Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below. L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\square	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur	[]	Includes supplementary materials /
Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: Continuous pagination.



-	
The Chartered Banks	The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF MONTREAL,	THE BANK OF BRITISH
ESTABLISHED IN 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament,	
	NORTH AMERICA.
Capital All Paid Up, \$12,000,000 Rest	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
	Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 8t; Reserve Fund, £255,000 "
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	
	London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.
 Hon, Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., Fresident. Hon, Gro, A. DRUMMOND, - Vice-President. Gilbert Scott, Esq. Ed, B. Greenshields, Esq. A. T. Prierson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. C. S. Watson, Esq. W. J. BUCHANAN, { General Manager, E. S. CLOUSTON, S General Manager, A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. R. Y. Hebden. A. B. Buchanan, 	COURT OF DIRECTORS ;
A. T. Peterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq.	J. H. Brodie. Ed. Arthur Hoare. John James Oater. H. J. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Kingsford.
C, S, Watson, Esq.	John James Cater. H.J. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Kingsford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman.
W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.	Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman.
A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Sapt. of Branches.	Secretary, A. G. Wallis.
Asst. Inspec. Asst. Supt. of Branches	Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montres
Renarkes in Canada :	R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector.
MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End Branch, Gatherine St.	Branches and Agencies in Canada:
Almonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, Que,	London Kingston Fredericton, N. I
Belleville, "Kingston, "Regina, Ass'n. Brantford, 'Lindsay, "Sarnia, Ont. Brackwille, London, "Stratford, Ont.	Brantford Ottawa Halifax, N. S. Paris Montreal Victoria, B.C.
	Hamilton Quebec Vancouver, B.C.
Chatham, N.B. New Westillins On mary Con	Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.
Computed Ont Ottawa, Ont. Vancouver, B.C.	Agenis in the United States :
Gouerien,	NEW YORK - H. Stikeman and F. Brown field. Agents.
Guelph, "Peterboro', Ont. Winnipeg, Man, Halifir, N.S. Picton, Ont.	field, Agents. SAN FEANOISCO—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh
IN GREAT BRITAIN :	Agents. London BANKERS-The Bank of Englan
London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee-Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Red-	and Messrs, Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liv
path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager.	erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia
IN THE UNITED STATES : New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St.	New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Ban of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea
New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago-Hank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager: E.	of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea land. India, China and Japan – Chartere Mercantile Bank of India, London and China
M. Shadbolt, Asst. Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:	Agra Bank, Limited, West Indies-Colonis
London-The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London.	Bank. Paris-Messrs. Maronard, Krauss . Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.
	Issue Circular Notes for Traveller
Liverpool. The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.	available in all parts of the world.
DANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.	THE MOLSONS BANK
New York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A. The Merchants' National Bank.	
Destant The Merchants National Dank.	Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.
Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Bunalo.	HALD OFFICE, MONTREAL Paid-up Capital
Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia.	kest kuna
TITT DANTE OF TORONTO	BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
THE BANK OF TORONTO,	JOHN H. R. MOLSON, President. R. W. SHEFHERD, Vice-President. Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C. M.G. S. H. Ewing.
OANADA. -Incorporated 1885	W. M. Ramsay, Henry Archbald, Sami, Finic
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,500,000	F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager.
DIRECTORS :	A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector. BRANCHES:
GEORGE GOODERHAM, - President.	Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.O. St. Hyacinthe, C
	Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Clinton, Ont. Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Wm Geo Gooderham.	Exeter, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Trenton, Ont.
John Leys (of Rice, Lewis & Son, Ltd.) Head Office, Toronto.	Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Waterloo, Ont. London, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. West Toronto Jo
DUNCAN COULSON, Cashier.	Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Woodstock, Ont.
Hugh LEACH, Assistant Cashier.	AGENTS
Branchest	Qwebec-La Banque du Peuple and Kastern Town ships Bank.
Montreal I. Murray Smith, Manager.	Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can ada and Can. Bank of Commerce.
Barrie	New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick.
Cobourg	Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Island-Bank of Nova Scotia, Sum
GauanoqueJ. Pringle,	merside Bank.
London,, W. R. Wadsworth, Jr.	British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. Maniloba-Imperial Bank of Canada.
Potrolia P. Campbell, "	Newfoundland Commercial Bank of Newfound land, St. John's.
Port HopeG. W. Hodgetts, "	IN EUBOPE.
CollingwoodW. A. Copeiana, Gananoque	London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
Douters,	Lineregel-The Bank of Liverpool.
Tantan Wage The City Bank, Limited.	Parit, France-Credit Lyonnais. Antuerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers
New York	United States,
THE QUEBEC BANK.	New York Mechanics' National Bank; Messr.
incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818.	W. Watson and Alex. Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-The State Ni
CAPITAL, \$3,080,000.	i tional Bank, <i>Portland</i> —Casco National Bank, <i>Chico</i>
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.	go-First National Bank. Cleveland - Commerci National Bank. San Francisco-Bank of British Co umbia. Detroit-Commercial National Bank, Buf cle-Bank of Buff-Commercial National Bank, Buff ale-Bank of Buff-Commercial National Bank, Buff- ale-Bank of Buff-Commercial National Bank, Buff- School Bank, School Bank, Buff- School Bank, Bank, School Bank, Bank, Bank, Buff- School Bank, School Bank, Buff- School Bank, School Bank, Bank, School Bank, Buff- School Bank, School Bank, School Bank, Buff- School Bank, School Bank, School Bank, Buff- School Bank, School
BOARD OF DIRRCTORS;	umbia. Detroil-Commercial National Bank, Buf

