- 4,00	,000
WM. II. BEATTY, Esq., Vice-President. Henry Cawthra, Esq., W. G. Gooderham, Esq., Charles Stnart, Esq. DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr. HUGH LEACH, Assistant General Mgr. HUGH LEACH, Assistant General Mgr. JOSEPH HENDERSON, Inspector. Toronto					
DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr. HUDN LRACH, Assletant General Mgr. JOSETH HENDERSON, Inepector, TorontoW. R. Wadeworch, Manager "	GEORGE GOO	DERIL	AM, E <u>sq</u> .	, President.	
DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr. HUDN LRACH, Assletant General Mgr. JOSETH HENDERSON, Inepector, TorontoW. R. Wadeworch, Manager "	WM, H. BEAT	TY, Esc	2., <u>-</u> Vie	e-President	•
DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr. HUDN LRACH, Assletant General Mgr. JOSETH HENDERSON, Inepector, TorontoW. R. Wadeworch, Manager "	Henry Cawthra, E	в <u>q.</u> , W	. G. Go	oderham, E	¦еq.,
DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr. HUDN LRACH, Assletant General Mgr. JOSETH HENDERSON, Inepector, TorontoW. R. Wadeworch, Manager "	Roht, Reford,	, Esq., (3eo, J. C	ook, Esq.,	
Iron LEACH, Assistant General Mgr. JOSH'H HENDERSON, Inspector. Toronto	Chi	irles Sti	ıart, Esq	•	
Iron LEACH, Assistant General Mgr. JOSH'H HENDERSON, Inspector. Toronto	DUNCAN COU	LSON.	- 0	eneral Mgr.	
JOSRPH HENDERSON, Inspector. W. R. Wadeworki, Manager "MontrealW. R. Wadeworki, Manager "MontrealW. R. Wadeworki, Manager "Inspector of the second	Ппон LEACH.	- Ai	ssietant (enoral Mer.	
Montreal	JOSEPH HENDEL	RSON,		Inspector.	
Montreal	Toronto	W.	R. Wade	worth, Man	ager
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Conourg	Brockville		,T. A	Bird,	-
Point St. Charles (Montreal)J. G. Bird, St. CatharlnesG. W. Hodgetts, Bankors : London, EngThe City Bank, Limited New YorkThe National Bank of Commerce. BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, Capital Authorized, S500,000 Capital Subscribod, 10,000	Cohourg	••••••	M. At	tinson,	
Point St. Charles (Montreal)J. G. Bird, St. CatharlnesG. W. Hodgetts, Bankors : London, EngThe City Bank, Limited New YorkThe National Bank of Commerce. BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, Capital Authorized, S500,000 Capital Subscribod, 10,000	Collingwood		. A. UO	beland,	
Point St. Charles (Montreal)J. G. Bird, St. CatharlnesG. W. Hodgetts, Bankors : London, EngThe City Bank, Limited New YorkThe National Bank of Commerce. BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, Capital Authorized, S500,000 Capital Subscribod, 10,000	Gananoque	•••••••	C. V. Ke	tenum,	
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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, Capital Authorized, \$500,000 Capital Subscribod, 500,000 Rest 10,000	New York The	e Nation	al Bank	of Commer	ce.
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DIRECTORS-W. Weir, Pres. and Genl. Manager. E. Lichtonhein, Yice-Pres.: A. S. C. Wurtele, F.W. Smith and Godfrey Weir, F. Lemienx, Accountant.	F Lightonhain W	nur, r	· A S	Wuntolo Y	iger.
Smith and Godfray Wais T Lamiany Accountent	Smith and Godfro	of Wale	Te Lamia	n + n + n + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 +	ant.
Branch at Berthier	Branch at Berthier	, non,		larieny Mar	ADOT

Branch at BerthlerA. Gariepy, Manager
Branch at LachineC. Langlois, "
Branch at NicoletL. Belair. "
Branch at Ste, Therese M. Boisvert, "
Branch at Pt. St. Charles [city], W J Wall. "
Branch at Hochelaga [city]., D. P. Riopel.
Branch at L'EpiphanieJ. II. Dusseault, "
Branch at PortneufJ. H. Theoret.
Branch at St. Laurent,.O. W. Legault, "Branch at LaurairieT. J. Bourdeau."
Branch at Laprairie,, T. J. Bourdeau,
Agents at New York-The National Bank of the
Republic and Ladeburg, Thalmann & Co. London-
Bank of Montrealn Paris-La Societe Generale.
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THE B	ANK OF	BRITISH			
NOI	RTH AME	RICA.			
INCORPOR Paid-up Cap Reserve Fui	ital,	AL CHARTER. £1,000,000 Stg. 275,000 "			
London Office, J. H. Brodie. John James C Gaspard Farre Henry R. Farre	8 Clement's Lane, COURT OF DIRECT	Lombard St., E.C.			
J. H. Brodie.	Ed.	Arthur Hoare.			
John James C	ator: HJ	. B. Kendall.			
Gaanard Warre		Kingsford.			
Henry R. Farr	1. U.U.	lerick Lubbock.			
nenry A. Farr	fr. Free				
Richard H. Gl		rge D.Whatman,			
	Secretary, A. G. W	allie,			
Head Office in	Canada - St. J	ames St. Montreal,			
H. S7	VIKEMAN, Gonor	al Manager 🦷 f			
R	STANGER, Insp	nector.			
	Branches in Cano	da			
London					
HORIGON	Ottawa	Fredericton, N.B.			
Despiterd	Mana Angel	Halifax, N. S.			
Brantford	Montreal	Victoria, B. C.			
Paris	Quebec	Vancouver, B. C.			
Hamilton	St. John, N.B.	Winnipeg, Man.			
Toronto	Brandon, Man.	- 5,			
Agents in the United States:					
NEW YORK, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and F.					
Brownfield.					

NEW YOUR, (oz WEII SL.) W. LEWSON and F. Brownield. SAN FRANCISCO, (124 SABGOM Street,) H. M. J. McMichael, and J. C. Weish. LONDON BANKERS—The Bank of England, and Messre. Glyn & Co. FOREION AGENTS—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Anstralia. New Zealand —Union Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Jimited. West India, Condon I ayan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Jimited. West Indiae—Co-lonial Bank, Parls—Messre. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyone—Credit Lyonnais. Exp Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, availy in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK Incornorated by Act of Parliament, 1855

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HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.				
Paid-up Canito	1	000,		
Rest Fund,	1,800	,000		
1	BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	•		
JOHN H.	R. Molson, - President.			
	NG.1 Vice-President,			
S. H. Ewing.	W. M. Ramsay.			
Henry Archhal				
From 1 wereduced	W. M. Macpherson.			
T WOLFET	ISTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager			
	D. DURNFORD, Inspector.			
	KWOOD, Assistant Inspector.			
. 1. 100	BRANCHES:	,		
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ayımer, Out.	Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas,	our.		
	St. Catherine St.			
	Branch.			
Brockville, "	Morrieburg, Ont. Toronto,	"7		
Calgary,	Norwich, " Toronto Jc.	"°D		
Cumon,				
Exeter, "	Owen Sound, "Waterloo,	**		
Clinton, "	Ottawa, "Trenton, Owen Sound, "Waterloo,	ແ ແ		

Hamilton,	"	Ridgetown,		Winnipeg	. Man
London.	a	Smiths Fall	8 "	Winnipeg Woodstoc	k. Ont
Meaford.	"		P.Q.		•
		AGENTS IN C.	ANĂD	A:	
Oueber-	Easi	ern Townshin	s Bar	ık.	

Quebec-Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Ca-nda, 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.

Meta Bioliz-Dank of New Marking 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 Bunking Co. and The Alliance
 Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's. In Bunking Co. and The Alliance
 Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's. In Bunking Co. and The Alliance
 Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's. In Bunking Co. and The Alliance
 Bank, (limited); Messre. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Meesre. Morton. Rose & Co.
 Lawerpool-The Bank of Liverpool.
 Cork-Munster and Lonster Bank, Itd Paris France-Credit Lyonnais
 Berlin.-Dentscho Bank.
 Antwerp. Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers.
 Hamburg-Hleese, Newman & Co.; UNITED Startes;
 New York-Mechanics' National Bank; National
 Co. Boston-The State National Bank: Port- UNITED Startes;
 New York-Mechanics' National Bank. Port- Unitre State National Bank; Porton, Bliss Co. Boston-The State National Bank. Porton, Bliss Co. Boston-The State National Bank. Porton.
 Bank, C. Gueedand-Commercial National Bank. Bunk, Startesco - Bank of British Co- Imbia. Detroit - Commercial National Bank. Bunk, Startesco - Bank of British Co- Imbia. Detroit - Commercial National Bank. Bunk, Montana-First National Bank. Great Falls, Montana-First National Bank. Great Falls, Montana-First National Bank. Minnea- polis-First National Bank. Minnea- polis-First National Bank. Minnea- polis-First National Bank. Minnea- polis-First National Bank. Minnea- pomptly remitted at loweet rates of exchange, Councerial all parts of the World.
 D

OUEBEC BANK. THE

Incornorated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$ 2,500,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$ 2,500,000 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC, BOARD OF DIRECTORS; ROBERT II. SMITH, President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Gen. Manager. Directors-G R Renfraw. S. J. Shaw, J. T. Rose, Gaspard Lemolne, W. A. Marsh. Branches and Agencies in Ganada: Ottawa, Ont. Torondo, Ont. Pombroke; Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, G. Agents in New York: Bank of British North America. Agents in London; The Bank of Scotland,

Sec. States of a

The Chartered Banks.				
THE	MERCHANTS BANK			
Capital Po Rest, Head C	OF CANADA. 86.000,000 3,000,000			
HECTO Robert An	EW ALLAN, Esq., President. R MACHENZIE, Esq., Vice-President. derson, Esq. H, Montagu Allan, Esq. Hodgson, Isq. J. P. Dawes, Esq. Ha, Esq. T. H. Dunn, Esq. Sir Joseph Hickson.			

JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen. Manager.

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BRANCHE		AND QUEBEC.
Belleville.	Kincardine,	Preston,
Berlin,	Kingston,	Quebec.
Brampton,	London.	Renfrew.
Chatham,	Montreal.	Sherbrooke, Que,
Greeden,	Mitchell,	Stratford,
Jalt.	Napanee,	St. Johns, Q.,
Jananoque,	Ottawa,	St. Thomas,
Hamilton,	Owen Sound,	Toronto.
Hespeler,	Perth.	Walkerton,
Ingersoll,	Prescott,	Windsor.
	RANCHES IN MAT	
	ANGULANCE TO MAN	

Ingerson, Prescut, Windsor, BRANCHES IN MANITORA: Winnipeg. Brandon, Giasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank [Limited]. Livernool, The Bank of Liverpool [Ltd]. Agency in New York-52 William st., Mesars. Henry Hagne and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, American Exchange National Bank; Boston, Merchants Na-tional Bank: St. Paul, Min., First National Bank : De-troit, First National Bank is Bortan, Bank of Buffalo; San Francisco, Angrio-California Bank, New Journal Bank : De-troit, First National Bank of Nova Scotla. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick-Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax. British Columbia-Bank of Halifax. British Columbia-Bank of Halifax. Bankers Collambia Bank of Halifax.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835. Capital Paid-up - 81;200,000 Reserve, 600,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Board of Directors:

JACQUES GRENTER, ESQ. - President. GEORGE BRUSH, ESQ. - Vice-President. CHE, LACALLE, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. A. PREVORT, ESQ. ALPH. LECLAURE, ESQ. T. PREFONTAINE, ESQ. Copus

J. S. BOUGQUET, - Cashier MM. RIGHER, - Assistant-Cashier ARTHUR GAGNON, - Inspector

Branches :

Branches: Notre Dame St. West-J. A. Bleau, Manager. St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. Queber, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavole. Three Rivere, Que., T. E. Panneton, Manager." St. Jean, Que., U. St. Mare, Manager. St. Rémi, Que., J. McGard, "" St. Jórome, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. St. Hyacinthe, Que., J. Laframbolee, Manager."

Agents in Canada: Ontario-Molsons Bank and Branches. New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal. Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Halifax,

Agents in United States;

Boston-The National Revere Bank. New York-National Bank of the Republic.

Foreign Agents:

Foreign Agents: Hanover—National Bank. England—The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. France—Le Crédit aud Circular Notés for Tra-vellers issued available in all parts of the world.

Imperial	Bank	of	Can	lada.
Capital Authorized	-	-	. .	\$2,000,000
Capital Paid-Up	•	14 M •	e sta 🛉	1,954,52
Rest	· · · • • · · ·	•••	. .	1,152,259

DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS. H. S. HOWLAND, President, T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President, Wm. Ramsay, Hugh Ryan, Robert Jaffay, T. Sutherland Stayner, Hoa. John Ferguson. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, D. D. WARD, OWNER,

	D. R. WILKIE, CASI	
B. JENNING	s, Asst. Cashier.	E. HAY, Inspector.
1	BRANCHES IN ONTA	R10.
Essex.	Niagara Falls,	Sault Ste. Marie.
Fergus,	Port Colborne.	St. Thomas.
Galt.	Rat Portage.	Welland,
Sund .	OI O D	TT

Galt, Rat Portage, Welland, Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Woodstock, (Cor, Wellington St. and Leeder Lane Yonge and Queen Sta. Branch. Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch. DR.XNMES IN NORTH WEBT. Brandon, Man. Portage La Prairie, Man, Calgary, Alba. Prince Albert, Sask. Bdmonton, Alb'a: Winnipeg. Man. "Agenrs-London, Eng., Lloyd's Bank, Ld. New York, Bank of Montreal. WA general banking business transacted, Bonds and debentures bought and sold.

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The Char	tered Banks.
•THE C	ANADIAN
BANK OF	COMMERCE
Paid-up Capital, Best.	<i>IOE</i> , <i>TORONTO</i> . \$6,000,000 1,200,000 ECTORS:
GEO. A. COX, Esq., JOLIN I. DAVIDSOF Jas. Crathern, Esq., J Hamilton, Esq., John	N, Vice-President. Robert Kilgour, Esq., W. B. Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.,
Matthey B. E. WALKE J. H. PLUMMER, A. H. IREI	y Leggat, Esq. R. General Manager. , Ass't General Manager. . AND. Inspector.
G. de C. O'GI NEW YORK-Alex, La BRA	RADY, Asst. Insp. ird and Wm. Gray, Agents. LNCHES:
Ailsa Craig, Dundss, Ayr, Dunville,	Ottawa, Strathroy, Paris, Thorold,

Ayr,	Duntaine	Laune,	THOLONG
Barrie,	Galt,	Parkhill.	*Toronto,
Belleville,	Godérich.	Peterbor'gh,	Toronto Jc'n
Berlin.	Guelph,	St.Cath'rines	Walkerton,
Blenheim,	Hamilton.	Sarnia.	Walkerville,
Brantford,	Jarvis.	S Ste. Marie,	Waterford,
Cayuga,	London,	Seaforth,	Waterloo,
Chatham.	†Montreal,	Simcoe,	Windsor,
	d, Orangeville	Stratford.	Woodstock,
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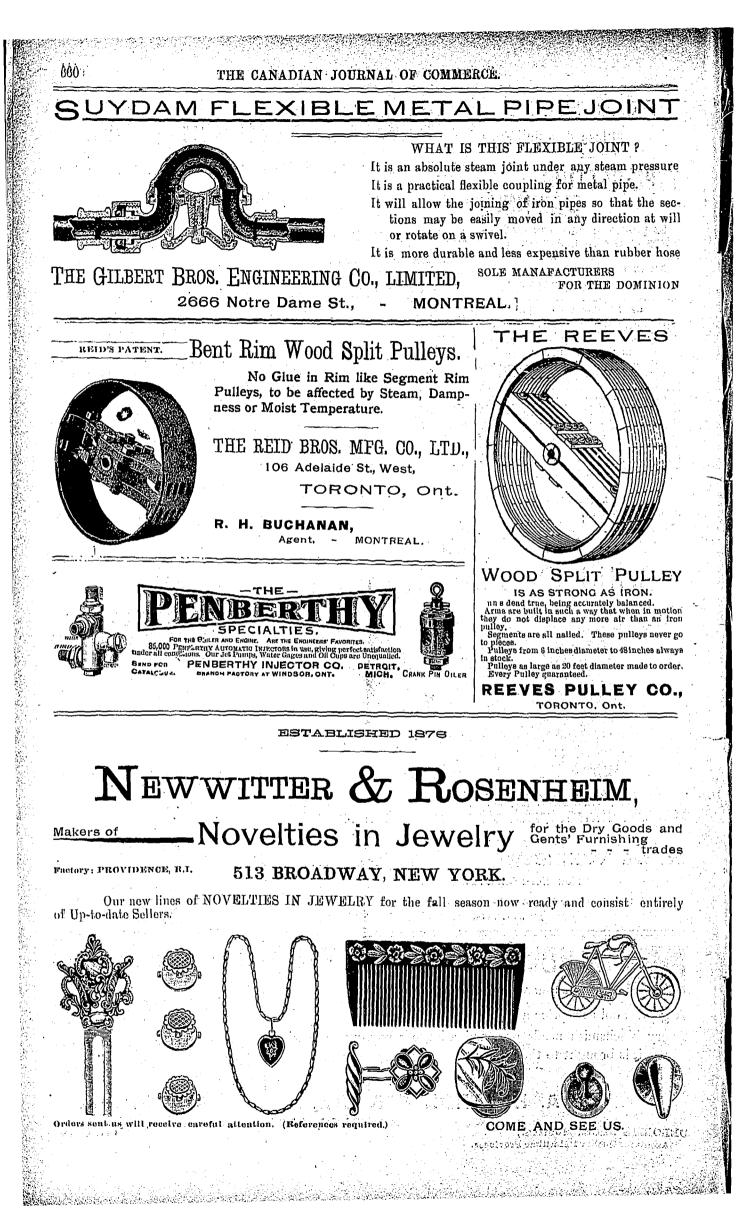
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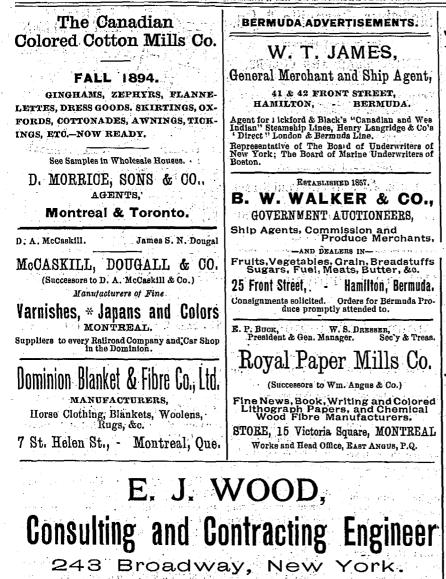
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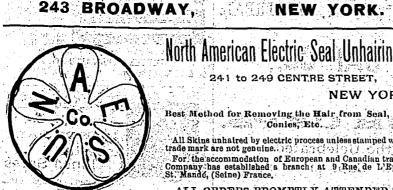
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-THERE is a movement in Fargo to rebuild two large elevators to clean wheat, and similar buildings may be erected at Grand Forks and Wahpeton.

-THE Albany Mutual Benefit Association is in trouble, and its secretary, John J. Cox, is in jail charged with appropriating \$1,400 of its funds. A member died three months ago and there was not money enough to pay him. 그 아이에 가지 말했다.

-THE Haras National has decided to liquidate. The reason for this is that the company has been carrying on business at a loss. It has never paid more than 5 percent., and several stallions were lost this year. The stock will be sold, with the exception of a few of the stud, which will be; sent to the United States. And a solid solution

-THE acreages under the leading grain crops in Great Britain during the present year show an increase of 77,561 acres for barley, and a decrease of 523,130 acres for wheat and 4,687 for oats respectively.

