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THE ^{CANADIAN} JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

Vol. 45. No. 14 { MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1897. } M. S. FOLEY
NEW SERIES. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Leading Wholesale Houses.

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MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
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—OF—
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GLOVES AND SMALLWARES
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Lumbermen's
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1878—PARIS EXHIBITION—1878.
Prize Medal Awarded for our manufacture of Felt Hats.
We are now producing every description of FUR and WOOL SOFT FELT HATS, and can supply the trade below current rates, as our addition to machinery has enabled us to double our product.
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PLUSH CLOTH AND SCOTCH CAPS, GLOVES AND MITTS of English and Domestic Manufacture.
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Warehouse: 471 to 477 St. Paul St.,
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Merchant Tailors and Woollen Buyers
will find our Stock replete with all the Latest Novelties selected in the Home and Foreign Markets.
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than we are doing at present,
Our Tailors' Trimming Dep.
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HUDDERSFELD, Eng.

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(ESTABLISHED 1817.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00
Reserved Fund, 6,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, 886,909.98

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Brockville, " Peterboro, " Calgary, Alta.
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Deseronto, " Stratford, " Winnipeg, Man.
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Agents, 59 Wall Street.
Chicago—Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager.

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" 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.

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" The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.
Boston—The Merchants' National Bank.
" J. B. Moors & Co.
Buffalo—The Marine Bank, Buffalo.
San Francisco—The First National Bank.
" The Bank of British Columbia.
" The Anglo-Californian Bank.
Portland, Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia.
Montreal, 26th August, 1897.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1855.

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

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St. Catharines—G. W. Hodgetta, "

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New York—The National Bank of Commerce.

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Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Rest, 10,000

Directors—W. Weir, Pres. and Genl. Manager
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Branch at Lachine—C. Langlois, "
Branch at Nicolet—L. Bolair, "
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The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA.

Established in 1836.

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund, 275,000 "

London Office, 1 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E. C.

Board of Directors:
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John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall,
Gaspard Farrer, J. J. Kingsford,
Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn, George D. Whatman,
Secretary, A. G. Wallis.

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J. H. H. SMYLY, Inspector.

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Hamilton Frederickton, N.B. Slocan City B.C.
Toronto Halifax, N. S. Trail, B.C. (Sub-Agency,
Kingston Winnipeg, Man. Victoria, B. C.
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—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand,
Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and
Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London
and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colo-
nial Bank, Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co.
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Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available
in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000
Rest Fund, 1,400,000

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WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON, President.
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Henry Archibald, J. P. Cleghorn,
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London, " Smiths Falls " Woodstock, Ont.
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Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company.
Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of P.E.I.
Summerside Bank.

British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
Manitoba—Imperial Bank of Canada.
Newfoundland—Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's.

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Cork—Munster and Lelinster Bank, Ltd
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tional Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National
Bank. San Francisco—Bank of British Colum-
bia. Detroit—Commercial National Bank.
Buffalo—The City Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin
National Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.
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polis—First National Bank.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-
turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange,
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THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$2,500,000
REST \$600,000
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

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Ottawa, Ont. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q.
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Agents in New York: Bank of British North
America. Agents in London: The Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.

THE MERCHANTS BANK
OF CANADA.

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Rest, 3,000,000
Head Office, Montreal.

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Galt, Napanee, St. Johns, Q.
Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Jerome, Que
Hamilton, Owen Sound, St. Thomas,
Hespeler, Perth, Toronto,
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Windsor.

Montreal West End Branch, No. 2456 Notre Dame St

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Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank
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tional Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National
Bank; St. Paul, Min., First National Bank; D
troit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffal
San Francisco, Anglo-California Bank.

Newfoundland—The Merchants Bank of Halifax.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Nova
Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.
A general banking business transacted.
Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan
and other foreign countries.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated 1836.

St. Stephen, N. B.

Capital, \$300,000
Reserve, 25,000

F. H. TODD, President.

J. F. GRANT, Cashier.

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Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Mont-
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Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of
Montreal.

THE WESTERN BANK

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont.

Capital Authorized \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed 500,000
Capital Paid-Up 375,400
Reserve 112,000

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Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England—
Royal Bank of Scotland

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Capital Authorized \$2,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 1,963,600
Rest 1,158,500

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D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

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Fergus, Port Colborne, St. Thomas.
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Yonge and Queen Sts. Branch.
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Edmonton, Alta. Winnipeg, Man.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Vancouver.
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A general banking business transacted. Bonds
and debentures bought and sold.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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New York—Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents. BRANCHES: Ayr, Dunville, Paris, Strathroy, Barrie, Galt, Parkhill, Toronto, Bellefleur, Goderich, Peterborough, Toronto Jc'n, Berlin, Guelph, St. Catharines Walkerton, Blenheim, Hamilton, Sarnia, Walkerville, Brantford, London, S Ste. Marie, Waterloo, Cayuga, Montreal, Seaforth, Windsor, Chatham, Orangeville, Simcoe, Woodstock, Collingwood, Ottawa, Stratford, Winnipeg, Dundas.

*Head Office, 19-25 King St. W. City Branches: 712 Queen St. E.; 450 Yonge St., cor. College; 791 Yonge St.; 266 College St.; cor. Spadina; 546 Queen St. W.; 415 Parliament St. and 163 King St. E. *Main Office, cor. St. James and St. Peter Sts., City Branch: 19 Chaboulliez Square, Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Travellers' letters of credit issued for use in all parts of the world. Interest allowed on deposits.

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

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Capital Paid-up.....\$1,000,000 Reserve Fund..... 65,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS: G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., President. Donald Mackay, Esq., Vice-President. G. M. Rose, Esq., Hon. J. C. Atkins, A. S. Irving, Esq., R. D. Perry, Esq., D. Ulyot, Esq., C. MCGILL, General Manager. E. MORRIS, Inspector.

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BANK OF OTTAWA.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA. Capital (fully paid up) \$1,500,000 Rest, 1,065,000

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

Eastern Townships Bank.

Authorized Capital.....\$1,500,000 Capital Paid-Up..... 1,500,000 Reserve Fund..... 785,000

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

HEAD OFFICE, SHELBROOKE, Que. Wm. FARWELL, General Manager. Branches—Waterloo, Richmond, Conkocook, Stanstead, St. Hyacinthe, Cowanville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Magog. Correspondents: Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, England, National Bank of Scotland. Boston—National Exchange Bank. New York—National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL (All Paid).....\$1,250,000 Reserve Fund..... 725,000 HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON.

Directors: JOHN. STUART, President. A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President. John Proctor, Geo Roach, Wm. Gibson, M.L.C., A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee, (Toronto.) J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashier.

BRANCHES: Alliston, Listowel, Owen Sound, Simcoe, Chesley, Lucknow, Orangeville, Toronto, Georgetown, Milton, Port Elgin, Wingham, Hamilton, E. Grimsby, Berlin, Barton Street, Carman, Man. Winnipeg, Man.

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

THE DOMINION BANK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, on and after

MONDAY, THE 1st DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st October next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

R. D. GAMBLE, General Manager.

Toronto, Sept. 21, 1897.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

OF HALIFAX.

Capital Paid-Up, \$1,500,000 Reserved Fund, 1,075,000

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

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Reserve Fund.....260,000

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INCORPORATED 1856.

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Reserve Fund, 205,000

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FRIDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of September, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. R. WOOD, Manager

Toronto, September 15th, 1897.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

London, Canada.

Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00
" Paid-Up, 932,474 97
Total Assets, 2,541,374 27

ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President.
T. H. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director.
N. MILLS, Manager.

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Provident and Loan Society

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

Capital Subscribed, \$1,500,000 00
Capital Paid-Up, 1,100,000 00
Reserve and Surplus Funds, 341,325 67
Total Assets, 3,710,575 99

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the highest current rates.

DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.

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INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

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Assets, - - - - - 2,417,237
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2 Sept. Laurentian.....18 " 18 " 2 p.m.
9 " Parisian.....25 " 25 " 9 a.m.
16 " Numidian.....2 Oct. 2 Oct. 2 p.m.

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17 Oct.....State of Nebraska.....1 Oct. 8 a.m.
1 Oct.....Mongolian.....15 " 3 p.m.
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Canadian Tweeds, Flannels, Dress Goods,

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REPRESENTING IN CANADA,

F. P. SAVERY & CO.,
Huddersfield & Bradford, Eng;

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ALOYS. KNOPS
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WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

CUSTOMS TARIFF,

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With lists of Warehousing Ports, Franco-Canadian Treaty, and Foreign Currency Tables.

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Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,

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Civil and Hydraulic Engineer.

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Water Power Development a Specialty.

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Wholesale * Stationers, MONTREAL.

All kinds of Printing and Writing Papers and Book-Binders' Supplies.

Get our Samples and Quotations.

Dominion Cotton Mills Company.

1897 - FALL - 1897

Whites, Greys, Ducks, Cantons, Drills, Bags, Grey Sheetings, Bleached Sheetings, Pillows, Towels, Piques, Yarns, Prints, Etc.

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One Dynamo,

Toronto Motor Co. Manufacture Fifty-light.

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Journal of Commerce, MONTREAL.

E. L. ETHIER & CO.,

Billiard Table and Bowling Alley Balls Manufacturers and Importers.

Do all kinds of work in the Billiard line.

88 St. Denis Street, MONTREAL.

Telephone 6057.

Branch Store: Ottawa.



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Manufacturers of

Cottonades, Denims, Warps and Yarns, Lamp Wicks Twines, Webbing, &c.

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FOR ALL DUTIES.

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Agents for the Province of Quebec,

THE LAURIE ENGINE CO.,

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Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company.

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Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Gingham, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Crinkles, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, &c.

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AGENTS,
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Royal Paper Mills Co.

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

STORE 763 Craig Street, MONTREAL.
Works and Head Office, EAST ANGLUS, P.Q.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

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

The best cure for Debility.

JUST WHAT

YOU NEED ..

THIS SPRING.

FANCY MOUNT ROYAL MILLS.

JAVA ROYAL INDIA BRIGHT
JAPAN GLACE POLISHED
IMPERIAL SEETA PATNA
IMPERIAL GLACE

D. W. ROSS CO'Y RICES

AGENTS.

MONTREAL, QUE.

E. A. SMALL & CO.

MONTREAL.

→ Manufacturers of Clothing ←

FALL TRADE 1897.

OUR TRAVELLERS ARE NOW ON THE ROAD.

Samples FOR Fall Trade, 1897.

Are now being shown by our travellers.

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

We fit every man who wears Clothing and guarantee satisfaction.

A. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

256 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

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Electrical Contractor, and Experimentalist in Electrical Works.

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Architect, Measurer and Valuator, Mechanical Designing a Specialty.

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SEE Our Full Page
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ABOUT

Bicycle Prize.

ONLY 30 NEW SUBSCRIBERS NEEDED to possess a first-class Bicycle for Lady or Gentleman.

Our ELASTIC FELT MATTRESS

A furniture dealer writes: "Your "Elastic Felt Mattress is a trade "winner. Every one sold sells another one. They give good satisfaction to my customers and, being "a novelty, bring some of the best "people to my store."

Full information, samples and prices at the office or by mail.

The Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd.,

PROPRIETORS

Canadian Bedding Man'f'g Co.,
290 Guy Street, MONTREAL.

Commercial Summary.

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

—A THREE wire cable is at present being manufactured in England for use between Victoria, B.C., and the mainland.

—CHEESE contracts have been made in the Chesterville, Ont., district at 10c for the balance of the season, including some August goods.

—THE leading soft coal interests of the United States advanced prices to-day 25c a ton. This action is the result of conferences at which 60 per cent of the trade was represented.

—THE shoe factory at Elmira, Ont., is at present running overtime in order to catch up with orders. This speaks well for the future of an industry which has not yet been in operation a year.

—THE price of horses bought in Western Ontario for export has increased 30 per cent since May last. The demand has been very good, and lively competition for first class animals has brought up values.

—THERE are in the booms at South Bay, N.B., at the present time upwards of 80 millions of logs, the largest quantity ever held there at one time. It is possible to cross the bay, which is quite an extensive sheet of water, on the logs.

HODGSON, SUMNER & Co.

347 & 349 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

SEASONABLE SORTING SPECIALITIES { Cashmere Hosiery
Cotton Hosiery
Children's Hair and ½ Hose
Gloves and Half Mitts in Silk.
Taffeta and Lisle
Bathing Drawers and Suits.

Complete Range of MEN'S HABERDASHERY.

Sole Agents in Canada for the celebrated

Churchgate Cashmere Hose.

TELEPHONES—Bell Office 231. Warehouse 2067. Merchants 667.

Lincoln Canning Co., THOS. NIHAN, Prop'rs.
St. Catharines, Ont.

Packers of FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Factory and Office :

of all kinds.

Cor. Lake and Wellington Streets. P. O. Box 702.

—RECEIPTS of wheat at Fort William for week ending September 25th aggregated 581,922 bushels, while 349,295 bushels were loaded on vessels in port, leaving 1,523,900 bushels in store there on Saturday last.

—CALIFORNIA fruit is arriving in prime condition at Covent Garden market, London, within nine hours of being laid down at Southampton, and sells readily. It is to be hoped a similar success awaits the shipments recently made from Canada.

—THE coal strike in the United States has diverted numerous orders for coal to the Springhill mines, and to meet the increased business the Cumberland Coal & Railway Co. miners are working 13 hours daily. This long "shift" was the cause of the last strike, and dissatisfaction is again prominent.

—THE cigarette license by-law instituted by the London, Ont. City Council has so far produced a revenue of only \$100 (two licenses), with this figure as a maximum. The rest of the tobacconists in the city are selling only cigarette tobacco, and state that their customers are fast acquiring the knack of manufacturing the article for themselves.

—CANADIAN apples arriving in Liverpool according to a cable are averaging prices under cost. Too many poor apples are being packed, and packed slack, and if this continues it will spoil the market for the better kinds. The shipments from Montreal this week aggregated some 10,000 barrels, divided between Liverpool and Glasgow.

—AMONG the recent exports from New York were 2,000 tons of newspaper, consigned to Japan. "This is the first shipment of paper that has been made from this continent to any of the Pacific nations," remarks an American exchange. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the order consisted of paper made from free Canadian pulp.

—THE outbreak of yellow fever in the South has led to such strict boycotting of affected points that business has been seriously affected there. New Orleans, particularly, has suffered in this respect, having been cut off from its country trade for several weeks past at a very important stage of its fall business.

—ON the goods imported into Canada in August last year the average rate of taxation was 19.3 per cent, while this year it is 16.2, for which the reduction in the preferential clause of the tariff is responsible. When the one fourth preference is in operation, the decrease will be greater still. It has now been decided to extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to British India.

DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES

—OF—

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

No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow dillings of short staple.
Not even in lowest grades. Three grades—Three prices and far the best at the price.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

We keep a full stock of everything Electrical.
Give us an opportunity to figure on your next requirements.

JOHN FORMAN,

644 Craig Street, - - - - MONTREAL.

The "EDISWAN" Lamp will save you money.

—MR. W. B. WALTER, chairman of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce, announces that it is expected the Japanese Government will at the next meeting of the Diet, in December next, introduce a bill to abolish the bounty to Japanese direct exporters of Raw Silk. Should this prove correct, he says it will be in great measure due to the active interest taken by the various European and Eastern Chambers of Commerce and the China Association.

—COMPLETE figures on Mexican foreign trade show that the United States now supplies 53 per cent of the imports instead of 45 per cent as in 1895. England furnished 17 per cent against 19 per cent. French imports have not changed in value, and their percentage of the total trade has thus fallen about 2½ per cent. Germany has maintained its proportion of 10 per cent, while Spain and all other countries together continue to contribute 8 per cent.

—A WELL known Ontario pork packer is authority for the statement that hogs to obtain the good name already obtained for Canadian bacon in England, should have a thin neck, light shoulder and back, flat sides, and well shaped ham. Thick shouldered heavy backed hogs are unsuitable; and flattering us has been the success this summer of Canadian bacon and hams in the British market, Canada has lost thousands of dollars in the last three months in heavy shouldered bacon.

—THE keen competition of the different British insurance companies has led to an increase in the number of titled secretaries in the West End offices of London in order to better reach aristocratic circles. Lord William Neville, Sir J. R. Heron-Maxwell, Bart., Sir Francis Osborne, Bart., Sir Francis Astley-Corbett and the Hons. A. H. Grosvenor and F. W. Anson and Sir Eyre Massey-Shaw are all combining insurance with dancing in the sacred precincts of Mayfair.

—A MOVEMENT is on foot among New York merchants to check dishonest failures. A considerable number of fraudulent failures have recently been brought to light. These failures are small in amount, and it is believed a systematic plan has been unearthed under which retailers have, by buying small amounts from a large number of manufacturers, been allowed to make fraudulent assignments without causing investigation. If the bill is a small one the manufacturer has been disposed to charge the account to profit and loss and not think it worth while to press the case. The National Credit Men's Association is now to take the subject up and will prosecute in every suspicious instance.

H. VINEBERG & CO.

Clothing Manufacturers,

25 St. Helen Street,

MONTREAL.

CASH BUYERS will do well to write for Samples.



M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.
 26, 28 and 30 Front St. West,
TORONTO,
 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN BRITISH, CONTINENTAL
 AMERICAN AND CANADIAN
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE
 Metals, Tinplate, Tinware.
 Tinnery Plumber's & Steam Fitters' Supplies
 ENGLISH HOUSE:
SAMUEL, SONS & BENJAMIN
 164 Fenchurch St., London, E. C.
 Shipping Office:
 Hargreaves Building, Chapel St. Liverpool, Eng.

McArthur, Corneille & Co.
 Importers and Dealers in
WHITE LEAD AND COLORS,
 DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.
 Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star, Diamond Star
 and Double Diamond Star Brands.
 English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.
 Rolled Rough and Polished Plate Glass.
 Colored Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet Glass.
 Painters' and Artists' Materials.
 Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.
 Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.
 Offices and Warehouses:
310, 312, 314 & 316 St. Paul Street
 AND
147, 149 & 151 Commissioners St
MONTREAL.

Wholesale Millinery.

WE ARE
Up-to-date
 IN
Novelties.

We are Up-to-date in
 Novelties.
 Shipments arriving
 weekly.
 Letter—Telegram
 Orders
 receive attention.

Blackley, O'Malley & Co.
 1831 Notre-Dame St.
 MONTREAL, CAN.

D. A. McCaskill. James S. N. Dougal.
McCASKILL, DOUGALL & CO.
 (Successors to D. A. McCaskill & Co.)
 Manufacturers of Fine

Varnishes, * Japans and Colors
MONTREAL,
 Suppliers to every Railroad Company and Car Shop
 in the Dominion.

COLLINGWOOD DEBENTURES.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of
 \$7,000 Debentures, Town of Colling-
 wood, as follow:

FIRST { \$2,000 Under authority of 47 Vic. Cap. 49,
 Ontario Stat., repayable Dec. 1, 1916.
 SECOND { \$5,000 Under authority of 51 Vic. Cap. 65,
 Ontario Stat., repayable Dec. 1, 1919.
 All to bear date December 1, 1897. Interest at 5 p. c.
 payable half-yearly on 1st of June and December,
 at Bank of Commerce, Collingwood.
 Successful tenderer to pay at par in Collingwood,
 and cost of forwarding Debentures.
 Whole to be issued in 7 Debentures of \$1,000 each.
 Tenders will be received up to November 4,
 1897, by
 A. D. KNIGHT, Town Treas.

—St. JOHN, N. B., having been given unstinted praise for its independent enterprise in making extensive improvements to the port, is in danger of making a mess of its claims latterly. At a meeting called to consider the question of placing before the Federal Government a comprehensive plan, the Mayor failed to obtain a quorum owing to the absence of aldermen. The determination of the two largest Canadian lines not to sail to St. John this winter has evidently proved very much of a wet blanket to the scheme of mortgaging the personal property of the citizens to the tune of three-quarters of a million of dollars.

—The good impression gained for Canadian cheese in the British market, and the reverse for the product of the United States by reason of the discreditable practice of exporting filled cheese, is seen in the compliment paid by American makers to the excellence of Canadian brands nowadays, in the large exportation of American cheese branded Canadian and shipped from Canadian ports. During July last no less than 4,142,787 pounds of American cheese were thus treated, and for the seven months of the year ending with July 7,848,233 pounds of American cheese is shown to have been exported from British North America en route to London and Liverpool.

—An incident which pointedly illustrates the present one-sided reciprocity between this country and the United States is furnished in the construction of the new steel bridge recently thrown open at Niagara Falls. There are large gates to be built at each end of the bridge to be worked by hydraulic power, and whilst American firms are privileged to tender for the work on the Canadian side, Canadian engineers may not tender for work at the American end. In view of the tendering for work on the new Toronto municipal buildings, which is thrown open to the United States manufacturers, the discrimination is the more apparent.

—NOTWITHSTANDING the great improvements that have been made in providing cold storage on board ocean vessels this season from this port, shippers find great inconvenience through such facilities not being available regularly every week. With the withdrawal of refrigerator cars instituted by the Minister of Agriculture, which comes in force to-day, a repetition of the inconvenience would be disastrous, particularly in the event of anything like a protracted "Indian summer" occurring, and shippers realizing this are a trifle disturbed at the moment over such contingency. It is to be desired that regular weekly sailings of cold storage steamers be imperative, and that such provision will be made for next seasons trade as will ensure this.

ROBERT LINTON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods

Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings a Specialty.

Canadian Woollens and Cottons
 from all the different mills.

No. 2 St. Helen St., MONTREAL

**PURE
 OAK
 BELTING**

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.,

Montreal and Toronto

Tel. No. 363.

Tel. No. 875

LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE

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

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

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

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

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

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

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

805 Craig St., - MONTREAL.

THE NORTHERN Electric and Manufacturing Co. Limited,

Contractors for and Dealers in

Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.

Manufacturers of every description of Metal Work,
Screw Machine Work a Specialty.

The Company will contract for the construction
and complete equipment of every description of

Telephone, Telegraph, Fire Alarm,
Police Patrol,

and other lines and plant, and the operation
of the same.

Office:

Bell Telephone Bdg., Notre Dame St.
Factory: Montreal.
371 Aqueduct St. Tel. 355.

JAMES MURRAY,

of ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland,
GENERAL * COMMISSION * AGENT.

Respectfully solicits trial consignments in the fol-
lowing lines of goods handled:

Flour and Breadstuffs, Pork, Beef, and General
Provisions, Sugar and Molasses, Nova Scotia and
P.E.I. produce, Canadian products of all kinds,
Teas, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles,
Fish, Oil and Newfoundland Products.



A Safer Drink has
never yet been
brewed than . . .

Watson's Dundee Whisky

Undoubtedly the
Finest Imported.

