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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks

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Jand. Neva Scotia and Hew Brunswick — Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax, A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

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THE MOLSONS BANK

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FOUR 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 its branches on and after the

First Day of October Next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 15th to the 30th SEPTEMBER.

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

Monday, the 8th day of October Next.

at THREE o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

General Manager.

Montreal, 30th August, 1888.

Capital Paid-Up, - - \$1,200,000 Reserve. 300,000 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL, Board of Directors : - Presidenț JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., - - - -GRORGE BRUSH, Erg., - - - - Vice President P. M. GALARNEAU, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. CHS. LACAILLE, Esg. ALPH. LE A Prévost, Esq. ALPH. LECLAIRE

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BANK OF COMMERCE.	C/ R
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	
Paid-Up Capital,	H H
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commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South	

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N.B. Sydney, C.B. Londonderry, N.S. Truro, N.S. Lunenburg, N. S. Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, N.B.	
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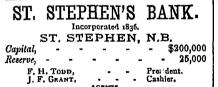
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	1
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Reserve Fund, 100,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE.

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Capital	Subscr	ibed,	-		-	\$1,5	00,000	.00
ົແ	Paid-	Up,	-	-	-	1,10	00.000	.00
Reserve	and Su	rplus	Profi	18,	-	- 23	23,665	.75
Total A	sscis,	-	-	-	-	3,5	16,851	.51
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 Incorporated 1872.

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 \$1,000,000.00

 Subscribed,
 1,000,000.00

 Paid-up
 868,840.28

 Reservo Fund,
 149,000,60

 Contingent Fund,
 968,12
 Loans made on Farm and City Property on the most favorable terms. Municipal and School Section Deentures purchased. Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon, 1

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880.

President, ----- ANDREW ROBERTSON Vice-President and Man. Director, - C. F. SISE Secretary-Treasurer, ----- C. P. SCLATER Vice-President and Man. Director, - C. F. Sise Secretary-Treasurer, - C. P. SCLATHR This Company is now prepared to furnish Telephone Exchange facilities to Cities and Towns with each other for Telephonic communication; also to build Private Lines, connecting Mi.ls, Offices, Dwellings or other points which parties may desire to connect by Tele-phone,—For particulars address

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada-Montreal.

Legal Directory.
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GRIMSBY E. A. Lancaster
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HAMILTON Charles M. Foley
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SPRING HILL Charles W. Lane
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NEW BRUNSWICK.
DORCHESTER Wolch
DORCHESTER
MONCTON
MONOTON
SHEDIAC

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Sussex..... White & Allison

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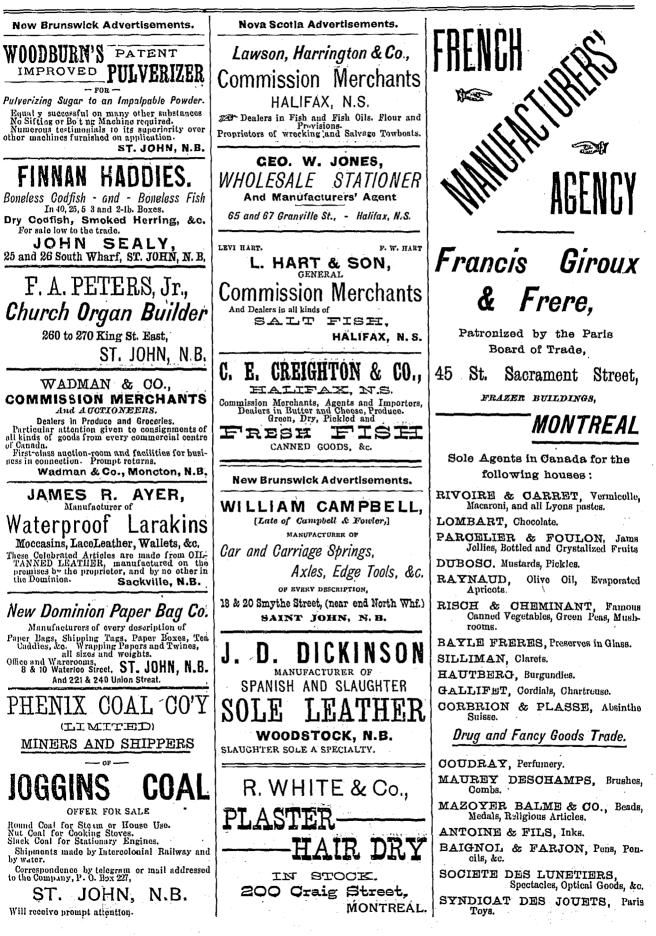
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Oceanic Steamships, Oceanic Steamships,		000		
Allan Line	ROYAL MAIL	Railways,		
	DOMINION LINE			
Under Contract with the Governments of Canada a Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Canadian and United States Mails.	-	Intercolonial Railway.		
1888—Summer Arrangements—188 This Company's Lines are composed of the followi Double Engine Clyde built IRON STEANSHIP They are built in water-tight compariments, are u surpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fit up with all the modern improvements that practic experience can suggest, and have work of the strength of the speed of the speed and comfort.	ng Montreal	Through Express Passanger W.		
time on record Tons, Commanders, Acadia	SAILING DATES.	And ally (Studay excepted) as follows: Leave Levis. Arrive Riviere du Loup. Trois Pistoles. Rimouski		
Austriau,	Montreal Thur, 20th Sept. From Quebe Vancouver Wed, 26th Sept. Thur., Sept. 2 Toronto Thurs, 4th Oct. Fri, Oct. 1 Sarnia Thurs, 17th Oct. Fri, Oct. 1 Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock.	2 Dalhousie Junction		
Monte Videan 2 500 p	Cabin. Sea to San second a liverpool.	and Levis with these trains		
Nestorian	Prepaid steerage tickets issued at the lowest rates	nesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, to Saint John. All trains are run by Eastern Standard T		
Pomeranian	Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada	steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces, For tickets and all information in regard to passenge		
Siberian,	For Freight or Passage, apply in London to Mo- liwraith, McEacham & Co., 5 Frenchurch street; in Liverpool, to Finn, Main & Moniféomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,	G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight & Passenger Agent 1361 St. JAMES ST., Opposite St. Lawrence Hall,		
Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Montreal at day light on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passen- gers to and from Leberd out and Mails and Passen-	Exchange Court, Montreal.	D. POTTINGER, MONTREAL. Railway Office, Moncton, N B., May 3rd, 1858.		
Steamships. From From Sarmatian	HAVRE - MONTREAL	Legal.		
Sarmatian	To the Continent.	Montreal. McCORMICK.DUCLOS & MURCHISON, Advocatios, &c., 181 St. James street, Mont- triots of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. in the Dis-		
Sardinian	Tomage. Horse Power. Obook 4,900 2,000 Panama 3100 1,500 Panama 3,000 1,500 Jenri IV. 2,000 900 Sully 2,000 1,000	D. MCCORMACK, B.C.L. C. A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L. R. L. MURCHIBON, B.C.E.		
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(According to Accommodation.) Intermediate	Legal. Montreal. CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL & NICOLLS,	A BBOTTS & OAMPBELL, <i>ADVOCATES</i> , North British Chambers, 11 Hospital St.		
Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and United States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Rail- pool and Glasgow, via Boston or Halifax. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre, Alex.	Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c. HON. L. RUGGLES CHURCH, Q.O., HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.O., M.P., JOHN S. HALL, JB., M.P.P., ARMINE D. NIGOLLS.	Ottawa, Ont. GEORGE F. HENDERSON, Solicitor, fc. 13 Scottish Ontario Chambers.		
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Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



Null. Cod Oil. Gaspo & Halifax Cod Oil. Recolvery and Shippers of Flour, Provisions & General Produce 22 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL.

Portland Cements.

Roman Cement, Fire Bricks, Fire Olay, Scotch Sewer Pipes, Tiles, Enamelled Fire Olay Sinks, Enamelled, Majolica, Artistic Flooring and Wall Tiles.

A large stock and low prices. W. M⁰NALLY & CO., 40 to 52 McGill St., MoNTREAL.

having difficulty with the accumulation of sawdust in their loading slips.

The Iceland immigration has ceased for the season, but the Department of Agriculture expect a large influx of these hardy people into our Northwest next year.

The value of strawberries, blueberries and raspberries shipped over the New Brunswick railway from Aroostock Junction this season amounted to nearly \$23,000.

Tus Alberta Railway & Coal Co., the line to run from Lethbridge south to the boundary and to connect with any milway in Montana, has applied for incorporation.

There are but 182 miles of railroad in the island of Ceylon. The country is so mountainous that the cost of building averages \$150,000 per mile for much of the road. There are special rates for certain products, coffee, cinchona, etc.

The Reserve mines at Sydney C. B., are now, it is said, 12,000 tons ahead of shipments to this time last year, and have every prospect of maintaining this advantage till the close of the season.

W. J. Woons, stove dealer, of Chatham, N. B., has assigned. He owes about \$600 and has some \$200 in book debts to show for it.— Chas. E. Smith, a small shoe dealer, of Udera, Ont., has assigned.

Tux mackerel fishing has of late been very unsatisfactory. A Buctouche boat of 12 tons, with a crew of three men working on shares, had after a five weeks' fishing trip just \$7 worth of fish each. Hardly a mackerel was taken. SKINS Used in the manufacture of OUR GOODS:

FUR

Alaska Seal Sable Otter Beaver Sea Otter Silver Fox Gray " Blue White " **Russian Hares** Grey Lamb Persian Lamb Iceland Lamb Astrakan Mink Raccoon Opossum. Siberian Squirrel Persian Seal Coney Musk Ox Wolf Buffalo Rear

WHOLESALE **Furs & Hats,** ROBES, &c. LATEIST STYLES. **Gentlemen's Furnishings** FULL LINES OF ALL GOODS. 1888 - FALL TRADE - 1888

GREENE & SONS

COMPANY,

MONTREAL.

<u>A GOLD</u> bar, weighing 115 ounces, crushed from 20 tons of quartz, and the output of 18 days' labor, has arrived at Bridgewater, N.S. It is the property of W. J. Nelson, from his works in the Brookfield district.

We learn that Roland Israel Gideon Barnett, the financial fakir who contributed so largely to the ruin of the Central Bank, hus been captured in England and will be at once brought over to this side for trial.

INGENSOLL, Ont., is progressing in a satisfactory manner; \$70,000 have been spent in building operations this summer, and a system of waterworks now to be added has been favorably reported on by the engineer.

TRAINS, it is calculated, will save twolve hours in time between St. John and Riviere du Loup by the new connection. Merchants in Northern New Brunswick have saved \$50 a caiload on flour freight from the west.

fr is stated that there is a blockade of lumber at Ottawa, occasioned by the inability of the steamship companies to carry the required amount across the ocean. The piling grounds of the Chaudiere films are nearly filled already.

JAS. CULLEN, furniture, Rodney, Ont., has assigned. He came there from Comber in the summer of 1887 but never made any headway.—W. S. & C. M. Greenway, florists of London Ont., are in difficulties. Business has been dull in their line of late.

The formal opening of the Central Canada

Exhibition at Ottawa will be on the 25th just The entry list has filled beyond expectation, and it is confidently expected that the affair will be a great success. The Exhibition will be opened by Lord Stanley.

SUPPLEMENTALLY letters patent have been issued to the Nova Scotia Steel Company (Limited) increasing the capital stock from \$310,000 to \$1,000,000, and extending the objects of the Company to the manufacture of steel and iron in all branches.

W LAURIE & Co., spool manufacturers, of Louisville, Que., are endeavoring to effect a settlement with their creditors at 50 cents in the dollar, cash. Their factory at St. Alexis des Monts was burned out last year when they claimed to have lost heaving.

F. BEDTRAND, grocer of Coaticook, Quebec, has assigned. Liabilities \$1,800; assets \$500. He is one of those easy-going men who find it difficult to say "No." As a consequence he has given far too much credit for his capital and has naturally got into difficulties

The Howell Pulp Factory has commenced working at Ottawa. The concern at present employs about forty hands, but will, no doubt, shortly extend its operations, as the managers report prospects as good. Sawdast is the staple used in the manufacture of the pulp.

C. S. MILLETTE, general storekceper, of Richmond, Que., has assigned. He compromised in January, 1887, at 60 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$7,600. He has never







ally run behind until he is compelled to assign.

NAPOLEON V. MARCOTTE, a small hotelkeeper of this city, has assigned. He owes \$2,700.— Etienne Milard, a grocery keeper in the suburb of St. Cunegonde, has assigned owing about \$1,000.—A. A. Impointe, a local saloon keeper, is in difficulties. He owes \$1,700 and claims assets worth \$800.

New steamers are to be put on the routes between Halifax, Canso and Prince Edward Island ports, also between Halifax and Lunenburgh on the Western const. These new steam lines will make Halifax again what she was some years ago, the distinguishing point of the whole Maritime Provinces.

E. Covie, grocer of Kingston, Ont., has assigned. The firm was formerly J. & E. Coyle, who started in 1885 and dissolved two years later. Coyle was formerly a grocery elerk, and next a cab-driver, and then took up groceries again; but business in this line is overdone, and he never made more than a living.

INCESSANT rains have completely ruined large areas of hay in England. A great scarcity of good hay is expected there during the coming winter, and importation will probably be a necessity. The Province of Quebec, which has secured an abundant crop in excellent condition, may be expected to profit by the demand for export.

JAMES FORSTER, painter of Everton Ont, has assigned. J. & W. Forester (both painters by trade) started in groceries in 1884 and dis-



MONTREAL



solved in 1887 James Forester continued; working as a paint r himself while his sister rau the business. As is too often the case in these dual businesses what was made by the one was lost by the other.

WM. F. PAGELS, tobacco manufacturer, of this city, has assigned. Liabilities are about \$15,000. We started in 1886 with very little capital and last winter got into trouble with the customs which, it was understood, might interfere with his license in the spring. He was hardly likely to succeed in face of the opposition he had to encounter.

E. J. O'CALLAGHAN, general storekeeper, of Arthur, Ont., has assigned. He is a printer who bought a bankrupt sto k amounting to \$1,600 at 43 cents in the dollar and started storekeeping. He was evidently not a success in this line as in February last he gave a bill of sale to his wite for the sum of \$1. This crippled his credit and he now assigns.

Oxe of the largest apple crops ever produced in Canada is expected this year, and very reasonable prices are looked for both in Canada and the States. West of Toronto farmers are wanting to contract at \$1 per brl on the tree, which would bring the price laid down here to \$1.90 and \$2, which dealers here say is too high in view of the large crop to be moved.

RAOUL DUFFESNE, a manufacturer of paints of this city, has been served with a demand of assignment. He is largely in the hands of a private banker. His trouble appears to have arisen from the attempt to do a larger business than his capital warranted, till what with the weight of interest and the severity of competition, he could no longer make Loth ends meet.

OTTAWA lumber merchants say that if the Retaliation Act goes into effect, and the privilege of shipping lumber in bond through the United States to the West Indies and South America is d nied them, they will cease shipping in the winter months and ship from Montreal in the summer as at present. They say it would not pay to ship via St. John or Halifax.

THE market for lemons is rather more satisfactory than it has been. The incoming supply is lighter and the prices realized are well up to jobbing quotations. The demand, however, is still light, though not more so, perhaps, than usual at this period. Oranges are scarce, but the demand continues light by reason of the high prices and the great abundance of domestic fruits.

REFORTS from the corn belt, including Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, indicate that the weather during the week has been especially favorable, and that the corn crop, which is very large, is generally secure and past injury from frost. The frosts which occurred during the week along the northern border of Iowa and in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan did some damage to growing crops.

