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 301 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.  
 Sole Manufacturers  
 Cold-Air-Circulation System.

**Over 3,200 Machines Sold.**  
 Special Machines for DAIRIES, BUTCHERS, Etc.  
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# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

Vol. 47. No. 12. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898. M. S. FOLEY-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Leading Wholesale Houses.

**McINTYRE SON & CO.,**  
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**DRESS GOODS AND SILKS**  
 The Latest Novelties.

**LINENS**  
 The Largest Assortment in the Dominion.

**SMALLWARES**  
 A complete assortment by leading makers.

**KID GLOVES**  
 New Colors and Styles.

Letter Orders Carefully Filled.

Leading Wholesale Houses.

**THOMAS CARLYLE**  
 (Limited)  
 Aston, Birmingham.  
 Capital, £150,000.

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Flexible & Mohair Buttons.	Ivory & Buffalo Buttons.
Strap & Brace Buttons.	Vest & Trouser Buckles.
Livery & Official Buttons.	Gaiter & Anchor Buckles.
Fancy Metal Buttons.	Mantle Hooks & Eyes.
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Fancy Vest Buttons.	Cap Ornaments &c. &c. &c.
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**WALKER BROS.**  
 Agents,  
 MONTREAL

Leading Wholesale Houses.

THE  
**Ames, Holden Co.**  
 Of Montreal [Limited.]  
 Manufacturers of . . . .

**Fine BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
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Flannels, Dress Goods, Tweeds, Blankets and KNIT Goods in Silk, Wool and Cotton. . . .

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X The following Brands Manufactured by . . . X

→ **THE AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.** ←  
 OF CANADA, Limited.

Are sold by all the Leading Wholesale Houses . . .

**CUT TOBACCOS.**  
**Old Chum,**  
**Seal of North Carolina,**  
**Old Gold.**

**CIGARETTES**—

**Richmond Straight Cut,**  
**Sweet Caporal,**  
**Athlete, Derby.**

X X

**Fall and Holiday Goods.**

 **Rocking Horses, Dolls, Toys.**

New Lines of **Sleighs, etc.**

Write for New Catalogue on and after July 22nd.

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**H. A. Nelson & Sons Co., Ltd.,**  
 59 to 63 St. Peter St., Montreal.  
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**MONTREAL FELT HAT WORKS**  
 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.

**FUR GOODS** Of Our Own Manufacture

**PLUSH CLOTH AND SCOTCH CAPS, GLOVES AND MITTS** of English and Domestic Manufacture.

Moccasins, Snowshoes, Fancy Sleigh Robes, Buffalo, &c.

To Manufacturers.—We have a large stock of Seal Persian Lamb and other skins Trimmings &c., &c.

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 Warehouse: 471 to 477 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

**MARK FISHER SONS AND COMPANY,**

**Merchant Tailors and Woollen Buyers**

will find our Stock replete with all the Latest Novelties selected in the Home and Foreign Markets.

We have never shown a more extensive line of

**STAPLE WOOLLENS**  
 than we are doing at present,  
**Our Tailors' Trimming Dep't** is also more than usually complete.

**Mark Fisher, Sons & Co.,**  
**VICTORIA SQUARE. MONTREAL**

Our stock for . . .

**FALL**

is now complete. We are showing a larger assortment than ever of

**WOOLLENS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS**

**JOHN FISHER, SON & CO.**  
 442 and 444 St. James Street,  
**MONTREAL.**  
 Quebec Office—101 and 103 St. Peter St.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00
Reserved Fund, 6,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, 952,210.07
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Rt. Hon. Lord STATHECONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, Pres.

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MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager
West End Branch, St. Catherine St.
Selgneurs St. Branch.
Almonte, Ont., London, Ont. St. John, N.B.
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Brantford, " Perth, " Halifax, N.S.
Brockville, " Peterboro, " Calgary, Alta.
Gatham, " Picton, " Lethbridge, Alta.
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IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

St. John's, Nfld., Bank of Montreal.
IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
Alex. Lang, Man.

IN THE UNITED STATES:

New York—R. Y. Hebben and J. M. Greata,
Agents, 59 Wall Street.
Chicago—Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager.

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

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The Bank of New York, N. B. 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, 1st June, 1898.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.
INCORPORATED 1855.

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

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President.
WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., Vice-President.
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William George Gooderham, Esq.,
DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr.
JOSEPH HENDERSON, Inspector.

Branches:

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" King St. W. Branch, Cobourg Petrolia
Montreal Collingwood Port Hope
" Point St. Charles Gannanoque St. Catharines
Barrie London

Bankers:

London, Eng. The City Bank, Limited
New York The National Bank of Commerce.
Chicago First National Bank.
Manitoba, British Columbia } Bank of British
and New Brunswick } North America.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.

Incorporated 1872.
Capital Paid-Up \$500,000
Reserve Fund 325,000

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECTORS:

ROME UNICKER, President.
C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President.
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H. N. WALLACE, Cashier.
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New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John.

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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, 285,000 "

London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.
JOURN OF DIRECTORS:
J. H. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare.
John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall.
Gaspard Farrer, J. J. Kingsford.
Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock.
Richard H. Glyn, George D. Whatmau.

Secretary, A. G. Wallis.
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H. STEKEMAN, General Manager.
J. FLEMING, Inspector.

Branches in Canada:

Ontario Nova Scotia British Columbia
London Halifax Victoria
Brantford New Brunswick Vancouver
Hamilton St. John Rossland
Toronto Fredericton Kaslo
Kingston Yukon District Slocan City
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Quebec Montreal
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Drafts on Dawson City, Klondike, can now be obtained at any of the Bank's Branches.
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LONDON BANKERS—The Bank of England, and Messrs. Glyn & Co.
FOREIGN AGENTS—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool.
Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—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—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.
Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK

86th DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and a Bonus of One per Cent, upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank in Montreal and at the Branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23rd to 30th September.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on MONDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.

Montreal 23 Aug. 1898

The Chartered Banks.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, \$6,000,000
Reserve, 2,600,000
Head Office, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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HECTOR MACKENZIE, Esq., Vice-President.
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J. P. Dawes, Esq., John Cassels, Esq.
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General Manager. Joliet General Manager.
E. F. Hebben, Supt. of Branches.

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Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Jerome, Que
Hamilton, Owen Sound, St. Thomas,
Heapsler, Perth, Toronto,
Ingersoll, Prescott, Walkerton,
Windsor.

Montreal Branch, 220 St. Catherine Street.

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[Limited], Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool [Ltd.].
Agency in New York—63 and 65 Wall st., Messrs.
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Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National
Bank; St. Paul, Min., First National Bank; De-
troit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo.
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.

AGENTS.

London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—
Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Mont-
real. St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.
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 372,400
Reserve 118,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq.
Robert McIntosh, M.D., J. A. Gibson, Esq.
Thomas Patterson, Esq.
T. H. McMillan, Cashier.

Branches—Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New
Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Port Perry.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought
and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed
Collections solicited and promptly made.
Correspondence at New York and in Canada—
Merchants Bank of Canada, London, England—
Royal Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Capital Paid-up \$1,600,000
Reserve Fund 85,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

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Donald Mackay, Esq., Vice-President.
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D. Uilyot, Esq., J. Hallam, R. D. Perry, Esq.,
C. McGill, General Manager.
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Anora, Montreal, Sudbury
Bowmanville, Mount Forest, Toronto,
Buckingham, Q. Newmarket, 600 Queen St. W.,
Cornwall, Ottawa, Toronto.
Kingston, Peterboro',

AGENTS:

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

BANK OF OTTAWA.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.
Capital (fully paid up) \$1,500,000
Reserve, 1,125,000

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 Hay, Charles Magee.

Branches.—Alexandria, Arnprior, Bracebridge,
Carleton Place, Dauphin, Hawkesbury, Keewatin,
Kemptville, Mattawa, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Port
La Prairie, Rideau St., Bank St., Ottawa; Ren-
frew, Ont., Rat Portage, Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg,
Man.
GEO. BURN, General Manager.
D. N. FINNIE, Local Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$6,000,000
Reserve Fund, 1,000,000

DIRECTORS: Hon. GEO. A. COX, President. ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President.
Jas. Crathern, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., Matthew Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flaville, Esq., B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Asst General Manager. A. H. Ireland, Inspector. M. Morris Asst. Insp.

Branches of the Bank in Canada:
ONTARIO: Ayr, Dresden, Ottawa, Stratford, Barrie, Dundas, Paris, Strathroy, Belleville, Dunnville, Parkhill, Toronto, Berlin, Galt, Peterboro, Toronto Jc, Blenheim, Godolph, St. Catharines, Walkerton, Bradford, Guelph, Strala, Walkerville, Cayuga, Hamilton, St. Ste. Marie, Waterloo, Chatham, London, Seaford, Windsor, Collingwood, Orangeville, Simcoe, Woodstock

QUEBEC: MANITOBA: BRITISH COLUMBIA: Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Yukon District: Dawson City

In the United States: New York, New Orleans. Bankers in Great Britain: The Bank of Scotland - London.

Correspondents: India, China and Japan-The Chartered Bk of India, Australia & China. Germany, The Deutsche Bk France-Lazard Freres & Cie., Paris. Belgium-J. Mathien & Pils., Brussels. Holland-Disconto Maatschappij. Australia & New Zealand-The Union Bk. of Australia, Limited. South Africa-Bank of Africa, Limited. Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited. South America-London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd. British Bank of South America, Limited. Mexico-Banco de Londres, Mexico. Bermuda-The Bk. of Bermuda, Hamilton. West Indies-Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston, Jamaica. Colonial Bank and Branches British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. San Francisco-Bank of British Columbia. New York-The Am. Ex. National Bank. Chicago-The North-Western Nat'l Bank.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Capital Authorized \$2,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000

DIRECTORS: H. S. HOWLAND, President. T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President. Wm. Ramsey, Hugh Ryan, Robert Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayer, Elias Rogers. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC: Essex, Niagara Falls, Saint Ste. Marie, Fergus, Port Colborne, St. Thomas, Galt, Rat Portage, Welland, Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Woodstock. TORONTO (Cor. Wellington St., Cor. Leader Lane. Yonge and Queen Sts. Yonge and Bloor Sts. Montreal, Que.

BRANCHES IN NORTH WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. Brandon, Man. Portage La Prairie, Man. Calgary, Alta. Prince Albert, Sask. Edmonton, Alta. Winnipeg, Man. Edmonton South, Alta. Vancouver, B.C. Revelstoke, B.C. AGENTS-London, Eng., Lloyd's Bank, Ltd. New York, Bank of Montreal, Bank of America. All general banking business transacted. Bonds and debentures bought and sold.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

Capital Paid-Up, \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund, 450,000.

DIRECTORS: F. X. St. CHARLES, President. R. BICKERDIKE, Vice-Pres. Chs. Chaput, Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt M. J. A. FRENDEGAST, Manager C. A. GIBOUX, Assistant Manager O. E. DORAIS, Inspector

Head Office, Montreal. BRANCHES-Quebec, Three Rivers, P. Q.; Joliette, P. Q.; Sorel, P. Q.; Valleyfield, P. Q.; Louisville, P. Q.; Sherbrooke, P. Q.; Vankeek Hill, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, 1393 St. Catherine St. E.; 1750 St. Catherine St. C.; 2504 Notre Dame St. W. CORRESPONDENTS-London, Eng.-The Clydesdale Bank (Limited). Credit Lyonnais, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. Paris, France - Credit Lyonnais, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Societe Generale. Brussels, Belgium - Credit Lyonnais. Vienna, Austria - Banque Imperiale Royale, Priv. des Pays Autrichiens. Berlin, Germany - Deutsche Bank. New York - City National Bank, National Park Bank, Importers and Traders National Bank, Messrs. Ludenburg, Thalmann & Co., and M. M. Haldelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. Boston - National Bank of Redemption, Third National Bank. Chicago - National Live Stock Bank. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Collections made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world. Interest on Deposits allowed in Savings Department

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL (All Paid) \$1,250,000
RESERVE FUND 775,000
HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON.

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

BRANCHES: Berlin, Hamilton, Man. Orangeville, Owen Sound, Carman, Man. Lucknow, Port Elgin, Chesley, Manitow, Man. Simcoe, Delhi, Milton, Southampton, O. Georgetown, Morden, Man. Toronto, Grimsby, Niagara, Wingham, Hamilton, E. End Falls, Ont. Winnipeg, M. Barton St.

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

Capital, \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000

DIRECTORS: Hon. Sr. FRANK SMITH, President. E. B. OSLER, Vice-President. Wm. Ince, Edward Leadley, W. R. Brock, A. W. Austin, Willmot D. Matthews.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Seaford, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esher; Dundas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., cor. College St.; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Market Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sts.; Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. D. GAMBLER, Gen. Manager.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

Capital Paid-Up \$1,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,175,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOS. E. KENNY, President. THOMAS RITCHIE, Vice-President M. Dwyer, Willey Smith, Henry G. Baird Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C. Hon. David MacKen, HEAD OFFICE, Halifax, N.S. D. H. Duncan, Cashier. W. B. Torrance, Asst. Cashier. Agencies in Province of Quebec: Montreal, E. L. Pesse, Manager. West End, Cor. Notre Dame & Seigneurs St Westmount, Cor. St. Catherine St. & Green Avenue.

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Correspondents: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada, New York, Chase National Bank, Boston, National Bldg & Lumber Bank, San Francisco, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chicago, America National Bank, Bermuda, Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. China and Japan, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, England, Bank of Scotland, Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at current rates.

The Standard Bank of Canada

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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS: W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. W. F. Allan, Fred. Wyld. T. R. Wood, A. J. Somerville. Jas. Scott, AGENCIES: Bowmansville, Canington, Kingston, Bradford, Chatham, Markham, Bradford, Colborne, Parkdale, Toronto, Brighton, Dnrham, Pickton, Brussels, Forest, Stouffville, Campbellford, Harriston. BANKERS: New York-Importers and Traders National Bank, Montreal-Can. Bank of Commerce, London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited. GEO. F. REID, General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000
Capital Paid-up, \$1,500,000
Reserve Fund, 350,000

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$2,500,000
RESEVE FUND \$650,000

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Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855).

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000
Capital Paid-Up, 700,000
Reserve Fund, 50,000

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HEAD OFFICE: 155 St. James St. MONTREAL.

Capital Subscribed, \$500,000
Capital Paid-up, 479,820
Reserve Fund, 10,000

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 Capital Paid-Up.....1,500,000  
 Reserve Fund.....835,000

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 Surplus.....291,000

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 Res.,.....100,000

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 Reserve Fund,.....225,000

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 Capital Paid-Up, .. .. 1,250,000 00  
 Reserve Fund, .. .. 345,000 00  
 Total Assets, .. .. 5,464,944 00

Deposits received, Interest allowed.  
 Debentures issued interest coupons attached.  
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 President. Manager.

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 & Investment Society

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 Capital Subscribed, .. .. \$1,000,000 00  
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 Total Assets, .. .. 2,541,274 27  
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 Capital Paid-Up, .. .. 1,100,000 00  
 Reserve and Surplus Funds, .. .. 347,398 20  
 Total Assets, .. .. 3,691,051 90  
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E. A. Small & Co.....1 Beaver Hall Hill

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R. Weinstein & Co.....518 St. Paul St.

Dry Goods, Wholesale.

James Johnston & Co....26 St. Helen St.  
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WHOLESALE

FALL TRADE 1898.

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**Clothing Samples FOR FALL 1898.**

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FASHIONABLE IN DESIGN. GENTEEL IN PATTERN.  
FAULTLESS IN FIT. EXCELLENT IN QUALITY.  
ADAPTED TO EVERY FORM. PERFECT IN WORKMANSHIP.  
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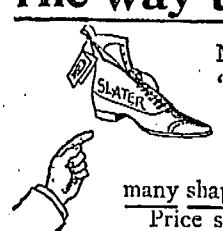
**A. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,**

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

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**THE SLATER SHOE**

**The way to foot comfort.**



Never wear a shoe, not even a "Slater Shoe," that does not make friends with your foot the first time it's worn.

"Slater Shoes" are made in as many shapes as there are forms of feet.

Price stamped on the sole, tag telling all about the leather, Goodyear welted, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per pair. Guaranteed by the

**Slater Shoe Makers.**

CATALOGUE FREE.

**MAKERS MONTREAL**

ACCREDITED AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES IN CANADA.

—ALL export duties imposed in Japan are to be gradually abolished, with the object of increasing foreign trade.

—GOLD bearing quartz assaying \$5.95 to the ton has been discovered in the township of Brome, Que.

—THE Argentine Government has decided to reimpose the additional 2½ per cent import duty which was abolished in January last.

—THE American Co. which had established a line of steamers in competition with those of the R. & O. Co. from Kingston to Montreal, withdrew from this enterprise last week.

—THE Beaver line will fit the steamer "Lake Winnipeg" out with cold storage, and by calling at Charlottetown will earn the \$5,000 subsidy voted by the Government.

—RUBBER boot and shoe jobbers in the Western States have formed an organization for the purpose of preventing price cutting, which it is declared has been carried to a disastrous extent in the territory named.

—It is claimed that acetylene is likely to prove a specific for cancer. The surface is coated with calcium carbide, water is applied, acetylene is evolved, a burning sensation is felt, and the symptoms are immediately abated.

—COCAINE as a dental anæsthetic is being abandoned. Complaints of the evil effects of the drug are many. The National Congress of dentists recently assembled at Omaha, Neb., was overwhelmingly against its further use.

—THE Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Company, Toronto, have been appointed sole agents in Canada for the English branch of the British Dyewood and Chemical Company, comprising the well-known firms of Messrs. Mucklow & Co. and E. D. Milnes & Bro., of Bury, Lancashire.



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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 Main 231. Warehouse Main 2097. Merchants 087.

**JOBS IN CLOTHING.**

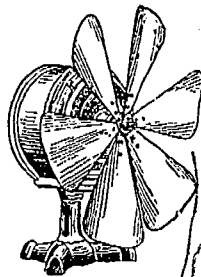
We have a few lots left suitable for Summer and Fall Trade.

Samples will be sent express paid on request.

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25 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL.



Fan Motors.

**INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS,**Electrical Supplies.

ALL KINDS, FOR ALL BUYERS.

**JOHN FORMAN,**

644 Craig Street, - - - - MONTREAL.

—THE Londonderry Iron Co. shipped 700 tons of cast iron water pipes during August, the largest amount ever shipped by this company in one month. Business is so active that it is necessary to work day and night.

—A NEW industry in the fish curing way, recently established at Centreville, Digby, N.S., is the canning of herrings and indications are that the venture will prove successful. The canners are D. D. Morton & Sons, and Boutlier & Morehouse.

—CONTRABAND cigars have been detected in several stores in Ontario. The same, it is believed, are part of a large lot which was smuggled into Canada from Porto Rico at a point near Halifax.

—THE Canadian banks, in order to meet the competition of the express companies and the Post Office money orders, as well as postal notes, have decided to adopt a system of cheques payable at any of the banks or branches of the Dominion, except in the Yukon. The cost of these cheques will be very moderate.

—THE average condition of the Southern cotton crop on Sept. 1st, was 79.8 as compared with 91.2 on August 1, a decline of 11.4 points during the month. The average condition on Sept. 1, 1897, was 78.3; on Sept. 1, 1896, 64.2, and the mean of the September averages for the last ten years is 79.4.

—THE June bulletin of the Manitoba department of agriculture shows that there are 74,773 milch cows in the province, and only 7,901 beef cattle—nearly ten milkers for one beef. By comparison Manitoba has five times as many milch cows in proportion to beefers as Ontario. This reverses the popular impression that the North-West is first and only a beef-producing country. Apparently its agriculturalists are paying more attention to dairying.

—THE Victoria, B.C., Board of Trade is in favor of the Provincial Government purchasing the gold after it has been assayed at the Government office. At the present time the assay office is only of value for the purpose of testing ores. Seattle has for some time possessed gold purchasing powers, to the disaster of Victoria and Vancouver in a commercial way.

—THE death is announced of Mr. F. H. Andrews, senior member of the firm F. H. Andrews & Son, Quebec. Mr. Andrews was for many years Secretary of the Quebec Board of Trade.

—METCALFE, Ont., recently incorporated as a police village, is wanting improvements fast, as becomes its fledgling importance. Among these are street lamps, and a lock up. It is not represented that these adjuncts are for the accommodation of belated villagers due to appear on the scene at the heels of the plebiscite, the time is only ill chosen to call attention to these special needs.

—WHILE the imports from the United Kingdom to the United States have fallen off 25 per cent during the past year, the exports from the U. S. to Great Britain increased 12 per cent, as follows:—Exports \$540,860,152, imports \$109,138,365. This unfavorable balance of trade has been realized for some time, and under the circumstances at work which make for a large decrease in the volume of British imports into the States, it is satisfying to find the loss of trade is not greater.

—In Essex and Kent counties there are 6,000 acres planted in tobacco, and yielding not less than 1,500 lbs. to the acre. This means a total of 4,500 tons, or 9,000,000 lbs. It is estimated that the crop alone would be worth from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000. The Canadian leaf is being very largely used for plug tobacco and cheap cigars by Canadian manufacturers. George Tuckett & Sons, of Hamilton, are building a \$15,000 warehouse to handle the Canadian product.

