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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

First Day of October Next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House, in this city, on

Monday, the 13th of October Next, At TEREE O'CLOCK in the afternoon.

By order of the Board.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd August, 1890.

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NFL'D. Established 1857. Incorporated 18rE. Capital, paid-up, \$306,000 00 Reserve Fund, 145,000 00 Undivided Profits, 22,338 11

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AGENTS England-National Bank of Scotland, London, France Messrs, Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States-National Bank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Bostón; Newfoundland-The Commercial Bank of Newf 'dland' CANADAFrov. Ontario - The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces-Bank of New Brunswick, Mer- chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montral. Manitche
Maritime Provinces-Bank of New Brunswick. Mer-
chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal, Manitoba

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THE CENTRAL	CANADA	Allan	Line.	RNY	AL	
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EO. A. COX, President, F. G. (President, E. R.	COX, Manager. WOOD, Secretary Ti	IRON AND STEEL		Untario	Verpool Ser	nion
,	\$u	with all the modern impr	and comfort, are fitted		SAILING DATES	
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SOCIETY.		cadian	apt. C. Mylius. John Bentley. Vipond.	Toronto. •Sarnia •Oregon	Thur., Sept. 18. Thur., Sep. 25.	Thur., Sep.
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	Steer:	tion. Servants in Cabin, 850 age, \$20. Return Tickets : (and \$150. Intermediate. \$	5. Intermediate, \$30. Cabin, \$95, \$100, \$110,	their destination on t	HAR AND St. JON	n run through to
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rnal of Commerce		oblinson, 1364 St. James st., o D. Battersby, 174 St. Ja 60, 206 St. James street; W. 1 street, or to	pposite St. Lawrence	. W. ROBINSO	N, Eastern Frt	& Pass, Aat.
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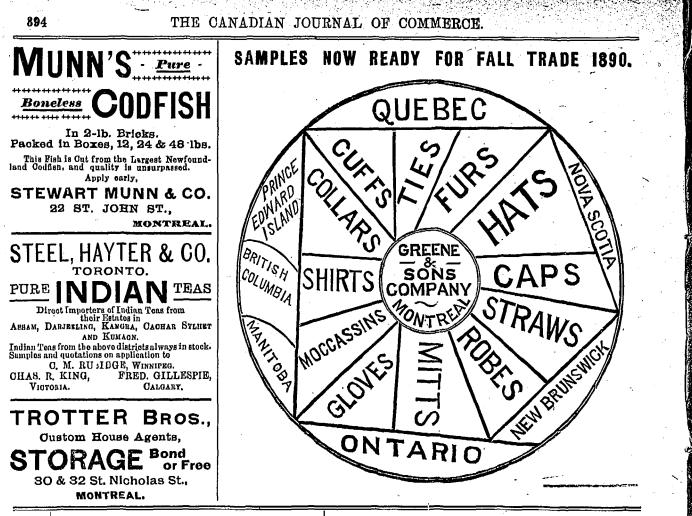
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cers have fled, after receiving \$30,000 by the sale of tickets, leaving all prizes unpaid.

THE London steel rail market is steady and unchanged, the quotation being £5 10s c. f. & i., Montreal, for ordinary sections 56 lbs. and heavier.

The receivers of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, having collected \$300,000, propose to pay a dividend to claimants about October next.

THE crops in portions of Northern and Southern Dakota are a total failure, and a number of farmers are already applying for and receiving assistance.

THERTY new locomotives have been ordered for the Canadian Pacific railway western division in anticipation of the enormous grain traffic this coming winter.

THE largest wheat farm in Manitoba is that of Mr. Sandison, of Brandon, consisting of 1,800 acres, from which he expects to harvest 50,000 bushels this year.

THE Chinese Government contemplates borrowing 30,000,000 tacls of American silver for the construction of the projected strategic railways in Manchuria.

 $T_{\rm HE}$ Ontario Silver Mining Co. has declared its 171st dividend of \$75,000 for July, payable 30th inst in New York. Total dividends to date amount to \$11,225,000.

A BRANTFORD firm have been awarded the contract, amounting to about \$200,000, for excavating the approaches to the St. Clair tunnel at Sarnia and Port Huron.

THE price list committee of Belgian window glass manufacturers have issued a revised list, and increased the selling price of first and second quality ten per cent.

G. F. BURNETT & CO. 752 Craig St., MONTREAL, Clothing Manufacturers

Close Buyers will consult their interest by seeing our Samples before making purchases. THE scarcity of mackerel at the Eastern fish centres is leading to the scouring of all sections for supplies. Last week 550 bbls were purchased in Halifax for shipment to Gloucester, Mass.

According to a pamphlet just issued "statistics of accident insurance companies show that a man is twenty-four times as liable to be accidently killed or injured as his dwelling house is to burn."

A OVOLONE and hailstorm in the department of Aube, France, in the latter part of last week, ravaged eighteen communes, destroying the harvested and growing crops. The loss is placed at nearly \$5,000,000.

DUNBAR BROS.' general store and residence, Blythewood, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Loss estimated at \$2,500. Stock insured for \$1,000 and building \$500. No insurance on furniture.

REFORTS from Deer Island, down the coast of the Bay of Fundy, say sardines are being taken in such numbers that the price has dropped to \$1.50 per hogshead, and in many instances the fish are unsaleable.

A NEW Westminster, B.C., despatch announces the assignment of F. G. Strickland & Co., with \$5,000 liabilities and \$10,000 assets. Inability to collect a large amount of outstanding debts is attributed as the cause.

W. T. MORRISON, blacksmith, of Kinmount, has assigned. He has done a fair small business all along, never making more than a living. Last month he was sued by a Kingston house and this has resulted in an assignment.

A SYNDIOATE has purchased from Benjamin Young all his lumbering property in Cumberland, N.S., his vessels and both

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call on Hees, Anderson & Co., manufacturers of window shades, spring rollers, table oil-cloth, etc. Good bargains can often be picked up there. Office and salesrooms, 99 to 103 King St. W. Factory, Davenport Road, Toronto.



The vacancy in the directorate of the Bank of Toronto, consequent on the death of the late Mr. W. R. Wadsworth, has been filled by the election of Mr. John Leys, of Rice Lewis & Son, hardware merchants of Toronto.

J. G. ROBINSON, dry goods merchant of Toronto, has assigned. He was believed to do a fair trade, but two years ago he enlarged his premises and it is thought overloaded himself with stock. His creditors are principally local houses.

DUNGAN CAMERON, general storekeeper, of Craignish, N.S., whose assignment was recorded in these columns last February, is endeavoring to come a settlement with his creditors on the basis of 25 cents in the dollar. He owes \$11,000.

XI CORKS to the value of £538,542 were imported into the United Kingdom in 1889. This is distinct from unmanipulated or unmanufactured cork. In 1882 the value of corks imported was £563,152, this representing 7,462,683 lbs. of cut corks.

C. L. TERRY, dry goods, Victoria, B.C., has assigned owing to the refusal of some of his creditors to grant an extension of time. The assets, however, are believed to considerably exceed the liabilities, and 100 cents in the dollar will likely be paid.

According to a report recently received from the British vice consul, the cultivation of the poppy for the manufacture of

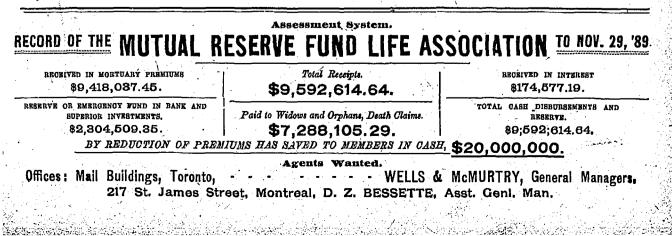
IT IS now proposed to connect Lake Huron and Ontario by means of a ship railway. The distance between the two lakes is only sixty-seven miles by the projected route; thus shortening the journey between Chicago and the seaboard by about three days.

THE "Trinacria" the first boat with new crop raisins, left Denia 19th inst. for New York. Her cargo consisted of 40,000 bxs. The "Scotia" will follow. Trinacria's fruit is offered to arrive at 8½c for off stalk and 9½c for layers delivered in New York.

ABRAHAM LILIENTHAL, trader of Montreal, has been arrested on a *capias* issued at the instance of Hiram Friedman, accusing him of having secreted his property in order to defraud his creditors and then leaving the country. An application for bail has been made.

It is estimated that there are some 1,400 head of fat cattle ready for sale and shipment among the ranchers on the White Sand river near Yorkton. The M. & N. W. railway is now within seventeen miles of this point, and the rails will be laid there by the middle of October.

A LARGE southern cotton mill tested the difference in loss in weight between cotton covered cotton and jute covered cotton





TORONTO

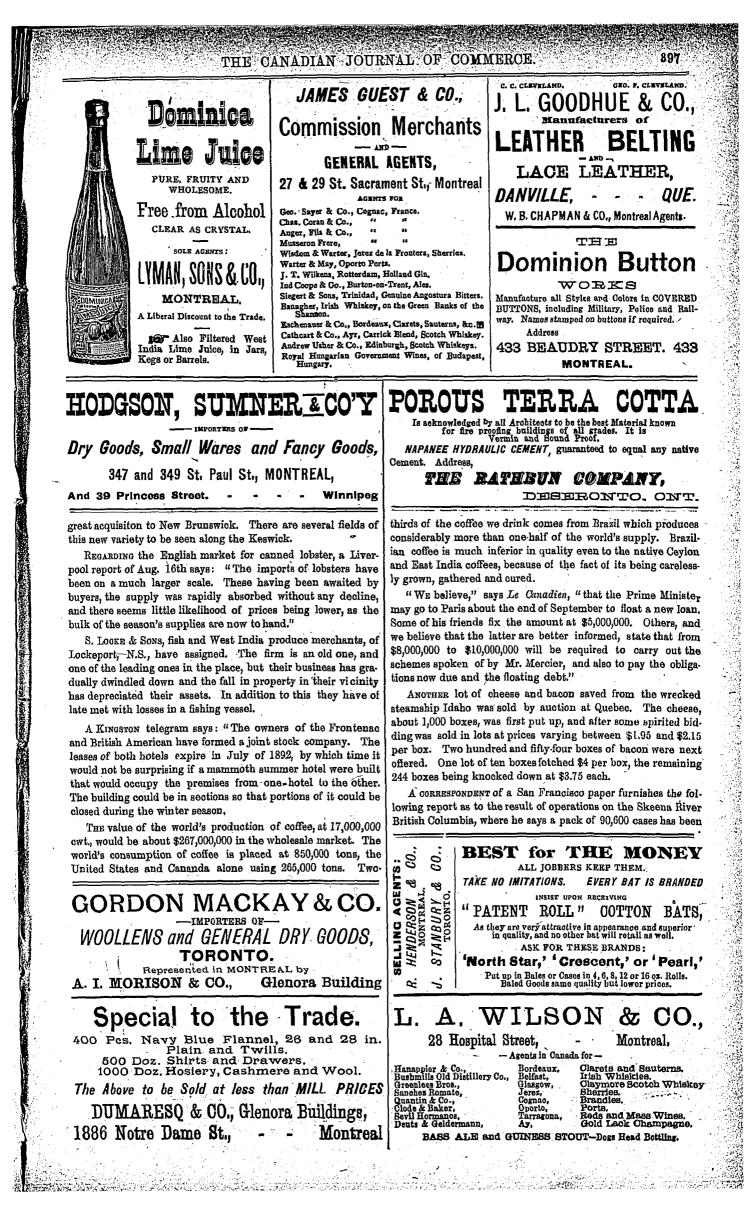
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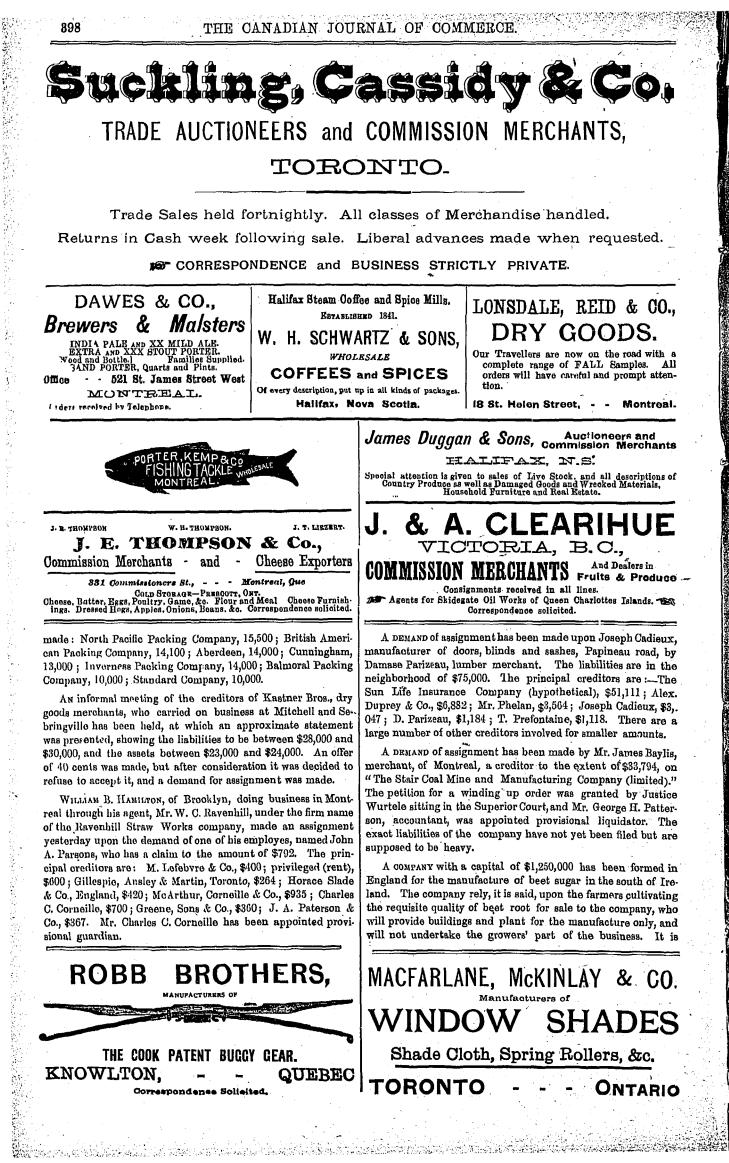
THE J. C. MCLAREN BELTING CO.,

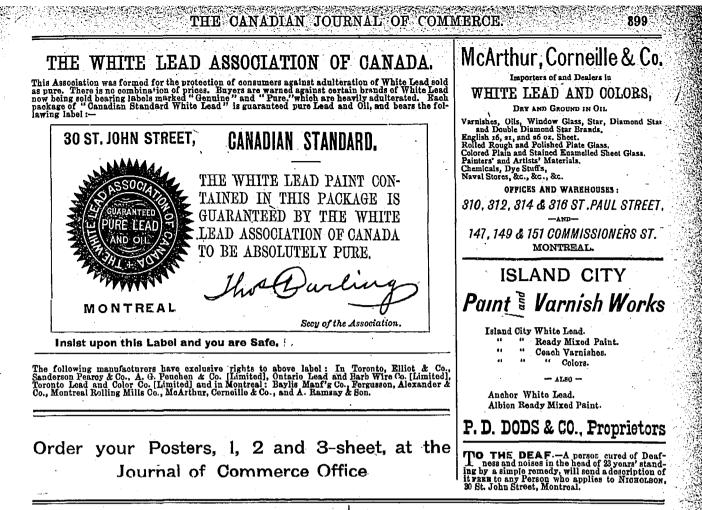
Tel. No. 363.

and

Robertson, Linton & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods MONTREAL Corner St. Helen and Lomoine Sts. Montreal







claimed that the soil and climate of the south of Ireland are suitable to this kind of crop, and that beet sugar can be made there at a profit

Although telegraphy has only been in operation 50 years, and most of the sub-marine cable portion during the last 25 years, statistics show that there are 2,000,000 miles of land lines existing, valued at \$21,000,000. The cables belonging to Governments are 13,178 miles long and valued at \$20,000,000. The cable companies have 107,000 miles of cable, costing \$180,00^,000 and have a total capital of \$200,000,000. The gross expenditure on land, lines and cables has been over \$500,000,000.

FowLER & Co., tailors, of Amherst, N.S., have assigned. The senior partner was formerly of the firm of Dunlap, Fowler & Co., but sold out in April 1889 and withdrew. He had then \$2,000 capital. Last March he admitted F. E. Dunlap as a partner. He seems to have bought too heavily when he started so that he had to borrow money to get along. He owes \$15,000, most of which is preferred, and shows assets of \$14,000. The assignee will continue the business in the interest of the creditors for the next few months in order to reap the advantage of the fall trade.