In Manitoba the question of sending barley to England is now occupying attention. Inview of the fact that California shipped 979,-441 bushels of the barley crop of 1886 to Great Britain, and that the home supply is od

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not sufficient, trial shipments might be made to see whether our barley would not suit as well as the Californian, even although that is a special quality which suits the requirements of British maltsters and brewers.

BLAIS & EMOND, dry-goods merchants of Quebec, have assigned. They owe \$35 000, and claim assets nominally worth \$32,000. The firm was formerly E. N. Blais & Co., who dissolved in April, 1885, when the present firm was formed. The ease with which they obtained credit is remarkable, for they had little or no means when they started, and yet they have succeeded in getting into the local wholesalers for nearly \$30,000.

The creditors of the estate of S. R. Balkwell, the insolvent liquor dealer of Belleville, met on Friday, when a comparison of assets and liabilities showed a deficit of \$11,397, the liabilities being \$18,500. Sheriff Hope was appointed assignee, and Messrs. Samuel Davis and F. R. Batterbury, both of Montreal, inspectors. The creditors made broad remarks regarding the absence of a cash book from among Mr. Balkwell's books and papers.

 \square P. J. CALLAHAN & Co, grocers and liquor dealers, who operated two stores in this city, are in difficulties, and a meeting of creditors has been called for the 3rd October. About a week ago he went to an assignce and said he wished to assign. He was sent to a notary to get the necessary documents drawn out but never returned, and is believed to have left the city. The liabilities are about \$15,000. Both stores are closed and in the hands of the bailiffs

The leading tradesmen of Brandon, Man, anticipate a better trade this fall than the last, which they say was a most profitable one. The implement agents appear to be doing fairly well, and the opinion is that the present harvest in that vicinity, if not so good as last year, won't be far behind. Eight carlonds of cattle have left that point for the use

of the Indians in the Territories. A fair, at which \$1,500 in prizes will be offered, takes place at Brandon, October 17th and 18th.

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Woodstock's assessment this year is \$2,-287,353, being \$204,188 over 1887. The rate of taxation recommended by the Finance Committee is 19 mills on the dollar. The amount to be raised by taxes is \$41,710. Other receipts are expected to amount to \$22,971 which will meet the total estimated expenditure of \$64,681, made up of county \$8,445, by-law debentures \$19,976, school maintenance \$10,100, general expenses \$27,-160. The expenditure last year was \$55,289.

WE learn from Winnipeg that the Manitoba Government agrees to aid the Hudson Bay road by a guarantee of 4 per cent for 25 years on two and a half millions, this to be contingent upon the company proceeding this fall to put forty miles in operation, building an extension of sixty miles to the Narrows and into Winnipeg. On this sixty miles the



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



Co., also the handsome residence of Mr. T. W.

Maria Maria Salaharan Angelaran Maria M



cent. of last year's crop. The cause of the failure was drought in July and the grub in August, which ate the leaf, causing the hops to dry up before they matured. In existing circumstances the demand will far exceed the supply, therefore we may expect to find a ready market with the prospect of better prices. In this market prices are firm and advancing at 20c to 25c for new, the sale being reported of a large lot of Canadian in the west at 25c. Holders are now asking exorbitant prices for this year's growth, as high as 35c being asked for a lot in the west. Old hops have also moved up in price, but not in proportion to new. Hops of 1886 growth that could have been bought at 6c about three weeks ago are now held at 10c.

The compromise offered by White, Joselin & Co., wholesale laces, of Toronto, has fallen



through. The offer was secured and had been favorably entertained by the Toronto agents of the English and Continental creditors, and Mr. Charles Joselin with his solicitor went to England to carry it through. On their arrival they found that changes had recently taken place in the affairs of creditors not represented in Canada, and that the estates of creditors holding claims to the amount of \$40,000 were in process of liquidation in chancery. The officers of the court had no power to consent to a compromise and release the firm from liability, and Mr. Joselin

DANVILLE.

188 Fortification Lane. Quebec, - - Langlois & Ellison Ottawa, - - - - George Mace Toronto, - - McCormack Bros. Winnipeg, - - Blackwood Bros. Vancouver City, - Fraser & Leonard And all other points in the Dominion. Carling Brewing and Malting Co., ONT. House Established 1859. HOWE LEA MANUFACTURER. Superior line Floor and Ready Mixed Paints Importer Wall Paper and DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS. Artists' Colors and Materials, Sheet, Plate and Ornamental Window Glass. Painters' Supplies. Wm. Howe, Ottawa. was advised to give up the proposed composition and negotiate for an assignment with a release clause. A complete statement of affairs had been prepared and forwarded to the creditors and Mr. Joselin made explanations to the meeting of the management of the business, the account of profit and loss, and the causes leading up to the suspension,

which were satisfactory to the creditors. The assets amount to \$177,318, the liabilities to \$197,401, leaving a deficiency of \$20,093, and a deed of assignment was authorized by the meeting and settled between the solicitors for White, Joselin & Co. and the solicitors for the creditors, and executed, providing for the assignment of the assets to four of the principal creditors in England, and for the acceptance of the dividend to be realized in satisfaction and discharge and for the granting of a release to the firm from all further liability.

Leading Wholesale Trade.



be put to the present unsatisfactory system and whereby trading outside of the Province of Quebec may be rendered no longer uncertain and dangerous.

The system of chattel mortgages now existing in Ontario is calculated to place a power for fraud in the hands of a commercial swindler that cannot but prove as detrimental to the moral tone of the province whose interests it is supposed to assist as it is to the security of the legitimate trader. The existence of a legal instrument which not only secures to one creditor (often a friend or relation) the stock the granter holds at the time of its execution, but also all that he may at any time in the future obtain, is a flagrant wrong, and opens the door to an amount of swindling which otherwise would never have been thought of. It is the opportunity which makes the thief; and it 18 the existence of the chattel mortgage which has led to those undue preferences which have made trade debts in Ontario so precarious and have induced the failure of so many wholesalers. Throughout the whole history of insolvency legislation in Ontario we find every care taken of the interests of the debtor. It is the creditor who is always treated as an enemy whose power for evil must be carefully curtailed. He cannot even compel his debtor to assign, but must perforce look on with his arms folded, even if the insolvent be making ducks and drakes of his estate. If an assignment is made, he must accept the brankrupts assignee, and throughout he is debarred so far as practicable from any voice in the disposal of what are really his own goods.

In the Maritime Provinces the motto of "Spoil the Egyptians" seems to have animated the local legislatures in all enactments bearing on commercial questions. The scandalous laws whereby an insolvent can dispose of his entire assets for the sum of one dollar and can dictate to his creditors that unless they accept his terms and sign his sheet within a certain fixed time they shall be debarred from any share in his effects, would better fit the middle ages than the nineteenth century. They are conceived in the narrowest spirit of local jealousy, and are intended to benefit local commercial interests at the expense of those of other portions of the same country. They put the debtor in the position of a practical autocrat, and enable him to assume a tone in addressing the merchants whose goods he has received but never paid for, very different from the one he would use were he subject to the law of any other province in the Dominion. It is useless to say that Montreal merchants know very well that these iniquitous laws exist, and that, therefore, they should only sell in the Maritime Provinces for cash. Cash in the

present state of our commercial system is out of the question. It is only possible to sell on credit, and, therefore, since credit is an absolute necessity, all commercial legislation should be directed to rendering a credit business as secure as possible instead of deliberately putting every possible advantage into the hands of the fraudulent debtor.

An equitable insolvency law which should prevent the fraudulent debtor from deliberately handing over his goods and chattels to a relation or favored creditor and thereby depriving the other creditors of their just share of the estate is a vital necessity. It should at once abrogates both the chattel mortgage and the bill of sale, so far as commercial estates are concerned. It should render it criminal for an intending bankrupt to sacrifice his stock at 50 per cent below cost within six months of his assignment, and it should furnish powers to the creditors to force an assignment and to appoint an assignee who shall be agreeable to them and not compel them, as at present, to accept whatever the bankrupt's nominee chooses to give them. It need not be a long docüment. Four or five clauses would cover all the reforms so urgently needed ; but it would be an incalculable blessing to the commercial world. The rogue would find his occupation gone. The honest trader would reap the advantage of increased security and consequently of enlarged credit. The wholesaler would breathe freely in the possession of an equitable and universal code of insolvency All these advantages would accrue from its inauguration. It rests then for the mercantile community to arouse public opinion on the subject and to put such pressure upon our parliamentary representatives as to awaken them to a sense of the justice of this demand.

BORROWED LIGHT.

The City of London Fire Insurance Co. has signified its intention of withdrawing from the Province of Q. sebec. To those who have paid any attention to the annual statements furnished from headquarters in England for some time past, this movement is not at all surprising. As long as it possessed as chief agent in Canada a gentleman of undoubted position and standing, the public were disinclined to be over critical concerning the statements. The prestige which attaches to the name "British Company," a prestige due to the high standing of the great majority of those doing business in Canada, has also contributed its share in disarming criticism as regards the City of London. As the people of Ontario and elsewhere are likely to have the City of London before them for some time yet, we feel it within our duty to direct attention to some features of

the last statement. As the report of the Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa, just issued, gives the condition of the Company only to the 31st December, 1887, or about twenty months after date, we avail ourselves of the reports given some months ago in the English newspapers. In these the fire premiums for the year ended March 31st, 1888, after deducting reinsurances and returns, amount to \$1,-766.000. If we attempt to deduct from the paid-up capital, which is \$1,000,000, 60 per cent for re-insurance, namely, \$1,060,000, we shall find ourselves in the quandary of the schoolboy when he is directed to subtract a larger sum from a smaller. He says, "I must borrow." Let us see where he can borrow:

 Balance Sheet, March 31st:

 Capital paid up
 \$1,000,000

 Reserve fund
 250,000

 Revenue acct
 157,300

 Unpaid losses
 \$234,800

 Sundry creditors
 24,600

 Bills payable
 39,500

 Unclaimed dividends
 500

\$1,706,700

Balance Sheet, March 31st :

•	
Foreign securities	\$1,093,400
Railway stocks	
Mortgages in U, K	28,400
Cash	47,700
Bills receivable	17,400
Branch and agents' balances	379,300
Interest accrued	14,700
Interest accrued Office fittings, &c	. 10,000

\$1,706,700

The item "Bills payable" may doubtless be readily explainable in a foot-note, but it does not appear. Perhaps it is a portion of what the boy might wish to borrow.

The items next preceding are doubtless to be taken at their face value. They must be paid. On the other hand, while securities, stocks and mortgages are undoubtedly good assets, the items Bills Receivable and Agents' Balances will bear some scrutiny. The last item is unusually heavy. We venture to say, in conclusion, that in the 'Impairment of Capital' column in the next Blue Book, a year hence, the City of London Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), will be represented by some \$620,000, instead of \$545,000, as it appears in the present issue.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

The statistics given of the mileage and earnings of the various railroads upon this continent, as presented in Poor's Manual, are well worthy of our serious consideration. Taking them as a whole it is difficult to avoid coming to the conclusion that railways in the aggregate are underpaid for the services they perform. They do not get even what the service is actually worth, and certainly not what it is worth to the people of the country; but never-

theless the average man, in speaking of a railroad, usually regards it as a soulless corporation bent upon extorting the utmost farthing from a reluctant public, even if he does not go farther still and denounce it as a grinding monopoly.

And yet statistics show us that the average cost of freight all over this continent is only a small fraction over one cent per ton per mile. For the 60,061,069,996 tons hauled one mile during last year the not amount received was only \$331,000,000, and out of this \$202,000,000 had to be paid out in interest on their respective debts leaving only \$129,000,000 to satisfy all expenses of working. It may be thought that the bondholder then reaps the advantage; but here again the inexorable logic of facts steps in, and shows that the average rate of interest paid to debenture holders is only 4.3 per cent. while the ordinary stockholder must content himself with two per cent. on his investment. When we consider that \$4,200,000,000 worth of stocks only pay an average of two per cent. per annum it is evident that the railroad bondholder cannot be considered an overpaid man, and that in no other enterprise can capital be obtained at so low a cost. This would seem to show that railroad owners do not, in most cases, receive the return they are fairly entitled to, although at present the tendency of popular legislation is towards still further abridging their limited earnings.

Who then reaps the bulk of the advantage of our modern system of railroad transportation? We maintain that it is the general public. During 1887 one thousand tons of freight were hauled one mile for every inhabitant of this continent. Were no railways in existence it would cost \$200 per head to move this quantity of transportation by means of animal transport. With the assistance of the railroads it cost only \$10 per head. In other words the existence of the present cheap freight rates effects a saving of \$190 per year to each inhabitant of this continent, and hence represents so much clear gain to each individual as well as to the country at large.

We are aware that certain exceptionally skilled or fortunate men amass great wealth out of railways; but we must remember that they form but a very small proportion of those whose money keeps the road going. It cannot be claimed that the ordinary investor in railroad stock, (whose funds these fortunate few control) is overpaid by receiving two per cent. interest on his stock. And yet we have seen that this is the average dividend paid to stockholders on this continent. In spite of the popular impression to the contrary it is perfectly clear that the true owners of a railroad hardly receive a fair compensation for the use of their money and al-

though possibly this result may be due in part to mismanagement, to the machinations of stock jobbers, and to selfish action upon the part of speculative directors, we cannot ascribe it all to these causes. Of late the tendency of all railroad legislation has been hostile to the interests of those whose money built and equipped the roads. Arbitrary rates are fixed without any consideration of the cost of the service to the transporters, and indeed so despotic has been the interference of the various state commissions that it has been necessary to establish, by a long and expensive suit, the limits beyond which this control of railroad rates cannot go.

We can then see that much of the present popular clamor against railroads is entirely uncalled for, and that it really rests upon no actual foundation. No doubt many cases of unfair dealing and even of harsh and tyrannical conduct can be cited against individual railroads, but we must not forget to set off against these comparatively isolated cases of injustice the enormous benefits that accrue to each one of us by their existence as a whole. We are too prone to be led by plausible demagogues into looking at only one side of the question, and into judging of the working of an enormous system of transportation by the action of a few local officials. Were we to take a broad and impartial view of the whole situation we should see that the proof afforded by statistics entirely precludes any idea of overcharge or extortion on the part of the railways. More than that, we should see that at no period in the world's history have the transporters of freight received so little remuneration for their services as they do at the present moment, and further that the tendency is in favor of a still further lowering of rates in proportion as the severity of competition increases. Under these circumstances it is evident that much of the present outcry against railroads is based upon a misconception of the true state of the case, and that consequently, with the spread of economic education, it will gradually give place to a fuller appreciation of the many advantages that accrue from their establishment.

LIFE INSURANCE.

In studying the salient points in the Government report upon life insurance transacted in Canada during the year just past, we find a very different partition of the whole volume of insurance from that which prevails in the fire department. In fire risks the preponderance of the gains of the British companies is most marked. They show an increase of over twentyeight millions of dollars in the gross amount of risks taken, while the proportion secured by Canadian companies

fell off nearly six million dollars from the figures of 1887. But in life insurance the situation is exactly reversed, and we find Canadian companies largely in the lead in fact so largely that the amount of business secured by native companies exceeds that of both their British and American rivals, put together, by more than nine millions of dollars.

The total amount of new policies taken out in this country during 1887 is placed at \$38,008,310. The proportion secured by each nationality, with the total amount in force at the clase of the year, is as follows :--

· · · · · ·	During the Year.	Total in Force.
11 Canadian Companies 10 British	\$23,505 549	\$101,796,754
8 American "	3,667,640 11,435,721	28.163,329 61,734,187
	\$18,008,310	\$191,694 270

¹ This shows that the increase in the total in force was \$13,614,895 for Canadian compaules, \$937,722 for British and \$5,-\$25,957 for American, making in all the gratifying total of \$20,378,754 during the twelve months under review.