—THE Spanish-American war had a marked effect upon the New Zealand flax trade. The war cut off the supplies of Manila and sisal fibres, and as a consequence there sprang up such a demand for flax that recently the price in New Zealand was £19 a ton and rising, and in London £26. The New Zealand price left a profit of £11 per ton to the miller, so that it is not surprising to hear that the position led to the starting of mills in all directions. But these will soon close down, now that the necessity for their operation has passed. Incidentally the New Zealand Govt. offers a bonus of \$10,000 for an invention that will prepare the flax as well as the Maori formerly prepared it by hand.

**HORTON & Co.** 53 Red Lion St., W.C. LONDON, W  
and 80 Uxbridge Road**TO INTENDING SHIPPERS**

We are prepared to advance Money upon Bills of Lading upon any produce consigned to us (on commission). Such draft can be cashed at the consignees at twenty-four hours from arrival.

BANKERS:

**PARR'S BANKING CO.**

CABLE WILL FOLLOW.

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**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 &amp; 316 St. Paul Street

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147, 149 &amp; 151 Commissioners St

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Office and Warehouse

92 McGill St., MONTREAL

... Importers and Dealers in ...

SPECIAL HIGH GRADE LUBRICATING OILS

Also the World Renowned.

ENGLISH WOOL OIL and CLOTH OIL.

Write for samples and prices.

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**MONTREAL.**

Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs,

A Large Stock always on hand.

Roman Cement, Portland Cement,  
Water Lime.Drain Pipes, Vent Linings,  
Fire Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay  
Whiting, Plaster of Paris,

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**AUSTIN & ROBERTSON**Wholesale \* Stationers,  
**MONTREAL.**All kinds of Printing and Writing Papers and  
Book-Binders' Supplies.

Get our Samples and Quotations.

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 Coaticook town council has decided to tax the Dominion Cotton Mill Co.'s property there on the valuation of \$100,000. Also to increase the Bell Telephone Co.'s assessment by \$75. The tax rate for the town has been reduced 1 mill, and stands at 9½ mills for the current year. The decision of the Council in regard to the Cotton Co. arises from breach of contract the company having failed within the past year to employ the stipulated amount of labor.

—THE recent scarcity of Havana tobacco has given a great impetus to the cultivation of the crop in Florida, and very extensive arrangements have been made to introduce it to a large extent in the central part of the peninsula. Both the Cuban and Sumatra types of tobacco are grown there, and both are used for wrappers as well as fillers. Unlike the imported Sumatra tobacco, the tobacco grown in Florida from Sumatra seed loses much of its bitter taste. The season is so long that two crops of tobacco can be produced in the same year.

—THOSE people who assert that civilization is unkind to the "noble redman," are invited to give attention to the case of Oronhyatekha, grand chief of the Independent Order of Foresters. The Foresters last week gave him a bonus of \$5,000, in addition to his salary of \$10,000. Premier Laurier's salary is \$8,000; but then the latter is only the grand chief of the Dominion of Canada. Were the Chief of Forestry in need of a motto "Woodman Spare that Tree" would seem peculiarly suitable.

—ONTARIO undertakers propose to change the name of their association so as to use the word "embalmer" instead of "undertaker." The "cheerful" guild has already obliterated "coffin" in favor of "casket." "Burial" is now "interment," "coach" is "brougham," but the "grave" is an everlasting fact that cannot be softened. Yet, to rob death of some of its terrors is desirable, and terms which seek to modify harsh words sounding in connection with decease, are in keeping with the spirit of an age ever adding one more year to the Christian calendar.

—A WASHINGTON correspondent to a Florida paper rounds off a column of the usual bombastic pot pourri, with the remark; "And right here it may be said that in Washington we say America' now, where formerly 'the United States' sufficed."

Washington in this as in other things takes its cue from London where the Ambassadorial stationery has for long borne the phrase "American Embassy". Moreover it is fit and proper for Washington to discard the term *United States*, for Washington never told a lie."

—THE motive power on the Broadway cable line, N. Y., is being changed to electricity. A trench will be dug by the side of the tracks in which the electric conducting tubes, or electric cables will be laid. They are to be below and a little inside of one of the rails. The substitution of the conducting bars, which carry the electricity to the car motors, will be made in about the same way as a new cable is substituted now for an old one. An interesting feature of the change will be a new power house, which it is said will be the largest in the world having a capacity of about 25,000 horse-power.

—THE Liverpool, Eng., Chamber of Commerce has revived an old scheme to construct a goods railway between that port and Manchester. Some such project was suggested in the early eighties, whereby the ordinary wide tyred lurry load could be hauled on its own wheels in a sort of steel groove. Liverpool is a trifle belated in renewing the scheme, considering the accomplishment of the Manchester ship canal, and it is unlikely the plan will reach fulfillment. Says a Manchester exchange on this head, "The best thing for Liverpool to do is to gracefully accept the Ship Canal and co-operate to make it a success, which will be far more economical than bringing any rival scheme into existence and competition."

—THE efficiency of the various antiseptics available in commerce, anent which scientific journals have recently been discussing shows by latest experiments the following. Bichloride of mercury, 14,800; free chlorine, 4,000; salicylic acid, 1,000; aluminum chloride, 714; aluminum sulphate, 640; zinc chloride, 526; carbolic acid, 393; boric acid, 143; ferrus sulphate, or copperas, 90; magnesium chloride, or bittern, 104; calcium chloride, 25; sodium chloride, or common salt, 5. These figures are simply relative—not the same ratios for all kinds of bacteria—and the experiments were largely made with respect to the common atmospheric germs, such as are so much in evidence in sewage. The efficiency of common salt, which is the great domestic preservative, is quite slight by comparison.

—THE circumstance of General Gordon's vengeance occurring in the same month—fourteen years after—he was assassinated at Karthoum is freely going the round of the press. A more striking coincidence is however furnished in an extract from Gordon's diary under date Nov. 26th, 1884, which reads "Major Kitchener is one of the few superior British officers." The hero of the Soudan could never have known when he penned such praise, that this would one day become the universal opinion of the British people, still less could he have dreamed that the eulogy would find its highest expression linked with the memory of his own name. Opinion will differ however as to how far the humane Gordon, would have sympathised with a "vengeful" slaughter which required fifteen thousand lives to be given up for one.

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OAK  
BELTING**

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.,

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We carry in stock everything necessary for fitting up . . .

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CROWNED BY THE ACADEMY OF PARIS.

Perfumed Pine Lozenges,	10 cts.
" " Syrup,	25 "
" " Wine,	50 "
" " Oil,	50 "
" " Wadding,	25 "
" " Soap,	10 "
" " Lotion,	50 "
" " Bath,	50 "
" " Plaster,	50 "
" " Flannels,	1.00 "

PRESERVATION AND CURE GUARANTEED

All diseases of Mouth, Throat, Chest, Stomach, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin and Blood, the most aggravated.

These marvellous products indispensable to existence. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Suppliers to every Railroad Company and Car Shop in the Dominion.

### The Merchants Mercantile Co.

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Main Office, 260 St. James Street.

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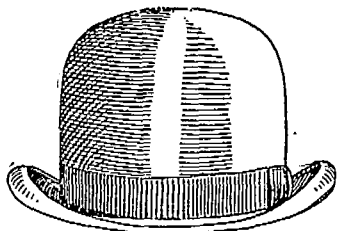
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MONTREAL.

—THERE is a lively plate glass insurance war going on in New York. The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, and Aetna Indemnity Company of Hartford are engaged in a fierce competition for business. The combatants are now freely accepting risks at fifty per cent of the old schedule rates and are paying fifty per cent commission. That is, the rate is cut in two and the commission to brokers doubled. The insurance companies settle very few losses by cash payments. Their method is to replace the broken property, and as the price of plate glass is 56 per cent higher now than a year ago experienced underwriters say that their loss ratio cannot be less than 55 per cent on the full schedule premiums. Taking into consideration a 50 per cent commission and other expenses, say 20 per cent, the result is 125 per cent on the old full schedule rates.

—THE Canadian Steamship Co. in conjunction with the Atlantic and Lake Superior Rly. Co., announce that, pending the completion of a line of 21-knot steamers of the first-class, steamships of a somewhat less power have been chartered with which to make the journey between Milford-Haven, Wales, and Paspébiac, Que., in a little over four days. The railway company is completing the docks at Paspébiac and the Great Western Railway of England is arranging for special express services to London from the Welsh port. Between the aspirations of Milford Haven when it first set up its claim to rival Liverpool and nothing but a New York service would suit it, and the reality in at

last finding a new world connection in little Paspébiac, there is a wide gulf. This modest commencement may however prove capable of magnificent expansion in the years to come, but it would be too sanguine to expect Milford to progress by leaps and bounds until it has other bows to its string than the Bay of Chaleur port.

—THE following table of exports from the United States to Canada has been issued by the Department of State, Washington, covering 10 months up to April, 1898, compared with same term 1897. The Ottawa returns are not yet issued. Iron and steel exports are not given:—

Articles.	1897.	1898.
Agricultural implements.....	\$291,107	\$542,364
Animals.....	566,432	1,806,479
Books.....	517,078	596,629
Breadstuffs.....	7,229,678	11,015,263
Carriages and vehicles.....	100,668	142,523
Bicycles.....	528,515	418,025
Clocks.....	307,900	266,649
Coke and coal.....	7,433,275	7,746,990
Cotton.....	2,792,895	3,771,132
do. manufactures of.....	2,752,798	1,944,342
Copper.....	32,500	100,618
Fertilizers.....	80,192	89,652
Fruits and nuts.....	614,675	893,653
Furs and skins.....	228,603	350,014
Hides and skins.....	305,361	414,077
Instruments (scientific).....	235,793	256,985
Hardware.....	433,556	581,345
Sewing machines.....	76,392	117,695
Typewriters.....	26,417	43,288
Leather and manufactures of.....	757,531	807,240
Naval stores.....	106,436	80,590
Oil cake.....	91,704	152,579
Oils.....	635,194	663,249
Paper.....	51,243	84,902
Provisions.....	311,089	162,697
Hog products.....	1,329,166	2,047,710
Dairy products.....	217,925	501,347
Seeds.....	624,669	469,495
Tobacco.....	1,421,177	611,674
do. Manufactures of.....	55,357	52,664
Wood and manufactures of.....	1,677,904	2,029,720
Wool.....	276,071	16,461
Total.....	\$32,614,325	\$38,801,410

A considerable amount of these goods was not for consumption in Canada, and many of them could have been made in this country under wise fiscal conditions.

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**GROCERY NOTES.**

A report on cassia from Kong Kong says:—"From reports received it would appear that the Provincial Government has been able to effectively deal with the rebellion in Kwangsi, and, as far as its influence on cassia is concerned, it may be considered over. As the news of the rebellion has had such a stirring effect on the cassia market, it would not unnaturally be concluded that a reaction would set in with the removal of the cause. That has not been the case in this instance; in fact, the market has rather strengthened. It is evident that the recent rise in prices is almost entirely due to the sound statistical position of the article, which, no doubt, the rebellion has helped to bring to the fore. It is now known that of the estimated total output of 55,000 piculs, 33,000 piculs have already been disposed of. This includes only a few thousand piculs in speculators' hands. Considering that in the fall India is usually in the market for 8s 10,000 piculs, only 10s 12,000 piculs are left to be disposed of. This shows that a further rise of the market is within range of possibility." Cable advices report a stronger market for China cassia and reported an advance in price equal to about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound.

Some grocery jobbers in Baltimore are handling Russian granulated. This sugar is very coarse in grain and dark in color, and is apparently more adapted for manufacturing purposes than domestic use. It is selling at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound. American granulated brings  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, so that the difference can be seen.

At the moment Cuban raw sugars are above the parity of other raws. This is attributed to the lower rate of exchange now prevailing, also the higher freights ruling, and lastly the loss of polarization in Cuban sugars from being kept long in store. Highest price asked recently was  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c for 96 degrees centrifugal.

Owing to the sharp rivalry between competing steamship lines plying between New York and Brazil, there has been a further reduction in the freight rates on coffee of 5 cents per 100 pounds, the rate now standing at 10 cents and 5 per cent primage.

The visible supplies of raw sugars on October 1st, next, it is expected will be larger than generally expected.

Mail advices from Liverpool report a stronger market on Brazil nuts.

Opening prices have been made by the California raisin combine as follows:—Loose Muscatels, 2 crown  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c; 3 crown, 4 cents; 4 crowns  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c f.o.b. coast. These prices are somewhat higher than expected. Last year the opening prices on California raisins were made in late July and were about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower than the figures just put out by the association, but only a few con-

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tracts had been made at these figures when the market advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and at the advance rather free sales were made. Last year the demoralization of the markets which came soon after the opening was said to be due chiefly to the pressure to sell poor goods which constituted a large part of the supply. While the total crop may be much larger than the average, it is asserted that as only the best will be marketed by the association the supply will not be excessive. The second crop which has heretofore been an important factor in determining prices for the first crop after the middle of the season will we hear be without influence this year, as arrangements have already been made to market the bulk if not all of it with the California wineries.

Honolulu has a soap works which produces 2,000 boxes per month.

Not more than 100 crates of the summer crop of Florida pines remains to be shipped north. No more fancy pines are expected from that quarter until near the end of November.

French sardines are tending upward in Bordeaux, packers having been able to pack only 8 to 10 fish to the box, so far this season.

There are on the way to New York by steamers direct and via England 16,000 boxes of 1898 crop Valencias. From the same source we learn that the stock of old raisins is cleaned up there. By direct steamers and via England there are on the way to same port 3,800 boxes of 1898 crop Sultanas.

In reply to a communication pertaining to a newspaper report respecting the withdrawal of the duty upon tea, the U.S. Inland Revenue Commissioner has answered to the effect that one opinion is as good as another. He says "You know just as much about it in New York as we do in Washington. What Congress will do in any case cannot be foretold." Nevertheless American tea importers are inclined to believe it possible, and are refraining from heavy buying.

Cable advices received from the principal tea markets report small settlements and state that holders had weakened slightly in their ideas of values, but they still hold far too high prices to admit of free trading.

The U. S. authorities have modified a recent customs ruling pertaining to imported tea samples, which were held to be dutiable. The very sensible view has been taken to place restrictions only upon the weight of the sample, which must not exceed one ounce. Tea imported as samples need not be sent to warehouse for examination, but may be delivered at once to the importer.

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THE CANADIAN  
**Journal of Commerce.**

MONTREAL FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1898.

**HARBOUR MATTERS.**

The City Council having decided to ask for legislative authority to borrow what is required to make up the full million dollars for the flood protection and harbour works, with, however, restrictive conditions the result of which will be to throw the responsibility of constructing the whole of the city's portion of the work upon the Harbour Commissioners, if that responsibility is accepted. That is a new departure, and it may be that the city is making a prudent move, as no matter what the cost may be the city will not be called on to pay anything beyond the million dollars, even when that amount may be forthcoming.

At the monthly meeting of the Harbour Board on Tuesday it was announced that the new works would be commenced at once, and that preparations for constructing the first pier were now on the way. This will be gratifying news to all interested in ocean trade via the St. Lawrence route. The plan adopted may not be such as to suit all interests and ideas, but something had to be done. The location of the three large new piers appears to meet with general approval, but as it will necessarily take some time before the first pier is brought up to the present level of the wharves, it is quite within the range of possibilities that before anything beyond that is reached, there may be a change in the plans that will materially lessen the interruption of traffic and railway accommodation in the harbour. That, however, is, for the time, not of pressing impor-

September						
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	..

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tance, but the time will come when the advocates of the high level will have to demonstrate how the change of level can be made without a complete demoralisation of railway traffic on the wharves extending over years.

The statistics given out at the last meeting of the Harbour Board are very satisfactory. The number of vessels and the tonnage show a marked increase over previous years, whilst the revenue, which is the real index as to the volume of business done through our national port, shows a steady and almost uniform progress, in keeping with the facilities afforded and the constant tendency to reduced charges that has been going on, in most directions, for some years back. The reductions that have been in the last fifteen or twenty years in connection with the forwarding, elevating, terminal and port charges have undoubtedly helped to notably increase the volume of ocean trade via the St. Lawrence route.

The three important reductions made by the Harbour Board under the old regime have been an important factor in giving an impetus to the present gratifying showing. The last reduction of the harbour tariff of charges was equal to 20 per cent. We are aware that some parties were under the impression that that reduction was a mistake, but the present condition clearly proves that the reduction of charges has, in all cases, invariably increased the volume of business and consequently increased the revenue. If this is so, as the tariff is yet high, the question naturally crops up, why not make a further reduction which will help a further expansion in the future such as the reductions of the past have already brought about. There are also other charges connected with the port that might well bear a reduction for the benefit of the trade, and yet from an increased volume of business prove to be profitable to all concerned.

The Parry Sound Railway with its elevator at the Coteau, has proved to be a successful competitor for a share of the grain trade, and it has been the means of reducing the forwarding charges down to a reasonable rate but which is yet on a good paying basis. The other terminal charges—such as the railway connections with the wharves and the elevating charges might well be reduced. These latter are excessively high and the profits, if reports are to be credited, are out of all proportion to anything else connected with the business of the river and harbour.

It should be the endeavour of all to make the St. Lawrence route as inexpensive as possible. In these days of keen competition between rival seaports to capture the trade of the great West, it requires but little to divert that trade from one port to another.

In connection with this we notice a peculiarity of many of our people when a vessel happens to touch bottom in the channel. In almost every case these accidents are attributable to carelessness or preventable causes, but if the result is at all serious it is customary for those interested, in order to relieve themselves from blame, to raise a cry against the imperfections of the channel and the lack of government supervision. A favorite complaint is that there are mysterious boulders that have caused the trouble but they can never be found. Only the other day this plea in mitigation of a recent accident was urged so persistently that the Minister of Public Works ordered a thorough search for the boulder, and supervised the operation himself: the result proved that the boulder was a myth, and the report totally without foundation, as the channel was perfectly clear. It follows therefore that the vessel that touched bottom was out of the channel.

Marine accidents of the kind are common all over the world, but probably in no other port do the parties interested in its prosperity decry the approaches to it to screen their own shortcomings as do some people in Montreal and on the river. Most of these accidents in the past might have been avoided if proper prudence and care had been exercised. There have been so many buoys placed to indicate the channel, that pilots frequently place entire confidence in them instead of relying upon the marks they have—or, are supposed to have—on shore. These latter are not in all cases very permanent in their character; perhaps the corner of a house and a tree in line will indicate when to deflect the course of the vessel so as to keep in the channel. Buoys are undoubtedly of service to a certain extent, but they are liable to be and very often are displaced in a variety of ways, but if a pilot knows his business and is careful, he will know—or should know—by his shore-marks, if it is out of place before he reaches it. When the pilots are passing their examination they are expected to show that they can take a vessel up or down without the aid of any buoys. In the practical working, if any pilot makes a blunder which causes damage or detention, his brother pilots almost always exonerate him, and ingeniously throw the blame on the channel or something else.

In many instances ship agents are so keen to take on every ton of cargo possible, that vessels are loaded down with a small margin between the ship's keel and the ground. In some such cases pilots have complained, after they have touched bottom, that impatient captains have urged them to push on at full speed in the dredged channel regardless of want of light, tides, or anything else, and they have to do so or be reported



for timidity. We cannot, of course, vouch for the truth of such statements; they may be correct; at the same time they are no justification for pilots so acting.

These accidents are injurious in another way. Zealous agents of the foreign marine insurance companies report them and talk about them, and the natural instinct of the companies lead them to apply the remedy of increasing the premium on risks. These things are all wrong; we read daily of vessels touching in other rivers, but we seldom hear of people decrying the advantages of their own port. The size of vessels frequenting this port has been constantly increasing, and much has yet to be done to meet what is required in the channel for the immediate future. It is but fair to state that the present Government is carrying out the policy of their predecessors in this respect, and the Public Works Department is energetically and successfully doing all that can reasonably be expected to make the channel safe, and equal to the requirements of the trade.

### THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The Quebec Conference appears to have tackled the Alaskan Boundary question as its first subject for consideration. This was a most unfortunate selection as it is a dispute inappropriate for a Conference composed of politicians. The point in dispute is one amongst many illustrations of the incapacity of mere politicians to deal with a question of this nature. Treaty after treaty has been nullified, and finally abrogated, owing to the loose way in which boundary lines have been described in such documents. One illustration of this is the irritating case of the "French shore," Newfoundland, as defined in the Treaty of Utrecht. No private purchaser of real estate would accept a deed of conveyance drawn in such vague and general terms as those used in treaties defining territorial boundaries of international importance, upon the interpretation of which peace or war with their tremendous issues may depend.

One main point in dispute arises from one of the most stupid of boundary lines having been drawn between Canada and the United States defining their limits in Alaska. By reference to a map it will be seen that the line of division instead of running in a straight line the whole distance from sea to sea across Alaska, is deflected at a certain point before it reaches the southern coast. It is then continued inland on a line parallel to the general coast line for a considerable distance, until it turns down to the Pacific ocean. The main question in dispute relates to this line, as to whether it should be fixed at 10 marine leagues, that is 34½ English miles, from the highest inland recesses of the inlets and other indentations of the coast line, or otherwise.