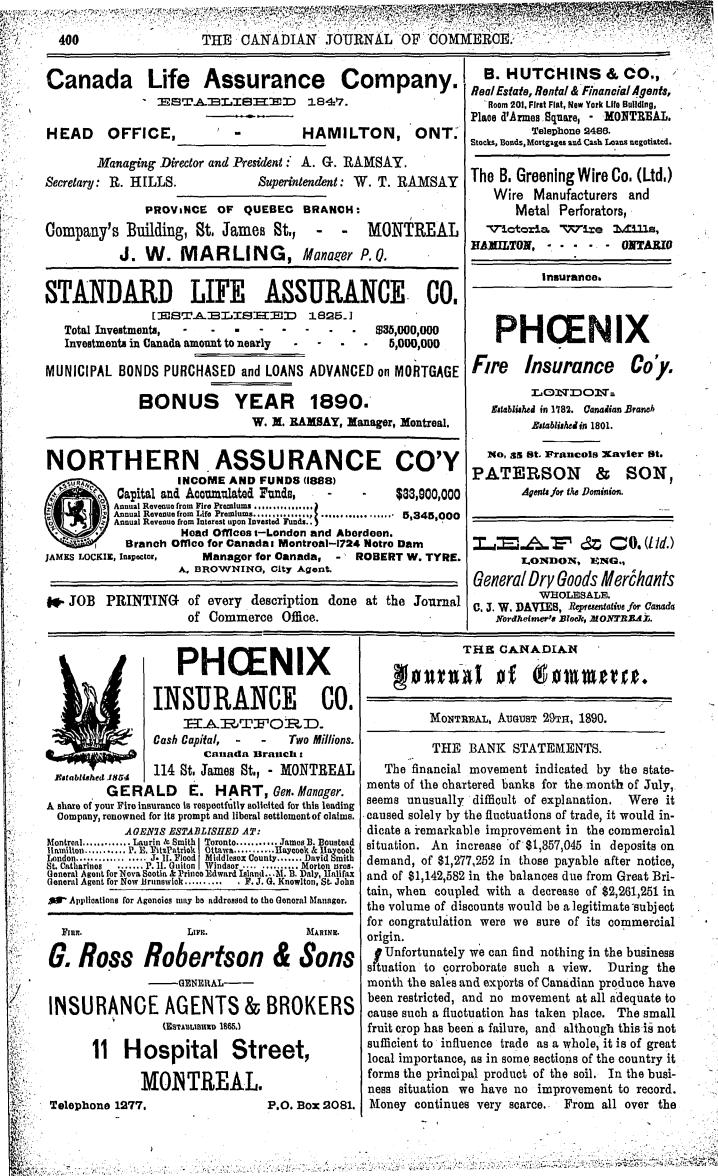
The California railways are making arrangements for the shipments of 850 cars of raisins from Fresno this season. They anticipate an increase of about thirty per cent over the crop of last year, when the sbipment of Fresno raisins was 626 carloads from the station. It was thought that from 20 to 30 per cent of



last year's crop was lost by the early rains. At the present moment there is more fruit offered for shipment at Fresno than can be handled by the railroad companies, owing to the lack of fruit cars available, but it is understood that arrangements have already been made by which trainloads of raisins will be moved out at stated intervals during the season until the estimated 850 carloads in the season's shipment is on its way to the Eastern market.

WHEN Austen Locke failed in Lockeport, Hon. Thomas Johnson was in Halifax and was telegraphed for. When he arrived home the acting manager of the People's Bank was threatening Locke with criminal proceedings, alleging embezzlement of the bank's funds by Locke, and Hon. Thomas Johnson signed a guarantee to cover any indebtedness of Austen Locke to the bank. Johnson was assignee, and gave a number of notes signed 'Thomas Johnson, assignee,' amounting in all to some \$28,000. Johnson defended an action brought on the guarantee and on the notes, on the ground that the former was obtained under duress; and that the latter were given in pursuance of a clause in the deed giving him authority to sign notes, and that he was only liable for any assets that might come into his hands out of the proceeds of the estate. The suit was tried before Judge Graham last July, and now a decision in favor of the bank has been given.







country we hear the same complaint of the impossibility of collections. The only improvement visible is in the feeling. The good crop prospects have rendered merchants more confident in the future; but this is all. No tangible improvement is as yet visible. From all over the country come the same reports: "Business dull in this section and money very scarce." And until the crop is harvested and marketed we can look for no change for the better.

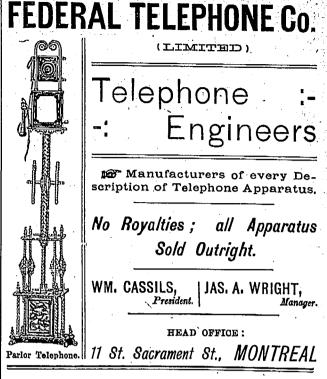
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三次の日本に見る語が、休言

If we turn to Canada's other great natural staple, the lnmber trade, we find a condition of absolute stagnation. The revolution in the Argentine Republic has shut off the South American demand completely. Not only is the lumber cut to fill the expected demand from that quarter still yarded at Quebec or Ottawa, but that already shipped_is_eating_its head off in yardage at Buenos Ayres. Twenty years ago a similar condition of affairs prevailed, and the losses our lumber magnates experienced then seem likely to be duplicated now.

It is then evident that the fluctuations recorded in the bank statements do not arise from any improvement in the trade situation during July. To what then may we attribute them ? This is a difficult question to answer, but the probability is that they are due to the placing of municipal and other loans, and to the sale of debentures in Great Britain. Until the existing form of bank statement be extended so as to separate transactions of this character from the ordinary business movement, so long will the monthly statement afford a field for erroneous deductions by those writers, who base their arguments solely upon the statistics therein given, and who do not seek for corroboration in the business world. The fluctuations caused by the deposit or withdrawal of large sums by railways, loan companies, or municipalities, completely mask the genuine trade movement, and, as a consequence, the bank statements, as affording any idea of the actual commercial position of the country, are so absurdly inadequate as to be positively misleading. To fulfil their mission of indicating the movement in trade circles during the month they cover they require to be thoroughly revised and extended; if not indeed, rendered so comprehensive as to show the movement in each of the great branches of finance clearly and distinctly separated.

In another column will be found our usual comparative statement.



BOOTS AND SHOES AND LEATHER.

The upward movement in prices which has been recorded in these columns from week to week does not show any sign of abatement and quotations are rigidly adhered to. There has been a substantial gain in hides but in leather and boots and shoes the advance has been most irregular and has affected some lines more than others.

On this market we can make no recent change in our list of womens, misses and childs' pegged goods but machine sewed are up 10c per pair for goat, polish calf and French kid. In mens, boys and youths goods some lines can be bought within our former established range, whilst others are up 5c to 10c per pair. The chief changes are in brogans, calf, buff congress, split boots, also felt boots, half and full fox. The advance in boots and shoes does not seem to correspond with the improvement in leather but it must not be forgotten that other things entering into the manufacture of the finished article have not appreciated, such as labor, findings, rent and other expenses. All coarse leathers have gone up, and in many instances 20 to 25 per cent. It is probable that manufacturers are substituting lighter leather, where possible, on account of the difference in the price. One reason why boots and shoes are not higher is that the season had commenced when the raw material advanced and if the situation is maintained, or bettered, prices will again advance next season. New estimates on all samples will have to be made about the first of November, after which travellers go on the road to take orders for spring goods. It may be noted, in passing, that importations of American Dongola's have about ceased. They are being made in this country at such a price that foreign competition is barred out.

A large number of fall orders have been booked, in consequence partly of the poor spring trade. There is less hesitation about shipping goods than might be expected which is doubtless owing to good crop reports, and the effect of competition. It is probable that payments will speedily improve and most factorymen would like to see more money coming in. Even if cash is more plentiful there is no sense in forcing the next season ahead as the inevitable result of such a

course is to reduce the profits of the manufacturer to the smallest compass. Naturally, the boot and shoe buyers are in no hurry to place orders for goods which they will not need before next February or March. They are in a position to calmly survey the field and play off one manufacturer against another to their own advantage. With buyers holding off, the market naturally becomes unsettled, and soon some sellers with less resolution or stability, due it may be, to the lack of financial strength or to a nervous dread of "getting left," drop their opening prices to secure some orders. This suffices to break the market, as to secure a share of the business other houses must meet the new prices.

With few exceptions the boot and shoe trade of Montreal has worked down to a safer business than heretofore. The best houses continue to buy leather for prompt cash, or cash in 30 days, securing the discount of 5 or 6 per cent as the case may be. Unfortunately this is not the case in other portions of the province and too much leather is sold at six months and longer dates, allowing small boot and shoe concerns to come into existence and prey on the trade. Their plan is to turn out and ship stock as sharply as possible and then draw on their customers before their leather bills fall due. The lessons of the past have fortunately not been lost sight of in Montreal and we find four months, and even less, advocated as the maximum of credit.

The general strength of the position, as regards prices, is unabated in the United States. If the reilway strike extends, it will have a serious effect, as the market in many lines is dependent on the current receipts for supplies. A number of boot and shoe manufacturers have bought fair lines of leather in anticipation of their needs, but the major portion buy for current wants, and will take their chances on the future of the market. The feature of the trade is the demand for men's cheap shoes. Dollar buff shoes are out of the market and not to be had. There is a brisk demand for goods out of stock at full prices and in. consequence the quantity in manufacturers' hands is very small. Jobbers are piecing out on Fall goods and endeavor to substitute goods that they can find near the old price of their former line. Thus they will sometimes take split shoes in the place of buff. There is a large supplementary call for buff shoes and buyers quite readily pay 10c advance. In brogans there is more doing at 5c over old prices. Split shoes are rather quieter at 5c per pair advance, the dry weather through the country not being favorable for their wear. Good duplicate orders are received on heavy boots. The demand is increasing in the Southwest and the relegation of felt boots to obscurity has considerable influence in increasing the demand. On mens' shoes, the advance asked at present is only about half the extra cost to the manufacturer. There is little doing yet for Spring. A few orders, probably not very large ones, have been taken by the more venturesome manufacturers at prices ruling for Fall duplicates, but the disposition is to wait until the leather market reaches its level, as owing to the light supply of that material they cannot cover themselves on any orders they may take.

There is a general feeling that the market is as yet undetermined and in the States fewer salesmen than usual will be sent out, manufacturers feeling that they will retain the advantage by selling their goods at home. In nice goods, cloth top shoes will be popular

next season, while patent and enameled leather will be in increased favor.

A SIGNIFICANT REFUSAL.

The unexpected refusal of the executive council of the Federation of Railroad Employes to take part in, or in any way support the strike now in force upon the New Central railroad, is the severest blow that has been dealt the Knights of Labor since their first organization. When Mr. Powderly undertook to revivify the dying strike in order to prove to the world at large the extent of his authority, and redeem the fast waning prestige of the organization from whence he derives a comfortable living, he counted upon his ability to influence the other classes of employes into co-operation with those he controls directly. In this he has failed signally. His personal magnetism has failed to overcome the shrewd common sense of the leaders of the rival orders, and they appear to have recognized at once the folly of playing the part of cats paws to drag Mr. Powderly's chestnuts out of the fire. Moral support (whatever that may mean) they freely extend to him. Words cost nothing, and so long as the Knights are satisfied with mere verbiage they will receive all they can swallow without a wry face; but. they will get neither money nor co-operation outside of their own order, and without money the professional friend of labor declines to work. His enthusiasm is strictly regulated by shekels, and unless these be forthcoming the strike is at once abandoned to the poor dupes out of whose contributions he expects to live at ease.

The fact is the Federation are perfectly aware that popular sympathy is not with Mr. Powderly. The public are awaking to the fact that they have rights which even he is bound to respect. They are beginning to get tired of having the privileges for which they pay arbitrarily with-held from them whenever it may suit the caprice of an irresponsible delegate to do so, and they realize the danger to life and limb inseparable from the sudden removal of responsible employees from one of their principal arteries of travel. And when the public do become aroused it is not very long before their remonstrances assume tangible shape in the form of legislation. It is to avoid this that the Federation have refused to support the Knights of They fear the introduction of l gislation Labor. placing the railroad employe upon the same footing as the policeman and the post office employe, and they wish to avoid irritating the public any more if possible. They recognize that they have gone as far as is compatible with safety, and their refusal to in any way aid in the further prosecution of the strike should be a warning to Mr. Powderly to swallow his pride with as little delay as possible, and thus avoid a collision with public opinion that might result in the restriction not only of his own power, but that of every labor organization in the country.

The loss in wages to the men, and in money to the company, has been triffing to that entailed upon an innocent public. Their means of transportation has been peremptorily cut off. They have had to endure inconvenience and loss in every possible form. Perishable goods have been destroyed, freight has been delayed in transit, contracts have been vitiated, sales have been lost, and the public health has suffered, simply because Mr. Powderly desires to pose as an autocrat upon labor questions. As a natural consequence the commercial world feel that the time has

come when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and the knowledge that they are stirring in the direction of rendering strikes prejudicial to the public interest impossible in the future is the thing which has frightened the other organizations into holding aloof.

And yet the policy of conciliation to which they are now committed comes too late. The public ha e been stung by the loss and inconvenience they have experienced too deeply to readily forgive its cause. They realize that they are the true sufferers in any strike which paralyzes one of their avenues of traffic, and they are awaking to a determination that in future their convenience shall be consulted first in the matter. They acknowledge the right of the men to leave the employ of the road after reasonable notice but they deny their right to leave it without any notice whatever, and they recognize the fact that when a striker leaves the employ he has no longer any connection whatsoever with the company and therefore has no right to intimidate or interfere with those who may choose to remain. Above all he has no right to interfere with the traffic rights of the public. The prompt disavowal of Mr. Powderly by the other organizations may delay legislation for a while, but popular indignation has been thoroughly aroused, and the next tie-up may result in legislation that will effectually destroy the power of any labor organization to interfere with public travel or transportation in the future.

SUGAR AND RECIPROCITY.

In view of the attempts that have been made in the past to further commercial relations between Canada and Jamaica, Brazil, Barbadoes, etc., by means of free sugar and molasses, and other tariff concessions, the present phase of the sugar question in the United States possesses some points of interest.

As is well known Mr. Blaine advocates closer relations with the South American countries on a sugar basis, that is he would allow sugar, wool and a few other great staples free entry to the United States, provided these countries reciprocated by admitting American flour, pork, lard and manufactures without payment of duties. In this connection it is interesting to note how the United States has fared with the Hawaiian islands from which source sugar is admitted free under a reciprocity treaty. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, cane sugar of the value of \$12,-822,910 was imported and in return American goods worth less than four million dollars were exported. Among the exports were wearing apparel \$56,114, flannels \$4,644, American wine, not in bottles, \$65,372, in bottles, \$84,628, agricultural products of all kinds, \$400,000. Such reciprocity seems rather one sided.

A protectionist journal propounds the question. why not grow beets and supply ourselves with home made sugar and export millions worth of surplus sweetness? This seems much more practicable than Mr. Blaines proposed scheme of reciprocity. Last year the imports of cane sugars into the United States from all the Southern and Central American republics reached a total of \$4,876,762 while the imports of beet sugar from Europe were valued at \$6,957.883. All these sugars were of course, subject to duty. Even if other countries which sent cane sugar to the United States, and which are supposed to be open to reciprocity, are counted in, still the imports of beet sugar would be found to be one-sixth of the whole. The United States does not import a pound of sugar from

the Argentine republic, Chili, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay or Venezuela, nor to the value of \$100,000 from Mexico, or any other Central or The only sovereign States of South American State. the Western hemisphere from which our neighbors draw a heavy supply are Brazil and Santo Domingo. The great bulk comes from colonies of Spain and Great Britain. The imports of beet sugar were as follows from the countries named : Germany, 203,286,066 lbs. Belgium 27,031,955 and Austria 9,613,234. Senator Edmunds has introduced a resolution in the senate which differs radically from Mr. Blaines project. Ήe expressly excludes New England and the manufacturing sections of the country from any participation in the benefits of reciprocity, which he proposes to extend merely to sugar on one hand, and agricultural products on the other. This would mean in effect reciprocity to that extent with Europe rather than with South America.

The large exports of beet sugar from Germany are particularly noticeable and this is the country which has displayed such a marked hostility to the American hog. If Mr. Blaine succeeds with his South American policy it is more than likely that there will be discrimination against European beet sugar. Senator Edmunds on the other hand by encouraging beet sugar might succeed in removing the embargo against American farm products in Europe. This year importations of beet sugar are larger than ever and the products of the German factories are rapidly supplanting the cane sugars of Cuba, Porto Rico and of Central and South America. Several leading journals are now advocating the creation of the beet sugar industry in America by the policy of protection as it is pointed out that every pound of sugar made in the United States, not only means a pound less to import, but also a greater demand for farm labor and for fuel, machinery, etc., thus furnishing additional employment for American labor and capital. Whether reciprocity or protection will gain the day remains to be seen.