Batterbury,
Chard & Jackson,

Agents for Canada,

10

LEMOINE ST.,
MONTREAL

—The New York *Maritime Register* places the Maritime provinces output of lumber for the past two years, for the European market, independent of the shipments to the United States and South European markets at 600 millions for 1897, against 509 millions in 1896, and 400 millions in 1895. The *Register* says: "Of the 600 millions from the Maritime provinces 300 millions are the shipments of Mr. W. Malcolm Mackay of St. John, N.B., for a number of years the foremost shipper of that section and who, by this year's achievement not only becomes 'the Lumber King of Canada,' but the largest lumber shipper in the world."

—It may be of interest to know that the whitewash used for lighthouses and beacons, chosen for its permanence under the extreme exposure to the weather, is made as follows: Fresh hydraulic cement of some good standard brand, not of the more costly imported kinds, three parts, and clean fine sand, one part, are mixed well with cold water and immediately applied. This gives a light brownish white that is not so glaring as the common lime, and has been found to resist moisture better than any other wash. It adheres to brick or stone or wooden walls or fences very firmly. In its application the walls are first wetted with water, by which the adhesion of the wash is made stronger than if applied to a surface.

—The cut of logs throughout Ontario promises to be a small one this winter, a conservative estimate placing it at little more than half of last year's cut. The demand for lumber in Manitoba and the Northwest is more active now that farmers are through with the bulk of their crops. The principal feature of this trade is the advance announced in a few lines of low grade lumber. The Ottawa mills issued a circular, last week, announcing an advance of 50 cents a thousand on No. 2 dimension, No. 3 common boards, cull boards, and No. 4 siding, flooring and ceiling. A hopeful report comes from British Columbia. The mills are running to their full capacity and indications point to a marked revival of trade in that section.

—Welsh tin plates laid down on the Atlantic seaboard, cost \$3.88, or 28c above the price of American plates; at Pacific ports, Welsh tin plate costs \$3.64 or 22½c below the American; at Chicago, Welsh is quoted 30c higher than Indiana make; at New Orleans the difference is 10c in favor of the home production. It will thus be seen in a very practical way just what the prospect is for British export of tin plates to the United States in the future. The interior market as a whole is lost to the Welsh manufacturers, the Pacific alone remains by reason of the ability to use cheap sailing vessel transit. This trade however is estimated to be 54,000,000 pounds of tin plate per annum.

New York syndicate, in which a Nova Scotian M. P. is interested, propose to erect a large mill to cut lumber for the European market in Labrador. The base of operations will be at the head of the Micaltha river. Still another enterprise in Labrador has behind it the name of a St. John, N.B. lumber merchant who has secured a property on the north shore, and intends to take 100 men into the woods this winter to carry on operations.

—The Maritime Board of Trade in session at Charlottetown, P. E. I., last week, passed a resolution favoring the repeal of the commercial travellers' tax in Prince's Edward Island, and placed itself on record against legislation of this nature emanating from any other province in the Dominion. The Board also memorialized the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to have the inspection act regarding pickled fish made compulsory.

—The American expert recently appointed by the Government of New South Wales to inquire into the practicability of growing tobacco in the colony reports that many of the farms contain some of the best tobacco in the world. He expresses the opinion that there is no reason why the colony should not produce any kind of tobacco.

—The imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States for the month ending July 31st was 1,258,634 pounds valued at \$116,024, as against 1,779,332 pounds valued at \$176,015 in the same month in 1896.

The Canada Accident Insurance Co'y

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

REINSURERS OF

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

The Sun Life Assurance Company, Accident Branch.
ACCIDENT. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. PLATE GLASS.

Good Agents
can get good contracts,

T. H. HUDSON,
Manager for Canada

British Columbia Mines.

A. W. ROSS & CO.,

Mining Brokers.

4 King Street East, TORONTO.

Buy and Sell Mining Stocks on Commission. Organize Companies, etc. Agents for the Colonna Mine.

E. BOISSEAU & CO.

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

CLOTHING

18 Front Street East,
TORONTO. ONT.

B. Levin & Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers of

Furs AND Caps,

Coon, Grey Lamb, Persian and Seal.

JACKETS, CAPES and CAPS.

491, 493 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery.

EDMUND EAVES,
185 St James Street,
MONTREAL.

Send for samples of my Solid Gold Wedding Rings
at \$9, \$15, \$24, \$30 and \$36 per doz.

All kinds of Watches and Jewellery repaired promptly.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

The famous OLD SCOTCH
whose grand qualities in-
spired dead and gone ances-
tors to come to life again.

See the mammoth poster on
every fence.

"THE WHISKY OF HIS FOREFATHERS."

Agents:

J. M. DOUGLAS & Co., - Montreal.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Earnings 15th to 21st Sept. :

	\$
1897.....	540,814
1896.....	514,205
Increase.....	26,609

GREAT INVENTIONS OF THIRTY YEARS.

Inventions of the first order have been very numerous during the past thirty years. The decade 1866-76 marks the beginning of the most remarkable period of activity and development in the history of the world. The American Woodworker enumerates the following as the most important of these. The perfection of the dynamo and its twin brother, the electric motor, by Wilde, Siemens, Wheatstone, Varley, Farmer, Gramme, Brush, Weston, Edison, Thomson, and others, brought the great development of the electric light and electric railways. Then appeared the Bessemer process of making steel, dynamite, the St. Louis bridge, Westinghouse air brake, and the middlings purifying and roller processes in milling. That great chemist, Louis Pasteur, added his work to this period; the Gatling gun appeared; great developments were made in ice machines and cold storage equipments; machines for making barbed wire fences; compressed air rock drill and the Mont Cedis tunnel; pressed glassware; Stearns' duplex telegraph and Edison's quadruplex; the cable car system of Hallidie and the Janney coupler; the self-binding reaper and harvester; the tempering of steel wire and springs by electricity; the Low process for making water gas; cash carriers for stores, and machines for making tin cans.

With the next decade, 1876-86, there arose a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of inventions. The railway and telegraph had already made all people near neighbours, but it remained for the Bell telephone to establish the close kinship of one great talkative family, in constant intercourse, the tiny wire, sentient and responsive to the familiar voice, transmitting the message with tone and accent unchanged by the thousands of

miles of distance between. Then come in order the hydraulic dredges; and Mississippi jetties of Eads; the Jablockhoff electric candles; photography by electric light; the cigarette machine; the Otto gas engine; the great improvement and development of the typewriter; the casting of chilled car wheels; the Birkenhead and Rabbeth spinning spindles, and enameled sheet iron ware for the kitchen. Next the phonograph of Edison appears. In this decade we find the first electric railway operated in Berlin; the development of the storage battery; welding metals by electricity; passenger elevators; the construction of the Brooklyn bridge; the synthetic production of many useful medicines, dyes and antiseptics from coal tar products, and the Cowles process for manufacturing aluminum.

In the last decade, 1886-96, inventions in such great numbers and yet of such importance have appeared that selections seem impossible without doing injustice to others. The graphophone; the Pullman and Wagner railway cars and vestibuled trains; the Harvey process of annealing armor plates; artificial silk from pyroxline; automobile or horseless carriages; the Zallnski dynamite gun; the Mergenthaler linotype machine, moulding and setting its own type, a whole line at a time, and doing the work of four compositors; the Welsbach gas burner; the Krag-Jorgensen rifle; Prof. Langley's aerodrome; the manufacture of acetylene gas from calcium carbide; the discovery of argon; the application of the cathode rays in photography by Roentgen; Edison's fluoroscope for seeing with the cathode rays; Tesla's discoveries in electricity and kinetoscope, are some of the modern inventions which still interest and engage the attention of the world, while the development in photography and of the web perfecting printing press, the typewriter, the modern bicycle and cash register - also great as to defy measurement.

AGENCIES WANTED.

Gentleman in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, desires agencies :-
Commercial, Press, Scientific, or other. Business man, University education, best social and moral standing and references.
Address, with full particulars,

P. O. Drawer 676, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

This Space Belongs to

Alexander, Maguire & Co.

Commission, Lumber, Shipping, Etc.

Montreal, Quebec, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Etc.

474 Craig St., MONTREAL.

J. P. O'SHEA & CO.,

Practical - Glass - Workers.

ALL LATEST DESIGNS Made in Wheel Cutting and Sand
Blast Frosting for Door Lights,

ALSO Grinding, Drilling, Beveling, Mirror Making and
all kinds of Job Work.

Bordering and Lettering, Gas Globe, Lamp Chimneys and Table Ware Cutting

Orders Promptly attended to at bottom prices.

50 YEARS OLD
ESTABLISHED
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Assets Over Assurances Over
\$17,400,000 **\$70,000,000**

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

A. G. RAMSAY, President. J. W. MARLING, Mgr. for Quebec Prov.

Insurance.

PHENIX
ASSURANCE CO'Y
OF LONDON, ENG.

*Established in 1789. Canadian Branch
Established in 1804.*

No. 35 St. Francois Xavier St.
MONTREAL, P. Q.

PATERSON & SON
Agents for the Dominion.

City Agents:

E. A. Whitehead & Co. English Dept.
G. A. Raymond & Co. French Dept.
S. Mondou.

THE STANDARD ASSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED
1825.
OF EDINBURGH.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - MONTREAL.

Invested Funds, \$41,200,000
Investments in Canada, 12,500,000

[WORLD WIDE POLICIES.]

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

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

Halifax Transfer Co., Ltd.
INCORPORATED 1896.

Baggage, Parcel & Carriage Service

Agents with Carriages and Baggage Waggon
meet all trains and steamers.

First-class Carriages. Aerial Drivers.

HEAD OFFICES:
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1ST. 1897.

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THE AGE OF IMITATION.

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, as the proverb declares, then flattery is the mother of an innumerable progeny of the meanest class of frauds. It seems like a paradox, but it is true, that originality in all classes of mechanical ingenuity is developing new methods of imitation. Indeed we venture to say that there is greater originality and ingenuity shown today in manufacturing processes of an imitative and dishonest nature than in the making of the goods which are being copied. The highest art is said to be the concealing of art; the concealing of the artfulness of imitative methods is certainly exceedingly artful.

There is an aspect of this feature in modern manufacturing which, though open to abuse for fraudulent purposes, has a legitimate place in commerce, and has been very fruitful in developing new industries of the highest value. Some of our readers, for instance, remember the introduction of silver plated goods by which articles of beauty and utility, the use of which was once restricted to the rich, are now found in the

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OCTOBER.						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED.	THU	FRI	SAT
..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..

humblest homes. This process of imitating the appearance of silver goods, while for a time decreasing the production of those of solid metal, has eventually increased it. The infinite varieties of design which were created by the enormous demand for plated articles, re-acted on those of sterling silver, causing those charming objects of ornament and utility to be produced which now make a sideboard a display of art, instead of, as years ago, a mere barbarous show of costly goods. Yet the best plated goods are only an imitation, and the poorest are, by dishonest traders, often made a fraudulent imitation of an imitation. The growing cheapness of silver during the last few years is also doubtless having its effect.

In a similar class of goods we now have offered sham gold watches, chains, jewellery and countless articles of "bigotry and virtue," such as jewel boxes of elegant design sold for 10 cents, made in imitation of silver ones. The reproduction of ornaments of the same design as the most costly in gold, with imitation jewels that deceive the very elect, is now carried to such a pitch in the way of deception, that the wearing of real jewellery is becoming less a fashion and a medium for display. Diamonds are now so closely imitated as to be mistaken for true gems by all but experienced experts. Hence we see servants wearing rings and ear drops, on their "night out" which are not distinguishable from those of their mistresses. Indeed diamond wearing, so far as appearances go, is becoming so general as to confer no distinction. When however we see a gem on a housemaid's finger, which indicates a cost of \$100 to \$200, we naturally conclude it is an imitation, or obtained in some irregular way. False jewellery may tickle a false taste, but they do not deceive as much as their wearers imagine, for decorations

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Covering Year Ending December 31st, 1896, shows

INCREASES.		DECREASES.	
In Cash Income,	\$233,195 41	In Expense of M'g'm't,	\$162,341 13
In Invested Assets,	2,305,282 28	In Liabilities,	349,642 3
In Net Surplus,	447,431 64	Death Claims Paid since	
In Business in Force,	16,366,630 00	Organization	\$28,825,665 66
New Business Received, \$84,167 397		Death Claims Paid in 1896 over \$13,000	for each working day in the year.
Total Business in Force, \$25,025,081			
Membership, 120,000.	Assets, \$5,750,000.	Net Surplus, \$4,030,000.	

Expenses to Each \$1,000 at Risk Less than 60 p.c. that of its Competitors.
Why pay the full Dollar to others for that which you can purchase of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association for Sixty Cents? No personal liability to any member.

EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every Town, City and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will find the **MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY CAN WORK FOR.** Further information supplied by any of the Managers, General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe.

Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, Broadway & Duane St., N.Y.

do not confer social distinction; they only mark it, or expose it as being as sham as a glass jewel. Those who desire to wear only true jewels should make their purchases only at the stores of our most reputable jewellers who are experts in stones and will not deceive customers. The range of imitation is greatest in textile goods, where "shoddy" of all kinds is so dressed as to pass for any material it is desired to imitate. Thus we are being constantly shown as woollen goods, or silk, what are wholly or to a large extent cotton. If it is desired to test goods it will be enough to put a light to one thread, if wool or silk it will not light into flame, but if cotton it will blaze; or, if cotton is intermixed its presence will be made manifest by a piece being placed in contact with a flame. The stiffening of cotton cloths with flour or clay is an old trick still practised as few buyers seem able to detect the fraud, which some years ago, almost ruined the Lancashire trade with China. The practice of giving "body" to woollen goods, or goods sold as woollen, by chemicals is carried on most ingeniously to produce an imitation of a strongly woven cloth, which could not be made for double the cost of the sham article. The wearer of such goods should keep dry, as wet quickly spoils the look and texture of these fraudulent manufactures.

Imitation stone work in buildings made by zinc painted, is getting much too common for the credit of our street architecture. This work is economical, but it is not deceptive, save to casual observers, and detracts from the solid appearance of a building, which can only be given by stone work used throughout.

The rage for low priced goods, a distinct thing from really "cheap" goods, and the reprehensible cutting of prices are responsible for the development of the art of imitating genuine articles. People now-a-days love change and variety; the lasting quality of goods is not so highly valued as in past years, but we are satisfied that along the whole line of imitation there runs more or less deception, and that true economy is not promoted by the purchase of any sham articles.

—DATING from to day the price of gas in Winnipeg will be reduced from \$3 per 1,000 feet to \$2.50 with 10 per cent off. This is one of the outcomes of the recent change in the directorate of the Gas company.

THE UTILITY OF ATHLETICS.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, remarked in the course of a lecture not long since, that "aspiring young men should think a little less of athletics and more of acquiring knowledge such as would make them distinguished citizens." Mr. Balfour, in a more recent address delivered at Edinburgh, took a somewhat different view of the subject, and spoke of the influence of modern athletic sports as being "highly beneficial to men in after life." The ancient Greeks endeavored to combine the sound mind and the sound body.

Whichever of the two former views is to be preferred, there can be no doubt that the youths and young men of the day need no urging on the score of outdoor sports. One would be, perhaps, inclined to reply concerning Mr. Stanley that he must owe a part of his African honors to a frame inured to privation and endurance; but each of these men spoke of life probably as he found it, and it may further be said that politics and exploring are fancy trades,—that they offer no criterion for the ordinary vocations of life by which most people have to thrive. Mr. Balfour had a smooth pathway from the start, and however he turned out he could not come absolutely to grief. Mr. Stanley has had to push and drag himself into notice after the manner of those who succeed in any business calling.

Times have vastly changed during the present generation. Forty, or even thirty, years ago the young man who had passed through his school with a tolerable record was reasonably sure of a decent berth if he went into business, or after taking a fair degree at a university would probably find a modest opening in one of the professions. There was a steady market for his respectable attainments. The number of muscular young fellows turned out on the world every year from the public schools was limited, probably, to a few hundreds per annum; now there are many thousands of them. The spread of education has deluged the country with young men aspiring after respectable situations in business, or as doctors and lawyers, and even clergymen. But the ordinary merchant has no longer any interest in the athletic record of the young aspirant. The fact that the young man took so many wickets at cricket, or so many runs at baseball, or could distance all his competitors at lacrosse, or at cycling on the cinder-path, is looked upon as but of very little consequence in the choice to be made.

It is to be regretted that, as Mr. Stanley remarked, so much attention is given to athletics nowadays to the neglect of some useful study; we have so many young men cast in the same mould, all good for the one thing but no one so distinguishing himself as to be useful in an emergency. It is painfully common to hear one of our "meritorious failures"—as they are called by a recent essayist in the *Fortnightly Review*—lamenting that he has lost such a capital opening just because he had forgotten something in his years of learning that nobody could ever have thought would be of any use. "It is the stray fragment of botany, perhaps chemistry or electricity, mechanics or manufacture, engineering or agriculture, or the sudden flash of a geographical reminiscence, which makes a man valuable in an emergency which suggests a lucrative enterprise, or gives

him the advantage in a technical controversy over an opponent who knows everything else as well as he does except the one little thing that happens to matter." It is very often the picking up of extra bits of knowledge which may lead to fame or fortune. The routine games and sports of the day are at least as absorbing as the routine tasks. The ordinary young man has no time to think, no time to observe; he is hurried from work to play, from play back to work. The system is pursued, it would seem, of set purpose; that is, it keeps the boys out of mischief: "it acts as a sort of auto-motor sanction of morality; nor can its efficacy or the importance of its results be called into question; but people should count the cost." The celebrated Mr. Spurgeon once said that "God never wastes his candle-ends." He probably meant by that audacious metaphor something which has merely an apt application here, inasmuch as modern fortunes are made out of by-products—or rather by those who forsake the beaten paths of a business and strive mightily in some direction where competition is not so great. By this we do not mean any "royal road to riches" as it is commonly called, but some way in which patience and industry may have a favorable opportunity. The imposing list which Mr. Balfour mentioned in the address to which we referred above—patience, sobriety, courage, temper, discipline, subordination—are, one might remark, all very much of the same type. They are very desirable qualifications, but we doubt if they are exclusively the results of excellence in physical pursuits. Their very opposites are sometimes a result also. They have their corresponding faults, faults that are both hostile to alertness of mind and personal initiative.

The worst drawback is that athletics consume the whole leisure of their votary, and prevent him from ever "being by himself", making the acquaintance of his own mind and discovering that he is perchance endowed with powers, or haunted by aspirations which are not exactly the same as those of all the other good fellows with whom he is living in the daily whirl of unreflecting activity, and who at the close of each day go to bed ready for the vacuous wholesome sleep that will not be broken until it is time to begin another round of task work and regulation play. It is all cheerfully gone through because it is pleasant, because in it he is trained to all the virtues enumerated above, and because it is just the same as all the other fellows are doing. There is no disturbing or inspiring sense of a something wanting. The aim is rather to conform to the recognised standard, to live up to the highest mark of the established code, to win as many prizes in the school, or in the field, or on the water, as possible; to excel one's companions if one can; but only on their own lines. Before leisure has been found for them for discovering one's own nature, the learning years are lost and it is time to go out in the world and make a living, only to discover that the qualities which won so much in the little society of school and college life have no value outside it, and that the work of self-preparation has to be begun again unless, indeed, a vigorous youth accustomed to praise and more or less facile of success, is content to drop into some subordinate post without any reasonable prospects of promotion. The sensible ones, of course, soon realize the situation, put away

childish things, and emancipate themselves by degrees from the self-indulgent traditions of an antiquated system. The others, the great majority, are more or less failures. They are too proud, too honorable, to become mere pensioners on their families; so they accept the first berth that promises a bare living, and endure it in the hope that something better will turn up; or they take their departure for some remote field of labor where their powers of endurance are put to the severest tests, only to return to the fold after their best years are spent in endeavors for which their education had badly fitted them.

We do not wish to disparage the sports which absorb so much of the time of our young men at school or college. They give a valuable physical training, and "they contribute largely not only to the health, but to the high spirits and cheery, dashing ways" of our young men. But the inevitable consequence of the complete absorption of the interests of young men in these amusements is, that they neither enlarge their minds by study after leaving school, nor trouble themselves to reflect upon or comprehend anything beyond their daily business routine. In business, as in everything else, brains and pains will win in the long-run, and our young men who take life easily and give all their spare hours, their thoughts and their discussions to football, cricket or cycling, will find themselves distanced in business by the painstaking, hard-working, systematic, thrifty young men who—often in places "far from the madding crowd"—bend their thoughts steadily upon the main purpose of life.

THE HARBOUR PLANS.

The trite saying that, History repeats itself, is well exemplified by the agitation that has been going on of late in connection with the harbour enlargement works in Montreal. It is natural that sectional interests should be brought to bear on questions of this kind, but it is unfortunate that the race and nationality feature should be brought in as it has been in the course of discussion this summer. No good can arise from such arguments as have been used to influence the Minister of Public Works in favour of the proposed basins at the East end, nor from the flippant replies made thereto by those who appear to have a holy horror of all land speculators in Hochelaga.

As a matter of fact it may be interesting to note that the question of harbour enlargement in Montreal has been a live one since the earlier years of the present century. The agitation begun when the Government of that day decided to construct the old Lachine Canal. The Hon. Mr. Richardson was then at the head of the Department of Public Works. The route decided upon was to make the canal pass along the line of the present Craig street and strike the river down at Hochelaga.

It was then the demon of sectionalism was raised by political exigencies, and the cry was that Mr. Richardson held large pieces of land at Hochelaga that would be enhanced in value by taking the canal there. Mr. Richardson was one of those honorable but oversensitive men who would not bear any imputation on his personal motives, and the result was, in order to dis-

pel those charges, he caused the line of the canal to be changed and the outlet placed where it now is.

In those days the race cry was not heard in connection with the location of the canal. Then English speaking residents largely dominated the East End; many of them held large parcels of land there and in Hochelaga, and the proposed line of the canal was a dirty little stream running through open fields.

It was not until the fact of ocean steam navigation up the St. Lawrence was fairly established that it became evident that more harbour accommodation was a necessity. Various plans were proposed, but all, one after the other, have been set aside as objectionable to some interest or other, and so the matter remains to this day. Many will recollect the agitation for a revival in the sixties for the canal down Craig Street. This fell through from the fact that all along that route the city had become built up on both sides since the original idea was conceived, so the cost and inconvenience made it impracticable. After that the semi-official plan of Messrs. Trudeau and Sippell to extend the Lachine Canal from the level of the lower basin along the river front to Hochelaga—with a lock entrance for ships below the line of the Bonsecours market—was proposed,—but it was found to interfere with so many vested rights that it also came to naught.