The amount of life insurance terminated during last year amounted to about 43.39 per cent. of the new policies. The following table shows the amount terminated by death, maturity, or expiry, separated from those terminating by surrender or lapse. The remarkably large proportion of terminating policies credited to the eight American companies is worthy of note :—

11 Canadian 10 British 8 American	Companies .	Naturally. \$ 978,838 407,550 1,059,133	Surrender and lapse. \$7,653,725 1,807,224 4,584,019
		\$2,445,521	\$14,044,968

The percentage terminated out of each \$1,000 current risk was then :---

Canadian British Amorican	Surrondor and lapse: \$76.59 62.84 74 38

The remarkably small proportion of natural terminations among Canadian Companies forms a curious contrast to the undeviatingly large proportion which has provailed among the American companies for the past five years.

The death rate among insured lives is always interesting, as it forms a very accurate criterion of the public health. Under these circumstances we are glad to see that the death rate in 1887 was only 7.909, or the smallest that has ruled in this country for 10 years back. It is the first time that the Canadian death rate has ever fallen below 8 per thousand, the nearest approximation being in 1881 when it was 8.107, while in 1883 it rose as high as 9.094. It is evident then that the increase in the number of lives exposed to risk has not involved any augmentation in the death rate, and that the steadily increasing attention" paid to hygienic matters has already borne good fruit,

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Taking the returns of the home companies we find that they have received an income of \$3,691,006, made up of the following items :---

\$3,691,006

Against this we must put expenditure on their part to the extent of \$2,212,734, composed of :-

Paid to Policy holders and Annui-\$1.405.68 70 202 \$2 2.2.731

From this statement we see that out of every S100 of income they have paid S38.-08 to policy holders, \$19.96 for expenses, and \$1.90 to stock holders, leaving \$40.06 to be carried to reserve. This is a fairly satisfactorily showing. In this connection we may state that it is suspected in insurance circles that one Canadian company, whose life business has always been their most successful branch, may abandon their fire branch and devote themselves entirely to life insurance for the future.

When considering the subject of insurance, it is perhaps well to draw public attention to the fact that Canadians pay no less than twelve millions of dollars annually in insurance premiums alone. Compared with the actual wealth of the country this seems an enormous sum, and even when resolved into its constituent parts it bears unequivocal testimony to the thorough appreciation by Canadians of the various forms of guarantee against loss into which the field of insurance is now divided. The following table of the premiums paid in 1887 gives the amount paid for each different form of insurance, and shows that although the desire for protection against fire and to make provision for survivors absorbed eleven millions of dollars, every different application of the great principle of insurance received its due proportion of the aggregate. The various items are :---

Fire	80,719 274,528 6,601,405 296 698 193,715 64,478
Total	

The report then shows clearly that the demand for life insurance is on the increase; that the public fully appreciate its value and have increased the amount of their policies even in a year like the present when every dollar of expenditure is scanned with unusual carefulness. No doubt in some cases merchants carry more life insurance than their means will really warrant, and in one or two instances it has been unpleasantly apparent that the creditors have really paid the cost of making provision for the merchant's

family; but this is the exception and not in any way the rule. The bulk of the expansion in the volume of life insurance is due to a sound and healthy appreciation of its advantages. It is evident, in spite of the large number of lapsed policles, that the great majority of business men now maintain their insurance, no matter what other item of expenditure suffers, instead of considering it, as formerly, a luxury to be only indulged in in times of prosperity. Beyond doubt a large number of policies never see their second year, and are dropped so soon as the effects of the canvasser's eloquence has died away ; but the indisputable evidence of figures shows that these are but a fraction of the whole, and that a careful survey of the insurance field will indicate that every day the patronage of each different form of security against loss becomes more extended, and that consequently the scope of its individual usefulness becomes proportionately enlarged.

THE MOVEMENT IN COFFEE.

The very heavy corner in Santos coffee, which is now culminating in Havre and Hamburg, has naturally had its effect upon the markets on this side of the Atlantic. The presence of European purchasing agents in the United States markets necessarily caused some excitement in New York and the stronger tone there has caused a firmer tone in this market also.

The Hamburg " corner" in Santos was so ludicrously simple and open that it seems almost incredible that the "short" interest should have walked so innocently into the trap laid for them. The "bears" continued selling freely on contracts binding them to deliver "good average Santos" until an enormous short interest had arisen. all deliverable within the present month and all calling for the delivery of a particular grade of coffee of which the prospective supply was so small, and so easily controlled, that the moment the "bulls" put on the screw nothing remained but a compromise on whatever terms could be got.

Had these contracts called simply for Rio or Santos coffee of September delivery, the corner would not have been so successful. But they were so worded that only "good average Santos" was available for delivery and, as this grade forms only a small percentage of the total supply of Brazilian coffee, the "short" sellers were hopelessly at a disadvantage. Some fortunate buyers obtained 10,000 bags of the necessary grade in New York, but stocks there were small and in the face of an improved local demand the American speculators not only refused to sell but employed themselves at once in covering what "shorts" they themselves had out. Under

ing the "squeeze," and we learn that whole fortunes have been swept away and. hundreds of operators ruined.

With sufferers from a "corner" in any article of domestic consumption we can have very little sympathy. The influence of these combinations is fortunately very trifling upon "spot" prices, but what influence they do exert is not in the interests of the public at large. The men who deliberately bound themselves to deliver an article, which they now find out never existed, had no idea that they would have to make a genuine transfer of the property they had sold until they first felt the pressure of the "corner." With them it was but a paper deal. They simply betted that the price of good average Santos would be lower in September than it was at the time of sale, and never contemplated the probability of having to actually deliver it. It can be easily seen then that, although their sales were within the bounds of legitimate transactions, their effect could not be beneficial to the real consumer. Their paper sales fixed a fictitions value on an article of daily use, which to a greater or less extent must have affected the price paid by the user, and their ruin has induced a bullish feelin the market for which there is really no just grounds. Under these circumstances they can only expect such scant sympathy as falls to the share of the unsuccessful gambler. They have plainly gone out for wool and come back shorn, and the public can afford to look upon their reverses with indifference.

CIVIC FIRE INSURANCE.

A short time ago a scheme was mooted. and indeed received the sanction of some of our city fathers, whereby this city, was to transform itself into a large fire insurance society. The idea was for the city to insure every building within its limits to its assessable value; to levy a fire insurance tax upon a similar basis to that of the other assessments; and in case of fire to repay the owner the assessment value of his property. In other words it was a scheme of compulsory fire insurance which, although theoretically feasible enough, was practically utterly beyond the bounds of possibility.

It was impracticable simply because it was opposed to one of the principal laws upon which the science of fire insurance is based. The idea upon which all successful companies work is to so scatter the risks they carry as to divide the burden of insurance, until, although the loss must necessarily exist, it shall be so partitioned that no individual or community shall feel its weight. This great principle was entirely ignored in the scheme under conthese circumstances there was no avoid- sideration. The fire losses of the city instead of being borne by policyholders all over the world, were to fall exclusively on our own citizens, and consequently the shrewder men of business foresaw that although the scheme might work well enough so long as the fire losses were comparatively light, it would fail utterly in event of a disastrous conflagination; since in that case the loss would be so heavy as to fall with crushing weight upon the ordinary tax payer if he alone were called upon to make good the deficiency.

No doubt overy city can protect itself to a certain extent from loss by fire by providing an abundant water supply and organizing an officient and well equipped fire brigade. With the first Montreal is fairly supplied; with the second we can only say that, although the personnel of our Brigade is excellent, we lack both an efficient Chief and an adequate equipment. But granting we possessed both-the argument still holds good. The best system on earth could not prevent a certain amount of fire loss; and unless this fire loss be so distributed as to be borne by hundreds of different cities and communities it must bear with crushing weight upon the actual sufferers and their immediate neighhours.

No doubt there are many directions in which a well-governed city can ald its citizens. It can guarantee them security in the possession of their property. It can give them police protection and can furnish them with a system of drainage, with sanitary saleguards, and with adequate accomodation for traffic; but it cannot guarantee them against the consequences of their own carelessness or the neglect of others. This can only be done by the fire insurance companies which, under their magnificent system, so divide the loss that the actual sufferer is perfectly indemnified while his co-insurers are glad to pay their relatively small contribution towards his loss in consideration of the protection they thomselves enjoy.

It must be remembered that the effects of an adequate system of fire insurance are incalculably valuable in a country like this. Much-in fact most-of our business is done on credit. In other words we practically borrow every day on the strongth of future profits, and capital stands ready to back our enterprises. But were the capitalist not secured against the loss of his bledge by fire, would he be so willing to advance his funds? Certainly not. The stock he furnishes on credit, or the building on which he takes a mortgage, must be insured against fire before he will agree to invost his money or goods in the venture. Were it not for our present system of fire insurance credit would be crippled by the excessive caution entailed upon lenders; but as it now exists, they can venture to invest freely. Were the

city however to take over the business of fire insurance things would be very different. The more populous a city becomes and the greater is the danger from conflagration, and consequently, unless this danger be offset by increased vigilance and an efficient fire brigade, the greater the possibilities of fire loss. Under these circumstances to attempt to meet this loss entirely by drafts upon the local community, instead of distributing it broadcast over the whole country, would be simply to invite disaster, and would be opposed to all the raditions of underwriting. Our civic system is admirable in its way; but its scope is quite sufficiently extended. Were it to saddie itself, as these enthusiasts suggest, with the business of fire insurance also, it would simply introduce an element of weakness that would be sure sooner or later to result in disaster.

OPERATION OF THE BAIT ACT.

In the light of more important international questions, and especially since Newfoundland has re-considered the proposal of becoming an integral part of the Canadian confederation, the above act of the Island colony may seem of slight importance to Oanadians. It has certainly attracted little notice of late. The trade relations between Canada and Newfoundland are, however, very important and intimute, the great northern colony absorbing a goodly share of our exports, and at the present moment, when the act has been in operation just long enough to test it practically to be claimed by its promoters as a success, we may well enquire into its causes and effects.

For some years past the growing depredations of the French fishermen have given the Newfoundland legislators grave cause for anxiety, as the French, not content with the policy of share and share alike and moderate takes like Canadian. American and other outside fishermen, adopted a system which was giving them the sole control of the important trade in cod fish carried on by Newfoundland with foreigh countries. This was the payment of bounties to the extent of about 10s or \$2 on every quintal exported outside of France. The French home market is in addition secured exclusively for French caught fish, English fish being kept out of France by a heavy duty. This enterprising people have gone so far as to send fish caught in British waters to England and obtain payment of bounty on it. The result was that they are largely increasing their fleet every year, and, in the words of a Montreal merchant just returned from the Island, " they would soon swamp the Newfoundlanders completely if allowed to go on unchecked."

So aggressive did they become that they caught bait on parts of the coast, not on the French⁻side, where the sole legal privilege

allowed them was to buy it from the local fishermen. The much debated bait act prevented the French from buying, or selling or handling bait, outside of their own waters, the Newfoundland people being also prohibited from attempting to sell it to them. These and other provisions of the act have been enforced with the aid of small steam cruisers, several vessels seized, and so scarce did bait become in the French fleet this year that one-third of their boats were not baited ; one-third and a half only in part; and only one-sixth was really fairly well baited. Judging from this the Newfoundland fishermen have at last got equal with the much maligned bounty fed fish. Throughout the controversy the people of Newfoundland, whose chief industry is the fisheries, so threatened, have shown a disposition to act in a spirit of justice and fair play, Plactically they said to their chief rivals : Abolish your bounties and we will compete with you on equal terms. even allowing you to take fish on our own const. Even these terms were rejected and nothing remained but a "retaliatory" policy The official statement prepared for the Newfoundland government showing the growth and effects of the French bounty sustained fish competition in the European markets is a startling exhibit, and one which fully justified some measure of relief, as Newfoundland deprived of hor fisheries would be in a sorry plight indeed. A few instances are necessary. In former years French cod-fish was not imported at Naples but with the stimulus given to French shipper the importation rapidly increased and there was a corresponding decline in British importations. The imports for 1885 at that port were :--

		Owts.	
	Newfoundland	35,000	
	French	5,300	
		40,300	
or	1886 :		
	Newfoundland	25,600	
	French	18,800	
		44,400	
r a	n increase of French cod of o	ver 300 per	r
ent	t. on the latter year.		

æ

French importations in 1885,..... 25,991 " " 1886,..... 45,886

This was independent of fish sent into Genoa by rail, via Mont Cenis tunnel, the quantity of which it is impossible to ascertain, but the best informed estimate it at 50,000 cwts. At Valencia until recent years that market was free from French competition.

Cwts.

Importations in 1885 :----

Newfoundland 35,000 French..... none

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Importations in 1886 :---

Newfoundland 22,000 French 20,000

Alicante was formerly a most valuable market to the Newfoundland trade, being a port of distribution for fish; to Madrid, Saragossa, etc. These places are now almost wholly supplied with French fish, that for Madrid and northern places being sent through Bilboa and Passges to which it goes by rail from Bordeaux at a very cheap rate. A large part of the fish caught by the French in Newfoundland is shipped in an uncured state to Borde.ux and there cured, a continuous supply being sent from there chiefiv by rail into the Spanish markets. The quantity thus received from France in 1885 was 56,723 cwt., and in 1886, 82,600 cwt. French fish is also driving Newfoundland from the Malaga market. French caught fish is also finding its way, as above stated, into England, shutting out a corresponding quantito of Newfoundland fish. Before 1884 it was never heard of. The imports into Plymouth have been as follows: 1884, 20 tons; 1885, 50 tons, 1886, 120 tons, and it is now being continuously sent in. The Portuguese have also entered into this profitable trade and the Spaniards are expected to follow suit. When it is stated that while they can send their fish free into their markets, while British fish pays a duty of from 40 to 50 per cent., the position of Newfoundland fishermen is certainly most discouraging and unsatisfactory. The whole annual loss to the colony from French competion is stated in official documents to be not less than £250,000 sterling, or about 25 per cent. of the whole value of its fish export.

From reliable sources we learn that the August catch of cod by the French fleet was only one half of what it was last year, or 300,000 quintals, as against 600,000. This would indicate that the Newfounndland people have taken up the right weapon with which to attack French bounty-fed fish, and preserve their aucuent markets to themselves.

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Fire Insurance Association issued an advertisement last Monday to the effect that they would transact no new business in the United States. The reason given is simply that too much of their resources are already locked up in that country, and that the funds so withdrawn can be used to far better advant-"ge elsewhere. Mr. Lawrie, the General Manager, who came out to this country to stop the American business, and to endeavor to re-insure the Company's risks, does not believe in doing business for the mere name of it, and in the absonce of what he considers a reasonable profit prefers to withdraw from the States and concentrate the resources of the Company and the attention of its management in a narrower field from which an equal or perhaps even greater amount of profit may be made with less risk. It appears that out

of the Company's cash assets of \$1,242,010, over \$900,000 is locked up in the States, mostly in deposits in each separate State to secure the bu iness done in it. When we add to this \$100,000 deposited in Canada, it is evident that the margin of \$242,000 left is far too small for their European business, and that Mr. Lawrie was justified in withdrawing from a section in which he had continuously lost money. The intention was at first to reinsure the Company's risks, since this course would put them immediately in funds, but as no favorable offer was secured it was finally decided to run them gradually off, and divert the funds as they came in to other and more profitable business. The Canadian branch will be maintained as usual, although the Company's losses in Montreal last year were equal to 24 times its income, but in future no risks will be taken in any place that has not steam fire-engines or adequate water-works. The directors have, full confidence in their Canadian business, and with a shrewd conservative manager like Mr. John Kennedy, we have little doubt that they will have no reason to complain of their returns from the Dominion.