-THE Canadian Pacific Railway has announced to the farmers of the North-West that they will receive wheat at 50, cents per bushel, delivered at any station. on their line, in payment of instalments on land purchases. wight from the

-THE Scotch coal trade as yet reflects none of the improvement in general business. Shipments are not increasing to the extent hoped for, though up to the end of August a gain of 1,337,294 tons had, been made in comparison with the same portion of last year, which included two months of Samer Manna Participa the strike.

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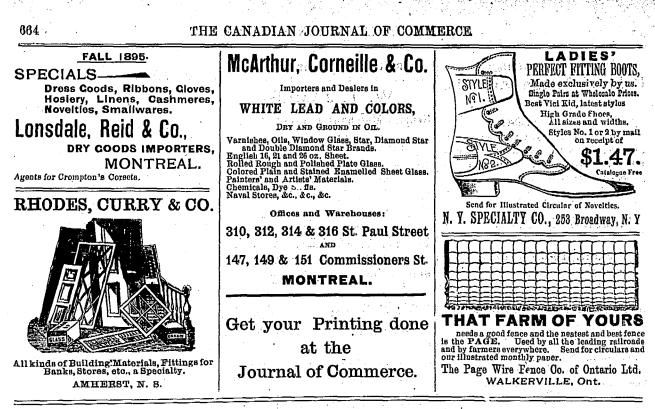
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To the Trade=

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-THE weather at Prince Edward Island up to the present has been unfavorable for oyster fishing and shipments have been small. The fishermen are getting from \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel.

-IN the fifth line of the left-hand column, page 620, of last week, the article, "The Clendinneng Affairs," the word "creditor" should read "debtor."

-THE difficulty between Geo. Tuckett & Son and their cigarmakers at Hamilton has been settled, the men accepting a reduced scale.

-MR. G. H. MELDRUM, private secretary to the general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been appointed assistant inspector of that bank, in the room of Mr. G. DeC O'Grady, who was recently made manager at Woodstock.

-A DEMAND of assignment has been made on D. McEvers, broker of this city, by Allan Hamilton who alleges that McEvers owes him \$1,131 for money due on margins. Mr. McEvers contests the demand.

-G. P. SHARPE, laundry, Toronto, Ont., has assigned. He has been in business over 20 years, but a few years ago went too extensively into real estate speculations during the "boom" and became what is known as "land poor."

-IN referring to the Moseley failure last week, it should have been stated that the amount offered by Mr. A. T. Ogilvie was \$18,125; not \$10,000 as given. The demand of abandonment has been met by a motion that Mr. Rosbach furnish security for costs.

-THE Dominion Department of Agriculture has been informed by Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner in England, that Canadian barley is attracting considerable attention in Great Britain in connection with distilling, and that there is the prospect of a large market in Scotland. -A DESTATCH from Chicago states that the Pullman Palace Car Company will capitalize its surplus, amounting to about \$30,000,000, at its annual meeting, Oct. 17. The call for the meeting contains no mention of such proposed action.

—A CATTLE insurance company has been founded at Stuttgart, with a capital of \$80,000. Judging from the past experience of this class of underwriting, if the Stuttgart company really pays its losses, the \$80,000 will last about a year.

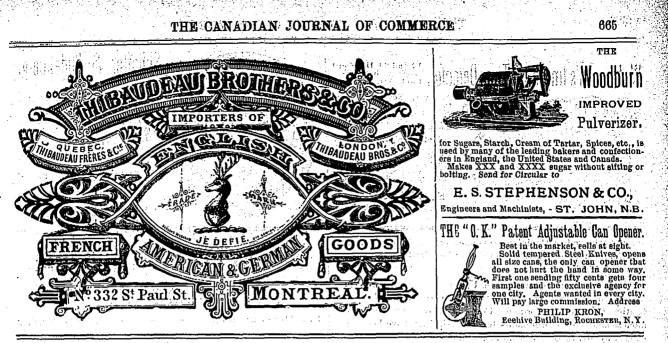
-CABLES from London, Eng., say that the prolonged heat and drouth which have prevailed throughout England have inflicted a great deal of damage upon agriculturalists. The pastures are completely destroyed by the sun, and the scarcity of water for cattle threatens a milk famine. The crops of roots are also suffering.

—AT the beginning of the present year, R. E. Smith, manager of Smart's Tea Co at London, Ont., bought out the business and rechristened it the Empire Tea Co. It has not proved successful in his hands and he has assigned—D. G. Kier, tins, Martintown, whose difficulties have already been noted, has secured a settlement at 40 cents in the dollar.

-W. B. PALMER, paying teller of the Hamilton branch of the Bank of Commerce, who absconded from the bank leaving a deficit variously estimated at from \$4,000 to \$20,000, has been captured at Jordan, only twenty-six miles away with \$2,000 of the stolen money in his possession. Horse racing and gambling appear to have been the causes of his ruin.

-THOSE who sold 320,000 bushels of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat at 23s 9d for September, October and November delivery, c. i. f., London, stand to lose heavily by the deal. A lot of 10,-000 bushels new No. 1 hard Manitoba sold in Fort William at 61c, which is equal to 70 cents either here or in New York.





-THE onion crop of the island of Montreal is heavy and very fine in quality, and will aggregate between 25,000 and 30,000 bbls. The few lots that are being brought to market sell at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bbl.; but sales of car lots have been made here for shipment to the Lower Provinces at \$1.62% to \$1.75 per bbl. f. o. b. About 10 cars having already been shipped by one firm.

R. SMARDON & SONS, manufacturers of boots and shoes at Three Rivers who succeeded in settling at 25 cents in the dollar, in cash, last June, are again in difficulties owing to the failure of E. F. Moseley & Co., who advanced them the funds to pay the compromtse and to whom they are still indebted for the amount. They are now making an offer of 50 cents in the dollar on time.

--THE junior partner in one of the oldest established wholesale houses in St. Paul street, or in Canada for that matter, is severing his connection with the firm at the close of the year. The gentleman referred to began as an office-boy in the establishment some 25 years ago, and has by his ability, diligence and integrity risen to the position he has filled for years past.

-THE Woolen Mill and stock in trade of Mr. B. A. Booth who made an assignment for the benefit of creditors on the 1st of August were sold on Wednesday, the 25th ulto. Mr. Nelson E. Booth, a son of the debtor, bought the property in for \$10,000. This money, however, will nearly all be consumed in paying off mortgages and liens. There will be nothing left for unsecured creditors.

-THE long pending case of Phillips vs. Baxter has advanced another stage. The Court of Review has unanimously confirmed the judgment of the court below which homologated the report of the majority of the experts, and fixed \$96,195 as the amount payable to Mr. Baxter within fifteen days from date, for the exerercise of the *retrait successoral*, with costs against the Phillips estate.

M. A. DUSOME & Co., g.s., Penetauguishene, have assigned. The business was established some years ago by J. P. Dusome, who got into difficulties, and assigned in March, 1889. The estate was wound up by the assignee, and he resumed in his wife's name. He had, however, very little capital, and has had more or less of a struggle all along.

-A CASE of importance to sheep ranchers in the North West is now before the courts. A local bank held a mortgage of



\$6,800 on a flock of sheep, and since the mortgage was given the flock increased by one thousand lambs, which have been sold for \$800. The bank claims the lambs are covered by the mortgage, and is suing for the value. The case is attracting wide attention.

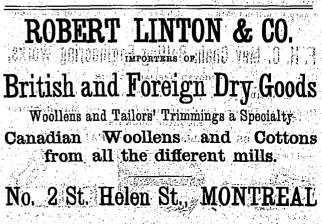
—By the Ontario act to regulate the amount of insurance allowable on the lives of children, all insurance on children under the age of one year is prohibited : If the child dies under the age of two years the maximum is \$32, under three years \$40, under five years \$56, under six years \$83, under seven years \$92, under eight years \$110, under nine years \$120, under ten years \$147. After the age of ten there is no maximum.

-FREDERICTON lumbermen say a heavy rain is now needed to bring into the booms some twenty or more million feet of logs between that city and Andover. Last year the river was cleared about the middle of October. There was a smaller quantity of logs then, but it is hoped the whole lot will be got in and rafted this year also. As to the cut next winter it is expected to be quite as large as last years.

-F. McGrinov & Sox, lumber, Sarnia, Ont., have called a meeting of creditors for October 4th. The business was established by the father many years ago, admitting his son as partner in the spring of 1891. He died in April, 1893, and the son continued the business under the old style. He is well thought of personally, supposed to be doing fairly, and enjoyed a good standing, so that the above has caused some surprise. He states that the cause is having had some trouble with his bankers.

-FURTIER complications have arisen in connection with the Moseley failure. J. H. Rossback & Bros., hide dealers of New York through their local agent, Mr. Jas. Wardlow of this city have fyled a demand for an abandonment of his estate against Mr. A. T. Ogilvie. It will be remembered that Mr. Ogilvie recently made them an offer of 60 cents in the dollar to be relieved of \$17,500 worth of paper endorsed by him, which was refused. Mr. Ogilvie contests the demand and asks for security for costs.

—Born the inland revenue and customs receipts in this city for the month just past show an increase over the figures of last year. The amount of customs duties collected during the month of September last was \$580,200 against \$469,121 collected during September, 1894, being an increase this year of \$61,189. The





amount received by the inland revenue during September was \$195,169, against \$190,508 during Soptember, 1894, being an increase of \$4,665.

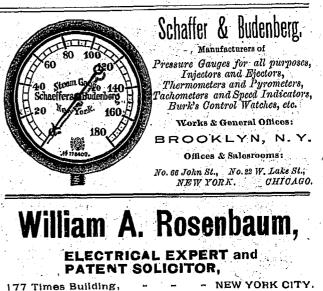
-THE residence and grounds on Upper Peel street, adjoining those of Mr. Andrew Allan, lately fitted up for Mr. E. M. Fulton of the Consumers' Cordage Co., and which reverted some months since to the Merchants Bank of Hallfax, have been purchased by Mr. E. B. Greenshields, senior partner of the wholesale dry goods firm of S. Greenshields, Son & Co., for the sum of \$36,000. Mr. Greenshields had some time before secured the large vacant piece of ground adjoining the property to the southeast. Mr. Fulton overdrew only about \$170,000.

-ADVICES from Halifax state that the apple crop of the Annapolis Valley is a good average one; but that some difficulty is experienced in disposing of their fancy fall apples, such as Gravensteins, as London does not want them, and New York, which generally takes a good portion of them, has not been anxious for them this season so far. The winter varieties of Nova Scotia are said to be very fine, and the surplus will have to find a market in London where it is thought a fair market will eventually be found.

-W. G. COLLINS, g. s., Watford, Ont., is offering 25 cents on the dollar. He started business in June, 1891, buying out John Williamson. This he did in the name of his wife, being unable to use his own name at the time, owing to having failed formerly at Blenheim and Exeter. His wife assigned in March, 1892, but he obtained his discharge from his old creditors and resumed business in his own name, being assisted by a house who took chattel mortgage on his effects. They have practically been carrying him along since, and he has been working from hand to mouth.

-HON. PETER MITCHELL is again to the fore, vigorous and hearty, and might have been seen any day lately on one or other of our business thoroughfares taking a sun-bath with a friend, in the choosing of which politics seem to have little influence. His last associate-before his departure for Northumberland, his old constituency-was Hon. Thos. McGreevy. The old war-horses, though not always pulling in the same direction, had evidently many a load which they could merrily pull together.





-MR. JOSEFH BROFHY commenced business in Kingston in '92 or '93 on the death of his brother, William Brophy, as a men's furnisher. His mother was known to be a woman of wealth and any transactions with him were always supposed to be safe, but he got behind about a year ago and gave a chattel mortgage to a Montreal wholesale house, who made an advance to him by which he was enabled to pay off his floating liabilities. His transactions with them, however, have not proved satisfactory

and now they have taken possession of his stock under their

mortgage. -TIRESHINGS of winter wheat in Russia show that the yield this season will be above the average in Central Russia, and in the black soil district of the Caucasus and below the average in the northern, southern and southwest parts of Russia and in the Volga Governments. In the other parts of the empire an average . yield of winter wheat is expected. Summer wheat has yielded above an average crop in the southwestern, northwestern, eastern and central governments and the Caucasus, and below an average . in the black soil steppes districts and in the southern and Volga governments.

-LETTERS patent have been issued by the Ontario Government incorporating "the Ontario People's Salt Manufacturing Company (Ltd.)," to manufacture by-products obtainable from salt brine; "The Marthaville Public Hall Company (Ltd.)," capital stock \$1,500; "The W. E. Gillespie Company, of Penetanguishene (Ltd.)," capital stock \$20,000, for storekeeping and manufacturing clothing, millinery, etc.; and " The Stevens-Campbell Company (Ltd.)," of St. Thomas, capital stock \$450,000, to carry

We are taking orders "to arrive" for following Canned Goods: Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Wax Beans, Pork and Beans, Salmon, Mackerel, Lobsters, Pears, Strawberries, Raspberries, Peaches, Apples, etc. All of Best Known Brands on Market, Our Prices are Exceptionally Low. Write for quotations before you buy elsewhere, LAPORTE, MARTIN & CIE, 72, 74, 76 & 78 St. Peter St., . . . Wholesale Grocers, MONTREAL. 'Manufacturers of Mohawk Scotch Knitted Valley Cap Tam O'Shanters, Toques, Cloth Caps, Factory, All Styles Sweaters for Men, Women and Children, Specialties in Knit Goods. OFFICE AND Park Ave., Broad, Catharine and Third Sts.,

UTICA, N.Y., U.S.A.



on a business in manufacturing and selling in flour, meal, feed, and other farm products.

-THE failure of Mr. Donald Fraser, private banker of Kingston, has created considerable comment. He was formerly local manager of the Merchants Bank in that city. About the year 1880 he left the bank and started a private banking house of his own. It is understood that Mr. Fraser's embarrassment is due to his bankers closing down on him. His liabilities to depositors, mostly in small amounts, will reach \$32,000, and to other creditors about \$85,000, or \$117,000 in all. The assets consist of customer's notes, and his farms, residence, and office. But these latter are mortgaged to their full value, so that the shortage will be heavy. It is not expected that unsecured creditors will get over 50 cents in the dollar, if so much.

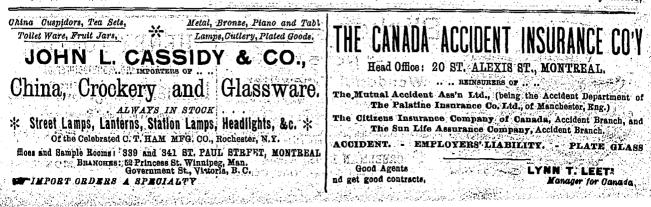
-JONNSTON & LUMBERG'S fish cannery at Ugashlik River, Alaska, has been burnt down. This took place in November last; but as there is only one mail a year from Ugashlik River which leaves after the ice breaks up in the spring and as the cannery is 600 miles above Sitka the news has only just reached the companies. There is a clause in the policies binding the insured to pay the expenses of the adjuster and as the cost of the trip is about \$2,500, and as the claim is only about \$4,000, which, between the operation of a 75 per cent. loss limit clause and the ability of the adjuster, may be reduced, the assured is in doubt as to whether there is more profit in making or abandoning the claim.

-WESTERN grain buyers do not look for any rush of Manitoba wheat on to the market at present. Little or no fall ploughing has yet been done. Only about four weeks now remain to do this, until the frost sets in, and farmers will be anxious to do this work and must let threshing wait until November, when they expect prices will be gettled, and not until that month may buyers look for a flow of wheat on the market. In many parts considerable stacking has yet to be done, and the majority of threshing now going on is by farmers who can hold their grain, and are expecting better prices, especially in higher grades. Hardly one-fifth of the grain will pass the present standard for No. 1 hard.

-THE salt mackerel situation becomes more interesting as the season advances and the prospect of an adequate supply grows less. All reports from the fishing grounds on the Coast agree in stating that there is no scarcity of fish in the water, but as vessel after vessel comes in the result is the same only meagre

fares. Various theories are advanced as to the reason for the light catches, but that most generally presented is that the methods so long in vogue of taking the fish by seining has had a detrimental effect upon the industry, and a return to the original means of catching the fish by hook and line is being seriously considered. In fact, many of the vessel owners have lately abandoned seines in favor of hooks and lines, and their experience during the past few weeks would seem to bear out the theory that the old-time method is the best. It is reported that the bulk, if not all, of the mackerel now coming to market was taken with hook and line, and that since the fishermen returned to that way of catching fish the supply has been somewhat more liberal, though still considerably less than it should be in order to properly meet the requirements of consumption. SEVERE VALIQUETTE, general storek ceper of St. Adele, Que., has assigned. A loss of some thousand dollars through the failure of D. Whalen, of this city, is the proximate cause of his failure-C. I. Robinson, clothing dealer of Brampton, Ont., has assigned. He was unable to command sufficient trade to be successful-F. Walton was assisted by his father to start a small jewellery business in Paris, Ont., early in 1890. He has not been able to attract sufficient custom to enable him to hold his own and has assigned-H. Kert, general storekeeper of Sudbury, has offected a settlement at 35 cents on the dollar-A. J. Killackey succeeded T. Hall in a small corner grocery in Toronto about three years ago. He has not proved a success and has assigned -E. A. Lawson, teas, Toronto, succeeded his late father a year ago. He undertook to pay off two instalments of the extension under which his father was working, but found the task too heavy for his resources. He has assigned-W. H. Warren, dry goods, Whitby, has assigned. He started business early last year with a good practical knowledge of the trade but with too limited a capital to succeed in face of the opposition he had to encounter-Wm. Wilson, general storekeeper of Shawville, is offering 40 cents in the dollar, payable in one and three months and secured.

-ANOTHER break has taken place in the price of bismuht established by the Bolivian mine-owners syndicate. From June 1884 to June 1894 they maintained the price at 7s 6d per pound. It then fell suddenly to 4s 3d. In November it dropped to 8s 9d, six months later to 8s 6d and now it is down to 8s 8d per pound. This steady decline, is due, of course, to the increasing production of bismuth ore outside the control of the Bolivian syndicate.



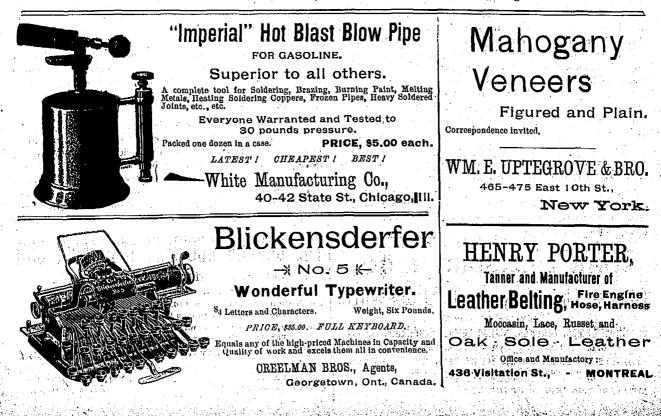


which is apparently powerless to re-establish its grasp of the world's market. Australia and South America continue to send over free lance consignments, and quite recently a considerable quantity was received in London from Hong-Kong. The "outsiders" have been underselling the conventionists steadily, especially on the Continent, and as a result of this, certain manufacturers of bismuth salts have been in a position to "cut" the official price-list of the convention to the extent of 2d to 3d per lb, on the chief salts.