A line run ten marine leagues from such an indented coast as that of south Alaska, is as vague a definition as could have been devised. Practically there is no geographical shore-line in that region, so far as any definite line is concerned, for there are innumerable inlets, mouths of rivers, which run considerable distances north of the general contour of the Pacific coast. If the head of an inlet is selected which runs the furthest inland as the point from which the ten marine league line must be measured, the boundary so fixed would give a very large territory to the United States and in-

clude a monopoly of all the available entrances into Alaska from the south. By this arrangement the States would be in possession of Skagway, Dyea, with the White and Chilcoot passes. Canada would own the Yukon but be shut in and shut out from its own territory as there would be no possible route into the Yukon district except by land from the east of British Columbia. We, in fact, should be "bottled up" all the year round and be compelled to traverse American territory in order to reach our own. So much for the wisdom of those who drew the Treaty of St. Petersburg, 1825, which leaves so vital a question open to dispute.

At the Quebec Conference the Canadian representatives contended that the line to be fixed at ten marine leagues from the shore, should be measured from the general contour of the shore, or from a line drawn between two projecting points on the shore. If we understand the situation correctly, Canada claims that the base of the ten league line shall be the same as that which is recognized in defining the line for measuring the three mile limit to be observed by foreign fishermen. If what the Americans contend for were the rule for measuring the three mile limit for fishing, Canada would practically have no exclusive national fishing grounds at all. This is manifest, for if the fishing line *outward* to the sea were drawn as the Americans desire it in Alaska to be drawn *inward*, it would bring such a line right up to our shores wherever there was an inlet, or bay running three miles inland. Such a rule would clearly throw our entire fishing grounds open to the world.

The principle then on which this fishery line is drawn, that is from headland to headland, not from the uppermost inland point in an inlet, or bay, seems a natural and very reasonable one to be applied for measuring a boundary in the reverse direction. The ten marine leagues from the coast, which is fixed by the Treaty of 1825, ought to be measured from a line drawn between the extreme point of two headlands, so that the extreme distance of the American boundary would at no point be over ten marine leagues from the nearest coast, and, where inlets ran over that distance inland the waters would be open to Canada by which she would have access to her own territory and be provided with her own ports.

But, as we have said, the settlement of so vital a question is, on both sides, in the wrong hands at the Quebec Conference. To have such a boundary fixed as would shut out Canada from an all Canadian route via the Pacific ocean to her Alaskan territory would be a gross outrage. The reported determination of the United States commissioners to inflict so grievous a wrong upon Canada is calculated to destroy all confidence in the work of the Quebec Conference issuing in settlements based upon equity, and a neighbourly spirit of give and take.

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—THE new steamship line between New York and Australia which originally arranged for the despatch of one steamer monthly, has been obliged under pressure of freight offering to double the service. Exports so far have run largely on barbed wire, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements, petroleum, boots and shoes, drugs and medicines, hats, caps, etc. The trip occupies 62 days to Melbourne, sailing vessels usually require 100 days.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON COLONIES.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has been giving the people of the States a lesson in national management, with especial reference to colonies. If practical experience adds value to a teacher's lessons, the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain, has the highest qualifications as a political preceptor in this branch of learning, for his experience has not only been very wide but he has evidenced a statesmanlike grasp of and talent for solving colonial problems. Had Spain had a Colonial Minister of equal capacity and wisdom her colonies would not have slipped from her control.

The American people are divided into two camps respecting the future policy of their country in regard to holding the colonies wrested from Spain. The situation is a very peculiar one, indeed unprecedented. The war with Spain was ostensibly entered upon solely to put an end to what the declaration of war called, "the abhorrent conditions existing in Cuba." To ameliorate these conditions it was declared necessary to place that island under the government of its own people, who were presumed to be represented by the leaders of the insurrection against the rule of Spain. Collateral to this, but not openly avowed, there was a movement suddenly developed to adopt the same course with the Philippines where "abhorrent conditions" also existed, evidenced also by a revolt against Spanish rule, as was the case in Cuba. It was anticipated by the people of America that when the war was over the colonies of Spain would be given self-government by the insurgent leaders being placed in supreme authority, just as Washington and his associates were when the war of Independence closed.

During the whole period of the war not one word was ever uttered by the United States authorities, or in Congress, or in Senate, or in the press, which indicated there being any intention on the part of the States to assume governmental control over Cuba and the Philippines even for a time, much less in perpetuity, by holding them as colonies. When the war came suddenly to an end the United States found themselves practically in possession of these islands, without there being any local organization in existence equal to the task of replacing the power of Spain, nor any local material for constituting a local government. These conditions involved either abandoning Cuba and the Philippines to anarchy, or placing them under the Stars and Stripes. As the former course was not to be thought of, the alternative was a necessity. So the United States has incurred the responsibility of an imperial power without intending to take so momentous a step, and consequently without preparing for what it involves. The States were put in the position of a quiet old maid who is suddenly compelled to assume charge of self-willed, turbulent boys who need a strong hand over them, and a birch rod in reserve to be applied when required for the maintenance of discipline and peace.

A large section of the American press strongly condemn the proposal that Cuba and the Philippines be annexed to the States. But they suggest no other course by which the States can honourably retreat from the position of affairs created by the war. They assert the incompetency of American statesmen to govern distant colonies, which shows a surprising dis-

trust of the ability of their public men, as self depreciation is utterly contrary to the American spirit. If the statesmen of America are incapable of governing colonies it was surely an amazingly presumptuous thing for them to make war upon Spain because Spanish statesmen had shown the same defect.

To help the people in forming a sound judgment on the colonies question, the prospective difficulties of which have "rattled" so large a body of the American people, Mr. Chamberlain was asked to give them the benefit of his experience in colonial affairs. He said:

"Colonization is always a good thing for any country. England's experience bears out that statement thoroughly. In the first place, it tends to uplift the whole character of a nation. The Government of colonies compels a country to wider and broader policies and national thought because of the further responsibilities which are incurred. Instead of spending every moment of its time in the consideration of parochial or local matters, the holding of colonies imposes an enormous trust upon a home government, the carrying out of which undoubtedly helps any administration, because of its broadening influences, and these influences will always permeate with advantage through the country which gives them rise. Colonization is beneficial to any nation. It elevates that nation and makes its people more interested in public affairs."

He repudiated the idea that the care of colonies prevented due attention being given to home affairs. Mr. Chamberlain gave a quiet hint to the States against imposing high duties on colonial imports. This was timely and wise, for, as we recently pointed out, there cannot fail to be considerable friction caused between the States and European powers if their trade with Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines is hampered by high duties on all but American products. A very significant point was made by Mr. Chamberlain in regard to the attitude of the States in regard to China. He said:

"Another factor worthy of the deepest consideration, that is, if you took the Philippines, it would make it manifest to the world that you do not intend to be left out of the Pacific and China trade. The tendency of recent events, as you well know, has been to close China, which has hitherto been open—to close its ports, in fact, to the United States and England. The efforts of the British Government have been to keep the ports of China open, and most assuredly it is to the interest of the United States that those ports should be kept open. Just how far the United States is willing to go to further her interests in that direction, either by acting herself or leaving her interests to be taken care of by us in connection with our own, is a matter which has to be determined."

This points clearly to the expectancy of Great Britain being the active co-operation with her of the States in keeping open the ports of China, upon which question hinges the disagreement with Russia. Mr. Chamberlain's weighty words will, we believe, have a marked effect on public opinion in the United States. They will brace up the American people to undertake boldly the new and arduous task of colonization. They will also assure the United States of the sympathy and support of Great Britain in the government of its new possessions, and they will show the States that England relies upon having their sympathy and support in the policy of keeping open the ports of China.

—JOSEPH LEITER has paid every creditor and cancelled every bank obligation in his famous wheat deal, and since his voluntary assignment three months ago has liquidated 14,000,000 bushels of wheat. Great sacrifices have been made, including the giving of nearly \$5,500,000 in mortgages on the Leiter estate.

### A PREFERENTIAL TARIFF BLUNDER.

An extraordinary blunder appears to have been made by some British exporters to Canada as to the effect of the preferential tariff. They have interpreted the clause under which British goods are allowed a preference of 25 per cent on our import duties, as intended to so operate as to reduce a duty of 35 per cent to 10 per cent, one of 30 per cent to 5 per cent, and so proportionately on all rates of duty. For business men to have made such a blunder is inexplicable. They know well that "25 per cent off" does not work that way. If goods are invoiced in gross at \$100 with 25 per cent off the net is \$75. But if they are charged \$50 the allowance of 25 per cent off reduces them down to only \$37.50, not to \$25. If the mode of calculating a reduction of 25 per cent were observed with goods as it has been expected to be in regard to duties, such goods as were invoiced at \$25 with 25 per cent off would be given free to the buyer. The absurdity of such a method of calculating a percentage reduction is thus manifest; the rawest of office boys could not make such a blunder. The very phrase, a preference of 25 per cent, obviously means 25 in each hundred. If the duty on which the reduction were made were 100 per cent, then the allowance in question would reduce such duty down to 75 per cent, as it does in the invoice price of goods subject to 25 off. But a preference of 25 per cent clearly means that the allowance shall be in the same proportion as 25 bears to a hundred. Thus a 30 per cent duty so reduced becomes one which is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  less, or,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and so on for any amount of duty. In plain words British goods are given such a preference as reduces the ordinary duty to the extent of one quarter of whatever it is. It might be better expressed by declaring that British goods shall be subject to only three-fourths of the duty on goods from other countries. Indeed on referring to the actual words of the preferential clause in Schedule D. of the revised tariff we find this form to have been adopted by its framers for it reads:

On and after the 1st July, 1898, the reduction—that is on British goods—"shall in every case be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in Schedule A, and the duty to be levied, collected, and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in Schedule A."

The blunder therefore which it is alleged has been made by British exporters is inexcusable, as the tariff furnishes no ground whatever for such a mistaken reading of its terms.

From enquiries we have made of leading importers of goods from the United States, we find them unanimously of opinion that the preference of 25 per cent given to British goods which are of the same class as those they buy in the States, is not sufficient to induce them to import such goods from Great Britain. The American exporter has advantages over the British in several particulars which are not offset or counterbalanced by his having to pay 25 per cent higher duty than his rival in Great Britain. Lower transportation charges are one advantage. Another is, the nearness of the market, which is a great convenience when quickness of delivery is wanted, or buyer or seller desire to have a personal interview, or the buyer wishes to inspect goods offered him. This nearness also facilitates the adjustment of errors and replacements in case of breakages. The ideas, tastes and habits also of the

people in the States as reflected in and catered for by American made goods are nearer to those prevalent in Canada than are those which obtain in Great Britain. It is found too that the American manufacturer is quicker to "catch on" to the requirements of a local market and is more willing to make changes to please Canadian buyers, than are the manufacturers of Great Britain.

One of the largest importers of hardware in this city has just informed us that except in the article of scissors, in making which Sheffield has no rival, he finds it necessary to confine his importations almost wholly to goods made in the United States. When asked whether the preference in favour of the class of British goods such as he has been buying in the States would be any inducement to him to purchase more from Great Britain in the future he declared that the preference would not make the slightest difference in that respect. The only difference would be that he could import and sell a few British made goods a trifle cheaper, but he doubted whether the reduction of duty would be any advantage to the retail buyers, and consequently he could not believe the demand for British goods would be at all enlarged by the preferential tariff. As to its effect on the consumption of other classes of British goods we shall have something to say next week.

### THE SLAYING OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPRESS.

It is honourable to man that although he has provided language by which to express sublime conceptions, thoughts of extreme beauty, sentiments noble, and sensibilities of the utmost purity and tenderness, he is wholly without terms which even approximately express the horrible enormity of such a crime as that which has just thrilled the world with indignation.

The assassination of the Empress of Austria is the culmination of crime, its unprovoked brutality has no parallel in history. She was a woman of exemplary virtue; active in philanthropy; unostentatious; fonder of the joys of the hearth than the splendours of a throne. The very weakness she has been accused of, a passionate love of country life, and of an especial fondness of horses and dogs, indicates a gentle, lovable nature. When for health and to escape for a time from the weariness of court ceremonial life she spent some time in Ireland mixing freely on the hunting field with "all sorts and conditions of men," she was idolized by the people for the simplicity and sweetness of her manners, as well as for her bravery and skill in the saddle. To no living creature had she given offence in person or by her office. The people of Austria and Hungary regarded their Empress and Queen with affection. Probably to this she owed her tragic death, for she had acquired such confidence in the good-will and respect of the people that she was accustomed to move about without the guardianship of soldiers or police, as so confident was her trust in her own innocence that she looked upon every man as her protector. The miscreant who stabbed her has been called by a New York journal, a rattle-snake in human form. His crime certainly lends plausibility to the theory that a human body may hold the spirit of a fiend.

Such men have a maniacal love of notoriety; the fame of crime is more attractive than the obscurity of innocence. The morbid attentions paid to criminals by women develops this mania. When so-called ladies

carry flowers to a murderer's cell they are fostering that passion for notoriety which is often the inspiration of the vilest crimes. Any man of anarchistic ideas who reads of such sympathetic displays by educated and presumably refined women naturally concludes that his sentiments pervade society, and that his murderous schemes are, after all, not so heinous as the law declares.

The treatment too of the criminal classes by the police is utterly wrong. The police of London and Paris boast of their knowing the anarchists in those cities, and of being aware of their movements. The assassin of the Empress is declared to have been known to be what he has shown himself, a man at war with his fellow-creatures. Yet he and his associates although known to the police were left free to ply their stilletos or pistols. It would be as reasonable for the police to say they know of a tiger or mad dog being loose and taking no steps for their destruction, as to say they know all about anarchists and yet leave them at liberty. Any man known to live by crime, or any one whose habits afford good ground for suspicion of his being a danger to innocent persons, has no rightful claim to freedom, he should be effectively prevented from pursuing his dangerous career. There is ample provision in the laws of every civilized country for keeping its human tigers and rattle-snakes where they will be harmless. If the assassin in this case is offered flowers by women they should be confined in the same jail as suspicious characters. Upon anarchists, their ways and their sympathizers there need to be placed the stern repressive hand of the law before being developed into so horrible a crime as the whole world is now lamenting.

#### CANADIAN PAPER AND PULP MAKERS.

A meeting of the paper and pulp manufacturers was held on the 13th inst in this city. The following firms were either represented in person or by proxy: E. B. Eddy, of the E. B. Eddy Co., Hull; John McFarlane, of the Canada Paper Co.; J. F. Patton of the Dominion Fibre Co.; J. Davy, of Merritton; H. F. Cleryhue, of Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Co.; W. G. Jones of the Acadia Pulp and Paper Mills, Halifax, N.S.; Hamilton and Ayers, Lachute; F. G. Soucy, of Old Lake Road, Temiscouata; John R. Barber, of Georgetown, Ont.; the St. Raymond Co. and the Fraserville Co. After a full discussion of the pulp question the following resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this meeting that an export duty be immediately placed on all pulp wood exported from Canada (no matter in what shape or size), which would be equivalent to the present import duty on Canadian pulp entering the United States, unless the United States admit all Canadian pulp, both chemical and mechanical, free of all import duty."

It is evident from the above list of the firms engaged in this form of enterprise who were represented at the meeting, that the resolution adopted voices the unanimous opinion of the Canadian paper and pulp manufacturers. The gathering was doubtless organized in order to present the views of the trade for the consideration of the Quebec Conference. The question at issue is practically the same in principle as the one relating to the exportation from Canada of saw logs to the Michigan mills, and the imposition of an export

duty on lumber by the United States. The principle is that it is not advisable for a country to freely export its native raw materials to be manufactured in a foreign country which imposes a heavy duty on those materials if manufactured in the land of which they are a native product.

This is not properly a question of Free Trade or Protection, it is one of international equity, and of national prudence. The country to which our saw logs and pulp wood are being sent free of export duty is our chief competitor in the world's market for lumber and pulp for making paper. Those saw logs and that pulp wood are a necessity to our competitors. Without them they could not so actively or so successfully compete with the products of Canadian mills which are made out of the same class of logs and wood as we export. Is it a rational, business-like policy for Canada to be providing its competitor freely with the materials for carrying on such a competition? If the respective conditions of the two countries were reversed would the United States freely give Canada such assistance in her competition with that country, as Canada now gives to the States? Is it reasonable for us to be giving such material help to our competitor in his efforts to damage our trade?

Do not the conditions as they now exist call for such reciprocity as would give to Canada some equivalent for the great advantages she is freely conferring on a manufacturing rival? We submit these questions for the consideration of our neighbours, more especially to be thought over by the Commissioners at Quebec. There is a fable which represents a wounded eagle feeling more acutely its sufferings by noticing that the arrow by which they were inflicted was taken from its own wing. This fable is an analogue of the position of Canada in relation to its exports of saw logs and pulp wood, we, by them, are providing a weapon for our own injury.

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

On Sunday morning the 11th inst., a large part of the city of New Westminster, B.C., was destroyed by fire. The total value of the property burnt is estimated at \$3,500,000. The fire insurance will be about \$1,500,000. Fortunately the bulk of this was in substantial companies who will pay their policyholders promptly. By these payments the severity of the financial losses will be mitigated, but, even if the insurance claims covered the total loss the people of New Westminster would have suffered an appalling calamity. The physical suffering caused by sweeping away their residences is extremely painful, the shock of such a catastrophe and exposure to the elements will leave a sad record for many years. All business is of course suspended and will be for a length of time. The books and vouchers of trading firms being burnt, they will be paralyzed in their efforts to re-establish their business. The city is situated on the right bank of the Fraser River, 16 miles from the gulf of Georgia. It stands in the midst of the finest agricultural district in British Columbia, and has excellent railway and water facilities. Steamers run daily to Victoria, and frequently to Nanaimo. It is in the centre also of the enormous salmon canning industry of the Fraser river. With such natural advantages the city cannot fail, notwithstanding its setback the last few years, to have a

future which will in time, like as was the case in Chicago, obliterate all traces of the fire both material and financial. The afflicted citizens have our most earnest sympathy: Insurance losses:—Union, \$58,000; Guardian, \$20,000; Alliance, \$38,000, reinsuring \$18,000; North British & Mercantile, \$77,000; Phoenix of Hartford, \$25,000; Norwich Union, \$50,000; Atlas, \$30,000; National of Ireland, \$30,000; London & Lancashire, \$15,000; Liverpool & London & Globe, \$16,700, reinsurance \$1,500; Commercial Union, \$100,000; Sun Fire of London, \$18,000; Royal, \$44,000; Hartford, \$5,000; British America, Toronto, \$9,000; Phoenix of London, \$75,000; Aetna, \$4,800; Connecticut, \$5,000; Insurance Co. of North America, \$23,900; Manchester, \$24,800; Imperial, \$18,000; Northern, \$5,300; London Assurance, \$85,000; Scottish Union & National, \$25,500; Lancashire, \$18,000; Queen, \$7,500; Western Assurance, \$19,000. Sensational reports spread in the west give the losses of the London Assurance Corporation at \$750,000, but these are much reduced by re-insurance and otherwise. The Sun Life's loans on property destroyed are given as high as \$500,000; it is known that the two last named companies interchange civilities. Several companies withdrew their agencies there lately.

#### BOUNDARY MAKERS,

We recently had some comments on the free and easy way in which proposals were being made for the rectification or alteration of national boundaries. These proposals are so varied and they come from so many quarters as to indicate the breaking out of a new fad or craze or mania. The idea seems prevalent that this old world of ours is like unto a garment out of fashion, the materials of which are still good, but which need adjusting to their surroundings, as a disciple of Herbert Spencer might say, or, in more *modiste* like phraseology, requiring "making over" so as to be up to date in shape and fixings. We have seen statues cast from the metal of old cannons by an analogous readjustment of materials. We have seen nations made out of scraps of broken up, disintegrated States, just as that toothsome dish, gamekeeper's pie is made out of a conglomerate of game-bird pickings.

In our time the map of Europe has been so changed as to render an old school geography a delusion and a snare. Poland has been three times sliced up like a cake, and finally distributed to add patches of territory to its neighbours. Austria has been treated likewise, so also Italy, Prussia, Turkey, the Danubian Provinces, Greece, France, Spain and the United States, whose respective boundaries and possessions have in recent years been contracted, expanded and generally re-adjusted. But all these changes have been brought to pass by wars, there is no instance on record of nations having voluntarily changed their boundaries, to any serious extent, so as to abandon territory held for a length of time or to embrace new territory by mutual arrangements unpreceded by quarrels and conflicts. All the boundary alterations made in Europe this century resulted from violence, or threats or fears of violence. Diplomacy unsupported by a sword is helpless. Nations have swapped foreign colonial possessions, but that is a vitally different operation to relinquishing territory which forms part of what may be termed the home estate. Yet, with such historic records as precedents, there has broken out a mania for

changing national boundaries as though such revolutions could be brought about by editorials or pamphlets. One pamphlet before us "beats the band" in its fantastic impracticability. The writer suggests that a "New Dominion" be formed by the amalgamation of the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, with the West Indies, Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada. The author is known to us as one of the most serious-minded of men. Were he unknown we should regard him as a humorist of the school of Dean Swift. That prince of satirists made the most outrageous proposals in language, and supported them by arguments of the utmost gravity, such as feeding the starving Irish by providing them with meat from slaughtered children. Dean Swift in 1729 issued, "A modest proposal for preventing the children of poor people in Ireland from being a burden to their parents or country." His plan was to use them as food. With the utmost coolness he stated that 80,000 carcasses of infant's flesh could be thus added to the meat supply. In 1702 a proposal in the same vein was made by Defoe in his essay, "The shortest way with Dissenters." His plan was to hang all such recusants. These crazy suggestions when first published were taken by many as serious. They were certainly not one whit less worthy of being so regarded than a proposal to sever four of the wealthiest of the United States from the American Republic, and incorporate them with Canada in order to form a "New Dominion."