CANADIAN APPLES.

The usual statements floated at this season have been current about the alleged enormous crop of apples throughout the country. Dealers have recently been through the western orchards making contracts for the season's shipments, and of course are interested in making it appear that Canada is full of fruit so that they can reduce growers' prices to the lowest possible level. Despite these efforts very fair prices have been exacted by growers who are now well aware of the favor in which Canauian apples are held, and that the crops in Europe are poor and quite inadequate to meet requirements. The heavy rains which seemed to favor an extraordinary crop have not been altogether beneficial. The fruit is late in ripening, and is inclined to rot and show poor keeping quality. Some buyers say that many growths are unusually tart and that there will be a large proportion of unsound stock. We have also heard it stated that while the crop of inferior descriptions is heavy, the same cannot be said of choice varieties. Of course there may be those who will deny these statements and they may not apply to some of the best fruit sections. Taken all through the Canadian crop will be a fair average and good paying prices should be realized for sound fruit. By the last mail confirmatory news is received of the poor crop in England which has not been so bad for many seasons, there being not even a fair supply of early apples. The only good crops are in the cider districts, which will not affect the general market to any extent, their quality being poor and the fruit small. They are soldom sent to market unless apples are very high indeed in price. The French crops are

satisfactory in the south. They are now coming forward freely and making good prices; 30 per cent. above other years. Senders will, therefore, hurry their shipments, and by the end of September apples from the south of France must show a considerable diminution. Belgium has a bad crop of early kinds and a fair one of later sorts, but the exports from this country will be much less than usual. The crop in Holland is reckoned at about one-third. In Germany some reports are fair; others not so good. On the whole that country has a middling crop. Taking England and Europe collectively, all early kinds of apples are very short, and as European crops of stone fruit, such as plums, etc., are light as compared with last year and two years ago, English houses are soliciting shipments of Canadian and States apples a month earlier than in former years. For early shipments good colored fruit or large green fruit is recommended. Pound sweets, holland pippins, fall pippins and all such fruit, providing they are not wormy, will go forward this season and sell at good rates. The total quantity of apples which reached the port of London alone last year from New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia and Annapolis, was 104.072 barrels, and the season started late and was not so promising as it is now. Commencing a month to six weeks earlier the present season should be a heavy and profitable one. At the orchards shippers are paying 75c@\$1 per brl, which is about the average price paid last year. Latest reports state that the Canadian crop is turning out satisfactorily.

A QUEER STORY.

Truth is often stranger than fiction, but possibly, even commercial men could hardly believe that the following story is absolutely exact in all save the names of the parties concerned. About ten years ago, a boot and shoe house in a town of Midland Ontario whom we will call Brown & Jones, sold out to an American whom we will call Smith. Smith moved into their store, while Jones rented a small office directly alongside it. To all enquiries as to Smith's means Jones replied in most encouraging terms. He stated Smith had paid them a very large sum in cash for the business, and so carefully and skillfully did he nurse Smith's credit that the latter was enabled to secure between forty and lifty thousand dollars worth of goods on credit. All of a sudden Smith disappeared, when it was discovered that his stock had been all removed as fast as it arrived, and that the only assets remaining were a few dummy packages. The irate creditors pursued Smith and arrested him in Michigan, where he was jailed, and where Jones instantly joined him, in order (as he said) to look after his interests. It has now been discovered that Smith never bought the business from Brown & Jones at all. He was simply hired by them in the States to commit the swindle.

and the goods as they arrived were carried through Jones' office and reshipped to parties who disposed of them. Jones had the lion's share of the profits, and Smith was merely a paid catspaw to divert public suspicion from the real principal in the affair. Later this same Jones endeavored to play the same game under cover of a man who has since failed as a li mor dealer. He and another put in \$500 each to start their tool with a big flourish of trumpets-it being understood, of course, that they were to be repaid out of the first goods received. The man's credit was carefully bulled up until he received a rating of about \$15,000, but whether he was less skillful than his predecessor, or whether success had rendered his backer less prudent than usual we do not know, but, at all events, he proceeded to rack off the goods so recklessly that the suspicions of his creditors jail. Mr. Jones is now anxiously sought for the second warrant has been issued for his arrest.

THE BANANA TRADE

The Commercial Bulletin of New York asserts that the banana trade, which has been fairly good this season, is slowing down very perceptibly, not only in their market but at all the other ports of entry, of which New Orleans ranks second to New York, and Philadelphia and Boston are a good third and fourth. The trade at New Orleans is rather less satisfactory than it is New York, indicated by the fact that they are withdrawing some of their steamers and offering them to New York. The banana season has been a fairly good one, as measured by the receipts; but dealers stoutly maintain that it has not been very profitable, and just now it is not a paying business, owing to the great wealth of domestic orchard fruits - peaches, pears, plums, apples, etc .-- which are freely used everywhere as substitutes for tropical and semi-tropical productions. One favorable feature of the banana trade is that it continues the year round; another is that their consumption in this country has come to be quite universal, there being scarcely a village or hamlet in our broad continent that is large enough to support a store in which this excellent fruit is not to be found. As has been the case with most other products of the soil, there have been some striking changes in the banana trade. Time was when the red banana was the popular variety and commanded the highest price in the market; but this is all changed, the yellow being now in highest favor with consumers and comprising fully three-fourths of the entire imports. They come chiefly from Central America and the Island of Jamaica. The red variety comes from Baracos, on the eastern part of the north coast of Cuba. They are cultivated by the negroes, who, however, prefer the yellow for their own use; and it is said they are replanting their patches with this latter variety

so that it is considered a question of only a short period when the red banana will entirely disappear from our market. The total imports of bananas during the month of Augu-t were 290,559 bunches in New York, of which 56,922 came from Port Limon, 108,-838 from Jamaica, 14,520 (estimated) from Aspinwall, and 110,272 from Baracoa. Besides which New Orleans received in the same month 194,184 bunches; Boston, 143,312; Philadelphia, 124,693, and Baltimore, 24,191. The grand total is not far different from the imports at all ports same period last year. The import in August 1887 was 254,092 bunches. The recent talk about the formation of a trust in green fruits is regarded by prominent dealers as the very acme of absurdity, in consideration of the perishable nature of the products, if for no other considerations

THE RATE OF, WAGES.

The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, as summarized in the Mail, gives a statement of the present condition of wages based upon information received from wage earners of the remuneration in the various trades. The information is based upon the receipts in particular weeks of a given number of workmen. The total of the amounts reported is divided by the number of employés, and the result is the average wages. It cannot be said the figures are essentially accurate or that they are applicable to all persons engaged in the trades mentioned-They are, however, approximately corrects and they serve to show whether wages are evincing an upward or a downward tendency. From this report we find that the average waid to each different trade compares with 1884 as follows :-

		1884.	1887.
	Bakers\$	5800	\$ 9.65
	Blacksmiths	8 89	982
	do. hetpers	6 58	7.20
ĺ	Boilermakers.	9.53	10.85
ĺ	Bricklayers	14.87	15.75
ļ	Brassfinishers	9.86	10.00
	Marbleeutters	9.84	13.09
	Plumbers	10.84	11.45
	Plasterers	$13 \ 31$	14.58
•	Tinsmiths	8.84	9.22
	Brickmakers	9.33	8.35
	Oarponters	10.40	9.82
	Action-makers	9.00	10.34
	Bellows-makers	9,50	9 93
	Tuners	11,00	18,50
	Cullers	914	9.00
	Edgers	9 0 0	9.00
	Filers	13,50	10.21
	Sawyers	8.92	8.63
	Locksmiths.	12.00	9,50
	Axemakers!	10.08	9.42
	Cigarmakers	9.45	7.76
	Carriage-trimmers	10.15	9.52
	Bookbinders	12.24	10.15
	Coopers	9 0 1	8.26
	Harnessmakers	9.91	8 50
	Machinists	10.29	9.65
	Millers	10.98	9.75
	Chairmakers	8.70	7.98
	Cabinetmakers	9 57	9.20
	Sawmakers	15.75	12.75
	In the textile trades the skill	led dan	orimonte.

In the textile trades the skilled departments-

have rather more than held their own, while the general operatives have suffered decreases. A loom fixer in a cotton mill receives \$11.33 where he had but 10.71 before ; but the carders have experienced a decline of seventy-six cents, and the female weavers of fifty cents. The woollen finishers, dyers, and fullers have also received a slight advance, but the reelers, scourers, speckers, spinners, spoolers, warpers, and weavers have reduced wages. The conclusion to which the figures point is that in native industries, the raw material of which we produce ourselves, wages are steady, but that in forced industries those of a few specialists are good, while those of the vast body of the operatives are exhibiting a declining tendency.

INSURANCE OR ASSURANCE.

"The ever present controversy," says the Review, "as to the difference between assurance and insurance is again raging, and we as usual find the most diverse opinions expressed as to the practice followed in this matter. Whilst we admit that many companies transacting life assurance business may frequently, and as we consider erroncously, use the word 'insurance,' we must point out that experts in dealing with the question, almost invariably use the word 'assurance' for life, and 'insur ance' for fire and marine business. Not that there is any difference between these two expressions, but it is used as a matter of convenience, and we think the distinction so made is attended with considerable advantage to both writers and readers of insurance literature. As regards the difference between a company and a society, we may say there is none, for there are plenty of mutual insurance institutions which use the word company, whilst there are joint-stock institutions which use the word association, or society. But in dealing with proper names, it is no use arguing. If the legal title of a mutual ife assurance society is 'company,' that name will be used and no other, and there is no help for it. But we have for a long time felt that there can be no possibility of a divergence of opinion as to the meaning of the word 'insurer,' and 'assured' or 'insured.' The 'insurer' or 'assurer' is the person or society which grants indemnity. The 'insured' or 'assured' is the person who is so indemnified; but upon this, as upon other points, there is no prospect of any uniform practice being followed, and we presume that one hundred years hence the same arguments will be raised in precisely the same forms as those under discussion to-day."

ONIONS.

The onion crop all over this continent is about one quarter over an average, and the quality is good. The acreage is also larger and the consequence is that the prices have dropped from \$1 to \$1.25 per case in Boston in about a month. Ohio has a very heavy and fine crop, and the shipments from tha

place, which are just arriving, are very satisfactory. Western New York shows a very fine yield about one-quarter or one-third over an average. Massachusetts growers have been very successful; and the large and early harvest was marketed about a fortnight earlier this year than last. The Bulletin of Boston says that last year the sale of the Spanish onion was very large, so much so that supplies had to be drawn from New York city and importers were speculating on a large demand and sale of the Spanish stocks this year. The early receipts were readily marketed and prices held as high as they did in 1887. They were expected to hold so, up to the 1st of September, when the receivers of foreign stock expected the domestic varieties would be arriving. But much to their surprise and contrary to their anticipations, the domestic onions were marketed about two weeks earlier than they were last Fall, and foreign onions had to drop in price to the standard of the generally preferred natives. In this market the decline is equally marked, and since the arrival of the SS. Polynesian with between 3,000 and 4,000 small crates of Spanish onions, prices have declined 40c to 50c per crate, quotations ranging from 90c to \$1 per crate. The Egyptian opions which will be arriving in the American market early in May, will not bring as high prices next year as they did this, and the receipts will be much lighter-In fact the prosperous onion crops at home will bar out heavy foreign receipts and prevent high prices, as the domestic stocks cannot be competed with profitably.

THE CASH BAKERY .- A meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Oash Bakery (Limited) is announced to be held this evening, in the Machanics' Hall, to appoint new directors and to decide upon some future course of action The General Manager, Mr. E. Pole, does not appear to have taken the shareholders deeper into his confidence than he formerly did the directors. Shareholders received a notice some time ago to the effect that Mr. Pole would pay them in full as soon as possible. As the amounts held by each is not very large, Mr. Pole appearing himself to hold nearly threefourths of the stock, the situation partakes a little of the humorous. Mr. Pole has not been inclined hitherto to answer any questions as to the condition of the concern, and in his attitude towards the shareholders, he is reported as laving the assurance of a large flour house-one of the creditors paid off by the insurance money-that they will assist him with their lawyers in case of need. We should be surprised if Mr. Pole would not be ready to compromise with the shareholders on a reasonable basis; but it is important, in the first place, to get a statement of the Company's affairs. Even though the books were destroyed in the late fire, an approximate statement could be furnished. With an average weekly business in bread, cake, &c., ofsay \$400 to \$475, during 1887, other data

could be procured and a balance struck with a little effort. Mr. Pole owes it to himself as well as to the shareholders to furnish some such statement.

THE latest English papers, speaking of crops in that country, say ; "We are sorry to say that the gloomy forebodings to which we gave expression nearly a fortnight ago have been more than fulfilled. The weather has been neither bright nor warm nor dry-and a conjunction of brightness, warmth and dryness was needed in order to repair, even in a partial degree, the mischief which continued bad weather had produced. Incessant heavy rains have laid the tall and linky wheat prostrate on the earth, have further hindered the ripening, and vastly increased the expense of harvesting. The cold nights and absence of sunlight by day have stopped the growth of the cars, and starved their bulk even beyond expectation. Polatoes are generally going to the bad. The weak fruit crop in Kent and other countries has been shaken off the trees by gales of winter severity. The hops, always a precarious crop, are an almost total failure, though the ground on which they are grown is saddled with a permanent extraordinary tithe. It is perhaps scarcely worth troubling ourselves with the question whether any improvement in the weather is likely to take place, as the season has now passed in which it is possible to expect any temperature sufficiently high to neutralize the mischief already done."

IT has been so much the custom to claim that the United States system of school education is the best in the world that it is somewhat startling to find it stated in reputable American journals that the number of illiterate people in the United States is far greater in proportion to the population than in Scotland, England, France, Prussia or Switzerland. In 1884 the percentage of illiterate adults, that is people who cannot read or write, was about 13 per cent., in England, 9 per cent. in Scotland, 9 or 10 per cent. in Prussia, and 24 per cent, in Ireland. The United States has a percentage of illiterates almost as high. According to the returns of 1880, out of a population of close upon forty millions, nearly five millions were unable to read and six millions unable to write. The Southern States were mainly responsible for the high percentage; Louisiana with a population of 649.070 having 318,000 citizens who could not write, and South Carolinia 369,000 illiterates in a population of 669,456. The recital of these facts has made a profound impression in the United States Congress and on educators, and a bill has been introduced by Senator Blair with the object of correcting so great an evil.

THE working-men and clerks of this city have for some years past been complaining of the exorbitant rents exacted for small dwellings and of the hardship caused by the law

permitting leases upon horses of a rental of less than \$200 per annum The dissatisfaction felt at this state of all irs has at last found expression. At a meeting of workingmen resolutions were passed calling upon the Quebec Government to abolish the present lease system, to substitute a method of short leases similar to that in use in many cities in the States, and calling upon the corporation to pass a by-law whereby all land in the, city now held for speculative purposes or unoccupied shall be taxed to the same value as the properties adjoining or in the same vicinity. The meeting finally formed itself into a tenants' protective association. There is no doubt that the present law imposes considerable hardships upon the working classes, and it could be well amended for the better, but, as the Mail points out, the Legislature could not well interfere with the rights of property as concerned in the fixing of rents, this being a matter properly left to the laws of demand and supply.