-IT is stated that the Grand Trunk Railway will shortly purchase an electrical locomotive of the same pattern as that which has been successfully tested in the Baltimore & Ohio tunnel. At present they are using in their tunnel at Port Huron specially constructed locomotives weighing 95 tons eech, and having eight drivers, and they find that the escaping steam and heat is exercising a bad effect on the asphalt backing, and in other ways seriously influencing the structural work. It is reported that a committee of officials has been appointed to make a study of the Baltimore engine under the direction of a representative of the General Electric Co., the builders. There is no doubt that such an examination will result favorably, as the engine has demonstrated that it was not brought into existence merely for a toy. Two trains composed of thirty-six loaded cars and three steam locomotives were recently hauled through the tunnel by it. Such an engine will meet the requirements of the road, and it is believed that the result of their examination will in all probability be the adoption of electric locomotion for the Port Huron tannel.

Woods district are now attracting the attention of practical geologists because, contrary to preconceived opinions, these Ontario gold-fields are not in mountainous districts where the geological disturbance has been unusually great but in a comparatively flat country in which areas of ancient volcanic disturbance exist in which a network of veins containing coarse gold are found. One of these areas which is attracting miners is near that part of the Seine River system which widens into Shoal Lake. Between Shoal Lake and Bad Vermillion Lake an elongated mass of granite has an example of a well-mineralized auriferous vein system. Some of the best ore tested at Mine Center went as high as \$115 and \$96 per ton, free milling, with concentrates which assayed over \$6,000 and \$1,100 per ton. The only capital to speak of which has so far come into the Seine district is from Duluth. In the district nearer Port Arthur, however, a mill of five stamps has just started. The first run of the mill yielded 471% ounces of gold from seventy tons of ore in a five days' run. The country is only commencing to be prospected, and its geological features have not yet been minutely defined.

-The Court of Appeal has rendered judgment in the case of George R. Lighthall, N.P., v. Chas. D. Pearson. This was the action instituted by Mr. Pearson who had undertaken to supply board and lodging for a certain number of Christian Endeavor ers, who visited Montreal during the great convention held here





in July, 1893. Mr. Pearson, by his contract with Mr. Lighthall, was to receive \$565, but the sum realized was only \$177. He sued Mr. Lighthall and others for the balance. The latter denied their liability, contending that they acted for the Montreal Christian Endeavor Union. This body is not incorporated, though the executive committee has been. The Superior Court condemned Mr. Lighthall to pay the balance demanded, because he transacted for a body which had no legal existence. The law says that an agent who acts for an undisclosed or non-existent principal is personally liable. This judgment was maintained by the Court of Appeal, who held that Mr. Lighthall was presumed to know the law. Though it was hard to condemn him, yet the hardship would have to be borne by either the plaintiff or defendant, and it is just that Mr. Lighthall should pay, as he contracted to furnish a certain number of lodgers, which he failed to do.

-Our Goderich, Ont., correspondent writes: We are having a solid boom (in a number of directions) in this old "Town by the Lake." A large number of fine brick residences have been built during the summer. George Acheson has rebuilt that portion of his block on the square destroyed by fire.—Buchanan & Son, builders, joined forces with W. Rhynas, the firm being known as Buchanan & Rhynas and have been taxed to the utmost of their combined forces, part of the time being obliged to get McLaren, the Colborne builder, to bring his whole outfit to help—The Goderich Curling and Skating Company have purchased 8 large lots on West Street and have just completed the finest rink in the West outside one or two of the city rinks. The structure is 172 by 72 with a truss roof. The Bowling and Tennis Lawns in connection will be ample, and there is also a two storey Club House, 40 by 23, in the same enclosure—Ground has been broken to day (Sept. 30) for the erection of a bicycle factory to

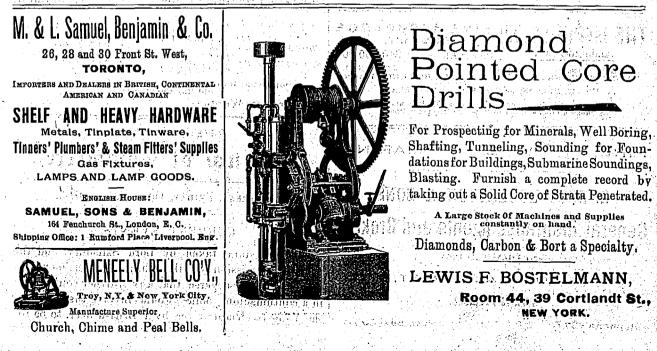
employ 150 hands and be ready for occupation in 20 days. The company is as strong as money and brains can make it, consist ing of James Clark of the Buffalo Fish Company, James Mackay of Toronto Cold Storage Co., James McIntosh, late of Port Arthur, James Garrow, M.P.P., George Acheson, the largest house owner in the County, and James Wilson, druggist—A Guelph firm is opening a knitting factory for hose and underwear in H. W Ball's old stand—D. D. Wilson, manager of the Toronto Sanita r ium for consumptives, is now on his way here to choose a location for a branch establishment.

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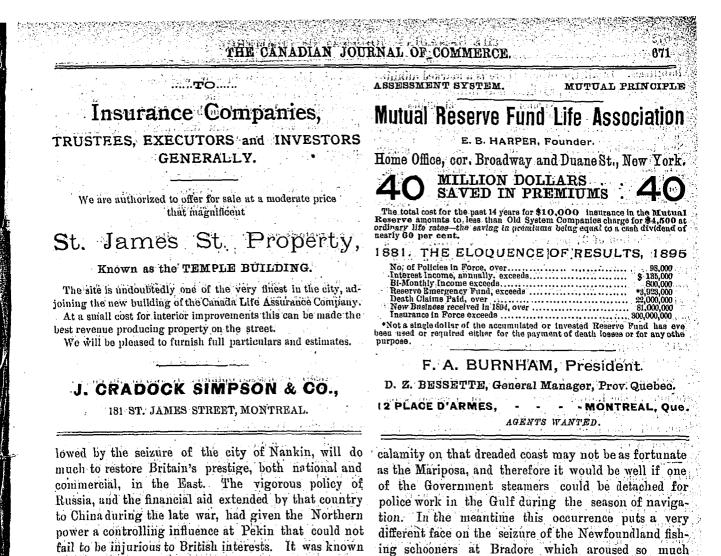
-THE following new post offices have been established in Ontario: Air Line Junction, township of Humberstone, Wolland; Dawn Valley, township of Dawn, Bothwell; Hamlet, township of Orillia, Simcoe county; MacCormac, township of Sebastopol, Renfrew county; Morrison Lake, township of Wood, Simcoe; Rannoch, township of Blanshard, Perth; Rideau View, township of Gloucester, Russell; Rosanna, township of Norwich, South Oxford. Petit Cote, in North Essex, has been closed. The name of Wiegand, district of Algoma, has been changed to Mine Centre.

-THE Court of Appeal has rendered judgment in the case of the town of Iberville vs. La Banque du Peuple. The corporation borrowed \$14,088 from the bank, and subsequently refused to pay, alleging that the municipality had exceeded its borrowing powers, and that consequently the bank could not claim the amount, as it should not have made the loan to a corporation which was committing an act ultra vires. Mr. Justice Charland condemned the town to pay, and this judgment was maintained.

-THE London *Times* states that during the past month the cereal crops of Great Britain have not in any way improved, but, on the other hand, that their condition has further deteriorated wheat being 1.5 worse. barley 0.9 lower and oats 1.0 down.







that the offer to establish Russian Imperial banks at righteous indignation in St. John's, N. F. Fishermen Shangliai and Pekin was actuated solely by the desire who do not scruple to violate the laws of humanity and of the Czar's advisers to secure control, if possible, of pillage shipwrecked passengers, are not likely to be over the Chinese customs dues, in order to put in force a particular about contravening other laws. Possibly differential tariff against Great Britain, and every pos-Capt. Howard was right, after all, in seizing them as sible influence was being brought to bear to secure he did. Certainly, in view of the action of their fellows, recognition of the point that Russia was the only they are worthy of scant sympathy at our hands. It power China had to fear and hence, the only power it would be unfair, however, to condemn a whole people was necessary for her to conciliate. Lord Salisbury's for the misdeeds of a few. firmness, therefore, has had the effect of tearing away the web of Russian diplomacy so long and so skillfully woven. China now recognises that England's interests within her borders are too extensive and valuable to be lightly interfered with, and thus the degradation of Viceroy Liu will replace the English mercantile community in its old position in Chinese estimation and the danger of attacks upon British settlements by fanatical mobs, urged on secretly by the literati, will be largely averted.

The attempt to pillage the S.S. "Mariposa," coming so closely upon the wholesale looting of the S. S. "Mexico," will tend to change popular opinion as to the character of the Gulf fishermen upon whom so much unnecessary sympathy has been wasted. No sooner was the S. S. "Mariposa" stranded than she was surrounded by scores of wreckers who stole everything. they could lay their hands on. Probably they would, soon have resorted to force, as they did in the case of the "Mexico," only that, fortunately for the passengers, the "Mariposa" was an armed ship and thus able to drive them off. The appearance of H. M. S. "Buzzard" a little later guaranteed the further security of both passengers and cargo, and an armed boat's crew i compelled the thieves to disgorge what booty they had been able to steal? But every yessel meeting with

It is understood that the efforts of the shipping interest to induce the British Admiralty to undertake the systematic destruction of derelicts, have at last been crowned with success. There are over four hundred of these menaces to navigation-many of them in the direct path of transatlantic travel-now known to be afloat, and their destruction would eliminate one of the principal perils of the sea besides affording valuable experience in the handling of projectiles and submarine mines to the warships employed in the service. The matter is now under the joint consideration of the Board of Trade and the Admiralty, and it is believed that an expert will shortly proceed to 'Washington to secure the co-operation of the United States Navy De partment.

The failure record of the first three quarters of the present year forms a further confirmation of the statement that trade is improving. Both in number and amount of liabilities the failures of 1895 fall under these of 1894. During the first nine months of the present year the failures in Canada numbered 1,336 with liabilities of \$9,769,921 against 1,422, with liabilities of \$13,304,200, during the corresponding period of last year. Only in the Northwest and in Prince Edward Island are there any increases in the volume of

liabilities. In all the others there is a marked diminution. The return by provinces is as follows :---

	Number.		Liabil	ities.
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
Ontario	583	608	\$8,979,626	\$5,266,986
Quebec	515	523	4,166,957	5,179,065
New Brunswick	46	76	268,844	896,250
Nova Scotia	77	92	437,480	480,897
P.E. Island	7	6	65,200	47,250
Manitoba	30	53	300,510	656,057
Northwest Territory	10	8	126,900	88,688
British Columbia	68	48	484,404	744,552
1	,336	1,422	\$9,769,921	\$13,804,200

A reduction of 37 per cent. in the liabilities of insolvent firms during nine months is certainly a subject for congratulation. It shows that the failures have not only been fewer, but less important in their character, and it certainly argues an improvement in the condition of trade generally.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. B. E. WALKER BEFORE 'THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION AT QUEBEC.

Although we deemed it our duty to criticise the operations of the Bankers' Association in a recent issue, idealing rather with what it had failed to accomplish than with what it had achieved, we entertain a high opinion of the services rendered to banking by the exceedingly able addresses which have been delivered under its auspices. Among these the address of the president, Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, delivered at Quebec, takes high rank. In reading it, as we did, after perusing the speeches of American bankers at their recent meeting, we were struck with the marked distinction between the style of the one delivered at Quebec, and those of United States officials.

Mr. Walker talks business ; he makes directly for the point he aims at and, to use a colloquialism, "he gets there every time." Our American friends on the other hand usually affect a rhetorical style; they amplify, they affect a brilliance in rhetoric; they wander up and down the subject like one in a flowery meadow; where they are making for is not apparent; and when their efforts are over we are left in doubt as to what is the practical issue they have been discussing in so agrecable a style. This differentiation marks the distinction between Canadian currency and banking laws and those of the States, and is one reason why ours are so clear, so condensed and yet so thorough, while those of our neighbors are frequently so confused, so elaborate and so defective.

Mr. Walker opened his address by sympathetic and gracefully worded allusions to the deaths in the past year of Mr. J. Murray Smith of the Bank of Toronto, Mr. James Stevenson of the Quebec Bank and of Mr. R. H. Bethune of the Dominion Bank, to the memories of each of whom he paid very just tributes. The retirement of Mr. R. R. Grindley from the Bank of British North America, was spoken of as a loss to the Association, "his advice having been always helpful to his fellow-members of the Executive Council." He then passed on to offer some remarks on the financial collapse in Newfoundland, respecting which he said "it was unfortunate there should be in the minds of foreigners a doubt as to the political relation of the Island to us." This is the case, as we have seen Newfoundland alluded to in British papers as a part of the Dominion, and its financial troubles made a reproach to Canada. Mr. Walker remarked that although we

owe the Islanders no duty, it will doubtless be remembered in our favor when the question of annexation is again discussed, that at the hour of their severest financial trial three Canadian institutions, the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Merchants Bank of Halifax stepped into the breach, and aided largely in rehabilitating the commerce and finances of the Island. He then indulged in a sharp and timely criticism of his craft in Canada for the "unfortunate degree of competition which appears more and more to be characterising our relations with one another as bankers." He declares that there prevails "a spirit of reckless determination to secure business at any cost when natural conditions are all adverse and when one would expect that prudence would cause us to jealously preserve all legitimate sources of profit." In denouncing this imprudence, Mr. Walker endorsed the comments made by his predecessor, Mr. George Hague, at the last annual meeting of the Merchants Bank. Such emphatically expressed opinions by two of our most influential bankers should have some weight with the Bankers' Association in inducing it to take action as a body to check competition.

Turning to the financial affairs of the United States, Mr. Walker gave with lucidity an excellent sketch of the history of events and the legislation which preceded and brought about the monetary collapse which was relieved by the issue of bonds through a syndicate last winter. Mr. Walker, we need hardly say, is an uncompromising opponent of free silver and all its works. He regards "the silver heresy" as the great obstacle to wise and comprehensible legislation on banking and currency, the passing of which requires "the education of many in the States out of the unsound ideas born of the financial expedients of Andrew Jackson and Salmon P. Chase." Mr. Walker's views as to the operations of the syndicate which negotiated the last issue of bonds are interesting, and will be instructive to those who do not know exactly what they did to restore the gold reserve to its minimum and keep it intact.

"The syndicate being composed of the leading European and American bankers, and being bankers and not a government, were able to do many things not open to the Treasury to do. In order to avoid gold shipments they must supply the sterling or continental exchange necessary to take its place ; and such is their strength they have been able to do this at a price exceeding the actual cost of shipping gold by an abnormal profit. The high price was made possible by creating a feeling against gold shipments so strong that ordinary billdrawers did not care to incur the odium of creating exchange in that way. And of course there has been a strong desire on the part of prudent bankers to do nothing which would militate against a return of con-fidence. But great as is the wealth and crudit of the syndicate, they could not issue an indefinite amount of exchange against nothing. No doubt they have used their credit to a great extent, but we are told that they have by their influence, and the improved feeling regarding American finances, sold securities abroad to the extent of over \$100,000,000. Of the amount about one-third was in United States Government bonds, presumable the European share of the syndicate purchase. That such a large volume of United States securities has been placed by the syndicate is not generally credited, and certainly of those sold a considerable proportion has already been resold and returned to New In any event it cannot be doubted that the York. syndicate has averted large shipments of gold by its ability to place a very considerable amount of securities.

abroad." It is no doubt owing to the syndicate that American securities are selling more freely in Europe as alluded to elsewhere.

We congratulate the Bankers' Association in having such valuable contributions to financial literature as the addresses of its chief executive officers, characterised as they are by thorough practical knowledge combined with literary skill.

THE GREAT MINING BOOM.

Our English exchanges are congratulating themselves and their readers on the outburst of speculative activity in South African mining shares, which has for some months past afforded a "pleasant relief to the dullness and stagnation of business " generally prevailing in the great monetary centre of the world throughout the warm months. As there is some likeliliood that Canada may be chosen ere long as the theatre of a new mining boom, as intimated in the conclusion of our banking article last week, it may be timely to dwell a little on the brighter and darker sides of the boom as manifested in the southern half of the Dark Continent. The Spectator of London speaking on the subject says that both in the mass of securities affected and the multitude of operators, large and small. who are interested, this African " boom " is said to outstrip easily all its predecessors,-even the great railway mania of the forties. A remarkable feature of the case has been the international character of the movement: The results of telegraphic communication have never been more strikingly exemplified than in this wonderful mining market, which was first stimulated into activity by the small purchases of French investors, who had been incited by the conversion of their national Kentes to look further afield for profitable investments, and has since been constantly fed and kept in a state of feverish activity for nearly a year by an unceasing stream of buying orders from the provincial towns of Great Britain, from all the great Continental centres, from Johannesburg and Cape Colony, from the United States of America, from Constantinople and Cairo, and even, it is said, from the prosperous farmers of the Argentine Republic. A certain amount of "arbitrage" dealing with other leading centres, especially with Paris and New York, has long been a regular part of Stock Exchange brisiness, but there never has been such a remarkable development of international unanimity as in the scramble for the shares dealt in in this particular market. This is an interesting point, as it illustrates the extraordinary susceptibility, both to favorable and unfavorable influences, which the financial community has acquired from having stretched out its electric nerves all over the world. Just as the failure of an American industry, or the embarrassment of an Australian bank, is felt acutely within twenty-four hours all over the trading countries of the two hemispheres, so the discovery that interests in a great gold-field, the richness and possibilities of which had not hitherto been appraised at their true value, were to be picked up at low prices in London, set speculators and investors, almost from China to Peru, all agog to buy the shares. On the other hand, this development of a world-wide desire for certain securities, is likely enough to lead to the prices being carried up to a height that is unwarranted by their intrinsic value. The supply of shares is, after all, limited, though com-

pany promoters are ready enough to add to their number by the resurrection of derelict properties, and the creation of new ventures more or less remotely connected with the original field of enterprise; and when the appetite of all the world is whetted, the rush to buy becomes so headlong that investors have no time, to reflect on counsel of prudence. And for the same reason, when the boom is followed by the crash which experience shows us to be inevitable sooner or later; the collapse of the market is likely to be no less phenomenal than its rise, as all the causes which accentuated this extraordinary buoyancy will be present again to precipitate the downfall.

With this unpleasant side of the question, however, we are happily not concerned at the present moment. So far, in spite of occasional reactions, the boom-we must be excused for the use of this word, to express a phenomen on that did not exist when Dr. Johnson-or even Webster, compiled his dictionary-has proceeded merrily, and has every appearance of continuing on its way. The question as to whether the prices of the South African mining shares are already ridiculously inflated, we gladly leave to our economic contemporaries. We prefer to dwell on the more favorable aspects of the matter,-namely, the fact that there is a solid basis of industry and prosperity behind this speculative upheaval, and that the development of the Rand Goldfield into the leading gold-producing centre of the world came at a very opportune moment to restore the spirits of financiers who were, comparatively speaking, starving amid the general stagnation, and to assist, directly and indirectly, in that revival of trade which had been so long kept back by the general want of confidence. English investors have had some heavy losses to write off since 1890, and were fully entitled, according to the theory of averages, to a slice of compensating good fortune. Now they have got it at last, and wealth has been showered upon them freely if only they have had the wit to seize their opportunity, and if they are careful to gather their harvest before it is too late. Indirectly, the effects of such a turn of Fortune's wheel are almost incalculable. To mention only one obvious example of their working, it is not too much to say that the African boom has saved a large proportion of the members of the London Stock Exchange from ruin. A year ago, it was said that one-half of the members were living on the charity of the other half. Now this large community of more than two thousand members, with an army of about three times as many clerks, have more work to do than they can cope with, and are making money as fast as they can book their bargains. And this fact has a far-reaching effect on the prices in other departments than the South African ; for the Stock Exchange, though nominally only a clearing-house that exists to expedite the purchase and sale of securities by the outside public, is, as a matter of fact, deeply interested in the commodities in which it deals, and when the "House" is prosperous. the tone of markets is appreciably influenced all round. But apart from this minor, but perhaps not uninteresting, effect of this development, it is difficult to overestimate the benefits that it has wrought by reviving. confidence and breaking down the dams which were confining credit in narrow and unproductive channels. Speculation may be demoralising ; no thoughtful man can live long in its atmosphere without being forced to

the conclusion that it is. But the speculator is a very useful factor in the financial world; he leads the way, and the investor and trader follow him. Very often he pays for his audacity, and nobody pities him, while the investor and trader, coming behind on a safer path and at a respectful distance, receive timely warning by his fate.