COMPETITION IN INSURANCE.

The question of providing for one's family after death has been so simplified since the advent of life insurance that the grave no longer has terrors for the prudent man. Previous to that period the efforts of every husband and father, worthy of that name, were directed to not only providing for the support of those dependent upon him during life, but, if possible, to the laying up of some provision for them after his decease, and in many cases this involved an amount of stern economy and the sacrifice of an amount of personal comfort that testified to the extent of his parental affection. Now this is all changed. Thanks to the benefits of life insurance, and the wide range of methods available, there is no valid reason why any man should not be able to select some system of insurance peculiarly adapted to his situation and surroundings, and thus effect by one single payment that provision for his family which it would otherwise take him years of steady labor and economy to accumulate; and, so readily has the average man availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded to him, that year by year we find new companies arising to cater to his wants, and new plans put forward to attract his attention.

But while the insurer is thus day-by-day provided with cheaper and more attractive methods of insur-

ance, the companies are commencing to suffer from the effects of excessive competition for his patronage. The increase in expenditure in proportion to results achieved, the steady growth in the volume of lapses, and the percentage of new business issued but not taken, and yet included in the volume of new business, are all sternly significant signs of the increasing severity of competition. There is commencing to be a struggle not merely for profit but absolutely for bare existence among certain of the weaker companies, and all the evidences of a close and unscrupulous competition are beginning to be painfully apparent. Especially is this so in the reckless manner in which some companies are spending money to increase their business; for although it is in comparatively few companies that a fairly proportionate ratio of expenses to income has been exceeded, there are several which exhibit a rate of expenditure altogether disproportionate to results.

Why this mad rush for new business should be so marked, does not at first appear. We all know that a company must acquire such a number of policyholders that its yearly death losses will be kept at the normal percentage. But, when this end is attained, beyond the amount of new business necessary to replace losses sustained by death or lapses, the matter of the growth of the company is of minor importance only. A body of well selected new risks will for about five years have a less mortality than is expected in the calculations. After this their death rate will reach the average. During the first five years the money difference between the actual and the calculated death rate (which is about half a year's premium) is the only advantage from "new blood," and if the new business costs more than this difference the extra expense will have to be made up by reducing the dividends. and thus the older members suffer.

Another point is that this rush for new business is certain to make itself felt by an increase in the volume of lapses. Men are, so to speak, hypnotized by clever agents into taking out policies; but when once the canvasser takes his leave, and the effect of his personal magnetism dies away, his arguments do not appear so convincing, and consequently the policy is allowed to lapse before it has been in force sufficiently long to recoup the company for the expense of securing it.

The fact is insurance—like many other branches of trade—is becoming overdone. Competition is excessive, and in order to secure new business it is necessary to face risks upon so narrow a margin that it may almost be said to partake of the nature of a speculation. The struggle for profit will shortly be developed into a struggle for life, so far as the weaker companies are concerned; for competition has increased far more rapidly than the legitimate extension of the insurance field would seem to warrant. At present the companies are all doing fairly well, but it is not too soon to sound a note of warning, or to point out that too much can be paid for even the best of new business.

TRADE WITH THE BAHAMAS.

A possible avenue of trade, hitherto neglected, has been brought under notice by the recent visit to Halifax of Sir Ambrose Shea, formerly governor of Newfoundland and now governor of the Bahama Islands. The genial governor has never neglected an opportunity to improve the material well being of the colonists

over whom he has ruled and while enjoying the cool breezes of Nova Scotia, he is also bestirring himself to promote trade intercourse between Canada and the Bahamas.

Following the example of Bermuda which has recently been connected with Halifax by cable, Sir Ambrose proposes that the Bahamas shall secure communication with the outside world by a cable to Florida, a distance of only two hundred miles. It appears that the revenue of the Islands is increasing to such an extent as to justify this expenditure. The revenue this year from a twenty per cent tariff will show an increase of twenty-five per cent over that of last year. The only regular steamship service is via New York, one of the lines running from that city to Cuba and Jamaica being subsidized to call at Nassau, a distance of one thousand miles. The imports include almost everything and all go from New York. Owing to the introduction of the fibre industry by Sir Ambrose the exports are reaching a large volume annually. The fibre is so fine that it commands fifty per cent more on the English market than the Mexican article. Three years ago when the new governor was appointed, the people regarded the fibre as a noxious weed ; now 100,-000 acres are under cultivation and the demand cannot be satisfied.

The plant takes four years to grow and when developed produces for fifteen years in succession, equal to half a ton of fibre annually. A sample shipment sold in England at £36 a ton, which is considerably higher than the existing price of Manilla, for which £20 a ton would be a bonauza to the producers. The development of the industry has been so phenomenal that when interviewed, the governor said he hesitated to state the facts. The fibre will compete with fibres in Europe costing £100 a ton and the crop combines profit and certainty to an unprecedented degree. Three years ago crown lands sold at five shillings an acre, now the price is four dollars, while uncultivated private lands commands \$10. There are a million acres available, but the Colonial policy is to limit cultivation so as not to cause over-production or labor troubles. The United States consul in his last report estimated that within eight years the exports would increase from \$600,000, as last year, to \$15,000,000, and that the greater portion of the trade would go to the United States. The unexampled prosperity of the Islands has increased the purchasing capacity of the people to such a degree that their trade is worth look. ing after and Sir Ambrose has expressed the opinion that the trade of the Bahamas will become of far greater importance to Canada, than our existing trade with Jamaica. They want our breadstuffs, meats, hay, oats, lumber, cottons, manufactures, and in fact everything that we can sell there in competition with the United States. He is taking steps to secure regular visits from the steamers running between Halifax and Jamaica, and will visit Ottawa to urge Sir John Mac-Donald to include Nassau in the places to be visited by Canada's subsidized steamers to the West Indies.

Among other plans to secure the contentment and permanent prosperity of the people of this model British Colony, every poor family unable to take up land, is allotted ten acres of crown lands to be paid for out of the first production of fibre. It is quite possible that with a regular steamship service a respectable trade can be built up within a few years and the efforts of Sir Ambrose in this direction should be supported by the merchants of Montreal and elsewhere.

BRITISH trade during July proved satisfactory so far as ex. ports were concerned but the imports were disappointing. The fall in the value of the imports was chiefly caused by smaller receipts of raw materials for textiles and other industries ; these two groups of articles alone accounting for \$10,966,465 out of the total decrease. The same features are to be observed with regard to the seven months' total. Wheat shows a considerable increase for the month, the additional receipts being chiefly derived from Russia, the United States and the British East Indies. Indian corn is still being imported largely, but in barley and oats there is a material decrease. The figures relating to sugar illustrate the extent to which the prices of this article have fallen from their level in July, 1889. Of refined sugar the increased quantity is 51 per cent, but the value has diminished by 32 per cent. Of raw sugar the quantity has declined by $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, but the value 321 per cent. Of raw materials, cotton has nearly reached the total quantity of last year, but the value is greater. Flax, hemp, jute, silk and sheep's wool, the latter especially, were received to a less extent than in July, 1889. As regards the British and Irish exports, all groups, with the exception of live animals and parcel post, are increased in value, but the greatest expansion is in metals and raw materials. Alkali has been shipped more freely and at a large advance in price, the United States having taken most of the increase. Salt, too, shows an increase in both quantity and value, and, notwithstanding the higher prices ruling, the British East Indies took 29,412 tons, against 12,504 tons. The largest shipments of coal are being made to France and Italy, and in a less degree to Egypt. Cotton piece goods show an increase, although the shipments to Bombay have fallen off somewhat. China and Hong Kong have materially increased their purchases of colton piece goods; and Turkey, Egypt and the Straits Settlements have taken more also. The decline in the exports of woolen piece goods is very marked this month, while worsteds again are in more demand, the United States having largely increased their purchases, which amounted to 6,651,100 yards, against 5,040,400 yards in July, 1889, owing, no doubt, to fear of the proposed new tariff.

FIGHTING THE LOTTERY .- The crusade against the Louisiana State lottery has been formally opened by a convention in that State, attended by nearly one thousand delegates. The campaign will be long and vigorous, and will continue until April, 1892, when the amendment to the Constitution is to be voted upon. The Convention asks for an anti-lottery amendment to the Federal Constitution, and urges Congress to pass the legislation recommended by the President. The Lottery company was chartered in 1868, with a capital of one million dollars and given a monopoly of the State for twenty-five years. Stock valued in 1879 at \$30 is now \$1,200. Dividends have been declared at 80 to 100 per cent, and the original capital has been built up from the profits of the business. The scheme of the drawings has increased from a monthly capital prize of-\$30,000 to a monthly capital prize of \$300,000, and a semi-annual prize of \$600,000 - The aggregate of the schemes of the monthly and semi annual drawings is the fabulous sum of \$28,000,000 per annum, and the aggregate of the daily drawings is over \$20,000,000 more. The company receive annually about \$22,000,000 from their monthly and semi-annual drawings. The schemes of the last drawing are so arranged that they can sell 75 per cent of their tickets, pay 10 per cent for selling them, lose all the prizes provided for in the schemes, pay a million dollars for expenses, and still make \$3,000,000 profit per annum. The company recently offered to pay a million and a quarter annually for 25 years to the State if its existence is renewed, but this huge bribe has been received with a great outcry among the best class of citizens. Ninty-three per cent. of the income comes from outside the State and the demoralizing influence of the lottery extends to all parts of the States and Canada and is a fruitful cause of poverty and embezzlement.

A JUDGMENT of great interest to the insuring public has been given by Mr. Justice Falconbridge. The action was brought by John Bain, Q. C., of Toronto, against the Ætna Life Insurance company, of Hartford, to recover \$3,000 the amount of a policy and the profits thereon. Plaintiff insured with the defendants for \$3,000 on what is called the endowment participating plan,

under which it is agreed, if the insured survived twenty-one years from effecting the risk, he would receive in addition to the face value of the policy all his share of the profits of that branch of the defendant's business. Having so survived, he asked that an account be taken and he be paid accordingly. The company paid into court \$2,538, claiming that sum was all that was due under the policy after deducting a note given by plaintiff, and disputed the plaintiff's right to an account. The learned judge says that the question in the case is whether the plaintiff is bound to accept as profits whatever the directors and actuary decide to be his share or is entitled to all the profits and an account. There is no question of fraud raised. He then, in ans. wering the question, says he can find no authority for such an account, and adverts to the inconvenience of the company being subjected to similar suits by its 50,000 policy holders. It is further stated in effect that in the absence of fraud the assured generally has not the slightest control of the company's affairs. or any right to interfere with its mode of dividing the profits. Judgment is, therefore, that the plaintiff is bound to acquiesce in the discretion of the actuary and directors when bona fides is exercised, and to take his share of what is allotted or apportion. ed as divisible surplus, so that the action is dismissed with costs.

THE wholesale price of concentrated liquid ammonia has recently advanced from 51c to 9c, and at this writing it is extremely difficult to get enough to supply the demand even at that price. The immediate cause of this great advance in price is due to the unexpectedly large orders from the manufacturers of artificial ice which have been received during the last few weeks The ammonia which is used in ice making is obtained from what is known as gas liquor, and is produced in the process of carbonization of coal in gas manufacturing. At this season of the year only about 40 per cent. of the amount of gas liquor is to be had which is available in the winter season, owing to the decreased consumption of gas in summer. The laws of several states require gas companies to remove the ammonia from their product as it greatly improves its quality, but it has only been within recent years that the element thus obtained has been utilized for the production of refined ammonia, which is now in such great demand that manufacturers find themselves totally unable to supply it. Still another cause exists for the scarcity of ammonia and that is the changing of a large number of companies from the carbonization of coal in the production of illuminating gas to the making of what is known as water gas. In the latter process no ammoniacal liquor is produced, and thus a productive source of supply of the raw material for the manufacture of concentrated ammonia has been entirely cut off.

New York dealers, it appears, made quite a scoop of California canned peaches in the English markets a short time ago, and have left John Bull with very little of that class of fruit to fall back upon. At least, 6,000 cases were picked up, and it is rumored that even a larger quantity has actually been taken. About 4,000 cases have already been received in New York and the greater portion distributed at prices showing a handsome profit. The facts regarding these operations were kept secret. and it is a significant fact that the goods have been moved into the channels of consumption without affecting the market in the slightest degree. In point of fact, prices steadily hardened during the time the goods were purchased and received and it is not improbable that another 6,000 cases could be distributed without disturbing values to any extent. Regarding the general market for peaches, it may be stated that the position continues very strong. Practically, nothing is offered by packers at the moment, and stocks coming forward on early contracts are being distributed by jobbers more freely than usual at this season of the year.

SPEAKING of the new United States bankruptcy bill, the New York *Bulletin* remarks that there is in this bill one provision for involuntary bankruptcy which deserves more examination than it has received. It provides that a debtor may be-forced into bankruptcy on proof that certain acts have been committed by him, such as suspending payment of commercial paper and not resuming for fifteen days; neglecting to pay an open account for sixty days after a written demand for payment there-

of; dealing in options while insolvent; concealing oneself to avoid the service of civil process; departing or being absent with intent to defraud creditors. Under this provision it is made possible to collect debts through the intervention of the Federal courts rather than of the State. It places a debtor in the position of receiving a very peremptory dun, since the threat of entering proceedings would be a menace that might speedily cause a failure which otherwise with time and leniency might be averted. There are so many opportunities for wrong doing, for snap judgments and for abuses in a system of bankruptcy that every possible avenue to these things should be closed, and despotic exercise of power, which might be merely an expression of hatred or revenge, be guarded against.

THE Springhill strike seems to be settled for good and the understanding which has been arrived at assures to the men about all that they demanded from the first. It will be remembered that the points of contention were two, one about "docking" if there was any stone noticed in a box of coal sent up, and the other about the management allowing the miner nothing for a box that was considered by the official on deck to be short in weight. The men demanded that 28 pounds of stone in a box should be considered allowable, that a quantity between that and fifty pounds should subject only to a fine, and that if there were more than 50 pounds the box should be confiscated. This has been agreed to, except that the allowable quantity of stone per box is reduced to 25 pounds, and this reduction, we understand, was on the motion of the men themselves, without any pressure from the management. The de. mand as to weighing boxes of doubtful weight is fully agreed to, and the men's pay is to be reduced only in proportion to the shortage. Thus, all the demands that the Springhill strikers actually made and adhered to have been fully agreed to. All the men will return to their several posts as though nothing had happened, and work is resumed with every appearance of mutual good will between the management and the men.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that last winter left a large accumulation of fur garments, capes, muffs, boas, etc., etc., in re. tailers' hands it is the prevailing opinion amongst manufacturers that the current season will witness a fair trade. The Fur Trade Review outlines the situation briefly as follows: "Business transacted to date warrants the belief that the season 1890-91 will be fully up to the average of past years in general activity. Furriors complain that prevailing competition is excessively keen, reducing profits materially. This condition is undoubtedly due to the fact that the productions in furs are limited in variety, the demand centering on a few specialties, instead of embracing the many articles formerly regarded as staple, All the houses are working on these specialties, and in consequence the price is a more important factor in transactions than in for. mer seasons. The continued summer consumption of fur capes insures the maintained popularity of these dressy articles; the furs most generally observed in use are seal, mink, skunk and wool seal. The European market affords no favorable outlook for American furs; muskrat alone appears to be in steady request, the other articles being neglected or in only very moderate demand."

MR. CONSUL HUGHES of Shanghai, writes as follows : " The tea season of 1889-90 in the north of China, was one of the most unsatisfactory ever known. The first crop was one of the largest, and also one of the worst on record. As usual, the fine teas, of which the supply was very limited, were secured by Russian buyers at high rates. The greater part of the first crop was damaged by rain, or spoiled in curing; and prices, of course, were low, yet shipments to London resulted in loss. The only noticeable features in the Shanghai tea trade have been, I am informed, the continued demand for teas for price, said to have caused by the new system of selling tea for forward delivery on the London Produce Exchange, the increased shipments of tea by natives who were unable to find buyers here at the price they demanded and the increased shipments of low quality Congous to the United States. A noticeable feature in the trade is the export to India, probably for Central Asis. Although there was a falling off, as compared with that of the preceding year, the exports a mounted to the respectable figure of 3,067,925 pounds."