We would advise the ingenious persons who are just now so busy with boundary proposals to acquire a knowledge of the history of such changes, and familiarize themselves with the sentiments and convictions and passions of the peoples whose national attachments and associations they treat with a levity which proves that they think whole communities of their fellow creatures can be transferred from one allegiance to another as easily as a herd of cattle can be from one owner to another. The people of Cuba and the Philippines who have been delivered from the tyranny of Spain by the United States, will teach their deliverers a lesson on the boundary question, which is very greatly needed by those who talk so glibly about the annexation of Canada.

#### THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

The Toronto and other Ontario newspapers keep up the old fashioned word "Fair" in speaking of the annual Exhibition held in that city. There is no statute law against the use of this word. Its old-time associations entitle it to great respect, for the old Fairs of England were held long before commerce was organized in its present lines which have established a system of wholesale merchants and retailers as the sole agents for the distribution of goods.

The word Fair implies a periodic meeting of sellers and buyers. This was its primary object, it was only an Exhibition in the same sense as the display of goods in warehouses and stores is an Exhibition. At several localities in England and on the continent of Europe many centuries ago, notably at Stourbridge, the vendors of all manner of goods from all parts of the known world, assembled once a year to meet buyers drawn from all parts of the Kingdom. The business was conducted to a large extent by an exchange of goods. The articles for sale were not placed in one building, but distributed on stalls and in booths each occupied by one merchant. The goods on sale were there in bulk, as the system of selling by sample or description was not developed.



Part of the area of the local church was utilized to some extent for storage, as it was also for other purposes not strictly ecclesiastical, according to modern ideas. The Fair besides being an assemblage of a numerous body of merchants of various nationalities, brought with them a large retinue of men whose services had been used in the transportation of goods, or who were waiting with their pack-horses to convey the articles purchased for distribution throughout the country. It was natural for such gatherings also to be made an opportunity for men and women seeking situations as house and farm servants to meet those requiring their services. The Fair consequently was the hiring ground where yearly contracts were made between masters and servants. The money-changer was also a prominent figure, though his methods would puzzle any modern banker. But there is no doubt the necessities developed by the business done at these Fairs were the origin of the banking system where they were held, and especially of the issuance of foreign bills of exchange and other instruments of a like character.

As towns began to be spread over the country they each organized a local Fair similar to the great ones of earlier days. These detracted from the importance of the central one, until gradually there were established permanent local wholesale merchants, and a group of retailers whose miscellaneous stocks were a Fair on a small scale. As population grew the general store gave way to the particular, each tradesman confining himself to one class of goods. The modern departmental store is a recrudescence of the primitive system of Fairs, and of general stores. To these gatherings were drawn the vagabond tribes of conjurers, acrobats, actors and other caterers of amusement whose vocation is plied yet at Exhibitions, and whose performances are made a leading attraction to draw visitors.

The main object of the ancient Fair is still one main object of an Exhibition, that is, the promotion of trade, but with this there has come to be associated with such enterprises a competitive display of the goods of rival manufacturers, and a show of horses, cattle, and agricultural products, which are held to be stimulative of improvements in manufacturing processes and in farm management.

To modern displays of this character the old word "Fair" is not so appropriate as that of "Exhibition," for at the Fair the goods were all merely shown to be sold on the spot, whereas those grouped at an Exhibition are chiefly exhibits, or samples, and in the case of prize horses and cattle they are usually shown not for sale but to gratify the very commendable pride of their breeder or owner.

We are glad to find that the Toronto Exhibition this year drew more visitors than any on record. The number who paid for entrance during the ten days it was open were 379,129. The receipts were \$97,640. The city hotels and boarding houses were wholly inadequate to the demand for accommodation; cots having had to be placed even in corridors. Toronto has great reason to be proud of its annual Exhibition, the managers of it have displayed a remarkable talent for organizing and conducting such an enterprise.

RIVAL CITY LIGHTS.

Owing to recent keen competition between the rival electric lighting companies in Montreal, the prospects for the shareholders are not so very brilliant. But there is much gratification to many persons in the knowledge that though they are not making little profit themselves, their competitors are no better off. After all is said and done, it is not so much the amount of their gains that most men look to, as to the winning of the race, though it be but barely by a neck. Watch a new subscriber to the Mercantile Agency; what chiefly attracts his attention—concerns him most—is not his own "rating" but the ratings of his neighbours. The Royal Electric company finds the rapids to the south of the St. Lawrence much more difficult to control—far more costly than they believed when they began the work, and are—as

a consequence they say—obliged to raise more money. The latest statement shows several hundred thousand dollars of outstandings due the company probably for lighting and power, which aggregates as much as the new preference shares of \$250,000 and the \$100,000 additional Chambly stock. Why not collect that money? But perhaps it is easier to manage it the other way.

That the Lachine Rapids company are also sailing somewhat close is shown by the balance sheet of the last six months. The nominal balance to the good was stated to be about \$4,000 out of a total revenue of \$32,500, but the difficulty which others have felt are not wholly unknown to the Lachine company also, the amount due and to be collected in their case being about one-half. This company is furnishing light much cheaper—about one-third less—and has consequently secured a large increase of customers. The new hotel at the eastern depot is furnished by them with 1,400 lights, and they have had other large accessions of orders in number and quantity during the season.

THE WORLD'S EXPORT TRADE.

An article published by the Antwerp Journal of Maritime Interests gives the official figures of the export trade of the leading nations of the world for 1896 as compared with 1872. Tabulating the statements therein contained, we obtain the following table:

Countries	Amount of exports.		Increase	Relative rank	
	1872	1896		1872	1896
England .....	\$1,225,230,000	\$1,422,000,000	\$207,475,000	1	1
United States....	490,583,000	1,050,692,000	620,109,000	4	2
Germany.....	559,703,000	994,156,000	384,456,000	3	3
France.....	725,066,000	656,393,000	79,673,000	2	4
Russia.....	270,658,000	513,903,000	243,245,000	5	5
Austria-Hungary	250,860,000	308,016,000	118,116,000	6	6
Belgium.....	193,000,000	233,324,000	90,324,000	7	7

\*Decrease

The most remarkable feature of this statement is the decrease in the trade of France, which has fallen from second to fourth place. The trade of the United States, on the contrary, increased more rapidly than that of other any country, or nearly 150 per cent in the 25 years. Besides the countries mentioned, Japan, Australia and the East Indies have, in greater or less degree, increased their exports. France alone sees its trade gradually declining in the volume of the world's commerce.

THE SEAWANAKA AFFAIR.

The sharp rebukes administered by the press of New York to those persons who directed the representatives of the Seawanaka to refuse Canadian hospitalities, has elicited a reply to the effect that the message "was not intended for publication." Not being intended for publication is regarded as a condonation of what numerous American papers have censured as an inexcusable rudeness. We fail to see the validity of this claim. The Seawanaka representatives were at Dorval, they examined the boat selected to carry the Canadian flag, they engaged in a race with her. Before the race they were invited to dine by Mrs. Duggan, who, we happen to know, had a recherche dinner all prepared to entertain her American guests. Had the American boat won, the Seawanaka representatives would have enjoyed that dinner, and the Canadians would have had much pleasure in doing honour to the victors. But when the Canadian vessel won the race, the beaten party had no stomach for a good dinner, and were not sufficiently sportsmanlike to take a defeat with good humour. As their extreme discourtesy has been so sharply censured by many of the leading papers in the States, we have no desire to rub salt into the wounds they have inflicted, but would rather play Good Samaritan by applying oil and wine to the sores, though the wine would be better applied elsewhere. The New York Sun alone con-



demns the Canadian yachtsmen, but the *Sun* is notoriously the organ of a clique in the States which is bitterly anti-Canadian, our country it says is "a nuisance," so the opinion of the New York *Sun* on an international question does not count. We trust this affair will be amicably adjusted, so that we may have many future opportunities of seeing American yachtsmen enjoying Canadian hospitalities as keenly as their hosts.

—We have not so far chanced upon the reincarnation of the boastful paragraph in our American exchanges anent the sun never setting on Uncle Sam's domains. Before Manila was, some out of the world island in Alaska "filled the bill." Perhaps the ubiquitous reporter, carried away by the vastness of his theme under new conditions, is burning the midnight oil in quest of a verse which will lay low our own "Drumbeat that follows the sun." We suggest the following:—

From Cuba's isle to far Lauzon,  
"Old Glory" floats upon the breeze.  
An Empire you can bet upon  
To bring old Europe to its knees.  
In fact—we are by "Proclamation"  
The greatest nation in creation.

—JOHN LORIGAN, furniture dealer, Notre Dame st., this city, who assigned some time ago, is in parts unknown, and his estate having been found in unsatisfactory condition, creditors are anxious to hear from him. It appears Lorigan bought heavily from the Ontario Furniture Association, and shipped the goods coming to hand from time to time to different parts of the country on the pretext that he was opening branches in these places. The furniture people getting suspicious obtained from him a statement of his affairs, but not satisfied they ceased shipping goods. This brought from Lorigan the threat that he would take proceedings against the solicitor who had been commissioned to look into matters: When, however, the first bill fell due he was forced into insolvency. He filed claims of \$3,000 notes on men who it is stated were in his employ. These he had discounted at the Molson's Bank, telling the banks that they were notes from contractors who were building near Montreal and would not get the money until spring. There are twenty Canadian furniture firms interested in the estate. The Molson's Bank are in for \$11,881, and the total liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

—W. W. HOFFMAN & Co., drygoods, Seaforth, Ont., has assigned to D. A. Ferguson. This business has been established for some years. It was originally conducted by J. & W. Hoffman, under style of Hoffman Bros., who subsequently turned the business over to a brother, Samuel Hoffman. In a little while William again took it back. This was in 1885. In the following year he got into difficulties, at which era in the fortunes of the much changed business, he was unable to settle with all the creditors. On the next essay to "do or die" Mrs. William Hoffman registered ownership, the firm being known as Hoffman & Co., and all went well until the year '94 when vicissitudes once more overtook the business. From this time on the redoubtable William, after shaking out a few reefs, held the helm of the ship himself, his old affairs having become outlawed.

A WINDING UP order has been granted the Featherston Piano Co. of Montreal, and a meeting of creditors and shareholders will be held on the 22nd inst. to appoint a liquidator. This Company was incorporated in March 1895, with an authorized capital of \$50,000, the following being the applicants, A. M. Featherston, J. W. Drysdale, Wm. Harris, Geo. F. Johnston, L. W. Cronnell, and C. Martel who was connected with the Company as secretary. Mr. Featherston resigned from the Company in December 1897, owing to some friction with his co-workers. Of the authorized capital about \$27,000 was subscribed, which it appears was not enough. Direct liabilities are about \$10,000 and indirect about \$15,000. The demand was made by the Otto Hlgal Co. of Toronto who are creditors for \$1,500.

—THE affairs of the Triangle Wheat Co. Toronto, which became insolvent some time ago, are in rather bad shape, and in order to straighten out the tangle, a liquidator has been appointed. The company did business in oatmeal and barley food. There appears to have been \$12,000 in stock subscribed in the company but it is alleged there is nothing to show whether any of it has been paid up. Liabilities which are nearly all local amount to about \$1,000, and assets about \$300, but as much of this is flour that has been stored all summer the value will be almost nothing.

—A. KINGDON & Co., brewers, Rat Portage, Ont. have assigned. The company is merely nominal, the business having been owned by one Kingdon, a Londoner, who came over from the great metropolis, and commenced building a brewery there last fall which was ready for business in January last. This last however apparently did not come. It would seem that Kingdon put too much money in brick and not enough in bank, consequently he was soon introduced to the writ and summons formula of the Ontario courts with the inevitable result.

AT A MEETING of the creditors of Peter Bertram, Hardware, Hamilton, held on Tuesday the 13th inst. Mr. Bertram's proposal 25c on the dollar it is said, was not accepted, and it has been decided to wind up the estate. Bertram started business in Hamilton in 1892 having come from Dundas. At one time he did a large trade, but this subsequently fell away. He was burned out in April 1897, losing very heavily. The liabilities as already stated are \$26,000 and assets \$13,000.

—JAMES BEATTIE, grocer, St. Mary's, Ont., who at one time was of the firm Beattie & McLean, has assigned. On starting on his own account some 18 months ago he was credited with possessing fair means; but severe competition gradually ate up his capital—J. C. W. Boyd, grocer, Kincardine, Ont., has assigned to J. M. Stewart and meeting of creditors will be held to-day, the 16th inst. Boyd started in March last only, succeeding S. McIntyre. He was previously a farmer, with little mean and little experience.

—J. A. BUSSIERE, grocer, Quebec, has compromised at 85c in the dollar, cash—P. Langlois & Co., shoes, Quebec, will hold a meeting of creditors in that city to-day—W. H. Polley & Co., shoe mfrs. Quebec, have secured an extension of time—A. Lemieux, jobbing confectioner, Quebec, before reported failed, will hold a meeting of creditors 20th inst.

—C. DWYER & Co., grocers, Pictou, N.S. who assigned in December '96, and since which date assignees have been carrying on the business, have finally succeeded in arranging settlement with creditors on the basis of 15 cents in the dollar, unsecured in some instances, and 10 cents in the dollar cash, in the remainder.

—A. J. GREY, men's furnishings, Woodstock, N.B. is offering 60c in the dollar—G. R. Earle, grocer, Yarmouth, N.S. has assigned to E. H. Armstrong—Pease & Co., grocer, Revelstoke, B.C. are seeking extension of time.

—J. S. BODDY & Bro., general store, Bradford, Ont.,—J. S. Boddy understood to be only partner—are offering compromise. Boddy was formerly in partnership with his brother E. Boddy under present style, succeeding their father in the same line.

—AT a meeting of the creditors of Racicot, Perrault & Co., hatters, Montreal, held on Monday last, it was decided to sell the assets.

—H. J. ROSS has been appointed curator in the matter of Wright & Cowper Co., bicycle dealers, Montreal, recently assigned.

—MR. CLARENCE J. MCCUAIG, the great mining expert and broker, has returned to the city after a sojourn of some months in the world's metropolis.

#### BUSINESS CHANGES.

QUEBEC—Adelard Lanthier, grocer, Montreal, dead; Eric Bissonnette & Co., saddlers, Montreal, Mrs. Eric Bissonnette, sole owner; Dame & Frere, grocers, Montreal, new co-partnership; Ford Bros. dairy, Montreal, dissolved, J. A. Ford continues under same style; F. Laporte, grocer, Montreal, dead; Geo. Malepart, grocer, Montreal, dead; Budden, Vermette & Lachance, mfrs. shoes, Quebec, dissolved; Patenaude & Trahan, general store, St. Joachim de Shefford, dissolved; Robert & Blanchard, grocers, Lachine, dissolved; F. Cormond & Co., chemicals, Montreal, dissolved; A. Kirschberg & Co., wholesale furs, Montreal, A. Kirschberg sole owner; Budden, Vermette & Lamarche, mfrs. shoes, Quebec, dissolution registered; Budden & Perry, mfrs. shoes, Quebec, partnership registered; J. Gagnon & Frere, furniture, Drummondville, new copartnership; Z. E. Martin, contractor, Mrs. Z. E. Martin trading under this name; J. A. Tellier & Co., mfrs. vinegar, pickles, etc., Montreal, J. S. Tellier, sole owner; Georges Gagnon, grocer, St. Cyrille de Windover, Mrs. Georges Gagnon, trading under this name; Planche Bros. & Co., general store, East Angus, succeeded by J. P. Planche; D. Pugh & Co., general store, Kingsbury, about going out of business; Montreal Terra Cotta Lumber Co., Montreal, capital stock increased to \$60,000; J. J. Robillard & Co., Montreal, jewel

water. Mrs. J. J. Robillard sole owner; Sheffield Cutlery Co., Montréal, applying for incorporation; F. H. Andrews & Son, olls, Quebec, F. H. Andrews of this firm dead; Gauthier & Paquette, contractors, Montreal, new co-partnership.

ONTARIO—Armes, Joyce & Co., general store, Owen Sound, succeeded by Price & Armes; The Toronto Shoe Co. Toronto, dissolved, C. F. Tugman continues; J. T. Heath & Co., shoes, Brantford, new co-partnership formed; A. M. Patterson, general store, Molesworth, sold out to M. McKee; J. H. Wilson, tailor, Newmarket, giving up business here; W. J. Cameron, general store, Port Elgin, style now—Cameron & Chisholm; Jones & Halls, general store, Winchelsea, succeeded by Thos. Couch; A. S. Gignac, tailor, Windsor, sold out to J. J. Donohue; Crawford & Roberts, bullders, Sarnia, Andrew Crawford of this firm drowned; Ephraim Downing, shoes, Stratford, sold out to John McCrimmon; F. J. Male, shoes, Toronto, sold out to L. J. Manning; S. F. Johnson, general store, Ashburn, sold out to G. Holiday; Cressman & Stauffer, mnfrs. cigar boxes, Baden, out of business; L. A. Osterhout, tailor, Brockville, dead; David Maxwell & Sons, mnfr. agrt. implts., St. Marys. David Maxwell, Sr. dead; John Stovers, hardware, Norwich, succeeded by Wm. Lyons.

MAN—Frank Rogers, dry goods, Treherne, opening; J. Y. Griffin & Co., pork packers, Winnipeg, opening retail store here; J. L. Meikle & Co., pianos, etc., Winnipeg, style changed to Meikle, McLean & Co.; J. W. Woolfe, general store, Gladstone, advertises business for sale; W. G. Blyth & Co., clothing, etc., Melita, dissolved partnership; Emerson & Hague, tents, etc. Winnipeg, sold out Brandon branch business; Sibbard & Co., general store, Winnipeg, stock sold to T. Finklestein.

NEW BRUNSWICK—H. D. Keswick, general store, Hartland, removed to St. Leonards; W. H. Hayward, whol., & ret. crockery, St. John, dead; Fredk. Stancliffe, sawmill, Flat Lands, succeeded by David Inglis.

NOVA SCOTIA—Peter Paint & Sons, fish, etc., Port Hawkesbury, F. L. M. Paint dead; Hattie & Archibald, jewellers, Yarmouth, advertises dissolution, H. A. Hattie continues in his own name.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—McCandless Bros., men's furnishings, Victoria & Rossland, successors to Gilmore & McCandless; Thomas Ryan, outfitter, Glenora, closing out here; V. C. Rackliff, groceries and clothing, Slocan City, sold out; McPhail & Johnson, hardware, Vancouver, new co-partnership; P. McQuade & Son, ships' chandlers, Victoria, Edward A. McQuade dead; John Hastie & Co., lumber, Nelson succeeded by J. A. Dewar; Kootenay Cigar Mfg. Co., Nelson, change contemplated.

DRY GOODS NOTES.

Black crepons in fall dress goods are gaining in popularity in New York as the season advances. These run to small neat effects, with the design so arranged as to form either a stripe or barre effect. One large retailer who refused to even look at crepons earlier in the season acknowledges that they have since shown such strong tendencies that he was forced to include a line of those goods in his fall stock. Goods to retail around a dollar show excellent results, but even the better grades are not neglected.

The agreement entered into by manufacturers of table oil-cloths in the U.S. and which maintained prices for some time, has been broken, as the market for these goods is badly demoralized. Some of the factories rather than make goods at a loss have ceased production, with others threatening to pursue a like policy unless the market shows signs of improvement within a short time.

The condition of the market for cotton hosiery and underwear in the U.S. is a dull one, and agents of foreign houses regard it as less satisfactory to-day than at any time since the new spring lines were shown. The low market for raw cotton and the heavy decline in the price of hosiery yarns have both contributed towards this, but probably even more effective has been the excessive desire of knitters to secure early orders, and the latter are with few exceptions now willing to book orders anywhere from 5 to 12½ per cent lower than last season.

The projected formation of a syndicate in the moh air spinning industry, is reported from Bradford, Eng. A London company-promoting concern has guaranteed to provide several millions sterling of capital to buy up all the businesses engaged in this

The Belfast linen market reports improvement. American trade is expanding steadily, orders being larger and more frequent. Prices both for yarns and the manufactured article have advanced at Ballymena.

Leeds, Eng., advices say owing to the good demand from Canada, prices of winter woollens are well maintained. New-spring patterns as yet do not receive much attention. For the time of year there are unusually large quantities of specialties being made in worsteds, serges and strong fabrics.