It was about this time that the late Hon. John Young brought out his great scheme for the high level docks at Point St. Charles, the which he urged on the public notice with his usual energy. That scheme had its warm advocates, but it met with the determined opposition of a large part of the mercantile and shipping interests of the city. The East End element which, in the course of years had become less English and more French speaking, and in point of numbers more important, led on by the influential central interests opposed to the Point St. Charles docks, gave that scheme its quietus at the celebrated public meeting at the Bonsecours market when its adherents were hooted and driven away.

After that there was a lull but it soon became apparent that some comprehensive plan for harbour enlargement must be adopted. The well-known engineer, Mr. Trantwine, was brought in and he made a plan, which however excellent did not meet the requirements of every body, and it fell flat. Then an imposing commission of eminent engineers, consisting of Messrs. Bruce Bell of Glasgow, General Newton of New York and Sandford Fleming, was appointed to consider the matter and report a plan that might solve the whole difficulty, and it was expected that they would settle it for all time. But it did not; and although that commission cost a great deal of money, no one would assume the responsibility of adopting it, and it has remained a dead letter since the report was made in 1879. So matters remained for some years and whatever was done was in a kind of haphazard way without any general progressive plan to work from.

In 1887, acting under instructions, the harbour engineer prepared a plan of operations for the future, which in its main features resembled what is now called plan No. 6, except that the wharves would be practically on the present level instead of on the high level of Commissioners street, which was introduced after.

terwards by the city—as was stated, for flood protection purposes. The plan was at first objected to by the Lachine Canal engineers because the piers as proposed would interfere with the free entrance to the canal, and the number and position of piers were reduced to meet that objection. The City Council insisted on Commissioners street being widened by pushing the breast wharves out into the river and, as before stated, raising the level of the wharves up to that of Commissioners street to avoid the necessity of the city's building a new and expensive revetment wall.

After many meetings and long discussions and changes, plan No. 6 was decided upon by the different interests with the reservation on the part of some as to the height of the wharves, the high level being objected to; the million dollar by-law was passed to raise the money to pay the city's proportion of the general cost of the whole scheme of harbour enlargement and flood protection; a plan of progress was drawn up by which the whole scheme, including the four long piers, was to be completed during the present year of 1897 and work on the guard pier as the first step was begun in 1891, but from various causes even that is not yet near finished, and no other part of the general plan has been touched.

The Harbour Commissioners and the trade interests connected with the harbour had relied on obtaining the payment of a well-founded claim on the Dominion Government in connection with the channel debt amounting to over \$1,000,000 to enable the work to be done without additional charges on the trade; but instead of adhering to the policy of urging the settlement of that claim, the Harbour Commissioners in 1894 asked the Government to advance \$4,000,000 at 3½ per cent on harbour debentures, which included one million dollars for an inland basin at Hochelaga. The application stated that it would be in the interest of the Dominion to make Montreal a cheap port for business, and furthermore that the Government had so far never contributed anything to the cost of the harbour. Before accepting the responsibility of deciding, the Government naturally sent a commission of three of their own engineers to report if the plans adopted were the best for the trade of the Dominion. Those engineers reported in favour of some changes in plan No. 6, the principal of which was to reduce the overcrowding—or congestion—as they called it, and to reconsider the height of the piers and wharves. They also looked forward to the near approach of the time when it would be a necessity to provide accommodation for the through cargo and coarse freight business that would come to Montreal and which could not be done in the present centre. To meet this they recommended that works should be commenced at an early day on the bank of the river at Maisonneuve and made at the expense of the Government. That report was approved by the government of the day, and authority was obtained from Parliament to advance \$2,000,000 at 3½ per cent for specified purposes connected with the upper and central parts of the harbour, the new works to be approved by the Minister of Public Works.

What followed is fresh in the minds of all. Before any definite arrangements as to the changes in the plan was reached, the change of government took place; but the policy in regard to the report of the three engineers was adopted by the new government.

So the matter stands to-day and the prospect for anything being done is far from promising as no plan has been agreed upon. In the meantime the business of the port is going on and increasing, more especially that class of business expected by the Government engineers and for which they advised to provide at Maisonneuve. More wharf space is required in the centre. That is now the established place for general cargo ships and no one can seriously think of disturbing it.

Up to the present the trade has not suffered but the next new line that is established, or any material addition to the fleets of the older lines could most certainly not be properly accommodated. The supply of space should always be somewhat ahead of the demand, it is true, but it need not be overdone. It is admitted on all hands that additional wharf-space is required at once in the centre; the money sufficient for that purpose is already provided for and in the hands of the Government, but it is useless to disguise the fact that the City Council is not in a position financially to go on with its part of the work. What remains of the million dollar loan has been used for other purposes, and unless the Legislature increases the city's borrowing powers, which may be problematical, the work could not go on. It is evident to everyone that once commenced on the high-level plan it cannot stop. It is the duty of the Harbour Commissioners to guard against the danger of having the whole system of traffic on the wharves deranged indefinitely. Rather than that, it would be better to fall back on the original plan made by the Harbour Engineer on the low level.

But all this gives no cause for the race and sectional cry that has been raised in certain quarters, nor the unnecessary retorts about land speculators. There is also a large French speaking population in the West End with large interests in the city, and there is also a considerable English speaking population in the East End, and a very large amount of invested capital is there owned by English speaking people. It is certain that none of these classes will approve of either the race or sectional cry attempted to be worked in this harbour matter.

It is well to look at the position as it is calmly and fairly. Financially it is this—the Harbour Commissioners have some six or seven hundred thousand dollars in the hands of the Government, which can only be used for new wharves in the centre of the harbour on a plan to be approved by the Minister of Public Works. This sum would be sufficient to provide for the next few years, if made independent of the city's wants.

The City Council has no available means to prosecute its part of the arrangement at present, and therefore the work cannot in common prudence be commenced. It would be too serious a matter to begin a work that, if not carried on vigorously, would interfere with, if not stop, all railway and general traffic in the most important part of the harbour for an indefinite period. As regards the talked-of works at Maisonneuve, it is clear that no money has yet been appropriated for their construction, and no estimate for that purpose has so far been submitted to or even mentioned in Parliament.

All who have faith in the future growth of the trade

of the port will admit that the extension in the direction of Maisonneuve, as pointed out by the three Government Engineers two years ago, will soon be required. New avenues for commerce will open up, and existing ones will continually increase the volume of business now done in this, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. If the time has arrived when the construction of the works at Maisonneuve can be justified in the interests of the country, all citizens—east or west—would rejoice to see them commenced.

In the meantime a reasonable and workable plan for immediate needs in the centre of the harbour should be decided upon, and this without reference to the preconceived ideas of any individual—a plan that will not involve additional charges on the trade and shipping of the country.

TEA ADULTERATION.

The principal sophistication practised in teas is facing or coloring with deleterious compounds, in order to enhance their appearance. Substituting with spent, partially used or exhausted leaves to increase their bulk and reduce the cost. Mixing or blending with spurious or foreign leaves, and sanding or adulterating with a variety of mineral matter, chiefly iron or steel filings to add to the weight. Each trade has its own special form of adulteration, the besetting malpractices however being coloring and mixing with spent leaf. The other forms have received some attention from chemists, and others interested in the article, but not to the extent which the importance of the subject merits. But it is against the two former most common and dangerous forms of adulteration that the efforts of tea analysts and inspectors should more particularly be directed. For consummate skill in the "tricks of trade" the Chinese as a people have long been proverbial. "They are a self ended people" says an old writer, "having the same reputation in Asia that the Jews have in Europe."

Of the various forms of adulteration practiced in China and Japan "facing" is the most prevalent and glaring. The material used for the purpose is usually composed of Prussian blue, gypsum, indigo, tumeric, and more frequently China clay, a whitish iridescent powder resembling mica, variously composed, but generally consisting of *Kaolin* (soapstone) and sulphate of lime. While that in use in Japan is not known, its composition being a secret, known only to the manufacturers, but is evidently a preparation of gypsum and Kaolin, the Japanese contending it is a vegetable compound pure and simple. That Kaolin is used can hardly be denied, as Kaolin contains sulphur, and many of the lower grades of Japan teas are found on infusion to possess a slightly sulphurous odour. It has been proved, whatever its nature however to be less harmful and injurious than the Chinese compound, and is used only in the manipulation of the lower grades of Japan tea.

The process of coloring or facing is formed by first pulverizing Prussian blue in a mortar, a small quantity of gypsum being meanwhile burned over a charcoal fire to soften it, after which it is ground fine. The two substances are then mixed together, in the proportions of one part blue to four parts gypsum, producing a light blue preparation which is applied to the leaves during the last process of "firing". One ounce of coloring matter will face fifteen pounds of leaves, imparting to them a dull leaden blue hue, and glossy or greasy appearance readily detected in the hand.

This almost transparent form of adulteration is readily detected in the following manner:—When the tea is heavily coated, it may be easily recognized by the characteristics we

have stated. When only lightly coloured—and of late this is the prevalent custom—make an infusion of the suspected leaf, stir well for two or three minutes, then strain through a muslin cloth. The colouring matter if any, will be found adhering, or forming a sediment at the bottom of the cup. If these deposits be treated with a preparation of chlorine or a solution of chloride of lime, and turn white, the colouring substance used is indigo, but if treated with a little potash and it becomes brown, it will prove to be Prussian blue.

What are known as Canton green teas are made from tea dust, and exhausted leaves ground up fine and agglutinated with a preparation of rice starch to hold them together. This fabrication is detectable by crushing the so-called leaves between the fingers, when they will leave a yellowish stain, or by making an infusion, and precipitating upon the thick gluey deposit at the bottom of the cup, a few drops of iodine, when the mass will dissolve into its original dust.

Another form of adulteration is the admixture of leaves in tea from other plants in the botanical kingdom, such as the willow, ash and birch which are somewhat similar in appearance, and when "doctored" serve to increase bulk. This form of adulteration flourished in England some years ago, but has fortunately disappeared in the cheapened production of the true tea leaf in British India. It is still a prevalent adulteration in very much of the tea offering at low prices in China, and there is no question but that our analysts have to deal with this variety of fraud more frequently than most people imagine. A botanical acquaintance with the tea leaf is of course the first desideratum necessary to detect the presence of foreign leaf, but this perception calls for somewhat more of knowledge than can be possessed by the ordinary individual, and a simple example will suffice. Infuse a few leaves of the suspected tea for a minute or two on a watch glass, with a little distilled water, and add an equal portion of burnt magnesia, treating the whole until it is reduced to a large sized drop. If no crystalline sublimate is obtained therefrom by the operation the leaves cannot be those of genuine tea. There is again the examination of the ash, of the tea leaf, which because of the true article being tolerably constant—genuine tea rarely yielding five and never exceeding six per cent on incineration—must be regarded as one of the best experiments, whilst ash and willow invariably give over nine per cent. The teas of commerce moreover seldom exceed 3.55 soluble ash, and 2.47 insoluble, a proportion which is reversed in other leaves.

The presence of spent or exhausted leaves, which is the commonest sophistication, the Chinese being inveterate tea drinkers having at all times large quantities of leaves for the purpose, and also the treatment of teas with iron and eel filings, must be left for a future article.

FURS AND THEIR WEARERS.

The fur trade is opening out well, and these few days of cold weather have made the ladies think of warm wraps—warmer than the caressing little minks some of them would insist on keeping around their necks in July and August. The designs are more beautiful than ever this season. Short capes and jackets are the styles for this fall. Thibet fur is very much worn for ruffs and trimming. This goat with its long black silky fur comes from Thibet and Northern India, and unfortunately for the goat the ladies in Europe and America have taken a growing fancy to his fur these last few years, this season more than ever. Mink is also going to be popular this fall, and its beautiful brown fur will now be seen on the streets adorning the shoulders of those ladies who can afford to pay luxurious prices. Muffs are coming into fashion again, after being ignored for nearly 10 years. Gentlemen do not wear much fur now. The reason is not, however, as some wise people say, because they are more tender-hearted, and object to the slaughter of the beautiful animals who were the first to wear them.

MR. GEORGE HAGUE ON MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The General Manager of the Merchants Bank has always held hopeful views as to the future of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Being by long training and experience, cautious in action and restrained in speech in dealing with business affairs, his judgment may be taken without the proverbial grain of salt, or, in trading phraseology, without discount, as his usual standpoint is the bed-rock of facts. Having recently visited the North-West, his observations on the conditions now prevailing there are of especial value.

Passing through Toronto, he found a more hopeful spirit entertained generally than had existed since the collapse of the great boom. Had Toronto only heeded the warning given by Mr. Hague, when that boom was in its initial stage, it would never have been allowed to expand into the huge gas like balloon which carried so many into the upper regions of speculation, and then dropped them to the ground, all seriously injured, and a number financially killed. The Ontario crops he speaks of as the power which will set wheels in motion that have been motionless, or moving almost imperceptibly for the last few years. The development of lumber and other industries along the route from Toronto to North Bay, since his previous visit some twenty years ago, he noted with much gratification. Signs of similar progress were remarked all the way from North Bay to Winnipeg. The industrial activities at Keewatin and Rat Portage, which, a generation ago, were in the midst of a wilderness of wood and water, were regarded as remarkable. The large water-power is now used by the extensive local lumber mills, and by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company which is one of the largest enterprises of its class in Canada. Rat Portage and Keewatin, now thriving towns, consisted of only a few log-huts twenty years ago. Even more striking than the lumber and flour-mills, Mr. Hague regards the development in that district of gold mines. One mine, he was informed, "on the authority of people that knew," was yielding a net return of \$10,000 to \$12,000 per month, and another was producing about \$1,000 per day, the latter subject to expenses, which however would leave a large net profit. Mr. Hague's phrase, "on the authority of people that knew," is a notable one, as it is as complete and terse a definition of what constitutes a good authority for any statement—a good authority on any subject is one who knows. We may add that Mr. Hague is an excellent authority in regard to those who know, so his judgment on the properties referred to may be relied upon.

Reaching Winnipeg he found buoyancy, confidence, and hopefulness prevalent in business circles. Although he regards the extent of the Manitoba and Northwest crop to have been less than anticipated, still it is very large. As the quality is also above the average and the prices in excess of recent years, he judges the wheat crop worth double the money of that of 1896. He marked that farmers are placing their grain rapidly on the market, which, doubtless he viewed with much satisfaction, as he has always disapproved of the policy of wheat being kept back from marketing on the speculative hope of an advance in price. Westward on the way to Brandon the threshing-machines were found very busy, and heavily-laden waggons moving towards the towns where purchasers and storage facilities are found. The banks of Winnipeg and Brandon, at both which points the Merchants Bank has a branch, have been heavily drawn upon to supply funds for purchasing wheat, which the Canadian Pacific is doing its utmost to move forward. On a recent day, this railway carried between Fort William and Winnipeg the largest amount in its history.

The authority we are quoting states that Northwest farmers are now paying up their long overdue notes, and merchants are realizing on debts written off years ago. On the day of Mr. Hague's arrival in Winnipeg one farmer sold his

entire crop for \$13,000, which enabled him to clear off all his obligations, and leave a large sum to his credit in the bank. This is no solitary case; many similar instances he regards as likely to occur, the effect of which he considers will give a considerable stimulus to the importing and industrial interests of Manitoba. Farmers in all directions will improve their houses and fences, and begin to erect barns. Barns are hardly known in the Northwest, the grain being hitherto stacked in the fields, a custom, which though less injurious than might be thought, owing to the dryness of the climate, farmers will be glad to abandon, barn storage being more convenient and safe. The increasing area of cultivation; the growth of villages and towns; the improved house accommodation, and other signs of progress made a most gratifying impression on Mr. Hague, as they did also upon his coadjutor, and his companion on this trip, Mr. Fyshe, who for the first time visited the Northwest, and learnt by direct observation how great are the possibilities of that part of Canada. Mr. Hague looks for Manitoba making a considerable stride in advance during this year, and he considers that its record demonstrates the desirableness of the country for a much larger immigration than has ever yet flowed into our Northwest Provinces.

LACHINE RAPIDS POWER.

The inauguration of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company took place on Saturday last, and the city has now available for the manifold uses to which it can be put, electric power which gives promise before many years of being a considerable factor in the development of its industries, and furthermore a cheapened electric service which can be applied for domestic purposes of both light and heat. The installation of the hydraulic system which has harnessed the turbulent waters tumbling along our western river front, and the converting of this power into electricity is an achievement worthy to be ranked among the notable engineering accomplishments of the age, and is an augury of still wider application in the future when the immense water power of the country is similarly subjugated. The carrying out of the scheme, which has now reached its practical start, is calculated to eventually give 21,000 horse-power (others limit it to 12,000; but of this more anon) to be generated from 82 wheels of 300 h.p. each, and has cost, it is said, in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. Some eighty miles of underground conduit have been laid, including cables crossing the canal; a sub-station has also been erected in the city to which the electric current will be conveyed in large units and distributed thence as required. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by the Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Hon. T. H. Duffy, Ald. Prefontaine, M.P., Sir James Grant and Mayor R. Wilson Smith upon whom fell the pleasing function of starting the power, and responded to by Messrs. McLea Walbank, manager, G. B. Burland, president, T. Pringle, engineer. Luncheon was served, and many of the two or three thousand citizens who responded to the invitation regaled themselves at their leisure, with appetites rendered keen by charming weather and surroundings.

THE FASTIDIOUS CHINESE.

The Chinese are very fastidious about their dress goods. They will not receive a bale of goods that is not in perfect condition. If the covering is soiled or cut the bale is rejected and held subject to the order of the shipper. Knowing this peculiarity of the Celestials, the Norfolk (W. Va.) cotton shippers take pains to see that it is beautifully packed. No other merchandise shipped from the United States equals it in packing or in the care with which it is handled. The bales are wrapped in paper, and then clean, closely-woven burlap cloth is sewed over this covering and tied with a num-

ber of clean cords. All of this is done in the neatest and most secure style. There is no chance for the drilling inside to receive the slightest injury from strain, abrasion, or cut, because the wrapper is so clean and whole. While in transit this cotton must be kept in a clean place and must not come in contact with any other kind of freight that would soil or spoil the outside wrapper. The Chinese know that if the bale is clean and whole outside it must also be so within. While the bales are at the wharf in Norfolk they are stowed away from other freight and the floor is covered with sawdust.

PAPER-MAKING.

Common News is now sold by factories in the United States as low as \$1.55 per 100 lbs. for large contracts. Should the price keep dropping, some of our mills will have to issue bonds to fight or postpone the evil.

According to consular reports, \$10,000,000 worth of paper is made and used in the Amoy district of China. Paper is largely used for ceilings, the walls not being papered; for artificial flowers, for clothing the effigies burned at funerals, for pictures, and for covering boxes for jewels, toys, etc. A great deal is used in scrolls, it being a common practice to write two lines of verse, each on a separate scroll, and present the pair to friends or officials, or which are hung in great numbers on the walls of temples and private houses, or pasted on the doors of every residence. The paper is made by hand, as the use of foreign machinery is discouraged.

At the conventions of the German Associations of paper manufacturers, cellulose manufacturers and wood pulp manufacturers recently held, some interesting statistics were furnished. Of 65 cellulose mills 64 were operated last year, producing 187,440 tons of dry sulphite fibre and 14,720 of dry soda fibre, of which about one-third was worked up in the mills of the manufacturers. Wood cellulose imports were 15,815 tons, and exports 49,859 tons. The decreasing supply of German wood was discussed, the Government petitioned for a reduction of freight rates on wood to be worked into cellulose and on the finished product. The total consumption of white wood pulp was about 170,000 tons, and 80,000 tons were worked up into white and brown board.

HATS AND THEIR PECULIARITIES.

The hat trade this fall has been, to say the least, peculiar. Several novelties in the shape of the square crown crush hat, and the corduroy and fancy plush, have taken the place of the regulation felt hat. These fancy styles only last for a season,—but they leave the hatter with a residue of stock held over—which he “adds to the profit” in the shape of bad stock. The ancient Greeks and Romans had their deities to whom they prayed for help in their special needs. The soldier prayed to Mars and the sailor to Neptune, the foundryman to Pluto, the miner to Plutus and so on. What a comfort it would be if there were a being in these modern times looking after the interests of the hatters, and to whom he might pray to relieve him of a portion of his old hat stock. Some of the hats worn during the summer were in style neither new nor old.

“They were not like old S——’s—no—

For hats grow like the heads that wear ’em;

And hats, on heads like his, would grow

Particularly *harum-scarum*.”

But as already noted, the bicycling “craze,” as many term it, is gradually diminishing the demand for hard hats in favor of the skull-rag that may be crushed like a pocket handkerchief and thrown or stowed anywhere as may be convenient.

THE STREET RAILWAY TO CEDAR AVENUE.

The City Council having given permission to the Montreal Street Railway Company for the present to stop at Cedar Avenue instead of going to the top of the hill, as contracted, although it may seem hard for the public, especially women and children to be still compelled to trudge up the remainder of the hill to the top when going to the Park or Cemetery, and this more than two years after the cars should have been in operation the whole way to the Park entrance at the old toll-gate,—yet as the hill appears to be steeper here than elsewhere it might be as well to accept this portion of the service for the present, and see what may be done in reducing this grade later on, while in no manner exonerating the company for the completion of the line, as this grade is the same as when the company contracted for its construction. Further delays, however, should not be permitted. The Company is getting its full share of the advantages; it is time the people got theirs.

INDIA RUBBER.

The increasing use of rubber chiefly for bicycle tyres, makes it impossible to supply the demand by the former method of depending upon the product of the wild trees; besides, the careless methods often resorted to in tapping or cutting are causing the wild trees to rapidly disappear. Hitherto little has been done in the systematic planting of rubber trees, but as attention has been drawn to the subject by the enormous profits realized by those who have started rubber plantations tracts of land have been bought up by English and American capitalists, and there are now quite a number of rubber plantations under way.

Brazil has hitherto been the great rubber producer, and her exports of rubber have reached an annual output of \$100,000,000 gold. There are lands in Mexico, Honduras and Nicaragua as well adapted to rubber growing as those of Brazil, and they have the great advantage of vastly superior climatic conditions.

Rubber probably pays the largest profits of any tropical production. It has the drawback that it takes from six to seven years to come into profit, but those who do not wish to wait that length of time before realizing upon their investment have other things which can be made a source of profit in the meanwhile; in fact, it is a great mistake in tropical farming to depend entirely upon one or two products. The question of labor necessitates diversity of production. Labor in these countries must be engaged by the year, or for a term of years, and diversity is necessary to keep up regular employment the year around. This is especially true of coffee cultivation, as it is not best to have idle labor under pay waiting for harvest time to come around. Rubber is indigenous to Mexico, and grows wild in Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tabasco and Campeche.

Rubber trees do not flourish above an elevation of 500 feet above sea level, and require low, rather wet land; in fact, land fit for little else is generally best for rubber.