The contract of the Chignecto ship railway, which is to connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, has been let; and now another marine railway scheme has been set on foot. The new project is to build a ship railway from Toronto, at the Humber mouth, to the Georgian Bay, near Collingwood. A glance at the map will show what a powerful influence such a work will have on transportation. It will render unnecessary the resort to the route through Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie, and will bring the West nearer to the seaboard by four or five hundred miles. The hauling of grain-laden vessels by rail across the neck of land laying between Lake Ontario and the Georgian Bay is a tremendous undertaking. But Mr. Tully, C. E., who has examined the matter, thinks it perfectly practicable, in which opinion he is supported by the written reports of the late Captain Eads The projectors look for assistance from the Dominion and Provincial Governments. For Dominion support they have a precedent in the case of the Chignecto ship railway.

THE London Grocer has the following report upon the quarterly sales of cinnamon: "As usual at this period of the year the quarterly sales of cinnamon engage but little attention, partly on account of their comparative smallness: and those held on Monday last did not consist of more than 1,360 bales Ceylon, or only 250 bales above what was offered in August, 1887. Of the quantity brought forward recently about one-half was made up of parcels which had previously appeared on the market, and which had had to be withdrawn for want of adequate bids; but on the present occasion the demand has been decidedly better, and the whole of the supply already mentioned has been cleared off with some competition at about the former currency, the general particulars being as under : Ordinary

to fing firsts at 8d to 1s; superior plantation at $ls_{j,k}$ d to 1s 3d; seconds, at $G_{j,k}$ d to 11jd; finest; at 1s to 1s 2d; thirds at 5jd to 9d, with choice? sorts at 10d to 1s; fourths at from 5d to 10d, and broken, including part slight mouldy, at 4d to 6d per 1b."

THE leading British commercial author ties concede that the international conference to agree upon the suppression of sugar bounties was a failure. They conclude that there is no justification for an attempt to coerce France nor any prospect that such a policy would be sustained or could be effectively carried out. They profess to believe that France is really as anxious as her neighbors to get rid of the burden of bounties, but that the influential beneficiaries of the system are in full control and will compel adherence to the present policy. So long as France declines to abolish bounties it is conceded that the agreement on the part of the other powers is necessarily ineffective. The London Economist concludes that the bounty paying countries suffer most and pay most dearly for this mistaken economic policy, and that the attempt to apply a remedy by general agreement having failed. other influences will operate to gradually do away with the bounties and bring about the result which has proved to be beyond the powers of negotiation.

In reviewing the trade of the Continent, Dun, Wiman & Co. state that the export trade still falls far behind last year. Preliminary statements for August of breadstuffs, cotton, pryvisions, dairy products and oil aggregate only \$27,446,118, against \$35,673,250 last year, a decline of 23 per cent. For two weeks of September, the New York exports show a decrease of 7 per cent., while imports here increased 13 per cent. It is an unwelcome fact that failures for two weeks have been 384 in the United States, against 317 last year, The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 190, and for Canada 27, or a total of 217 as compared with a total of 224 last week and 226 the week previous to the last. The figures for the corresponding week of 1887 were 188, made up of 165 in the United States and 23 in the Dominion of Canada.

The peach combine here has proved a disastrons failure to the originators. The losses probably exceed \$1,000. The fruit consigned to anti-combine dealers has been plentiful; it arrived in fine condition, and fold much below the price the combine paid. Considerable loss was also made on a car load song to a St. James street auction room, and At first \$1.25 a basket was asked, but, they had to accept less than half. The fruit was spotted, yellow, and unripe, and partly decayed. People who choose their peaches as they do their company of course objected to to the damaged character of the

great bulk of the stuff, the result of which was that it gradually; fell during the day to 25c, to 35c. per basket. Many of them appeared to have been re-packed at the rate of four baskets to three, as a great number of persons, including the usual small boy, who 4 athered at the sale, were not slow in making practical tests of the 'ruit on the suct.

Se far as the corn-canning industry is concerned, it is evident that the cutting off of a part of the Maine pack by frost last week has made no impression on the product of the other canning districts, for the reason that the shortage in Maine is likely to be fully compensated for by an increase in the Southern and Western packs, to say nothing of the large supplus left over from last year, when the aggregate pack of all sections reached 2,311,-424 cases, an increase over that of the previous year-which was by no means small-of nearly seventy per cent. Southern tomatoes are freely offered at previous prices, with fair sales, but New Jersey and State are not actively pressed upon the market, for the reason that the season is two to three weeks late and the packs are therefore an unknown quantity.

The following statistics show the business of the "Soo" canal for the month of August, 1888 :--Number and class of vessels through the canal :--

Steamers	983
Sail vessels	413
Rafts and unregistered craft	52
Total	1,448
Total registered tonnage	887,282
Total freight tonnage	1,212,893
Number of passengers	8,092
Number of lockages	687

Again the old story is repeated of the largest month's business in the history of the canal. The registered and freight tonnage exceeded the greatest previous month (July 1888) by 56,051 and 119,635 tons respectively. The business of the month exceeded that for August of last year by 114,821 registered tons and 238,967 tons freight.

BARFF & Co.'s circular from Patras of 30th ult. reports the bulk of the currant crop housed and a considerable decline from the opening prices for provincial qualities. They report the quality of the fruit coming to market superior to the first arrivals. The total shipments to August 30 had been 13,984 tons, against 10,936 ions the same date last year, of which 2,262 tons were to the United States, against 116 tons to same date last year, and 146 tons to Canada, against 77 tons to same date last year. Prices were 1s/d/18 6d per cwt. below the average at even date last year, and the increase in the magnitude of the crop was said to be not great enough in itself to imperatively cause any further reduction, especially as the great consuming markets hold very light stocks of old fruit.

THE poor quality of most of the cheap brands of domestic cigars has led to a serious falling off in their consumption. Our bright contemporary Tobacco says that the general experience of the trade, gathered from all points by conversations with the retail dealers, show that there is a steady advance in the sale of smoking tobacco and pipes. The increase is more observable in the higher grades of smoking tobacco, selling at proportionately high prices, one prominent dealer's trade showing an increase of over two hundred per cent. during the past twelve months. This is worthy of especial notice on the part of our cigar manufacturers and dealers, as it must naturally point to a corresponding decrease in the sale of cigars. 11 1

THAT "young man marred' who has been playing " the diel amang the tailors" for some years past in this eity, has been threatened with a suit for the recovery of a balance due at a well known summer hotel where he has been accustomed of late years to spend a few months holidays and other things to which he could not lay so exclusive a claim. The portion of the bill for beard was' liquidated by his relatives, but the balance, a few hundred for borrowed money and luxuries, they refused to acknowledge. It remains to be seen whether it will be allowed to go to Court. Should it succeed, the tailors may have a chance.

APPLICATION has been made for the incorporation by letters patent of "The Ross-Maclaren Lumber Company (Limitec[†])" with chief place of business at Ottawa. The incorporators are: Hon. J. G. Ross, Quebec, James Maclaren, Buckingham; Leonard Greenham Little, Montreal; William Henry Higgins, New Westminster, B. C, and Charles D Rand, Vancouver, B.C., with Messrs. Ross; Maclaren and Little as first or provisional directors. The proposed capital is \$500,000, and the objects are lumbering, the manufacture of different wooden articles, grist milling, mining, dealing in grain and other enterprises.

The action of the United States in directing consuls to dispense with onths for the authontication of invoices wherever they are not specifically required by law, or necessary to protect the revenue, will be generally approved by those who are familar with the operations of the old system and its serious annoyances. The consular onth has been long regarded as more important as an official perquisite than as a protection to the revenue, and the opinion has been entertained generally by officials as well as business men that the action which the Department has just taken should have been accomplished long ago.

We have to chronicle a remarkable increase in farmer's notes; a very unsatisfactory feature in the financial situation. If the

average farmer has commenced to dabble in accomodation paper it is not difficult to see what the end will be. At present it certainly looks like it; for¹ the amount of farmers paper presented to' the banks has largely increased and, of course, we have no means of judging how much is held by shavers. A farmer should have no need of accomodation paper and when he is driven to its use it is evident that his future is anything but promising.

The Royal Insurance Company are determined to keep abreast of their enterprising rivals. Workmen have already commenced to add three stories in height to the present handsome building, and it is likely that the south corner of the Place d'Armes will compare favorably with the other magnificent structures now being erected on the square. Mr Tatley is to be complimented upon this evidence of ënterprise upon the part of his company and it is evident that they intend to keep as much in front in this respect as they always have in others.

The first instalment of new crop Cape Cod cranberries has been received in New York and they are jobbing slowly at 7.007.50 per bbl for best. The crop is later than usual, and the berries in consequence are not quite up to the standard in color. The yield of the Cape Cod district is estimated at about that of last year, or say 80,000 to 90,000 bbls. The crop of New Jersey is also late and not far different in magnitude to the Cape Cod yield, but they have not yet appeared in the market.

The duty on peach baskets, it is alleged, may be followed by the imposition by the United States as a measure of retaliation of a duty on the boxes in which Canadian eggs are exported. These boxes go backward and forward. Under the restrictive idea, if taxed when entering the United States, they should be taxed again by Canada when coming back empty. This would kill the egg business, but it is in strict keeping with the present retaliatory and restrictive ideas.

PUBLIC opinion in Newfoundland seems to have revolted against Confederation. Hence the abandonment of the projected visit to Ottawa of the Island delegates. The colonial view of the question is reciprocated in Cahada. There is no agitation favorable to union and nobody seems able to explain what good purpose can be served by it

The Congressional Committee of the United States on Agriculture, in a report upon food adulteration, calls attention to what it terms the singular fact, that although England has adopted no prolibitory or restrictive measures, the importation into that country of American pork products has decreased enormously. The Committee ascribes this to "sympathy with the general feeling in Europe that American food products are unsafe, owing to a want of authoritative care in their preparation." Before

arriving at any conclusion on this point, it would be well to enquire to what an extent the decrease in shipments to England has been of American exports sent only for tranship ment or for repacking and transhipment to France and Germany. The food products so sent have at times been of very large amount, and a decrease of this class of imports into Great Britain would be attributable only to the unjust restrictive measures of France and Germany, and not to any "general feeling that American food products are unsafe."

Tus annual value of the imports into Havana of ironmongery and hardware is about \$600,000, of which England supplies barely one-half. Consul-General Crowe states that the German trade in these branches is constantly increasing, but so far has been confined to such articles as white metal spoons and forks, locks, cutlery, and wire nails, which however, form an important aggregate, as the consumption is considerable. The German goods are generally inferior to the English, which are often of better quality than is actually required. German travelers pay more frequent visits, offer better terms, and give more attention to the requirements of the country than the representatives of English The United States supplies barbed firms. fence wire, cut nails, Rearpenters' tools, wheelbarrows, bolts and padlocks, and, according to the British Consul-General, "inferior gas and water valves." Their pumps and plows are described as superior to the European articles.

EVERY issue of the *Real Estate Record* seems an improvement on the preceding number. The information it contains—comprising real estato transfers, properties for sale or to let, the laws relating to landlord and tenant—is of vital importance to all real estate owners, buyers and sellers, and to landlords and tenants present or prospective, while the illustrations add to the attractiveness of the paper. Mr. J. Cradock Simpson and his partner, Mr. Putnam, the progrietors, employ the *Record* as an efficient means to promote their already extensive business as real estate and loan agents As the work is printed at the office of the Journat of Commence, we must let the typography speak for itself.

In addition to the many pleasant features which the municipal government her been adding to the city of late for the comfort of the citizens, the plank walk or promenade erected on top of the dike on Commissioners street from McGill street to Victor street is not among the least noteworthy. It affords a fine view of the whole harbor, and sight-scors may be seen at all hours of the day enjoying the different views, and the cool, invigorating breezo which generally blows off the river Visitors to the city should not miss this new "point of interest."

The general recognition of the Democrats as the free trade party of the United States in the presidential campaign, is not proving an advantage to its standard-bearers, even in states where, according to the stock argument, the people should be free traders. Since the publication of Mr. Cleveland's free trade message last December there have been elections in three states—Oregon, Vormont

and Maine—in all of which the agricultural industry is incomparably prependerant in⁴ its influence. In all of these the Republicans the tariff for protection party—have increased their majority over former presidential years, while in Arkansas, a Democratic agricul ural state, the regular party majority has declined.

The attention of our readers was doubtless, directed to the advertisement of Ross, Haskell. & Campbell, of this city, which appeared in our issue of a fortnight ago. The firm offer a complete line of novelties in buttons, gloves and millinery and in addition show a full line of the latest London-made mantles and jackets that will repay inspection. Every, article is marked at much reduced prices and should "fell like hot cakes."

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening, Sept. 20, 1888.

Money in London is cabled at 3# per cont; the rate for call loans in New York being wired at 21 per cent. Locally we can safely say that money is slightly firmer, and that the prospects are decidedly in favor of increased stringency in the future. Very little money can be obtained here on call now at 3 per cent., and 34 per cent. is the ruling figure. Commercial paper rules from 6 to 7 per cent. with certain gilt edged lines doing at 64 per cent. and the poorer class running from 8 per cent. upwards. Remittances are slightly better, and are expected to improve as farmers market their produce, but an unpleasant feature is the increase in farmers notes which seems to show that the agricultural population are commencing to dabble in accomodation paper. The failure list continues to be large, although not important in its constituents, and although business in many lines is improving there is still an uncasy feeling apparent .- Sterling exchange shows very little change from last weeks rates. Sixtles still rule at 8 15-16/09 1-16 between banks and 92@1 over the counter. Demand 9 11-16@ 13-16 and 91 @101. Cables 101 @1. Posted lates in New York are 4 85} and 4.89. Actual 4.841/02 and 4.881. Cables 4.89. New York funds are at 1-10 to 1-16 discount between banks and } premium to } over the counter .- On the local stock exchange a fair volume of business has been transacted, but almost entirely between brokers. The speculative public are too busy dickering in wheat to touch so risky a venture as local stocks at present figures, and it is believed that some of the brokers have followed their example. Brokers complain bitterly of the nieglect of the general public. Some say that more real commissions were made in one month last year than in the whole of the present year, and others say that the bulk "have not made their office expenses in legitimate commissions. The public certainly are not in the ring and do not seem likely to go in, and the market is just a scalping one between the

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two factions. Just at present the "bulls" have-the advantage and stocks close somewhat higher. There is a real scarcity of many of the leading stocks that makes "short" selling too dangerous a venture, and with this to help them, and with the aid of cheap money and a better feeling in mercantile circles, the "bulls" can easily hold their own. The City and District Savings Bank have issued another circular rescinding the one they sent out in July (which announced that interest would not be paid on accounts over \$2,000) and intimating that three per cent. will be paid in future on all accounts. The "bears" insist that this points to dearer money, while the "bulls" hold that it was simply issued because the directors have become alarmed at the way in which their deposits are falling off. At any rate it had very little effect on the market which closed strong and, if anything, firmer :--

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Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price. Averare	same week 1887.				
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- ELEPHANT " COLORED PAINTS in irons, cans and kegs.
- " ELEPHANT " JAPAN COLORS in all the newest and richest colors.
- " ELEPHANT " VARNISUES, JAPANS, STAINS and Lacquers.
- " ELEPHANT'' on the Package is a guarantee of REALLY good paint.

FERGUSSON, ALEXANDER & CO, MONTREAL.