[AS. G. ROSS, Esq., President.
 WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President.
 Goorge R. Renfrew, Esq.
 JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.
 Branches and Agencies in Canada:
 Uttawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.
 Montreal, Que. Thoroid, Ont. Three Rivers, O.
 Agents in New York-Messrs. Mailtand, Phelps &
 Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

Co., Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland. BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Onpital Authorizod, - - 8500,000, Diskerons-W. Woir, Pros. W. Strachan, Vice-Pros. : O Foucher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Woir. Ubalde Garand, Cashier. Branch at Borthier. - A. Garioyy, Manager. Branch at Borthier. - A. Garioyy, Manager. Branch at Lochuto, - Hy, Krost. Branch at Lochuto, - M. J. J. Lacasso, " Branch at Sto. Theres. - M. L. J. Lacasso, " Branch at Sto. Theres. - Misivert. Branch at Sto. Theres. - M. Beivert. Branch at Sto. Theres. - M. Beivert. Branch at Sto. Cherose. - M. Beivert. Branch at Sto. Theres. - M. Beivert. Branch at Hochelaga [city] Goo. Dastous. "Agents et Nrs Ford. In National Bank of the Republic London-Bank of Montreal. Parts-La Societo Genarale.

Capital, f Fund, -	1,000,000 Stg. £255,000 "	Reserve
e, 3 Olement's Las	ne, Lombard St., E.C	
s Oater. H. ror. J. arrer. F. Giyn. Ge- Secretary, A. G. 1 Canada, - St. J. RINDLEY, Ger E. STANGRE, Ins sckes and Agencie. Kingston Otlawa Monireal Quebeo St. John, N.B. Brandon, M. genis in the Unite	I. Arthur Hoare. J. B. Kendall. J. Kingatord. ederic Lubbock. orge D. Whatman. Wallis. ames Street, Montreal ieral Manager. ipector. <i>in Canada:</i> Fredericton, N. B. Hallfar, N. B. Victoria, B. C. Victoria, B. C. Vianouver, B.C. Winnipeg, Man. an.	AND ROB Hector I Jonathai H. Mont Guorge Bellevill. Berlin, Brampto Chathan Gait. Gauanoq Hamilto Ingersoil Kincard
g. NOISOO-W. Law! BANKERS-The Glyn & Co. AGENTS-Liver Istralia-Union 1 id-Union Bank land, Colonial E a, China and . Bank of India, I Limited. Wes cis-Messurs. Ma -Credit Lyonna	son and J. C. Welsh, Bank of England pool-Bank of Liv- Bank of Australia, of Australia, Bank Japan - Chartered ondon and China; t Indies-Coloniai ronard, Krauss & is, es for Trayellers,	W. Banke Edinbur; (Limited Agenc; Hague a Banke New Yo Bank; St. Paul National cisco, An Netw/c land. Nova . Scotia an
orated by Act of Pa HEAD OFFICE, Mo pital	NTRXAL. \$9,000,000	Brilis A gene Leiter and othe
R. Molson,	- President. Vice-President.	Canit

BRITISH

UNITED STATES. New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Bestow-The State Na-tional Bank. Portland-Casco National Bank. Chica-go-First National Bank. Cloveland - Commercial National Bank. San Francico-Bank of British Col-umbia. Detroit-Commercial National Bank. Buff-alo-Bank of Buffalo. Milwaskee-Wisconsin Marine and Firo Insurance Co. Bank. Tolido-Second Na-tional Bank. Shife. Montana-First National Bank. Fort Ben-ts Maticana-First National Bank. Fort Ben-ts Maticana-First National Bank. Fort Ben-ts Maticana-First National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns prompily remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHNS, • NIL'D. Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. Capital, paid-up, Reservo Fund, Undivided Profits, - \$306,000 00 145,000 00 - 22,338 11 HENRY COOKE, Manager.

H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms. Agenti, ... The London and Westminster Bank, Lon-don, New York-The National Bank of the Ropublic, Boston-The Atlas National Bank Montreal-The Merchants Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchants Rank' of ('anada