Senor Matias Romero, Mexican Minister in Washington, owns a large rubber farm at Soconusco, in the State of Chiapas, and finds it a most profitable industry. There was a time when land suitable for rubber planting could be bought in large tracts at 25 cents an acre, but \$2 to \$5 an acre in Mexican money is nearer the present figures. About 500 trees to the acre is the largest practical limit, but no doubt more could be safely planted. This would give 10,000 trees on 20 acres, quite enough for a basis of wholesome profit.

The greatest expense after the purchase of the land is the clearing and preparing it. Taking \$5 per acre in Mexican money as the cost, \$4 to \$5 for clearing, \$5 for transplanting, sowing, etc., and 50 cents per year for cutting out brush, we have a total of \$15.50 per acre at the end of the sixth year, or \$16 at the seventh year.

Taking 500 trees per acre, and two pounds per tree of crude rubber as the product, we have 1,000 pounds of crude rubber per acre. The facts are that trees have been tapped the fourth and fifth year, and two and one-half and three pounds of crude rubber have been obtained in the seventh year; but 1,000 pounds per acre is an entirely safe estimate for the seventh year.

The latest quotations on rubber are 3s 6d, or 80 cents per pound, and a tendency to a rising price, which would give \$300

gold per acre as the result, and this result is from an expenditure of \$15 Mexican money, not counting interest on the same. That is, for an investment of \$8 gold \$800 gold is the result at the end of six or seven years, and not only this, but a grove or plantation which will continue to yield the same, or more per year for from 25 to 40 years to come. This seems more like bonanza mining than like the staid, sober and reliable results of agriculture.

These facts seem incredible, but the fact is that generally more than 500 trees per acre can be grown.

In forming a rubber plantation, of course, there will likely be some wild trees that can be left in the ground, and other young wild trees in the woods can be transplanted. A nursery should be started at once with the nuts or seeds, and cuttings from larger trees can be set out, and often do well.

The rubber tree often attains a height of 40 or 50 feet, and a girth of 20 to 30 or more inches, and when matured will yield six to eight pounds of sap or milk annually from 25 to 40 years, according to how they are used, soil, etc. This milk shrinks 55 to 60 per cent in coagulating, leaving two and a half to three pounds of crude rubber as the product of each tree per year.

There are several methods of coagulating or drying the milk, but all are simple and inexpensive; in fact, there is nothing connected with a rubber plantation, from the nursery to the marketable product, that requires more than ordinary skill and a little practical knowledge.

PIANO LEATHER.

The secret of making piano leather is known only to a family of tanners in Thuringia, Germany. This leather has but one use—the covering of piano keys. A peculiar thing about it is that the skins from which it is tanned are prepared almost entirely in America. It is a particular kind of buckskin. The skin of the common red or Virginia deer will not make the leather; a species of the animal known as the gray deer, and found only in the vicinity of the great northern lakes, alone furnishing the material. The German tanners have an agency in the West, which collects the skins of this deer from the Indians and the half-breed hunters, who supply the market. When the skins are returned to this country as piano leather they cost the piano manufacturers from \$15 to \$18 a pound. The world's supply of this invaluable and necessary material is supplied by the Kutschman family of tanners, who have six establishments in Germany, the largest in Thuringia.—*Phila. Record.*

ENGLISH BEER ABROAD.

According to the British Excise returns, the taste for English beer is steadily increasing in Egypt and South Africa, and the number of barrels sent out there shows a gradual growth, says the *Whiskey Trades Review*. In July, 1895, only 968 were exported to the land of Pharaoh, while during August last the total rose to 1,321. The increase of English beer in South Africa is nearly in the same proportion. In other countries not so closely associated with British Government the ales are becoming better liked, although no doubt part of the augmented consumption is due to the presence of large numbers of English tourists abroad in the summer months. Lager beer is not "taking on" in England, and most of what is imported is consumed by foreigners in London. The total quantity of the national beverage brewed this year is 16,915,219 barrels, which gives an increase over the corresponding period of 1896 of 49,817 barrels. This increased brew is, however, solely confined to England, the production of the article in Scotland and Ireland having diminished. In Canada the consumption of English beer, imported in bulk, has long ago ceased, owing to the excellence of the home brew, and in recent years the business done with Great Britain in bottled ales is apparently on the wane from the same cause also.

—THE Alberta creameries operated by the government have shipped 38,000 pounds of butter to Great Britain and 40,000 pounds to British Columbia to date. The demand in British Columbia is increasing and the market improving.

PRESENTATION TO MR. RAMSAY OF THE STANDARD.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure we are enabled to refer to the welcome back to Montreal which has greeted the esteemed General-Manager of the Standard Life Insurance Company, Mr. W. M. Ramsay, and at the same time to present to the public the address presented to him on the occasion by the office and field staff of the Company in Canada and Newfoundland. Among insurance men we are confident that none occupies a more exalted position than Mr. Ramsay, and having at his side in the head office the valuable services of Mr. Balfour, and in the field-staff such gentlemen as Messrs. Hunter and Kerr, the Standard Life, whose stately buildings ornament the chief business street of the city, must long command the confidence of the public it so richly deserves. Referring to the address, one has but to read it to know it came from the heart, and to see the exquisite perfection of its execution to admire it as a work of art, worthy to be treasured for all time. The warm terms of affection and respect so well expressed in this address we know are most cordially concurred in by all those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance; and in welcoming Mr. Ramsay back—we were going to say, Home, did we not know that to all of Scotia's sons home is where the heather grows—we cannot do better than appropriate these lines of Erin's bard—

"The happy grateful spirit, that improves
And brightens every gift by fortune given;
That, wander where it will with those it loves,
Makes every place a home, and home a heaven."

The address was as follows:—

"To W. M. Ramsay, Esq., Manager for Canada of the Standard Life Assurance Company:

"DEAR SIR,—We, the field officers of the Standard Life Assurance Company in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, beg to tender you and your family a most cordial welcome, and our hearty congratulations upon your safe return to Canada after your successful visit to the old land.

"We also take this opportunity of expressing to you the deep anxiety we felt upon hearing of your unfortunate accident, and our joy to learn that, although causing you both pain and annoyance, it is not likely to leave serious results.

"It is our sincere and earnest desire that your long service as the Manager of the Standard Life Assurance Company in Canada may be continued for many years to come, with honor to yourself and great benefit to the company, as in the past, and we venture to predict that there are yet further and greater honors and successes in store for you, and that your name will long be remembered as an example of a noble character combined with conspicuous business talent.

"After so many years of close connection, your officers and field staff are desirous to place on record their high regard and esteem for you personally and officially, and to Mrs. Ramsay and yourself and your children we wish many years of health, prosperity and happiness, and for ourselves we anticipate only a continuance of the past cordial relations and of the pleasure we find in being co-workers for you in the Standard."

The address occupies ten pages of vellum.

MR. CHARLES CASSILS.

His many friends—and Charlie has hosts of them—will be glad to learn that Mr. Charles Cassils the well-known manufacturer of this city, has been offered and has accepted the Canadian agency of probably the largest iron manufacturing establishment in the United States, that of the Carnegies of Pittsburg, long represented here by the late Mr. J. G. Sibbald. Mr. Cassils, who, has just come back from a visit to the labour scenes of his new associates across the border, is merely returning to his old love, with which, by the way, he has been coquetting for some time past; for if we are not mistaken he was for some time, years ago—during his early manhood, connected with one of the largest iron houses in his native city of Glasgow, and from whom he received a valuable gift and testimonial on his leaving for Canada early in the 'seventies. Mr. Cassils has returned from his recent visit to Pittsburg and New York highly impressed with all whom he met and all he saw.

GROCERY NOTES.

In consequence of the good prospects for the new crop of Japan rice, the market there is slightly weaker.

Yokohama advices Sept. 2nd, state purchases of tea during the previous fortnight were large, amounting to 13,776 piculs; teas costing from \$23 to \$29 per picul being in most demand. Prices ruled firm and dealers realized very full values, especially for the lower grades, which are relatively dear. Supplies are arriving freely, but dealers say that the picking of third crop teas will be discontinued in most of the districts after October 10th.

The shipments of tea from Japan from May 1st to September 2nd totalled 19,967,406 lbs. as against 17,608,818 last year, and 23,920,237 during same period, season 1895-96. Canadian importation figured 3,473,259 lbs. against 4,094,686 lbs. for current season to date mentioned, and for the whole time since completion of 1895-96 shipments, 7,708,267 lbs. an increase of 1,207,990 lbs over last year.

Prices for champignons on the other side show an average advance of 2 to 5 francs within the past month.

"Prunes are curing slowly owing to unfavorable weather at night, it being quite cool in some localities," says the California *Fruit Grower*. "The harvest is in full blast, and except in the north prunes are quite generally on the drying trays. The demand is less active, but holders are firm in their views of the market and prices. The basis price for early shipment is $3\frac{1}{2}$ c for the four sizes as to quality and condition."

Saigon advices of the 21st August to hand say of rice. Supplies of grain during the period under review have been of somewhat inferior mixed quality. The prospect for the new crop is favorable, and at the close values are decidedly firmer with a rising tendency.

Messrs. Willett & Gray, the New York sugar experts say of raw sugars: "There are certain features of the situation which may indicate that it will be 1898 before our markets can arrive at the full parity of the beet sugar markets of Europe. Our refiners have succeeded in securing a very large amount of sugar from the Java crop. We estimate about 140,000 tons as bought, and these sugars will soon commence to arrive here, several cargoes being nearly due. The cost of all these sugars to refiners has been less than the current quotations for centrifugals, and hence fully $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb below the present parity of beet sugars. With such a supply as this secured on a low basis, the refiners, with their present large stocks, are quite independent of beet sugars for the remainder of the year. We have advices from Europe that reports are in circulation there that refiners' stocks here are over-estimated 100,000 tons, but there is no truth whatever in any such statement."

The increase in broom corn across the line, whilst not as yet having had the effect of changing Canadian manufacturers prices for the several lines, is expected to do so before very long.

Owing to the increased cost of the cocoa bean, the price of cocoa preparations has been advanced 2c per lb by manufacturers in the United States and abroad, and whilst no change has yet been made in Canada, future importations will be obliged to pay the increase.

Thirty-five thousand boxes of new crop Sultana raisins are in a cargo which left Smyrna last week for New York. The Smyrna market at last advices was steady.

According to late mail advices paper shelled almonds are not now procurable below 10c f. o. b. for shipment from the Pacific Coast.

The amount of the new crop of Brazil coffee that has come into sight thus far this season has been far in excess of all previous records, being 1,061,000 bags larger than last year and 2,033,000 bags more than in 1895.

The first new currants to reach Canada, are at the moment on the wharf ex-Liverpool. These are quoted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c ex-wharf and 6c in store for provincials. Filiatras are worth $5\frac{1}{2}$ c to $5\frac{3}{4}$ c, Patras $3\frac{1}{2}$ c, Vostizzas 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Advices from Demerara by mail state that the sugar market is bare of supplies, but that estates will start grinding early next month. Barbadoes reports the young sugar canes in healthy condition.

Supplies of Sicily and Bari shelled almonds promise to be very short, according to advices received here. The Sicily market shows a continual upward tendency. The crop of Jordan shelled almonds is also reported to be light.

It is reported that the shipments to the United States of Valencia raisins will be small this year, probably because of the unsatisfactory results to shippers in the past two seasons. The quantity afloat is said not to exceed 18,000 boxes.

DRY GOODS NOTES.

The wholesale drygoods trade is experiencing a change somewhat akin to that which came over the retail business a few years ago after the departmental system had become an established fact. The largest houses are likely to survive, that is, we mean, those possessing ample or most capital. This condition of things was doubtless foreseen some years ago when efforts were made to regulate the system of credit among the wholesale houses. Something of the kind was necessary to those whose limited capital compelled prompt collections from country buyers, but houses possessed of ample capital had less incentives to such contractions; they know that by judicious indulgence they could control all that class of trade which could not afford to follow the example of an occasional retailer here and there who went direct to the transatlantic manufacturer—and who could promise himself at the same time a share of pleasure which often left little choice, from an economical point of view, between the home and the foreign house of supply.

The raw silk market in Japan is in favor of buyers at the moment. Holders of filature are making concessions, and for Kakedos prices tend downwards, a considerable transaction having been recently closed at a drop of \$20 from the highest point in August. The total visible supply of raw silk in Japan for season 1897-98 is 16,410 piculs against 16,250 last year.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES—William G. Slater, of Cressy, has sold the apples in his orchard for \$1,200—Frederick K. Gordanier has sold his 100 acre farm at Mowen to Sheldar Joyce for \$5,000—On the Wagginer farm, Glenburnie, 1,050 bushels of grain, chiefly oats, were reaped from 22 acres—The Prince Edward apple crop will bring in more money than the large crop of last year—The water in the bay is eighteen inches above its last year's level at this date—Potato rot is reported from several parts of the district—The factories of Gananoque have to close down part time on account of low water in the river—The residence of John R. Long, Allen settlement, eight miles from Madoc, was burned last Saturday. The wind blew sparks to the barn of James Cassidy, which was also burned. The contents of both buildings were destroyed. Partial insurance on both properties—The Deloro gold mine is said to be yielding from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per day—The Calvin Company have sent 21 rafts down the river thus far this season—The house of Henry Allison, Glenora, with all its contents was burned last week. No insurance—The Cardinal starch works are running night and day to fill orders—D. W. Allison, of Adolphustown, is owner of some of the valuable gold mining prospects at Lake Wawa on the north shore of Lake Superior.

—Miss KATE KENNEDY (trading as M. Kennedy & Co.) who, the last year or two, conducted a fashionable west-end millinery business (on St. Catherine street), has not been equal to the task she undertook. Retail milliners do not invariably consider capital—or rather the lack of it—as any obstacle in starting on their own account. "M. Kennedy & Co." was not a remarkable exception; indeed "the boot was said rather to be on the other leg," for the stoppage which led to the doors being closed on Saturday had its origin in some misunderstanding with a former supplying firm whose claim with costs was satisfied by bailiff's sale on the 27th ult. The rent, too, had been a troublesome liability for some months past. What the great economist of the day regards as of the highest value in trade—namely, ability—was not wanting—not even that qualification which the Greek islanders look upon as a necessary adjunct thereto. Notwithstanding the obstacles referred to, the business appears to have been gradually, if slowly, prospering, and with a good connection. The active mind in the concern is not by any means lacking in business experiences.

—A FIVE foot seam of what is claimed to be genuine anthracite coal has been discovered at a point on the Qu'Appelle River, Assiniboia. The matter will be investigated, and samples of the coal will be sent for examination to the Dominion Government experts at Ottawa.

—THE Department of Fisheries and Marine has authorized the re-stocking of Lake Winnipeg with ova this fall. The necessary fish will be obtained from the Little Saskatchewan. This decision of Sir Louis Davies has given very general satisfaction to the fish industry in that region.

—J. C. SMITH, formerly a partner in the firm of Cooper & Smith, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, Toronto, brought suit this week against Mr. Cooper his former partner, and Mr. W. T. Boyd solicitor for \$50,000 nominal damages for an alleged conspiracy to defraud the firm. The evidence however failed to sustain the action for conspiracy.

—"GONE TO KLONDIKE" is the facetious legend affixed to the door of a blind hotel at Lachine, the owner of which had for some time past relied too much upon the transient custom of Montreal visitors to make both ends meet. Mr. Harvey is not the build of Boniface to dare the tangled hardships of the new gold fields, especially at this time of the arctic year.

—THE last sad rites to the remains of the late Mr. W. J. Borbridge of Ottawa, on Tuesday last, were attended by a large number of leading citizens of the capital who had learned to esteem the deceased gentlemen for his manly and business qualities.

—A SHIPMENT of wire fencing was recently made by a London, Ont., manufacturer to Wellington, New Zealand. This is expected to be the forerunner of a large business with the colony.

—MESSRS. LONSDALE, REID & Co., wholesale drygoods, Montreal, whose various business vicissitudes we have chronicled of late, now purpose to sell their stock by tender on the 4th inst.

BUSINESS VICISSITUDES.

Louis Nadleman, general store, Steveston, B. C., has been arrested at the instance of his creditors on the charge of fraud. He failed at the end of the season owing \$12,000 in Vancouver.

L. A. Ousterhout, of Gananoque, is offering to compromise with his creditors at 27½ cents on the dollar.

At the meeting of the creditors of J. B. Griffith, Hamilton, held last week a statement was presented showing assets of \$48,500, consisting of shares in the Hamilton Street Railway Company. The liabilities amount to \$47,127, of which \$45,227 is secured by the hypothecation of the shares. The estate will be wound up.

The creditors of Thos. Hood, lessee of the Royal hotel, Hamilton, have not been able to come to any compromise with the landlords, and it is likely that the estate will be wound up.

A meeting of the creditors of the Shoebottom estate, London, was held on Saturday last when it was decided to sell the stock and wind up the estate.

The creditors of the Gough estate, Belleville, met recently at Toronto. Liabilities were shown to be \$30,603.16 and assets \$22,100.23. Nothing will be done until Wednesday, when Mrs. Gough is likely to make an offer.

Mowat & Co., Napanee, are compromising at 35c on the dollar—Joseph Sugdon, confectioner and cigars, Belhaven, Ont., is offering to compromise at 40 cents on the dollar—Wm. Gladville, brick manufacturer, Palmerston, Ont., has assigned to H. McEwing. The creditors met on Wednesday last—J. B. Bradley, general store, Egremont, Ont., has assigned to W. C. Ebbles—F. Hall, dry goods, Ottawa, has assigned to A. P. Mutchmore—Miss Pattinson, millinery, Toronto, has been sold out by the bailiff.

Marceau & Lemelin, general store, Lake Megantic, Que., who were recently burnt out, held a meeting of creditors in Quebec on the 24th ult., at which they made an offer of 75 cents on the dollar, 25c cash, and the balance spread over 12 months, secured by Marceau & Frere. Their statement showed liabilities of \$10,000. They got \$2,000 insurance, and state that they can raise \$500 more, which will enable them to pay the 25 per cent cash. Their settlement leaves them with a nominal surplus of about \$3,000. This offer has been accepted, and it is thought the firm has a fair chance of pulling through.

E. Hornmann, lessee of the Grigg House, London, Ont., who assigned on Tuesday last for the benefit of his creditors, has been arrested at the instance of T. F. Kingsmill & Co., drygoods, merchants on a charge of purchasing goods knowing himself to be insolvent.

Other failures in Ontario this week were:—Wm. T. Pellow, grocer, Ashfield—Quigley & Co., shoes, Guelph—F. Holt, drygoods, Ottawa—D. S. McLellan, grocer, Erin—Geo. Mills & Co., hats, Kingston, have compromised at 40c on the dollar cash.

In Quebec province the following additional assignments are to be noted—J. M. Thibaudau, grocer, Quebec—David Robillard, trader, Cedars—Jos. Germain, general store, St. Bazile—J. F. Martin, shoes, Sherbrooke—T. H. Milot, shoes, Three Rivers—John McD. Hains has been appointed curator in the estates of W. T. Costigan & Co., and the Selater Asbestos Co.—Merceau & Lemelin, general store, Lake Megantic have compromised—Brown Bros., butchers, Montreal, upon whom a demand of assignment has been made, are contesting same—A. Fackney, contractor, Montreal, is in financial trouble.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended Sept. 20th, 1897.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards, (Montreal, from \$175, and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale for sum of \$550 and upwards, as taken from the public records. It will be understood that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defences may exist in cases of writs, &c :

WRITS ISSUED PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

	Sept. 23.
Lois—G. E. Amyot vs M. Letarte.....	1,530
Montreal—J. Z. Arcand et al vs J. I. Bogde, \$224; O. Laferriere vs O. Lacasse, \$300; A. J. A. Chignon et al vs P. H. Lesage et al, \$290; T. Ligget vs J. A. Mercier, \$506.	
Quebec—M. Joseph et al vs O. Belanger, \$600; M. Coulombo vs N. Curodeau, \$400; C. E. Elliott vs Justice Leather Measuring Machine Co., \$400; Henry Beautey vs Union Club, \$2,106.	
St. Marc—R. Dansereau vs Chas. Petit.....	1,244
	Sept. 24.
Arthabaskaville—Fanny C. Piamondon vs Peoples Bk. of Halifax, \$506.	
Montreal—F. Lapointe vs G. A. Bourdon, \$276; Dame E. M. Mussen vs P. Dumouchel, \$2,700; Dame M. L. Lepaillieur et vir vs Dame L. Giroux, \$1,500; Dame J. S. Walker vs Dame C. F. Thompson et vir, \$305.	
Quebec—Goodyear Assn. of Canada vs O. Bresse.....	750
	Sept. 27.
Montreal—S. C. Matthews vs Dame S. Faulkner et vir, \$589; F. W. May et al vs J. Foley, \$178; W. B. Baker vs J. A. Hatte et al, \$427; M. S. Boulet vs O. Laferriere, \$226; J. Cotterier vs E. Lalonde, \$250; J. S. Archambault vs J. Pominville, \$540; J. T. Marchand vs A. Prevost, \$301; A. Chevrier vs H. Thauvette, \$550; D. Lemaire vs F. B. Wilson, \$200.	
Westmount—Dame S. J. Walker vs Dme. D. H. Henderson, \$395.	
.....—Sarah Knowlton vs W. T. Wilkinson.....	689
	Sept. 28.
Beauport—J. T. Marchand vs Arthur Prevost.....	301
Coteau St. Pierre—J. Sergius vs Jos. Pominville.....	540
Hatley—N. Viger vs Simeon Fleury (Damages).....	500
Lois—J. Roberge vs Chas. Veilloux.....	600
Montreal—R. S. Williams Co et al vs D. W. Allan, \$205; J. T. Lanoix vs L. P. Belair, \$290; Trust & Loan Co. vs L. C.	

Belanger, \$2,000; J. Morrison vs Bell Telephone Co., \$3,310; J. F. Gravel vs F. Gelinas, \$325; J. F. Gravel vs P. A. Germain, \$190; J. Paquette vs E. Morin, \$413; J. B. Berthiaume vs P. Picotte et al, \$232; R. S. Williams Co. et al vs J. R. Roussel, \$425; A. Walker vs J. St. Maurice, \$350.

St. Henri—A. Walker vs Jos. St. Maurice..... 350
 St. Lazare—A. Chevrier vs H. Thauvotte..... 550
 St. Leonard—J. P. St. Germain vs A. Lambert..... 400
 St. Marguerite—J. B. Cadrin vs P. Carbonneau..... 383
 St. Monique—J. D. Therien vs Calixte Therien..... 470
 Sorel—J. Ferd. Gravel vs Frs. Gelinas..... 325
 Sherbrooke—L. C. Belanger vs Trust & Loan Co. of Can. 2,00

WRITS ISSUED, ONT.