Mn. H. J. BEEMER, of the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway, is at present in Paris, where he has succeeded in organizing a com. pany of capitalists, with a capital of over \$8,500,000 to complete the Pontiac & Pacific line from Pembroke, Ont., to Sault Ste. Maries to lease or purchase from the Canadian Pacific Railway the North Shore line from Ottawa to Quebee, and to obtain from the Government running powers over the Intercolonial Railway to St. John, N B. 'The Canadian Pacific has for some time past found the North Shore road between Ottawa and Montreal a burden, and it is learned, on the best authority, that the Company is willing to get rid of the whole line from Ottawa to Quebec.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS, MONTREAL, Thursday Evg., Sept. 20, 1888.

A fair, but not a large business is reported in the chief branches of trade this week. The Toronto Exhibition and the various fall fairs throughout the country seem to have caused a partial suspension of business in some parts of the west, and quite a number of Montrealers are also visiting the chief city of the sister Province. As usual, the leading local firms are represented at these fairs, but pleasure rather than business seems to be uppermost. Heavy rains have again caused something of a temporary damper here. So far as the crops are concerned, the results of threshing operations are more satisfactory than expected, and the coarse grains which consti-'ute the bulk of the yield in this Province are bringing high prices. The course of the markets has varied little from last week. Sugars keep firm, both here and abroad, and most of the staple lines are in the same position. The principal exceptions are domestic cottons and foreign dried fruit, the latter being affected by arrivals of new crop. In some departments of business remittances keep poor, but in others there is a decided improvement.

Asnes.—Receipts are light. Sales of first pots at \$4.25 @ \$4 35 as to tares; seconds, \$3 75. Pearls quieter at about \$6.20. Receipts since 1st January: 2735 brls. pots, 544 brls. pearls; deliveries: 2,794 brls. pots, 459 brls. pearls; stock in store six p.m., 19th September: 356 brls. pots, 91 brls. pearls.

Day Goons .- The vigorous cutting of prices by the more powerful cotton mills has been the principal topic of conversation during the week. It is stated that the agents of the Hochelaga mills are offering greys freely at 18 cents per pound, and express a willingness to go to 15 cents if pushed. As greys cannot be made for this price at the present rates ruling for raw cotton, it is evident that a policy of extermination is to be pursued towards the smaller mills to compel them to either reenter the combination or throw up the sponge. At the same time we must remember that the mills are not making many greys and that the stocks in the hands of both wholesalers and retailers are exceedingly small. Of course at present the demand is extremely light and makers are waiting to see how the payments

for the heavy contracts made in the fall will turn out; but should demand liven up in the spring there will be a scramble for cottons, and possibly a good advance in prices will be realized. Naturally this whole-sale cut in values will be very awkward for those retail-ers who purchased at the old rates, for news of a reduction in values spreads like wildfire, and if their competitors buy at present rates and reduce their prices to the public propor-tionately they must meet the cut even if they lose heavily by it. But stocks in retail hands are always very light at this season and hence very little trouble will result. In dry goods circles we find a general opinion that remittances are in proving and it is evident that the trade believe that so soon as produce can be marketed payments will be much better. The safe harvesting of the bulk of the crops in Quebec will help trade a good deal. The city trade is satisfactory and a good number of western buyers are in the city. On the whole the week has been a satisfactory one to most of the trade and remittances show a steady improvement. There has been a fair movement in flannels, but the warm wet weather which has ruled, has militated against a free movement in fall dress goods.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- In butter, low and finest grades are very scarce and between kinds-medium to fair-are plentiful and dull. No large sales are reported this week. Eggs quiet at 16c/@164c for fresh in cases, in wholsale lots; held goods, 151. The fancy grocery trade pay more for selected job-bing lots The cheese market was a little more active on Monday but flattened out after the Utica and Little Falls reports came in. The ruling price at Utica was 74c against 114c a year ago. On this market July is worth ebout 83c@83c in a export way and finest August has been selling at 84c. In hog products we notice a scarcity of short cut clear pork. Chicago is not offering and there is none to sell. Lard is scarce and prices are much higher. Some new Canadian hams and bacon are coming in and bringing high prices. O d supplies are closely sold up. At the close cheese is dull with foreign markets quiet. The cable is 44s for white and 45s for colored.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The local markets are quict but generally steady. Heavy chemicals are stiffer because of advancing freights. In England cream of tartar is now 111s@112s 6d per cwt, f.o.b., and steady. Madder is cheap, 29s@34s per cwt. f.o.b., Holland, the latter being fine quality. Oils-Olive-Malaga offers at £37^a155 per ton of 1058 kilos net in petroleum barrels, c. and f. Liverpool for September shipment; £35 15s for October; £34 10s for November and December; and £33 10s for November and De-cember; and £33 10s for January and April shipment. Smyrns £33 @ £34. Linear shipment. Smyrna £33 @ £34. Linseed Oil firm. Chemicals—There is a prospect of the English salt trade being taken up by a Trust company, which would advance prices. This may take effect bye and bye, but for the present prices are not much affected but are steady.

FISH AND OHS.—The fish market keeps firm and reports are still current of a light catch below. There have been a few sales of herrings at quotations, Labradors are in few hands and firm. Dry cod is quoted easier at \$4,75@\$5. Lower ports salmon firm. Some British Columbia is offering as low as \$13 in lots. Large green cod is worth \$5.50 and No. 1 \$5. Canned mackerel scarce and lobsters in light supply. A subscriber at Bathurst, N. B, who asks about prices of these fish should have recourse to our advertising



18 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, ENGLAND.

columns. Oils are firm but there is little doing in them.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour market here has been fairly active and firm. Grain has been unsettled in sympathy with the west, but generally firm. Holders of best old wheat want so much more money than is bid-say \$1.50 or thereabouts-that they have practi cally withdrawn from the market. No. 1 hard Manitoba is nominally worth \$130@ \$1.35, and No. 1 Northern \$1.30. There has been a fair call for peas which are reported a good crop of excellent quality both in this Province and the west. So far we have heard no complaints about "buggy" peas. The market is much higher than last year as 924c was bid for a round lot here this week and refused, as the seller wanted 95c. New oats are quoted at 40cm42c. A late estimate of the wheat crop in Maniloba and the North. West show an estimated yield of 17,000,000 bashels, of which 15,000,000 is the surplus for export, 11,000,000 in perfect condition and 4,000,000 more or less damaged. At the close foreign breadstuffs markets are duller and more bearish and lower prices are expected if the weather continues fine. Stocks affoat are increasing. Chicago market was inclined to be firmer under manipulation. 'The 'bulls' report sales on Northwest account and started fresh rumors about France removing the duty. Corn heavy in spite of a good shipping de-mand. Best samples of new crop wheat fell 2s per quarter in England during the week. Wheat in Chicago, 92]c. Oct; 92%c. Dec; 96] May. Against 68%c. Oct; 71%c. Dec., last year.

FURL—There is a firm market for all descriptions of fuel. Stove coal is still being sold at \$6 50 for fair sized lots by the leading firms. Mine prices for anthracite keep up and freights threaten to furtheradvance. All the soft coal arriving has been contracted for and it is firm and scarce. Cordwood is steady.

GROCERIES .- The market has exhibited little of interest during the week and trading has been moderate in everything. Sugars and sweetstuffs are firm at our quotations, but there has been no change within the past few days. Refined sugar has gone up $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{604}$ in New York within the past two days. Raws are firm in this city and abroad. Advices on prunes are firm. There is none here in whole-sale hands but the market abroad has steadily advanced since the opening of the new season. Earlier in the season, traders were not disposed to buy Valencia raisins on ac-count of the reported large crop. Since then estimates have been largely reduced owing to heavy rains- some reports cut them down 25 per cent. Currants are strong at the ad-vance of 2s in Denia in consequence of re-ported crop damage. The first direct steamer will reach Montreal from Mediterranean ports in a week or so. In the meantime some lots are being received by the Liverpool steamers. New currants are selling here at 61c/a61c and new Valencia raisins at 71c/074c. In teas there has been only a moderate movement. A few lots of blacks and more of Japans have been sold. The market is overloaded with Japans at the moment and the tone is heavy. There is no large supply ahead, however, and as soon as a clearance of present consigned stuff is made there will be an improvement. Some fine samples of Ceylon teas sent from London have been shown and these tens seem to be working into favor here. The early direct shipments of black tea, as previously stated, were disappointing to the trade here but later arrivals are giving more satisfaction. Coffee is steady here and firmer abroad. A leading English house write ;-- Coffee-is

dearer, Rio 1s per cwt, and the fine grades 1s to 2s, whilst Jamaica on account of its scarcity has advanced 4s to 7s per cwt. Mocha remains as it was. There is a lot of Mara-caibo offering at about 68s London terms. Spices—have improved, and our quotations are raised nearly all round, chiefly Nutmegs, Cassia, Pimento, Ginger, Chillies and Cloves, the latter being 1 dto 1 dt per 1b. denrer for Zanzibar, and 11 d per 1b for Penang. Rice.— The upward movement in Breadstuffs has affected this article, and an advance of 11d to 3d per cwt, has been made. Fruit .- Further arrivals of Valencia raisins were put on the market contemporaneously with a report of heavy rains at Deula, which enabled import-ers to make ready sales of ordinary at 288 3d, good ordinary 29s 6d, and good average at 30s 3d per cwt, and selected at 24s 3d to 29s per cwt, f.o.b. There are a few "Layers" at the latter figure. Some common, number 2 fruit, sold at 16s 6d per cwt. f.o.b. Some holders are now disposed to hold for 1s to 2s per cwt. more money, believing the rains will prove serious, but others still invite offers at 18s per cwt. f.o.b. Denia for good average. Sultanas have not met with much attention, the quality wanting in attractiveness, and holders are rather disposed to press sales at 20s 3d to 22s 3p per cwt, f.o.b. hero. Our-rants have made a good start, quality being good and sound, and prices maderate. Provincial rather foxy in barrels 18s 3d per cwt., cases 18 per cwt. more; Patras in cases 218 3d per cwt., Vostizza 24s 3d to 27s 6d per cwt. f.o.b. At Patras, Provincial is 15s to 16s per cwt. f.o.b. Barcelona nuts 18s 6d per bag f.o.b. Tarragona. A lot of old Turkey nuts is offering cheaply, 16s 9d per cwt. f.o.b. here, but ing encapty, 108 90 per cwt. 1.0.0. here, but we have been shown a sample of very colory new crop on the way here, price 17s 3d per cwt. f.o.b. Sicily Filberts heve been harden-ing, and 19s 10d per cwt. is now quoted c. and f., Liverpool and New York. Almonds --Tarragona soft shell are offering 35s 6d to The par for the there are offering 35s 6d to 36s per bag f.o.b. Tarragona; and we are offered 50 bags of new crops, Faro soft shell at 35s c. and f. to Liverpool. New Palermo 24s per cwt., c. and f. Liverpool. Shelled Malaga 70s per cwt., and Sicily 57s to 58s c.i.f. Livernool.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—The markets are over supplied with fruit of all kinds. We quote: Peaches, Canadian, in baskets, \$1; Delaware, 40c @ \$1.50. Receipts enormous of both these kinds; about one car a day last week. Plums, \$1 per basket. Pears, Bartletts, \$6 @ \$7 brl.; Flemish beautics, \$4 @ 6. Sweet potatoes, \$4.50 brl. Cranberries, \$9 brl. Jamaica oranges, \$8.50 brl. Lemons, Messina, \$2 50 @ \$3.50 box; Naples, \$6 case. Dates, 4c @ 44c. Old figs, 3c @ 5c; crystalized, 18c @ 20c. Grapes, blue, 34c @ 4c; red, 5c @ 7c. Bananas, yellows, \$1 @ \$1.50; Spanish onions, \$3.50 case, \$1 crate; receipts heavy. California grapes, \$2.50 small case. Apples: Culverts, Gennetings, St. Lawrence, Maidens Brush, etc., are selling from \$1.40 @ \$2, according to quality.

HIDES AND TALLOW .-- There is a fair demand for hides and some talk of an advance in the near future. Tallow is very firm.

Hors.—The local market is steady to firm. Holders scarcely know what to ask. New may be quoted at 17c@20c as to quality, the outside figure being a asking price only.

IRON AND HANDWARE.—We advance quotations of pig iron nearly all round as the market here is stiff at \$21 for No 1 Coltness, Calder and Summerice, at \$20.50 for Lang-



broe and Eglinton. This advance is not due to any rise in Glasgow, but simply to the impossibility of securing freight room and the has been sold to arrive. A brisk advance has faken place in all crown bars in England and we put prices up to \$2.10. One house still expresses its readiness to fill small country orders at \$2 00, but refused to supply city buyers under \$2.10. The bad weather recently has interfered with collections in this province, but remittances from the West show a steady improvement. Business all round is brisk. There is a fair volume of

transactions at higher prices, and the undertone of the market is firm and confident .-For the information of those of our subscribers who do not understand the equivalent in in lengths of the penny brands of nails we

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WINNIPEG, Man.

LEATHER & SHORS .- The demand for leather, as usual at this season, has improved and business has been good all the month. Sole leather keeps firm and the recent advance of to is being paid regularly all round. Other leathers have not advanced but are very firm at quotations. Hides are firm and likely to advance, and if the position is sustained a further rise is likely on the chief lines of leather usually in demand. The English leather market is firm and shipments of splits and buff are being made from Quebec. These, how-ever, are not large as the production is less and the local demand at this season is larger. Shoe men are still having a good trade and payments are reported fair by the larger factories.

MAPLE SUGAR .- The firm position of all sweetstuffs [causes some attention to be paid to this article which is considered good property. Last season's stock is still quoted at 7c@8c as to quality.

OORAN FREIGHTS.-Rates are firm and advancing. There is a scarcity of outside tonnage, which has gone south to load cotton Montreal is not in a position to pay rates equivalent to those ruling at the cotton ports, The regular lines are now doing practically all the business from here. The lumber season to River Plate is now over. For grain, 4s 6d is asked to Bristol; London, 4s; Liverpool,

Stone Derrick Irons, Centrifugal Pumps And other plant for Contractors' use. BAGS JUTE OR COTTON ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES. LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Also Hessians, Twines, Buckrams, Paddings, &c. Send for Samples and Quotations. THE CANADA JUTE CO.

17, 19 and 21 St. Martin Street, MONTREAL.

FRUITS. HART & TUCKWELL McGill Street, Montreal. WHOLESALE FRUITS FOREIGN' AND DOMESTIC. Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Pine Apples, &c., &c Apples a Specialty. Consignments solicited.

3s 9d, and Glasgow, 4s. Cattle 67s 6d by the lines, insurance included; 50s by outside vessels. Phosphate, 10s London. Butter and Cheese, 25s. Deals, 65s@70s Liverpool ; outside boats, 70s.

POTATOES .- Fair supplies have reached the market, and although some scattered complaints have been heard about the rot, the disease is not believed to be general, and the crop should turn out large if the weather is at all fair. Prices are easier this week at 60c a bag.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, Sept. 19, 1888

Wholesale circles are quite active this week, there being a great many country buyers in the city, Orders are not large, but indications are favorable for a largec turnover_this a itumn. The crops generally are better than expected, and prices good. As a rule, values of staple goods remain steady, but prices are small. The money market is a trifle firmer



HIDES .- The market is quiet and prices bellies and backs at 134c. Smoked Hams 13c steady at 6c/@61c for No. 1 cured. Green un-@131c; Lard, American, in pails 12c; tubs 111c, and tins 11c. Mess Pork \$18.50 @ changed at 51c for No. 1, and 41 for No. 2. Sheepskins firmer, the best bringing 65c. \$18.75 Calfskins dull at 7c/@71e for cured, and 51/@ easy at 40c/0421c a bag by the car loty, Hops 6c for green.