The Charterod Banks.			
THE 1	MERCHAT	NTS BANK	
	OF CANA	ADA.	
Capital Pai Reserve Fun	d-up, d	\$5,799,200 2,335,000	
Hea	d Office, ·		
	BOARD OF DIRI		
ANDREV ROBERT	ALLAN, Esq., ANDERSON, E	- President.	
Hector Macke Jonathan Hod H. Montagu J	enzie, Esq. Jo gson, Esq. J. Ulan, Esq. J. T. H. Dunn, E	ohn Duncan, Esq. , P. Dawes, Esq. ohn Cassils, Esq. sq.	
GRONGE HAG		General Manager	
BRAN	OHRS IN ONTABIO	AND QUEBEC :	
Belleville.		Quebec.	
Berlin.	Kingston. London.	Renfrew. Sherbrooke, Que	
Brampton. Chatham. Gait.	Montreal. Mitchell. Napanee.	Sherbrooke, Que Stratford.	
Gait.	Napanee.	St. Johns, Que. St. Thomas.	
Gananoque.	Ollawa,	St. Thomas.	
Hamilton. Ingersoll.	Owen Sound Perth.	Toronto. Walkerton.	
Kincardine.	Prescott.	Windsor.	
	BRANCHES IN MA	NITOBA :	
Winnips	g.	Brandon.	
Bankers is	Great Britain	Branuos. e - London, Glasgow, The Clydesdale Bank k of Liverpool (Ltd), Il St., Messrs. Henry Agents. -New York, Bank of , Merchants National hange National Bank; Bank ; Detroit, First of Buffalo; San Fran- Bank of Newfound-	
Edinburgh an	d other points,	The Clydesdale Bank	
Agency in N	lew York-61 Wa	il St., Messrs, Henry	
Hague and Jo	hn B. Harris, Jr.,	Agents.	
New York N	J. B. A · Boston	Merchants National	
Bank ; Chica	go, American Exc	hange National Bank ;	
St. Paul, Mir	in., First National	Bank ; Detroit, First	
National Bank	Sullalo, Bank	of Buttalo; San Fran-	
Newfoundl	and-Commercial	Bank of Newfound-	
land.		what Dank of Mana	
Scotia and Me	rchants Bank of H	wick — Bank of Nova Halifax, British North America.	
British Col	umbla-Bank of B	ritish North America.	
A general ba	inking business tra	ansacted. able in China, Japan,	
and other fore	ign countries.	ADIO IL CUIDA, JAPAN,	
TADA	MOTTI D	T DITTOT T	
LA BA	-	U PEUPLE.	
	ESTABLISEED IN	1835.	
Capital I Reserve,		- \$1,200,000 400,000	
HEAD O	FFICE, -	- MONTREAL,	
	Board of Dire	ectora :	
IACOURS GRE	NIRR, ESQ.,	President	
GEORGE BRUS	H. Eso.	Vice-President	
M. BRANCHAU	р. Езо. 'WM.	FRANCIS, ESQ.	
M. BRANCHAU CHS. LACAILL	. Eso. ALPI	H. LECLAIRE.	
Grad anothing	A. PRÉVOST,		
J. S. BOUBQU		Cashier.	
WM, RICHER		- Assistant Cashier	
ARTHUR GAG	NON, :	- Inspector	

Branches :

St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. Quebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavoie, Three Rivers, Quee, P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jerome, Que, Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Remi, "C. Bédard, St. Jerome, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. Coaticook, P.Q., Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mgr.

Agents in Canada:

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

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

Foston-Ine inverter Valoar Dans, Foreign Agenta: England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London, France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, Jar Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world,

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

La Banque Jacques Cartier. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Capital Faid-Up, Roserve Fund, Directors. ALE, DESTRICT, MONTREAL. Mark, DESTRICT, MONTREAL, Law, Destriction, Beg., M.P., Prosident. A.B. Hamelin, Esq., Vice-Prosident. A.B. Hamelin, Esq., Vice-Prosident. A.B. Hamelin, Esq., Vice-Prosident. M. B. DoMartiguy, Esq. A. L. DEMARTIGNY, Managing Director. B.W. Batwart, Assistant Managor. H. Gr. GERMAIN, Inspector. Brancher - Beauharnois--H. Dorion, Mgr. Drum-mondville, J.E. Girard, Mgr. Frascrville, J.F. Pellast, Mgr. Laurentides, A. Boyer, Mgr. Plessiville, Chev-refils & Lacerte, Mgrs. Quebec (St. Sauveur) M. Dion, Mgr. St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Mgr. St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr. Valleyfield, L.'de Martiguy, Mgr. Victoriaville, A. Marchand, Mgr. St. Henri (Mont-real) F. St. Germain, Mgr., St. Jean Baptiste (Mont-real) F. St. Germain, Mgr., Currie & Co. New York--The National Bank of the Republic. Paris--Credit Lyounais.