A good instance of the manner in which trade follows speculation is afforded by the fact that one of the first results of the present boom was a strong demand for mining machinery in South Africa. Turning to last month's British Trade Returns, we find that in August, 1894, mining machinery valued at \$100,000, was shipped to South Africa from England, and in August, 1895, the shipments were valued at \$200,000; during the first eight months of the current year the total shipped came to \$1,400,000, against \$750,000 last year. The figures for Australasia, where mining activity has been largely stimulated by the success of the South African field, are still more remarkable, though of course much smaller, being last month \$37,000 worth of machinery thither, against \$400 worth in the corresponding period. These are solid figures, showing that however much the value of the Rand industry may be over-capitalised according to current market quotations, its development has had a stimulating effect on important branch of trade, at a time a very when the commercial outlook was otherwise dull and overcast; for the demand for mining machinery made itself felt before the citizens of the United States had become free buyers of produce. A parallel development is foreshadowed by the rumour which credits a leading South African magnate with the intention of equipping and starting a new line of steamers to the Cape. The question of the Rand output of gold and its probable effect on the prices of commodities and the monetary history of the future, is a very interesting problem. We may mention that the gold turned out from the field is already worth about forty-five million dollars per annum, and that many enthusiasts assert confidently that by the end of the present century, the annual output will be worth a hundred millions. "Such results cannot be expected to last long, of course, and the feverish haste with which most of the mining companies are adding to their stamping-power will only suck the field dry all the sooner, but by the time that the Rand has passed its zenith, it is possible that the unproved regions of Rhodesia may be able to take its place. Finally, the thanks of all economic quietists will be given to the Rand Goldfield because its extraordinary fertility has blunted the keenest weapon in the Bimetallist armoury. No one now can seriously contend that gold is scarce, or likely to be scarce for years."

JUDICIARY APPOINTMENTS.

Perhaps the most practical argument in favor of some change in the method of judicial appointments in this city, is that adduced by Mr. Harry Abbott, Q. C., where he said :

"When it is considered what a large proportion of the commercial and financial interests of the city are in the hands of the English population, the disproportion of their representatives among the judges who are appointed to conserve these very interests must be evident to any one but a mere politician."

The tardiness with which a successor was chosen to fill the position of the late Sir Francis Johnson is not calculated to promote confidence in the integrity of the powers that be. "They do these things better in" Toronto.

TRADE REVIVAL.

In the Economist and Spectator respectively there appeared in their last numbers articles on the revival of trade in England, and the business situation in America, which are the complement of each other and both of much interest to Canadians, the vast bulk of whose foreign trade is done with the old land and the United States. We can hardly be prosperous when the nations with whom we trade so extensively are depressed, nor can we fail to reap advantages from their having entered upon more favorable conditions. This does not wholly arise from the volume of trade becoming larger, but as both these papers point out, in agreement with what this journal has often maintained, trade panics and depressions are always exaggerated in their effects. In the same way times of prosperity are very apt to develop " booms" from over-confidence in the future. If fear could be eliminated from the public mind when depression comes on, the periodic panics which are so disastrous would be unknown, as the conditions, which mainly are glutted markets, could be overcome rapidly by restricting production, and by more prudential expenditures for a season, without causing any serious disasters; but as soon as the trade barometer drops so low as to threaten storm, fright seizes the mercantile world and exaggerated alarms intensify whatever mischief exists. When men know the extent of an evil threatening them they face it with courage, but fear of the unknown shakes men's nerves and excites their imagination; and dread often develops folly, one manifestation of which is the universal curtailment of expenditures by all classes in times of panic by which its evil effects are extended and deepened.

We are in too close touch with England and America to escape contagion when the panic fever is troubling them. During 1893-94 and up to recent date this year there was but very little in our internal affairs to cause depression ; what we suffered from was a sympathetic response to the troubles of those with whom we are intimately associated. If Canada had been sick from internal maladies she would have gone far lower in condition in the last two years, and would not have been so ready to declare herself convalescent as she is now doing.

The improvement in England is shown by the imports in August having increased 15 millions of dollars, and the exports 10 millions. The betterment of trade in the States is judged by the reduction in the number of failures; the increase of bank clearings to within 10 per cent. of the prosperous year 1892; by a general advance in wages ; by more iron furnaces being at work, and by an increase in August of 16 per cent. in the gross earnings of railways. Our own lines are doing a much better business than last years', and we are having fewer failures with greater activity in our mills and factories. It must be remembered, however, when looking for some decided signs of improvement in Canada, that the trade of this country did not shrink so seriously as did that of America and England in 1893; indeed a large number of our manufacturers did a good average business all through the depression. The exports of the Dominion did not decline in 1893 and 1894; only one of our banks failed recently, and that not at all from bad times; wages are not markedly increasing here because they were not seriously re-

duced from lack of work as in the States; and throughout the hard times since 1892 people have added many millions to their deposits in the banks.

In regard to the financial relations between England and the States, arising from revived trade, or rather revived confidence, the *Economist* says "the purchase of first class American railway bonds which began last year has gradually broadened out into the absorption of less excellent American securities by our investors." The purchase of U. S. railway shares is strongly deprecated as "the experience of the past leads to but one deduction, which is that the less of these securities held in Europe the better for Europeans", a warning which our investors will do well to heed. The dangers which may arise in America from renewed currency legislation are regarded by the *Economist* as still a menace to credit, and consequently have anything but a salutary influence upon the business situation.

Taking the judgments of these two leading British journals in conjunction with what we know here from direct observation of American affairs, we must regard the prospect of enlarged trade with both England and the States as very hopeful, and the revival of confidence in both countries as especially gratifying to Canada, which has suffered so much in the last two years from the financial troubles and mercantile depression of her two largest customers and most intimate trade associates.

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF

THE U.S. TREASURY RESERVE.

The term during which the Bond Syndicate agreed to maintain the U.S. Treasury gold reserve at the socalled safety point of \$100,000,000, having expired, and the syndicate having been dissolved, it becomes of interest to trace the operations whereby they achieved that end, as well as the reasons why that particular sum should be fixed as the safety limit for the redemption of a circulation which amounted last month to \$1,603,583,028.

The so-called reserve practically dates from 1879. when Senator Sherman sold bonds for gold and made an offer to redeem outstanding legal tender notes in bullion. As he anticipated, but a small proportion of the notes were presented; because the holders, seeing that the gold was ready for their redemption, were quite satisfied to retain the notes. The consequence was that the gold obtained by the sale of bonds amounting, with some additions from the surplus revenue, to \$140,000,000 remained in the Treasury and became, the nucleus of the celebrated gold reserve. Three years later, when a section was inserted in the act for extending the charters of the National Banks, providing for the issue of gold certificates for gold, the reserve was first officially recognised, and the restriction was imposed that no further issue of such certificates should be made if the reserve fund fell below \$100,-000,000. But it was not until 1885 that it was first separated from the general balance of the Treasury, or that it first figured in the accounts as a separate item. 'Up to the panic of 1893 its fluctuations were but little regarded; but since that time any impairment has been looked upon with uneasiness, and when, in August 1894; the reserve fell to \$52,189,500, President Cleveland was compelled to make the second \$50,000,000 gold loan which called into existence the Bond Syndicate that has since been; looked upon as its main-

This syndicate agreed to furnish 3,500,000 ounces of gold to the Treasury receiving in payment \$62,317,000 in four per cent. bonds at 104.49. These bonds were offered to the public at 112¹; but from this a deduction of 3 per cent. commission to the two banking houses handling the issue had to be made, so that apparently a difference of 7 per cent. remained. This, however, was further reduced by commissions paid to induce remitters to handle their bills in place of shipping gold, and, at the final adjustment, it was found that the net profits of the transaction were 43 per cent., which added to 12 per cent. for interest, made in all 65 per cent., equal to about 13 per cent. per annum. This was certainly not excessive compensation considering the risks the syndicate ran, and the immense amount of financing it has had to perform in its effort to keep the Treasury reserve upon a basis that would inspire confidence in investors both at home and abroad.

Now that the syndicate has ceased its labors it will be interesting to see whether the Treasury can maintain a comfortable gold balance without its aid. For the present the prospects are certainly in its favor. Were it not for the special demand from Berlin for gold incidental to the conversion of Prussian bonds, exports of the yellow metal would have ceased a week ago. Their resumption now depends entirely upon the course of the sterling exchange market, and there is every prospect that this will go still lower as the bills drawn against shipments of cotton and cereals come into the market. Besides this the placing of \$15,000,-000 of Erie Reorganization prior lien bonds in London, the Illinois Central's sale to its shareholders of \$10,000,-000 new stock at par, most of which goes to the same market, the assessments on the stocks held by European investors under the reorganization schemes, and the probable placing of the most of the new issue of New York 3 p.c. gold bonds abroad, will altogether furnish from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of exchange. All this will tend to ease the market, so that it is hardly likely that the price will reach the gold shipping point again for some time to come.

For the present, then, the Treasury should have, no difficulty in maintaining its reserve (which now amounts to \$93,000,000) at the safety mark. But so long as the present fiscal policy of the United States continues there is always the danger of a drain of gold the moment the balance of trade is adverse. So long as the Treasury issues notes based on silver which it is compelled to redeem in gold, so long will its creditors take advantage of the fact. Within the limits of the United States these silver notes and certificates: circulate on the same basis as gold. But the moment international liabilities have to be met the Treasury is forced to redeem them in the stable metal. It is for this reason that the debt of the United States has been increased by \$112,000,000 since February 1894; and there is no guarantee that the same costly method. of replenishing the stock of gold may not have to be resorted to again. The Bland-Allison Act of 1878, and the Sherman Act of 1890, have saddled the country. \$500,000,000 with over \$500,000,000 in silver, and notes representing silver, which are artificially kept at par by the Congressional resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States to maintain the parity of silver with gold, which means practically that the Treasury must redeem them as such. It may be

objected that the \$423,280,219 in silver dollars is not a gold obligation, inasmuch as they have no claim to be redeemed in gold, and virtually this is correct. But the bare suggestion that the government might pay its silver obligations in that metal was one of the principal factors in precipitating the panic of 1893, and as such a course would involve the practical demonetization of silver and hence incur the hostility of the West and South, the Treasury has no option save to carry out its present policy. That it is not a sound one, no one knows better than President Cleveland. A year ago he denounced it in unmeasured terms. But the exigencies of politics, and the approach of another presidential election, forbid any action at the moment, and it can only be hoped that, as the financial education of the people progresses, they will strengthen the hands of those of their leaders who desire a sounder and more elastic monetary system and thus enable the government to inaugurate a fiscal policy that will place the finances of the country on a really safe and reliable basis.

THE FINANCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

We need scarcely offer any excuse for referring at this rather late date to the Budget Speech of the Hon. R. Harcourt, Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, delivered by him several months ago in the Legislature Assembly of that Province in Toronto, on moving the House into Committee of Supply. In the number of works that come before us for review, we regret that the booklet containing Mr. Harcourt's speech escaped our attention at the time. It has, however, renewed interest for us at a time when features of our own financial affairs are again brought forward for discussion. As Ontario and Quebec started even on the 1st of July, 1867, a comparison of the position of the two Provinces may prove of interest—and some surprise.

For the year 1894, for Ontario, we give Treasurer Harcourt's own words. "We began the year with a "credit balance at our Bankers of \$1,000,016. Our "total receipts for the year were \$3,453,162. Our total "ordinary expenditures under the Supply Bill were "\$3,374,379, and our special expenditures outside of the "Supply Bill, such as to retire railway certificates, for "construction of Brockville Asylum, drainage loans, "etc., \$468,125, so that at the close of the year we had "on hand a cash credit balance of \$610,674. Of this "amount we had \$342,095 on special deposit, bearing "interest in our banks, and \$268,578 at current or "operative account."

Referring to Quebec he states :

"According to a recent statement of Premier Taillon, "the net debt of Quebec is \$21,342,854, and it is "steadily increasing. The annual outlay in Quebec for "interest charges alone for the year ending "June 30th, 1894, was \$1,437,932. Out of every \$3 "spent by the Province of Quebec last year \$1 was set "aside to meet interest and interest charges on the "public debt of the Province. Quebec pays each year "to meet the interest on its debt \$450,000, more than "it spends on agriculture, education and administration "of justice all combined. During the last five years "the yearly recurring deficits in Quebec have aggre-"gated 4,822,486, or an average of \$964,497 a year." "We have Hon. Mr. Taillon's speech delivered in Que-

bec on 21st Dec., 1894, and there he gives a statement of the yearly deficits for Quebec as follows :--

	1889-90	D	eficit		\$1.380.5	569.18	
	1890-91				1,444,2	236.09	
	1891-92						
	1892-93		"			328.00	
-	1893-94				230,2	202.28	
T۳	1909 02	Quahaa	maning	@/02	501 75	from	

In 1892-93 Quebec received \$493,591.75 from the New Taxes and in 1893-94 the sum of \$518.406.11 from the same source.

Ontario has not a dollar of public debt and pays not a dollar for interest. Under the heading "A Comfortable Surplus," Hon. Mr. Harcourt gives a statement for Ontario, shewing assets \$5,294,015.97 and liabilities \$25,075.33 or a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$5,269,840.60 on 1st Jan., 1895.

In Hon. Mr. Taillon's speech he gives a similar statement shewing that the Province of Quebec on the 30th June, 1894 had liabilities \$32,473,392.82 and assets of \$11,130,537.91; or an excess of liabilities over assets on that date of \$21,342,854.91.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

According to the statement presented by the liquidators of the Banque du Peuple at the joint meeting of the directorate and the advisory committee of shareholders and depositors the affairs of the bank are in better shape than had been anticipated in some quarters. The notes in circulation have been redeemed with the exception of \$180,000 which, considering the bank has been fifty-one years in existence, may possibly consist of notes destroyed or lost which will never be presented for redemption. The loans from other banks have been repaid, and the \$6,500,000 worth of paper held by the bank is being redeemed now at the rate of \$150,000 per day, so if the assets turn out all along as well as they have done so far, the bank should have a surplus of \$600,000 in good customers' paper after all bad and doubtful debts are provided for. With such a showing before them the meeting naturally discussed the question of the bank's resumption, and it was stated that if the larger depositors would accept deposit receipts, bearing 4 per cent. interest and payable in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months in lieu of cash, the bank might re-open its doors with safety. These deposit receipts would be negotiable, and the smaller depositors would receive cash. The advantages of such a scheme are obvious. The depositors would be called upon to wait two years, at the most, for their money, they should suffer no diminution of security, and would receive a fair rate of interest for their funds. Under liquidation they might have to wait an indefinite number of years, receive no interest, and might witness a serious curtailment of the assets during a long and more or less expensive liquidation. The earning powers of the bank should yet be valuable. A circular setting forth these facts will be mailed to every depositor, and the officers are already busy securing signatures to the formal document approving the scheme. The chief obstacle in the way willprobably arise from the very great difficulty in securing all the signatures in time, as some of the depositors are in other countries, and others are estates the executors or managers of which it must take more or less time to secure signatures from. But it is not improbable that this had been anticipated and many of the interested parties already heard from. In any event it is not likely that the Bank would resume under its old charter.

-The Canadian Oil Co. of Sarnia, has made an assignment The company lost heavily by a fire in August, 1894, and since then have been compelled to close down owing to defects in their stills. Pressure by creditors forced them to assign-Brethour & Co., tailors of Hamilton, already noted, have succeeded in settling at 30 cents in the dollar, secured, and payable, in 2, 4 and 6 months.

THE BAXTER-PHILLIPS CASE: meanine di

Whether Mr. James Baxter is lucky or right or both in his lawsuits matters perhaps very little, but one might suppose in view of his almost invariable successes, that the time must come when people would abandon the idea of fighting him: The celebrated case which has been in dispute for a consider able time, involving nearly \$100,000, and which has been confirmed by judgment in the Court of Review recently in Mr. Baxter's favor as against the estate Phillips', is the last example before us. The amount is the award decided upon as the equivalent for the surrender of two one-fifth shares of the Phillips' estate, acquired by Mr. Baxter from Henry S. and Charles W. Phillips, portions which had been purchased in 1889 from the brothers Phillips. Some months afterwards a sister of the Messrs. Phillips brought suit under an old French law to compel the purchaser to restore the shares upon the purchase money being refunded. Her suit was successful after going through as far as the Supreme Court. Mr. Baxter receded the property and it remained to ascertain how much he was entitled to under the circumstances, other properties having been included at the time of purchase. Experts who were appointed awarded the amount of \$96,-195.29. As already said the Court of Review have confirmed Judge Archibald's former decision in the matter, covering the above amount with interest.

THE NEW MANITOBA STANDARDS.

The grain standards fixed for Manitoba wheat contain no provision for mixing scoured smutty wheat with the better grades, but some claim it can be done at the discretion of the inspector at Fort William, and as the No. 1 standard is so high no dealers will attempt to ship any of that grade, that the scoured wheat will find its way into No. 2 hard and Northern. At least it is contended that there is nothing to prevent it being thus disposed of. Mr. Miall, however, does not take this view of the situation at all. He holds that when the Board once fixes the standards they are absolute, and all comparisons are made with them. The standards as fixed for the year contain no smutted wheat, and none can be admitted as comparing with those samples which do. The inspector at Fort William has no power to admit scoured wheat under the present circumstances. If he allows mixing he does so on his own responsibility. The standards are as follows :-

No. 1 hard-Good plump berry, 63 pounds to the bushel, and with about 75 per cent. of hard red Fyfe wheat.

No. 2 hard-Plump berry, weighing not less than 614 to 62 pounds to the bushel, and with 75 per cent. of hard red Fyfe wheat.

No. 1 Northern-A well filled berry, weighing 62 pounds to the bushel, and containing 60 per cent. of hard wheat.

No. 2 Northern—A grain weighing about $60\frac{1}{2}$ to 61pounds, and otherwise as above.

No. 3 hard wheat grade was made, consisting of wheat unaffected by frost or smut, and yet not fit for No. 2.

It was decided to put frosted wheat in a separate class, and so call it. No. 1 Frosted will consist of a good sample of wheat touched by frost and containing in it a considerable percentage of sound wheat. No. 2 Frosted will be the same, except that there will be no mixture of sound wheat. No. 3 will include the lower grade of frosted.