LLOYDS ship building returns for the quarter ending June 30 show that there were 464 vessels of 739,914 tons under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of that quarter, as compared with 586 vessels of 929,611 tons at the corresponding period of 1889. Naturally by far the greater portion of the steam vessels now under construction in the United Kingdom are for British shipowners, the number being 253 out of a total of 382, whilst the tonnage is 416,933, against 658,332. There are 15 vessels in hand, of 44,685 tons, for Germany ; 14, of 20,480 tons, for the British colonies; 10, of 12,350 tons, for Norway; 3, of 8,700 tons, for Holland; and 60, of 116,739 tons, for owners whose nationality is not stated. With regard to shipbuilding in other countries, Germany has 14 vessels in the stocks, represent. ing 33,338 tons; Holland, 25,000 tons; Denmark, 11,395 tons; Norway, 9,505 tons; and the United States, 31,860 tons. It is remarkable that at the three French ports of Dunkirk, Havre and St. Malo, not a single ship is at the present moment under construction.

SINCE the commencement of English phosphate trusts the boom in the mineral lands in the Lievre district has been great. According to the Ottawa Free Press properties that changed hands at recent dates at moderate figures are now held at prices that make the original owners feel wild. "The North Star" has passed to the English company, but at what figures is not known. Allan's Little Rapid mine with its splendid production and thirty magnificent shows can hardly be said to be in the market and all the other working mines are in the same condition. One Mansfield sold his phosphate lot for \$700 and the present owner holds it at \$9,000. Another holder sold for \$2,000 and the buyer asks \$35,000. George Wallingford sold his lot to Geo. Lawson of Montreal, for \$3.500 spot cash and the latter party will not put any price on it. The Mansfield property was bought by an Ottawa lawyer. Mr. Shore the well-known clectrician and millionaire of New York, is at present in the district and negotiating largely for land.

THE Boston Commercial Bulletin, reports as follows on mac. kerel: "Not one half so many mackerel have been received here this week as were last, and the trade suffers in consequence. Some 2,500 bols arrived here, however, about 2,000 coming from Nova Scotia and 500 bbls from Prince Edward Island. No Irish fish have been received. It has been a very poor week for the vessels and reports from them, as regards operations, are discouraging. Very few fish have been taken off Monhegan or any part of the Maine coast, and absolutely none in Massachusetts Bay or near Block Island. The vessels at the North Bay are reported as having averaged from 15 to 35 bbls each. One vessel in the Bay reported seeing a very large school of fish, but could not capture them. Sales of Bay mackerel are reported at \$18 per bbl from first hands at Gloucester. The demand for mackerel is limited for want of stock. Large mackerel are ex tremely scarce, as very few are coming forward from Prince Ed. ward Island, where the only stock is to be had at present.

The arrest of some Pinkerton detectives for firing upon a crowd of strikers and their friends has led to a discussion of the legal standing of these irregular police. The theory upon which their employment is justified is that a corporation, like an individual, has a right to use force in protecting its property. The reason for the rule in the case of the individual is obvious. The policeman is seldom on hand when the burglar or highwayman is carrying on his business, and the law-breaker would be de. lighted if his victim were not permitted to make any resistance. But no such reason exists for the employment of an armed detective force in the case of strikes. If there is time enough to send to Pinkerton headquarters for men there is time enough to call in the aid of the civil power for the preservation of peace. It is in the highest degree inexpedient that a large armed force with ill-defined duties and responsibilities should be under the control of a private individual or corporation.

METHYLATED alcohol, which is sold only by the Inland Revenue Department, can now be obtained in iron drums of 80 to 85 gallons each, for which a charge of \$5 each is made and which may be returned at the same figure. This is done in conse. quence of many complaints having reached the department of

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shortage by leakage, etc. In future the drums will be shipped, as far as measurement is concerned, at the risk of the department, and barrels at the purchaser's risk. The prices are -First grade, containing 25 per cent naptha, sold only to varnish manufacturers and manufacturers of chemical and mechanical products, to places west of Toronto and east of Quebec \$1.18 per gallon; east of Toronto and west of Quebec, \$1.20 per gallon. The difference in price being considered about equivalent to the difference in cost of freight. Second grade, containing 50 per cent naptha, which is sold to every one, \$1.60 per gallon, freight payable by purchasher.

The following record of ocean racers for nine years shows how the voyage to Europe has been shortened since the rivalry between the great steamship companies begins :---

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	Days.	Hrs.	Min.	
Oct. 1881—Arizona, Guion	. 7	7	23	
May, 1882-Alaska, Guion	. 7	4	10	
June, 1882-Alaska, Guion	. 7	1	50	
May, 1883-Alaska, Guion	. 6	23	48	
Sept., 1883-Alaska, Guion	. 6	21	40	
Sept., 1884-Alaska, Guion	. 6	16 😄	38	
Oct., 1884-Oregon, Guion	. 6	10	10	
Oct., 1884_Oregon, Guion	. 6	9	22	
Aug., 1885-Etruria, Cunard	. 6	5	31	
May, 1887-Umbria, Cunard	. 6	4	42	
May, 1888-Etruria, Cunard	6	1	55	
Sept., 1888-Etruria, Cunard	. 6	1	50	
May, 1889-City of Paris, Inman	. 5	23	7	
Aug., 1889-City of Paris, Inman	. 5	19	18	
Aug. 1890-Teutonic, White Star	. 5	19	5	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				

An application has been heard before Judge Palmer to appoint a receiver in a foreclosure suit now before the court, on behalf of Charles W. Weldon and William E. Vroom, trustees under a mortgage dated 18th September, 1888, against William Parks & Son (Limited); John Ferris, T. W. Daniel, John Sears and Simeon Jones, trustees under the mortgage dated 3rd April, 1883; William E. Vroom and Geo. E. Smith, trustees under an agreement with William Parks & Son (Limited), dated April 18, 1887, and the Bank of Montreal. The plaintiffs claim \$50, 000 on account of principal and \$5,700 interest. The parties to the suit consenting, Hugh H. McLean was appointed receiver. He is to give a bond for \$10,000, and two sureties of \$15,000 each for the faithful discharge of duties as receiver. All moneys received by him are to be deposited in the Bank of New Brunswick and to be paid out on order of the court only.

In England it is almost impossible to remain uninsured against death by railway travel. You are thus protected in the purchase of your boots, your hat, your coat, and other articles of attire, provided you have them on your person at the time of the fatal occurrence. You receive the same boon in the purchase of a weekly newspaper, one number of which represents a policy for seven days, so that it is almost impossible for the traveler by rail to practice improvidence, so numerous are the channels in the opposite direction. The latest feature in this insurance method is thus related by the *Insurance World* (London): "On purchasing some cigars a week or two back for the modest sum of one shilling, we found that the paper wrapped around them contained a promise to pay £100 in the event of our decrease through a railway accident during the next seven days, guaranteed by a solvent accident office."

REFORT of new crop olive oil from Gallipoli, Catanzaro and east coast of Calabria continue good, not quite so good from north coast of Sicily and Syracuse, while the the west coast of Calabria and Gioja promises little or no crop. Light showers, in the early part of July, did some injury to young olives; from the growing districts complaints were general of much fruit falling off. On the exchange at Naples they got alarmed at it, a rise of price ensuing. Most luckily the winds changing to northerly and fresh, mended matters; no further damage was reported, with the exception of Syracuse, where we may look for only one-third of an average crop. Prices, in spite of the complete cessation of demand, are well maintained in sympathy with the Spanish markets and in view of the ever-so-many casualties that at the present critical stage of intense heat and scirocco, may befall the crop ere it is secured.

AN AMERICAN estimate of leading food crops this year in comparison with 1889 is as follows :

1	1890.	1889.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	405,000,000	490,000,000
Corn	1,600,000,000	2,113,000,000
Oats		751,000,000
Rye		30,000,000
Barley		65,000,000
Potatoes	150,000,000	195,000,000
Total	2,816,000,000	3,644,000,000

The annual average production of these crops for five years previous to 1889, was 3,100,000,000 bushels—or equivalent to 51 bushels per capita of population. The production of 1889 averaged 56 bushels per capita.

A SOLUTION of the water tax difficulty has been suggested by Mr. Muir, of the Board of Assessors, who has written to Ald. Clendinneng, chairman of the special committee. making the following proposition :—To charge one tenth of one per cent on real property to cover the cost of fire protection and watering streets, which would realize about \$100,000. Then with regard to the scale on houses this would enable them to reduce the rate as follows: To persons paying \$30 rent, instead of paying \$5 water tax to pay \$3, and instead of adding seventy-five cents for every \$10 additional rent, to add fifty five cents, and to strike off all charges for closets, but to leave the special rates as they are now. This would take off about \$170,000, leaving a decrease in revenue to the city, of say, \$70,000, which would, however, be made up next year by increased assessments.

MANITOBA has applied for 130 feet of space at the St. John, N.B., exhibition and will send about the same exhibit as to the Toronto fair. It will comprise different kinds of wheat, oats, barley, flax, grasses peculiar to that region, roots, vegetables and specimens of goods of various kind manufactured in Manitoba. Samples of the prairie woods such as oak, elm, poplar, birch, tamarac and cottonwood may be added to the exhibit, but this is not yet decided. There will also, it is hoped, be an exhibit of coal from the Turtle mountain coal region, 200 miles southwest of Winnipeg and 17 miles from Deloraine, which is on the southwest division of the C. P. R. The Manitoba exhibit will probably vie with the British Columbia and West India ones as among the great special features of this exhibition

 $T_{\rm HE}$ outlook is gloomy for the cotton mills at Fall River. Mill men are talking of a cut down in wages. Although the mills have only been running four days, and several are now shut down, it is agreed that the 60 hours' curtailment has only been an aggravation to the market, and that print cloth manufacturing cannot be continued long under existing conditions. The new cotton crop has made a slight difference in the feeling. At the existing prices of cotton and the selling price of cloth the mills are losing about two-fifths of a cent on every yard of cloth sold. They argue that the help should now share in the hard times. Curtailment is hard to agree upon, as the Fall River mills will not agree to curtail unless all New England does.

How to judge a good black silk is an accomplishment made easy by a contemporary by the following directions : Pull out a thread of the filling and see if it is strong. If it stands the test, then rub one corner of the silk in the hands, as though washing it. After this operation, if it be good silk, it will, upon being brushed out, look as smooth as ever. If, on holding it up to the light and looking through it, you see no traces of the rubbing, be sure the silk is good. The warp and filling should not differ much in size or it will not wear well. If you choose a figured silk, let the figure be small and well woven, else it will soon present a frayed appearance, and you will have to pick off the little tags of silk that will dot the breadths.

MR. ALSOP, assistant secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe at the home office, is appointed to succeed Mr. Alexander Duncan as sub-manager of that company, the latter gentleman having received the managership of the Scottish Union and National of Edinburgh, Scotland.

The rye crops of Europe are generally reported to be below an average in quantity and quality, and the stocks of old rye are small. In Berlin the stock in store August 1 was only 868,000 bushels, against 9,680,000 bushels on January 1, and an average of 19,000,000 bushels on August 1 in 3 previous years. A strong Continental demand has sent up prices in South Russia, where the crop has not fulfilled the early promise of abundance. At Orlessa the stock is nearly exhausted. In Rumelia it is said the crop will be only about one half of an average. In Germany the rye on threshing out proves more and more deceptive.

CERTAIN enterprising Yankees are about to commence the manufacture of a nutritive flour from wood. The first factory for this purpose is at Mt. Pleasant, N. Y., on the little Ulster and Delaware Railroad, and white beech trees furnish the wood. The logs are reduced by machinery to fine shavings which are put into a hopper and ground the same as wheat or corn and the flour comes out as fine and fragrant as from first quality wheat. Doubtless the American public will soon be eating white beech bread lubricated with butter made from the fat of the American hog. At least so says the Lumberman.

According to a statement just published by Messrs. C. L. Decijeen & Co., of Matanzas, the crop just over in Cuba amounts to 675,233 tons, which total shows an increase of 102,930 tons, equivalent to 24 per cent on that of last year. The increase is due chiefly to Ceinfuegos, Caibarien and St. Jago de Cuba, inasmuch as the returns show a decrease of about 17 per cent at Sagua and the production in the other sugar districts of the Island was substantially the same as that of last year.

IT WILL be interesting to hear how the experiment in raising two-rowed barley has succeeded. The Agricultural Department at Washington does not believe that that variety can be profitably grown across the line. The experts say that it requires a long and cool summer, that is, a slow growth, with plenty of moisture; whereas in the States the summers are short and hot and the atmosphere much drier than that of Britain. The consequence is that two rowed barley grown in the States becomes hard and "steely" as well as short in weight, and the brewers do not care for it.

IT 18 said a big company which has secured many of the most promising parts of the Welland gas region is taking steps to develop this new product on a scale which would be impossible for private enterprise. This organization which bears the name of the Provincial Natural Gas Light and Fuel Company, limited, has exclusive drilling rights over 48,000 acres, or 75 square miles of land in the southern and eastern parts of the country of Welland.

MR. WANAMAKER has other new ideas besides pirating an English encyclopedia for his bargain counter. He has designed two new kinds of postal cards, which will shortly be issued. One of the new cards, called the ladies' card, is to be pearl grey in color, and adapted for sending shopping orders by mail. The other card is a business man's card of somewhat better quality than the present post card in general use.

ENGLISH lumbermen are manifesting a growing liking for Oregon pine of all dimensions, and it looks as if a grand future lies before the sawmill companies of that region when the Isthmus of Fanama shall be cut through. It can then be laid down in England at a great reduction from present prices and its large dimensions, durability and freedom from knots and sap will be sure to make it a prime favorite.

At noon on Sunday connection was successfully made between the two ends of the Grand Trunk railway tunnel under the St. Clair river. A large auger bored out ten feet, the remaining distance. This enabled the men working on the Canadian side to talk to their fellow-workmen on the American end. They are now able to walk through the tunnel its entire distance from Sarnia to Port Huron.

Tum British Combination Iusurance Company is the name of an association forming in Edinburgh, which designs to issue a combination policy that affords indemnity against fire, accident and sickness upon the industrial principle of weekly premiums.

Cocoa plums are among the newest delicacies in the line of canned fruits this season.

The neglect of the authorities in delaying to provide suitable accommodation for cattle shippers at this porthas led to a trial shipment of 382 head from Quebec. The stock will be sent forward this week by a Montreal firm. The gross ocean freights on cattle so far this year from the opening of navigation on May 7th to the week ending August 25th were \$1,002,487. This amount represents 63,129 head of cattle valued at about \$75 per head. The cattle trade is now more important than the grain trade but seems to have been unaccountably ignored. If decided action is not taken before next season when vessels are being chartered the interests of the port may be endangered. Let there be an end to officialism and red tape !