La Standard Contactor

THE CA	NADIA
The Chartered Banks.	1
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. HRAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Paid-Up Capital, 6,000,000 Rest, 800,000	BAN CAPITAL (A REBREVE J
 BERGENER DIRECTORS: GEO. A. COX, Esq., President. JOHN I. DAVIDSUN, Esq., - Vice-President. George Taylor, Esq., Jas. Cratnern, Esq. Robt. Kil- gour, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., O. C., LL.D. Matthew Leggat, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Assi Ceneral Manager. A. H. IRELAND, Inspector. G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp. NEW YORK, Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents. BRANCHESS: Dunder, Oranoreville, Simcoe. 	JOHN ST A. G. RAI John H Charle J. Turnbu
A, H. IRELAND, Inspector. G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp. New York, Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents.	Alliston, Chesley, Georgetow
Barrie, Dunavaile, Ottagorius, Stratford, Balleville, Galt, Paris, Stratford, Berlin, Goderich, Parkill, Thoroid, Benheim, Guelph, Peterborgh, Toronto, Benheim, Guelph, Peterborgh, Toronto,	Correspondent Fourth National Bank Correspondent Vincial Bank Collection
Cayuga, Jarvis, Sarnia, Walkerville, Chatham, London, SitSte.Marie, Waterloo, Collingwood, Montreal, Seaforth, Windsor,	Canada at prompt retu
Woodstock. *East Toronto-Cor. Queen St. and Bolton Avenue, North Toronto-yor Yonge St. North West Toronto- Cor. College St. and Spadina Ave. Yonge & College- 43 Yonge St., cor. College St. Queen St. W544 Queen St. W. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the	THE Capital Pai Reserve Fu
Commercial Creates issued for use in Entropy, the East and West Indics, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.	President Hon. C. F. Esq., Don Esq. M.P.
Great Britain-The Bank of Scotland. India, China and Japan-The Chartered Bk. of India, Australia & China. Australia& New Zealand-The Union Bk. of Aus- tralia. Parts. France-Lazard Freres & Cie.	Aurora, Bowmanvi Cornwall, Guelph, Kingston, Lindsay,
Brusselt, Belgium-J. Matthieu & Fils. New York-The Am. Ex. National Bk. of New York. Chicago-The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago. Sam Francisco and British Col's-The Bank of British Columbia. Hamilton, Bermuda-The Rk of Bernuda.	London, I France and New York Messrs, Boston—T
THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000 DIEBOTORB: JAS, AUSTIN, - President. Hon. FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President.	UNIC Capital Pa HR Board
Wm. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osier. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews.	President Thomas M Esq., E. J E. E Branch
Agencia:Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto; Queen St. W., cor. Esther; Dundas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 366; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri- tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indices. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.	bridge, N. Que., Sm chester, O <i>Foreign</i> Liverpool- tional Pa Minneapo Collectit terms. C
BANK OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) \$1,000,000	THE
Rett, 400,000 JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., - President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President. DIBEOTORS :	Authoriz
R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon, George Bryson, Hon, R. L. Church, Alex. Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier. <i>Brawches-Arapitor. Pembroke. Winnipeg. Man.</i> .	Hon. Joh Hon. C. 1 Deposit promptly the Dom bought an
Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.	ME
ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.	Canital P Reserve
Спрікаї, \$200,000 Reserve, 25,000 Г. Н. Торр, President.	M. Dwy Henry G
J. F. GRANT, Cashler. Agents, Lundon-Messrs, Giran, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St.	Head (
National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal. BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.	Bathurs Bridgew Charlott
Capital Paid-Up, \$710,100 Reserve Fund	Frederic Guysbor
DIRECTORS :- F. X. ST. CHARLES, Prest. M. LAURENT, Vice-Prest. R. Bickerdike, Chs. Chaput. J. D. Rolland. M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Cashler HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BRANCHES. THE RIVERS, H. N. Boire, Manager. Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sord-A. A. La-	1 .
Jonette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-A. A. La-	Dominie

BRANCHES. Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager. Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-A. A. La-rocque, Manager. Valleyfield-S. Fortier, Manager. East End Abattoirs Vankleek Hill, Ont.-Wm. Fer-guson, Manager. CORRESPONDENTS. London, England-The Clydes-dale Bank (Limited). Paris, Franco-Credit Lyonnais, New York-The National Park Bank. Boston-The Maverick National Bank, Chicago- National Live Stock Bank. Collections made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world.

12.21

The Chartered Banks.	_
BANK OF HAMILTON.	ſ
CAPITAL (All Paid),	Ca
Directors : President. A. G. RAMSAY, - Vice-President, John Frostor. George Rosch. Charles Gurgey. A. T. Wood.	w
A B Lee Monortel	w

urns made.

ONTARIO BANK. ^{id-Up}, \$1,500,000 250,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

NORS-Sir WM, P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G., f. R. K. Burguss, Esq., Vice-President; f. Fraser, A. M. Smith, Esq., G. M. Rose, nald Mackay, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, J.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager. BRANCHES:

•	Dichicings.	D' I I
Aurora,	Montreal,	Pickering,
Bowmanville.	Mount Forest,	Toronto.
Cornwall.	Newmarket.	Whitby.
Guelph,	Ottawa,	480 Queen St. W.,
Kingston,	Peterboro",	Toronto.
Lindsay,	Port Arthur,	
	AGENTS :	
London, Eng.	-Alliance Bank []	limited).

Eng. —Alliance Bank [Limited]. de Europe—Credit Lyonnais. k—The Bank of the State of New York and . Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Tremont National Bank.

ON BANK of CANADA. id-up,\$1,200,000. Reserved fund,\$200,000

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

ed Capital, -\$1,000,000

DIRECTORS. INCAN MACARTHUR, President, nn Sutherland, E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle. its received and interest allowed. Collections y made. Drafts issued available in all parts of ainion. Sterling and American Exchange

inion, ad sold. RCHANTS BANK

OF HALIFAX. Pald-Up, Fund, \$1,100,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS; KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RITCHIR, Vice-President. Par, Wiley Smith, G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller. Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler.

ranch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager. AGENCIES .