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GRΔ	ND TRUNK RAIL	WAY C	ОМРА	NY.	
Return of	traffic week ending Se	pt. 28, 18	95 :		i i i i i i i i Ginadi
Passenge Freight	r Train Earnings do. do		189.585	-182.3	99
Total	do. do. Increase 1895, \$2,888		08,305	\$400,4	72 (111)
a that has a start of the	LEGAL RECO)RD, &c.	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$		

Week ended Oct. 3, 1895.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law; comprising Writs Issued and Judg

ments rendered for sums of \$250 and upwards, and chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale for sums of \$500 and upwards: WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF QUEBRC. September 24.
Boucherville-R. McGregor vs. T. B. DeGrobois.
Cote Visitation—C. Desmarteau vs. P. L. N. Vermette
esql. vs. Dme. C. Burn, \$474; W. McNally vs. W. J. Cook,
\$807; C. Morrow vs. T. Cowan, \$281; G. Boivin vs. J. W. Delasabloniere, \$884; C. F. Dacey vs. Dominion Construc-
tion Co., \$9,861; A. Lamarche vs. A. Gammond. \$412: W
Gale vs. H. F. Hartland, \$321; Dme. H. Leveille vs. Dme. S. Lindsay, \$2,000; Z. Riopel et al vs. Dme. C. Moylan, \$435; C. E. Levy vs. M. G. Rosa, \$3,000; E. H. C. Lionas
\$435; C. E. Levy vs. M. G. Rosa, \$3,000; E. H. C. Lionas vs. Dme. A. St. Vincent et al, \$806; C. Desmarteau vs. P.
L. N. Vermette, \$660; F. H. Markey vs. Washington
Building & Trust Co., \$866. St. Anne Perade—A. Lamarche vs. A. Gammond 412
St. Valentin-D. Remillard vs. J. D. Bissonnette 1,040
Laprairie-A. J. A. Roberge vs. L. Robert
 Levis—T. Jean vs. A. Lemieux, esql
P. Brault, \$500; R. Chartrand vs. A. Joval, escl., \$734;
Credit Foncier vs. Dme. A. Mongeau, \$950; Credit Fon-
Quebec-Soeurs de la Charite vs. Elmina Laliberte es nom., esqlte., \$1,134.
St. Nicolas-La Cite de Quebec vs. A. Baker, et al 1,908
September 26.
Ascot-Macfarlane Milling Co. vs. G. H. Terrill \$ 442 Barnston-H. M. Hovey vs. L. Johnson et al
Bolton Tp—H. Elston vs. J. Ingall (Damages) 1,010 Ham North—H. Hamel vs. M. Lumeau
Montreal—J. O. Mignault et al vs. W. Clendenning et al \$10,000; 200
W. J. Kyle vs. T. Clerk, \$251; J. McDougall vs. L. Dé Poliniere et al, \$253; G. Marsolais vs. Count R. O. D'Ivry,
\$834 ; G. Hurtubise vs. A. Lamy, \$1,100 ; J. Simpson vs. F.
M. Snowden, \$2,200; R. Gagnon vs. A. Solomon et al, \$594. St. Alphonse—Credit Foncier vs. A. St. Marie et al 452
St. Hugues—Credit Foncier vs. Dme. Ls. Beauchemin 950 St. Hyacinthe—H. Pumier vs. P. Gadboisv 987
St. Lazare—A. Giroux vs. Fabrique de St. Lazare 791
Montreal T Coulet et al ve D Franklin S772 A Lumaraka
Montreal—T. Goulet et al vs. B. Franklin, \$773; A. Lamarche vs. A. Gaumond, \$412; C. Duprat vs. U. Tellier, \$800; P.
F. King et al vs. A. P. Willis, \$2,000. Quebec—A. Dion et al vs. Frs. Normand, \$251.
St. Jean Deschaillons-H. Dery et vir vs. S. Paris et al \$ 250
St. Lambert—J. Simpson vs. F. M. Snowden 2,200 September 30.
Becancour-B. Bourgeois vs. Norbert Beauchesne 250
Black Lake-O. Rousseau vs. United Asbestos Co 2,000 Drummondville-T. Cote, esql. vs. Drummond County Ry.
\$880
Gentilly—R. Malhiot vs. J. Malhiot
vs. Dme. M. L. Duckett et vir, \$780; J. S. Bourassa vs. J. Lamarche, \$1,855; Sun Life Ass. Co. vs. J. B. McConnell,
\$556; Frs. Gagnon et al vs. J. C. Murray, \$412; Malvina
Drolet vs. Jos. Plamondon, \$1,000. St. David—P. A. Gouin & Co. vs. A. Lambert
St. Jean D—A. Lamarche vs. Alp. Gaumond 412
St. Johns Dist—Banque du Peuple vs. T. Boyes et al 500 St. Severe—W. Garceau vs. H. Garceau 517
Tingwick—E. R. Darche vs. Dme. Ursule Michel
Tingwick—E. R. Darche vs. Dme. Ursule Michel 401 Yamachiche—N. Lesieur vs. A. Lesieur 604
Tingwick—E. R. Darche vs. Dme. Ursule Michel 401 Yamachiche—N. Lesieur vs. A. Lesieur 604 WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. September 24th.
Tingwick—E. R. Darche vs. Dme. Ursule Michel 401 Yamachiche—N. Lesieur vs. A. Lesieur 604 WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. September 24th, Baden—W. Zarnke vs. E. H. Boya et al
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Tingwick—E. R. Darche vs. Dme. Ursule Michel
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Dominion Bank vs. F. Connelly, \$400; A. H. Furness
 et al. vs. J. McGinn & Co., \$502; Farmers' Ll. & S. Co. vs. R. Milligan et al, \$5,756; Farmers Ll. & S. Co. vs. W. Owen, \$717; J. Bráy vs. A. Rust, \$403; M. J. Kerr vs. J. J. Thorley, \$1,047; J. Baird vs. Marie Walsh, \$532.

September 25.

Albion Tp—Sarah McCollough vs. J. H. Newlove..... 1,340
Bruce Co—Carrick Financial Co. vs. John & Janet Hallday, \$3,737; W. G. Elliott vs. John Halliday et al, \$1,994; Carrick Financial Co. vs. John Halliday & J. D. Miller, \$402; F. Juke vs. Emily Juke et al, \$1,200; L. A. Brink vs. Albert & Annie Rivers, \$1,306; Cathe. Miller vs. Phanix Ins. Co., \$1,800.

Exeter-R. H. Collins vs. Daniel French	271
Franktown-Kinloch, Lindsay & Co. vs. E. D. Edwards.	322
Lindsay-R. H. Abercrombie vs. R. Agnew (Slander)	1,000
London-E. Rechnitzer vs. C. E. Turner	425
Mono Tp-Lewis Waugh & Co. vs. G. Leighton	250
Port Arthur-A. S. Wink vs. Jas. Dickinson	261
Rawdon-Martha Topps vs. G. Hamilton	5,000
Thurlow-County of Hastings vs. G. A. Ross	2,870
Toronto-F. Dickeson et al vs. Farwell & Glendon et al, \$	

I. McGregor vs. E. Halos et al, \$912. Wentworth Co-F. Heslop, exrs. vs. Frank Heslop, jr. et al, exrs., \$1,500.

September 26.

Chicago-Mary S. McLaren vs. G. E. Woodhouse	\$ 263
Hamilton-Brantford Carriage Co. vs. O. A. Horning	3,420
Prescott-Letitia Gray vs. Ed. & J. C. Smith	4,275
Sunnidale-J. McBride vs. A. Warner	267
Toronto-Lena Bradley et al vs. Jane E. Abercrombie, \$7	76 · H.

to-Lena Bradley et al vs. Jane E. Abercromble, \$776; H.
G. Clark vs. A. & M. M. Coghili, \$418; J. Henry vs. W. C.
Hewish, \$952; T. S. Stayner et al vs. J. C. Johnston, \$1,902; P. Webley & Son vs. R. McVittie, \$509; W. W.
Greene vs. R. McVittie, \$506; Wolff, Dyer Co. vs. Ontario Brick Paving Co., \$2,600; G. Gooderham vs. H. Webb, \$30,416; Knox College vs. C. & M. D. Weeks, \$1,599.

September 2	<i>ï</i> .
Bothwell-T. McAuley vs. T. D. Hodgins & Co	\$ 258
Chapean-Mary E. Dunlop, exrx, vs. Jas. Hennessy	327
Gwillimbury W Tp-Freehold L. & S. Co. vs. W. Leach.	2,500
Hullett-Molsons Bank vs. P. Kelly	4,507
Ingersoll-R. McNiven vs. T. Dougan	2,511
London-Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. P. Slaght et al	500
Milford-G.S. Clarke vs. D. D. McKibbon	1,807
Montague Tp-Molsons Bank vs. J. Hutton et al, exrs	5,998
North Bay-A. Fraser vs. J. Ferguson	1,480
Parry Sound-Sloan & Crowther vs. J. & E. Malkin	650
Ridgotown-W. R. Brock & Co. vs. R. Davidson	3,352
Sudbury-M. L. Schloman vs. H. Kert	590
Toronto-Grange Whol. Supply Co. vs. R. Y. Manning (I	
\$20,000; R. H. R. Munro vs. W. R. Saunders et al,	
George Bros. vs. E. E. Slaght et al, \$1,700 ; J. Goldie	c et al
vs. R. J. Stark, \$310.	·
Toronto JunctE. É. Smith vs. E. D. Moyer	588
Wellesley-J. A. Becker vs. C. D. Becker	432
Windermoro-W. J. Kyle vs. T. Clark	250
September 80	
Brantford-W. E. Murray vs. A. B. G. Tisdale et al	621
Etobicoke Tp-Can. Mut. L. & I. Co. vs. H. & E. A. M	
\$854.	yaner,
Gloucester-N. C. Sparks vs. J. & H. A. Goodman	900

- et al. \$2,581. Wellington Co-Farmers' Bank vs. L. Sargent et al.... 470

WRITS ISSUED, MANITOBA.

September 25.

Banff-Ames Holden Co. vs. L. C. Fulmer & Co..... 254 September 30.

Winnipeg-J. McGregor vs. Duncan McGregor..... 2,880 WRITS ISSUED, B. C.

September 25.

Victoria-E. Harris vs. Edwin Harris, jr..... 495JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

September 24.

Montreal—H. Leuniro agt. J. L. Barre, \$374; N. Laporte agt. Dme. Felix David, \$328; Montreal Diocesan Theological College agt. M. A. Joyal, \$275; F. J. Bisaillon agt. Josephine Proulx et al, \$254.

September 25.

Montreal-D. Onimet agt. Dme. E. D. Gauthier..... 758 September 26.

September 27.

Drummondville-C. X. Tranchemontagne agt. V. Gauthier,

\$291.

September 30.

- matter.
- Toronto-C. Ware agt. A. L. & Sarah A. Willson 400 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

September 24.

Alliston-Bank of Hamilton agt. P. D. Kelly & Son et al,

φ1,100. 1	
Augusta Tp-W. Miskelly agt. G. McNish et ux	1,619
Cornwall-J. T. Kirkpatrick agt. J. & Elzth. McLennan.	1,057
Owen Sound-A. E. Pavey & Co. agt. Watson & Co	282
Sarnia-W. B. Forbes agt. W. G. Harkness	457
Toronto-R. Auld et al agt, S. A. Price	265

- Welland Co-W. M. Hendershot agt. The W. S. Frazer Wood Mfg. Co. of Ont. Ltd., \$1,249.
- -Judgment under date 19th inst. agt. Wm. Hart, jr., Notefavor Acct. Supreme Court, is simply a foreclosure on land. September 25.
- - September 26.

September 27.

Guelph—Lehigh Valley Coal Co. agt. J. A. Nelles..... 1,055 Huntley Tp.—T. Richardson agt. Jane, John & Hugh Montgom-ery, \$1,177. Port Hope—Ambrose Winslow Brew. & Malt Co., Ltd. agt. W.

- H. Little, \$250.
- Park, \$690.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, MANITOBA.

September 25.

Conmore—A. C. Newsom agt. E. Re Rarinboirille...... \$1,221 Wentworth—Arthur Miers, G. S., assignment to J. H. Living-stone, for \$389.

September 27.

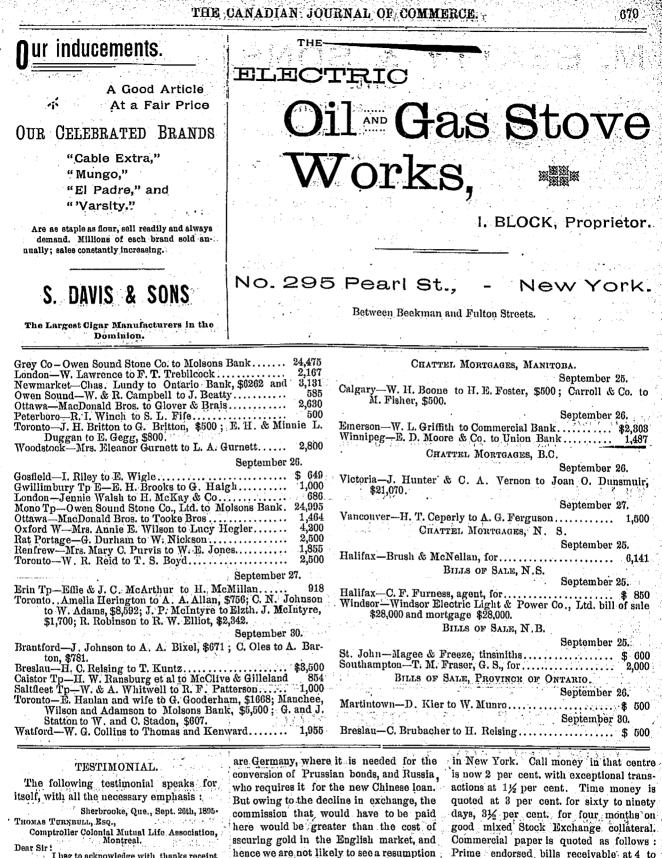
- Winnipeg-J. A. Girvin agt. John McDonald 1,170 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 - September 26.
- \$1,019 Vancouver-T. Crompton agt. A. Ammon., September 27.
- New Westminster-Mary E. McMartin agt. J. A. McMartin, \$815; Vancouver L. & S. Cor. Ltd. agt. H. Youdall, \$848. Union-G. Cassady & Co. agt. A. D. Williams et al. ... 1,015

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N. B.

September 30.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

September 24. September 25.



Montreal. I beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your cheque, being payment in full of Policy No. 73, on the life of the late Rev. J. E. Lossard, Ptre. Curcí, for one thousand dollars, held by him in your Association. 1 take, much pleasure in recommending your Association to intonding insurers.

Sociation to intenging insurers. Wishing your Company every success, I remain, Dear Sir, Yours respectfully, (Signed) P. J. Am. Lefebvre Ptre. Executor.

Sinancial.

Thursday Ev'g., Oct. 3rd, 1895.

It is now tolerably certain, that, gold shipments; from this side of the Atlantic are over, for a while at all events. The only countries now . In the market for gold of gold shipments from this side for some time to come. As a result the U.S. Treasury reserve has suffered but little, and still stands at \$92,811,828, while the feeling in investment circles is much more buoyant.

In the money market the principal event has been the placing of the issue of \$8,845,590 in 3 per cent. gold bonds of the city of New York at 100.3177, which means a premium of \$10,629 to the city. These. bonds will be shipped at once to London and thus will tend to further ease the exchange market. The movement of currency to the South and West to move the cotton and corn crops continues to increase and the result has been an advance in rates

Prime endorsed, bills receivable at 4 to 5 per cont., choice single-name paper at at 5 to 6 per cent., and good at 6 per cent. and upward. In London there is no improvement. Call loans, up to thirty days, are negotiated at 14 to 1/2 per cent., and the discount rate on the open market is only 5% per cent. for three months bills. In this market call money is dull at 4 to 4½ per cent., and 6½ to 7. per cent. is charged for discount.

Liberal offerings of banker's and commercial bills have forced sterling exchange rates down a point and a half since last writing, and they are now below, the profitable point for gold shipments, with no prospect of an advance in the immediate future. In New York

S. San Be



a har a star and a star and

TO LET. That old-fashioned two-storey double residence, No. 15 St. Genevieve St., Monresidence, no. -treal. Apply to M. S. FOLEY, Journal of Commerce,

posted asking rates are \$4.871/2 to \$4.881/2 for long bills and \$4.881/2 to \$4.89 for demand. Actual rates are : Long bills, \$4.87 to 4.871/4; sight drafts, \$4.88 to \$4.881/4, and cable transfers, \$4.881/4 to \$4.881/2. Francs are quoted at 5.193/6 for. long and 5.171/2 for short ; reichsmarks, 951/6 to 951/4 for long and 95% for short; guilders 401/6 to 40 3-16 for long and 40 5-16 to 403% for short. In this market: exchange is easy and 1/4 lower. Between, banks rates are 91/4 to 93% for sixties, 91% to 95% for demand; 93% for cables and 5-32 to 1% discount for New York funds. Over the counter rates were 91/2 to $\frac{5}{6}$ for sixties, $9\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{6}$ for demand. 10 for cables, and par for New York funds. Silver is firmer in London on a brisk demand from China and prices have advanced to 30. 11-16d. In New York large commercial bars sell at 67 to 67%c and government assay at 671/4 to 68c.

The stock market has been in purely professional hands all week, and a series of declines, followed by more or less marked reactions, has resulted. Business has been dull and unexciting, and the volume of sales comparatively light. The principal objects of attack were the three street railway stocks which were hammered persistently by the bears, only to react the moment their efforts were relaxed. Canadian Pacific continues to gain ground and reached 62 at the close. There was some speculative dealing in Banque du Peuple, and it closed at 20 on reports of a possible resumption. The usual quiet investment demand prevailed in the other bank stocks, and in the industrials there were sales of Montreal Cotton at 125, of Dominion Cotton Co. at 180, and of Colored Cotton at 65. The following are the transactions of the week as per Chas. Moredith & Co., stock-brokers :--

BANKB.	Sharea.	gheat	Lowest.	t Ye
	She	H	Fo	Ľße
Montreal	14	2231/2	223	2241/2
Commerce	15	138 ~	137	$140\frac{3}{4}$
Jacq. Cartier	162	100	100	115
Merchants	64	169	168	167%
Peoples	64	20	12	
Union	111	100	100	
MISCELLANEOUS.		·	1.1.19	45
Cable	575	$163\frac{3}{4}$	162	1445%
Can. Pacific	1263	62		
Gas	1570	204	202	182
Mont. Street Ry.	1116	2001/	208	1591/
New do	2140	208 -	- 205	154
Toronto Ry	862	831/6	811	
Bell Tel	5	160´ Ĩ	160	154
R. & O	50	95	95	861/4
Telegraph	830	166	166	15114
Duluth Pref	150	15	15	
Duluth Com	.500	71%	7	
Mont. Cotton. Co	123	125	124	185
Dom. Cot			180	
Col'd Cotton	00	65	65	
Col'd Cot. Bd's\$		0934		99

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

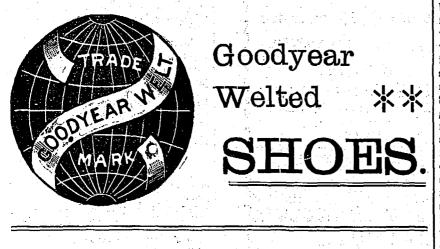
Total for Week End-ing Oct. 8, 1895. Clearings. Balances. \$11,732,590 \$1,981,202 Corresponding Week of 1894. 18,821,508 2,252,546 1892 16,111,854 2,616,133

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NEW YORK.

Actual Perpetual Motion Realized.

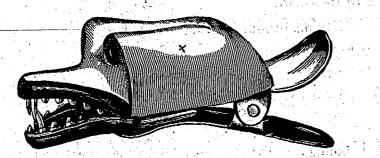
May not be possible for some time to come, but the near est approach to a perfect shoe for all sizes, ages, sorts and conditions of human beings, is being realized by all who wear • • • •



I. B. Abrahams, ²⁵¹ Centre St.,

Patentee and Manufacturer of

Small Animal Headforms, Claws, Eyes, etc.



I beg to inform the trade that with increased space and facilities I am prepared to furnish the FUR TRADE with genuine RUBBER SKULLS as cheap as those of poor material and inferior finish. Being the patentee and first maker of Rabber Headforms, I can give the trade the benefit of my experience, Will cheerfully submit samples to convince you of these facts. Above is a cut, full size, of one of the designs I manufacture.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evg., Oct. 8, 1895.