MONTERAL OLEABING HOUSE .- Olearings and balances week endin 28th August, 1890 :--

	Clearings.	Balances.
22nd August 1890	.\$2,816,708	766,551
23rd " 1890	1,783,856	296,344
25th " 1890	. 1,105,633	210,840
26th " 1890	1,885,094	233,748
27th " 1890	1,285,112	193,483
28th " 1890	. 1,437,106	202,832
Total	\$10.313,509	\$1,903,798
Last week	\$ 9,750,461	\$1,194,202
Oor. week last year	\$ 7,217,366	\$1,259,874

BANK STATEMENTS. June, 1890, July, 1890, July, 1889. July, 1880.							
a			July, 1889.	July, 1880.			
Capital authorized	\$76,08,665 61,858,832	\$76,008,665	\$75,779,999 62,275,699	\$67,766,666 63,440,233			
Capital paid up	59,569,761	59,634,914	60,242,871	59,600,458			
Capital paid up Reserve fund [Rest]	21,094,034	21,134,034	19 991,999				
	LIABILITI	ES.	· · · ·				
Circulation	\$32,059,177	\$31,167,628	\$30,343,413	\$20,186,470			
Dom. Govt. deposits on dem'd after notice	4,683,741	3,427,963	5,266,908) · · · ·			
Deposits for contracts and	********		8,756,442	9,103,261			
insurance	150,306	150,811	299,936 1,264,257	(alteration			
insuranco. Prov. Govt. deposits on dem'd	618,610	150,811 812,767	1,264,257	1			
	2,103,400 53,273,531	2,250,871 54,630,576	3,340,565 54,164,715	1,137,449 40,764,612			
Other deposits on demand pay'e aft. notice	75,357,924	76,635,176	69,068,495	83,970,295			
Loans from or dep'ts by other							
do. unscoured	272,775 1,9-3,508	244,986 1,937,592	138,359 1,799,479	55,000 2,575,373			
do. unsecured	825,384	675.686	903 235	1,289,061			
Due Banks in Canada do. Foreign Countries	\$67,606	109,321 1,646,783 196,289	146,754 3,265,226 177,818	94,288 910,133			
do. the Uni. Kingdom	2,009,899	1,696,783	3,265,226	910,133			
Other liabilities	255,604			804,312			
Total liabilities	174,501,421	\$173,935,855	\$178,934,106	\$110,440,259			
	ASSETS	ι.					
Specie	\$6,128,070		\$7,249,451	\$7,125,758			
Specie Dominion notes	9,795,330 7,567,498	9.610.147	10.104 820	10.762.767			
Notes and cheq's on other bks	7,567,498	5,980,498 2,978,974	5,749,604 3,498,515	3,392,469			
Due from banks in Canada Due from For'n Agen, or bks.	3,266,981 11,459,943	12,069,930	15.680.531	3,253,203			
do. in the Unit'd King.	1,269,602		923,013	80,908,867			
	\$20 497 47 t	\$39,427,612	\$43,203,934	\$55,442,504			
Available Assets	205,201,414	205,341,010		000,336,003			
Govt. Debentures or Stock	\$2,556,759	\$2,556,758	\$2,590.387	\$1,278,298			
Loans to Dominion Govt to Provincial Govt	864,644 962,651	1,803 612 323,908	1,569 513 394 959	1,603,476			
Securities other than Canad'n	5.816.731	5.939.927	5.876.651	557.936			
Loans on stooks, bonds, deb.		13,411,475 3,938,458	12,792,831 8,770,260	6,391,781			
Loans to Municipal Corpor's.	3,609,393 21,619,704	3,938,458 25,278,225	8,770,260 21,893,489	5,699,406			
for to or deposits in other)			
hanks soonred	462,685	433,577 335,213 150,820,722	560,898	29,867			
do. unsecured	210,213	335,218	319,666 148,7+8,2*3	976,308 97,522,789			
Notes overdue not s cured	1,435,94	1,159,778	1.198.125	1 51,022,100			
Overdue notes, secured	1.371.865	1.426.599	1,198,123 1,463,056 955,910 714,957	5,545,822			
Real estate Mort. on R.E. sold by banks.	958,811 723,738	1,051.817	955,900	2,102,004			
Bank premises	4,034,970	3 708,142) 4,054,652	111,001	\$ 3,479,609			
Other assets	2,652,607	2,473,428	5,156,953	3,071,830			
1	COSI 600 601	1051 819 019	\$054 611 924	\$199 001 1/4			
Total Assots			\$254,611,284	D102,001,191			
Director's liabilities	\$7,282,584	\$7,233,402	\$8,253,715				
Ave. specie for month	6,201,622	6,211.860 9,442,074	7,239,827 10,021,848	*********			
Ave. Dom. notes for month.	9,691,919	7,992,019	10,021,040				
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I have for sale the Debentures of this Company, bearing six (6) per cent. interest. They are in denominations of \$200, \$300, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000; and mature in five years, but are redeemable after three years; and can be registered in the name of the buyer.

These Debentures are issued in series of \$100,000; each series being secured by \$100,000 of first mortgages on improved properties transferred to the American Loan and Trust Company of New York, as trustees; and the fact of such transfer is certified by the Trust Company on each Debenture. Each mortgage is certified to be a first charge upon real estate appraised at not less than two and one-half times the amount of the mortgage; so that each Debenture is specially secured by \$100,000 of first mortgages on real estate certified to be worth not less than \$250,000. The Debentures are also a charge upon all the property and assets of the Equitable Mortgage Company, including its uncalled capital of \$1,000,000. Helf yearly company for the payment of interast are attached to each Debenture. They

Half-yearly coupons for the payment of interest are attached to each Debonture. They are payable in New York, but, for the convenience of holders, they will be paid at my office, or they can be collected at maturity through the Quebec Bank in this city, or any other Bank.

The accounts of the Company are audited annually by the official auditors appointed by the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Bhode Island; and its Debentures are, by the laws of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Bhode Island and Pennsylvania, authorized as a suitable form of investment for trust funds.

These Debentures are for sale, at par and accrued interest, in amounts to sult purchasers. Any further information regarding them that may be desired I will be happy to give on application.

For information about the Equitable Mortgage Company I am permitted to refer investors to Messrs. MACINTOSH & HYDE, Accountants and Trustees, of this city.

LEWIS A. HART, Notary, Imperial Building, 107 St. James St., Montreal

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Rail way for the week ending Aug. 23rd, 1890, show a increase of \$5,948 over the corresponding week of 1889.

ANOTHER combination among cordage manufacturers has just been completed, and of which full details will, it is announced, be ready for publication in the course of a few days. The plan is an extensive one and contemplates the practical consolidation of all the manufacturers of cordage in the United States, Canada, and possibly Great Britain. The name of the new organization will be the same as the present one, viz., the " National Cordage Association;" and, as a matter of fact it will be simply an enlargement of the present organization, the Association having sold out \$5,000,000 worth of its stock to August Bel-mont & Co. and Vermylea & Co. The Asso-was organized in 1887 under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and with a capital of \$15,000,000. There is in the present case no reorganization and no increase of the capital stock. Some members of the Association have sold out a number of shares pro rata. The Association at present owns, it is explained, Association at present owns, it is explained, seventeen of the largest cordage mills in the United States and in Canada. There are out-side of the Association perhaps twelve or fif-teen mills, The object in selling this \$5,000,-000 worth of stock is to enable the Associa-tion to purchase all these mills, and thus to get absolute control of the cordage manufac-ture in this country and Canada. The stock has always it is eaid naid a bardsone dut ture in this country and Canada. The stock has always, it is said, paid a bandsome divi-dend, and the only object in selling it was to

enable the Association to buy up all the out side concerns. "We are not," said an officer of the Association yesterday, "forming a Trust but it is simply a corporation, and our object is not so much to control the selling and market price of cordage manufactures as it is to control the buying of the raw materials. We assert that the results will be a great lowering of the price of twine, rope, etc., in this country and Cauada These articles are made from Manila hemp, which is produced in the Philippine Islands, and from Sisal hemp grown in Yucatan and Ouba. It is thus seen that all the raw materials are produced in the Spanish dependencies. At present there are many buyers of this raw material. As the supply is strictly limited, the result is that competition among buyers forces up the price of the raw material. I have known in my experience the raw material to be 50 per cent higher one year than other simply from this competition in buying. The prices have for years fluctuated greatly, Under the new condition of affairs and this will be the chief result of consolidat ing all the cordage interests in America—there will be but a single buyer, and therefore no competition. That the Spanish growers see the threatened danger is shown by the fact that within a few days I have received several letters from them protesting against the consolidation of interests. We have at different times been pressed by an English syndicate to sell a block of this stock, but have declined because we wheled to have it all taken up in America. We expect in the future to get our fibres at least 30 per cent less, and this will make a saving of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,-000 annually to American consumers in the cost of the raw materials. The chief gain will be to the farmers, who use about 30,000 tons of rope each year in binding grain alone.

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HOPS ADVANCING. A New York report says: The market was excited and prices were higher all along the line at the close. An exporter purchased A. J. Luce's crop of 1890 Canadas, paying 42c for about 45 bales Palmers and 40c for the balance, or about 150 bales. A contract was closed for 100 bales 1890 Pacifics at 32c for New York delivery, and telegrams from the Const reported bids there of 27/@28c for Washingtons and Oregons. In 1889s and older hops there was little trading, chiefly for the reason that desirable goods were not offered. Brokers who tested the market thoroughly are authority for the statement that 17/228c could have been obtained for choice 1889 States; that Washingtons and Gregons are worth fully as much, and that there are practically no Californias to be had. bealers gave no information that would cast the least doubt upon the accuracy of those statements. About 150 bales old States (1885s) were sold at 6@7c. London cables reported an excited market there, with weather wet and cold and mould increasing in the hop Plantations. Offers of equal to 400 United States currency were made there for 1890 Pacifics and 1889s, and older hops were sold at a considerable advance.

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Financial.

MONTREAL, THURBDAY EVENING, Aug. 28th, 1890.

Affairs on the local stock exchange have rarely been so dull as during the past week. The cause was the stringency in money which the brokers found it impossible to borrow even at advanced rates. At New York the rate for money at times exceeded 160 per cent. Treasury disbursements to the extent of overtwenty-five millions have already been made to relieve the pressure on Wall street. Bank shares have been so flat here as to render comment misleading and absurd. In the miscellaneous list nearly 8,000 Canadian Pacific were sold and the market closes steady at about 83. North west land was fairly active and steady, 1,100 selling at 84. There was some trading in Richelieu and it closes at 57 bid, 60 asked. The other business of the week will be found tabulated below The nominal rate for money on call has been 6/@7 per cent. Bank rate in London 4 per cent and street rate 31 @#. Sterling has been flat. Sixty days sight 8 3.16@5-16, and 91; demand 8 15-16@9 1-16 and 91; cables 91@1; New York funds 1-10/01-32 discount and 1@1 premium. Cattle bills 8]@f. Documentary sixtics 71/28.

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sixtics 74@8.				
Banks.	No. Bhares	Highest price.	Lowest price. Average	aame week 1889.
Commerce	50	128	128	1274
Merchants	3	146	143]	148
Montreal		2311	230	2351
Peoples				
Toronto				
Ontario				
Molsons				••••
Hochelaga				••••
Miscellaneous.	•		1.	
Can. Pacific	7,775	831	811	62 2
Can. Ship. Co				••••
Gas				••••
Hochelaga Oot Oo North West Land.				
North West Land.	1,100	- 84	84	884
Richelieu	230		08	59
Telegraph Street Railway		****	••••	
Street Railway		••••	*****	
THOLOUVILL OUND				
Stormont Cotton.	41	40	40	
Royal Electric				
Corporation 4 }	\$800	103	103	•••
		100		

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Sole Agents in Canada for CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON, KNOX'S LINEN THREADS. KNOX'S GILLING NETS, &c. MILWARD'S SEWING NEEDLES, PATON'S BOOT and SHOE LACES, Sudbury's " Castle Gate" Brand Hosiery, Bond's Tapes, Asa Hardy & Co's Cords and Velveleens, fc., fc.

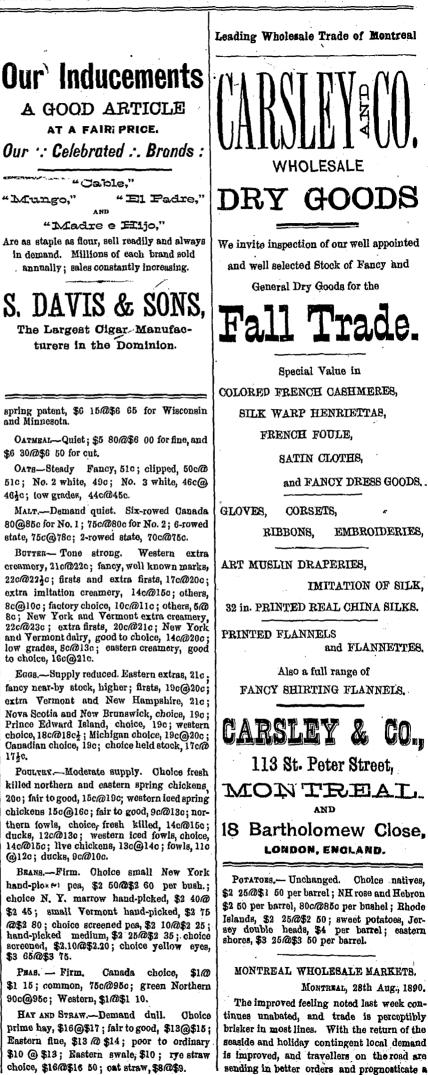
MONTREAL: 648 Craig Street, Toronto: 19 Front Street.

WINOHESTER NOTES .-- Orop prospects in this vicinity have improved wonderfully within the last two weeks and the yield though below the average in quantity will be of first rate quality .-- Owing to the rapid increase in population our school accommodation has been found inadequate and the trustees have given the contract for a new building to cost given the contract for a new building to cost \$11,000,00. It will be fitted up with Dowd and Smead system of heating and ventilation and will be finished for six departments at present with space for two more when requir-ed.—The Edison Electric Light Co., are here putting up wires with a view to installing a plant for lighting the village.—At a meeting of the directors of the Winchester Agricultural Society it was decided to put up a special Society it was decided to put up a special building to accommodate the "Manitoba" exhibit at the fair to be held here Sept. 9 and 10.

BOSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR.-Steady. Fine and superfine, \$2 75 10\$4 00; extra and seconds, \$3 75/0\$4 75; Minnesota baker, clear and straight, \$4 50 @ \$5 75; winter wheat, clear and straight, \$5 00/05 75; winter patent, \$5 75/0\$6 25;





D. MCCALL & CO.



Monday, 1st September And following days.

At the earnest solicitation of our numerous castomers we have decided to open on MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, when we will show a magnificent stock, replete with all the newest novelties obtainable in the foreign markets.

Our stock at present is as well forward as in any former season. Customers from a distance who may be in the market and desire to make purchases can do so to advantage.



Wholesale Millinery,

SITUATION WANTED

A married man, having an experience of 22 years in the foundry and general store business, a firstclass accountant, and speaking French and Eng lish, desires a satisfactory situation in this Province. Can produce any required references.

Address J. L. O. Vidal, P. O. Box 704, Quebec.

good fall trade. The only drawback is the difficulty of making collections, and the consequent stringency of money. In most sections of the country this is the standard complaint and it is only due to the leniency of the wholesalers that the failure list is not larger than it is. But the feeling generally is more confident, and so soon as the farmers can market their crops we look for a marked improvement in payments. Iron is very firm and some merchants believe prices will go higher this year than last. Leather is strong at an advance and a further rise is expected early next month. Glass holders are confident, and the rise in values in Belgium must inevitably be reflected here. Chemicals are very firm and agents are unwilling to make contracts shead pending further advices from England. In paints and oils a brisker movement is reported. In dry goods and clothing the feeling is improved, and merchants speak more hopefully of the outlook. In fact the good crop reports, and the activity in Great Britain have infused confidence into every branch of trade and an increased volume of business has resulted.

CEMENT AND FIREBRICKS,-A good demand exists for cement and some good sized orders

have been received but dealers are principally busy filling back contracts. The lot of 2400 barrels on ship's account, referred to last week, is still in the market and an offer of \$2 35 for 600 barrels has been refused. The arrivals for the week are 2500 barrels and the feeling in the trade is firm in sympathy with the strong edvices from England. Firebricks are firmer and a good business has been done at \$25@\$26 per 1000.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .--- There are few new features in the cheese situation. Factorymen are pretty well sold up, but on the other hand, English orders are not brisk and there is a lack of support from those shippers who confine themselves strictly to regular trade. In the country there is a tendency to greater strength and the feeling there is much more speculative than on spot. Little business is reported here. A line of August colored is, however, said to have been placed at 8% and one jobbing parcel at least has realized 9c. This is considered too high to quote for the wholesale trade, although that figure has been refused at Belleville. The weak fea-ture is the lack of enquiry from the other side, Considerable cheese has been shipped both from Montreal and New York this season and there is probably more in sight in England than in former years. We notice that the country markets have also been leading city trade in the United States. At Belleville 16 factories offered 450 white and 650 colored : total 1,100 boxes ; 9c was bid for the whole board but generally declined ; factorymen ac-cepted $\frac{1}{5}$ corre after the board. Very little business was put through at Ingersoll ; 500 August make were boarded and 300 sold at 9c. This price was freely offered but salesmen wanted 9 $\frac{1}{5}$. Butter is being offered at about former prices and there is no scarcity of any thing under choice. Greamery is supposed to be plentiful but holders are asking several cents above an export basis. August creamery ized 9c. This is considered too high to quote

"The consumption of Canned Salmon is growing larger every year. The Maple Leaf Brand seems to take the lead. The packers allow nothing but the finest fish to be used. This is the secret of this Brand's success."

has sold at 17c but this cannot be made renerally. Strictly choice dairy from the Townships can be placed at 160 but it is difficut to please buyers on quality. Eggs in fair de-mand and firm at $15\frac{1}{2}c@16\frac{1}{2}c$. In pork, lard and meats there is slightly more doing but business is in small lots. A rumor which can be traced to no satisfactory source states that be traced to no satisfactory source states that the customs here recently seized some choice oreamery butter which a Montreal firm had entered as an inferior article in order to escape a portion of the duties. Sales of butter on the Eigin Board of Trade Monday were 14,020 pounds at 221 costs and 12 220 pounds at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and 13,320 pounds at 24; total sales, \$6,579. The choese cable is 6d higher at last writing at 428 6d. At Woodstock, 12 factories boarded 3,345 boxes; 180 July sold at 8% and 9% was offered for Aug-ust and refnsed. At Napanee 1,100 boarded and 91c was offered for the board; 350 were sold.