Antigonish, N. S.	Maitland [Hants Co.],
Bathurst, N. B.	N.S.
Bridgewater, N. S.	Moneton, N.B.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Newcastle, N.B.
Dorchester. N. B.	Picton, N.S.
Fredericton, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, C.B.
Guysboro, N.S.	Sackvile, N.B. Summerside, P.E.I.
Kingston [Kent Co.],	Summarside, P.E.I.
N.B.	Sydney, C.B.
N.D.	Truro, N.S.
Londonderry, N.S.	Wormonth N.S.

urg, N. S. Weymouth, N Woodstock. N.B.

Woodstock. N.B. IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-SI: Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merohants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank [limited]. Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co. Collections mode as I lowast vature and constituted

Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at our-rest rates.

The Chartored Banks.			
THE ST	CANDARD	BANK	
	OF CANADA		
Capital Pal		\$1,000,000	
Roserve Fu		410,000	
HEA	D OFFICE, TORU	NTO.	
W. F. COWAN.	DIRECTORS ;		
		, Vice-President.	
W. F. Allen,	Fred. Wyld, I	r. G. D. Morton.	
A. T. Todd.	AGENCIES :	. J. Somerville,	
Bowmanville.	Cannington.	Harriston.	
Brantford.	Chatham, Ont.	Markham.	
Bradford. Brighton.	Colborne. Durham,	Newcastie.	
Campbellford.	Forest.	Parkdale, Picton,	
RANKERR			

675

New York and Montreal.—Bank of Montreal. London, England.—National Bank of Scotland. All Banking business promptly attended to. pondence solicited. I. L. BRODIE. Cashier. Corres-

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA. Copital Paid-Up Reserve Fund \$1,500,000 Capitas - Construction - Constructio . . . 700,000

- purchased,

Eastern Townships Bank.

 16

THE	WESTERN	BANK

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT?		
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000		
Capital Subscribed, 500,000		
Capital Paid-up, 341,000		
Reserve, 60,000		
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :		
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.		
REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esg., Vice-President.		
W. F. COWAR, ESG. W. F. Allan Fra		
Kobert McIntosh, M.D. I. A. Gibson Ken		
Inomas Patterson, Esc.		
T. H. MCMILLAN, Cashier		
Branches :- Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New		

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

Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Managor. Ottawa-P. J. Bazin, Manager. Sherbrooke- W. Gaboury, Acting Manager.

AGENTS

AGENTS England—National Bank of Scotland, London, France Messrs, Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newl' dland. CANADA.—Prov. Ontario — The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal. Manitobs —The Union Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and returns made with utmost promptness. Correspondence respectivily solicite

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Loan Sociotios.	Oceanic Steamshi
THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY,	Allan Li
HEAD OFFICE,King St., - TORONTO	
Capital Subscribed, \$2,000,000 00 Capital Paid-Up, 800,000 00 Reserve Fund, 180,000 00	Under Contract with the Governments Newfoundland for the Conveyanc
Total Assets, 2,641,810 80	1890-Summer Arrangeme
Deposits received at current rates of interest paid or compounded half yearly. Debontures issued in Currency or Sterling, paypule in Canada or Great Britain.	This Company's Lines are composed double-engine Clyde-buil IRON AND STEEL STEAM
Moncy advanced on Real Estate Mortgages, and Municipal Debontures purchased.	Vessels. Tonnage. , Con
GEO. A. COX, F. G. COX, Manager. President, E. R. WOOD, Secretary	Assyrian
	Brazilian
Dominion Savings and Investment	1 CHSDIAL
SOCIETY, London, Ontario.	Corean
Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000.00	Hibernian
	Manutohan
ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. WILLIAM DUFFIELD, President City Gas Company Vice-President.	Monte Videan
THOMAS H. PURDOM, - Inspecting Director.	Newfoundland
F. B LEYS, Managor.	Nova Scotian
THE HAMILTON	Parisian
Provident and Loan Society.	Phœnician
President G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq.	Prussian
Vice-President, - A. T. Woon, Esq. Capital Subscribed, \$1,500,000 00	Sardinian
Capital Paid-Up,	Scandinavian
Total Assots,	Waldensian,
highest current rates. DEBEN1 URES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized	
alf-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society. Banking House-King Street, Hamilton.	service. are intended to be despatched as under :
H. D. CAMERON, Manager.	From Sieamships, Monire
	Parisian 8 Oct *Corean 15
The Toronto General Trusts Co.	Circassian
And SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.	Polynesian 5 Nor Parisian 12 " Correspondent 10 "
Capital \$1,000.000	• N. B The Corean will not h
President-Hon. Edward Blake, LL.D., Q.C., M.P. Vice-President-E, A Meredith, Esg., LL.D.	dation for any class of passengers or Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.
Convequent on the increase in business, the	daylight on Wednesdays, and from O
promises formerly occupied by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, on the corner Yonge and Colb rne Streets, has been purchased and entirely	with the electric light
reconstructed for the Toronto General Trusts Co. and its tonants.	Rates of Passage:
Safo Doposit Dopartment. The Vaults are in a building specially con-	Cabin, by Parisian, \$50, \$60 and sieamers, \$45, \$50 and \$60, according
structed, most substantial and scoure, Fire and Burglar proof, and unequalled in Ontario, costing over \$30,600.	Tickets Cabin, by Parisian Ston, 1
Trust and Agoncy Dopartmont.	Liverpool.
Under the approval of the Ontario Government, tue Uo:npany is accepted by the High Court of untrice as a Trusts Company, and from its organ-	' land in water tight comportments a
ization has been employed by the Court for the	with every requisite to make the trans
"stice as a Trust Company, and from its organ- ization has been employed by the Court for the investment of Court Funds. The Company acts as Excourtor, Administrator, Receiver, Committee of Lunatics, Guardian of Childron, Assignce of	age both safe and enjoyable, having smoking and lodies' rooms, piano, i weil as an experienced surgeon and ste
Wills, or Court Appointments or Substitutions.	Nearly all the staterooms are situate
and also as Agent for Executors, Trustees and others, thus relieving them from onerous and dis-	None of the steamers in the Mail Ser
agreeable duties. It obviates the need of sceurity	