681

Trade continues to move steadily along its accustomed channels without any perceptible increase in volume but with a firmer and more confident undertone. In every branch, except leather and live stock, advances have either taken place or are expected before long, and as it is easier to sell on a rising than a falling market now that the disturbance caused by the fall fairs is over we may look for a freer distribution of goods. Teas continue very firm, as supplies are not coming forward as freely as was expected, especially in lines below 14c. Agents of Japan houses are demanding 1/2c advance on last week's rates, and are not eager to sell even at that. Sugars are also firm, and it is predicted granulated will reach 41/2c before the month is out. Iron, steel and the metals are in a strong position owing to the refusal of English houses to book repeat orders at old rates, and a meeting of representatives of the bar iron, cut nail, wire nail, and wire manufacturers is now in session in this city discussing an advance in the schedule. The same can be said of the dry goods trade. The mills have ordered an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. on nearly every line of Canadian cottons and a rise of from 10 to 15 per cent. in woollens is decided upon, and may possibly be announced this week. In dairy produce the tone is better. Cheese is steady, and as the month's make is light it does not look as if we should see any further lowering in prices. Butter and eggs are both stronger on a better demand. Fruit is scarce and dear, and the first shipment of American apples to London realized top prices. Raw hides are 1/4c lower. Leather is weak, and a good buyer could readily obtain concessions. Live stock have suffered from the heavy drop in England and shippers stand to lose on their latest consignments. Paints, glass and cement are steady on a good jobbing demand. Flour, feed and oatmeal are unchanged. Rubber is easier on heavy receipts at Para. Chemicals are strong, and some notable advances have taken place in England and New York: Wool is very firm and Capes are 1c higher in sympathy with London. Collections continue poor, and remittances are complained of. But it is believed that the next few weeks will show a marked improvement in this respect, and in the meantime fail. ures are few and unimportant, and merchants seem to have confidence in the outlook.

BUTTER & CHEESE,-The butter market is steady, with a fair trade passing both for export and local account and receivers have no difficulty in placing finest fresh have no difficulty in placing finest fresh September creamery or earlier goods of pleasing quality. But the under grades, of which he bulk of the stock is com-posed, are extremely dull, and there seems to be no outlet for this class of goods. We quote finest fresh September cream-ery at 17½ to 18c; earlier makes 16 to 17c. Finest Townships 15 to 16c, fair to good 12 to 14c, i Western dairy, 11-to 14c as to quality, under grades 6 to 10c. The cheese situation is somewhat hervous and un; settled. Buyers have the situation in their own hands and are able to dictate prices, as the offerings are large. For prices, as the offerings are large. For finest Ontario September 8c is the ruling



figure although 8½ c has been paid in the country. Finest Augusts 7½ to 7½. Townships 7½ c. Quebec, September makes 7¼ to 7½, at which range.3,500 boxes were sold. Earlier makes 6 to 6½ c. The cable is dull and unchanged at 87s for white and 87s 6d for colored. Eggs are higher in sympathy with foreign markets. Really fine fresh stock brings 14 to 15c, and held stock 10 to 12½ c as to quality. The demand for beans was slow at \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel for choice handpicked in car-lots. The market for potatoes was moderately active and steady at 85c to 45c per bag. In hops business continues of a jobbing character at 8c to 10c for new, and at 8c to 6c for old per 1b., as to quality. The market for tallow is steady at 6c to 6½ c for prime refined, and at 5c to 5½ c for lower grades.

CREMICALS.—A strong market can be reported although prices have not advanced here as yet. Cream of tartar, tartaric acid; glycerine and caustic soda are all higher abroad. The following advances have been made in New York: Aniline oils, in drums of 800 lbs, advanced to 13c; aniline.salt, crystals, prime white, in cases of about 224 lbs, advanced to 12c. Chloride of barium, advanced to 2½c for casks of 1,000 lb and 3c for barrels. Chloride of zinc, granulated, pure white, advanced to 8c for barrels of 600 lbs, and 10c for cases of 200 lbs Hyposulphite of soda, prime white German, advanced to \$2.10 for casks and \$2.25 in kegs. Benzoic acid, prime German, ex toluol, 55c in pound cartons and 50c in bulk in cases of 221 lbs. Permanganate of potash, pure, 20c for large crystals in kegs, 19c for small ditto. Sulpocyanide of barium, 18c in barrels. Latest London quotations are: Acids.— Gitrio acid 1s 1½d a 1s 1½d; oxalic, 3%d, tartaric foreign, 1s ½d; English, 1s 1d. Cream of tartar, first crystals, 95s; powdered, 95s. Alum, lump, 5s 4½d to 3s 6d powdered, 5s 9d to 5s 10½d. Arsenic lump, 28s; powdered in barrels, 15s 3d. Benzole, 50 per cent. 1s; 90 per cent, 1s. Bleaching powder, Union price \$7.5s. Borax, crystals, £19 10s; powdered, £20 10s. Camphor, refined, 2s 4d. Potash chlorate, 4½d ; bichromate, 4%d; prussiate, 8d. Sal acetos, 5d; ammoniac, firsts, 89s; seconds, 87s; Soda, ash, 1½d; crystals, 43s; ex-ship; caustic, 70 per cent., 27 15s; Sulphate of copper, £16 to £17. Ammonia 24; per cent, in bags, London, £8.17s. 6d. Sugar of lead, 25s; English 31s. CEMENT AND FIREBRIORS—A good job bing business at unchanced writes.

CEMERT AND FIREBRICKS—A good job bing business at unchanged prices can be reported for cement. No large lots have changed hands and the supply is ample for present demands. The arrivals of the week are 3,300 brls Belgian, 2950 brls English and 35,000 fire bricks. In small lots we quote \$1.90 to \$2.05 for British cement and \$1.80 to \$1.90 for Belgian. Firebrick move out slowly at \$15 to \$21 per M as to brand.

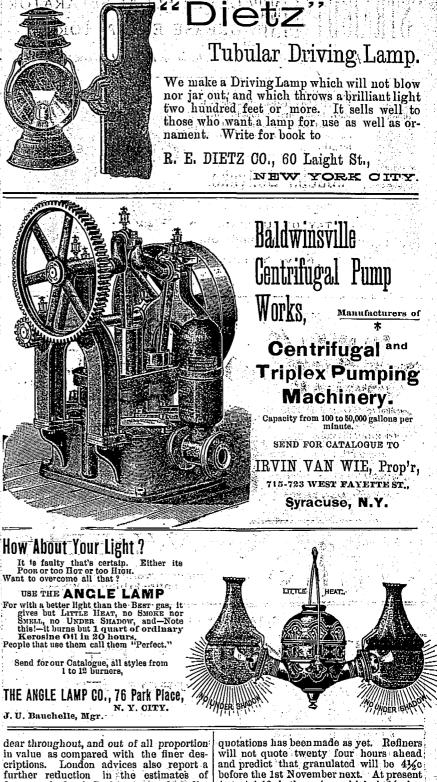
Day Goons.—The week has been notable for a number of advances ranging from 5 to 10 per cent in the mili values of grey and white cottons and in certain lines of colored goods such as shirtings denims and flannelettes and in two or three lines of prints and the wholesale houses have been notified that if the price of raw cotton continues to rise further advances may be expected. In the city trade has been dull as it usually is at this period, when it is too early to buy winter goods and too late for fall. Travellers out on the road are doing fairly well, and sending in good sorting up orders, byt money is still a source of complaint. Everyone says there will be plenty of money next month, but no one seems ready to pay up now. Still there are no failures to speak of, and merchants generally speak hopefully of the outlook. An advance of 10 to 15 per cent in prices of flannels, tweeds and underclothing is expected to be announced at any moment.

FRUIT.-Fruit is in small supply with the exception of apples, and prices generally are, higher. California peaches, sell at \$1.25 per box, and are scarce. Jamaica oranges bring \$6.50 to \$7. Bananas are higher at 75c to \$1. Lemons are very dear. For boxes \$10 to \$11 is asked, and poor quality Malagas bring \$12 to \$14 per case. New figs bring 11 to 18c per pound. Pears are very scarce. Canadian in baskets bring 50 to 60c. Onions are worth 75 to 80c per crate for Spanish, and \$1.75 per barrel for Canadian. Apples are easy at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per barrel for, assorted kinds and \$2 to \$2.50 for Fameuse and Snows. Sweet potatoes run from \$8 to \$8.25 per barrel. London advices say that the first consignment of American apples received brought top prices. Greenings sold for 11s 9d per barrel, Baldwins 16s, King, Tomkyns, common, 14s, and the best grades of that variety at 22s 6d. The demand was good through-

FLOUR & GRAIN. —Business is active at steady prices and a lot of 1500 sacks Manitoba patent sold on London account at an advance of 1s. Local and country trade continues brisk. We quote winter wheat patents \$415, straight roller \$3.50 to \$3.75, and Manitoba strong bakers \$3.90 to \$4. Oatmeal is quiet and unchanged at \$3.60 to \$3.70 for standard. The demand for \$21.50 for standard. The demand for \$21.50 to \$17 for shorts and \$20.50 to \$21.50 for mouillie. The local grain market is quiet and unchanged. There is a demand for peas for export and sales of five cars for future delivery were made at $64\frac{1}{2}$ c. There was also some enquiry for buckwheat and offers of $45\frac{1}{2}$ c were made without effecting sales. Cable advices to the Board of Trade were as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat, dull; maize, quiet. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, weak; maize, easy. English country markets, wheat partially 6d to 1s dearer. Liverpool, spot, wheat, easy; spot maize, easier. Liverpool futures=-Wheat is steady; 5s $\frac{1}{2}$ d October, 5s 2d December, 5s $\frac{2}{2}$ d January, 5s $\frac{3}{2}$ d February; maize, steady; 8s $\frac{4}{2}$ d October, 5s flour, 18s 3d. Paris wheat, 18.75 October, 19.25 November. Flour, 43.25 October and November. French country markets, strong.

Fish.— The movement in dried and salted fish is much better and the tone of the market is firm in all varieties. We quote Cape Breton herring \$5 to \$5.25, Labrador \$4.25. Nova Scotia \$4 to \$4.50, Green cod \$4.25 to \$4.50 for ordinary and \$5 to \$5.50 for large. Labrador salmon \$12.50 to \$13, British Columbia \$10 to \$11.

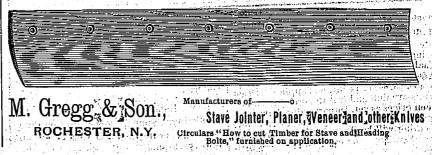
GROCERIES—A fairly active business can be reported in the leading staple groceries. Teas are very active, although the distribution to the country is not large. Agents of Japanese and Chinese houses have been free sellers at good prices and are now disposed to hold for a ½c advance on the prices ruling in the earlier part of the week. In first hands teas are high. Supplies, more especially of teas below 14c in value are not coming forward as expected and Chicago is intercepting what do arrive. Agents will not repeat orders at last week's figures and the situation is a strong one. In Japan the tea season may now be considered as yirtually over, and although a fair stock is still held by the tea men, the quality, owing to an exceptionally wet summer, has greatly deteriorated, and only a small proportion of what remains unsold can be considered as, satisfactory for export. The third crop has been an unusually plentiful one and in both leaf and cup showed better value than the second pickings, whilst the first crop, this season, was purchased at altogether too high a price to meet whith success on the selling markets. Medium and low grades have been very



dear throughout, and out of all proportion in value as compared with the finer descriptions. London advices also report a further reduction in the estimates of future arrivals of Ceylon teas and predict a better market though it remains to be seen whether this view will be modified when Indian auctions are heavier than at present. Common teas this week must again be quoted quiet 4d dearer. Sugars are very firm, although no change in

quotations has been made as yet. Refiners will not quote twenty four hours ahead and predict that granulated will be 4½c before the 1st November next. At present 4c to 4.1-16c is the price, which is ¾c below New York where the quotation is 4.7-16. Yellows run from 8c upwards. The producing centres are firm. Advices from Manila say that buyers are eagerly taking up low grade Manila extra (about No. 9 D. S.) at \$3.56¼ per pecul; but con-

Nine-Tenths of all the Staves Manufactured in this Country are Cut with our Knives.





tractors are firm in refusing to name a figure at which they will do business. In hte provinces near Manila locusts are doing considerable damage to the cane. Taal is strong at \$2.00 per pecul. Illoilo: Assorted superior in eighths is nominally worth \$3.25 per pecul; no supplies. Dried fruits are dull and it is impossible to quote been prices as yet. Import orders have very small and prices are expected to rule low. Nothing will be done until the arrival of the "Escaloina" on or about the 10th inst, There is no change in canned goods. The trade is pretty well supplied, and prices are the same as those quoted in our last report. Corn in round lots ranges from 75 to 85c. Tomatos run from 71c for French local packs up to 80 for choice Ontario.

HAY.-Reports on the hay market are conflicting. Some dealers claim that there is a stronger feeling and that prides are fully \$1 higher, while others insist that

the market is not so firm and that prices will drop with the close of navigation. On spot prices are \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 1 and \$10 for No. 2 per ton. Furchases of No. 1 hay have been made on Toronto account at \$12 to \$12.50 per ton, delivered. At country points No. 2 hay has sold at \$8.50 to \$9, and No. 1 at \$9.50 to \$10 per ton, f.o.b. cars, as to position. Cable advices this week wore firmer in tone, and note an advance in prices in some cases. At Glasgow Canadian hay is quoted at 70 to 72s, London at 69s 6d, Liverpool at 66s, and Bristol at 55s.

HIDES & LEATMER.—The market for hides is somewhat weaker and tanners have succeeded in bringing down prices to 9¼, 8¼ and 7¼c for sorted, cured, and inspected, although dealors still have to pay 8½, 7½ and 6½ to butchers. A new departure has been adopted in lambskins which in future will be sold at 6c per lb. instead of at 50c per skin regardless of size. Calfskins are easy at 7c. Horse hides run at \$1 to \$1.50. In leather the market is extremely quiet and the expected spurt in buying at the commencement of the month has failed to materialize. Prices are nominally unchanged, but a free buyer could readily obtain concessions. During the week a lot of 500 sides best No. 2 Spanish sole was bought on p. t. at a figure considerably under nominal quotations. Holders are getting nervous at the entire absence of demand and are ready to to cut figures to secure trade.

IRON & METALS.—The bar iron, cut nail, wire nail, and wire manufacturers are in session in this city and it is expected that some advances in prices will be declared, although notie have been atmotinced its yet. In the general market the tone is quict, although the upward tendency in England and the refusal by British ironmen to repeat orders at old prices renders wholesalers very firm in their ideas. For the first time in many weeks there is not a single alteration to intel h our prices current and the market may be classed as quiet but steady with a buoyant undertone. In the United States another quiet week has been recorded in the iron and steel market and there has been little of the flury noticed several weeks ago. In the most rushing lines business is quieter than it was some weeks ago, while in others things seell to be going along leisurely. At the same time nothing like weakness is shown in any branch, as prices remain about where they were at last report. Bessemer is about the only line in which holders are willing to make concessions; and even there buyers getbut few favors: It is stated that a lot of Bessemer pig, held, for speculative pirproses at high figures, was pushed on the market just at the point where prices camo to a standstill. The consequence was a lull in trade and prices being arrested in their upward course became a triffe weaker. This loose iron, however, has been taken up and it is predicted that the balance of the year at least will see no further weakness. It is admitted on all sides that the trade in general will not be benefitted by a further upward movement of prices. Both sides of the market seem satisfied to let figures stand where they are in many lines, while a few still show prices that can hardly be maintained.

LIVE STOCK.-Discouraging cables from England and the announcement that at the prices ruling shippers would lose £2 to £3 per head, demoralized the market here. Prices declined ½ per lb. Choice export cattle brought 3¼ c per lb. Fair cattle sold at 3¼ c to 2¼ c per lb. Fair cattle sold at 3¼ c to 2¼ c per lb. Ive weight. There was a good demand for sheep and lambs, and trade was fairly active at steady prices. Shippers paid 3c to 3% c per lb. live weight, and butchers bought sheep at \$3.50 to \$4.50 each and lambs at \$1.to \$3.60. Calves met with a good sale at \$6 to \$10 each for choice, \$6 to \$8 for



→ WILLARD (+ TRIPLICATE MIRROR

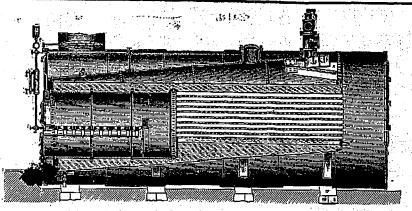
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is the mirror used by the leading Cloak and Clothing Houses throughout the country, and acknowledged the most complete ever made for their business.

> Do you want to increase your business? Do you want to please your customers? Do you want to beautify your stores?

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET, MIRRORS AND MIRROR TALK.

The Willard Mirror & Frame Mfg, Co.___ 257 Oanal St., New York City, U.S. A



Monarch **Economic** Boilers . .

Require no brickwork and are guaranteed to save at least 10 per cent. in fuel over any brick set boiler; in some cases the saving has been as high as 30 per cent.

ROBB ENGINEERING COMPANY, Ltd., - Amherst, N. S. Canada Machinery Agency.



good, \$4 to \$6 for fair, and \$2 for inferior. Cables from Liverpool say that the dopression in the cattle market continues on ac-count of the extreme heat, and prices show a further decline of 1/2 to 10 per 1b, as compared with last week. Trade was very bad, and the finish was one of the worst known. Choice Canadian steers. worst known. Choice Canidian steers, were quoted at 10c, and in some exception-al cases 10½c was realized. States were quoted at 11½c. Sheep were also weaker, and values show a reduction of 1c por 1b. on outside figures, best being at 12½c, as against 12½c to 13c a week ago. A private cable from London quoted cattle at 10c and sheap at 12c 10c and sheep at 12c. PROVISIONS.—There is no change in the

provision market. Canadian short cut moves quietly at \$14.50 to \$15 for clear and \$16 to \$16.50 for mess. Smoked meats move fairly at 9 to 11c for city cured hams and bacon. Lard 9% to 10 for one of the data hams and bacon. Lard 9% to 101% in pails and 7% to 7% for common refined. Cash quotations on provisions at Chicago closed—Pork, \$8.25 to \$8.37%; lard, \$5.82% to \$5.85; short ribs sides, \$5.37% to \$5.50; dry salted shoulders, \$5.75 to \$5.87%; short clear sides, \$5.02% to \$5.75. \$5.871/2; short clear sides, \$5.621/2 to \$5.75. In futures pork. was easy and closed 5c lower at \$8.25 October, \$9.45 January, \$9.671/2 May. Lard was irregular, closing at \$5.821/2 October, November, \$5.80. January, \$5.95 May. Short ribs closed at \$5.40 October, \$5 November, \$4.821/2 January. A weaker feeling prevailed in the Liverpool provision market. Bacon declined 6d to 31s 6d to 34s, and lard 8d to 0s. Pork was steady at 58s 9d.

PETROLEUM.—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote Ameri-can oil in car lots, prime white at 16%c, waterwhite at 18c and astral at 19c. In small lots 1 cent more. Canadian oil 14% c in car lots and 16c in single barrols, Benzine sells at 14% to 16c for Canadian and 28c for American.

PAINTS, OILS & GLASS .--- There is very little to say about paints and oils. The country shows have interfered with trade and the spurt of last week has hardly been maintained. Leads are firm but no higher. Glass is well held and stocks are in good shape. In the oils, castor oil is higher abroad. Linseed has declined to 50 to 60 for row and 69 to 69 a ball-d 59 to 60c for raw, aud 62 to 63c for boiled. Turpentiné is lower at 42 to 43c.