@50c. Oil of peppermint firmer at \$4 25@

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The trade in flour has

been quiet this week, but prices are firm in

consequence of limited offerings. Extras sold

at equal to, \$4,35 here, and straight rollers are

quoted at \$4.75/@\$4.80. Patents sold outside at \$4.90/@\$5.25. Wheat-There is little offer-

ing_here, and the market is strong. No. 1

Northern and No. 2 Manitoba hard sold at

\$4.50.

LIVE STOCK .- Receipts have been large this week, and prices easy. The best shippers' sold at 41 c@41c, and the best butchers' at 31 c@ 31c. Inferior cattle sold at 21c/@3c. Stockers are quoted at 32c@4c. Sheep sold at 4c@41c

higher, with sales of new at 19c@2246? Woot .--- The market is dull, and prices unchanged. Combing and merchantable wool, 20c; rejections, 16c, and Southdown, 23c. Pulled wools quoted at 22c@23c for super, and at 27c/@28c for extras.

Dried Apples offer at 60111 Polatoes

SURETYSHIP.		1	STOCE	IS AND	BONDS	1			
The only Company in Canada confining itself	NAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Sept. 20	value per Sh
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This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.	6 Nationalo New Brunswick Nova Scotia	. 50 . 100 . 100	2,000,000 500,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,114,300\\ 1,500,000\end{array}$) 350,00 400,00 550,00	. 2 0 6 0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 May No 1 Jan 1 July 1 Feb 1 June 1 De	7 864 7 210 • 140 • 123	43 25 210 00 140 00 123 00 122 00
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AND AND	Limit Township Dequen No. 149 1 4 " No. 159 23 "
	" River Pikauba No. 152 181 "
PROVINCE of QUEBEC	153 34 "
	" " L'Allemant No. 155 13 "
Department of Crown Lands.	" " Ferland No. 157 41 " " No. 158 13 "
WOODS AND FORESTS. Quebec, 9th August, 1888.	Total 11464 "
Notice is hereby given that, conformably to the clauses of the Act 36 Victoria, chunter 9, the fol	Grandville Agency.
lowing timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction in the sales' room of the Pepart-	Limit No. 1, 1st rango East Lake Temiscouata, 36 Sq. miles "Township of Parke, No. 1 24 "Saudet 52"
lowing timber limits will be offered for sate at public auction in the sales' room of the Depart- mont of Crown Lands, in this city, on WEDNES- DAY, the 17th October next, at 10.30 A.M., sub-	" " Demers A, 63
ject to the conditions mentioned below, namely : Upper Ottawa Agency.	" " Armand, 19 "
Limit No. 7, 1st Range Block A. 16? Square miles.	"No. 45 River St. Francis, 14 No. 46 164 No. 47 Black River 38
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"Roar, River Gatinoau 58 "	Total 25
" Calumot Island 33 " 9043	Suguenay Agency.
Lower Ottawn Agency.	Limit Rear Cailliere 18 Sq. miles
Limit L River Rouge 25 square miles. Limit Township Buresford 61	of River St. Marguerite 15 "
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" Township Saint Denis 16 " Total 105}	Total 614
Lake St. John Agency.	Gaspe Agency.
Limit River Potito Peribonka No. 120 25 Sq. miles	Limit Gaspo Bay South 11 Sq. miles North 121 '' Township Blanchot 9''
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"Township Blanchot 9" "River York North 3" South 6"
124 55 125 40 125 40	"Sydenham South 22 "
126 42 127 50 127	"Township Malbaic South 4" River St. John nº 1 South 12
"River Mistassini No. 128 2 " "River aux Iroquois No. 129 15 " "River Hal Hal No. 130 10 "	" " North 14 "
" River Shipshaw No. 61 9 " " Oniatehouan East No. 131 15 "	"River Dartmouth South 24 "North 191 "Rear river Dartmouth North 32
" No 132 13 " " Ouest No 133 13 "	Total 200 5-12
" Roar " No. 134 84 "	CONDITIONS OF SALE.
" Lac des Commissaires South	The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at an upset price to be made known, a the day of sub-
East No. 137 30 Roar Lac dos Commissairos South East No. 183 20	made known in the day of sale. The timber limits to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus,
West No, 139 24	The bonus and first years ground rent per square mile, to be paid in each case immediately
" Roar Commissaires South were West No. 140 20 "	These timber locations to be subject to the pro-
Motaboteliouan No. 141 37 No. 142 25.	which may be enacted hereafter.
Limit Take Kiskisuik No. 143 18 " Motabetehouan No. 144 40 " Lake Kamamintigougne No.	Plans of these timber locations will be open for inspection in the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the offices of the local Agents, up
" N. E. Branch of River Ste.	to the day of sale. E E. TACHE,
Marguerito No. 146 79 " N. E. of River Ste. Marguer-	Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands,
ito No. 147 59 " " Township Duereux No, 148 . 531 "	N.BAccording to law, no newspaper other than those named by Order in Council, are authorized to publish this notice.

Machinery 5 Sale JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS, **OSHAWA.** Circular Saw Tables. Wood-Turning Lathes. Morticing Machines. Car Morticing Machine. Wood Benches. Wood Shapara. Chr Mortleing Machine. Wood Benches. Wood Shapors. Lurgo Surface and General Purpose Wood Planning Machines. Graining Machines. Tenoning Machine. Sand Bolt Machine. Swing Sawing Machine. Testing Machines for Threshing Machines. Ivorizontal Boring Machines. Upright Boring Machines. Iron Turning Lathes. Iron Column Drilling Machines. Iron Purnehing Machine. Punching and Shearing Machines. Iron Punching Machines. Cutting and Shearing Machines. Izrge Iron Shaper, English make, Milling Machine. Schlenkor Patent, Bolt Cutting Machine. Schlenkor Patent, Bolt Cutting Machine. Steam Heater, 51 x 72 inches. Steam Heater, 51 x 72 inches. Stead Boller, 68 x 163 inches. Horizontal Engine, Cylinder 18 x 36. Turret Hoad, Brown & Sharpe, Mill Screw Machine. Ieffel Water Wheels. Portable Engines. Firinganks' Platform Scales. Steam Fipe and Fittings. Fire Ating files, Water Dortables, Steam Fipe and Fittings. Large Surface and General Purpose Wood Plan-Fittings. Fire Extinguishers. Sand Blast for sharpening or cleaning files, Belting. Shafting. Hangers. Pulleys. Coup-lings. Wrought Iron Heater for Glue and Wood. Circu-lar Saws. Threshing Machines. Horse Powers. Joseph Hall Machine Works, Oshawa JOHN LIVINGSTONE, Trustee. MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL, (ESTABLISHED 1869). MAN**UFA**CTURERS OF ISTING. APPLIANCE**S** OF EVERY KIND. Best Safety Elevators, 'HAND, STEAM AND HYDRAULIC, For Hotels, Warehouses, Stores, Factories, &c. Passenger Lifts for Private Dwellings. -Safety Dumb Waiters of the most improved style. Hoisting Engines for Mines, Quar-

ries, &c. Simple, Compact, Durable.

Derricks, Hand and Steam. Latest Pattern for Quarries and for Builders' use.

Send for Prcies and Description.

MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL Montreal, Canada.

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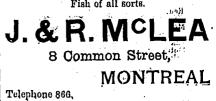
MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .-- THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1888.

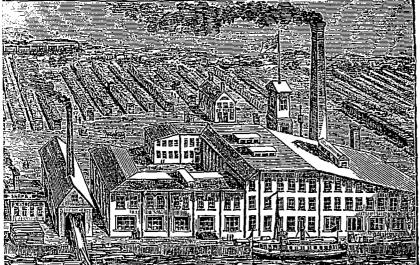
Boots and Shoes. None. None.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	TWIL BLOOK	
UPTON HEMLOCK BARK EXTRACT WORKS JUPTON, P.Q. FISH CURERS AND SHIPPERS Of all kinds Fresh, Smoked, Salt, Boneless an From Fish.	Brogans. Coburgs Split Balmorals Kip Buff " Calf " Calf " Split boots. Kip " Felt boots half fox " " Sox. Proged. Split Batts. Split Batts. Kip " Proged. Buff Bals brass nailed. Machine Served. Pebbled Button Glazed Button Glazed Button Glazed Coods. Sardines. 1s " Standine, per dos. Salos, 1-b tins, per dos. So 0 0 00 Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per dos. So 2 00 So 0 000 Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per dos. So 2 00 So 0 000 Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per dos. So 2 00 So 0 000 So 0 0	Mens. Boys. Youl \$0 75 100 \$0 70 \$9 80 \$0 \$65 \$1 0 95 1.20 0.85 \$0 90 0.75 1 10 1.25 0.85 \$1 00 0.75 1 15 1.40 0.90 1.15 0.90 1 25 1.90 1.10 1.50 0.90 1 25 1.90 1.10 1.50 0.90 1 40 1.65 1.10 1.00 0.00 1 40 1.65 1.10 1.00 0.00 1 40 1.65 1.10 1.00 0.00 1 50 2.90 1.50 1.70 1.10 2 75 3.90 0.00 0.00 0.00 1 65 0.90 0.00 0.00 0.00 1 65 0.85 0.70 0.85 0.40 0 50 0.90 0.00 0.00 0.00 1 65 0.85 0.70 0.85 0.40 0 65 0.70 <td< td=""><td>ths. Roast chicken, 1-lb tins 80 75 Corn Brooms. 0 80 No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard 1 15 wood handle 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 3 do 2 strings 0 00 No. 3 do 2 strings 0 00 No. 1 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 1 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 4 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 4 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 4 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 4 do 3 strings</td><td>\$ 0. \$ 0. \$ 0. 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 30 20 3 35 0 00 2 15 0 00 2 15 0 00 2 15 0 00 2 85 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 15 0 00 1 1 95 0 00 1 75 0 00 1 1 75 0 00 1 75 0 10 0 10 0 13 0 19 0 10 0 18 0 17 0 08 10 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 074 0 08 0 08 0 65 0 017 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 10 0 55 paid ucers represervent, hose paid by lesale deal'r</td><td>Morphia. \$ 0. \$ 0. Opum. \$ 75 425 Oxalio Aoid 0 11 0 13 Phosphorus. 0 75 0 825 Otash Biohromate 0 10 0 11 Potash Biohromate 0 10 0 11 Potash Biohromate 90 4 00 Quinine. 0 60 0 70 Soda Bioarb. 1 90 2 00 Strychnine 0 52 0 55 'Concentrated. 1 75 2 00 Strychnine. 0 25 0 50 'Triple Extracts. 21 00 0 00 Anohor Brand, per gross. 21 00 0 00 Inscet Powder per Ib. 0 70 0 75 Sulphur flour. 2 25 2 50 Dyestuffs. 1 Arohil, con. 0 27 0 30 Chips. 1 90 2.225 Indige (Bengal). 1 50 1 75 'Madras. 0 70 1 00 Gambior 0 70 1 00 Gambior 0 70 1 00 </td></td<>	ths. Roast chicken, 1-lb tins 80 75 Corn Brooms. 0 80 No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard 1 15 wood handle 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 3 do 2 strings 0 00 No. 3 do 2 strings 0 00 No. 1 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 1 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 4 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 4 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 4 do 3 strings 0 00 No. 4 do 3 strings	\$ 0. \$ 0. \$ 0. 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 30 20 3 35 0 00 2 15 0 00 2 15 0 00 2 15 0 00 2 85 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 15 0 00 1 1 95 0 00 1 75 0 00 1 1 75 0 00 1 75 0 10 0 10 0 13 0 19 0 10 0 18 0 17 0 08 10 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 074 0 08 0 08 0 65 0 017 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 10 0 55 paid ucers represervent, hose paid by lesale deal'r	Morphia. \$ 0. \$ 0. Opum. \$ 75 425 Oxalio Aoid 0 11 0 13 Phosphorus. 0 75 0 825 Otash Biohromate 0 10 0 11 Potash Biohromate 0 10 0 11 Potash Biohromate 90 4 00 Quinine. 0 60 0 70 Soda Bioarb. 1 90 2 00 Strychnine 0 52 0 55 'Concentrated. 1 75 2 00 Strychnine. 0 25 0 50 'Triple Extracts. 21 00 0 00 Anohor Brand, per gross. 21 00 0 00 Inscet Powder per Ib. 0 70 0 75 Sulphur flour. 2 25 2 50 Dyestuffs. 1 Arohil, con. 0 27 0 30 Chips. 1 90 2.225 Indige (Bengal). 1 50 1 75 'Madras. 0 70 1 00 Gambior 0 70 1 00 Gambior 0 70 1 00
UFIUM HEMILUUR BARK BAIRAUT WURKO JUPTON, P.Q. FISH CURERS AND SHIPPERS Of all kinds Fresh, Smoked, Salt, Boneless an Frozen Fish.	Retailers will please bear in mind tha	st above quotations apply only to lo			
	UPTON HEMLOCK BA	RK EXTRACT W	ORKS } UPTON, P.Q.	FIS	H CURERS

JUST RECEIVED! Barrels and Cases new B C. Salmon. Cases New Canned Mackerel. Barrels and Halves C. B. Herring. Labrador Herring. New Canned Lobsters. Pure Barbadocs Molasses. Bundles Large Dry Codfish .

Steam R'fd Pale Seal Oil. Pure Newfoundland Cod Oil.

TO ARRIVE. Canned Mackerel, Lobster and Salmon, and Fish of all sorts.

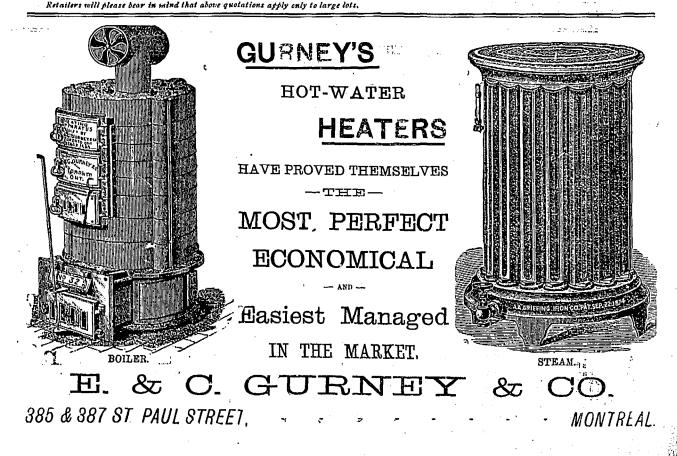




CANADA DYESTUFF AND CHEMICAL CO., Proprietors, The "UPTON" Hemlock Bark Extracts (Sedimentless) "IPATENT BLEACHED" for Fine Finish and Color, and "IMPROVED" for Heavy Leather. Office and Warehouse, 17 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1888.