Day Goods .-- Business has been very fair with most houses during the week. Remittanies show signs of improvement and travellers report orders more abundant and country storekeepers in better spirits. The city trade has done unexpectedly well, and as every day brings back families from the seaside or the country, trade may be expected to be brisker every day as the period for the opening of the schools approaches. The fall trade-is.com-mencing to set in and there is every prospect that its volume will be a large one.

Daugs.-A fair trade has been done so far this month and prices are generally firm.

412	TH	E OANF	DIAN	100101	AL OF	OOM				
	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum.	Notes in Ciro'l'tion.	Dom. De- posits on Demand.	Dom. De- p'sits after notice,	Deps. se- ouring con- tr'ets & Ins.	Prov. De- posits on Demand.
Commerce Dominion Ontario	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,560,000 2,000,000	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,600,000 1,000,000	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	\$1,500,000 800,000 1,300,000 259,000 460,000	10 7 10 7 7	\$1,275,908 2,444,266 1,121,601 844,490 577,335	\$20,410 3:,040 20,611 18.647 21,348			\$229,340 4,463 16,922 13,824
Imporial Tradors Hamìlton Ottawa	2,000,000 1,009,000 1,250,000 1,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\ 542,600\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\end{array}$	$1,500,000 \\ 542,600 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 1,000,000$	70,000 20,000 450,000 400,000	8 6 8 <u>8</u>	1,120,238 502,895 850,607 706,971	19,291 10,912 10,127		36,500 6,000	96.705 5,213 4,590
Western London, Can Total, Ontario Montreal	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,000,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ \hline 20,250,000 \\ 12,000,000 \\ \end{array} $	1,000,000 17,542,600 12,000,009	81.682 16,471,149 12,000,000	Nil. 5,946,000 6,000,000	<u>Nil.</u> 10	9,715,009	155,389 2,101,032	·····	50 000 11,288	871,661 17,515 19,469
Peoples Jacques Cartier Ville-Marie Hochelaga	1,200,000 500,000 500,000 1,000,000	1,200,000 500,000 500,000 710,100	479,260 710,100	400,000 150,600 20,000 125,000		863,614 413,033 899,485 544,893	10,868 19,t 86 11,032 16,964	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20,000	19,404 4,478
Merchants Nationale Quobee Union	6,000,000 1,200,000 3,000,000 1,200,000	5,799,200 1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000	5,799,200 1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000	2,335,000 100,000 500,000 200,000		2,530,065 526,224 619,356 895,025	163,231 634 14,019 1,920		2,382 8,053 4,877	25,462 12,881 10,837 78,565 7,972
St. Hyaointho Eastorn Townships Totál, Quebec	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,000,000 \\ 1,500,000 \\ 36,966,666 \\ 1,250,000 \end{array} $	504,600 1,500,000 34,980,766	<u>1,487,102</u> 34,488,718	15,000 550,000 12,721,000 560,000	7	159,048 777,949 15,807,022	23,564 2,388,947 222,457		97,835	16,918 11,354 227,913 1,936
Peoples Union Halifax Yarmouth	1,500,000 800,000 500,000 1,000,000 800,000	500,000 500,000 300,000	800,000	70,000 70,000 130,000 40,000	6 51 6	816,424 304,288 478,299 98,282	4,897 5,359 26,063			
Total, Nova Scotia New Brunswick	280,000 500,000 6,130,000 500,000 180,000	500,000 4,894,300 500,000 180,000	250,000 4,621,554 500,000 180,000	65,000 1,240,000 400,000 100,000	12 8	47,026 94,076 3,716,486 458,763 156,601	438,141 91,000 15,870		3,476	1,937
St. Stophon's Total, N. B Commercial, Man	880,000	880,000 693,900 2,920,000	830,000 448,160 2,676,666	575,000 40,000 608,333	6 7 6 4	766,413	123,626 319,858	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		6.416 205.439
Grand Total	76,008,665	61,960.232	1	1	II	31,167.628			150,811	
BANKS. Liabilities-Continued.			Other De- posits after notice.	Banks in	Banks in	Banks in	Due bks. o agts. not in Canada.	Bks or Ags	Linhilition	Total Liabilities.
Commerce Dominion Ontario	200,000	\$3,887,889 4,265,406 2,729,663 1,395,385 1,031,258	7,765,637		II	25,724		526,168	\$1.150 3,756	\$8,156,272 15,8:0,563 .9,244,945 5,415,185 4,105,121
Imporial Tradors Hamilton	543,977 49,534 125,000	2,482,767 560,933 1,215,232 772,782	2,245,877		50.000	3,765 11,897 9,776		52,852 87,121		7,711,878
Western London, Can Total, Ontario Montreal	1,243,457	207,644 624 18,549,588	10 30,586,640 9,155,645	·····	424,926	132,546	14,683		. 126	1,222,456 1,670 62,058,062
Pooplos Jacques-Cartier Villo-Marie	256,442 50,000	.993,133 249,335 442,579	1,843,148 89,528 616,208			. 2,135	2,331		. 1,713 . 396 . 14,777	28,272,189 9,471,563 4,680,-04 2,070,932 1,296,458 2,029,902
Merchants Nationalo Quobec Union	\$00.800	2,788,050 797,218 3,691,324 1,212,216	6,152,827 1 095,080 1,364,628 2,141,880		• • • • • • • • • • • •	8,462 39,676 56,932 10,854	1		79 5.550 6,136	2,029,902 8,721,875 12,745,179 2,473,844 6,014,000 4,723,648
Total, Quo	694,242	29,810,297	35,457,892		IF .	403,839	1 .	681,455	39,153	4,723,648 116,152 741,734 3,247,706 86,605,092
Union	128,719	. 205,937	2.148,306 492,979 507,522 1,424,227			20,631 20,161 2,848 9,796 1,732	14,945 2,101 2,155	166,280	. 685 49,274 15,522	1,088,444 1,879,841 2,428,851
Total, Nova Scotia	128,719	<u>50,110</u> <u>8,227,284</u>	9,270,489			55,169	· ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,531	647,967 183,222 866,692 17,358,781
Total. New Brunswick Commercial, Manitoba	51,299	826,712 625,862	895,913	60,000	46,725	680 72,620 182			105	2,785,110
British Col Summersice, P. E. I	183,152	2,073,256 17,564	328,718 32,635			. 11,327		2,191		. 1,115,068 . 3,922,776 . 90,956
	Bank Statement to Govt. Month ending July 31, '60. Toronto. Commerce. Dominion Standard Pederal. Imporial. Tradors. Unaniton. Otawa. Western. London, Can. Total, Ontario. Montreal. British North America. Peoples. Merchants Nationale Quebee. Union. St. Joan. St. Joan. St. Joan. St. Joan. Total, Quebee. Nova. Scotia. Merchants of Halifax. Peoples. Union. St. Joan. St. Joan. St. Joan. Total, Nova Scotia. Merchants of Halifax. Peoples. Union. St. Stophon's. Total, Nova Scotia. Now Branswick. Peoples. St. Stophon's. Total, Ontario. Standard Federal. Imperial. Traders. Hanilton. Ottawa. Morchants. National. St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships. Total, Ontario. Montreal. British North America. Peoples. Jacquese-Carlior. Villo-Marie. Hanifiax. Yarmouth. Exchange. Conunercial, Windsor. Total, Ontario. Morthants. National. Morohants. National. Morohants. National. St. Stophon's. Total, Nova Scotia. New Brunswick. Peoples. Total, Nova Scotia. New Brunswick. Peoples. Total, Nova Scotia. New Brunswick. Peoples. Total, New Brunswick. Peoples. New Brunswick. Peoples. New Brunswick. Peoples. New Brunswick. Peoples. New Brunswick. Peoples. New Brunswick. Peoples. New Brunswick. Peoples. St. Stophon's. Total, New Brunswick. Peoples. St. Stophon's. Total, New Brunswick. Peoples. St. Stophon's. Total, New Brunswick. Peoples. St. Stophon's. Total, New Brunswick. Peoples. St. Stophon's. Total. New Brunswick. Peoples. St. Stophon'	Bank Statement to Govt. Capital Month ending July 31, '90. \$2,000,000 Toronto \$2,000,000 Dominion 1,500,000 Standard 2,000,000 Standard 2,000,000 Western 1,000,000 Uniaria 1,250,000 Doutario 1,250,000 Vestern 1,000,000 Western 1,000,000 Broinal 1,250,000 Montreal 1,220,000 Montreal 1,220,000 Montreal 1,200,000 Pacques Cartier 500,000 Hoebelaga 1,000,000 Moleons 3,000,000 Union 1,200,000 St. Joan 1,200,000 St. Joan	Bank Statement to Govi. Month ending July 31, '90. Capital Authorized. Capital Subscribed. Toronto \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 Commerce \$2,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 Dominion \$2,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 Dimporial \$2,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 Dimporial \$2,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 Dimporial \$2,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 Inaniton \$2,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 Inaniton \$20,200,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 Inconstruct \$20,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 Inconstruct \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 Inconstruct \$2,00	Bank Statement to Govt. Month ending July 31, '90. Capital Authorized. Capital Bubseribed. Capital Paid up. Toronto. \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 Oninion 1,200,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 Ominion 1,200,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 Tradina 1,000,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 Unaliton 1,220,000 1,764,260 16,811,81 1,600,000	Bank Statoment to Govt. Menth ending Jug 31, '90. Comins and the state of	Bank Statoment to Gort. Capital Authorizad. Capital Buberhied. Capital Paid up. Resorre Paids Dividend Bate p.o. Toronto \$2,000,00	Bank Statement to Gort. Oppilal. Authorited. Capital. Subscribed. Darial Pade up. Penerrow Fund. Diridend. Rate n. c. Fund. Diridend. Rate n. c. Fund. Note in Rate n. c. Fund. Toronte \$2,000,00 \$2,000,00 \$2,000,00 \$2,000,00 \$1,000,00 10 \$2,000,00 Dominion 1,200,000 1,200,000 \$2,000,000 \$1,000,000 10 \$2,13,001 Dominion 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,00	Desite Statement to Grock Gunital Constant Pandu Pandu Pandu Dividend Pandu Divi	Back Statement to Gort Capital Control Scatter Dirithmedia Dirithmedia <thdirithmedia< th=""> Dirithmedia</thdirithmedia<>	Bank Statement to Gort. Authorized. Cospital. Cospital. Cospital. Despital. Despital. <thdespital.< th=""> Despital. <thdespital.< <="" td=""></thdespital.<></thdespital.<>

Molson's Bank honus of 1 per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum. Bank of British Columbin, bonus of 3 per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum. The Domit ion Bank honus of 1 per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 11 per cent per annum. Bank of London in Canada suspended payment and realising assets. Bank of London in Canada suspended payment and realising assets.

There is a good demand for quinine which is strong. The last bark sales in London have resulted in a further advance of 5/2010 per cent. The Amsterdam auction this week is likely to give a further lift to values. Optim in quiet demand with small sales at former figures. There is a small crop of arnica flowers and holders of old ask more money. The same is said of hendane leaves. Classia bude firm and higher. Payments are fair and the fall trade looks promising.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The strong western grain markets and rnmors of frost damage, greatly exaggerated, have kept the market firm and some leading brands of flour are higher. Buyers do not care to anticipate requirements and sales have not been large. Manitoba wheat is purely nominal. Nothing has been done in the new crop as yet and until the harvest is over and threshing has made progress there will be more or less irregularity and uncertainty to contend with. No number one hard Manitoba is for sale but it is said it would cost 1.32/0 and 1.34 laid down here. Outside of a few sales of oats and peas there has been nothing done to report. The total quantity of wheat in sight and afloat to Europe is 42,802,000 bushels, an increase of 1,181,000 bushels compared with a week ago, 2,503,000 bushels compared with a worth ago, and 10,959,000 compared with a year ago. The amount of wheat and flour reduced to