From Saxony come loud complaints regarding the loss of foreign markets for hosiery, etc., especially those of the United States, Italy, etc., which are now largely supplanting imported goods, even of fine quality, by goods manufactured at home.

Leicester hosiery centre reports that manufacturers are keeping production well within demand this year, in consequence of losses through overproduction last year. Choice natural wool, silk and wool, and Shetland underwear fabrics sell freely for home and export markets, and prices show great firmness, with a decidedly upward tendency.

The new price list for domestic prints is practically the same as last year. It was regarded as probable that the reduced duties on these goods coming from England would tend to modify the new list in some particulars, but such has not proved to be the case. The only change in the list, is the putting of indigo-dyed goods on the same basis as ordinary colors.

Sample lines of Manchester spring white goods already received here show among the new patterns several choice novelties in fancy lace stripes and similar goods. Piques are in for another good run, both in whites and colors. They have been much in favor for some time, but the makes have been improved in appearance and wearing qualities, without any increase in cost of production. In dyed cottons the shades most in favor are the neutral tints. Very fine new cord weaves are to be seen, they being offered at comparatively low prices considering their general appearance.

There will be a general resumption of work by the cotton mills of Fall River, Mass., next week.

The continued popularity of tailor-made gowns has again brought braid trimming into prominence.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended Sept. 13, 1898.

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 sums 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, ONT.

	Sept. 8.
Chatham Tp—Elzth. Henry vs Margt. McFadden.....	450
Cornwall—D. Munro vs Arch. McNow.....	398
Enterprise—Rev. A. Jarvis vs Alonzo Walker.....	692
Gainsboro Tp—C. McIntosh vs Louise McIntosh.....	543
Hay Tp—P. Mulkern vs N. M. & Josephine Cantin....	300
	Sept. 10.
Barton Tp—J. Clark vs Edward Rymal.....	5,000
Bentick Tp—Martha J. Lohrin vs Victoria Campbell..	639
Douro—Maria M. Burham vs John Cranby.....	874
Etobicoke Tp—E. F. Fielding vs Albert Banks et al....	3,075
Fergus—P. Norton vs Wm. Stuckey et al.....	316
Flamboro W Tp—Mary Miller exrx. vs F. H. Miller....	1,155
Goderich Tp—J. W. Cook vs T. H. Cook, \$500; J. W. Cook vs James Walker, \$500.	
Guelph—T. A. Keating et al vs Chas. Walker.....	1,030
Hamilton—G. Lynch-Staunton et al vs A. J. Nelles.....	350
Madoc Tp—Mrs. D. A. Osborne vs Robt. Vankleek....	1,000
Peterboro—R. Hail et al vs Adam Hall.....	611
Simcos—P. Miller vs Norfolk Country Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co., \$400.	
Toronto—Rebecca Hunter et al exrs., vs R. A. Dickson, \$515; R. Millichamp vs Wallace & M. Millichamp, \$3,959; Canada L. & N. I. Co. vs J. I. & C. I. Thomson, \$7,751.	
Trees Bank, Man—Annie Downey vs J. D. Glenn.....	1,775
Vancouver—J. Bertram et al vs C. W. & Florence Sawers, \$2,139.	
Whitefish—G. Sleeman vs Maud & Martha O'Brien....	300
.....—Ellen Fletcher vs Temperance & General Life Assurance Co., \$1,000.	
Bergen, N.Y.—W. Reynolds vs Chas. Cottis et al.....	915

	Sept. 13.
Blenheim Tp—W. D. Slawson vs A. C. Misner et al.....	5,000
Chatsworth—W. A. Bishop vs Jos. & John Partridge....	708
Cornwall—Brewder & McNaughton vs Balch & Peppard,	891
Keppel Tp—S. Iretou vs R. L. Frost.....	392
London—E. S. Mix vs London Loan Co.....	500
Ottawa—A. J. R. Snow vs S. J. Dawson, \$340; T. Donalduque et al vs Hornidas & Delima Phillion, \$3,168; Bk. of B.N.A. vs J. G. Turriff, \$1,172.	
Owen Sound—S. P. Hunt vs John Urquhart.....	1,000
Toronto—G. M. Rae et al vs J. J. & M. Best, \$2,144; J. C. Gardner vs Canadian Mnfg. Publishing Co., Ltd., \$905.	
Vaughan Tp—Confederation Life Assocn. vs W. J. Thornback, \$1,934.	

WRITS ISSUED MAN. & N.W.T.

MacDonald Station—Alice Brown.....	713
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JUDGMENTS RENDERED, QUEBEC.

	Sept. 8.
Grimsby Tp—E. J. Palmer agt Albert Bowslaugh.....	468
Erie, Pa—P. Meegan agt F. C. Dowding.....	2,334

Sept. 10.

Bordeaux—J. Parent agt Jas. Taillefer.....	432
Montreal—The Queen agt Ulric Ghaud, \$200; Dme. Marie Mazouzi agt Montreal Park & Ia. Rly., \$1,000.	
St. Anne de la Parade—Dme. M. A. Knox et al esql. agt Telesphore Germein, \$351.	
St. Donat—Plessisville Foundry agt Arsene & Pascal Hudon, \$648.	
St. Henri—F. Pritchard et al agt Joseph Brossard.....	637

Sept. 13.

St. Simeon—A. Racine agt J. M. Allard.....	1,281
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JUDGMENTS RENDERED, ONTARIO.

	Sept. 8.
Cowansville—G. De Serres agt Pierre Gervais.....	325
Malone—Lucy A. Comstock agt Lizzie A. Hogle et al....	1,230
Montreal—R. E. T. Pringle agt L. G. Dorais.....	178
St. Cosaire—N. Daunais agt Mrs. Marie E. M. Dalphe.	320

Sept. 10.

Blnbrook—E. Harris agt R. G. Wickett.....	350
Toronto—G. A. Woodward agt Joseph Connolly, \$1,910; Freehold L. & S. Co. agt Sarah E. Gillies, \$2,173; Eliza McConnell agt Wm. McConnell, \$522.	
.....—R. F. Bicknell agt G. T. R. Co.....	5,000
.....—M. S. Trimble agt John Osborne.....	6,600

Sept. 13.

Guolph—Trusts & Guarantee Co. agt Chas. Walker.....	1,079
Rolph Tp—R. C. Millar agt John Moore.....	533
Tilbury—A. B. & Cathe. Tremblay agt Moise Dusseault.	3,029
Toronto—J. Wood & Sons agt Simeon Flint.....	610

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, B.C.

	Sept. 8.
Fairview—Thos. Elliott.....	1,375 & 385
Nelson—W. J. Jowett.....	330
Vancouver—R. A. Muskett.....	3,047

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N. B.

	Sept. 10.
Shediac—S. S. Bourdeau.....	\$ 419

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N.S.

	Sept. 8.
Kentville—Arthur Margeson.....	865
Northport—J. A. Burns.....	328
Trenton—Lamont Glass Co.....	361

Sept 13.

Truro—Gladwin, Smith & Hay.....	816
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EXECUTIONS QUEBEC.

	Sept. 8.
Montreal—J. Griffin agt Alphonse Couture, \$175; The Queen agt D. Riendeau, \$200.	

Sept. 10.

Montreal—Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co. agt Wm. Dent, \$279; M. Vineberg agt Edward Radford et al, \$1,184.	
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Sept. 13.

Montreal—H. Riendeau agt Dme. A. R. Barker esql., \$181; P. Langan et al esql. agt Pierre Chicoine, \$1,641.	
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CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

	Sept. 8.
Ingersoll—E. T. Morgan to J. C. Woods.....	1,500
Peterborough—Mathew Doan to H. LeBrun et al, \$650; Martin McFadden to Margt. McFadden, \$2,213.	
Waterloo—C. K. Helmbach to Randall & Roos.....	1,200
Windsor—Emma D. & Aurele Pacaud to H. A. Pacaud..	364

Sept. 10.

Alexandria—Isaac Wilson to H. W. Laird.....	1,750
Amherstburg—W. R. Pizer to Cathe. Brown.....	576
Belmont—Jno. Evans to W. Abbott.....	800
Clifford—Mr. Henry Eekenswiller to A. Weir.....	1,346
Guolph—James Hough to J. Hayden.....	687
London—F. A., A. & E. C. Keene to S. W. Fawcett.....	550

Preston—A. W. Thomson to P. Bernhardt.....	1,060
Toronto—H. J. Cox, jr., to W. Garside, \$2,049 Mrs. G. I. Dowker to C. E. A. Dowker, \$1,000; D. J. Rogers to W. Hasard, \$683.	
Windsor—Thos. Vollans et al to Ontario Loan & Dep. Co., \$10,200.	
Wingham—James O'Leary to Randall & Roos.....	730
York Tp—Albert Farr to A. J. Gordon.....	954

Sept. 13.

Chatham—W. R. Peck to J. McNee et al exrs.....	2,963
Humber Bay—Octavius Hicks & wife to Pinkerton & Cooke, \$642.	

Midland—Thomas Johnson to E. M. Day et al.....	3,000
Orillia—W. H. Crocker to Dominion Per. Loan Co.....	1,839
Pembroke—Wm. Kennedy to S. McDougall.....	2,110
Schrieber—Wm. Fraser to S. Otisse.....	1,350
Toronto—Ewart & Aggie Farquhar to W. F. Donaldson..	700

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

	Sept. 8.
Wolsley—N. A. Crozier.....	900

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, N.S.

	Sept. 13.
Halifax—John Borton & Co.....	991

BILLS OF SALE, MAN. & N.W.T.

	Sept. 8.
Yorkton—R. C. Arnold.....	1,000

BILLS OF SALE N.S.

	Sept. 8.
Halifax—G. R. Jackson.....	557

BILLS OF SALE P.E.I.

	Sept. 8.
Charlottetown—Walter Burrows.....	1,500
Richmond—S. E. Gallant.....	2,000

BILLS OF SALE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

	Sept. 10.
Cobourg—H. W. Laird to I. Wilson.....	2,750
Norwich—E. H. Thomas & Co. to J. D. Ronald.....	2,500
Sarnia—Thompson & Co. to W. G. Oldham & Co.....	746
Toronto—H. P. Brcay to Mrs. Margt. Gray, \$640; F. J. Male to Lucy J. Manning, \$1,628.	

Sept. 13.

Schrieber—Saml. Otisse to W. Fraser.....	1,350
Pittsburgh, U.S.—E. M. Day et al to F. Johnson.....	3,000

BILLS OF SALE, N.B.

	Sept. 10.
St. John—White Candy Co. Ltd.....	\$6,000

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The following building permits were given out last week in Toronto:—Massey-Harris Co., machine shop, to cost \$3,000; Deaconess Home, Jarvis street, addition, to cost \$8,000; Laurence Brothers, 40 Denison avenue, bakery addition, to cost \$5,000; J. Westcott, dwelling, 14 Fuller street, to cost \$1,800; J. W. McMichael, dwelling, Howland avenue, near Bloor, to cost \$2,300; Mrs. Stewart, dwellings, 13 and 15 Pembroke, to cost \$2,000; Mrs. G. S. Ryerson, dwelling, north side College, near Elizabeth, to cost \$6,000. The proportion of factory buildings this year in Toronto has been very large and there is no sign of a falling off in this regard.

At St. John, N. B., in connection with "West side" water improvement, the tenders of Waring, White & Co., the Allan Foundry Company and James Fleming were accepted for various kinds of castings.

Tenders are being called for the erection of a Normal School at South London.

St. John, N. B., City Council is proposing a dry dock to cost a million dollars.

James Keating, of Ottawa, has secured the contract of building a bridge at Arnprior for the O. A. & P. S. railway.

Ottawa voters have endorsed a main drainage scheme which will cost the city about \$425,000.

A new bridge is spoken of to be built over the Desert River at Desert Village, connecting with Egan township. It is to be of iron, to cost about \$3,000.

John Kay & Sons, are erecting a four-storey carpet warehouse on King street west, Toronto, adjoining the Canada Life Building, at a cost of about \$30,000.

The Methodist congregation of Windsor, N. S. has decided to build a brick church with stone facings to cost about \$10,000. The foundation of eight new buildings has been started.

within the past week. The business of re-building does not seem to lag with the approaching autumn.

An electric franchise from Thamesville to Rondeau in Kent Co. has been asked from Howard township.

Our Teeswater, Ont. correspondent writing under date 12th inst. says. Button & Trevett who for many years have carried on a furniture factory have received inducements to remove to Lucknow. There would be a good opening for a capitalist to start anew in this business here. This is a good location for a tannery also, and an opportunity to enter that business exists.

Contractor Jones of Hamilton, refused to carry out a corporation contract at Brantford and forfeited \$500.

The construction of a sewer in London, Ont. has brought forward the following tenderers: Harding & Leathorn, W. H. Gould, of London; J. H. McKnight, of Toronto; and Stephenson & Ficano, of Stratford. Gould's tender was \$2,500, and Harding & Leathorn \$2,520. The former offered to put in side drains at 25 cents, and the latter made no mention of this. The outside tenders were very little higher. No decision has yet been made.

**Saxe & Archibald,**  
ARCHITECTS  
Room 79, Imperial Building,  
MONTREAL.

**EUCLIDE GAUTHIER,**  
Bricklayer,  
578 DeMontigny Street,  
MONTREAL.

Repairs of all kinds  
promptly and economically done.

**HEGGLIE & STEWART**  
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MONTREAL.

**D. M. LONG,**  
Carpenter and Builder,  
104 Cathedral Street,  
MONTREAL.

Estimates given for Buildings of Every Description, including Dwellings, Stores, and Hotel and Bar-room Fixtures.

BANKS.	Shares.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average Last Year.
Montreal.....	18	245	244	238
Merchants.....	26	180	178½	188½
Commerce.....	67	148	142½	130½
Hochelaga n.s....	58	155	154	145

MISCELLANEOUS.

Can. Pacific.....	5,850	88¼	85½	78
Cable Reg Bonds \$9,500	104¼	104¼	103½	
Telegraph.....	110	179¼	170	177½
Rich. & Ont.....	200	104¼	102½	100
M. S. R.....	2126	280	278¼	224
" (New Stock)	628	275	274	216
Montreal Gas Co....	380	196	194¼	195
Bell Telephone....	9	168	167½	169½
Royal Electric xd.	118	157	156	183
Toronto St. Ry....	2970	103¾	102¾	85
Color'd C. Bonds \$1100	95	95	90	
Dom. Cotton Mills	120	96	96	79½
Merch. Cotton Co.	8	140	140	137½
Dom. Coal Pfd....	100	111¼	111¼	119
do Com....	225	25	25	20½
Corp 4 p. c.....	\$500	103	103	
Peoples H & L.	50	25	25	42
" " (Bonds.) \$10,000	84	83½	80	
War Eagle.....	26,400	290	290	

Brazilian exchange for the week ending the 14th, is as follows:

Sept. 8 Holiday	
" 9.....	7 10-16d
" 10.....	7 21-32d
" 12.....	7 21-32d
" 13.....	7 21-32d
" 14.....	7 11-16d

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, September 15th, 1898.

This has been a week of small orders as a whole, the country trade giving little active attention to the situation. In an export way also shipments have been light, but with new wheat shortly to come down the canal a change will doubtless soon occur. In groceries the features calling for particular mention are the rise in canned salmon, and the arrival of new Valencia raisins. Hardware lines are moderately active in commodities incident to farm preparations for winter, and coming winter sport requirements. Boot and shoe manufacturers are still taking delivery of leather on old contracts, and the immediate outlook shows little prospect for new business of any volume transpiring. Paints and oils are unchanged with glass and turpentine held firm under strong

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10 cents.  
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The Best  
CIGARS

that money, skill, and nearly half a century's experience can produce.

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**S. DAVIS & SONS.**

Financial.

Thursday Ev'g. September 15th, 1898.

The preliminary statement of the public finances for 1897-98 was issued on the 13th inst. The salient feature is that the Finance Minister claims a surplus for the year of \$1,575,880, the receipts of revenue being \$40,275,704, and the expenditure \$38,699,824, against a revenue of \$37,809,347 in 1896-97 and expenditure of \$38,335,086. The surplus is the result of customs having yielded \$21,781,238, as compared with \$19,478,286 in previous year, an excess this year of \$2,253,002. The capital account shows an expenditure of \$5,540,293, which is \$1,394,682 more than in previous year, the work of deepening the canals involving large outlays. The harbour statistics given in another column evidence a large

increase in the trade of this port this season. The recent auction sale of the assets of the Banque du Peuple was a melancholy affair, for the bulk of them there were no bids, and the rest went for a few cents in the dollar. The Montreal Island and Belt Line Railway has been listed without quotations. The line is becoming popular and doing a good business, 90,000 passengers having been carried in July. That however was its harvest month. The London market has been fluttered by reports of trouble being likely with France in eastern Africa. There may be a diplomatic squabble, but there it will end. There is more danger of war from the Cretan massacres and the determined stand of Great Britain to keep Turkey in order. A curious financial condition exists in the States. The war taxes are pouring large and needless sums into the treasury, which is also overdone with money from the sale of war bonds. The sooner the war taxes are abolished the better for the country, as the money is needed in the channels of trade. The piling up of millions of money in the treasury provided for war expenditures which will not be made, and for which the country has no use, has lessened the amount available for business purposes, and brought about a tendency to tight money. Locally the stock market has not been active in the last week. Reports are current of the banks contemplating an advance in call loan rates, but the step is very doubtful unless there is a marked advance in New York, which may influence this market. The usual demand for money to move the crops is setting in and will no doubt be on a considerable scale which can be easily met. Rates remain at 4 per cent. for call loans and 6 to 7 for mercantile, exchange being a shade lower.

The following comparative table for w. c. Sept. 15th, is supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal.

primary advices. There is a brisker demand for old wheat flour locally, and prices are steady. Butter and cheese for British account moves slowly and values are a trifle lower. Eggs under rather heavier receipts and some accumulation of fresh stock are weaker. In dry goods lines, there is more buoyancy among retailers and fall trade so far this month has been satisfactory.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**—The former is still very firm at 18c to 18½c for finest creamery in boxes. Some hold creamery to be had at 17½c to 18c and medium good 17c to 17½c. Dairy butter is steady at 14c to 14½c. Liverpool advices say. Finest qualities from the continent are again dearer, while Irish is also advanced, and this has caused more attention to be given to Canadian and States, which are in good demand at higher prices. We quote finest Canadian creamery in boxes, 86 to 92s; States 84 to 88s. Finest Danish 92 to 100s; Irish creamery 90 to 98s; Cork firsts, 93s; seconds 69s; thirds 67s per cwt. Cheese isselling in Montreal at lower prices than in the country. The demand locally is quiet, finest western averaging 8¼c to 8½c for white and colored. Quebec makes range from 7½c to 8c for finest and 7¼c to 7½c for lower grades.

**CEMENT.**—An advance of 5c per barrel has been made on cement for immediate delivery, which makes ruling rates: English \$2.35 to \$2.45, Belgian \$1.90 to \$2. Arrivals this week were 800 bris English and 60,000 firebricks.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—A quiet condition of affairs prevails in all branches of the market, and foreign advices show no enlightenment. English advices as to the chemical market say: Bleaching powder, if anything is a shade easier, and some very low figures are spoken of for forward delivery. Caustic soda may be said to be in a similar position. Alkali continues steady for current delivery, makers' prices, however, are being discounted for contract account. Sulphate of copper, in sympathy with the metal, has made some progress. There is a strong enquiry for spring shipment. Tar products attract very little attention, and with the exception of pitch and sulphate of ammonia, are distinctly weak. Acetates of all kinds are more in favor of buyers. Arsenic has a little more inquiry from abroad, and this has caused holders to anticipate an express return to abnormal figures, which we rather think is a fallacy.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—Considerable business is being done in old wheat flour, both for Manitoba and Ontario sorts at unchanged prices. This movement is however almost exclusively confined locally, export business being checked by the unwillingness of dealers to accept foreign bids. There is evident a slight tendency to more firmness in values and it would not take much activity in the market to induce an advance. Still this disposition is far from finding popular endorsement, and it remains fairly positive that buyers are not to be "jollied"—as the expression goes—by talk of this description. They are buying conservatively and believe that when they

are ready to come upon the market on a liberal scale, prices will be right from their point of view. Winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.55 to 3.85; in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; Manitoba patents, \$4.80 to \$4.90; strong bakers best \$4.50 to \$4.55. The demand for oatmeal is picking up, but meantime quotations are unchanged at \$3.50 in bris and \$1.60 bags.

**FEED.**—The demand for bran shows returning volume, the needs of buyers apparently being such that high values are not regarded so much of a deterrent as formerly. Stocks on spot and elsewhere are said to be quite small. We quote Ontario winter wheat bran, \$11.50 to \$12; and shorts, \$14.50 to \$15 per ton in bulk; Manitoba bran \$11 to \$11.50; shorts \$15. The hay market is rather heavily stocked, and prices continue easy at \$4 to \$5 for shipping quality; good to choice No. 1 at \$6.50 to \$7.50 and No. 2 at \$5 to \$6 in ten ton lots on track.