Sept. 23.
 Adolphustown—J. F. Gillespie vs M. W. Weese..... 578
 Caradoc Tp—H. Bolton vs Jos. Howe (dmgs)..... 500
 Hamilton—Booth & Gudon vs Robt. Thomson & Co..... 673
 London—H. W. Smith vs Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co. Ltd., (dmgs), \$1,000.
 Niagara—Delhi Fruit & Vegetable Canning Co. vs Local Board of Health et al (dmgs), \$5,000.
 Pontanguishene—P. Jacks vs J. S. Darling..... 2,158
 Pittsburgh Tp—J. B. Walkem, exr. & trustee vs W. Colquhoun, \$383.
 Sault Ste. Marie—J. Muldrew & Co. vs Phillips Bros. et al, \$428.
 Smiths Falls—D. H. Lyon vs Jno. McKechnie..... 1,401
 Toronto—J. A. Macdonald et al vs Wm. Bell et al, \$1,836; J. Stark et al vs Hy. Pim, \$1,593; W. A. Thompson vs Sun Insurance Co., \$3,024; F. F. Telfer et al vs H. C. Wills, \$5,234.
 Windsor—Jessie Johnston vs Annie & C. McLevie. 383

Sept. 24.
 Cornwall—W. Brown vs J. E. & Ellen Loney..... 858
 Osgoode—C. Howe vs Jas. Tierney, Sr..... 722
 Peel Tp—H. Fitzgerald vs Alex. Robertson..... 500
 Petrolia—A. Schwinn & Co. vs T. W. Van Tuyl..... 356
 Toronto—W. Higgs vs David Flack, Jr., et al..... 756

Sept. 27.
 Bancroft—J. McCready & Co. vs Saml. Haryett..... 477
 Clinton Tp—L. L. Tufford vs Jno. Cornelius..... 1,455
 Gananoque—W. B. Carroll vs W. N. Roger..... 324
 Goderich—J. C. Woods vs W. H. Wyatt..... 1,859
 Ingersoll—J. C. Woods vs G. L. Walker..... 2,185
 Lindsay—Reliance Loan & Sav. Co. vs Elger Chard et al. 333
 London—W. Warnock vs J. A. Walker..... 814
 Ottawa—M. Beatty & Sons vs Arch. Stewart..... 1,108
 Toronto—J. W. Cheeseworth vs R. N. Ahn, \$2,942; J. Beatty vs Wm. Farmer, \$4,086; J. Fleming vs J. D. Murphy, \$315; E. G. & J. F. Lemaitre vs M. Nolan (dmgs), \$5,000.
 Spokane, U.S.—C. E. Whatmough vs Jas. & H. Scroggie 3,349

Sept. 28.
 Hamilton Tp—J. Shilling vs Geo. & M. L. Robertson.... 1,000
 Hamilton—R. Wynn vs Jno. Wynn..... 1842
 Peel Tp—C. Umbach vs J. H. Stone..... 361
 Pickering Tp—A. Hamilton vs T. P. & H. White..... 1,901
 Plantagenet N Tp—J. R. McLaurin et al vs Chas. McAuley & wife, \$375.
 Sandwich—Mecca Sanitarium Co. of Sandwich, Ltd. vs Louisa Green, 406.
 Sarnia—Flett, Loundes & Co. vs W. E. Sitlington & Co.. 429
 Toronto—W. McNally Co. vs Colman-Hamilton Co. Ltd., \$403; Western Bank vs John Kent, \$1,013; T. M. Humble vs Standard Mercantile Agency et al, (Dmgs), \$5,000; M. E. Merrick vs Toronto Ferry Co. (Dmgs), \$5,000; Toronto Genl. Trusts Co. vs Esther Weinberg, \$654.
 Williams E. Tp—A. Gillies vs A. J. & Cath. McLachlin. 310
—W. & Elizth. Sheul vs Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Railway, \$2,000.
 Buffalo, N. Y.—A. Moot vs Isa. A. Smith..... 513

WRITS ISSUED, MANITOBA & N. W. T.

Sept. 23.
 Winnipeg—A. J. Long vs H. & S. A. Ripstein..... 908

Sept. 24.
 Winnipeg—A. T. Davidson vs Jas. Jackson, \$397; F. H. Davidson vs Jas. Jackson, \$339; B. D. Johnston vs A. L. Johnston, \$300.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Sept. 23.
 Montreal—O. Drouin agt E. F. G. Daniel, \$398; O. Hart vs A. Peltier, \$269; A. Lalonde agt Tel. Valade, \$1,171; U. Brunet agt Dame J. B. Wood, \$1,446.

Sept. 24.
 Bout de l'Isle—M. Bezner agt Severo Pilon fils..... 827
 Montreal—Dame A. Boillard agt Eug. Beaumar..... 683

Sept. 27.
 Lachine—Garand, Terroux & Co. agt D. O'Frye et al.... 182
 Montreal—O. Deslauriers agt R. H. Stevens, \$295; W. M. Kearns agt Jos. Ward, \$350.

Sept. 28.
 Clarenceville—F. Daly agt Danl. McNeil et al..... 3,923
 Montreal—Canada Paper Co. agt L. A. Caron et al, \$973; A. Lalonde et al agt C. F. Lalond, \$1,552; Dame H. Lamothe agt Chas. Lamothe, \$2,590; A. Olivier agt M. Walsh \$200.
 Pto. aux Trembles—F. Galipeau agt Jos. Chalifoux et al 333
 Sherbrooke—T. C. Morrill agt M. M. McCarthy..... 392
 Waterville—Union Bank agt J. G. Grant..... 795
 Westmount—T. F. Trehey agt J. A. Metayer..... 329

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, ONTARIO.

Sept. 23.
 Hallowell—J. Dingman agt R. J. & F. Huff..... 1,452
 Raleigh Tp—J. L. Day agt J. Richards..... 440
 Toronto—Canada Iron Furnace Co. Ltd. agt Hy. Read.... 424

Sept. 24.
 Ottawa—L. N. Masson agt Louis Dauray, \$566; Jennie L. Doney agt N. H. & E. Perkins, \$1,785.
 Toronto—City & County Loan Assn. agt Sarah A. Brown 42.
 Wellwood—Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa agt Elizth. & John Reid, \$421.
—H. M. Nield agt Supreme Council of Royal Arcanum, \$3,000.

Sept. 27.
 Ingersoll—J. C. Woods agt G. L. Walker..... 2,200
 Oakville—K. Sadler agt W. R. Parker..... 510
 Peterborough—Kath. A. Dennistoun agt N. & Margt. E. Tremblay, \$579.
 Port Arthur—T. D. Delamere agt F. H. Keefer..... 1,826
 St. Catharines—R. M. Rice agt T. G. Rice..... 2,130
 Toronto—O'Keefe Brewing Co. agt J. G. Gibson, \$2,680; W. S. Fraleigh agt E. C. Morrison, \$4,013; G. P. Magann agt E. J. Peters, \$364.
 Westmeath Tp—Fraser & Co. agt Emily J. Lawless.... 551
—Bertram Engine Works agt Thos Parker..... 1,573

Sept. 28.
 Bello River—C. C. Kippen et al agt C. E. McCloskey.... 603
 Huntley—J. C. Brennan et al agt Geo. Alexander..... 3,547
 Mornington—D. J. Micklin agt Isa Smith et al..... 655
—J. J. Mason & Co. agt Mecca Sanitarium Co. of Sandwich, Ltd., \$661.
—J. J. Mason agt Mecca Sanitarium Co. of Sandwich, Ltd., \$661.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, B. C.

Sept. 23.
 Vancouver—T. H. Calland, real estate agent, for \$2,309; R. D. Kinmond, real estate agent, for \$974.

Sept. 27.
 Enderby—W. J. Riley..... 6,081
 Keremeas—R. L. Cawston, stock raiser..... 6,997

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.S.

Sept. 23.
 Guysboro—J. H. Buckley & Co., general store, for..... 333

Sept. 28.
 Halifax—Richard Pearce, grocer, &c., for..... 307
 Port Hawkesbury—J. B. Stapleton & Co., general store, for \$6,016.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.B.

Sept. 27.
 Albert—P. W. F. Brewster, carriages, for..... 788
 Chatham—B. R. Bouthellier, tailor, for..... 1,131

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, P.E.I.

Sept. 28.
 Charlottetown—E. R. Brown, agent, for..... 910
 O'Leary Station—Robt. Ellis, Jr., general store, for..... 953
 Wellington—Wm. & R. B. Barlow, mill, for..... 810

CHATEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Sept. 23.
 Cornwall—J. E. Tallon to Whitham Shoe Co. Ltd..... 1,500
 Manitowaning—J. A. & Theresa Watson to W. Doherty & Co., \$1,272.
 Toronto—Robt. Robinson to Elliot & Co..... 2,087

Sept. 24.
 Acton—A. T. Brown to J. V. Kannaivin..... 722
 Sarnia—Lowrie & Co. to T. Cook..... 752
 Toronto—Edw. Hanlan & wife to G. Gooderham, \$1,855; Geo. & Jos. Statton to W. Staddon et al, \$680.

Sept. 27.
 Barrie—T. R. Skelsey to W. A. Anderson..... 1,855
 Caistor Tp—H. W. & Rachel M. Ransbury to McClive & Gilleland, \$939.
 Goderich—Danl. McGillicuddy to Margt. Warnock..... 2,000
 Niagara Falls—And. & W. A. Breakley to J. Bender.... 5,740
 Petrolia—Patk. Lennan to J. Kerr..... 1,296
 Rat Portage—R. H. Young to J. Calder..... 2,566
 Toronto—E. J. Evans to R. Davies, \$4,186; Alf. Macdougall & wife to H. S. Mara et al, \$1,120; J. D. McGaw to A. F. Hansman, \$700.

Sept. 28.

Dunnville—Malcolm McLennan to W. W. Swaze.....	1,022
Galt—Geo. Laird to J. D. Moore.....	976
Mount Forest—W. L. Smith et al to J. A. Halsted.....	1,192
Toronto—Thos. Ryan to G. J. Poy, \$600; Thos. Ryan to Cosgrave Brewery Co., \$600; Elzth. Switzer to C. Pearson, \$1,000.	

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N. W. T.

Sept. 27.

Portage La Prairie—Jas. Bell to Can. Per. L. & S. Co....	\$16,711
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CHATTEL MORTGAGES, B.C.

Sept. 27.

Kelowna—Jno. Pridham, fruit grower, for.....	\$1,075
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CHATTEL MORTGAGES, N. S.

Sept. 28.

Windsor—J. P. Graham, grocer, for.....	4,000
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BILLS OF SALE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Sept. 24.

Simcoe—Jos. Carter to G. Carter.....	\$ 987
Tilsonburg—H. J. Matthews & wife to C. Anderson.....	2,500
Toronto—Johnston Carey to Carey Shoe Co.....	3,000

Sept. 27.

Niagara Falls—J. J. Bampfield, assignee to S. Barnett....	1,142
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BILLS OF SALE, N.S.

Sept. 25.

Parrsboro—Alf. Nicholls, blocks & pumps, for.....	600
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BILLS OF SALE, B.C.

Sept. 27.

Ashcroft—G. P. Murphy, merchant, for.....	\$ 590
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CONTRACTS TO LET.

A large cold storage concern is promised for Kingston. The Board of Trade have now the matter in hand with the promoters who are western capitalists.

The Kingston Board of Trade Committee appointed to look into the question of a hotel recommend the building of a summer hotel solely, and is now considering a suitable site.

At Baldwin Mills, Que., several cottages are in contemplation, as also a summer resort situate in the park.

R. F. Bowen, East Hatley, Que., is planning to reconstruct property on his farm destroyed by fire on 13th inst.

It is stated on good authority that the Government will remove the observatory from Toronto to a point further west, and that Woodstock is the most favored location.

Mr. McNaught, formerly of the Northern Pacific Ry. is interested in a project to build a narrow gauge railway from Skaguay, over the White Pass, to Lake Bennett.

The Ottawa University Athletic Association has bought additional land adjoining its present property, and proposes to make numerous improvements. The ground is to be levelled and drained, the existing fence is to be torn down, and a new one erected which will be covered with steel iron, and besides a new grand stand is to be built.

Brockville ratepayers are agitating for granolithic sidewalks and several hundred square yards will be put down this fall.

The Winnipeg Board of Works has extended the time for tenders to be received for macadamizing Smith, Carlton and Edmonton Streets, that city, for another week.

Toronto Scotch Citizens intend to erect a Robert Burns monument in the Queen city.

Iroquois proposes to construct a covered rink.

Brockville is agitating for a drill shed.

Tenders will shortly be asked for the heating and plumbing fixtures of the new public buildings at Chatham, N.B.

The Canadian Pacific Ry. is building an addition to its freight sheds at Winnipeg, connecting these with the cold storage warehouse.

Five spans of the overhead bridge from the station at Fort William to the dock used by passengers to and from the boats were demolished by a railroad accident on the 23rd ulto. The damage is to be repaired at once.

Flush tanks have been recommended to be placed at the head of all sewers now and old in Guelph at a cost of \$8,000. Tenders are also called for certain sewer construction to cost \$5,000.

Mr. Charles Raymond, Guelph, is building a two storey tenement. The contracts for stone, brickwork and carpentering have already been let.

Mr. George Weismiller, Elmira, Ont., is demolishing an old frame building, and in its place purposes erecting a residence.

When the Williams estate gets possession of the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, recently failed, it is the intention of the executors to spend \$20,000 in thoroughly overhauling the building, after which it will be leased to a firm of well-known hotel-men.

It is said that work will soon be begun on the erection of a new station building at Deseronto Junction.

By a majority of 1,151 the ratepayers of Kingston voted a bonus last week of \$35,000 to the Montreal Transportation Co. to erect an elevator.

The Kingston Waterworks Committee is ready to purchase a quantity of 6 inch pipe, and has voted \$475 for the purpose.

An electric railway is spoken of for Brockville in the near future.

Toronto is making arrangements for the renewal of \$1,112,000 of general city debentures which fall due this year on the English market. The total debentures retiring this year are \$1,754,767 of which \$642,767 are liabilities that expire.

The corner stone of a new fire station at St. John, N.B. will be laid a fortnight hence; work on the foundation is now in progress.

The following building permits have been granted in Toronto: Mr. S. F. McKinnon, four-storey warehouse, cost \$10,000, corner of York street and Millstone lane.—The statement that the hat factory of Dunnett & Cream would be removed from Toronto is shown to be unfounded by the issue of a permit for an addition to a brick factory for the firm on Balmuto street, to cost \$2,600.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Work on the foundation of the large new warehouse to be erected by Messrs. Geo. D. Wood & Co., Winnipeg, will be commenced at once. The contract for the excavating and masonry work has been secured by Philip Burnet.

The Portage la Prairie town council has decided to purchase a fire engine from John McKechnie, of Winnipeg, at \$2,500.

A Brockville lumber firm has contracted to supply the St Lawrence & Ottawa Railway with 75,000 railway ties and 100,000 square feet of timber. The latter will be used largely in the construction of the company's bridge at Cornwall. The deal represents about \$25,000.

Contracts for additional mill machinery for the flour mills at Holmfild, Man., Goderich, Blair and Lake Dechené, near Ottawa, are being filled by a Stratford firm.

FIRE RECORD.

D. Gunn Bros. & Co., provision merchants, Toronto, suffered \$1,000 damage to stock by a blaze in their premises on the 24th ulto.

The Cobin Co's. general store at Garden Island, opposite Kingston was considerably damaged on the 24th ult. Goods were also injured by water and smoke. Loss about \$4,000; no insurance.

Anderson Bros.' saw mill, Chesley, suffered by fire on the 24th ult. to \$6,000, on which there is insurance of \$1,800.

Fire on the morning of the 24th ulto. did damage to the extent of 25,000 to the warehouse and stock of H. P. Eckardt & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto. Insurance on the building is \$16,000 equally divided between the Lancashire and the Liverpool. There is a total insurance on the stock of nearly \$100,000, made up as follows:—Total new insurance, \$8,000; balance after the adjustment of the former policies, between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The new policies are as follows: Lancashire, \$15,000; London & Liverpool, \$15,000; Guardian, \$15,000; Commercial Union, \$15,000; North British & Mercantile, \$10,000; Sun, \$10,000. The fixtures, which it is supposed suffered no damage, are insured for \$3,000; \$2,000 in the Caledonia and \$1,000 in the Lancashire.

The Lake View Hotel, Bowmanville, was destroyed on Monday last. It is said the property was fully insured, one policy having been renewed a couple of days before. This is the first fire of any account that has occurred in the town since April, 1895.

ABSTRACT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA FOR YEAR 1896.

	Premiums for Year.	Number of Policies New and Taken up.	Amount of Policies New and Taken up.	Number of Policies in Force at Date.	Net Amount in Force.	Number of Policies become Claims.	Net Amount of Policies become Claims.	Claims Paid (including Matured Endowments).	Unsettled Claims.	
									Not Registered.	Registered.
<i>Canadian Companies.</i>										
	\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life (Canadian business)...	1,835,508	1,597	3,437,627	30,477	65,018,688	365	894,265	877,578	98,205	1,026
Confederation (Canadian business)...	899,079	1,346	3,014,145	18,080	27,177,326	175	313,289	306,927	26,298	None.
Dominion.....	65,565	509	574,700	1,927	2,381,977	6	11,500	13,570	1,000	None.
Federal.....	312,399	1,452	2,000,500	6,014	10,337,482	37	94,620	82,793	22,400	None.
Great West.....	156,038	1,125	1,742,200	3,415	5,653,204	26	28,707	28,707	None.	None.
London Life { General.....	47,685	360	334,750	1,792	1,634,391	29	20,039	19,639	2,000	None.
Industrial.....	129,319	9,941	953,422	28,268	2,655,186	387	28,729	29,136	510	None.
Manufacturers (Can. business)....	326,138	1,465	2,366,117	6,671	10,060,536	35	52,675	66,036	4,500	4,000
North American (Can. business)....	531,123	2,524	3,437,400	11,336	16,920,814	102	172,781	154,404	26,250	None.
Ontario Mutual.....	601,617	1,600	2,415,350	14,322	19,973,159	134	225,572	217,441	13,256	None.
Sun Life (Can. business).....	1,019,669	4,790	4,113,619	21,076	26,803,067	214	324,806	312,134	24,342	1,500
Temperance and General.....	151,319	1,535	1,782,000	5,685	6,687,212	18	19,280	20,106	None.	None.
Totals for 1896.....	6,075,454	28,744	26,171,830	150,063	195,303,042	1,528	2,186,863	2,128,561	218,767	6,526
Totals for 1895.....	5,702,783	34,626	27,909,672	140,865	188,326,057	1,315	1,650,264	1,583,721	176,862	8,526
Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i>	<i>i</i> 372,671	<i>d</i> 5,882	<i>d</i> 1,737,842	<i>i</i> 9,198	<i>i</i> 6,976,985	<i>i</i> 213	<i>i</i> 536,599	<i>i</i> 544,840	<i>i</i> 41,905	<i>d</i> 2,000
<i>British Companies.</i>										
British Empire.....	223,561	155	434,100	2,791	5,802,317	31	69,590	70,612	None.	5,000
Commercial Union.....	15,562	None.	None.	270	607,561	10	12,761	16,293	181	None.
*Edinburgh Life.....	6,720	None.	None.	99	272,684	4	15,879	17,750	10,400	None.
*Life Association of Scotland.....	39,793	None.	None.	897	1,544,389	39	89,240	92,347	25,282	None.
Liverpool and London and Globe....	7,124	1	1,500	137	231,740	3	2,703	2,703	None.	None.
London and Lancashire.....	224,640	508	875,738	4,444	7,169,705	46	86,208	91,789	2,000	11,000
*London Assurance.....	1,108	None.	None.	7	33,186	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
North British.....	32,856	4	66,355	508	1,250,599	28	91,762	109,676	None.	None.
Reliance.....	6,123	None.	None.	186	226,131	3	4,048	4,953	None.	None.
Royal.....	20,071	1	5,000	344	391,331	20	43,535	39,727	3,808	None.
*Scottish Amicable.....	5,349	None.	None.	109	279,348	2	4,867	19,467	None.	None.
*Scottish Provident.....	1,903	None.	None.	56	156,670	1	4,096	11,802	None.	None.
Standard.....	535,523	884	1,433,550	7,416	15,752,464	118	326,739	337,588	27,495	None.
Star.....	17,265	49	53,728	277	618,323	7	14,105	14,105	1,305	None.
Totals for 1896.....	1,137,607	1,602	2,869,971	17,541	34,837,448	312	765,533	828,812	70,471	16,000
Totals for 1895.....	1,137,366	1,678	3,337,638	17,304	34,341,172	280	593,599	536,622	126,998	15,000
Increase <i>i</i> ; decrease <i>d</i>	<i>i</i> 241	<i>d</i> 76	<i>d</i> 467,667	<i>i</i> 237	<i>i</i> 496,276	<i>i</i> 32	<i>i</i> 171,934	<i>i</i> 292,190	<i>d</i> 56,527	<i>i</i> 1,000
<i>American Companies.</i>										
Aetna Life.....	554,833	312	494,700	12,081	15,531,006	396	530,430	531,168	22,102	None.
*Connecticut Mutual.....	41,832	None.	None.	860	1,656,911	46	38,200	100,545	None.	None.
Equitable.....	645,641	583	1,431,102	8,687	13,885,614	111	313,903	310,534	16,068	None.
Germania.....	11,412	1	2,118	141	258,776	3	8,027	8,027	None.	None.
Metropolitan { General.....	174,373	292	262,616	427	472,505	2	3,000	36,275	1,073	1,873
Industrial.....	38,368	38,368	5,133,912	43,214	4,765,292	603	34,512	34,512	None.	None.
Mutual Life.....	702,505	851	1,861,658	7,876	17,801,671	77	225,316	227,693	40,618	None.
*National Life.....	2,048	None.	None.	136	125,720	9	14,960	17,145	5,233	None.
New York.....	815,136	1,529	2,474,992	10,860	21,732,848	110	294,330	272,099	6,868	None.
*North-western.....	13,858	Non.	None.	330	450,140	9	12,285	12,285	2,000	None.
*Phoenix.....	20,240	None.	None.	850	910,488	34	33,630	39,870	2,616	None.
Provident Savings.....	102,438	403	876,250	1,624	3,734,866	11	21,343	22,323	None.	None.
Travelers'.....	136,971	132	419,563	2,808	5,234,103	69	77,185	71,941	8,244	None.
Union Mutual.....	124,771	372	511,208	2,388	4,622,384	58	73,065	85,379	4,870	None.
United States.....	43,547	112	124,650	812	1,427,680	9	19,090	14,000	6,000	None.
Totals for 1896.....	3,389,605	42,960	13,582,769	93,594	97,660,009	1,546	1,749,688	1,749,784	115,697	1,873
Totals for 1895.....	3,452,205	46,382	13,093,888	87,338	96,590,352	1,725	1,684,377	1,629,700	111,496	543
Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i>	<i>d</i> 62,600	<i>d</i> 3,422	<i>i</i> 488,881	<i>i</i> 6,256	<i>i</i> 1,069,657	<i>d</i> 179	<i>i</i> 65,311	<i>i</i> 120,084	<i>i</i> 4,201	<i>i</i> 1,330

RECAPITULATION.