Ī	BANKS. Assets.	Specie.	Domini'n Notes	Notes & Oheq. on to other bks	Bal Anal	Bal. due I from bks I tot inCan)	Dom On	Decaril on	Tonna	Tone to	Loans o	' IToone to	Loans to other Corp.	Loans to oth'r bks. secured
2 (Foronto Commerce	\$ 295,256 482,626	\$ 647,786	· (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$ 61,802 152,908	\$291,211 945,928	558,871	\$ 162,060					16 \$ 858.396	1 3,252,318	70,000
4	Dominion Ontario Standard	227,840 170,179 137,348	312,229 384,474 197,409	200,940 102,412	210,736 99,846 97,231	1,279,859 95,202 27,821	154,554	143,714 123,666	237,281 280,553 507,185	· · · · · · · · · · · ·		187,6	28 59,073 24 - 67,510 02 70,000	5	
B	Federal Imperial	303,364	685,203	190,053	203,284	371.503	81,966	252.785	428.687	• • • • • • • • • •		918.2	330,298	609,895	
9]]	Fraders Hamilton	68,151 169,855 113,610	162,378 203,335	78,962 130,425	43,422 115,385	21,795 158,286	40.070	58,616 140,300	844,623	• • • • • • • • • • • •		13,6 76,1 90,0	53 236.311	l 568,100	
11 '	Ottawa Western London	83,232	161 189 31,990	67,324 13,693	145,454 324,332 41	165,591 40,507	49,979 21,291	122,640		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •]	35.10	J 	
	Total, Ont.	2,001,467	3,117,307	1,891,057	1,454,445	3,397,210	869,666	1,033,782	2,293;214			5,665,6		6,078,944	70,000
3	Montreal B. N. A	2,056,836 397,225	1,774,892 784,042	1,046,908	128,049 19,724 30,096	5,103,582 841,375	1,047,052	563,000	1,235,401 208,800	1,221,236	32,074	1,090,6	29 1,372.68 78 256,880	10,659,809	14,158 1 50,386 1
Ι.	Du Peuple Jacq. Cartier Ville Marie .	156,473 31,740 26,072	246,614 55,938 73,149	255,936 107,055 33,767	30,096 21,846 37,913	841,375 14,290 24,502 14,334	45.167 2,024	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • •			200,0	00 91 11,93	18,479	
	D'Hoche laga Molsons	61,794 239,498	83,965 444,628	115,934 372,8,8	3,539 77,603	57,(86 122,109	90,84 110,086			3.484		294,9 185,5	49 15,909 66 158,70	747.208	
	Merchants •• Nationale •••	250,183 80,485	722,961 165,810	499.146 162.2.7	58,973 146,668	880,378 103,489	4,105	368,967 85,000		14,078	· • • • • • • •	835,3 54,4	52 184,61 08	2,807,146	
	Quebec Union St. Jean	66,917 31,289 1,608	482,255 191,871	189,700 277,410 2,749	4,392 20,151 5,321	82,724 86,020 7,433	29,008	148,433	72,398			984,9		5 597,534	49,140 2 22
	St Hyacinthe E. Townships	18,083	3,839 13,238 89,093	10.385 42,341	38,117 211,599	81,003 169,496		13,000				59,0 28,6	00 128 4,84		
	Total, Que.	8,523,718	5,140,351	3,375,418	803,998	7,495,851	1,328,235	1,532,775		1,242,410					
	Nova Scotia. Merchanta	259,830 135,022	239,768 - 337,403	200,659 151,367	251,168 60,453	297,825 297,190	84,136		868,872 256,600	6,818 13,720	65,00	0 349,9	40 14,47 943 35,28	7 1,123,844 1 124,508	
	People's Bk. Union HalifaxB.Co.	24,351 21,840 44,365	53,206 89,609 128,658	50,131 46,473 70,241	87,781 85,041 40,426	31,582 17,380 58,893	20,528	1,000	226,400		209,98	6 1,0	09	101,340	
21	Yarmouth	20.685	21,291 7,160	12,809 4,421	42,343 \$1,649	95,784 45,383	· • • • • • • • • • • • • •	19,200	71,000 15,500				9,00	1 75,719	
4	Exchange Com'l W'dsor		14 668	3,044	10,318	25,216	4,200			2,158				2 154,280	<u></u> ا
	Total, N. S. N.Brunswick Peoples	527,288 92,742 9,592	891,763 191,450 14,848	539,047 47,554 7,445	512,179 69,611 1,873 12,959	868,787 147,202 11,407	108,864 14,622 7,340	20,200	1,437,872 283,450 2,513	25,448 23,200	296,83	. 204,	793 61,06 375 35,00 516 3,29	0 79,650 8 41,382	60,840
1	St. Stephen's	9,040	14,700	7,445		11,613	42		·····	<u></u>		·]55,	<u> </u>	13,648	
	Total, N.B. Com.B. Man. Bank B. C	111,375 -14,911 200,810	223,998 20,872 210,171	57,140 37,910 76,633 293	84,444 55,088 61,429	170,223 40,637 97,219	22.005 1,407 81,976		285,963		1	. 308, . 81,	884 16,13	0 112,580	60,840
Ö.	Sum'e,P.E.I.	308	5,681		7,388		27	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>			<u> </u>		7	
+	Gr. Total BANKS.	6.375,880	9.610.147	5,930,498		12,069,930	2,412.184			11.803.612	<u> </u>	1)	8 25.278,22	
4	Assets con'd	other bks unsecurd	Discounts	overdue		Notes, etc ov'rd'e se by R. E. Stk., &c	or sides H	Bk. R. E. so es. by Ban	ld Premi	s's. Ass		Assets. 1	Direct'rs & heir firms.	specie I for m'nth	verage of Jom.Notes Jur. month
21	Coronto		\$8,592,31 12,959,25	8 \$6,565 9 93,659	j 	\$8	40 161.	520 147 .	100 \$120. 394 <u>617</u> ,	059 56	0.810	11.874,003 22,594.745 12,224,411 7,823,838	22,609 585,780	291,800 460,000	636,135 549,000
	Dominion Intario Standard		12,959,25 6,599,09 5,836,65 8,595,40	7 25,69 2 16,98	6	45.5	49 113.	122 8, 000	173 590 161	651	6,649 2,522 3,097	7,823,838 5,645,518	585,780 521,000 155,000 153,694	226,000 167,500 137,540	434,000 380,700 222,450
6]] 7]]	Federal Imperal L'raders Hamilton		5,894,74				40 90.	381 62.	153 170		8,878 8,040	10,055,627	Nil. 195,760	203.962	574,199
				4 7,980) 	2,6 14,4	21 1. 74 5,	451 500 1,	780 85	000 3	8,040	2,803,599 6,151,958	141,565 Nil.	67,000 167,439	145.000 154.317
11	Utawa Western London	100,218	8,268,10 1,187,87	0 10 80	1			604 2,	238 55,		9,358	5,288,593 1,667,362 10,144	374,952 16,181 Nil	114,061 33,299 Nil-	99,422 29,783 Nil.
	Total, Ont.	100,213	52,976,14		-[890 222,	525 1.491	,867 68	7,891	85,639,799	2,168,542	1,968,601	3,225,006
8	Montreal B. N. A		18,879,12 7,833,96 5,058,66	136,55	2	108,2	748		975 600	.8011	2,872	47,656,610 14,851,585	811,000 56,324	1,987,000 391,208	1.596,000 690,554 215,152
5	Du Peuple Jaca, Cartier		1,761,04	91 18,09	7 V	. 29,8	342 98, 516 58	654 20,	240 54 100 82	444 415 2	7,133	6,364,342	56,324 257,878 99,883	116,015 84,027	215,152 62,321 43,287
8	Ville Marie. D'Hochelaga Molsons		1,085,24	19.7	41.09	5 26,5	120 5.	530 15, 250 59, 095 5	681 20 186 .068 190		95,736 36,129 25,123	2,921,727	91,184 55,760 83,600	23,235 60,478 241,639	43,287 107,807
0	Merchants		8,552,12 13,189,86 2,672,75 5,445,17	5 13 34 5 48,48	5 2.14	. 803,	352 25,	0041 10.	186 068 190 121 480 000 60	.5421]	25,123 10,824 11,486	12,063,494 21,108,974 3,884,468	1,180,963 74,700	242,000 90,000	107,807 455,334 877,000 160,000 526,550
2	Quebee		5,263,86	3 66 15	()	. 106,	336 15, 027 9,	,846) 85, .000	612 189	226 3 ,000	11,827 72,496	9,159,222 6.209,100	222,476 307,751	65,615 33,904	526,550 114,617
11	St loon		304,73 837,24	21 29,68 11 19,55	4 5.29	16.0 8 28, . 35,	514 2, 699 25, 181 14	.064 4		008	4,696 10,451	386,677 1,104,587 5,387,691	25,136 67,547 224,756	1,600 14,678 112,649	114,617 3,637 15,442 93,086
4	St. Jean St Hyacinthe E. Townships		3.897.47	6 94.97	21		~~+ A31	10	100			2,307 1001	200,000		4,950,787
4	St Hyacinthe E. Townships Total, Que	85,000	3,897,47 76,795,47	29,27	-			418 443	998 2,145	,694 1,6	43,175	135,109,615	3,658,390	8,413,848	1,900,101
458	Total, Que Nova Scotia.	85,000	76,7¥5,47	29,27 72 753,01	3 71,27 2	3 1,122,	665 676	,265 27	.697 91			8,719,411			
458 7890	Total, Que Total, Que Nova Scotia. Merchants People's Bk. Union	85,000	76,795,47 3,933,6 8,798,0 1,497,7 1,148,14	$\begin{array}{c c} & 29,27\\ \hline & & 753,01\\ \hline 19 & 11,78\\ 14 & 11,61\\ 13 & 7,32\\ 15 & 1,50 \end{array}$	3 71,27 2 4 2 2	3 1,122, 5, 7, 23,	565 575, 994 14 429 2, 865	,265 27 ,000	,697 91 64	,223 ,000 ,405	5,966 12,694 12,025 12,000	8,719,411 5,806,381 1,800,535 1,969,115	58,474 278,134 42,562 566,377	248,874 130,000 23,418 18,754	
458 7890112	Total, Que Total, Que Nova Scotia. Merchants Poople's Bk Union Halifax B.Co Yarmouth	85,000	76,795,47 3,933,6 8,799,0 1,497,77 1,148.14 2,594,6 491,8	$\begin{array}{c c} & 23,27\\ \hline 72 & 753,01\\ 19 & 11,78\\ 14 & 11,61\\ 13 & 7,32\\ 15 & 1,50\\ 16 & 20,89\\ 12 & 2,70 \end{array}$	3 71,27 2 4 4 8	3 1,122, 5, 7, 23, 4,	565 576 994 14 429 2 865	,265 27 ,000	,697 91 64 40 48 1	,223 ,000 ,405 ,000 ,800	5,986 12,694 12,025 12,000 105 57,219	8,719,411 5,806,381 1,800,535 1,969,115 8,106,517 1,019,406	58,474 278,134 42,562 566,377 5,860 60,557	248,374 130,000 23,418 18,754 25,480	290,418 290,000 58,907 81,828 92,500 21,287
14 25 28 27 28 29 20 21 22	Total, Que Total, Que Nova Scotia. Merohants People's Bk. Union Halifax B.Co	85,000	76,7¥5,47 3,933,6 8,798,0 1,497,77 1,148,14 2,594,6 491,8 328,14	$\begin{array}{c c} & 29,27\\ \hline 72 & 753,01\\ 19 & 11,78\\ 14 & 11,61\\ 13 & 7,32\\ 15 & 1,50\\ 46 & 20,89\\ 12 & 2,70\\ 05 & 5\end{array}$	3 71,27 2 2 2 2 4 8 0	3 1,122, 5, 7, 23, 4, 4, 12,	565 575 994 14 429 2 865	,265 27 ,060 ,082 ,002	697 91 64 40 48 1 8 22	,223 ,000 ,405 ,000 ,800 ,800 ,801	5,966 12,694 12,025 12,000 105	8,719,411 5,806,381 1,800,535 1,969,115 8,106,517	58,474 278,134 42,562 566,377 5,860	248,374 130,000 23,418 18,754 25,480 20,311 6,747	290,413 290,000 58,907 81,828 92,500 21,287 6,634 14,270
24 25 26 27 28 27 28 29 20 81 82 83 84 85	Total, Que Nova Scotia. Merohants People's Bk. Union Halifax B.Co Yarmouth Exohango Com'l W'dsor Total, N. Brunswick	85,000 80,000 70,000 150,000	76,795,47 3,933,6 8,798,0 1,497,7 1,148,14 2,594,6 491,8 328,11 342,44 1,4,134,4 1,755,3	6 23,27 72 753,01 19 11,76 13 7,32 15 1,50 16 20,89 12 2,70 12 2,70 15 1,50 16 20,89 12 2,70 18,84 91 74,22 55	3 71,27 2 4 2 2 4 4 4 4 8 8 9 1,85 26 1,85	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	565 575 994 14 429 2 865 920 4 226 14 000 425 932 34	265 27 060 062 002 ,330 27 2	697 91 64 40 48 1 8 	223 ,000 ,405 ,000 ,800 2,881 3,320	5,988 12,694 12,025 12,000 105 57,219 00,010 2,275	8.719,411 5.806,381 1.800,355 1.969,115 8,106,617 1,019,406 472,543 702,123 23,596,140 2,042,397	58,474 278,134 42,562 566,377 5,860 60,557 59,318 105,882 1 177,159	248,374 130,000 23,418 18,754 25,489 20,311 6,747 13,4.8	290,413 290,000 58,907 81,828 92,500 21,287 6,634 14,270
24 25 26 27 28 27 28 29 81 32 34 35 36	Total, Que Nova Scotia. Merchants Poople's Bk. Union Halifax B.Co Yarmouth Exohango Com'l W'dsor Total. N.S.	85,000 80,000 70,000 150,000	76,7v5,47 3,933,61 8,798,00 1,497,77 1,148,14 2,594,60 491,85 328,11 342,40 14,134,44	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 71,27 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	565 576, 994 14 429 2 865 2 920 4 296 14 000 425 932 34 356 15	265 27 060	697 91 64 48 1 8 22 	,223 ,000 ,405 ,000 ,800 ,800 ,800 ,800 ,800 ,831 ,000 ,831 ,000 ,800 ,000	5,988 12,694 12,025 12,000 105 57,219 00,010	8,719,411 5,806,381 1,800,535 1,969,115 8,106,617 1,019,406 472,543 702,123 23,596,140	58,474 278,134 42,562 566,377 5,860 60,657 59,318 105,882 1 177,159 184,033	248,374 130,000 23,418 18,754 25,480 20,311 6,747 13,4.8 486,492 93,073 9,712	290,413 290,000 58,907 81,828 92,500 21,287 6,634 14,270
24 25 26 27 28 28 27 28 28 27 28 28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	Total, Que Nova Scotia. Merchants Halifax B.Co Yarmouth Exohange Com'l W'dsor Total, N.S. N.Brunswick Peoples St. Stephon's Total, N.S.	85,000 80,000 70,000 150,000	76,7\v5,4' 3,933,6' 8,795,0' 1,497,7' 1,148,1' 2,594,6' 491,8: 328,1' 342,4' 14,134,4' 14,134,4' 1,755,5' 435,6' 2,676,5'	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 23,27\\ 72 & 753,01\\ 19 & 11,76\\ 14 & 11,61\\ 13 & 7,32\\ 1,50\\ 165 & 1,50\\ 165 & 20,89\\ 42 & 2,70\\ 155 & 6\\ 702 & 18,84\\ 91 & 74,22\\ 55 & 6\\ 79 & 1,46\\ 19 & 2,36\\ 19 & 2,36\\ 34 & 3,84\\ \end{array}$	3 71,27 2	3 1,122, 5, 7, 23, 4, 12, 10 7, 50 65, 5, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12	565 575, 994 14 429 28 920 4 226 14 000 425 932 34 356 16 675 2 011 17 89 11	265 27 060 002 	,697 91 40 42 48 22 22 22 22 48 22 22 22 48 48 22 48 	,223 (000) (405) (000) (405) (000) (800) (800) (881 (000) (881 (000) (0)	5,986 12,694 12,025 12,000 105 57,219 00,010 2,275 28,576	8.719,411 5.806,381 1,860,535 1,969,115 3,106,517 1,019,406 472,548 702,123 23,596,140 2,042,357 631,975 579,135 4,313,509	58,474 278,134 42,652 566,377 5,860 60,657 59,318 105,882 1 177,159 184,033 54,913 40,000 278,946 24,000	248,374 130,000 23,418 18,754 25,480 20,311 6,747 13,4.8 486,492 93,073 9,712 9,000 9,712 9,000 9,712 9,000 9,712	290,413 290,000 58,907 81,828 92,500 21,287 6,633 14,270 855,839 174,761 14,855 14,500 204,146
456 78901234 567 89	Total, Que Nova Soctia. Merohants Poople's Bk. Union Halifax B.Co Yarmouth Exchange Com'l W'dsor Total, N.S. N.Brunswick Peoples St. Stophon's Total, N.B.	85,000 80,000 70,000 150,000	76,795,4' 3,933,6' 8,795,0' 1,497,7' 1,148,14' 491,8: 328,11' 342,44' 14,134,4' 14,134,4' 14,134,4' 14,135,6' 435,6' 2,676,5' 1,143,5'	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 71,27 2	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline 1,122, \\ 5, \\ 23, \\ 4, \\ 12, \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 65, \\ 6, \\ 6, \\ 6, \\ 6, \\ 12 \\ 21 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ $	565 575, 994 14 429 2 865 - 920 4 226 14 4206 14 000 - 425 - 425 - 932 34 855 15 675 2 011 17 892 11 1892 11	265 27 062 002 	697 91 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	,223 ,000 ,405 ,000 ,800 ,800 ,800 ,881 , ,3320 ,000 ,000 ,000 ,000 ,000 ,000 ,00	5,968 12,694 12,025 12,000 105 57,219 00,010 2,275 28,576	8,719,411 5,806,381 1,800,335 1,969,115 8,106,517 1,019,406 472,543 702,128 23,596,140 2,042,397 631,975 579,135	58,474 278,134 42,652 566,377 5,860 60,657 59,318 105,882 1 177,159 184,033 54,913 40,000 278,946 24,000	248,374 130,000 23,418 18,754 25,480 20,311 6,747 13,4.8 486,492 93,073 9,712 9,000 5,111,786 7,495 222,900	290,413 290,000 55,907 92,500 21,287 6,633 14,270 855,839 174,701 14,855 14,500 204,140 20,793 179,533

wheat, afloat to Europe is 24,512,000 bushels, compared with 23,168,000 a week ago and 25,648,000 same date last year. English cables report wheat and corn firm. Canadian peas 5s 6d. A Chicago letter says: There has been news of extensive frost damage in the Northwest, which is vigoronaly denied, and some anxiety about saving much that is cut or ready for the reaper, but cannot be touched because of heavy rains. But it is generally believed that enough spring wheat has been gathered in safety to start shipping on a large

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scale and that later gathered will, be ready sufficiently >00n to keep up a continuous stream towards consumers. It is the expectancy of this which has weakened the market far more than the figures sent from the Vienna congress though they were the immediate occasion of the recent break. "Another correspondent writes: Weather in England is unfavorable, and wet weather in the Northwest continued. Lots of complaints of wheat being soaked would naturally delay receipts, and everyone started to buying, and we have

had a strong market. September, which was a few days ago 4c below December, sold up to within 1c of December. This is partly owing to the quality of wheat here, which is unnaturally fine and makes it worth more than new wheat will be when delivered.