Hay in the lower ports is selling extremely low this year, and farmers are making very few shipments, preferring to hold on to it in the possibility of getting more money later on. Good hay is offering at Fraserville, Tomisconata Co., at \$4.00 per ton.

**GRAIN** Advices from Manitoba note an advance of 2c per bushel in new wheat at country points, with further enhancement likely. Farmers in the main are disposed to regard higher prices as a certainty, and are withholding from making sales. Unlike some previous years, the farmer in the North West is not pushed to realize upon his crop at once. He has money in hand from last year, and is freer from pressing obligations which must be met. Consequently the chance greatly favors the view that wheat will go higher still. Sales of new Manitoba wheat are reported as having taken place at Fort William at 66c and 54c at Brandon. Transactions on spot are slow as yet. Oats are quoted at 28c in store and 28½c afloat. Peas at 60c in store, and 60½c afloat, corn at 30c afloat.

**GROCERIES.**—The sugar market continues firm at the recent advance, and demand is of satisfactory dimensions. Refiners quote yellows at 3 11-16c to 4 3-16c with granulated at 4½c, usual discount and rebate. In New York stocks of raws in importer's hands are small, and these are being held for higher prices, but meantime refiners refuse to concede the advance. The tea market is still characterized by buyers and sellers being apart on Japan, but there is little doubt that the year's crop is short, and that eventually the former will be compelled to submit. This long and determined holding off has, however, taught Japan importers a salutary lesson, not to be too "cockshure" of making sales even though statistics are all in their favor, and has brought home, rather too forcibly for them, the unpleasant conviction that the tea trade of the country can get along fairly well without Japan teas so long as other kinds are to be had reasonably cheap. London letter advices to hand speak of desirable grades of Ceylon teas having advanced 1d to 1½d from two months ago, which interpreted, means that the commoner sorts of Ceylon teas offering are of poor quality, and are not greatly wanted, buyers bidding up the better kinds, in their desire to get only what suits their trade irrespective of price. The feature of the week in the canned goods market has been in salmon, which has advanced \$1 per case over former figures, or at \$5 in Montreal, which is equal to \$4.50 on coast as against opening quotations, which were around \$3.50. The run on the Fraser river, as before told, has been

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10 Cases Ladies' and Gent's Felt Hats, Travelling Samples, etc. 4 Cases Bird's Wings, Feathers, etc.

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On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., 200 Cases Men's, Women's, Boy's and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES.

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a failure. Some say only 170,000 cases against 800,000 cases last year, and if this is anywhere near approximate, it is not hard to imagine further advances as possible. All U. S. salmon is likewise higher, and owing to small catch, contracts are being "turned down" both there and in B. C. New Valencia raisins via Liverpool arrived this week. The fruit is held by the trade to be finer than last season. Quotations are: fine, off stalk, 5½c; finest selected, 6½c; finest layer raisins, 7c. Prices have been made on new California as under:—2 crown loose, 2½c, and ex-crown, 4½c, at coast. It is understood that the raisin association will this year carefully weed out all poor stock, thus avoiding one of the chief demoralizing influences of previous seasons, and will endeavor to maintain its supremacy by putting on the market only such goods as will fully come up to the established standards.

**LEATHER AND HIDES.**—Receipts of hides are very small for this time of the year, but small as these are there is ample to meet requirements. This may not long

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Importer and Jobber of Wholesale Dry Goods & Fancy Goods  
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APPLY TO  
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MONTREAL.  
(See illustration elsewhere.)

remain the case, however, if the symptoms of improvement in demand noted this week hold out. Prices show no change, beef hides are still listed at 9c for No. 1 8c for No. 2 and 7c for No. 3. In leather circles there is nothing to say to relieve the monotonous story of each week since the middle of July last. Two months of dullness well nigh makes the remark

that revival is looked for soon, sound facetious but as "Hope springs eternal to the human breast," so it is with leather men. The hackneyed saying "Nothing like leather" should be revised by the addenda "for inculcating patience." Jobbers have been waiting with the philosophy of a Micawber for "something to turn up." They are still waiting. Meantime values are firmly held,

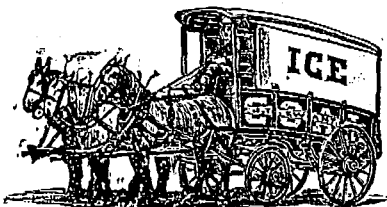
**METALS AND HARDWARE.**—Sales of pig iron have been few and unimportant. Domestic bars are easy at \$1.35. We quote Summerlee \$17 to \$18, Hamilton No. 1 \$15 to \$15.50 No. 2 \$14 to \$15.50. Business in scrap metals is slow at quotations. Liverpool advices September 1st concerning the metal market state that copper has improved to the extent of £1 15s per ton or from £50 3s 9d to £57 18 9d. This advance however is below the ratio of New York advance which inspired it. London cables on spelter are firmer at £21 7s 6d for good merchant brands, pig lead a shade easier. The chief lines moving in a distributive way locally, are nails, galvanized iron zinc, Canada plates, cattle chains, skates, sleigh bells, and assorted shelfware.

**PAINTS AND OILS.**—Nothing has transpired to upset the even tenour of regular season shipments in this line. Turpentine is firm at the advance, and statistical information still points to this advance being maintained, if not giving place to higher prices. The position of stocks, both here and in the south, is very favorable compared with previous years at same time, and although some effort is being made to depress prices at Savannah, a successful outcome is not anticipated. Buyers are taking about the usual quantity of linseed oil, but, as a rule, no more than enough to keep their stocks in convenient form. Competition between local manufacturers is still keen. Liverpool quotes refined at 15s. 9d. Advices from Charleroi continue to increase the belief that glass must soon be moved up in quotations. Meantime prices here are unchanged. Leads and mixed paints are in steady demand at former prices. An increasing enquiry is noted for wood stains, consistently with September household movement.

**PRODUCE.**—Fine stock eggs are selling this week at 16½c per dozen, which is ½c decline compared to last week, receipts having been somewhat heavier, and supplies accumulating due to the cessation of export demand from England, where hot weather is having quite an effect upon consumption. Near by candled stock bring 14c to 14½c and for more distant sorts 13c to 13½c. P. E. I. eggs are selling moderately at 12½c to 13c. Beans continue neglected at 95c to \$1 for hand picked and 85c to 90c for primes. Honey and maple syrup are unchanged and very little is going into retail hands.

**PROVISIONS.**—Barrelled pork continues dull, and values incline to easiness. Smoked meats of all kinds, however, are in well sustained request and firm. Liverpool cable notes 3d. advance in lard at 26s. Other lines steady and unchanged.

Now Summer's coming with burning sun, With using Wood and Coal we're done; Ice we want, and Ice we'll get, Ewart's still is best! and cleanest yet! Coal, Wood and Ice from Ewart try, You'll find it best that you can buy.



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**MARKET NOTES.**  
The price of nitrate of soda in the New York market, dropped last week to \$1.42½ which is the lowest figure at which nitrate has ever been sold, and the statistical position is such as to give comparatively little encouragement to those holders who are desirous of seeing better prices in the next few months. The deliveries since January 1, were the largest in many years, and they were stimulated in the early months by the fear that hostilities would interfere with



**Acme Licorice Pellets**  
In 5c. Boxes.

Nothing like them for alleviating irritation of the throat. Delicious as confections. To be had at your jobbers, packed 40 in a box.

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COLLINGWOOD DEBENTURES.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following debentures:—

1st.—\$3,000 under authority of 54 Vic. Cap. 65 Ontario Statutes, repayable \$3,000 on Dec. 1, 1920, \$3,000 on Dec. 1, 1921, to bear date Dec. 1, 1898, interest at 4½ per cent. payable half yearly on 1st June and December, at Bank of Commerce, Collingwood.

2nd.—Local Improvement Debentures on \$14,000, Sub. By law 529, payable in 20 equal consecutive annual instalments comprising principal and interest of \$1076.26 each, on 1st Dec. each year.

3rd.—Public School Debentures of \$1,500, Sub. By-law 528, payable in 15 equal consecutive annual instalments, comprising principal and interest of \$139.68 each, on 1st Dec. each year.

All of above Debentures to be issued and to bear date as at December 1st, 1898.

Tenders to be given for each separate parcel, and successful tenderer to pay at par in Collingwood and cost of forwarding Debentures.

Tenders will be received by undersigned up to October 19, 1898.

A. D. KNIGHT,  
Town Treas.

deliveries latter in the year. Hence the depression. They compare as follows:

1898	bags 573,112
1897	bags 454,107
1896	bags 521,706
1895	bags 519,474
1894	bags 371,781

The demand for binder twine is now practically over for the season, in Manitoba and the North West, according to the Winnipeg Commercial and there has been no shortage of twine in any quarter. The early purchases of twine appear to have been larger than was supposed, and very little was taken after the prices advanced. One of the large implement companies, having agencies at about all country points appears to have had considerably more twine in the country than was supposed. At any rate there was no squeeze at the close of the season, and twine held for sale after harvest started has not been wanted to any extent.

It is said that the kauri gum beds in New Zealand are becoming exhausted and supplies of this staple—a staple which it is reckoned forms no less than 80 per cent. of the varnish gum material in use—are falling off both in quantity and quality. This tends to strengthen varnish manufacturers views across the line.

The knowledge that there are 50,000 bales of tobacco in Havana available for the American market has not shaken the prices for good stock in New York. Little business is being done, but everyone is on the *qui vive*. Buying in Cuba is going on extensively, and the market there is greatly excited, so cable advices state.

When a man asks your price, and gets it, and then tells you that he can buy of So-and-So for so much less, you would be wiser nine cases out of ten to tell him to go and do so. There is undoubtedly an immense amount of lying done for the purpose of getting a cut in price.

Yohohama advices state this years output of camphor will be only a little more than 2,000,000 pounds, nearly three times less than in 1894 and 1895. Present price is \$21.79 to \$22.75 per picul (133 1-3 lbs against \$47.69 to \$52.99 per picul then. This decline is due to the growing dearth of camphor trees, while the rate of wages and the expense of manufacture in general have been increased of late. Under these circumstances, most of the local manufacturers have suspended work and have abandoned the field almost entirely to the Formosan product, which is the best to be found in Japan.

The coming seasons wool crop in Australia is expected to show an increase over last year, when the following were the figures:—Australia 1,301,458 bales, New Zealand 428,542 bales.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Val'.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent. Price Sept. 15th (Bid)	Cash Value per \$
British North Am.	243	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,387,000	2½	Apr. June	115	70 87
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	3½	June	141 ¾	42 00
Commercial, Windsor	40	500,000	348,460	113,000	3	May	105	126 67
Dominion	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3	June	253 ½	76 00
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	835,000	3½ & ½	Jan	150	186 60
Hamilton	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	775,000	4	June	187 ½	153 00
Hochelaga	100	1,000,000	999,600	450,000	3½	June	163	205 00
Imperial	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	4 & 1	June	205	27 50
Jacques Cartier	25	500,000	500,000	250,000	2½	June	110	178 00
Merchants' Can.	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000	4	June	178	180 00
Merchants' Halifax	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,175,000	3½	Aug	180	101 00
Molsons	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	4 & 1	April	212	480 10
Montreal	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	June	240	18 60
Nationale	20	1,200,000	1,200,000	100,000	3	June	90	109 50
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500,000	300,000	5	Jan	200	200 00
Ontario	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	85,000	2½	June	109 ½	375 00
Ottawa	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,125,000	4	June	250	123 00
People's of N. B.	150	180,000	180,000	130,000	4	Jan	123	189 50
Quebec	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	850,000	3	June	180 ½	241 00
St. Stephen's	100	200,000	200,000	45,000	2½	April	106	61 50
Standard	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	4	June	122	103 00
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	5	June	92	170 00
Traders	100	700,000	700,000	50,000	3	June	95	53 50
Union Halifax	50	500,000	500,000	225,000	3½	Jan	110	94 00
Union & Can.	60	1,900,000	1,500,000	350,000	3	Jan	110	56 50
Ville Marie	100	500,000	479,520	10,000	3	June	128	37 50
Western	100	500,000	384,140	112,000	3½	April	132	66 00
Agri. Sav. and Loan Co	50	630,000	600,200	160,000	3	Jan	36½	95 25
Bell Telephone Co	100	3,168,000	3,168,000	800,000	4½	Jan	95	12 50
Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co	100	2,000,000	398,400	120,000	3½	Jan	50	94 00
Brit. Mortg. Loan Co	100	450,000	314,765	90,000	3½	July	110	56 50
Building and Loan Assoc.	25	750,000	750,000	100,000	2	Jan	110	56 50
Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co	100	2,700,000	2,700,000	350,000	3½	Oct	128	37 50
Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co	100	2,008,000	1,004,000	1,450,000	3	Jan	132	96 25
Can. Perm. Loan and Sav.	50	5,000,000	2,600,000	345,000	3	Jan	110	56 50
Can. Sav. & Loan Co	50	750,000	734,175	200,000	3½	June	110	56 50
Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co	100	2,500,000	1,250,000	345,000	3	Jan	128	37 50
Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co	50	1,000,000	330,827	10,000	2½	July	110	56 50
Dominion Telegraph Co	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	1½	Jan	132	96 25
Dominion Cotton Mills Co	100	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	3	June	110	56 50
Freehold Loan and Sav. Co	100	3,221,500	1,318,100	652,500	3	Jan	110	56 50
Hamilton Prov. and Loan	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	347,398	3	Jan	140	83 50
Home Sav. and Loan Co	10	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	4	Jan	95	110 00
Huron & Erie Loan & Sav. Co	50	3,000,000	1,400,000	70,000	4½	Jan	110	56 50
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	100	840,000	716,020	164,054	3½	Jan	110	56 50
Landed Banking and Loan	100	700,000	688,851	180,000	3	Jan	110	56 50
Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	50	5,000,000	700,000	410,000	4	Mch	104	52 50
London Loan Co	50	678,700	631,500	81,000	3	Jan.	70	30 00
Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co	100	2,750,000	550,000	160,000	3½	Jan	30	71 20
Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co	100	1,500,000	375,000	111,000	3	Jan	194 ½	77 80
Montreal Telegraph Co	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	2	Jan	278	139 00
Montreal Gas Co	40	2,500,000	2,497,704	.....	5	April	151 ½	151 50
Montreal Street Ry. Co	50	1,800,000	1,800,000	.....	2½	Feb.	130	130 00
Montreal Cotton Co	100	1,400,000	1,400,000	500,000	4	Mch.	136	132 0
Merchants M'fg Co	100	600,000	600,000	.....	4	Feb.	122	61 00
Montreal Loan and Mortg.	25	500,000	500,000	300,000	3½	Mch	30	25 00
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.	100	465,800	314,336	190,000	3	Jan	101 ½	101 50
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	480,000	3½	Jan	157	137 50
People's Loan and Dep. Co	50	600,000	599,523	40,000	2	Jan	103	163 00
Real Est. Loan Co	50	581,000	373,720	50,000	3	Jan	65	32 10
Richelleu and Ont. Nav. Co	100	1,350,000	1,350,000	250,000	2	.....	130	62 00
The Royal Electric Co	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	232,862	4	Jan.	98	49 0
Toronto Electric Light Co	100	500,000	.....	20,000	2	Jan.	100	100 05
Toronto Street Railway	100	6,000,000	.....	.....	1	Jan.	.....	.....
Union Loan and Sav. Co	50	1,095,400	699,020	200,000	3	Jan.	.....	.....
Western Can. Loan and Sav.	50	3,000,000	1,500,000	770,000	3	Jan.	.....	.....
Western Loan & Trust Co	50	2,201,200	561,721	52,000	3½	June	.....	.....
Windsor Hotel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Paying quarterly dividends.

McCuaig, Rykert & Co.

STOCK BROKERS

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)

1759 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Dealers in developed Mining Properties, and in the shares of dividend-paying mines.

A special department for Klondike placer mines.

Shares of the Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Co., Ltd., The Montreal Red Mountain Gold Fields Co., Ltd., and the War Eagle Consolidated M. & D. Co., bought and sold on commission.

Full information regarding mines in any part of Canada, furnished on application.

CABLE ADDRESS, "Cuaig"

CODES: Bedford McNeil; Moring & Neal; A.B.C.; Clough's. Lieber's Standard.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY SEPT. 15, 1898.

Name of Article.		Wholesale.			Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.	
<b>Boots and Shoes.</b>				<b>Brooms.</b>				<b>Heavy Chemicals.</b>				
Brogans or Cobourgs		Mens.	Boys.	Youths.	Spec. A				Bleaching Powder			
Split Balmorals		\$0 70 0 80	\$0 60 20 65	\$0 55 20 60	Ross 4 varn. hand heavy	1 20 0 00			Blue Vitriol	2 25 2 50		
Kip		0 90 1 10	0 80 0 90	0 70 0 75	Pansy 4 " " medium	2 25 0 00			Brimstone	4 50 5 50		
Buff		1 10 1 20	0 95 1 00	0 80 0 85	Thistle 4 " " "	2 30 0 00			Caustic Soda 60	2 00 3 00		
Buff		1 20 1 50	1 00 1 20	0 90 1 00	Map Leaf A 4 stgs.	2 30 0 00			" 70	2 00 2 25		
Split Boots		1 30 1 75	1 10 1 25	0 90 1 00	" B 4 " stained	2 35 0 00			Soda Ash	1 50 2 20		
Kip		2 10 2 75	1 50 1 75	1 10 1 30	" B 4 " varn han	2 40 0 00			Soda Bicarb.	2 25 2 35		
Grain		2 10 2 75	1 50 1 75	1 10 1 30	" B 4 " stained	2 30 0 00			Sal. Soda	0 72 0 8		
Felt Boots, half fox		\$1 75, \$2 00	full 2 42 2 50		Daisy A 3 stgs varn handle	2 15 0 00			Concentrated	1 50 2 00		
Split Batts or Bals		0 70 1 75	0 65 0 70	0 47 0 50	" B 3 " stained	2 10 0 00			<b>Dyestuffs.</b>			
Kip Pebbled or Buff Bals		0 90 1 00	0 80 0 90	0 60 0 70	Tulip No. 1 3 stgs	1 85 0 00			Archil, con	0 27 0 29		
Pebbled Button, Machine Sewed		1 00 1 10	0 90 1 00	0 70 0 75	" 2 2 " "	1 70 0 00			Cutch	0 08 0 09		
Glazed Buff Button		1 00 1 10	0 90 1 00	0 70 0 75	Curling 4 " "	1 40 0 00			Ex. Logwood	0 10 0 15		
Polish Calf		1 25 1 60	1 15 1 25	0 90 1 00	Ship	3 25 0 00			Chips	2 00 2 50		
Dongola Kid 1 quality		1 00 1 10	0 90 0 95	0 75 0 80	Ex-Ship	3 00 0 00			Indigo (Bengal)	1 50 1 75		
" 2 " "		1 15 1 35	1 00 1 15	0 85 0 95	<b>Drugs &amp; Chemicals</b>				Indigo Madras	0 70 1 00		
" 3 " "		1 50 2 00	1 20 1 50	1 00 1 10	Acid Carbolic Cryst med.	0 30 0 40			Gambler	0 04 0 05		
Mens' Calf, Bals. Cong or Butt. Goodyear Welt				2 30 3 50	Aloes, Cape	0 16 0 18			Madder	6 10 0 15		
" McKay Sewn				1 90 2 10	Alum	1 40 1 50			Sumac	55 00 65 00		
" Tan Russia Calf, Bals. Cong or Butt. Goodyear Welt				2 50 3 50	Borax, xtls	0 05 0 06			<b>Fish.</b>			
" McKay				1 90 2 10	Brom. Potass	0 65 0 70			Distributors prices.			
French Pat. Calf or Enamel, Leather Bals, Butt. and Cong.				3 50 4 50	Camphor, Eng. Refoz. ck	0 60 0 60			Cape Bret. Herring	0 00 0 00		
Ladies' Glaze Dong. Butt. and Bals., Goodyear Welt				2 10 3 00	" Ref Rings	0 55 0 65			Labrador Herrings	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					Citric Acid	0 40 0 45			No. 1 Shore Herrings	4 25 4 50		
" " " "					Copperas, per 100 lbs	0 05 0 09			" Nova Scotia	4 25 4 50		
" " " "					Cream Tartar	0 20 0 25			Mackerel No. 1, kitts	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					Epsom Salts	1 50 1 75			" No. 1, barrels	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					Glycerine	0 18 0 22			Green Cod, No. 1	4 00 4 25		
" " " "					Gum Arabic per lb.	0 25 0 50			Green " large	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					" Trag.	0 50 1 00			Draft	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					Morpha	1 75 1 85			No. 2	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					Oplum	4 75 5 00			Large dry Gaspe per quint.	4 50 0 00		
" " " "					Oxalic Acid	0 10 0 12			Salmon No. 1 bris Lab.	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					Phosphorus	0 85 0 75			Salmon, (tlertes)	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					Potash Bichromate	0 09 0 12			" Brit. Col bris.	00 00 00 00		
" " " "					Potash Iodide	3 40 3 75			" Cod	0 05 0 06		
" " " "					Quinine	0 30 0 40			Finnan Haddies	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					Strychnine	0 75 0 90			Sea Trout No. 1 split	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					Tartaric Acid	0 35 0 40			" half bris.	0 60 0 00		
" " " "					Tin Crystals	0 16 0 20			<b>Flour.</b>			
" " " "					Licorice—				Winter Wheat patents	4 00 4 25		
" " " "					Y. & S. stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes	2 00 0 00			Manitoba patents	4 95 5 05		
" " " "					Acme Licorice Pellets, 5 lb. cans	2 00 0 00			Straight roller	3 60 3 75		
" " " "					Y. & S. Licorice Lozenges, 5 lb. cans	1 50 0 00			do bags	1 75 1 85		
" " " "					Tar, Licorice & Tolu Wafers, 5 lb. cans	2 00 0 00			Extra, in bags	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					"Purity," pure cent sticks, 100 to box	0 72 0 00			Superline	0 00 0 00		
" " " "					Pliable Licorice, 100 pieces to box	0 70 0 00			Manitoba Strong Bakers	4 65 4 75		
" " " "									Oatmeal, brl.	3 50 3 60		
" " " "									Bran Manitoba	11 00 11 50		
" " " "									Bran Ontario	12 00 12 00		
" " " "									Shorts	14 50 15 00		
" " " "									Mouille	10 00 00 00		

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

HARDWAREMEN, MERCHANTS and FACTORS desiring to handle an excellent British Cycle are invited to communicate with

THE ACTON CYCLE CO., ACTON VALE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"THE DIAMOND QUEEN." "THE DIAMOND QUEEN." Liberal Agency terms.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS CHS. LAVALLEE, SUCCESSOR TO A. Lavallee, Imported Instruments of all kinds Violins Made to Order. Band and Orchestral Instruments at lowest prices. Repairs done at short notice. Agent for F. BESSONS, of London, PARISSON, GUINOT & Co., of Lyon Ece. GEROME, THIBEAUVILLE, LAMY, of Paris. 35 Cote St. Lambert, MONTREAL.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph). TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1898.