othors, thus rolloving them from onerous and dis-agroenble duties. It obvintes the need of scourity for administration. The Company invests money, at best rates, in frast mortagaces or other securities; collects Ronts, finitorest, Dividends, and acts as Agent in all kinds of financial business. It also countersigns Corporate Securities. For further information apply to J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.

MAGAZINES BOUND

AND ALL KINDS OF	
Bookbinding	Done
AT THE OFFICE OF T	RB

Journal of Commerce

171 St. James Street,

MONTREAL,

No trouble in preserving uniformity of style or finish for public or private libraries. Send for estimate

armanan distantingin

ips. ne. s of Canada and cs of Mails. ent**s—1890** of the following MSHIPS. mmanders. áylius. Bentley, nd. vic. farruthers. Arrunders. dop. Macnicol. A. Moore. McDougall. Monzies. LeGallais. n Wallace. an. stone. S. Main. dwin. Frath Christic. H. Hughes. ph Ritchie. n Kerr. Dalziel, Imbury. McKillop. J. Richardson, irown. n Franco. n Park, J. James. Montreal real. Quebec. 9 Oct. 23 Oct. 6 Nov. ****** have accommo-n voyages from

om Montreal at Quebec at 9 2.m. thted throughout

580; by other to accommoda-e, \$20, Return \$110, and \$150; Intermediate, al or Quebec to

vice are built of are unsurpassed and are provided bs-Atlantic pass g excellent bath, library, etc., as tewardess.

ted on the soloon and venuilation. ervice carry live

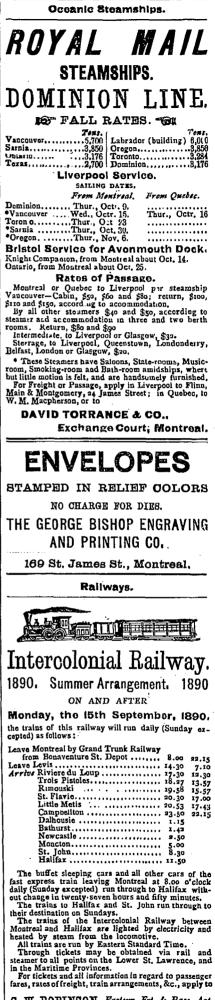
London,	Quebec and Mo	ntreal Service.
		From Montreal to
From	Steamships.	London on or
London.		about.
18 Sept	Assyrian	9 Oct
9 Oct	Grecian	30 Oct.
20 Oct	Brazilian	10 Nov.
30 Oct	Assyrian	20 Nov.
These steam to Europe.	ers do not carry pa	ssengers on voyage
(Therease)	. Quakes and No.	adment Committee

Gracy or	, Curren and and	
From Glasgow.	Steamships,	From Montreal to Glasgow on or about
27 Sept	Norwegian	14 Octr.
11 Octr 18 Octr	Buenos Ayrea	n 29 Octr.
1 Nov	Sarmatian	11 NOV. 18 Nov. ssengers on voyage
to Europe.	Through Bills L	

Through Bills Lading Granted to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Conti-nental Ports, from all Railway Stations in Canada, and United States.

For Freight, Passage or other information, spply to ny authorized agent of the line or to H. & A. ALLAN,

25 Common Street, Montreal



G. W. BOBINSON, Eastern Fri. & Pass. Agt, 1361 Sr. JAMES ST.,

Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, MONTREAL. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 5th June, 1890.