GROOMENES.—There has been more life to the market the past week and September promises to be a busy month. The crops will everage well in both Ontario and Quebec and it is generally believed that the reports of

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ket in England. During the week fair sales

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years stock and as a consequence tin plate is

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take place at the turn of the month. A good volume of trade is reported during the past week. Some very fair lots of splits, upper and sole have been purchased at advanced prices.

scoured the whole market without finding anything lower than \$1.40 and could only secure 200 boxes at that figure. Ohemicals secure 200 boxes at that figure. Ohemicals are very firm, and all agents here have been wired not to make contracts ahead at existing prices. Caustic is already quoted at £10 5s

quotations 6/@7 per cent. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6/261c. Storling ex-

change is dull and lower. The stock market

416 THE (ANADIAN JOURN	AL.								
SURETYSHIP.	STOCKS AND BONDS,									
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NABB.	Val'e	Capital Bub- soribed.	Ospital paid-up	Kost.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Aug. 28.	value	
THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.	Brit.North America Cun. Back Commerce Cosimercial, Manitoba. Ceamercial, Mid	\$ 243 50 200	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 587,200 306,000	4,866,666 6,000,000 354,150 306,000	1,216,666 800,000 25,000 145,000	3	June Dec 2May 2Nov 30 June 81 Dec	400	00 00k	
Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no noiss), 304,600 Resources Over - I,048,429 'Deposit with Bom, Gov't, - 37,000	Commercial, Windsor- Dominica Du Pouplo Eastern Townships Federal	40 50 50 50 100	500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 1,000,000 710,100	250,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684	60,000 1,230,000 400,000 550,000 in liquid	3 5 3	1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	105 ex d 233 100 130	42 00 116 59 50 00 65 09	
THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases innually reducible until the rate of One-Half per eent, per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has since activaly and successfully conducted the business to the satisfacthoor	Hamilton Hochoigz. Jacques Cartier Merchants, Halifax. Motsogs. Mornhants, Halifax. Motsogs. Notreal Nationale. Notw Brunswick. Ontario	100 100 25 100 100 50 200 30 100 100	1,000,000 500,000 5,798,800 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,000,000	1,500,000 500,000 5,750,000 1,100,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,500,000	125,000 702,000 2,815,000 275,000 1,075,000 6,000,000 106,000	8 43 33 4 5 26 8	June Dec June Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July	143 146 130 Ex. 163 170 228 231 243 115 120	167 00 25 00 143 00 130 00 81 50 457 00 24 00 243 00 115 00	
of its clients. Over \$717,528 18 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Masaging Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, - IAMES GRANT. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL. IEAD OFFICE:	Ottawa People's of N. B. Guebec. St. Stephen's. Standard Toronto. Union, (Hallfar). Union of Can. Ville Mario Western Bank of Can.	20 100 100 50 100 50 50 100	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000,000\\ 1,80,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	180,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 478,430	$\begin{array}{c} 100,000\\ 560,000\\ 35,000\\ 410,000\\ 1,400,000\\ 40,000\\ 200,000\\ 200,000\\ 20,000\\ 20,000\\ 20,000\\ 0 \end{array}$		June Dec April Oct	147 215 223 1121ax-0 96	73 50	
Instant OFFICE. IBAD OFFICE. IST St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. *N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is no likeble for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Arti, Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Lonn Co Huilding and Loan Assoo Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Gredit Co. Can. Porm. Loan and Sav. Contral Can. Loan & Sav. C. Dominion Sav. and Loan Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co	. 50 100 . 100 . 25 . 100 . 50 . 50 . 50 . 50 . 50 . 50	630,000 1,620,000 450,000 2,000,000 1,560,000 4,560,000 750,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	322,412 289,036 750,000 2,0.0,000 663,990 2,500,000 681,079 800,000 918,250	60,00 52,00 100,00 158,00 1,340,00 150,00 180,00		l Jan 1 Jaly 2 July 2 Jan 2 July . May Au 2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July June De	y 108 431 55 y 119 121 y 200 1211 126	27 02 43 50 59 50 100 00	
has been very flat this week, with bank shares irregular. Northwest Land is higher. Follow- ing are the closing bids as compared with las Thursday :—	Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan. Home Sav. and Loan Co	· 100 · 50 · 100 · 100 · 100 · 100 · 50 · 100	1,000,000 -500,000 1,057,250 3,221,500 1,500,000 1,500,000 500,000 629,850 700,000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	112,50 629,00 235,00 66,00 47,57 106,00	. 3 0 5 0 5 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 3 1	15 Jan-Qtly	140 y 122 Ex 140 y 25 140 y 25 122 Ex	44 25 25 00 61 00 140 C0 150 00 123 00	
Bid Bid Bid Bid Bid Ang. 28. 21. Loan Cos. Bid Ang. Ang. Ontario115 116 Freehold 140	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Lond, and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan	. 50 50 100 100 100 40 50 50 50 50 100	5,000,000 679,700 2,452,700 1,00,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 800,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,700,000 4,66,833 2,000,000	0 700 000 0 490,544 0 490,544 0 100,900 0 312,500 0 2,000,000 0 600,004 0 800,004 0 800,004 0 800,004 0 500,004 0 500,004 0 500,004 0 425,004 0 313,4	360,00 60,00 115,00 3,00 111,00 111,00 30,00 165,00	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Deo 30 Jnn 2 Jan 2 Jul Jan Jul 15 April 15 Oct 6 May 6 No 9 	t 132 e 114 y 114 y 104 160 100 t 209 211 v 195 75 90 75 90 27 120 135 100 	83 60 97 50 75 00 13 50 60 00 100 60	
BUTTRE—The domand is almost confined to choice qualities, which continue very scarce really ohoice tub would bring 144c@15c. The best makes on the market job at 134c@14c Sales of medium are reported at 11c@12c an	Roal Est. Loan and Deb. Co. Roal Est. Loan and Deb. Co. Riohelieu and Ont. Nay. Co. Royal Loan and Say. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Say. Co Western Can. Loan & Say.	50 5. 50 5. 100 5. 50 5. 100	600,00 800,06 1,619,00 500,00 200,00 800,00 1,000,00	0 280,39 0 477,220 0 1,571,00 0 470,00 0 200,00 0 200,00 0 500,00	107,0 5,00 57,00 Feby.	0 31 0 8 0 4 5 1 24	1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul Fob 15 Sep Jan July March	y 125 y 115 116 y 36 57 60 130 60 176 y 132 y 182	1 18 00	

В cho real best makes on the market job at 134c/@14c. Sales of medium are reported at 11c@12c and off-flavor at 9c@10c. Creamery jobs at 18c@ 20c. Cheese is rather firm, jobbing at 9c@94c. Eggs stoady there being sales at 15c@16c.

DRESSED HOGS .- The receipts are very small, and prices steady. A few small lots of fresh killed sold at \$7.25@\$7.50.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .-... 'The flour trade is more active and prices firmer. Sales of straight rollors at \$4.70, and extras at \$4.30. Patents are quoted at \$4.85/@\$5.50, and Manitoba patents at \$6 25. Wheat is also firmer with a good demand ; No 2 spring, sold outside on Midland at 99c@\$1.00], and No. 2 white at \$1.00. No. 2 white on Northern at 98c@99c, No 2 old red winter sold outside west at 98c. A few cases of No. 2 Manitoba hard sold yesterday A fow at \$1.30 and \$1 25 is freely bid, Barley is dull and purely nominal. Oats are also dull, with fair offerings; cars sold at 40c on track. Pens firm with sales at 61c@62c outside, north and Rye and corn nominal. Oatmeal dull with an lots of ordinary brands quoted at \$4.50@\$4.60, and granulated at \$4.70. Bran is firm, solling at \$13,50@\$14.00 on track and at \$12.50 outside Toronto freights.

GROODERIES .- There is a quiet trade at steady prices. Sugars are unchanged with sales of

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granulated at 63c@64c, yellows at 54c@6c, and raws at 5gc/@5jc. Dried fruits almost exhausted. Canned goods in fair demand; tomatoes \$1.20/@\$1.30; peas \$1.00/@\$1.10 and corn \$1,00. Ooffees very firm, with Rios quo-ted at 23c. Teas in good demand and firmer for the lower grades. Syrups and molasses dull.

HARDWARE .- Trade fairly active and prices firm. Canada plates are firm.

LEATHER .- Busines fairly active and prices firm, both sole and uppers higher.

HIDES AND SKINS .- There is a good demand with sales of cured at 7₁c. Dealers continue to pay 61c for No. 1 green. Lambskins and polts 70c. Caliskins unchanged.

LIVE STOOK .- The receipts of the past few days have been large, but prices rule firm. Prime steers sell at 44c@44c and medium at 4c/@41c. The best butchers' stock brings 33c @4c and medium 3c@31c per Ib. Sheep steady the best ewes and wethers 41 c @ 41 c and bucks 32 o @ 4c. Lambs firmer, with sales at \$3.65 @ \$4.25 per head. Calves also firm, with sales at \$6.@ \$5.25 @ \$5.50 for light fat and at \$5 for stores.

PROVISIONS .- Trade quiet with stocks of meat reduced. Small lots of long clear bacon sell at 81c/@81c, while car lots are quoted at 81c @8%c. Rolls 91c ; backs 11c and bellies 101c @11c. Hams firmer at 121c@13c for smoked; pickled 111c. Mess pork dull at \$15 50 and short cut \$16.75. Potatoes sell at \$1 75 per barrel. Beans firmer at \$1.80/0\$1.90 for job-bing lots. Onions sell at \$2 25/0\$3.00 per barrel. New apples \$2 50/0\$3.50 per barrel. Hops 15c@17c.

Wool -- Very little doing, and prices un-changed Fleece is quoted at 21c; clothing 23c and Southdown 25c. Pulled wools dull with small lots of supers selling at 23c and extras at 271c/@28c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. A. Banfield, of Toronto, manager in Canada for the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton. Ohio, and the company's soliciter Mr. F. J. Dunbar are registered at the St. Law-rence Hall. It is rumored that their object in visiting this city is to find a feasible building site for the establishment of a branch factory







THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMBRCE. 4**2**0 Boots Obtained First Prize School Boot THE CELEBRATED HOWARD FURNACES at Central;Ontario Ex-Ò hibition, held in the DEALERS Sec. City of Kingston, Sep-Here is the Furnace you want. Low down, all Cast Iron, simple in parts and thoroughly original. Easy to "set up" and a good Ø Ò tember, '89. PO M OTURBD Correspondence seller. Solicited. Successful beyond all prece-dent. Every heater fully guar-anteed. Dealers protected in the sale of "Howard Furnaces." 00k ٩ Send for Samples. 23 h kerbocker Telling points of superiority, Scientific Construction, entire utilization of Fuel, correct mate-rial, actual economy. PRINTIPA LANGLOIS 田田 Write for terms, price list and oatalogue. The Howard Furnace Co. of Berlin (Ltd.) BERLIN, - ONT , And SYRACUSE, N.Y. Corder your Posters, 1, 2 and 3-Sheet, at the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OFFICE, 171 St. James St. NOTICE ARCHIBALD & TURNER **ROBIN & SADLER** To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers MANUFACTURERS OF Wholesale Manufacturers of EATHER Fine Boots and Shoes The Town of FRASERVILLE, P.Q., offers on ex. ceptionally good conditions a splendid Boot and Shoe Manufactory, with all its material, and will be ready to give the best advantages to any busi-ness man who would establish a Boot and Shoé Manufactory there. MONTREAL. HEPBURN Ľ CO M. DESCHENES, Soc.-Treas., Montreal and Toronto, Town of Fraserville Manufacturors of Hepburn's Celebrated April 19, 1890. S2.75 & S3 BALMORAL SHOP THE GREATEST ADVERTISEMENT for SHOE DEALERS is a EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. D. W. ALEXANDER, Send for Samples. Doney Slip-Never Heel Plate PRESTON, -- - Ontario Manufacturer of MACHINE SOLE LEATHER For attaching the Slip-Never Plate to Rubhers and Overshoes. Protects heels from wearing. The best Greaper on earth. If you want to double your trade noxt whater And dealer in every Green Salted Hides, DUCLOS & PAYAN. 65 Front Street East, - TORONTO Tanners and Manufacturers of ORDER AT ONCE. PRICE VERY LOW. Write or wire for quotations. BUFF, PEOBLED GRAIN and SPLIT LEATHER, C. DONEY, Ottawa 11.80 A. T. FOSTER & CO., Moulded Boot and Shoe Counters, Pressed Israel England & Sons, Insoles, Heels, &o. Manufacturers of OUSTOM-MADE BOOTS & SHOES ST. HYACINTHE, QUEBEC. General Merchants and Manufactucors of And Dealers in American Rubbers. Hemlock Tanned Sole Leather Telegraph Address, DERBY LINE, VT. SUPERIOR THE ROCK ISLAND, QUE. Lace and Picker Leather, Loom Straps, Cut Lacings, &c. leleph Bell one Knowlton, . -P. Q. LOUIS COTE & BROS Samples sont free on Application, WHOLESALE ESTABLISHED 1843. BOOT and SHOL IBRABL ENGLAND. FRED ENGLAND. R. N. ENGLAND. **Company** of Canada. MANUFACTURERS, 0. F. SISE. President. C. P. SOLATER, -Sec.- Treasurer HARWOOD & LECOURT st. Hyacinthe, p. q. Importers and Manufacturers of HEAD OFFICE: Trunks, Valises and Satchels 30 St. John Street, Montreal BOOT & SHOE OF ALL KINDS. Manufacruring Company, Office, Factory and Warehouse, 518 Sussex St. This Company will soll its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per set. These instruments are under the protoction of the Company's patents, and purchasers are thereby entirely free from risk of litiga-tion. This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for firms or indivi-duals, connecting their places of business or residences, it is also propared to manufacture all kinds of electri-cal apparatus. Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices as above, or at Send for prices, OTTAWA, Ont. Staple Lines, &c., LEVIS., P. Q. SNOW SHOES L. T. CORMIER. Three Rivers, P.O. COCHRANE. CASSILS & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF CANADIAN RUBBER CO'Y.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 421				
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Boots and Shoos. Brogans. 50 Cobourgs. 10 Split Balmorals. 1 Kip 1 Buff 1 Calf 2 Buff Congruss. 1 Calf 1 Split boots. 1 Kip 2 Buff Congruss. 1 Calf 1 Split boots. 1 Kip 2 Galf 2 Feit boots half fox 1 "Sox. 0		Roast chicken, 1-lb tins 0 00 2 \$0 Soda Ash,		
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IDA GALVANIZING Manufael rrugated and Crimped J shincres and siDinc nized Buckets. OFFICE AND WORKS: 22 Provinces, W. A. MACLAUCHILA	Manitoba, Northwest and B.O. for Booflags do. do	SIRALEX, CAMPELL, KOM.O. PRES SIRALEX, CAMPELL, KOM.O. PRES (Licute Gover of Ontario) JOHN L.BLAIKIE ESO.VICE PRES OF CANADA G.C.ROBB. Chief Engineer A.FRASER. Socy. The HEAD OFFICE, 2TOR ONTO ST.		
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURSENT THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1890.							
Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT.-THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1890.

MONINERI WHOLEGALE FRICES CORRENT, - ILUBDAT, AUG. 26, 1650.							
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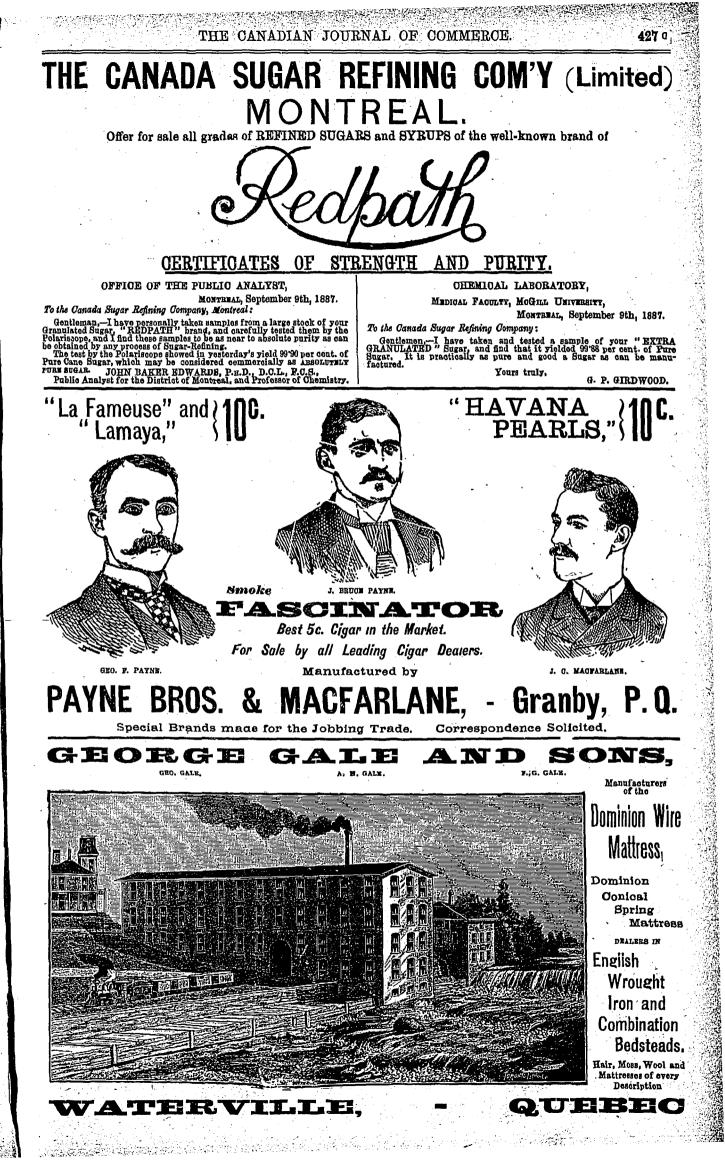
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MONTREAL WHOLMSALE PRICES OURRENTT Name of Article. Whole sale. same of Article. Name of Article. Name of Article. Name of Article. self Off. Sc. S. c. Sc. S. c. Sc. S. c. Sc. S. c. Name of Article. self Off. O O O Sc. S. c. Sc. S. c. Name of Article. Schla O O O O O Sc. S. c. Sc. S. c. Sc. S. c. "Ibbls O O O O Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. "Ibbls O O O O Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. "Ibbls O O O O O Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Do Do <thdo< th=""> Do Do</thdo<>	Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale tc. S c. S c. Ports
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