There has been a lull in general business this week, which is only natural after the bustling activity during the Exhibition. Travellers are out again, and the store trade has been reduced to normal conditions. Prices of general staple lines are unchanged, and they are not likely to change materially. Payments are still satisfactory. The movement of grain is slow, with farmers showing little disposition to sell. Money remains unchanged, with commercial paper discounted at 6 to 6½ per cent and call loans negotiated at 4 per cent. Sterling exchange is easier. There has been some irregularity in stocks, with Cable, C.P.R. and Assurance issues easier. Bank shares continue firm. Latest

sales:—Bank of Commerce 142, Traders 107, Imperial 205, Western Assurance 166, British America 126½, Telephone 172½, Toronto Ry. 103, Cable 184, C.P.R. 86½, Northwest Land pr. 55, Imperial Life 145, Montreal Gas 104½, Toronto Electric 137½.

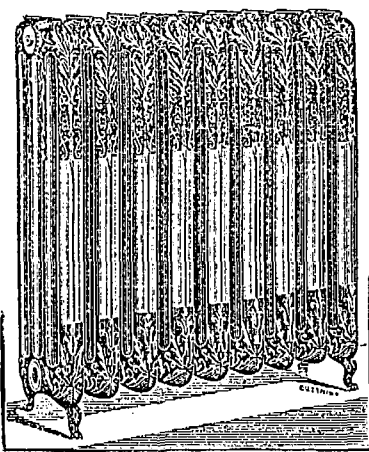
BUTTER, &c —The butter market is quiet, with prices unchanged. The best dairy tub is quoted at 14 to 15c and medium at 10 to 12c. Choice pound rolls 16 to 18c. Creamery firm at 18 to 18½c for tubs and 19 to 20c for rolls. Eggs are firmer, fresh being quoted at 14 to 15c, and held stock at 11 to 12c per doz. in case lots. Cheese is firm at 8¼ to 8½c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is small, but the demand is also inactive. Small lots sold at \$6 to \$6.50.

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



Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.		Wholesale.				
		\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.			
<b>Farm Products.</b>														
BUTTER: Finest Creamery	0 18	0 18	Barley, malting	0 45	0 50	Molasses (Barbados)	0 30	0 31	Vermicelli, Canadian	0 05	0 06			
Township's Dairy	0 14	0 15	" feed in store	0 35	0 34	Porto Rico	0 32	0 32	Macaroni	0 05	0 06			
Western Dairy	0 14	0 15	Peas, per 60 lbs, a float	0 63	0 60	Trinidad	0 09	0 09	" Italian	0 10	0 13			
Ordinary grade Creamery	0 17	0 17	Rye No. 2	0 51	0 52	Cuba	0 00	0 00	Peel—Citron	0 16	0 18			
<b>CHEESE:</b>														
Finest White	0 08	0 08	Corn, Ontario	0 00	0 00	Antigua	0 00	0 00	Orange	0 13	0 15			
Finest Colored	0 08	0 08	" duty paid	0 00	0 00	Raisins	0 09	0 12	Lemon	0 12	0 16			
Quebec, Finest	0 07	0 08	<b>Groceries.</b>											
<b>Tea, (Hf.-Chest &amp; Cad.)</b>														
As to grade	0 10	0 17	Japan, com. to med.	0 15	0 16	Valencia off stalk	0 05	0 06	<b>Chocolate</b>					
<b>Hops: per lb.</b>														
" Old	0 09	0 05	" good med. to fine	0 17	0 19	" Selected	0 00	0 05	Vanilla, yel. wrap, 24 x 1/2 lb	0 34	0 36			
<b>Hog Products:</b>														
Bacon, smoked, per lb	0 11	0 12	" fanciest	0 26	0 25	" Layers	0 07	0 09	do Chamolis do do	0 43	0 43			
Hams, city cured, "	0 10	0 11	" dust	0 08	0 08	Currants, Provincials	0 05	0 06	do Pink do do	0 50	0 56			
" Canned	0 30	0 30	Y. Hyson, com. to good	0 11	0 20	Filigras	0 05	0 06	do Blue do do	0 68	0 68			
Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl	16 60	16 50	" fine to finest, lb	0 30	0 45	Patras	0 00	0 06	1/2 lb. Van. Green do do	0 60	0 56			
do mess	16 00	16 00	Gunpowder, Moyune	0 17	0 20	Vostizzas	0 07	0 09	do do Lillac do do	0 58	0 66			
Lard, per lb Can pure	0 08	0 08	" good	0 25	0 35	Prunes	0 06	0 10	do do Bronze do do	0 65	0 74			
" Com. Refined	0 05	0 05	Pingsuey med to good	0 11	0 13	Figs in bags	0 03	0 04	do do White do do	0 78	0 83			
<b>SEEDS:</b>														
Clover, red, per lb	0 07	0 09	" fine to finest	0 19	0 23	" new layers	0 08	0 09	Unswed'd blue prem do	0 38	0 42			
Alfalfa, per lb	0 07	0 09	Oolong	0 28	0 42	Dates	0 05	0 07	<b>Starch:</b>					
Timothy, (Can'n) per bush	2 25	2 50	Congou, common	0 11	0 13	Sh. Almonda, bxs	0 19	0 25	Can. Laundry	0 05	0 09			
" Western	1 60	1 90	" good common	0 15	0 20	S. S. Tarragona	0 09	0 10	Silver Gloss	0 00	0 07			
Flax 56 lbs.	0 65	0 70	" med. to good	0 22	0 27	Walnuts	0 10	0 14	Benson's Prep. Corn	0 00	0 07			
Fall Rye	0 90	1 00	" fine to finest	0 32	0 35	" Grenoble	0 12	0 00	Can. Pure Corn	0 01	0 00			
Millet	0 80	1 00	Indian	0 17	0 30	Filberts	0 09	0 10	Vinegar, imp Trip, 1 brl.	0 33	0 00			
Hungarian	0 90	1 10	Darjeelings	0 35	0 45	Spices: Cassia	0 09	0 12	Cote D'or	0 23	0 00			
<b>SUNDRIES:</b>														
Potatoes, per bag (Car)	0 60	0 75	Ceylon	0 16	0 35	Mace	0 90	1 20	Crystal Pickling	0 23	0 00			
Honey	0 04	0 10	Coffee, Mocha (green)	0 25	0 26	Cloves	0 15	0 16	W. W. XXX	0 28	0 00			
Beeswax	0 09	0 00	Java	0 22	0 25	Nutmegs	0 60	0 90	W. W. X	0 25	0 00			
Beans: white ordinary bus	0 55	0 51	Maracabo	0 17	0 18	Jamaica ginger, lb	0 20	0 25	Pure Malt	0 45	0 00			
" hand-picked	0 95	1 00	Jamaica	0 17	0 18	" unbl.	0 17	0 18	Cider X	0 17	0 00			
Maple Sugar	0 06	0 06	Rio	0 11	0 13	African	0 08	0 10	" XXX	0 27	0 00			
Maple Syrup in wood	0 04	0 03	Plantation Ceylon	0 27	0 29	Pimento	0 07	0 08	Soap: Best Laundry	0 06	0 08			
Maple Syrup in tin	45	50	Chicory	0 06	0 11	Pepper, Black	0 12	0 13	" Common	0 25	0 05			
<b>GRAIN.</b>														
Barl Van. No. 1 Ft. Will	0 00	0 88	Canadian do	0 05	0 06	" White	0 20	0 21	Matches: Telegraph	3 25	3 45			
" No. 2	0 00	0 00	Sugars:			Mustard, 4 lb jar, Eng.	0 72	0 75	" Telephone	3 05	3 25			
Oats No 2 float	3 71	3 21	Ex Granulated, brls	0 00	0 04	" 1 lb jar, Cana.	0 23	0 25	" Parlor	0 10	0 00			
			German gran'd	0 00	0 04	" 4 lb jars, Cana.	0 65	0 70	" Tiger	2 80	3 10			
			Ex Ground, in brls	0 05	0 00	" 1 lb	0 22	0 24	Sovereign	3 00	0 00			
			" in bxs	0 05	0 00	Rice, large lots, standard B	3 75	4 00	Washboards:					
			Powdered, in brls	0 04	0 00	" Patna	5 25	5 75	Royal Lily	1 12	0 00			
			Paris Lump, in brls	0 05	0 05	" Burmah	4 25	4 50	do Rose	1 20	0 00			
			" half brls	0 05	0 05	" Crystal Japan	5 25	5 50	Globe	1 30	0 00			
			" 100-lb bxs	0 05	0 05	" Carolina	6 75	7 75	Improved Globe	1 30	0 00			
			" 50-lb bxs	0 05	0 05	Tapioca, Pearl	0 04	0 06	<b>Hardware.</b>					
			Branded Yellows	0 03	0 03	" Flake	0 03	0 04	Antimony	0 08	0 09			
						Gelatine, 1 qt pk	1 15	0 00	Tin, Block, L & F, 1/2 lb	0 00	0 16			
						" 1/2 qt pk	1 75	0 00	" Straits	0 14	0 00			
						" 2 qt pks	2 30	0 00	" "	0 15	0 16			
									Copper: Ingot	0 11	0 12			
									" "	0 14	0 20			



FOURWIDE—HOT WATER.

# New for 1898 HAMILTON RADIATORS FOR HOT WATER and STEAM.

Hamilton Radiators are the productions of the Best Mechanical and Engineering Ability that modern science has enabled us to procure.

Manufactured by

The GURNEY, TILDEN CO., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.  
 The GURNEY STOVE & RANGE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
 H. R. IVES & CO., Montreal, Que.

NOTE.—We will be pleased to supply Catalogue and quote Prices on Application.

**FLOUR AND GRAIN**—The flour market is quiet, with very little movement. Straight rollers are quoted at \$3.05 to \$3.15 in wood, Toronto freight. Manitoba patents are quoted at \$4.75 and strong bakers at \$4.80. Bran \$9 west and shorts \$12 to \$14 west. Wheat is dull and firm for Ontario grades at 64 to 65c for red winter north and west. New No. 1 Manitoba hard nominal at 80c Toronto freights. Rye in fair demand at 40 to 41c middle freights. Oats are steady, at 23 to 23 1/2c west for white. Peas 50 to 51c outside. Corn is easy, with American quoted at 38 1/2 to 39c on track Toronto. Barley quiet, with prices steady; No. 1 is quoted at 39c north and west, and at 40c east.

**GROCERIES**—The demand continues fair. Sugars are firm, with granulated quoted at 4 9-16 to 4 1/4c, and yellows at 3 3/4 to 4 1/4c according to quality. Teas are unchanged with a moderate demand. Rio coffee 8 to

12c, according to quality. The first crop of Valencia raisins has arrived, and sell at 6c for off-stalk and 7c for selections. Currants are unchanged at 5 1/2 to 6 1/4c. Canned goods are firmer; salmon (Cohoos) \$1.15 to \$1.20; Tomatoes \$1.00; peas 75 to 85c.

**LEATHER**—The demand is fair, and prices generally rule firm at unchanged prices.

**HIDES AND SKINS**—The market is unchanged. Cured are quoted at 9 1/4c. Green are steady at 9c for No. 1, 8c for No. 2, and 7c for No. 3. Calfskins 10c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2. Lambskins 60c. Tallow rules at 3 1/2 to 4 1/4c.

**LIVE STOCK**—The receipts of cattle are light and prices firm. Offerings not very choice. Shippers \$4 to \$4.60, the latter for choice. Bulls \$3.25 to \$4, the latter for heavy. Butchers cattle firm, the best selling at 4 1/8 to 4 1/4c, medium at 3 3/4c and inferior at 3 1/4c. Heavy feeders 3 1/4 to

3 3/4c, and cackers 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c. Calves \$3 to \$6 each. Milch cows \$28 to \$45 each. Sheep are unchanged, with ewes 3 3/4 to 3 1/2c, and bucks 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c. Lambs 4 to 4 1/2c per lb. Hogs are unchanged, the best bacon lots bringing \$4.75 per cwt. and heavy shippers \$4.25 to \$4.35.

**PROVISIONS**—Trade is fair, with prices generally firm. Mess pork \$16 to \$16.50 and short cut \$16.50 to \$16.75. Bacon rules at 8 1/2 to 9c. Breakfast bacon 11 to 12c, and smoked hams 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c. Rolls 8 3/4 to 9c. Lard is steady; tierces 7 1/4 to 7 1/2c, tubs 7 1/4 to 8c and pails 8 to 8 1/2c; compound lard 6 to 6 1/2c. Beans are quoted at 60 to 80c per bushel, the latter for hand-picked. Dried apples 3 1/4 in quantities and 4 to 4 1/2c in small lots. Apples 75c to \$1.25 per barrel.

**WOOL**—The market is dull with fleece quoted at 15c and unwashed 10 to 10 1/2c. Pulled supers 18 1/2 to 19 1/2c, and extras 20 to 21 1/2c.

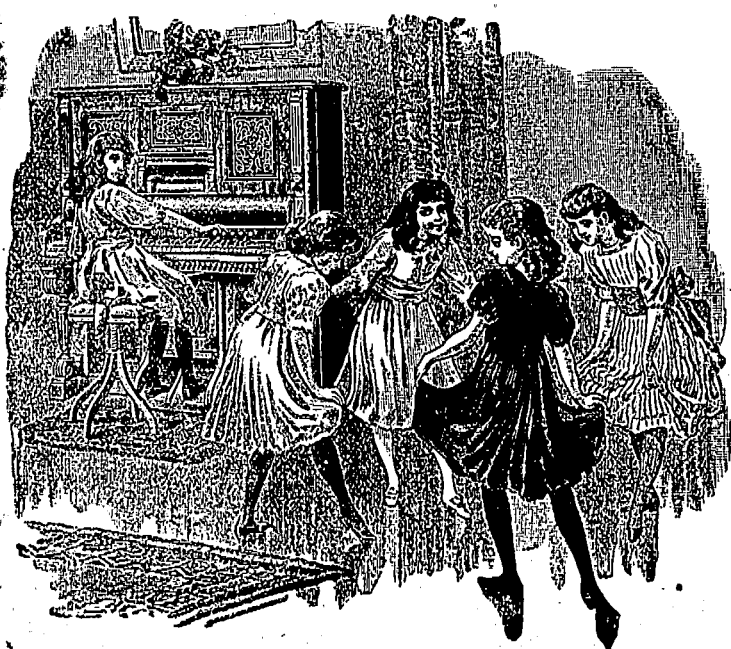
MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1898