Legal Directory. Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per annum. ONTARIO. ALVINSTON A. E. SWYTHE BABBIE Lount, Dickinson & McWatt BELLEVILLE..... Falkiner & Masson BROUKVILLE Fraser & Beynolds BRUSSELS E. E. Wade CAMPBELLFORD A. L. Colville COBOURG W. B. Riddell, LL.B. COBNWALL Leitch & Pringle COBNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Oline DESERONTO Henry B. Bedford GRAVENBURST..... T. Johnson GRIMSBYE. A. Lancaster GUELPH Macdonald & Macdonald A. H. MACDONALD. INGERSOLL. Wells KINGSTON...... Britton & Whiting LINDSAY...... Martin & Hopkins LISTOWELJ. L. Darling LONDON Gibbons, MoNab & Mulkern LONDON. W. H. Bartram L'ORIGNALJ. Maxwell MIDLAND Steers & Ambrose MILLEBOOKJ. Walter Curry MITCHELL Dent & Hodge MOUNT FOREST Perry & Perry OTTAWA..... Gundry & Powell OTTAWA Geo. F. Henderson OWEN SOUND Cressor, Morrison & Smith PORT ELEMJ. O. Dalrymple PORT HOPE H. A. Ward PRISOOTT French & Saunders Ŀ SMITH'S FALLS..... Bayard E. Sparham ST. THOMAS...... Macdougall & Robertson STRATFORD..... MoPherson & Davidson TRESWATER John J. Stephens Thornbury Wilson, Evans & Dyre TILSONBURG W. A. Dowler TOBORTO Jones Bros. & Mackenzie TORONTO Arch. J. Sinclair Oxerides The McGillivray's WALEBRION, Co. Bruce....A. B. Klein, Q.C. WINGHAM Meyer & Dickinson Woonsroos Finkle, McKey & McMullon QUEBEO. COATICOOK..... W. L. Shurtleff MONTREAL..... A. H. Ohambers PORTAGE UN FORT..... O. P. Boney QUEBEC Bell & Joly de Lotbiniere S BIGHMOND and WINDSOR MILLS . P. S. G. Mackenzie RIGHMOND..... G. H. Aylmer Brooke SHERBROOKE and MAGOS.... Belanger & Genest SHERBROOK & BIOHMOND. . Ives, Brown & French Solicitors for Merchants Bank.

ST. HYAGINTHE L. F. Morison

ST. HYACINTHE, Fontaine, St. Jacques & Fontaine Solicitors for Molsons Bank.

ST. JOHNS..... Girard & Quesnel

WATTELOOJ. A. Jacques

NORTHWEST TERBITORY.

Calgary..... Lougheed & McCarthy

Legal. NOVA SOOTIA. AMEMBEST Townshend, Dickey & Rogers A BBOTTS & CAMPBELL, BRIDGETOWN T. D. Ruggles & Bons BRIDGEWATER Arthur Roberts, LL.B. BRIDGEWATER..... Owen & McLean HALIFAX Alfred Whitman KENTVILLE W. E. Rascos Sydney C. T. Moseley, Q C. PIOTOU Stewart & Tanner } New Glasgow, Stellarton, Westville. } WINDSOB..... H. D. Ruggles YABMOUTH Bobt. E. Harris, Q.C. NEW BBUNSWICK. CHATHAN & NEWGASTLE... Warren C. Winslow SAOKVILLE..... T. A. Kinnear BEITISH COLUMBIA. HATTON & WOOD, VANCOUVER I. H. Hallett CAPE BRETON. G. W. HATTON. NOBTE SYDNEY..... }E. T. MOSCLEY, Q.C. MONTREAL. TOR'NTO. HAMILTON THE LEGAL & COMMERCIAL EXCH . NGE JOHN D. MODONALD, OF CANADA (MERCANTILE AGENCY) Montreal Office-leS L, James and 49 St, John Sts. J. L. LA MPLOUGH, Mgr. Mont. Branch. P. O. Bog 998. Telephone 2133. Reliable Reports, Primpt Collections. Offices in Toronto, Hamilton and London, Eng. Logal. Cornwall, Ont. JAS. LEITOH. E. A. PRINGLE. F BITOH & PRINGLE, ALBERT, O. BROWN, BARRISTERS. Solicitors for Ontario Bank. Hamilton, Ont. D. OAMEBON, A. D. UAMERON, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Con-veyancer, &c., No. 10 Hughson Street, South Hamilton, Ont. Toronto. Kingston, Ont. SMYTHE, SMITH & LYON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. H. H. SMYTHE, LL.D., Q.C. C. FRONTENAC SMITH. H. V. LYON, B.A. E. E. A. DU VERNET. Offices, London, Ont. W. H. BARTRAM, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. OFFICE, 99 DUNDAS ST. WEST. GIBBONS, MONAB & MULKERN, Geo. C. Gibbons. Geo. McNab. P. Mulkorn. Fred. F. Harber. Montreal. HUTCHINSON & OUGHTBED, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c. WADDELL BUILDING. A. B. OUGHTRED, B.C.L N. HUTCHINSON, D.O.L. Montreal. GEOFFRION, DORION & ALLAN ADVOCATES. ONE A. DORION. J. E. ALLAN C.A.GEOVERION. Third Floor, Imperial Building. CHAPLEAU, HALL, NICOLLS & BROWN, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c. EON. J. A. OHAPLEAU, Q.O., M.P., JOHN S. HALL, JE. M.P.P., ARMINI D. WIOOLLS. 171 & 173 St. James St., opp. St. John St.