Canadian Companies.....	6,075,454	28,744	26,171,830	150,063	195,303,042	1,528	2,186,863	2,128,561	218,767	6,526
British Companies.....	1,137,607	1,602	2,869,971	17,541	34,837,448	312	765,533	828,812	70,471	16,000
American Companies.....	3,389,605	42,960	13,582,769	93,594	97,660,009	1,546	1,749,688	1,749,784	115,697	1,873
Grand totals for 1896.....	10,602,666	73,306	42,624,570	261,198	327,800,499	3,386	4,702,084	4,707,157	404,935	24,399
Grand totals for 1895.....	10,292,354	82,686	44,341,198	245,507	319,257,581	3,320	3,928,240	3,760,043	415,356	24,069
Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i>	<i>i</i> 310,312	<i>d</i> 9,380	<i>d</i> 1,716,628	<i>i</i> 15,691	<i>i</i> 8,542,918	<i>i</i> 66	<i>i</i> 773,844	<i>i</i> 947,114	<i>d</i> 10,421	<i>i</i> 330

* These companies have ceased doing new business in Canada.

El Padre Needles,

10 cents.

Varsity,

5 cents.

The Best

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
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Ottawa, Ont.

Special attention given to collections.
W. J. KIDD, B. A. ARTHUR FORWARD, B. A.

Financial.

Thursday Ev'g, Sept. 30th, 1897.

A review of the week's fluctuations makes apparent principally, that the local exchange has been alike susceptible of New York and of the depressing features in grain. For the single share sold of Bank of Montreal the decline represents in the neighborhood of 3 points since last writing,—but this is an insufficient criterion. Bank of Commerce on the other hand has been dealt in at firm figures, and unusual investment has been made in other monetary securities, notably Bank of British North America, Nova Scotia, and Merchants of Halifax. The retrieving incident of an otherwise uncertain and disturbed week has been Canadian Pacific, and this stock has advanced gradually and closes fully two points higher. In New York this morning it opened at 80 as against 77½ on the 23rd inst, and following this the stock holds strong here. Gas is firm at the close, after breaking to 191½ on Monday. Montreal Street Ry. calls for

no particular mention, other than steady and unchanged. Toronto Street has sold fractionally below previous quotations. Royal Electric, undeterred by the inception of Lachine Rapids power, finds sanguine supporters and has advanced 2 points, lowest to highest. At this morning's Board a sale of 6 shares Montreal Cotton transpired at 144, subject to the proposed new stock of \$100,000 being listed on Dec. 1st. Merchants Cotton is higher at 137½ as also is Dominion. Halifax Tram sold during the week to 138 shares on a decline. Richelieu & Ontario is weaker at 96½. The local money market for exceptional call loans remains unchanged at 3½, but is broadly ½ per cent higher on the rest. Mercantile discounts are from 6 to 7 per cent, according to name and date. Foreign exchange is becoming stiffer. Between banks sterling sixties are to day quoted 8½ to 8¾, demand 8 15-16 to 9, Cables 9 1-16 to 9¼. Brazilian Exchange for week ending September 29th is as follows:

Sept. 23.....	7 13-32
" 24.....	7 6-16
" 25.....	7 5-16
" 27.....	7 15-32
" 28.....	7 ¼d.
" 29.....	7 ½d

Below is the usual comparative record of sales for the week supplied by Messrs. Chas. Meredith & Co.

BANKS.	Shares.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average Last Year
Montreal	1	236¼	230¼	223¼
Commerce.....	78	138	130¼	128
Eastern Townships	35	151	151	142
Hochelaga.....	8	144¼	144½	123
Merchants, Halifax	25	179	159	160
Quebec.....	1	125	125	115
Bk of B. N. America	7	117	117	100
Nova Scotia.....	25	210	210	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Comm. Cable	132	181¼	180½	147¾
Can. Pacific.....	3075	77½	75	57½
Gas.....	1092	194¼	191½	182½
Mon. St. Ry.....	761	224¼	223¼	216½
" New stock.....	338	219	217½	....
Toronto Ry.....	1020	83¾	83	70½
Rich. & Ontario... 25	96½	96½	86	
Telegraph.....	10	177½	177½	162½d
Royal Electric... ..	280	138	135	106
Mont. Cot. Co.....	62	146	144	117
Dom. Cotton Co... 470	94¼	91½	90	
Col. Cotton Co.... 15	45	45	45	
Dom. Coal Pfd 53	110	109	....
" com... 525	25	23¼	....
" Bonds, \$16,000	101¼	101½	....
Montreal Gas Co xd	475	190	187½	182½
Halifax Tm. Co.. 138	117	115½	....
Windsor Hotel... 10	100	100	....
Merchants Cot. Co	60	137½	137½	....

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for Week End-		
ing Sept., 30, 1897. Clearings.	Balances	
	\$12,461,980	\$1,711,038
Corresponding		
Week of 1896....	9,618,473	1,440,445
" " 1895....	11,732,590	1,981,202
" " 1894....	13,321,508	2,252,516

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Thursday Ev'g, Sept. 30, 1897.

The movement is increasing in a distributive way, owing to the approach of winter rates of freight. In an export direction there has been less doing this week than for some time, the increased rates which steamship companies feel justified in quoting failing to harmonize with the trend of the various staples which go to make cargoes. These, on the whole, are lower, and failing this, the estranged views on both sides of the water come in to impede movement. Grain has been weak until today. Cheese and butter are withheld, owing to a discrepancy of ideas between factory men and shippers, and as these staples form the bulk of fall exportation from the port, there is a diminished showing in outward manifests. The spot markets represent paints and oils fairly active, with turpentine advanced 1c. Leads are held firmly, notwithstanding passing weakness in Britain, and as the trade here still find insufficient margin at the advance reported last week, a further mark up is expected when the Association meets on Wednesday next. In groceries, sugars are weaker, teas slow, dried fruits firm, with new currants on wharf offering at 5½c for provincials, chewing tobacco has been advanced 1c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—There is no improvement in butter, shippers are now verging upon 19c. as the outside for creamery. Late made butter at the factories is above this figure, but no sales are compassed, nor does it appear possible, if signs are aright, that such will develop. In a jobbing way, 19¼c. is being paid for choice quality, with 18½c. for second, and 13½c. for Dairy. The cheese market drags on in the same groove as a week ago, but concessions of ¼c. which in some instances have been made at country boards, would seem to indicate that the strain which factorymen are meeting in carrying heavy accumulations, week after week, is nearing its universal collapse, and that as in former years when stubborn difference of opinion existed between English buyers and themselves, they will be compelled to surrender under stress of necessity. The course of the next ten days will settle the point one way or other. Locally, the disposition is to regard the present attitude of factorymen with anxiety, for the reason that any precipitate break by any one of the factories now exposing a solid front, might bring demoralization in stocks on spot, and some holders in view of this are decidedly weak kneed. Trading for last half Ontario August make is being done on the basis of 9¼, and beginning of August 9½c. September eastern cheese sells at 9¼ to 9¾c. according to brand.

CEMENT—Arrivals this week were 28,600 fire bricks and 1,000 barrels Belgian cement. English makers are still firm at the 3d advance recorded last week, and following this, Belgian cement is higher at \$1.90 to \$1.95, and it is more difficult to day, even for round lots, to cut under

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

CARSLEY, SONS & CO.,

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SPECIALTIES:

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MONTREAL.

these prices. The demand is fair for the season and in respect to firebricks requirements are in excess of last year at same date at values ranging from \$15 to \$21 per thousand.

FEED—A steady demand exists for bran and shorts at the full advance of a week ago. It is still claimed that more money is to be had for Ontario bran in the U. S. markets than is obtainable in Montreal. There is an easier feeling in the hay market, and prices

are 50c. a ton lower since last writing. At this decline which has been in force for some few days, holders evince steadiness, and unless tempted by round quantities, shading is out of the question. We quote No. 1 at \$11.00 to \$11.50, No. 2, at \$6.00 to \$10.00 in car lots.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The weakness in wheat naturally tends to depress flour, both in prices and demand, but holders are generally averse to make any definite change in quotations, doubtless fearing the effect such a precedent would incur. The result of the free offering of new wheat flour in, the west has, however, lowered the price of Ontario goods slightly, and for Manitoba sorts the difficulty to obtain outside values is growing. Buying on local account is narrow, and so far as can be learned the same tone is more or less prevalent in foreign business. For meal there is only a moderate request, and whilst prices show no alteration from last week, the weakness in oats is a feature reflecting easiness, but whether this will come to the surface in lower prices depends very much upon the turn 1897 oats will take, and most authorities agree that as the crop is a light one taken altogether, and stocks of old oats, from which oatmeal must be ground for some little time to come—new oats being too soft yet—are in smaller compass than at this time last year. The present decline in the raw material can, at the most, be only temporary, and consequently there is slim chance of a break large enough to make compulsory a quotable decline, meantime we quote rolled, \$3.40, standard \$3.30 in barrels.

GROCERIES—Cable advices report beet sugar flat with free sellers, September and October reduced to 7s 8½d, cane dull and depressed. In New York, business in raws is at a standstill as refiners appear to have sufficient supplies under their control for some time to come, and are out of the market. Locally, quotations for refined at factory are 4c for Standard granulated, and \$3.70 per 100 for German imitation, with yellows at 3¼. These are easier prices for granulated than a week ago. The situation in dried fruits is, on the whole, unchanged and firm. New currants arrived this week and are selling at 6c for choice provincial, ex warehouse, offers per steamship Bellona are at 17s 3d for provincials and 22s Vostizzas. Valencia raisins continue firm and unprejudiced by receipts en route, there is little prospect of a break until after the Xmas trade. Recent quotations from Denia for off stalk 15s to 16s 6d, selected 18s 6d. The S. S. Avlona is expected to arrive within the next fortnight, and for fruit on board, owners are asking 4¾c for fine off stalk, 5½c for selected, and 5¼c for 4 crown layers ex wharf. Sultana raisins to arrive, end of month are quoted at 7½c, fine 8c, choice 9c, and choicest 10c. The tea market is apathetic and business on spot might be represented as nil, so few and trivial are the sales. Yokohama advices report a good demand for medium teas, and an advance in the lower grades, whilst there is a distinct falling off in the quality generally, compared with the late teas of last season. Foochow advices report decline in rate of exchange has prompted dealers to insist upon extreme tall prices for their holdings of Congou. Panyongs are higher and the market for Oolongs, owing to the absence of any desirable stock are somewhat firmer. Considerable interest attaches to canned goods this week, the high prices of packers at the moment serving to net those wholesalers who bought "futures" a substantial profit, without the form of possessing this through sale channel. It is said one firm clears a dollar a case on gallon apples and 40c a case on tomatoes on goods already delivered with the prospect of increasing

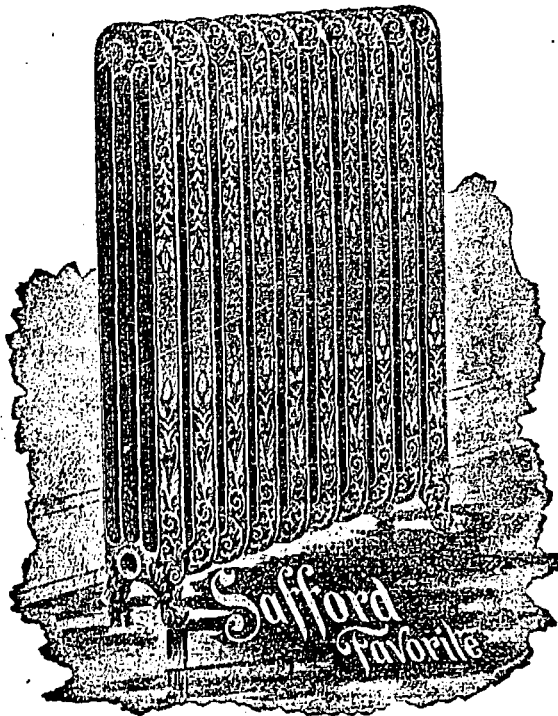
the amount in thirty days. Syrups continue firm at the advance before noted, whilst molasses is even stronger than before, and held at 24 to 25c for Barbadoes. Coffees are in demand to a larger volume than has been apparent to date, but this is more particularly the case with roasters. The tone for berries remains easy, and bargains offered are seemingly not wanted. Rice is steady at \$3.75 for standard B in small lots. Spices are firm, local quotations being under the parity of values at foreign points.

GRAIN—Wheat in Chicago has been on the down grade, and the succeeding daily decline since our last, registered on Wednesday a drop of 6c in September option, and from 3½ to 4c in December and May. This is to be attributed to the large increase in the visible—almost twice as much as speculators were prepared for, viz: 9,970,000 bushels. This somewhat sensational decline in Chicago checked business on local export account, and until the dial indicates concern to regain lost ground, or willingness is shown to sell cargoes consistent with the trend of "paper" wheat, quietness is anticipated. Oats are weaker, several cars being sold at 27½c, peas are also easier at 57½c in store; a decline is noted in rye afloat, 1½ to 2c per bushel at 51 to 52. The wheat market in Chicago to-day, has recovered itself from the "bear" influence, and opening at 89 for December, gradually reached 90½ at the close. May opened at 88, and closed at 90.

METALS AND HARDWARE—The upward turn in all kinds of metals and heavy iron reflected in reports from outside for the past month or so, has focused itself this week in the rolling mills withdrawing quotations on bar iron, for which the increased cost of raw material is the cause. For sometime local quotations have ruled in the neighborhood of \$1.30 to \$1.40, in car lots, a price which was below the States. There is more firmness to report also in steel in the same comparison, and for hoop and bands prices are liable to go up 10c, per 100 lbs. at any time. Lead pipe and shot are held firmly, pig lead continuing to gain slight advances almost daily in Britain. Terne and tin plates are easier.

Liverpool advices respecting copper, state that an unexpected demand has decreased stocks by 479 tons, and best refined is held at £53. A very active demand has also sprung in Britain for sulphate of copper—two months in advance of the regular season—and recent sales amount to 12,000 tons for forward delivery. Statistics published by the British Board of Trade show that the consumption of copper to 1st of September, 1897, increased by 20,000 tons in England, France and Germany, the last importing 8042 tons exclusive of the copper obtained from its own mines from the beginning of the year.

LEATHER AND HIDES—The leather market wears the same appearance this week, and pending manufacturers hearing through travellers the prospective result of spring business—and this is not probable for another month—the local demand will continue more or less evanescent. On export account there is a continuation of satisfactory business at firm prices. Boston advices suggest that shoe manufacturers there are prone to believe that they may be able to buy leather cheaper by the end of the year, and are refraining from buying stock to last them over January. There is no change in hides, city horses are less plentiful, and are 25c higher than a fortnight ago at \$1.75. North West hides, so the Winnipeg Commercial says, shows considerable improvement in the quality being marketed. In the States values have recovered from the recent decline of ¼c, under



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limited receipts, and both dealers and tanners are ready buyers at full quoted prices.

PAINTS AND OILS—In anticipation of the expiry of summer rates of freight, business shows a continued active movement to country points, but locally the demand is only moderate. Advices from England represent leads a trifle weaker, but it is claimed that present prices on spot still show insufficient margin, notwithstanding the recent advance, and at the forthcoming meeting of lead manufacturers to be held on the 6th inst., an effort, so it is said, will be made to increase quotations in accordance with the higher range outlined in our last review. Turpentine has advanced 1c to 46c, advices from Savannah this week conveying added strength to the situation, supplemented by similar signs of further improvement in New York. Linseed oil is unchanged at 43c for raw and 46c for boiled. Liverpool and London quotations are lower than last week, the former 3d and the latter 6d, at 16s 6d and 14s 6d respectively. In New York the keen competition between crushers, along with the weak seed market, has brought about a decline, and buyers are apparently indifferent to cover more than present wants. In lubricating oils a fair business is being done in cooler weather stock. Fish oils are firm, and stocks in handier compass for the season than is usual. We quote Newfoundland cod 40 to 42c per gallon, Gaspe 36 to 38c per gallon, steam refined seal 48c per gallon in small lots.

PRODUCE—Receipts of eggs coming in more freely today tended to lower values ½c per dozen, but 17c is not an unusual figure for grocers to pay for good boiling stock. Choice candled, suitable for export, are selling in round lots at a slight concession from price asked a week ago on account of holders being more disposed to meet shippers' views for this class of stock because of the rapid approach of the season when handling entails greater risk and expense. The market for beans continues firm and unchanged at 80 to 90c for car lots prime and 90c to \$1 for hand picked. Potatoes, in a jobbing way, are selling at \$1.10 to \$1.35 per barrel, and for car lots in bags 55 to 60c is obtained for future delivery. Honey is in better requests. Hops, Ontario new, are worth 13 to 15c and yearling 6 to 8c.

PROVISIONS—In a jobbing way, there is no complaint to be made, a steady volume of business passing in new Canadian pork at \$15 to \$16 per barrel. Smoked meats are also going into second hands fairly well at unchanged prices: an improved demand has sprung up latterly for lard, and values are firm at the recent advance, pure Canadian in pails bringing 7 to 7½c per pound. In Chicago, provisions, on the whole, are inclined downwards, in sympathy with wheat. Liverpool cables "market steady at 32s for Canadian bacon, long cut heavy, and 30s 6d cut light, short cut heavy lower at 29s 6d." Pacific advices state beef has advanced one-third within a fortnight with a further tendency upward.

WOOL—The firm views held by holders here are supported by London cables of the sales now going on, where competition is keen and prices firmly held. Merinos sold 5 to 7½ per cent, higher and Queensland were in good request at well maintained figures. American advices state that what speculative movement there is now in the wool market may be laid at the door of the merchant, who, on account of the heavy draught on his stock during the recent season of activity, is ready to purchase here and there to sell again, but feverish excitement is past, and values are settling down to a basis closer to real worth than at any time since the Dingley tariff. At the Sydney sales held last week, prices of Australian advanced 5 per cent, over those previously ruling, and likelihood of further improvement. Wool auctions at Liverpool also showed a similar increase upwards. Territory wools rule firm and for Monte Video, advices from primary sources report limited supplies. The stocks on spot are small, and whilst actual business is not very apparent, holders evince firmer ideas. We quote B. A. scoured 26 to 35c, domestic fleece 22 to 23c, domestic pulled 21 to 22c, Capes 16 to 17c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph).

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1897.

There is practically no change in the business situation. Orders are coming in freely, and merchants continue very hopeful. The number of failures continue to

decrease, and there is on all sides a feeling of confidence in marked contrast with a year ago. Farmers are marketing their grain pretty freely, and large quantities are going forward for export. Prices are lower in sympathy with leading markets in Britain and the United States. There are no changes in prices of leading staples of merchandise, which rule firm. Payments are good. Money easy, with prime paper discounted at 6 per cent, and call loans obtainable at 3½ to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange is a little firmer. Speculation on the Stock Exchange fairly active. The feature is advance in Canadian Pacific, which sold up to 77½. Cable sold at 181½, Reg. bonds 105, Northwest Land 58½, Toronto Electric 141, Toronto Ry. 88½, Montreal Gas 192, Western Assurance 169, Canada Per. Loan 125½, Building & Loan 70, Ontario Bank 100, Commerce 137, Imperial 192, and Dominion 258½.

BUTTER, &c.—The market is firm, with good qualities in demand. Best dairy tub is selling at 12½ to 14c, and pound rolls at 13 to 16c. Large choice rolls 15 to 16c, and interior lots 10 to 12c. Creamery is firm with tub quoted at 17½ to 18½c and rolls at 19 to 20c. Eggs firm, with fresh lots 15c per doz. in case lots. Cheese firm at 10c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts are increasing and prices rule steady, sales of small lots being made at \$7.25 to \$7.50.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The flour trade is dull, with export demand slack. Straight rollers for export are quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.00 west, and car lots here at \$4.10. Ontario patents \$4.30 to \$4.40. Manitoba patents \$5.00 to \$5.10, and strong bakers \$4.75 to \$4.85. Bran \$8.00 west. Wheat is lower, new red winter quoted at 77c west, and new white at 77c. No. 1 Manitoba new hard 90c Fort William and at 94 to 95c Goderich. No. 2 hard 92 Goderich or Owen Sound. Oats firm at 23c west for white and at 22c for mixed. Peas sold to 46 to 47c north and west. Corn 30c west and rye 44c east. Barley sold at 24c for feed.

SURETYSHIP.

The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.

The GUARANTEE Co. OF NORTH AMERICA.

Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000
 Paid up in Cash, [no notes] 304,600
 Resources, 1,250,000

This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent over forty-three years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.

Over \$1,370,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

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Vice-President, WM. J. WITHALL
 Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT KERIE

SELKIRK CROSS, Q.C., Counsel.
 RIDDELL & COMMON, Auditors.

HEAD OFFICE:

Beaver Hall Hill, - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rawlings, Wm. J. Withall, E. S. Clouston, Geo. Hague, Hartland S. Macdougall, E. C. Smith, Wm. Wainwright, John Cassils & H. W. Cannon.

GROCERIES — Business quiet and prices unchanged. Sugars are firm at 4 1/2 to 4 9/16 for granulated and at 3 1/4 to 4 1/8 for yellows according to quality. Rio coffee 10 to 13c. Teas in fair demand with prices firm. Canned goods unchanged tomatoes are quoted at 80 to 85c; peas 70 to 75c; corn 60 to 75c; salmon, (Cohoes) 95c to \$1.10. Valencia raisins, off stalk 5 to 6c, and selections 6 1/2 to 7c; Currants, 5 1/4 to 6 1/4c. Bosnia Prunes 6 to 6 1/2c.

LEATHER — Trade has been quiet this week, but prices show no change.

HIDES AND SKINS — The hide market is dull. Cured are quoted at 8 1/2 to 9c. Green unchanged, dealers paying 8 1/4c for No. 1, 7 1/2c for No. 2, and 6 1/2c for No. 3. Calfskins 9 to 11c. Lambskins higher at 80 to 85c. Tallow is firm at 3 to 3 1/4c.