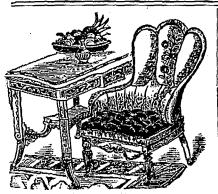
					<u> </u>		
-oloName of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale
÷ Flour.	\$ c. \$ c.	Muskrat, Winter Fall Spring	0 00 0 12 1	Plantation Ceylon " Chicory lb Sugars, (oasks & bris	\$ c. \$ c. 0 23 0 25 0 10 0 13	Gelatine, 1 [°] İb. can 1 qt pk 2 qt: gs	160 000
Patent, winter Patent, spring Straight roller Extra	570580 505515	Otter per skin Raccoon per skin	8 00 10 00 0 40 0 75	Yellow Refined	0 051 0 07 0 081 0 081 0 08 0 081 0 031 0 041	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni	006007 006007 013000
Superfine Strong Bakers Ontario Bags—	3 80 4 60	Crain. CanadaRed Winter Wheat White Winter Spring	000 000	Molasses, (Barbados) im'g Porto Rico	0 38 0 39 0 34 0 36 0 34 0 35	Orange Lemon Starch :	0 16 0 18
Extra City Strong Bakers [140 19. sks.] per 196 lbg	1	Hard Manitoba, No. 1 do No. 2 do No. 1, do No. 2	1 30 1 35 1 321 0 00 1 30 0 00	Grape Sugar Ref. Co. Empress Drips Syrap Dom. Crystal A Glucose.	0 04 0 041	Crystal Gloss Snow Flake	0 061 0 07 0 061 0 07 0 071 0 08
Oatmeal, standard bris. Manitoba Oatmeal, granulated, bris Rolled Meel. Oats	5 00 5 25 0 00 0 00 0 00 3 51 5 35 5 60	Oate, new Barloy. Peas, per 66 lbs Byo Corn, in bond	0 40 0 42 1 55 0 60 0 53 0 00 0 00 0 00	Dextrine Fruit : Loose Muscatel Layers, Malaga London	0 051 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0	"Corn Starch Pure White Pingar : Imp. Triple, 1 brl Cote D'or Crystal Pickling. W. W. XXX	0 06 0,00 0 41 0 00 0 35 0 00 0 28 0 00
Fuel.		" duty paid		Scedless	0 00 0 00	W. W. XX W. W. X Pure Malt	025 000
Prices to householders. Caat. Stove Chestnut Egg Scotch Steam (ox ship) Oapo Broton " Pictou "	6 50 5 60 6 25 0 90 4 40 4 50 3 40 3 50	Tra (IIfChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med. lb "good med. to fine "finest to choicest "Nagasaki	0 35 0 45	Currants, new" Prunos (French)" Figs, Elemo" Sh. Almonds, bxs" S. S. Tarragona" Almonds, paper shell Walnuts"	0 00 0 00 0 68 0 10 0 22 0 25 0 131 0 14 0 18 0 20 0 11 0 12	XXX Soap : Best Laundry Common Matckes : Common Parlor No. 1 No. 1	0 27 0 00 0 06 0 06 0 02 0 05 2 25 2 50 1 75 1 90
Lowor Pts soraon (rotail) Sootoh do Cordubod. Maple, 3ft 2in Birch, "	5 25 0 00 8 00 0 00 7 00 0 00 6 50 0 00		0 13 0 20 0 24 0 46 0 55 0 65 9 25 0 33 0 37 0 58	Filberts		Hardware. Antimony Tin : Block, L & F per lb Straits	
Tamarao, " Maplo, 4ft]Ontario] Mixod wood	5 50 0 00	Twankay, com. to gd Oolong	0 14 0 18	Nutmegs Jamaica Ginger, Bl. Unbl African Pimento Pomer Black	0 18 0 20 0 121 0 14 0 081 0 10 0 057 0 061	Copper : Ingot "	0 18 0 19 0 24 0 25
Raw Furs. Beaver, per lb	0.00 3.50	med. to good "	0 00 0 00	White	0 28 0 32	10dy to 60dy	265000
Bear per skin Bear, Cub, per skin Fisher. Fox, Red, per skin Fox, Cross.	8 00 10 00 3 00 5 00 4 00 5 00 1 00 1 25 2 00 5 00	"Dust Coffees, Mocha (green)" Add 6c for roasting and grinding	. 0 (6) 0 (7 1	1 <u>1</u>	025 025 07C 022 024 . 350 375 . 460 500 000 450 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	4dy to 5dy-Am. Pat	3 40 0 00
·	000 0 50	Java Maracaibo Jamaica	0 15 0 18	Flake	0 061 0 07	Steel Cut, Am. or Can. Pat's I ludy to 60dy	275 00



566

Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots.

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate dolivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. 47 Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressod Nails, pet cash within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at soven per cent. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days.



OUR LATEST ARRIVALS from Paris. Vienna, New York and Philadelphia, consisting of the latest designs in iBANCY PARLOR FURNITURE, suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presets, samples of which are now on view In our 4 large Show Windows, and a complete assortment in our second flat of Show Rooms, with the very nicest assortment of Parlor Suites in odd pieces of 5, 6 and 7 pieces, with a full stock of very nice serviceable Parlor Suites in Hair Cloth and Raw Silk, from \$33, \$35, \$47, \$45, \$50, \$75, and a very nice suite for \$100, sold at \$150 a year ago. Chamber Suites from \$15 up to \$1,500, and a complete stock of every article of furniture in general use, at the oldest, largest and acknowledged cheapest Furniture Store in the city, quality considered.

OWEN MCGARVEY & SON, Corner of Noire Dame and McGill Streets, MONTREAL.

BUCK'S STOVE WORKS, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Eastern Agency, 422 St. Paul Street, Montreal,



MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"GARNET 1 33 HOT AIR FURNACE.

These firmaces are adapted to the heating of large or small buildings, and are constructed on scientific principles, ensuring purity of air and the best possible results from combustion of the fuol, absolutely gas tight and superior to all others in perfection of manufacture, economy, durability and heating properties. The Furmace is constructed in three sizes for sotting in portable Galvanized Iron Casings, and two sizes for permanent Brick Cusings. The fire pois are large and made one icoh and a half thick and tapers to the Grate, thus preventing the coal romaining around the grate unburned. The grate is of the same size as bottom of fire pot, thus enabling the absolute on sway without sticking against sides of fire pot. The olinker door immediately abve the grate onables you with the crocked poker to clean off grate without disturbing the fire. Those advantages this grate and fire pot possesses, always enable you to have a nice bright fire without dust or waste, besides saving of over 25 per cent. In every ton of coal; this saving of fue on fire on first flat and hot water on upper flats, thus adding to the beating capacity of the Furnace of 900 to 10,000 feet, and saves fuel. 723 Prices and discounts furnished to the trade on application.



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M	ONTRE.	AL WHOLESALE	PRICES	OURRENTTHUI	ISDAY, SE	SPT. 20, 1888	·
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.		Wholesale
Ciass.	\$ 0. \$ 0. 50ft. 100ft.	Timber,'Lumber:&c	ł . ł	Bright Smoking, 3's & 6's Do Fanoy American Fanoy, ch & sm	\$ 0. \$ c. 0 50 0 52 0 49 0 62 0 80 0 90	Claret cases Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga	\$ c. \$ c. 3 00 & up 7 50 18 00 1 15 1 30
United inches, 14 to 25 United inches 26 "40 41 "50 51 "60	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood Walnut, per M Rutterput, per M.		Wines, Liquors. etc.		Burgundy Still, Case '' Sparkling	16 00 17 50
Gluo,-	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Battor Idc, por M. Gedar, round, lineal foot Chorry, per M. Elm, soft, 1st. Elm, Rock. Hemlock, M. Maple, hard, M. Soft, do. Oak, M. 2nd. quality, do. Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M. Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M. Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M.	00 00 00 00 15 00 17 00 15 00 17 00 9 00 10 00 25 00 35 00 16 00 25 00 355 00 30 00 25 00 30 00 355 00 30 00 14 00 16 00 8 00 10 00 1 50 16 00 1 50 16 00 1 50 16 00 1 50 16 00 1 50 16 00 1 50 16 00 1 50 13 00	Porter : Dublin qts. Porter : Dublin qts. Domestic qts. Domestic qts. Brandy : Honessoy's gal. Oans Jules Durot & Co gal.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c} 3 \ 16 \ 3 \ 99 \\ 2 \ 95 \ 0 \ 95 \\ 1 \ 60 \ 0 \ 60 \\ 1 \ 70 \ 0 \ 55 \\ 1 \ 59 \ 0 \ 55 \\ 1 \ 59 \ 0 \ 55 \\ 1 \ 59 \ 0 \ 55 \\ 1 \ 59 \ 0 \ 55 \\ 1 \ 59 \ 0 \ 55 \\ 1 \ 91 \ 0 \ 55 \\ 1 \ 91 \ 0 \ 55 \\ 2 \ 01 \ 0 \ 95 \\ 2 \ 01 \ 0 \ 95 \\ 2 \ 00 \ 1 \ 05 \end{array}$
American White, Brls Salt. Liverpool per bag Elev'na Twelver Canadian, in small bags " Half bags Yactory-filed per bags Rice's pure dairy, per bag	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 121 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 131 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 35 & 3 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 32 & 53 & 32 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 1 & 12 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 \\ 0 & 50 & 5$	Tobacco (in Bond.) Black, Chewing, in boxes. "in caddies Mahoganies, Smoking Do Chewing Bright Smoking Solaco, Common Solaco, Common Solaco, Common Daty Paid.] Black, Chewing, boxes12's Do Navy, Cade, 3's 6's	0 17 0 28 0 161 0 131 0 22 0 28 0 23 0 24 0 27 0 39 0 16 0 22 0 25 0 30 0 41 0 46 0 461 0 00	Choaper shippersgal. oazo qis. Irish Whiskey:Roe's cs. Scotch	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	200 cases and over 5 p c off Wool. Fleece "Extra Super" " B Super	0 21 0 23 0 22 0 24 0 25 0 27 0 22 0 23 0 00 0 00 0 21 0 00 0 17 0 14 0 17 1 0 14

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT.-THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1888

Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots.





NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the castern and western analls on TussDav, the 23th day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. And for the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior lock stations on the Cornwall Canal be-tween the Town of Cornwall and Maple Grove: the deepening and widening the channel way of the canal; construction of bridges, etc.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be teen on and after TUESDAY, the 11th day of SEPTENBER NEXT, at this office for all the works, and for the re-spective works at the following mentioned places :--

For the works at Galops at the Lock-keeper's House, Galops. For deepening the summit level of the Corn-wall Canal, at Dickenson's Landing; and for the new locks, etc., at lock-stations Nos. 18, 19 and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be ob-tained for the respective works at the places men-tioned tioned

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupa-tion and residence of each member of the same and futher a bank deposit receipt for the Sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for the Galops Canal Works, and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$2,000 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal; and for each of the lock sec-tions on the Cornwall Canal a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$4,000. the sum of \$4,000.

The respective deposit receipts—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer sub-mitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be re-turned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accented. accepted.

This department does not, however, bind Itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, .

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary,

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

JAMES GUEST. Commission Merchant | Bell

Ceneral Agent,

27 & 29 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL. AGENT FOR

Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. (Vine Growers Lo.) Jules Bellerie, Cognac.

W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports.

R. C. Ivison, Jeres de la Frontera Sherries.

Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis, L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Dizy, pr sper-

nay, Champagnes.

Renaudin, Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champa" s. Siegert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Aug ...ura Bitters Ihlers & Bell, Liverpool. (Export Bottlers).

Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, &c., in bulk or bottle. Roig, Ponseti & Co., Barcelona and Terragona Spanish Ports,

Eschenauer & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes.

H. Sichel & Sons, Mayence Rhine Wines. George Roe & Co., Dublin, celebrated old Irish Whiskies,

James Watson & Co., Dundee, fine old Scotch Whiskies.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addrossed to the under-signed and ondorsed "Tenders for the Sault ste. Mario Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 28rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Ganadian side of the river, through the Island of St. Mary. The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the island; the construction of looks. etc. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; con-struction of piors, etc. A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like diss of information. relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Mario, Ont.

relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the local Officer in the Town of Suuit Ste. Marie, Ont. Intonding contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unloss made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carofally examined the locality and the nature of the ma-terial found in the trial pits. In the case of firms, there must be attached the netual signatures of the full name, the number of the same; and further, a bank defosit receifs for the same; and further, a bank defosit receifs for the ocenpation and residence of ench member of the same is 22,600 must accompany the tender for the same of \$7,500 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends, piers, etc. The respective defosit receifs - cheques will not be accepted must be endersed over to the Minis-ter of Railways and Canals, and will be forfoited if the party tendering declines ontering into con-tract for the works, at the rates and on the torms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipt thus sont in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not ac-cepted. This department dees not, however, bind itself

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders. By order,

A. P. BRADLEY, Scorotary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 8th August, 1888,

THE



Company of Canada.

ANDREW ROBERTSON. - - - President C. F. SISE, - Vice-President. - - - Sec.-Treasurer O. P. SULATER.

HEAD OFFICE:

30 St. John Street, Montreal

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

iton. 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 prepared to manufacture all kinds of electri-

Acal apparatus. Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices as above, or at Wiensinger. Man.

St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Winnipeg, Man. Victoria, B.O., Hamilton, Ont.

Accountants, Agents, &c. [For Legal Cards see other pages,]

FRED J. PENFOLD. COATICOOKE, QUE.,

Real Estate and Financial Agent. Special attention given to Mining properties, having unusual facilities for disposing of same if really good, Shipper of Butter and Cheese to England; liberal

Money to Lend on First Mortgage at moderate rate of interest advances made thereon

JAMES C. MACKINTOSH, Banker & Broker.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Special attention given to investments in sound divi-end-paying Stocks and Debentures. dend-paying Stocks and Debentures. Collections made in all parts of the Maritime Prov-

Business information afforded to customers. 166 Hollis Street.

Guelph, Ont. TOHN SMITH.

Real Estate and Loan Agent, Accountant, &c., 32 ST. GEORGES SQUARE, Guelph, Ont. Assignments taken and Estates managed.

JAMES BAXTER & CO.

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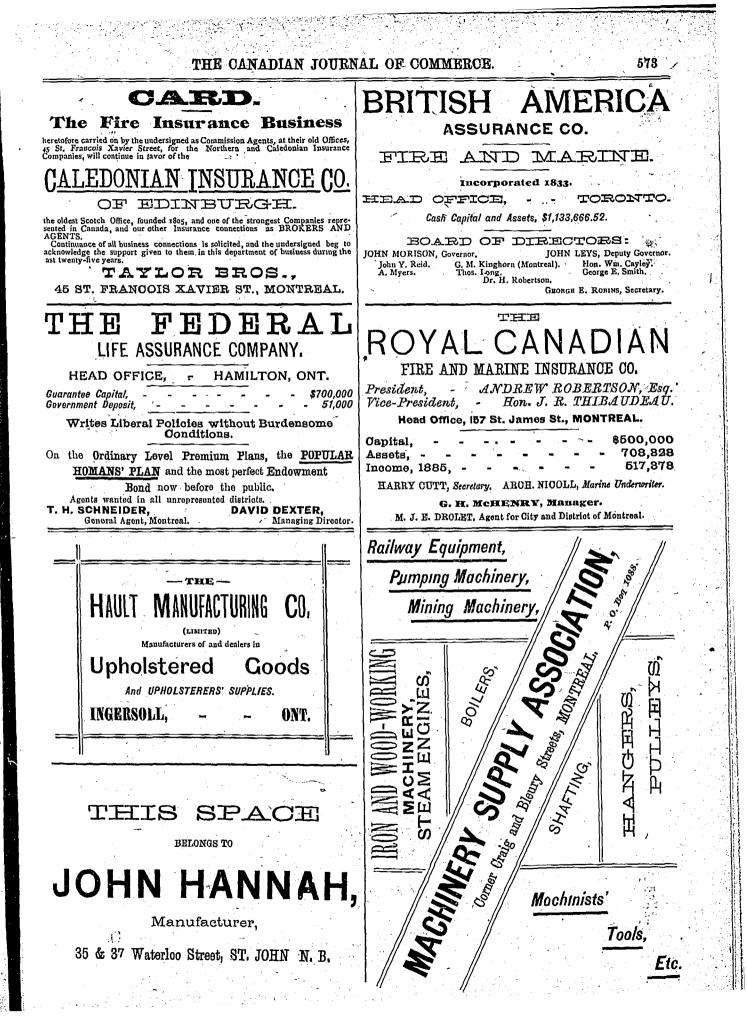
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