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<b>Hardware—Continued.</b>		<b>Coil Chain—</b>		<b>Metal Scrap</b>		Tallow, cake.....	0 04 0 04
CUT NAIL SCHEDULE.		5-16.....	0 00 5 00	No. 1 Wrought Iron.....	12 00	" barrel.....	0 03 1 04
Base Price, per Keg.....	1 75 0 00	3/8.....	3 50 0 00	No. 1 Machinery.....	12 00	<b>Leather</b>	
Extras—Over and above 30d,	less 5c keg	1/2.....	3 25 0 00	Stove.....	9 00	No. 1 B. A. Sole.....	0 24 0 25
40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails.	rebate.	7-16.....	3 15 0 00	Malleable iron.....	3 50	No. 2 B. A. Sole.....	0 23 0 23
Cut and Fence Nails—		1/4.....	3 00 0 00	Hard Steel.....	6 50	No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole	0 19 0 21
16 and 20d Hot Cut, per 100 lbs	0 05 0 00	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		(per long ton 240 lbs.)		Buffalo Sole, No. 1.....	0 22 0 23
10 and 12d ".....	0 10 0 00	Morewoods Lion, No. 28,	5 00 5 10	Lead solid.....	0 02 1/2	" No. 2.....	0 19 0 21
8 and 9d ".....	0 15 0 00	Queen's Head, } gauge 28	4 00 4 25	" tea.....	0 02 1/2	Slaughter, No. 1.....	0 26 0 23
6 and 7d ".....	0 30 0 00	Common.....		Light Brass.....	0 06	light medium & heavy..	0 26 0 28
4 and 5d ".....	0 40 0 00	<b>Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.</b>		Copper Bottoms.....	0 09 1/2	" No. 2.....	0 24 0 25
3d ".....	0 85 0 00	Schedule Extras adopted		Heavy Copper.....	0 10 1/2	Harness.....	0 26 0 31
2d ".....	1 00 0 00	July 7th,		Red Brass.....	0 08 1/2	Upper, heavy.....	0 34 0 36
Cut spikes 10c, per Keg ad-		Ord. Crown.....	1 45 1 50	Heavy Yellow Brass.....	0 07 3/4	Upper, light.....	0 33 0 35
vance.		Best Reined.....	2 25 2 50	Yellow Metal Sheathing	0 06 3/4	Grained Upper.....	0 35 0 33
Fine blued nails—		Norway.....	3 00 0 00	<b>Wires:</b>		Scotch Grain.....	0 35 0 38
2d per 100 lbs.....	1 00 0 0	Sheet Iron 10 to 16 G	2 10 0 00	Bright and Annealed		Kip Skins, French.....	0 32 0 35
3d ".....	1 50 0 0	" " 18 to 20 G	1 80 0 00	No. 6, 7 and 8.....	2 60 0 00	English.....	0 32 0 35
Casing Box, Tobacco Box		" " 22 to 24 G	2 00 0 00	5c, per 100 lbs. extra		Canada Kip.....	0 50 0 60
and Flooring Nails—		" " 26 G	2 10 0 00	net for Oilled		Hemlock Calf.....	0 50 0 70
20 to 30d per 100 lbs.....	0 55 0 0	" " 28 G	2 15 0 00	Galv. No 6 to 9 "		" Light.....	0 50 0 60
10 to 16d ".....	0 80 0 0	Boiler plates, iron, 1/4 in.	0 00 1 75	Trade discount on above		French Calf.....	0 50 0 60
8 and 9d ".....	0 65 0 0	" " 3-16 in.	0 00 2 50	35 per cent f.o.b.....		Splits, light and medium.	0 22 0 25
6 and 7d ".....	0 70 0 0	Boiler Heads, steel.....	0 00 0 03 1/2	Montreal		" heavy.....	0 21 0 23
4 to 5d ".....	0 95 0 00	Hoops.....	0 00 2 25	2 and 4 barbs.....	2 00 f.o.b.	" small.....	0 20 0 22
3d ".....	1 20 0 00	Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in.		Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs.	Montreal.	Leather Board, Canada..	0 06 0 10
Finishing nails—		30c; over base of ordi-		Staples.....	Quebec.	Enameled Cow, per ft.....	0 16 0 18
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs	0 60 0 00	nary, smaller size Extras		Spring Wire per 100, 75c	Ontario.	Pebble Grain.....	0 11 0 13
2 1/2 and 2 3/4 ".....	0 65 0 00	as adopted July 7th.		net extra. Special hay		Glove Grain.....	0 12 0 13
2 " and 2 1/4 ".....	0 70 0 00	<b>Canada Plates:</b>		baling wire per 100, 25c		B. Calf.....	0 15 0 20
1 1/2 and 1 1/4 ".....	0 95 0 00	Good Brands.....	2 15 2 25	net extra.		Brush (Cow) Kid.....	0 11 0 13
1 1/4 ".....	1 20 0 00	Full Polished.....	3 00 3 25	<b>Rope.</b>		Buff.....	0 13 0 16
1 ".....	1 50 0 00	Wro't iron pipe, 1/2 in. 1/2 in.	2 05	Sisal 7-16 and up.....	0 10	Russets, light.....	0 11 0 11
Slating nails—		" 3/4 in.....	2 45	" 5-16 ".....	0 10 1/2	" heavy.....	0 12 0 15
1 1/2 and 1 1/4 inch per 100 lbs..	0 95 0 00	" 1 1/4 in.....	2 90	" 3/4 ".....	0 11	" No. 2.....	0 35 0 40
1 1/4 ".....	1 20 0 00	" 1 1/2 in.....	5 95	" 3-16 ".....	0 11 1/2	Saddlers'.....	0 28 0 30
1 ".....	1 50 0 00	" 2 in.....	6 30	Manilla 7-16 ".....	0 12 1/2	Imt. French Calf.....	0 65 0 75
Common barrel nails—		per 100 ft. nett.	9 35	" 5/8 ".....	0 13	English Oak.....	8 00 9 00
1 1/2 inch per 100 lbs.....	1 00 0 00	Steel, cast per lb.....	0 08 0 10	" 3/4 ".....	0 13 1/2	Rough.....	0 20 0 25
1 ".....	1 00 0 00	" Spring, 100 lbs.....	2 50 0 00	" 1 ".....	0 13 1/2	Dongola, extra.....	0 38 0 42
1/2 ".....	1 25 0 00	" Tire.....	1 80 0 00	" 3-16 ".....	0 14	" No. 1.....	0 20 0 22
3/4 ".....	1 50 0 00	" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs..	1 65 0 00	Lath yarn.....	0 09	" ordinary.....	0 12 0 15
Clinch nails—		" Machinery.....	2 00 0 00	<b>Wire Nails.</b>		Colored Pebbles.....	0 13 0 16
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs	0 60 0 00	<b>Tin Plates:</b>		Base Price.....	1 85	" Calf.....	0 16 0 22
2 1/2 and 2 3/4 inch.....	0 65 0 00	10 Coke.....	2 85 3 00	Carload.....	1 80	<b>Oils</b>	
2 " and 2 1/4 inch.....	0 70 0 00	IC Charcoal.....	3 25	2d extra.....	1 00	Cod Oil.....	0 35 0 40
1 1/2 and 1 1/4 ".....	0 95 0 00	IX Charcoal.....		2d f.....	1 00	S. R. Pale Seal.....	0 40 0 45
1 1/4 ".....	1 20 0 00	IXX ".....		3d.....	0 85	Straw Seal.....	0 85 0 37 1/2
1 ".....	1 50 0 00	D C ".....		4d and 5d ".....	0 40	Cod Liver Oil, Nfd.....	0 85 0 95
Sharp and flat pressed nails		DX ".....		6d and 7d ".....	0 30	" Norwegian	
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs.	1 35 0 00	DXX ".....		8d and 9d ".....	0 15	Process.....	1 10 1 20
2 1/2 and 2 3/4 inch.....	1 50 0 00	Terne Plate 10, 20x28..	6 00	10d and 12d ".....	0 10	Castor Oil.....	0 09 0 10
2 " and 3/4 ".....	1 65 0 00	Russ. Sheet Iron.....	0 09 0 10	16d and 20d ".....	0 08	Castor Oil brls.....	0 08 1 08 1/2
1 1/2 and 1 1/4 ".....	1 85 0 00	Anchor, per lb.....	0 04 1 05	30d to 60d ".....	0 00	Lard Oil Extra.....	0 55 0 60
1 1/4 ".....	2 50 0 00	Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts.		<b>Hides and Tallow</b>		" No. 1.....	0 50 0 55
1 ".....	3 00 0 00	22 and 24 gauge case lots	5 50	Montreal Green Hides		Linseed, raw, nett.....	0 47 0 48
Nails packed in 50 lb. kegs		less.....	5 75	" No. 1.....	0 00 0 09	" boiled, nett.....	0 50 0 51
charged 10 cents per 100 lbs.		25 gauge.....	0 00 0 00	" No. 2.....	0 00 0 08	Olive, pure.....	0 00 0 90
extra.		Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs; ..	3 75 3 90	" No. 3.....	0 00 0 07	Extra, qt., per case.	3 00 3 70
Clinch and Pressed Nails		Sheet.....	4 00 4 25	Fanners pay \$1 extra for		Turpentine, nett.....	0 46 0 47
only packed in 50 lb. boxes		Shot, per 100 lbs.....	6 00 6 50	sorted, cured & inspect'd		<b>Imperial Oil Co's. Oils:</b>	
boxes to be charged at sche-		less 10 p.c.....	7 09 6 50	Sheepskins.....	0 00 0 00	650 Imperial Cylinder....	0 65 0 74
dule prices.		Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs... ess 25 p.c	7 09 6 50	Cheepskins.....	0 00 0 00	500 Imperial Engine....	0 40 0 95
		Zinc: Sheet.....	5 00 5 25	Lambskins each.....	0 00 0 40	Majestic Cylinder.....	0 75 0 5
		" Spelter per 100 lbs..	5 25 6 00	Calfskins, No. 1.....	0 10 0 00	Majestic Engine.....	0 40 0 5
		Ingot tin, L. & F.....	0 17 0 17 1/2	" No. 2.....	0 08 0 00	Premier Cylinder.....	0 50 0 8
				Horse hides west, No. 1	0 00 2 00	Premier Engine.....	0 85 0 4
				" City No. 2..	0 00 1 50	Perfection Engine & Dyn.	0 30 0 4
						Phenix Machine.....	0 32 0 2

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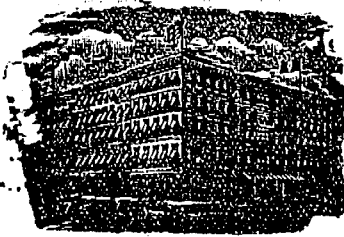
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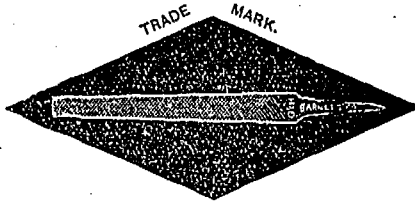
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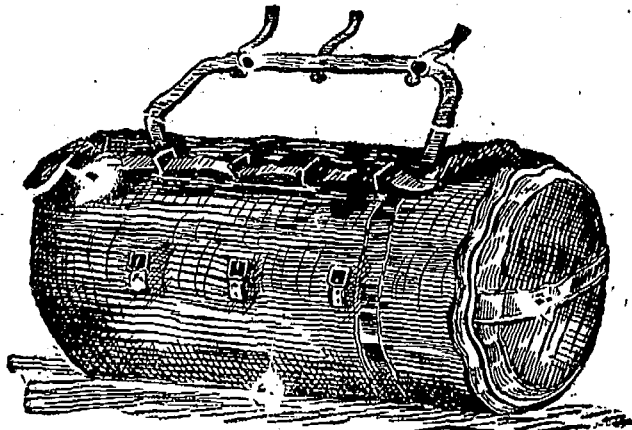
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SECURITIES.		London Sept. 1	
British Columbia, 1877 6 p.c. ....		114	119
1887, 4½ per cent ...		108	111
Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1880 .....		108	110
3 per cent. loan, 1888 .....		108	105
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Railway and other Stocks.		Sept. 1	
100	Quebec Province, 5 p. c. 1874.....	108	112
100	1876, 5 p. c. ....	108	112
100	1880, 4½ p. c. ....	107	110
100	1888, 5 p. c. ....	116	118
100	Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p.c. Guar 1st M. Bds .....	123	126
100	Buffalo & Lake Huron 210 shr. ....	13	13½
100	do 5½ p.c. 1st mort. ....	143	146
100	do 2nd mort. ....	143	146
300	Can. Central 5 p.c. 1st M. Bds. Int. guar. by Gov. ....	105	107
Canadian Pacific \$100. ....		88½	89
100	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c. .... 1st M. ....	104	106
100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock. ....	7	7½
100	2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c. ....	131	133
100	1st pref. stock. .... 5 p.c. ....	64½	64
100	2nd pref. stock. ....	41½	41
100	3rd pref. stock. ....	18½	19½
100	5 p.c. perp. deb. stock. ....	137	141
100	4 p.c. perp. deb. stock. ....	106½	107½
100	Great Western shares, 5 p.c. ....	130	133
100	Hamilton & N. W., 6 p.c. ....	107	107
100	M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c. ....	105	107
100	Montreal & Champlain 5 p. c. 1st mtg. bds .....	103	105
100	N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c. ....	103	106
100	Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds. ....	34	36
100	T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort. ....	109	111
100	Well., Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. bds. .... 1st Mort .....	107	109
100	St. Law. & Ott. 4 p.c. Bds. ....	110	112
MUNICIPAL LOANS.			
100	City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c. ....	000	000
100	City of Montreal stg. 5 p.c 1874 .....	102	104
100	City of Ottawa, 4½ p.c. stg. ....	107	110
	redeem 1873 .....	109	111
	redeem 1875 .....	110	113
100	City of Quebec, p.c. redeem 1875 ..	111	113
	redeem 1878 .....	115	117
100	City of Toronto, 4 p.c. 1889-93 .....	100	104
	5 p.c. stg. con. deb. 1874 .....	110	113
	5 p.c. gen. con. deb. 1879 .....	115	117
	4 p.c. stg. bonds, .....	104	106
100	City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p.c. ....	116	118
	Deb. scrip. 1883, 6 p.c .....	115	117
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
100	Canada Company .....	29	31
100	Canada North-West Land Co. ....	4	6
100	Hudson Bay .....	19½	20½

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British American Fire and Marine....	10,000	3¼-6mos.	350	\$50	126½
Canada Life.....	2,500	5-6mos.	400	50	67½
Confederation Life.....	5,000	7¼ 6mos.	100	10	.....
Western Assurance.....	25,000	5-6mos.	40	30	166½
Guarante. Co. of North America.....	13,372	6	50	50	.....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—Quotations on the London Market. Sept. 3, 1898 Market value p. p'd upsh.

Alliance Assur.....	250,000	.....	20	2 1-5	10	10½
Atlas.....	24,000	24 p. s.	50	0	£28	£24
British and Foreign Marine.....	67,000	25	30	4	23½	24½
Caledonian.....	21,500	25	25	5	£35-0	£30
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.....	50,000	25	50	5	42½	43½
Guardian Fire and Life.....	200,000	8½	10	5	10½	10½
Imperial Fire.....	60,000	20 p. s.	30	5	28½	29½
Lancashire Fire.....	136,493	5	30	2	4½	5
Lion Fire.....	100,000	3	3½	1½	5½	7½
London and Lancashire Fire.....	55,100	25	25	2½	15½	19
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,562	20	25	12½	58	59
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	2	7	7½
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life.....	311,762	85	St.	2	52	53
Northern Fire and Life.....	20,000	*25	100	10	78	80
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life.....	110,000	20 p. s.	25	6¼	42	43
Norwich Union Fire.....	11,000	*33¼	100	12	126	129
Phoenix Fire.....	53,776	25	50	5	£41	£42
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	135,224	58½	20	5	53½	54½
Sun Fire.....	240,000	8s 6d p. s.	10	10	11½	11½
Union.....	35,000	18 p. s.	10	4	23½	24½

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Assets, - \$184,935,690.80

Reserve on Policies (American Table, 4 p.c.) .....	\$168,221,016
Liabilities other than Reserve .....	1,622,351
Surplus.....	15,089,822
Receipts from all sources .....	41,953,145
Payments to Policy-holders .....	20,835,472
Whole Life Risks assumed and renewed, 219,303 policies.....	637,726,276
Risks in force, 273,213 policies, amounting to .....	802,507,478

NOTE.—The above statement shows a large increase over the business of 1897 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 - - - - \$1,331,448.27  
 Premium Income, 1896 - - - - 349,588.62  
 Dividends to Policyholders, 1896 - - 39,246.47

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

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

**The Best Company FOR THE BEST RISKS**

Is the one that is most rigid in its selection and classification of risks; the most careful in the selection of its investments and the most economical and progressive in its management.

If you think of insuring study the record of

The Temperance & General Life Assurance Co'y,

from it you will learn of its unparalleled record with regard to mortality and prompt returns from investments.

If you are in every respect a first class risk, write for literature or consult an agent of the Company.

Hon. G. W. ROSS, H. SUTHERLAND,  
 President. Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, Globe Building, TORONTO.

Insurance.

**British \* America ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

HEAD OFFICE, . . . TORONTO.

Incorporated 1833.

**FIRE AND MARINE.**

Cash Capital, .. .. . \$750,000.00  
 Total Assets, over .. .. . \$1,510,827.88  
 Losses Paid since organization, .. .. \$16,920,202.75

Gzo. A. Cox, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-Pres. P. H. Sims, Secretary  
 C. R. G. JOHNSON, Res. Agent, Canada Life Building, MONTREAL.

**Scottish Union and National INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 Of Edinburgh, Scotland.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

M. BENNETT, Jr., Gen. Manager North American Branch, Hartford, Conn.  
 Capital ..... \$30,000,000 Invested Funds..... \$13,500,000  
 Total Assets ..... 34,472,705 Deposited with Dom. Gov., 125,000  
 (Market value.)

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

**Caledonian Insurance Co'y**

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE.

TEMPLE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

LANSING LEWIS, Manager.

THE  
**NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Head Office: TORONTO, Ont.

President, - John L. Blaikie.

Vice-Presidents,

Hon. G. W. Allan. Hon. Sir Frank Smith.

The results of the business for 1897 show the Company to be in a substantial position, having

Cash Income..... \$ 699,550.49  
 Net Surplus..... 427,131.83  
 Assets..... 2,773,177.22  
 Insurance in Force..... 18,946,878.00

WM. McCABE, Man.-Dir.

Dr. AULT and T. G. McCONKEY,  
 Managers for Prov. Quebec.

180 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

**LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Available Assets, - - \$58,553,900  
 Funds Invested in Canada, - \$2,110,000

Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent features of this Company.

Canada Board of Directors:

EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Chairman.  
 WENTWORTH J. BUCHANAN, Deputy Chairman.

A. F. GAULT, SAML. FINLEY, E. S. CLOUSTON.

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

Head Office, Canada Branch:

MONTREAL.

**THE WATERLOO MUTUAL**

Fire Insurance Company.

Established in 1863. Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

Total Assets, Jan. 1, '94, \$349,734.71.

GEORGE RANDALL, Esq., President; JOHN SHUH, Esq., Vice-President; C. M. Taylor, Esq., Secretary; John Killer, Esq., Inspector.

**MERCANTILE**

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1875.

Head Office, WATERLOO, ONT.

Subscribed Capital..... \$250,000 00  
 Deposit with Dom. Govt..... 50,079 76  
 A 11 Policies Guaranteed by the London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co. with Assets of \$15,000,000.

JAMES LOCKIE, Pres.  
 JOHN SHUH, Vice-Pres.

ALFRED WRIGHT, Secretary.

"The St. Lawrence"  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

Incorporated 1886.

Capital - - \$250,000.

Head Office: 10 Place d'Armes, MONTREAL.

J. Gustave Lavolette, Pres. F. Gauthier, Man.

**BECKERS' BREWERY,**

MONTREAL.

**INDIA PALE ALES &... MILWAUKEE LAGER.**

Families Supplied in Wood or Bottle.

**Provident Savings Life Assurance Society**

OF NEW YORK.

EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.

The Best Company for Policy Holders and Agents.

Successful Agents and Gentlemen Seeking Remunerative Business Connections, may apply to the Head Office or any of the Society's General Agents.

R. H. MATSON,  
 General Manager for Canada.

**Have You**

Anything to place before the drug trade of Canada? Write to us for rates. Read what a New York publication says about the Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal:

New York, April 29th, 1896.

"In all British North America, consisting of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Newfoundland, the largest circulation credited to any publication devoted to drugs, chemicals, pharmacy, paints, perfumery and soap is accorded to the Pharmaceutical Journal, a monthly, published at Montreal, Que., and the publishers will guarantee the accuracy of the circulation rating accorded to this paper by a reward of one hundred dollars payable to the first person who successfully assails it."

Address all communications,

Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal,

53 St. Sulpice St., MONTREAL.

**NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

**JOHN A. McCALL, President.**  
 January 1st, 1898.  
 Total Assets.....\$200,694,441  
 Surplus Reserved Fund...\$16,195,926  
 Net Surplus, after setting aside the above.....17,176,105  
 Total.....33,372,031  
 Paid for Insurance in Force.....877,030,925  
 Gain in Insurance in Force during 1897 60,204,277  
 Applications invited by the undersigned for general and special agencies, and management of territory from experienced Life Insurance men, as well as from those wishing to acquire training and experience.  
**WESTERN CANADA BRANCH,**  
 496½ Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH,**  
 120 Prince William St., St. John, New Brunswick.  
**TORONTO BRANCH,** 20 King St., East, Toronto, Ont.  
**HALIFAX BRANCH,**  
 Barrington and Prince Sts., Halifax, N.S.  
**R. HOPE ATKINSON.**  
 AGENCY DIRECTOR,  
 Company's Building, MONTREAL

Established 1808.  
**North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.**

Total Funds, Dec. 1896, - - - \$67,244,580.00  
 Canadian Investments, - - - 6,466,460.08  
 Directors:  
 Henri Barbeau, Esq. W. W. Ogilvie, Esq.  
 Arch'd Maculder, Esq.  
 Thos. Davidson, *Managing-Director.*  
 This Company's investments in Canada greatly exceed those of other fire Companies.  
**G. Ross Robertson & Sons, Gen'l. Agts.**  
 11 Hospital Street, MONTREAL.

**CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION,**  
 Head Office: - TORONTO.

The unconditional accumulative policy issued by this Association is unsurpassed as a means of Investment.

Cash Values,  
 Paid up Policies,  
 Extended Insurance.  
 GUARANTEED IN THE POLICY

Montreal Office:  
 207 ST. JAMES ST.  
**H. J. JOHNSTON,**  
 Manager, P.Q.

**Hartford Fire Insurance Co**

HARTFORD, CONN.  
 Established - - - 1794.  
 Cash Assets, - \$10,004,607.55.  
 Authorized Capital, - - - \$3,000,000.00  
 Capital Subscribed & Paid-up, - 1,250,000.00  
 Deposited with Receiver General in Canada, - - - 110,934  
 Annual Income, - - - 7,000,000.00  
 Surplus beyond liabilities and Capital Stock, - 3,364,392.15  
 Geo. L. Chase, *President.*  
 P. C. Royce, Sec'y. Thos. Turnbull, Asst. Sec'y.  
 Chas. E. Chase, Asst.-Sec'y.  
**G. Ross Robertson & Sons, Agents**  
 11 Hospital Street, MONTREAL.

Established 1857.  
**The Jas. Robertson Co., Ltd.**  
 Metal Merchants and Man'rs.,  
 Cor. William, Ann & Dalhousie Sts., MONTREAL  
 Pig Sheet, Pipe Shot Bar, Red and White Lead ground in oil, Oils, Varnishes and Colors, etc.  
 Sanitary Ware, general assortment of Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Tinsmiths' supplies.  
 Man'rs of all kinds of SAWS, Gang, Mill and Circular, Crosscut and other Saws.

**The Royal-Victoria Life Insurance Co.**

OF CANADA.  
 Having a subscribed capital of \$1,000,000 and \$200,000 paid up in cash, and with a full deposit in Government Securities for the protection of policy-holders made with the Government of Canada, is prepared to negotiate with productive and reliable men for several important agencies. Communications confidential if preferred.  
**DAVID BURKE, General Manager,** Office, 1760 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

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AT THE OFFICE OF  
 The Journal of Commerce, 171 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 1851.  
 Assets, over - - - - - \$2,400,000.00  
 Income for Year ending 31st December, 1897, over - 2,280,000.00  
 Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.  
 Hon: Geo. Cox, Presl. J. J. KENNY Vice-Presl. & Man.-Dir.  
 C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.  
 J. H. ROUTH & SON, Managers Montreal Branch.  
 190 ST. JAMES STREET.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.,**  
 Of London, England.  
**FIRE! LIFE! MARINE!**  
 Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns of the Dominion.  
 HEAD OFFICE, Canadian Branch, - MONTREAL  
**JAMES MCGREGOR, Manager.**

**THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED FIRE.**  
 LONDON.  
 ESTABLISHED 1808.  
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - - - \$6,000,000  
 PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - - - 1,500,000  
 TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER - - 8,000,000  
 Canadian Branch:  
 COMPANY'S BUILDING, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.  
**G. R. KEARLEY, RESIDENT MANAGER.**

**THE LONDON Guarantee and Accident Com'y, Limited**  
 Of London, England.  
 Deposit at Ottawa - - - - - \$73,000.00  
 Funds exceed - - - - - \$1,500,000.00  
**SURETYSHIP BONDS** issued promptly at lowest rates to all persons in positions of trust where security is required. Accident, Elevator and Employer's Liability Policies issued. Agencies throughout Canada, United States, Europe and Australia.  
 Canada Branch, TORONTO.  
 Montreal Chief Office, 180 St. James St.  
**A. I. HUBBARD, Manager for Can**