RUBBER .- Owing to heavy receipts at Para there is only a fair. demand for rubber, as buyers are taking only what may actually need expecting a decline in values before long. Latest Para cables quote island fine 5,600 reis, coarse \$,100 reis, exchange 1056d. The English mar-ket closed at 38d @ 384d. All good grades of central Americans sell readily. Africans are in fair demand. We quote ber, as buyers are taking only what they Africans are in fair demand. We quote cash prices f.o.b. Bostoń, Fine Para, new, 75 @ 76c; old, 78 @ 84c; coarse new, sland, 48c; up river, 58c; Caucho, strip,

SURETYSHIP.	STOCKS AND BONDS.								
be only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAMB.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Price Oct. 3.	value
The GUARANTEE Co.	British North Am Can. Bank of Commerce	243½ 50	4,866,666 6,000.000	4,866,666 6,000,000	1,838,838 1,200,000	214 814	Apl. Oct. June Dec.	240 137½	584 4 68 0
OF NORTH AMERICA.	Commercial, Windsor Dominion	40 50	500,000 1,500,000	288,840 1,500,000	95,000 1,500,000	8 5 & 1	May Nov	105 262	42 0
apital Anthorized, \$1,000,000 Pald up in Cash (no notes) 304,600	Eastern Townships	50	1,200,000	1,499,905	600,000 720,000	814	Mch Sei Jan July June Dec	135	10 (67 (157 (
tesources,	Hemilton	100	1,250,000	800,000	675,000 320,000	8 & 1	June Dec June Dec June Dec	125	125 187
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier	100 25 100	1,963,600	500,000	1,156,175 235,000 3,000,000	3%	June Dec June Dec	[100	167
f this Company renders the Premiums in certain ases annually reducible until the rate of	Merchants' Can Merchants' Hallfax Molsons	100	6,000,000 1,100,000 2,000,000	1,100,000	680,000	314	Aug Fel April Oc	159	159 87
One-half per cent. per annum is reached.	A Montreal.	200	12,000,000 1,200,000	12,000,000	6,000,000 80,000	Б	June De	223 769á	446
This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this outpent over thirty years and one along a co-	A Nationale New Brunswick Ontario.,	100	500,000	500,000	525,000	63	Jan July June De	83	249 83
ontinent over thirty years ago, and has since ac- ively and successfully conducted the business to be entisfaction of its clients.	People's of N. B	150	1,500,000) 180,000	115,000	4	June De Jan July	158%	168
over \$1.140,000 have been paid in	Quebec St. Stephen's	100 100	2,500,000	200,000	45,000	1 8 -	June De April Oc June De	t]	118
Claims to Employers. President and Managing Director:	Standard	100	1,000.000	2,000,000	1.800.00	5	June De		242
EDWARD RAWLINGS.	Traders Union (Halifax) Union of Can	50	608,400 500,000 1,200,000	500,000	160.00) 8	Jan Jul	. 123	98 61 100
Secretary and Treasurer, - ROBERT KERR.	Ville Marie Agri. Say, and Loan Co	100	500,00 630,00	479,620	10,00	0] 8	June De Jan Jul	c 78	78
SELKIRK CROSS, Q.C., Counsel. RIDDELL & COMMON, Auditors.	Bell Telephone Co Brit, Can, Loan & Inv. Co.	100	3,168,00	0 3,168,000 0 398,495	800,03	0 40	Jan Jul	157	157
IEAD OFFICE: Dominion Square, Corner Motcalfe St., MONTREAL	Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc	100	450,00	0 750 000	124.07	0 81/2 5 8	July Jan Jul Oct		1.5
* N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest	Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co.	100	2,008,00	0 1,004,000	350.00	0 3/4			60 114
made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other	Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co	. 50	5,000,00 750,00 2,500,00	0 722,000	0 195,00 324,00	0 3½ 7 3	June De Jan Jul	c 114	71 5 12
risks.	Dominion Say, and Inv. Co.	. 50	1,000,00	0 932,415 0 1,000,00	10,00	0 3 . 1½	July De Jan-Qtly	1201/4	41
ESTABLISHED 1881.	Dominion Telegraph Co Dominion Cotton Mills Co. Farmers' Loan and Say, Co. Freehold Loan and Say, Co.	100	3,000,00 1,057,25 8,223,50	0[8,000,00	146.19	5 34	Mar—Qtly May No	v 106	5
THE CANADA JUTE CO.	Hamilton Prov. and Loan.	, 100	1,500,00	0 1,100,00	330,0	7 8 <u>7</u>		y 1231/2	134 125
	Home Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Erie Loan & Sav. C Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.	0 50 100	2,000,00 8,000,00 840,00	0 1,337,00	0 670.00	0 44	Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju	3 166	13 8
MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS.	Landed Banking and Loan.	100	700,00	674,98	1 145,00 0 405.00	0 3	Jan Ju Mch Se	y 115	11 11 5
Importers of Twines, Hessians, Pad- dings, Buckrams, etc.	London Loan Co	50	679,70	0 659,05 0 559,00	0 74,00 0 160,00)0 3)0 34	Jan. Ju	ly 104	5
17, 19 and 21 St. Martin Street,	Lond, and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba & North-W. Ln C Montreal Telegraph Co	.] 40	1,500,00)0 315,00)0 2,000,00	٥٥)0 8 2	Jan Ju Jan-Qtly		9
MONTREAL.	Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co		2,500,00	1 - 000 00		. 6	April O May No	old 20	8 10
	Montreal Cotton Co	. 100	1,400,0	1,400,00	0 000 0		March-Qtly Feb A	123	12
-3BOOKBINDING⊱	Merchants M'f'g Co Montreal Loan and Mortg.	25	600,0 500,0	00 500,00	300,0		Mch S	PP 1301/2	11
. , AND , ,	Ont. Indue. Loan and Inv Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co				0 450,0	00 Š	Jan Ju	ly 1281/2	5
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS	Real Eet, Loan Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co	40 100	581,0	$\begin{array}{c c} 00 & 321, 52\\ 00 & 1, 350, 00 \end{array}$	SU KO'O	00 2	Jan Ju		
DONE AT THE	Toronto Electric Light Co.	100	500,0 6,00	80	20,0	00 2 N	Quarterly	160 	10
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE		v. 50	-8,000,0	00 1,500,0	00 770,0	00 4 00 5	Jan Ji	ly 114 ly 150 lec 98½	

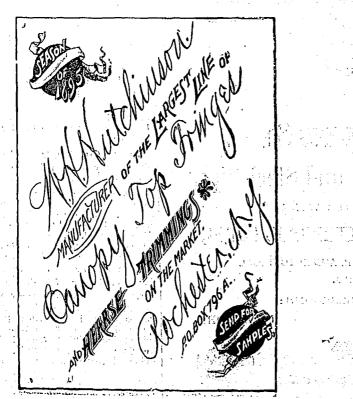
48c, sheet, 44; balls 54c; Nicaragua scrap, 58c.

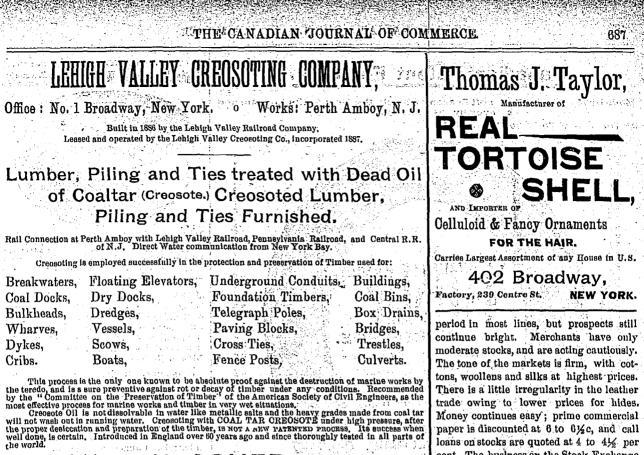
WOOL.—The market is stronger in sympathy with the London market and were supplies larger more business could be done. There is no Canadian or North-Western wool in the market and only a limited quantity of other sorts. Prices are firm at our quotations. There was a full attendance at the London wool sales all week. Much vigor was shown throughout, and the best prices of the series were readily obtained. The homo trade made most of the purchases, taking the bulk of the offerings of cross-breds, of which there was a much smaller show than usual, and many merinos, especially scoured. French and German buyers operated liberally. Deep combings of good quality especially attracted attention and the competition, therefore, was keen 'at extreme figures. The purchases for America were most limited owing to the selection of suitable parcels being very small and the high rates ruling. Up to date the takings for American aggregate 1.500 bales. The present serieswill close October. 12.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph).

TORONTO, Oct. 9, 1895. There is little change in the condition of wholesale trade. This is the sorting up





tons, woollens and silks at highest prices. There is a little irregularity in the leather trade owing to lower prices for hides. Money continues easy; prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 61/2c, and call loans on stocks are quoted at 4 to 41/2 per cent. The business on the Stock Exchange is quiet, with some of the speculative issues lower. Imperial sold at 187, Cable at 162%, Telephone at 157¼, Incandescent No. 1 BROADWAY, N. Y. at 1101/2, Toronto St. Ry. at 823/8, C.P.R. at 62, Western Assurance at 106%, Farmers' Loan at 106, Imperial Loan at 112. Dominion Savings at 83.

BUTTER, &c.-Trade quiet, with no par-ticular feature. The best tub jobs at 16 to 17c and large rolls at 14 to 15c. Creamery firm at 21 to 22c for rolls and 181/2 to 19c for tub. Eggs steady, case lots bringing 12 to 121/2 per dozen. Cheese steady at 8 to 81/2 for small lots.

DRESSED HOGS-Supply moderate and demand slow. Sales at \$5.50.

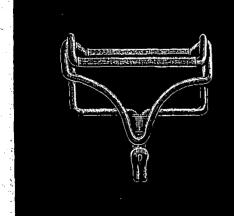
FLOUR AND GRAIN - Flour is rather firmer with increased enquiry. Sales of straight rollers at \$3.00 to \$3.10. Toronto freights. Patents quoted at \$3.10 to \$3.25, Toronto freights. Manitoba flours nominal. Wheat in better demand and firmer. Red sold at 62c west and white at 63c. Manitoba wheat stronger, with sales of new No. 1 hard at 70c to 71, Toronto freights. Barley dull, with trade confined to feeding lots at 80c to 81c outside. No. 1 is quoted outside

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For Durability, Simplicity and perfection this Brace Buckle stands supreme. It's without teeth and cannot slip. the harder the pull, the tighter it gets. No need to take off the ends to adjust it up or down. A favorite with everyone who wears it, and a seller every time. DOMINION SUSPENDER (OMPANY. United States NIAGARA FALLS Canada

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All our work is made from Best Oak Leather Stock

Tubular Well Cups, Oll Well Vaive Cups, Deep Well Cylinder Oups, Elevator Cups. Special Cup Leathers to order. Pumps Vaives and Plungere, Leather and Fibre Washers. Special Leather Washers to order. PLUMBERS' SPECIALTIES.

at 39c to 40c. Oats weak, there being sales of white at 23c to 23½c west and of mixed at 22 to 22½c. Peaseasy with sales west at 49c. Rye sold at 43 to 44c. Bran dull at \$11.50 middle freights, and shorts at \$14.50 to \$15.50. Oatmeal weak at \$3.25 to \$3.40 on track.

GROCERNES-Business fairly active, with prices generally firm. Sugars, are firm with granulated selling at 4½ to 4½ c and yellows at 8½ c to 8% c. Dried, fruits steady. Valencias bringing 5½ to 5% c. New Filiatria currants are offering at 4½ in barrels. Canned goods are firm.

HIDES AND SKINS-The hide market is dull with prices weaker. Cured hides sold at 8¼ to 8½c. Green bring 7½ for No. 1 and 6½c for No. 2. Pelts and lambskins firm, selling at 65 to 70c. Tallow is unchanged at 5c to 5%c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipfs of cattle are fair, but as a rule they are of poor quality and not wanted. A few loads of shippers, sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c to $3\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb., good to choice stocks $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to 3c per lb. Butcher's cattle unchanged, the best sell at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{5}{4}$ c per lb. and medium at 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ c, and inferior at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to $2\frac{3}{4}$ c. Sheep steady at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c for good exporters, and lambs bring $3\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. Hogs weaker at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. for the best, weighed off cars, 4c to $4\frac{1}{6}$ c for thick fat, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ c for stores.

PROVISIONS — Trade quiet with values about steady. Mess pork is quoted at \$14.50 and short cut \$15.00. Shoulders at \$13.00. Hams 10½ to 11c and lard from 8 to 8½c, according to size of package. Rolls at 7½ to 7½c, backs 10½c, and bellies 11c. Long clear bacon 7½ to 7½c. Beans \$1.40 to \$1.50. Potatoes easy, waggon loads selling at 20c to 25c per bag.

WOOL — Trade quiet. Fleece combing is quoted at 23% to 24%, clothing 23 to 24c, and rejections 18% to 19%. Pulled wools duil at 20c to 21% c and supers 22c to 28c.

SPECIAL NOTICES, TRIPLICATE MIRRORS.

The attention of the trade is drawn to the triplicate mirror manufactured by the Willard Mirror & Frame Manufacturing Co. of 257 Canal street, New York. There are other alleged triplicate mirrors in the market, masquerading as such the mere fact that they consist of three glasses. These glasses are, however, much shorter and narrower than the Willard Triplicate (which are all large and of one-size) and are hinged to side frames instead of being pivoted in the center. This makes it impossible for them to be placed in any variety of positions or to be used in triangular form for three persons. Beware, therefore, of any triplicate which does not bear the name "Willard." Send for Booklet, Mirrors and Mirror Talk.





MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1895.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	he Name of A rticle. A	Wholesale
Brogansor Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip " Buff " or Congress Calf \$2.00 to \$3.50Boots Calf Congress	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Roast Chicken 1-lb tins, Roast Turkey, 1-lb tins, Brooms.	(2 25 0 00)	Soda Ash. Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda: Concentrated	0 70 0 80
Split Boots Kip " Grain " \$2.00 to \$8.00, Felt Sox Felt Boots, half fox\$1 60 2 10	1 40 2 00 1 23 1 40 0 43 1 10 2 00 8 00 1 50 2 00 1 00 1 00 2 25 8 00 do full \$1 75, \$2 50	Rose 4 varn. hand hesvy Pansy 4 " " medium Thiatle 4 " " " stained " B 4 " stained Shanrock A 4 " varn han " B 4 " stained Dafsy A 5 steys varn handle " B 3 " stained " " Ulip No. 1 3 steys " " " Curling 4	8.00 0.00	Dyestuffs. Archil. con Outch. Ex. Logwood. Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Madras. Gambler Madder. Sumac.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Pedged. Split Batts or Bals	1 25 2 00 1 15 1 50 0 80 1 25 1 25 2 00 1 00 1 75 0 90 1 35 1 85 8 50 1 90 2 50 1 40 1 75 1 85 8 50 1 90 2 50 1 40 1 75 1 85 8 50 1 90 2 50 1 40 1 75 1 85 8 50 1 90 2 50 1 40 1 75 9 ar Welt 2 15 3 50 3 50 3 50 3 50 8 swn1	Drugs & Chemicals		Fish.	
Mens' Calf, Bals. Cong or Butt. Goody Mens' Calf, Bals. Cong or Butt. Goody "Tan Russia Calf, Bals. Cong or I "French Pat. Calf or Enamel Leat Ladies' Glaze Dong. Butt. and Bals., Goc ""Guttar Gong. Butt. and Bals., Goc	Suts, Goodyear weit	Acid Carbolic Cryst medi, Aloes, Cape. Alum Borax, xits. Brom. Potass. Camphor. Eng. Refoz.ck """Ref Rings Citric Acid Copperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar Ersom Salts.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cape Brit. Herring, Labrador Herrings Sea Trout No. 1 split p.b. half bris Herrings Nova Scotis Mackerel No. 1. stitts " ½ barrel.	4 00 ; 4 50 1 40 1 50
Lobsters	Name of Article. Wholesale Corn Beef 1-lb 165 '' 17' ""2-lbs 2 70 0 00 2 70 0 00 "4-lbs 5 32 0 00 5 32 0 00 "6-lbs 5 25 0 00 5 18 70	Glycerine Gum Arabic per 1b	0 16 0 20 0 20 0	Green Cod, No. 1 Green : "large Draft " No. 2 " Largedry", per quintal, Salmon, No. 1 bris Lab Salmon, (tierces) Brit. Col bris	5 00 5 50 • 00 7 00 2 75 8 00 4 75 5 00 19 50 13 00
Canadian Sardines	14-lbs 9 0C 0 90 Lunch Tngs 1-lb per doz. 1.75 2 00 "2-lbs " 3 25 0 90 Soups, 2 lbs 0 00 1 00 8 lb Baked Beans. 1 35 2 10 Deviled Tong's, 3 lb." 1 20 0 00	Trag Morphia Oplim Oxalic Acid Phosporus Potash Dichromate Potash Doidde. Quintne Strychnine Tartaric Acid Tin Orystals	0 50 1 00 1 75 1 85 4 50 4 75 0 09 0 12 0 65 0 75 0 10 0 15 8 90 4 00	Boneless Fish	10 00 11 00 0 031 0 04 0 045 0 65
per doz	" " 2¼-b. " 11 00 0 00 " " 8 -lb. " 12 40 0 00 Finnan Haddles 0 07 0 074	Heavy Chemicals.	2 25 5 00	Winter Wheat Manitoba patent b branda, Straight roller Superline Manitoba Strong Bakers Mandard oatmeel, brl Bran	3 50 3 75 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 3 90 4 00 3 60 3 70
Corn, 2 lb. tins	Binder Twine. Good mixed	Brimetone Cauetic Soda 60 " " 70.	1 75 2 25 1 90 2 25 2 15 2 50	Shorts, Moullie	16 50 17 00 20 50 21 50
<u> </u>	HIRLI	ΜΑΝΓ	N , ^m		OF
	ELECTRIC	9	nonial	DISQUE LECLANCHE	
A STATE OF	BATTERIES		atteries		
E ALOU CUP BATTEN ^{TCO} C ALOU CUP BATTEN ^{TCO}		A PARTY AND A PART	Made		
4 F MADET 26,1886	STANUAKU		Order		

USED IN LARGE QUANTITY THE IMPROVED PATENTED POROUS CUP LECLANCHE BATTERY. IN AMERICAY TOIL TO 17-19 Laight St. CANAL YČE



BERICAN" received the HIGHEST AWARD at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, for DURABILITY and EFFICIENCY. TANKI CO SA

any Size.

1. 101 No other Storage Battery Made in this Country Received any Mention Whatsoeve The "AMERICAN" BATTERY Contains no "Active Material" We have over 1,500 Cells in Active Material" We have over 1,500 Cells in Artificially Applied. Successful Train Lighting No " Faste " Used. 1997 (Successful Train Lighting d for new "Inont AND Power" Catalogue.

For Further information AMERICAN BATTERY CO., 25 So. Canal St., Chicago, III 19 L. MANANAN ENH M

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with anyoned become THE CARADA SOLEVI OC. Propries Inc. and " ener eres aller Under Lice se of-~0 The Consolidated Electric Storage Co.

(The Brush Patent.)

Svracuse Storage Battery Go, The BEST in every way for all purposes where it can be applied.

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IMPOSSIBLE to buckle or short circuit.

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Alan Boorthean and a sector and a sector the to the break note.