LIVE STOCK — Trade quiet with the feeling easier for export cattle. Sales were made at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2c for the best, and at 4c for good. Bulls bring 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c for the best offerings. Stockers 2 1/2 to 3 1/4c per lb. Butchers' cattle unchanged choice selling at 3 1/2 to 3 5/8, medium at 3 1/4 to 3 3/4c, and common at 2 3/4c to 3c. Milch cows \$25 to \$45 each according to quality. Sheep easier, with choice ewes 3 1/2c per lb, and bucks 3c. Lambs bring 3 3/4 to 4c per lb. Hogs easier, the best bringing 5 3/4c, per lb, thick fats 4 1/2 to 5c, and light weights 5 to 5 1/4c. Sows 3 to 3 1/4c, and stags 2 1/2c.

PROVISIONS — Trade quiet, with prices unchanged. Mess pork \$14.50 short cut \$16 to \$16.50 and shoulder mess \$13.50. Bacon steady at 8 1/4 to 9 1/4c for long clear. Rolls 10 1/2 to 11c and backs 11 1/2 to 12c. Smoked hams 12 to 13c. Lard steady at 6 1/2 to 7 1/4c according to package. Dried apples 4 1/4 to 5c per lb, and evaporated 6 to 6 1/4c. Beans 75 to 85c per bushel. Potatoes 55 to 60c per bag.

WOOL — Trade quiet and prices unchanged. Fleece is nominal at 19 to 20c, and rejections at 17c. Pulled wools in moderate demand, with supers 21 to 22c and extras 23 to 24c.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Price Sept 30 (Bid)	Cash value per \$.
British North Am.....	243	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,338,833	2	Apr. Oct.	115	270 45
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	3 1/2	June Dec	137	68 50
Commercial, Windsor	40	500,000	316,840	108,000	3	June Dec	105	42 00
Dominion	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	5 & 1	May Nov	258	120 00
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,499,905	785,000	3 1/2	Jan July	160	75 00
Hamilton	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	725,000	4	June Dec	170	170 00
Hochelaga	100	985,550	985,550	400,000	3 1/2	June Dec	144	144 00
Imperial	100	1,963,600	1,963,600	1,156,800	4 & 1	June Dec	192	192 00
Jacques Cartier	25	500,000	500,000	335,000	3 1/2	June Dec	80 1/2	32 35
Merchants' Can.	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	4	June Dec	184 1/2	184 75
Merchants' Halifax	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,075,000	3 1/2	Aug Feb	173	173 00
Molson	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,400,000	4 & 1	April Oct	190	95 00
Montreal	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	June Dec	236	472 00
Nationale	20	1,200,000	1,200,000	50,000	2 1/2	June Dec	80	10 00
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500,000	600,000	6	Jan July	349	219 00
Ontario	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	65,000	2 1/2	June Dec	77 1/2	77 50
Ottawa	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,065,000	4	June Dec	122	61 50
People's of N. B.	150	180,000	180,000	120,000	4	Jan July	101	161 00
Quebec	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	600,000	3	June Dec	125	125 00
St. Stephen's	100	200,000	200,000	45,000	3	April Oct	174	87 00
Standard	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	3	June Dec	233	232 00
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	5	June Dec	233	232 00
Traders	100	700,000	700,000	40,000	3	June Dec	85	85 00
Union Halifax	50	500,000	500,000	205,000	3	Jan July	101 1/2	50 60
Union of Can.	80	1,200,000	1,200,000	325,000	3	Jan July	101 1/2	50 60
Ville Marie	100	500,000	479,520	10,000	3	June Dec	76	76 00
Western	100	500,000	377,369	112,000	3 1/2	Apr. Oct	101	101 00
Agri. Sav. and Loan Co.	50	630,000	627,295	138,000	3	Jan July	101	101 00
Bell Telephone Co.	100	3,168,000	3,168,000	800,000	4 1/2	Jan Quarterly	172	172 00
Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.	100	1,620,000	898,423	112,000	3 1/2	Jan July	101	101 00
Brit. Mortg. Loan Co.	100	450,000	311,978	75,000	3 1/2	Jan July	70	17 50
Building and Loan Assoc.	25	750,000	760,000	124,075	3	Jan July	40	41 00
Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co.	100	2,700,000	2,700,000	.....	3 1/2	Jan July	112	112 00
Can. Laund. & Nat'l Inv't Co.	100	2,008,000	1,004,000	350,000	3 1/2	Jan July	126	62 10
Can. Perm. Loan and Sav.	50	6,000,000	2,600,000	1,450,000	5	Jan Dec	110	55 00
Can. Sav. & Loan Co.	50	750,000	723,000	195,000	3 1/2	Jan Dec	124 1/2	124 75
Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co.	100	2,500,000	1,250,000	335,000	3	Jan July	76	38 00
Dominion Loan & Inv. Co.	50	1,000,000	933,962	10,000	3	Jan—Qtly	132	66 00
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	1 1/2	Mar—Qtly	301	90 25
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	100	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	3 1/2	May Nov	85	43 50
Farmers' Loan and Sav. Co.	50	1,087,250	611,430	145,195	3 1/2	Jan Dec	110	110 00
Freehold Loan and Sav. Co.	100	3,223,500	1,319,100	659,550	4	Jan July	105	105 00
Hamilton Prov. and Loan	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	341,325	3 1/2	Jan July	100	100 00
Home Sav. and Loan Co.	100	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	3 1/2	Jan July	160	80 00
Huron & Erie Loan & Sav. Co.	100	3,000,000	1,400,000	700,000	4 1/2	Jan July	108	108 00
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.	100	840,000	716,300	164,054	3 1/2	Jan July	110	110 00
Landed Banking and Loan	100	700,000	674,381	145,000	4	Jan Sep	95	47 50
Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	50	5,000,000	700,000	410,000	3	Jan July	101	50 50
London Loan Co.	50	679,700	659,050	74,000	3 1/2	Jan July	95	95 00
Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co.	100	2,760,000	550,000	160,000	3	Jan July	55	55 00
Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co.	100	1,500,000	375,000	111,000	3	Jan—Qtly	173	86 20
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	6	April Oct	187 1/2	98 75
Montreal Gas Co.	40	2,500,000	2,497,704	.....	4	May Nov	233 1/2	111 75
Montreal Street Ry. Co.	50	1,800,000	1,800,000	.....	4	March—Qtly	145	145 00
Montreal Cotton Co.	100	1,400,000	1,400,000	600,000	4	Feb. Aug	130	130 00
Merchants M'g Co.	100	600,000	600,000	.....	3 1/2	Jan July	132	132 00
Montreal Loan and Mortg.	25	500,000	500,000	300,000	3 1/2	Jan July	39	20 00
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.	100	465,800	314,336	190,000	3	Jan July	35	17 50
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co.	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	470,000	3 1/2	Jan July	85	32 50
People's Loan and Dep. Co.	50	600,000	600,000	115,000	2	Jan July	65	32 50
Real Est. Loan Co.	50	581,000	321,380	50,000	3	Jan July	111	55 00
Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co.	100	1,350,000	1,350,000	250,000	2	Jan July	141	70 50
Toronto Electric Light Co.	100	500,000	.....	20,000	2	Quarterly	82 1/2	82 25
Toronto Street Railway	100	6,000,000	.....	260,000	1 1/2	.....	122	61 00
U. I. on Loan and Sav. Co.	50	1,000,000	699,020	770,000	3 1/2	Jan July	98	49 00
Western Can. Loan and Sav.	50	3,000,000	1,500,000	4	Jan July	100	100 00
Western Loan & Trust Co.	50	1,000,000	375,000	18,000	5 3/4	June Dec	100	100 00

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 Trenton, Ont. - Log Cabin Brand, - Miller & Co

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PLACE. NAME. PROP. OR MGR.

BROOKVILLE, The St. Lawrence Hall, Amos Robinson
 BELLEVILLE, Huffman House, Huffman & Co.
 (Late Kyle)
 BRANTFORD, Belmont, F. Westbrook
 DUNDAS, The Elgin, F. Westbrook
 DESERONTO, Deseronto House, Geo. Stewart
 GALT, The Queen's, C. Lowell
 GANANOQUE, Provincial, Nell McCarnel

PLACE. NAME. OR MGR.

HAMILTON, The Royal, Hood Bros
 do St. Nicholas, McLean & Smyth
 INGERSOIL, Atlantic House, C. H. Kennedy
 KINGSTON, The British American,
 LINDSAY, Benson House, E. Benson
 LONDON, The Tecumseh, C. W. Davie
 do Grigg House, E. Horsman
 MARKHAM, Tremont House, Jas. E. Pitts
 NAPANEAE, Paisley House, E. A. Douglas
 OTTAWA, The Russell, Kenly & St. Jacques
 PARIS, Arlington Hotel, John Baland
 PETERBORO, The Oriental, Graham Bros.
 SARNIA, The Belchamber, John Buckley
 STOUFFVILLE, Queen's Hotel, J. G. Martin
 TORONTO, The Queen's, McGaw & Winnett
 TORONTO, Brown's Hotel, Brown Bros.
 TRUNTO, Ont., Gilbert House, T. H. Bleecker
 UXBIDGE, Mansion House, Thos. Bennett
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JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1897,

Name of Article.		Wholesale.			Name of Article.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.		Wholesale	
Boots and Shoes.											
Brogans or Cobourgs		Mens.	Boys.	Youths.	Brooms.			Soda Ash	\$ c	\$ c	
Split Balmorals	\$0 70 0 80	\$0 60 0 65	\$0 55 0 60	\$0 70 0 75	Spec. A	1 20 0 00		Soda Bicarb	2 30 2 50		
Kip	1 10 1 20	0 95 1 00	0 50 0 55	0 80 0 85	Rose 4 varn. hand heavy	2 60 0 00		Sal. Soda	0 70 0 80		
Buff	1 30 1 50	1 00 1 20	0 90 1 00	0 90 1 00	Fancy 4 " " medium	2 40 0 00		Concentrated	1 50 2 00		
Split Boots	1 30 1 75	1 10 1 25	0 90 1 00	0 90 1 00	Thistle 4 " "	2 10 0 00		Dyestuffs.			
Kip	2 10 2 75	1 50 1 75	1 10 1 30	1 10 1 30	Map Leaf A 4 stgs.	2 60 0 00		Archil. con	0 27 0 29		
Grain	\$2.00 to \$3.00	1 50 1 75	1 10 1 30	1 10 1 30	B 4 " stained	2 15 0 00		Ex. Logwood	0 08 0 10		
Felt Boots, half fox	\$1 75, \$2 00 full	2 42 2 50			Shamrock A 4 " varn ban	2 10 0 00		Chitpe	2 00 2 10		
Women's, Misses, Children.											
Split Batts or Bais	0 70 1 75	0 65 0 70	0 47 0 70	0 70 0 70	Daisy A 3 stgs varn handle	1 95 0 00		Indigo (Bengal)	1 50 1 75		
Kip Pebbled or Buff Bais	0 90 1 00	0 80 0 90	0 60 0 70	0 70 0 70	B 3 " stained	1 70 0 00		Indigo Madras	0 70 1 00		
Pebbled Button, Machine Sewed	1 00 1 10	0 90 1 00	0 70 0 75	0 70 0 75	Tulip No. 1 3 stgs	1 55 0 00		Gambier	0 70 1 00		
Glazed Buff Button	1 00 1 10	0 90 1 00	0 70 0 75	0 70 0 75	" 2 2 " "	1 30 0 00		Madder	0 70 0 85		
Folish Calf	1 25 1 60	1 15 1 25	0 90 1 10	0 90 1 10	Carling 4 " "	2 40 0 00		Sumac	5 00 6 00		
Dongola Kid 1 quality	1 00 1 10	0 90 0 95	0 75 0 80	0 75 0 80	Ship	4 00 0 00		Fish.			
" 2 " "	1 15 1 35	1 00 1 15	0 85 0 95	0 85 0 95	Ex-Ship	2 70 0 00		Distributors prices.			
" 3 " "	1 50 2 00	1 20 1 50	1 00 1 10	1 00 1 10	Drugs & Chemicals			Cape Bret, Herring	0 00 0 00		
Mens' Calf, Bais. Cong or Butt. Goodyear Welt											
				2 30 3 50	Acid Carbolic Cryst med.	0 25 0 30		Labrador Herring	4 50 0 00		
				1 90 2 10	Aloes, Caps	0 13 0 15		Sea Trout No. 1 split p.b.	0 00 0 00		
				2 50 3 50	Alum	1 50 2 00		half bris	0 00 0 00		
				1 90 2 10	Borax, xtra	0 04 0 07		No. 1 Shore Herrings	3 50 0 00		
				3 50 4 50	Broma, Potass	0 60 0 65		" Nova Scotia	0 00 0 00		
				2 10 3 00	Camphor. Eng. Ref oz. ck	0 60 0 65		Mackerel No. 1, kitts	1 60 0 00		
					Ref Rings	0 65 0 75		" 1/4 barrel	6 00 0 00		
					Citric Acid	0 40 0 45		Green Cod, No. 1	4 00 4 50		
					Coppers, per 100 lbs	0 75 1 00		Draft " large	5 00 0 00		
					Cream Tartar	0 24 0 27		No. 2 "	0 00 0 00		
					Epsom Salts	1 50 1 75		Large dry "	2 50 3 00		
					Glycerine	0 20 0 22		per quintal	3 50 4 00		
					Gum Arabic per lb.	0 26 0 50		Salmon No. 1 bris Lab.	13 00 13 50		
					" Trag.	0 50 1 00		Salmon, (herces)	00 00 00 00		
					Morphia	1 75 1 85		" Brit. Col bris.	11 00 11 50		
					Oplum	4 00 4 25		Boneless Fish	0 0 0 0		
					Oxalic Acid	0 10 0 12		" Cod	0 3 0 06		
					Phosphorus	0 65 0 75		Finnan Haddies	0 7 0 07		
					Potash Bichromate	0 10 0 00		Flour.			
					Potash Iodide	3 90 4 00		Winter Wheat	4 75 5 00		
					Quinine	0 85 0 45		Spring Wheat patents	5 25 5 65		
					Styachtine	0 75 0 90		Straight roller	4 50 4 65		
					Tartaric Acid	0 35 0 40		do bags	2 15 2 25		
					Tin Crystals	0 18 0 22		Extra	0 00 0 00		
					Heavy Chemicals.			Superfine	0 00 0 00		
					Bleaching Powder	2 25 2 75		Manitoba Strong Bakers	5 25 5 50		
					Blue Vitriol	4 50 5 50		Oatmeal, brl.	3 20 3 30		
					Brimstone	1 75 2 25		Bran Manitoba	11 50 12 50		
					Caustic Soda 60	1 75 2 00		Bran Ontario	11 00 11 50		
					" 70	2 00 2 25		Shorts	13 00 13 50		
								Moultie	10 50 11 00		

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The "Journal of Commerce,"

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1897

Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.	
		\$ c.	¢			\$ c.	¢			\$ c.	¢
Farm Products.											
Butter: Creamery,		0 19	1 19	Barley, malting.....		0 00	0 00	Molasses (Barbados).....		0 24	0 25
Dairy Rolls.....		0 12	0 13	" feed afloat.....		0 35	0 40	Porto Rico.....		0 25	0 33
Western.....		0 00	0 13	Peas, per 60 lbs, in store.....		0 57	0 58	Trinidad.....		0 00	0 00
Lower grades Creamery.....		0 15	0 10	Rye No. 2.....		0 53	0 54	Cuba.....		0 00	0 00
CEREALS:				Corn, Ontario.....		0 31	0 35	Antigua.....		0 22	0 24
Finest Ontario.....		0 05	3 00	" duty paid.....		0 00	0 00	Raisins:			
Finest Township.....		0 05	0 00	Groceries.				Sultanas.....		0 07	0 10
Quebec, Finest.....		0 01	0 00	Tea, (Hf.-Chest & Cad.)..				Loose Musc. California..		0 06	0 08
Quebec under grades.....		0 00	0 00	Japan, com. to med., lb..		0 15	0 16	Layers, London.....		1 50	1 75
Eggs: Strictly new.....		0 16	0 14	" good med. to fine..		0 24	0 25	Con. Cluster.....		2 50	0 00
Choice candled.....		0 18	0 16	" choicest.....		0 25	0 35	Extra Dessert.....		2 50	0 00
Hops: per lb.....		0 12	0 15	" fancy.....		0 35	0 00	Royal Bucking'm Clust..		5 50	0 00
" Old.....		0 05	0 05	" dust.....		0 05	0 00	per lb			
HOG PRODUCTS:				Y. Hyson, com. to good..		0 11	0 20	Valencia off stalk new "		0 05	0 06
Bacon, smoked, per lb.....		0 12	0 13	" fine to finest, lb		0 30	0 45	" Selected.....		0 00	0 00
Hams, city cured, ".....		0 12	0 14	Gunpowder, Moyune.....		0 17	0 20	" Layers new "		0 07	0 00
" Canvassed.....		0 08	0 00	" good.....		0 15	0 25	Currants, Provincials new		0 05	0 00
Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl. new		16 00	16 00	" med. to good.....		0 11	0 13	Fillitras.....		0 05	0 05
do old.....		13 00	14 00	" fine to finest.....		0 22	0 23	Patras.....		0 00	0 00
Lard, per lb.....		0 07	0 07	Pingsuey, med to good.....		0 11	0 13	Vostizzas.....		0 07	0 07
" Com. Refined.....		0 05	0 05	" fine to finest.....		0 22	0 23	Prunes.....		0 05	0 05
SEEDS:				Oolong.....		0 28	0 42	Figs in bags.....		0 00	0 00
Clover, red, per lb.....		0 08	0 10	Congou, common.....		0 11	0 13	" new layers.....		0 19	0 25
Alsike, per lb.....		0 07	0 09	" good common.....		0 15	0 20	Sh. Almonds, bxs.....		0 09	0 10
Timothy, (Can'n) per bush		2 50	2 75	" med. to good.....		0 22	0 27	S. S. Tarragona.....		0 10	0 14
" Western.....		1 75	1 95	" fine to finest.....		0 32	0 35	Walnuts.....		0 12	0 00
Flax 56 lbs.....		0 65	0 70	Indian.....		0 17	0 20	" Grenoble.....		0 09	0 10
Spring Rye.....		0 30	0 00	Darjeelings.....		0 35	0 45	Spices: Casala..... mats		0 09	0 12
Millet.....		0 80	1 00	Ceylon.....		0 16	0 35	Mace..... chests		0 90	1 20
Hungarian.....		0 90	1 10	Coffees, Mocha (green)—				Cloves.....		0 07	0 10
Potatoes, per bag.....		0 35	0 45	Java.....		0 22	0 25	Nutmegs.....		0 60	0 90
Honey.....		0 05	0 00	Maracibo.....		0 17	0 18	Jamaica ginger, bl.....		0 20	0 25
Beeswax.....		0 00	0 00	Jamaica.....		0 17	0 14	" unbl.....		0 17	0 18
BEANS: white ordinary bus		0 50	0 90	Rio.....		0 11	0 13	African.....		0 05	0 10
" hand-picked.....		0 90	1 00	Plantation Ceylon.....		0 27	0 29	Pimento.....		0 07	0 08
GRAIN:				Chicory.....		0 05	0 11	Pepper, Black.....		0 08	0 09
Hard Man No. 1 Ft. Will		1 00	0 00	Canadian do.....		0 05	0 06	" White.....		0 11	0 14
" No. 2.....		0 00	0 00	Sugars:				Mustard, 4 lb jar, Eng..		0 72	0 75
Oats No. 2 in store.....		0 22	0 28	Ex Granulated, brls.....		0 04	0 04	" 1 lb.....		0 23	0 25
				Germa gran'd.....		0 03	0 00	" 4 lb jars, Cana.....		0 65	0 70
				Ex Ground, in brls.....		0 05	0 00	" 1 lb.....		0 22	0 24
				" in bxs.....		0 05	0 00	Rice, large lots, standard B		3 50	3 75
				Powdered, in brls.....		0 04	0 00	" Patna..... 100 lb.		5 00	5 50
				Paris Lump, in brls.....		0 05	0 05	" Barmah..... "		4 00	4 25
				" half brls.....		0 35	0 05	" Crystal Japan..... "		5 00	5 25
				" 100-lb bxs.....		0 05	0 05	" Carolina..... 100 lb		6 75	7 75
				" 50-lb bxs.....		0 05	0 05	Tapioca, Pearl.....		0 04	0 08
				Branded Yellows.....		0 03	0 03	" Flake.....		0 03	0 04
				Syrup.....		0 02	0 02	Gelatine, 1 qt pk.....		1 15	0 00
								" 14 qt pk.....		1 75	0 00
								" 2 qt pks.....		2 30	0 00

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OXFORD HOT WATER HEATER.