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ALC FURTHER STATES

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 693							
MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895							
Name of Article.	Whólessle.			Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale,
Hardware-Continued.	\$ c. 8 c	Sharpand flat pressed nails 3 inchextra 24 and 24 14 and 24 14 and 24 14 Horse Shoes 4 area S. S.	1 85 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 65 0 00	Name of Article. IX Charcoal IXX " D C " DX " Terne Plate IC, 20x28. Russ. Sheet Iron	Usual .	No. 1, ordinary sole. No. 1, ordinary sole. No. 2, 44, 44, 44, 44, 44, 44, 44, 44, 44,	0 25 0 26
NEW OUT NAIL SOHEDULE. Base-50d and 60d, f.o.b.,	2 50 0 00	2 and 24	1 85 0 00. 2 50 0 00 8 00 0 00	DC " DX " DXX "	Extras,	No. 3 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 No. 2	0.21 C.22 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Cut halls, fence and cut spikes;—Hot cut.	260000	Horse Shoes Axes—S. S. "—solid S			0.09 0.10	Slaughter. No. 1. No. 2	0.28 0.31 27 0.28 0.25 0.88
40d extra	0 05 -0 00 0 10 0 00 0 15 0 00	Horse Shoes Azze-S. S "colid S Coli Chain-X Coli Chain-X 5-16 X Y K K K	2 50 0 00 0 00 4 00 3 00 0 00 2 90 0 00	Lion & Gröwn tin'd shi te 22 and 24 guage. 28 guage. Sheet, Sheet, Sh	0.05] 0.06 0.061.061 8.15 3.25 4.00 4.25	Upper, heavy Upper, light Grained Upper	0 30 0 35 0 35 0 38 0 82 0 35
100	0 20 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 40 0 00	7-16	2 80 0 00 2 70 0 00	Shot, per 100 lbs. Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs. Zinc : Sheet	5 55 5 75 5 09 0 00 4 50 4 75	Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip	0 60 0 75 0 50 0 70 0 50 0 60
8d and 9d " 6d and 7d " 4d to 5d " 8d " 2d	1 00 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 50 0 00	Galvanized Iron: Morewoods Lion, No. 28, Queen's Head, or equal Common	5 15 5 40 4 15 4 40 8 75 4 00	Scrap Iron— des maile Machinery scrap	0 041 0 00 0.00 15 00 0 00 16 00	Hemlock Calf Light French Calf	0 50 0 60 0 50 0 60 1 05 1 40 0 23 0 28
not pol. or bl'd.	0 50 0 00	Pig Iron : Siemens No. 1 Summerlee	17 50,17 75 20 50,21,00	Powder :Canada Bl'stng F F to F F F. WIRE : 0	2 00 0 00 1500 15 25 alzone 6	" heavy " small Leather Board, Canada.	0 20 0 25 0 16 0 20 0 06 0 10
and box, flooring, shook, and tobacco box		Carnbroe. C.I.F.T.Riv.Charcoal iron No. 1 Ferrons	19 00 19 50 19 00 19 50 26 50 28 00 17 50 17 75	Annealed No. 7, per 100 lbs Annealed No. 7 " it ,	2 65 0 00 2 65 0 00 3 15 0 00	Pebble Grain B. Calf	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 16 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 14 \end{array}$
nails-	0 50 0 00	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Ord. Crown Best Refined Norway. Sheet Iron 16 G & heavier.	1 60 1 65	Wrne 221 billion of the same set of the same s	domo) de Selle	Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts; light	0 12 0 14 0 18 0 15 0 35 0 40
6d and 7d "	0 90 0 00 1 10 0 00 1 50 0 00	Norway Sheet Iron 16 G & heavier. ""17,18,20 G	2 25 0 00 2 25 0 00 2 05 0 00	Plain Twist 2 and 8 wrs. Staples. Wire Nails-75 p.c., off	del. up to	"No. 2. "Saddlers' Imt. French Calf	0,20°0,25 8,00°9,00°
4d to 5d	0 85 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 15 0 00	" " 25,24 " " " 26 G " " " 28 G " Boiler plates, iron, % in	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.05 & 0.00 \\ 2.15 & 0.00 \\ 2.25 & 0.00 \\ 0.00 & 1.50 \end{array} $	Wire Nalls-75 p.c. off list delivered for Onta- rio. and 75 and 5 p.c. f.o.b Montreal for Que bec. 10 kgs & over up to 250 per for for Ont, Hides and " allow	intes, Lice	English Oak Rough Dongola, extra	0.88 0.42
14 to 132 a a 14 a a 14 a a 1 a a	1 35 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 25 0 00	Boiler Heads, steel	0 00 2 25 0 00 0 034 2 15 0 00	to 25c per ion for Ont. Hides and Allow Montreal Green Hides	antes area díduð	14 1 (1-14	0 12 0 20 0 15 0 17 0 20 0 28
Slating nails—	0 85 0 00	Ganada Plates:	0 00 2 00 0 00 1 1 85 0 0 85	Hides and " allow Montreal Green Hides " No.1 per 100 lb No.2. Tanners pay 75 extra for	8 0 00 8 50 0 00 7 50 0 00 6 50	Cod Oils Cod Oil, Newfoundland Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal:	
dd sd 2d Common barrel nails-	1 10 0 00	Good Brands. Wro't Iron pipe, ½ to 2 ir 70 p.c., over 2 in 67% pc;	2 10 2 50 0 00 0 00	Tanners pay 75 extra for sorted; cured & inspect of Sheepskins	a C 00 0 00 0,45 0 00	S. R. Pale Seal: Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nfid	0 36 0 38 0 00 0 00 0 65 0 75
1 inchextra ⁴ ⁴	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sheet Iron 16 G & heavier. """ 17,15,20 G "" """ 25, 24 """ """ 25 G "" """ 28 G "" Boller plates, iron, ½ In """ 8-16 in Band Imported. "Canadian. "Canadian. """ Canadian. """ Conadian. """ Conadian. """ Conadian. """ Conadian. """ Conadian. """ Conadian. """ """ """ """ """ """ """ "		Sheepskins	0 00 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 00 1 50 0 00 0 00	S. R. Pale Seal. Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oli, Nild, """ Norwegia Process Castor Oil, Lard Oil, Extra.	m 1 00 1 25 0 06 0 081 0 70 0 75
Clinch nails-	0 85 0 00	Steel, cast per lb. "Spring, 100 lbs "Tire, "list, "Galaxies, 100 lbs. "Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs. "Machinery			6 CO 6 50 2 OO 2 50	"No. 1 Linseed, raw	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs. " Machinery Tin Plates : IC Coke	2 50 2 85	No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 " "	0 26 0 28	"Extra, qt., per cas "Extra, qt., per cas "pts. do "¼ pts. do Spirits Turpentine	e. 3 00 8 70 . 2 40 2 50 . 2 70 8 60
1 " " " " Discounts on Nails app 55 Terms for Cut Cas	2 50 0 00 ly only for in ing, Book an	IC Charcoal mmediate delivery, and for ad Shook, Finishing and Tol	uantities n quantities n bacco Box, B	i'No. 8 " " " amed of each kind separ arrel, Clinch and Pressed	. : 0, 21 _ 0, 23 ately	"Spirits Turpentine months note or 8 per cer	C 421 0 43
Discounts on Nails app 50. Terms for Cut Cas within 30 days. Discount or Nails and Horse Shoes, three 4 mos. or 3 per cent. off in 30	n Bolts; Car per cent. of days.	riage and Tire, 75 to 80 and Within 30 days is Horse Na	l 10; Machin ils and Spike	e, 70 to 75 per cent. Ter s, four months or 5 per ce	ms, four mor nt. off in 30	aths or 5 per cent. off for c days. Oils, Turpentinë, Le	ash in 30 days. ad, Glass;; etc
THE CANADA	SUGAR	REFINING CO., LI	mited. Ñ	IONTREAL.	File	es and Ras	SDS
Manufacturers of		FINED SUGAR				AVER" BRAND, war	
Brand		ar an	NAT	de norte	OTT OTT	anufactured by	
						ÉAVER FILE WO	RKS 00.,
PRODATIONS Send for Price Liet.							
THE THE							
Of the Highest Quality and F	urity, made	by the Latest Processes, and Surpassed Anywhere.	l the Newest	and Best Machinery, not	BEL	L ^{ER} , TELEP	HONE
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Special Brand, the fin EXTRA GRANU			SOLE MAK	s in bris. and half bris. ERS of high class Syrups 2 lb. and 8 lb. each	C. F. SIS	Ber	President
Heati	ng		a tan	S VY LG		ACKAY,	Vice-President SecTreasurer
	\sim	make a specialty	of heati	ng with Coal or			
	N Wo	od Furnaces or	Combin	ation (Hot Air	of Bell, I Anders, V and Cone	empany, manufactures and c Instrumente, including Blake, Edison, Gray, Pho Yateon, Goodman, Gilliane Olidated Companies, man ected by patente, at prices	alps, Berliner, l, and the Law
		Hot Water). our Furnaces have		manial footung-	210 10 200		
	such	as.Patent Fu	sed Jo	ints, Double	* Witzwiib	nanufactures every descrip m Apparatus, and will con Towns with the same, contract to build, private	tract to supply
		w Radiator, Si	fter ⁷ in	Ash Pit, etc.	Electrical	contract to build private purposes, on reasonable to factures and has for sale ev and silk covered wire for to	ery description
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCI

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895.

				to			
	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholeesle.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale
	Coal Oil:	8 c. 8 c	Canadian, Quarters Factory Filled per bag	S.C. S.C.		80.80	S c. \$ c.
	Car Lots Store, [2. p.c. off]	0 14 40 00	Canadian, Quarters	0 25 0 80	Empir. Rye	8 75 7 50	Blankheynn & Nolet, Key
	1 to 20 bris	0 16 0 00	Factory Filled per bag	0 824.1 00.	Ports-		gin; red cases 9.50 9.75
	Water white	°C 20 0 21	do Quarters	0 25 0 80	Wilson's Invalids Port	6 75 7 50	Green cases 4 75 5 00
	Am. in car lots	0 164 0 19	Rice's Pure Dairy, per brl.	2 25 2 50	T. G. Sandeman & Sons	000 000	Ponies
	do less quantities	0 17 0 20	do quarters.	0 45 0 50	Burmestees	2 10 4 00	Trich Whickn
	Benzine American	0 23 0 26	Cheese Salt per bag 210 fb.	1 25 1 50	Tarragona.	1 10 1 50	Bushmills
	do Canadian	0 147 0 16	Turk's Island per bush	0 80 0 85	Sherries-Pedro Domecq	0 00 0 00	Jno, Jamesond Song, 1 star 0 00 0 00
	Cloce		Tobacco duty paid.		Pemartin	2 00 5 50	do do two stars 0 00 0 00
	United inches, 00 to 25	1 15 1 20	No. 1 Black Chewing, cade	0 481 0 511	Misa	2 10 6 00	do do three stars 0 00 0 00
	do 26 to 40	125 130	No. 2 do	0 45 0 00	Clarets-	10 A A A	Geo Roe & Co. 1 star, gts 9 50 0 00
	do 41 to 50	2 70 2 80	Old Chum bri't do sol. 8s.		Barton & Guestier	7 00 6 00	do do 8 stars, qts 9 70 10 50
	do 51 to 60	800 825	Navy, Bright Smoking 38.	0 56 0 57	Clavet & Co. vintage wines	0 00 0 00	Dunville & Coqts 7 50 7 75
	Paints, &c.		do do 59.	0 55 0 00	Nat. Johnson & Sons	4 50 28 00	Wisdom & Warter's Sher-
	Paints, &c. Lead pure, 50 to 100 lb. kgs.	4 75 5 00	Derby Plug Smk'g sol, 128.	1 0 501 0 00 1	Bordeaux Claret Co	3 00 10 00	ries per gal 2 00 8 50
	00 NO. 1	1450 975	do do do 75.	0 50 0 00	Champaanes-	} }	Warter & May's Ports do 2 10 .6 50
	ao No. 2	4 25 4 60	do do do Sa.	0 50 0 0	Pommery, Fils & Co	81 00 86 00	Geo, Sayer & Co's
	do No. 3	4 00 4 25	Myrtle Navy Plug Smkg sol	0 60 0 00	Piper Heidseck	28 00 30 00	Brandy, .do 4 50 6 50
	White Lead, dry	5 00 5 25	Old Chum Plug Smkg sol 4s	0 67 0 00	Piper Heidseck. Perrier, Jonet & Co	31 00 33 00	do do cases 1 star do 11.50 12 00.
٠,	Red Lead	4 00 4 25	do Smoking eol.		Gold Lack, Sec	130 00 82 00 1	do do do V.S.O.P do 16.50.17.00
	Venetian Red Eng'h	1 50 1 75	and R. & R 8e.	0 67 0 00	Brandies-Hennessy	6 50 8 00	Ind Coope & Co, Rom-) qts 2.10 .0.00
	Yel. Ochre, French	1 25 8 00	do Out Smoking. 98,	0 67 0 00	1 STAT CABOB	112 00 0 00 1	ford Ales) pts 1 45 0 00
	Whiting, ordinary	045 050	Myrtle do do 98.	070 000	(Martell	1600.0.00 l	Angostura Bitters, per
	do London, washed do Paris, do	1 00 1 10	Can. Chewing	0 821 0 88	Cases (one star)	12 25 0 00 1	Case of 2 doz 14 50 15 00
	do Paris, do English Comont, cask		do Smoking, Plug	0 85 0 45	Barnett & Fils one star	10.00.0001	Banagher Irish Whisky, qts 9 50 10 00 do do per gal 3 75 4 00
	Belgian Cement	1 80 1 00			doV.S.O.P	14 75 15 00	Jas Watson & Co, Dundee
	Fire Bricks per 1000	115 00 21 50	Wool.		Bisquet Dubonche Renault & Co	9 50 10 50	3 star Glenlivet, per case. 9 50 10 00
	Fire Clay	1 50 1 75	Fleece comb. ord.,	023 024	Renault & Co	10 00 86 00	1 do do 8 50 9 00
	Rosin	2 40 4 60	do clothing	C 24 0 25	E. Puet, V.V.O.P	0 00 23 00	Old Glenlivetper gal 4 00 6 00
	Glue:-	2 10 1 00	do Combing	0 25 0 26 1	do 1840.	0 00 29 00	Watson's Old Scotch qt. cs 6 50 7 00
	Domestic Broken Sheet	011 014	Pulled	0 26 0 28	Joc'y Cl'b blue lab.***case do white do V.O.do	0.00 7.50	do do pts, per cs 7 50 8 50
	French Casks	0 101 0 12	North West	0 15 0 16	do eilver labV.S.O.do	0 00 0 10 00	Watson'sOldIrish, qts, pr cs 6 50 7 50
	do bris	0 00 0 13	B. A. Scoured	0 27 0 38	do gold lab. VSOP do		do do pts per cs. 7 50 8 50
1	American White, bris	0 17 0 20	Natal	0 10 0 16	do ext. WVSOP. do		Marie Brizard & Roger Liq
	Coonera' Glue	0 18 0 24	Cape Australian	0 14 0 15	do blue lab, *** gal.		Creme de Menthe glaciale
	Golden Ochre	0 04 0 04		0 148 0 10	Boutellean Fils	ໄດ້ ດີດ້ 2 ດ້ ດີດ້	verte 10 75 00 00
	Brunswick Green		Wines, Liquors, &c.		DeLaage	§ 00 24 00	Curacao
	French Imperial Green	0 11 0 15	Willos, Liquots acc.	ا د مر ا	Goodah William		Prunelle 00 00 13 00
	Vermillionette.	0 12 0 40	Ale-Bass'sqts	1 2 00 2 55	Scotch Whiskies- Kilty	0.00 0 50	Kummel
	Genuine Quicksilver	0 75 0 90	"	1 0 21 0 29	Mountain Dew	975 0 00	Creme de Cacao 00 00 15 35
	Extra do do	0 75 1 00	Porter-Guinness & Sons.	0 40 9 45	Sheriffs per gal	0 0 4 00	Anisette, case
	Extra do do Brown Japan	0 55 1 20	Dublin Stoutqt	1 674 1 624		0 75 0 00	
	Blook Japan	0.50 1.20	Spirils Canadian-per gal.	1 1 0 1 1 0 20	(laymore) cases	8 75 9 95	Creme de Noyau, Moka, Ge- nevleve etc. case 9 25 12 75
	Black Japan. Orange Shellac, No. 1	1 00 2 00	Alcohol	4 95 0 00	Claymore	3 40 3 50	Absinthe super, case 00 00 13 75
	do do Pure	0 10 2 95	Spirits		Walkers Kilmarnock	10 00 15 25	Vermouth, case 6 20 6 50
	White do	1 9 95 9 40	GT 126 05 TF	19.00 0.001	Gin-		Kirsch de com., case
	+ Calt		Rve Whicky	201 000	De Kuyper red cases	11 00 11 00	Kirsch de com., case 9 75 10 25/ Kirsch, fine 10 75 11 35
j.	Liverpool per bag	0 424 0 45	Corby's IXL Rye, orts	8 00 8 50	do green do	5 75 0.00	White Ball old Jamaica
6	Canadian, in small bags. :	2 10 8 00	Rye Whieky25 U.P Corby's IXL Rye, qrts "XTC "	6 00 6 50	do hhds	2 80. 0 00	Rum, cases

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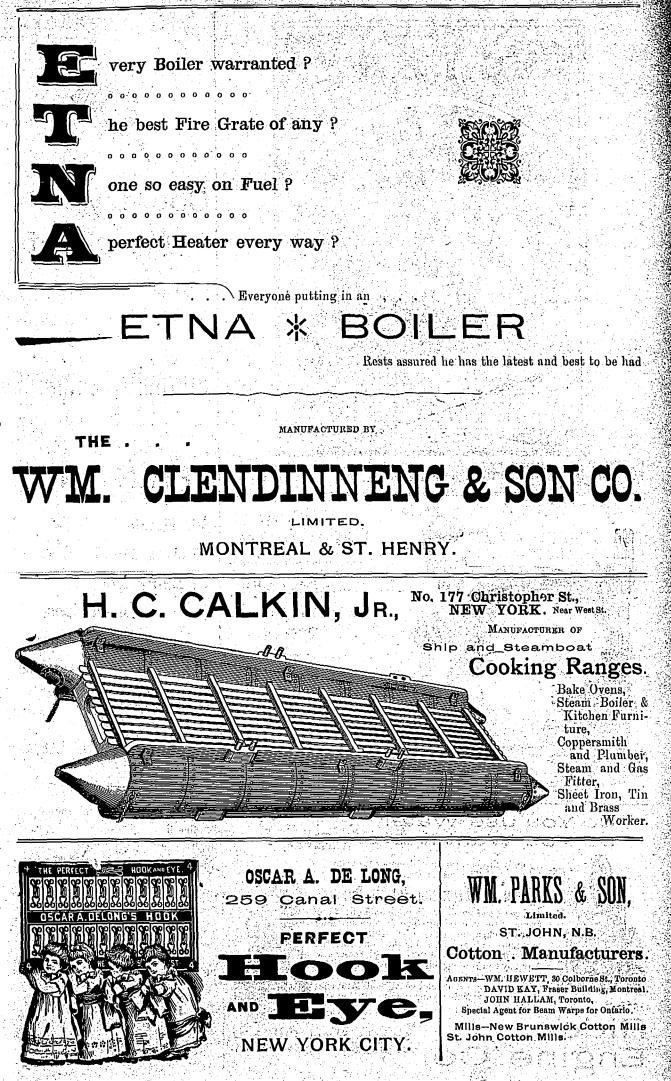
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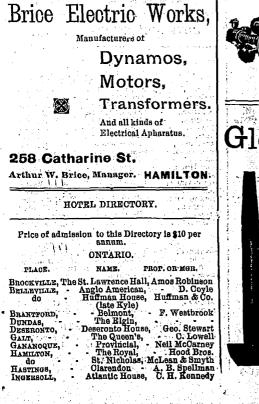
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