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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1897

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware—Continued.	\$ c s c						
NEW CUT NAIL SCHEDULE.				25 gauge.....	0 00 0 00	No. 3 B.A. Spanish Sole	0 19 0 21
Base for Quebec & Ontario.	(.85 base,	Golf Chain—		Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs.	3 75 3 90	Buffalo Sole, No. 1.....	0 22 0 23
Base—50a and 60d, f.o.b.,	less 10c per	5-16.....	0 00 4 50	Sheet, "	4 00 4 25	" " No. 2.....	0 19 0 21
Cut Nails..... per keg..	k'g to dealer	7-16.....	3 25 0 00	Shot, per 100 lbs.....	6 00 6 50	Slaughter, No. 1.....	0 19 0 20
F. O. B. Montreal, London,		7-16.....	3 15 0 00	Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	7 09 0 00	Light medium & heavy..	0 17 0 18
Toronto and Hamilton, for		7-16.....	3 00 0 00	ices 27 1/2 p.c.	5 00 5 25	" No. 2.....	0 00 0 00
Ontario, Quebec and Lower				Zinc: Sheet.....	4 75 5 00	Harness.....	0 20 0 27
Provinces. No delivery.		Galvanized Iron:		" Spelter per 100 lbs	4 75 5 00	Upper, heavy.....	0 23 0 24
Cut nails, fence and cut		Morewoods Lion, No. 28.	5 00 5 10	Scrap Iron—		Upper, light.....	0 25 0 33
spikes.—Hot cut.		Queen's Head, or equal....	4 00 4 25	Machinery scrap.....	12 00 15 00	Grained Upper.....	0 32 0 35
30 to 40d..... extra.....	0 05 0 00	Common.....	4 00 4 25	Wrot Iron.....	0 00 10 00	Scotch Grain.....	0 32 0 35
10 to 16d.....	0 10 0 00			Wires:		Rip Skins, French.....	0 32 0 35
8d and 9d.....	0 15 0 00	Pig Iron: Siemens No. 1.....	00 00 00 00	Bright and Annealed		English.....	0 32 0 35
6d and 7d.....	0 20 0 00	Summerlee.....	17 50 18 00	No. 6, 7 and 8.....	2 60 0 00	Canada Kip.....	0 30 0 75
4d to 5d.....	0 45 0 00	Gartenerrie.....	00 00 00 00	" oiled.....	2 65 0 00	Hemlock Calf.....	0 50 0 70
3d.....	0 70 0 00	Carabroo.....	16 00 17 00	Galvd. No 6 to 9.....	3 20 0 00	" Light.....	0 50 0 60
2d.....	1 00 0 00	C.I.F.T. Riv. Charcoal Iron	00 00 00 00	Trade discount on above		French Calf.....	0 50 0 60
Fine blued nails—		No. 1 Ferrona.....	16 00 17 00	30 per cent and 5 f.o.b.		Splints, light & heavy..	0 50 0 70
3d.....	1 00 0 00	No. 1 Siemens (Can.).....	16 00 17 00	Montreal—Quebec:		" heavy.....	1 05 1 40
3d..... extra.....	1 00 0 00	Amer. Brands—Northern.	19 00 19 50	30 per ct and 5 with 20c		" small.....	0 21 0 23
3d.....	1 50 0 00	No. 1 Hamilton.....	16 00 16 50	freight at w'nce—Ontario		Leather Board, Canada..	0 20 0 21
		All ex yard Montreal.		Barbed Wire—		Enameled Cow, per ft....	0 16 0 18
Casing and box, flooring,				2 and 4 bars.....	2 25 f.o.b.	Pebble Grain.....	0 08 0 10
shook, and tobacco box		Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.		Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs.	Montreal.	Glove Grain.....	0 15 0 17
nails—		Schedule Extras adopted		Staples.....	Quebec	B. Calf.....	0 11 0 13
20d to 30d..... extra.....	0 55 0 00	July 7th.		Spring Wire per 100, 75c	Ontario.	Bush (Cow) Kid.....	0 11 0 13
10d to 16d.....	0 60 0 00	Ord. Crown.....	1 40 1 50	net extra. Special hay		Buff.....	0 10 0 12
8d and 9d.....	0 65 0 00	Beat Refined.....	2 25 2 50	net extra.		Rusette, light.....	0 11 0 11
6d and 7d.....	0 70 0 00	Norway.....	3 00 0 00	Sisal 7-16 and up	0 05 1/2	" heavy.....	0 12 0 15
4d to 5d.....	0 95 0 00	Sheet Iron 16 G & heavier.	2 30 0 00	" 5-16.....	0 06 1/2	" No. 2.....	0 35 0 40
3d.....	1 20 0 00	" " 17, 18, 20 G " "	2 00 0 00	" 7-16.....	0 07 1/2	" Saddlers.....	0 26 0 30
		" " 22, 24 " "	2 05 0 00	" 3-16.....	0 07 1/2	Int. French Calf.....	0 20 0 25
Finishing nails—		" " 26 G " "	2 15 0 00	" 3-16.....	0 07 1/2	English Oak.....	3 00 9 00
3 inch & longer extra	0 60 0 00	" " 28 G " "	2 25 0 00	" 5-16.....	0 08	Rough.....	0 70 0 76
2 1/2 to 2 3/4 " " " "	0 65 0 00	Boiler plates, iron, 1/4 in	0 00 1 75	" 7-16.....	0 08 1/2	Dongola, extra.....	0 38 0 42
2 to 2 1/4 " " " "	0 70 0 00	" " 3-16 in	0 00 2 50	" 3-16.....	0 08	No. 1.....	0 20 0 22
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 " " " "	0 95 0 00	Boiler Heads, steel.....	0 00 0 03 1/2	" 3-16.....	0 08	" ordinary.....	0 30 0 32
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 " " " "	0 95 0 00	Hoops.....	1 50 2 00	" 3-16.....	0 08 1/2	Colored Pebbles.....	0 20 0 25
1 1/4 " " " "	1 20 0 00	Band Imported.....	0 00 2 00			" Calf.....	0 12 0 20
1 " " " "	1 50 0 00	Canadian.....	1 75 1 85	Wire Nails.			0 18 0 16
Slating nails—				Base Price.....	1 90	Oils	0 20 0 25
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch..... extra..	0 95 0 00	Canada Plates:		2d extra.....	1 00	Cod Oil, Newfoundland..	0 35 1/2 0 40
1 1/4 " " " "	1 20 0 00	Good Brands.....	2 25 2 35	2d f.....	1 00	" Gaspe.....	0 35 0 40
1 " " " "	1 50 0 00	Wrc't Iron pipe, 1/2 to 2 in	0 00 0 00	3d.....	0 65	S. R. Pale Seal.....	0 45 0 47 1/2
Common barrel nails—		70 p.c., over 2 in 67 1/2 p.c.	0 00 0 00	4d and 5d.....	0 40	Straw Seal.....	0 35 0 40
1 1/2 inch..... extra.....	1 00 0 00	Imported iron pipe, 1/2 3/4		6d and 7d.....	0 30	Cod Liver Oil, Nid.....	0 75 0 80
1 " " " "	1 25 0 00	8 inch, 65 & 5 p.c. 1/2 to 2 in		8d and 9d.....	0 15	" Norwegian	0 35 0 40
1 " " " "	1 50 0 00	10 & 5 p.c.		10d and 12d.....	0 10	Process.....	1 00 1 30
1 " " " "	2 00 0 00			16d and 20d.....	0 08	Castor Oil.....	0 10 0 10 1/2
Steel nails 10c extra.		Steel, cast per lb.....	0 08 0 10	30d to 60d.....	0 06	Lard Oil, Extra.....	0 65 0 60
Clinch nails—		" Spring, 100 lbs.....	2 50 0 00	Hides and Tallow		" No. 1.....	0 50 0 55
3 inch & longer extra	0 60 0 00	" Fire.....	1 90 0 00	Montreal Green Hides		" No. 2.....	0 00 0 43
2 1/2 and 2 3/4 " " " "	0 65 0 00	" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs..	1 55 0 00	" No. 1.....	0 08 0 08	Linseed, raw.....	0 00 0 00
2 and 2 1/4 " " " "	0 70 0 00	" Machinery.....	2 25 0 00	" No. 2.....	0 07 0 07	" boiled.....	0 00 0 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 " " " "	0 95 0 00	Tin Plates:		" No. 3.....	0 06 0 06	Olive, pure.....	0 80 0 90
1 1/4 " " " "	1 20 0 00	IC Coke.....	2 85 3 00	Tanners pay \$1 extra for		Extra, qt., per cases.	3 00 3 70
1 " " " "	1 50 0 00	IC Charcoal.....		sorted, cured & inspect'd		Turpentine.....	0 00 0 45
Sharps and flat pressed nails		IX Charcoal.....		Sheepskins.....	0 90 1 00	Imperial Oils:	
3 inch..... extra.....	1 50 0 00	ICX.....		Clips.....	0 00 0 35	500 Imperial Cylinder....	0 65 0 75
2 1/2 and 2 3/4 " " " "	1 85 0 00	DC.....		Lambskins each.....	0 50 0 00	500 Imperial Engine.....	0 40 0 45
2 and 2 1/4 " " " "	1 85 0 00	DX.....		Calfskins, No. 1.....	0 08 0 00	Majestic Cylinder.....	0 75 0 85
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 " " " "	2 50 0 00	DXX.....		" No. 2.....	0 06 0 00	Majestic Engine.....	0 40 0 50
1 1/4 " " " "	3 00 0 00	Terne Plate 10, 20x28.	5 00	Horse hides west, each.	0 00 0 00	Premier Cylinder.....	0 50 0 60
1 " " " "	2 50 0 00	Russ. Sheet Iron.....	0 09 0 10	" City.....	0 00 1 50	Premier Engine.....	0 35 0 45
Horse Shoes.....	0 00 3 35	Anchor, per lb.....	0 04 0 05	Tallow, rendered.....	3 00 3 50	Perfection Engine & Dyn.	0 30 0 40
Axes—S. S.....	6 50 10 00	Lion & Crown tin d'sh ts.		rough.....	1 00 1 50	Phenix Machine.....	0 22 0 27
"—solid S.....	2 50 0 00	22 and 24 gauge.....	00 5 06	Leather			
				No. 1 B. A. Sole.....	0 23 0 24		
				No. 2.....	0 22 0 23		

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Bolts; Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. Nails and Horse Shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse Nails and Spikes, four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. Oils, Turpentine, Lead, Glass, etc 4 mos. or 3 per cent. off in 30 days.

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Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Coal Oil:		Salt.		Porter—		Angostura Bitters, per	
Car Lots Store, [2. p.c. off]	0 13 0 00	Liverpool per bag	0 40 0 45	Dublin Stout...qts	2 40 2 45	case of 2 doz.....	14 50 15 00
1 to 20 brls	0 14 0 15	Canadian, in small bags...	2 10 3 00	do do do ppts	1 57 1 62	Banagher Irish Whisky,qts	9 75 10 25
American P.W.....	0 16 0 17 1/2	Canadian, Quarters.....	0 25 0 50	Spirits Canadian—per gal.		do do do per gal	4 00 4 25
do W.W.....	0 18 0 19	Factory Filled per bag...	0 85 1 00	Alcohol..... 65 O.P.	4 65 0 00	Watson's Old Irish,qts,prcs	6 75 7 75
Astral.....	0 19 0 20	do Quarters.....	0 25 0 80	do do do 25 U.P.	3 25 0 00	do do pts per cs.	7 75 8 75
Benzine American.....	0 20 0 23	Special Dairy, per brl.	2 00 2 50	Club Whisky..... U.P.	3 60 0 00		
do Canadian.....	0 12 0 14 1/2	quartere	0 45 0 50	Corby's IXL Rye, qrts	8 00 8 50		
Glass.		Spl Cheese Salt p bag 200lb	1 25 1 50	" XTC	6 00 6 50		
United inches, 00 to 25.....	0 00 1 30	Turk's Island per bush....	0 30 0 35	Rye Whisky.....gal.235			
do 28 to 40.....	0 00 1 40	Tobacco duty paid.		Ports—			
do 41 to 50.....	0 00 2 90	No. 1 Black Chewing, cads	0 50 1 00	Tarragona.....	1 10 1 50		
do 51 to 60.....	0 00 3 10	No. 2 do	0 50 0 00	Sandeman.....	2 00 6 00		
Paints, &c.		Old Chum br'l do sol. 8s.	0 72 0 00	Warter & May sPorts gal.	2 10 6 50		
Lead pure, 50 to 100 lb. kgs.	0 00 5 37 1/2	Navy, Bright Smoking 3s.	0 70 0 71	Sherries—Per arlin	2 00 5 50		
do No. 1.....	0 00 5 00	do do do 5s.	0 69 0 00	Wisdom & Warter's Sher-			
do No. 2.....	0 00 5 62 1/2	Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12s.	0 64 0 00	ries....per gal.....	2 00 6 50		
do No. 3.....	0 00 4 25	do do do 7s.	0 64 0 00	Clarets—			
White Lead, dry.....	4 75 5 00	do do do 3s.	0 64 0 00	St. Jullens.....	2 60 2 65		
Red Lead.....	4 25 4 37 1/2	Myrtle Navy Plug Smk'g sol	0 74 0 00	Barton & Guentier.....	4 00 25 00		
Venetian Red Eng'h.....	1 50 1 75	Old Chum Plug Smk'g sol 4s	0 81 0 00	Nat. Johnson & Sons.....	4 00 25 00		
Yel. Ochre, French.....	1 25 3 00	do Smoking sol.	0 81 0 00	J. Calvet & Co.....	4 50 40 00		
Whiting, ordinary.....	0 40 0 55	do and R. & R. 8s.	0 81 0 00	Champagnes—			
do Gliders.....	0 60 0 70	do Cut Smoking, 9s.	0 84 0 00	Pommery, Fils & Co.....	28 00 30 00		
do Paris, do	0 85 1 00	Myrtle do do 9s.	0 84 0 00	G. H. Mum.....	28 00 30 00		
English Cement, cask.....	2 00 2 10	Can. Chewing.....	0 45 0 47	Perrier, Jonet & Co.....	28 00 30 00		
Belgian Cement.....	1 55 2 00	do Smoking, Plug	0 49 0 59	Brandies—Hennessy ..gal.	7 00 8 50		
Fire Bricks per 1000.....	17 00 32 00	Wool.		1 Star.....	12 75 14 00		
Fire Clay.....	1 50 1 75	Fleeco comb. ord.....	0 19 0 20	Scotch Whiskys—			
Rosin.....	2 75 4 50	do clothing.....	0 00 0 00	Dewars Scotch extra spec.	9 25 10 00		
Glue:—		do Combing.....	0 00 0 00	Spl. Liqueur.....	12 25 13 00		
Domestic Broken Sheet...	0 11 0 14	Pulled.....	0 21 0 22 1/2	Jas Watson & Co. Dundee	9 75 10 25		
French Casks.....	0 10 0 12	Brushed.....	0 23 0 24	3 star Glenlivet, per case.	8 75 9 25		
do do brls.....	0 00 0 13	North West.....	0 00 0 00	1 do do	4 30 6 00		
American White, brls.....	0 15 0 20	B. A. Scored.....	0 26 3 34	Old Glenlivet..... per gal	6 75 7 25		
Coopers' Glue.....	0 18 0 24	Natal.....	0 16 0 18	Watson's Old Scotch qt. cs	7 75 8 75		
Golden Ochre.....	0 04 0 04	Cape.....	0 14 0 16	do do pts, per cs			
Brunswick Green.....	0 04 0 10	Australian greasy.....	0 17 0 21 1/2	Gin—			
French Imperial Green.....	0 11 0 15	" scoured.....	0 31 0 32	De Kuypere red cases.....	11 80 11 50		
Vermillionotte.....	0 12 0 40	Wines, Liquors, &c.		do green do	5 90 6 00		
Genuine Quicksilver.....	0 75 0 90	Alc—English.....qts	2 50 2 55	do hlds.....	3 00 3 15		
No. 1 Furnit'e Varn'h, pr-gi	0 60 0 85	" ..pts	1 62 1 67 1/2	Irish Whisky—			
Extra do do	0 76 1 00			Geo Roe & Co. 1 star, qts	9 50 0 00		
Brown Japan.....	0 55 1 20			do do 3 stars, qts	9 70 10 50		
Black Japan.....	0 50 1 00			John Jamieson & Co.....	9 50 11 50		
Orange Shells, No. 1.....	1 90 2 00						
do do Pure.....	2 20 2 20						
White do	2 25 2 40						
Putty Bulk per cask.....	1 50 1 85						
Paris green.....	0 13 0 14 1/2						

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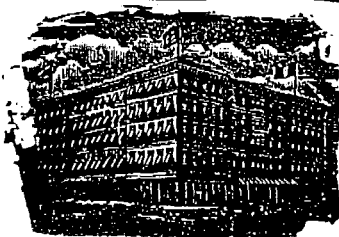
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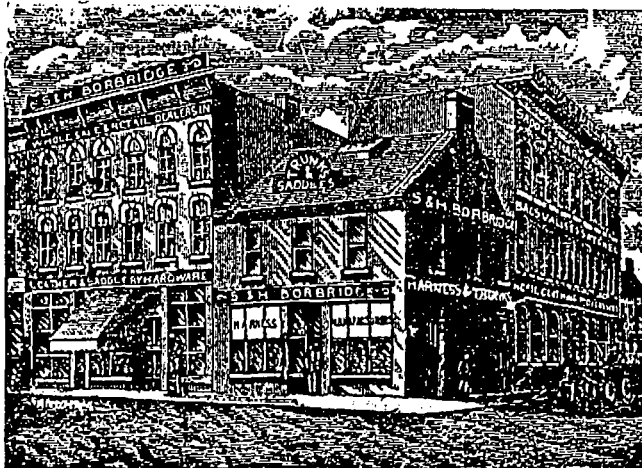
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		Sept. 13
British Columbia, 1877 6 p.c.	115	120
1887, 4½ per cent ...	111	114
Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1860	112	114
3 per cent. loan, 1888	106½	107½
Debs. 1884, 3¼ per cent.	109	111
SHE	Railway and other Stocks.	Sept. 16
	Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874	108 113
	1876, 5 p. c.	108 113
	1880, 4½ p. c.	104 106
	1883, 5 p. c.	114 116
100	Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p.c. Gua	124 126
10	1st M. Bds.	19 13½
100	Buffalo & Lake Huron 210 shr.	138 141
100	do 5½ p.c. 1st mort.	188 141
300	do 2nd mort.	106 108
	Can. Central 5 p.c. 1st M. Bds. Int. guar. by Gov.	78½ 78½
100	Canadian Pacific \$100	100 102
100	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c.	67 72
100	1st M.	125 127
100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock.	49 50
100	2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c.	29 29½
100	1st pref. stock.	172 172
100	2nd pref. stock.	188 185
100	3rd pref. stock.	96½ 97½
100	5 p.c. perp. deb. stock.	123 125
100	1 p.c. perp. deb. stock.	100 102
100	Great Western shares, 5 p.c.	104 105
100	Hamilton & N.W., 6 p.c.	99 101
100	M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c.	102 104
100	Montreal & Champlain 5 p.c. 1st mtg. bds.	90 100
	*Montreal & Sorel, 1st mtg., 6 p.c. N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c.	36 39
100	Northern Extension, 5 p.c. pref.	111 113
100	Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds.	101 103
100	T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort.	110 112
100	Well, Gray & Bruce, 7 p.c. bds. 1st Mort.	
100	St. Law. & Ott. 5 p.c. Bds., 4 p.c.	
MUNICIPAL LOANS.		
100	City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c.	104 106
100	City of Montreal stg. 5 p.c.	104 106
	1874	112 114
100	City of Ottawa, 4½ p.c. stg.	105 109
	redeem 1873	116 119
	redeem 1875	113 115
100	City of Quebec, p.c. redeem 1876 ..	117 119
	redeem 1878	99 102
100	City of Toronto, 5 p.c.	100 108
	5 p.c. stg. con. deb. 1874	104 106
	5 p.c. gen. con. deb. 1890	
	4 p.c. stg. bonds, 1921-23	
100	City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p.c.	113 115
	Deb. scrip. 1883, 5 p.c.	118 120
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
100	Canada Company	21 23
100	Canada North-West Land Co.	56 60
100	Hudson Bay	21½ 22½
*All the bonds have been sold to a Canadian Syndicate.		

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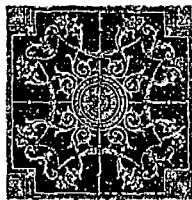
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- 2 " " 72 " " 16 "
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STOCKS AND BONDS—INSURANCE COMPANIES—CANADIAN.—Montreal Quotations Sept., 23, 1897

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine....	10,000	3¼-6mos.	350	\$50	128½
Canada Life.....	2,500	5-6mos.	400	50	810
Confederation Life.....	5,000	7¼ 6mos.	100	10	275
Western Assurance.....	25,000	5-6mos.	40	20	169
Guarantee Co. of North America.....	13,372	6	50	50	....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—Quotations on the London Market, Sept. 15, 1897 Market value p. p'd upsh.

Atlas.....	24,000	24 p. s.	50	6	£30	£31
British and Foreign Marine.....	67,000	25	20	4	£33½	£34½
Caledonian.....	21,500	24	25	5	£33-10-0	£30
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marin.....	50,000	25	50	5	£41½	£42½
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	19s	100	20	64-0-0	00
Fire Insurance Association.....	100,000	5	£10	£2	¾	¾
Guardian Fire and Life.....	200,000	5½	10	5	12	12½
Imperial Fire.....	60,000	20 p. s.	20	5	31½	32½
Lancashire Fire.....	136,493	5	20	2	4¾	5¾
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	17-6-7 p. c.	40	8¾	35-10-0	....
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,882	20	25	12½	£59	62
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	2	41	5¼
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life.....	291,752	85	St.	2	54½	55½
National of Ireland.....	40,000	£25	2½ p. c.	£2½	25-0	00
Northern Fire and Life.....	30,000	22½	100	10	49	51
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life.....	110,000	20 p. s.	25	6¼	42½	43½
Phoenix Fire.....	57,776	35	50	5	£48	£44
Queen Fire and Life.....	200,000	30	10	1	7 1-16	6 13-16
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	125,234	58½	20	3	56	57
Scottish Imperial Life.....	50,000	8¾d	10	1	1-17-9	....
Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	20,000	15	50	3

* Excluding periodical cash bonuses.

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OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC'BER, 31st, 1896

Assets,	\$184,935,600.80
Reserve on Policies (American Table, 4 p. c.)	\$168,221,916 00
Liabilities other than Reserve	1,623,951 00
Surplus.....	15,089,822 80
Receipts from all sources	41,953,145 62
Payments to Policy-holders	20,885,472 48
Whole Life Risks assumed and renewed, 219,308 policies.....	637,726,276 00
Risks in force, 273,213 policies, amounting to	802,867,478 00

NOTE.—The above statement shows a large increase over the business of 1895 in amount at risk, new business assumed, payments to policy-holders, receipts, assets and surplus; and includes as risks assumed only the number and amount of policies actually issued and paid for in the accounts of the year.

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Insurance.

The Federal Life ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, CANADA.

Capital and Assets - - - - \$1,226,415.81
 Premium Income, 1896 - - - 312,398.00
 Dividends to Policyholders, 1896 - 42,756.00

David Dexter, S. M. Kenney,
 Managing Director. Secretary.

J. K. McCUTCHEON, H. RUSSELL POPHAM,
 Supt. of Agencies. Local Manager Province of Quebec.

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ESTABLISHED 1834.

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 Capital \$30,000,000 | Invested Funds.....\$13,500,000
 Total Assets 34,472,705 | Deposited with Dom. Govt., 125,000
 (Market value.)

WALTER KAVANAUGH, Resident Agent, 117 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: TORONTO, Ont.

President, John L. Blaikie.

Vice-Presidents,
 Hon. G. W. Allan, J. K. Kerr, Q. C.

The results of the business for 1896 show the Company to be in a substantial position, having

Cash Income \$ 611,783.08
 Not Surplus 421,546.20
 Assets 2,515,893.41
 Insurance in Force..... 17,494,170.00

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 INCORPORATED 1875.

Head Office, WATERLOO, ONT.

Subscribed Capital.....\$200,000 00
 Deposit with Dom. Govt..... 50,079 76
 All Policies Guaranteed by the London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co. with Assets of \$15,000,000.

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HEAD OFFICE, . . . TORONTO.

Incorporated 1833.

FIRE AND MARINE.

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

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 Actual Surplus, \$26,057,332.
 Insurance in Force, \$820,816,648.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

Income in Canada.....	\$ 900,018.29
Assets ".....	4,300,038.10
Liabilities ".....	4,315,513.36
Surplus Assets, ".....	151,024.71
Insurance in Force ".....	21,782,818.00

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PAID-UP CAPITAL,	1,500,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER	8,000,000

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