, ADVOCATES. North British Chambers, 11 Hospital St. MOORMICK, DUCLOS & MURCHISON, Advocatos, &c., 181 St. James street, Mont-treal. Will attend the Courts in the Dis-triots of Beaubarnois, Bedford and St. Hyacinthe. D. MOCORMACK, B. O.L. C. A. DUCLOS, B.A., B. C. L. R. L. MURGHISON, B.C. K. ATWATER & MAOKIE, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, \$c. 131 St. James Street, Montreal. Ottawa, Ont. GEORGE F. HENDEBSON, Solicitor, fc. 13 Scottish Ontario Chambers. Peterborough. Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. E. B. WOOD, B.A. W. A. STRATTON, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. Renfrew, Out. U Barristor, Attorney-at-Law, &c., &c. Official Assignee for the county of Renfrew, Office :--Ragian Street, opposite Smith & Stewart' Hardware Store. Simcoe, Ont. G. W. WELLS, (Late Killmaster & Wells), BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c St. Oatharines, Ont. (Successor to Brown & Brown), Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c. Seaforth, Ont, MOAUGHEY & HOLMESTED BARRISTERS, &c., Seaforth Ont. DU VERNET, MACDONELL & HANNING, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. O. B. HANNING, B. A A. M'LEAN MACDONELL, B. A. Nos. 14 & 18 Canada Permanent Ohambers, 18 Toronto Street. JONES BROS. & MACKENZIE, JONES DEUD, C. Solicitors, Barristers & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto, CLARKSON JONES. BEO A. MACKENZIE. C. J. LEONARD. English Agent : JONAS AF JONES, 99 Cannon St., London. "Commr'r, for N.Y., Illinois and other States. Walkerton, Ont. A. B. KLEIN, Q. O., Barristor, Selicitor, Conveyancer, &c. Collections in all parts of the County of Bruce promotive strander to FOR SALE CHEAP Universal Job Press JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,





5.7

ද්ත







THIS SPACE

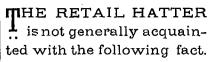
RESERVED

-FOR A---

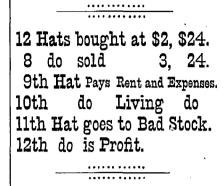
Leading Wholesale House

OF MONTREAL.

......



He must sell Ten Hats of every twelve he buys before he can make a dollar for himself.



Not knowing these Figures is the reason why so many retail Hatters fail.

Maglean, Shaw & Co.

WHOLESALE HATTERS, 507 St. Paul St., MONTREAL

lish are placed and put through a freezing process and afterwards sent in caus to distant markets.

or Free

FRED. GILLESPIE,

CALGARY.

A HILL has been passed by Congress to discontinue the coinage of the \$3 and \$1 gold pieces, and the 3 cent nickel.

The time for receiving applications for exhibits for the Jamaica exhibition has been extended to the 20th inst.

THE Southern Counties Fair financial statement shows a deficit of \$878.93, about \$400 of which belong this year.

J. W. MANLEY, druggist at Wiarton, is in financial difficulty. The sherifi has seized and it is expected that Manley will have to assign.

THE Northern Exhibition held at Walkerton last week was a great success. The gate receipts exceeded all prior ones by a large sum.

AMONG September's exports from St. John, N.B., were the following: Lime, \$12,018; ice, \$9,791; apples, \$15,152; blueberries, \$9,016.

THE Liverpool and London and Globe has appointed Her Max Gottgetrau its general agent for Berlin and the province of Brandenburg.

MAINE packers, it is reported, will find it very difficult to deliver 75 per cent of the quantity of canned corn called for by orders in hand.

Big tin plate manufactories are to be established at Baltimore and Pittsburg under the protection of the new duty imposed by the McKinley tariff.

Accounting to a Cincinnati paper, unsaleable eggs are now largely gathered up by dealers and manufactured into a fluid for tanning kid glove leathers.



It is stated that the men employed by Mr. Davies in his shipyard at Levis will return to work on Monday, the difficulty between them having been settled.

THE Dominion Tea Company, of Toronto have decided to retire from business. Assets and liabilities are about equal. The business will be liquidated forthwith.

About 1,000 bbls. of Norwegian mackerel are on the way, near at hand. A first-class article can be secured at 25/26 on the spot in New York in wholesale lots.

THE Montreal Horse Exchange will ship eighteen French-Canadian horses to the Island of Martinique, by way of endeavoring to open up a trade in the West Indies.

MR. SELKIRK CRoss has entered action on behalf of Mr. Justice Cross, against the Magog Textile and Print company to recover \$2,500 subscribed for stock in the company.

The fire loss of Chicago for the first six months of 1890, as reported by the Insurance Patrol of that city, was \$91,574, as against \$1,425,667 for the same period of 1889.

The detention of the cargo of Canadian cattle at Dundee, on the grounds that some of the beasts were suffering from pleuropneumonia, turns out to have been a mistake.

FROM the beginning of the season up to September 30 there were shipped from the port of Montreal 88,623 cattle and 37,375 sheep, on which \$1,124,396 was paid in freight.

It is rumored in business circles that two of the large crockery firms of Toronto are about to establish branches in this city for the purpose of meeting their eastern trade.

THE stock of Dan Taylor & Co., the Toronto druggists, has been sold by auction to W. M. Rosebrugh at 61c on the dollar. It was valued at \$2,008, made up as follows:—Drugs and medicines, \$1,247; bottles, \$221, and fittings, \$528.

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

STEEL

PURE

CHAS. R. KING,

VIOTORIA.

MUNN'S · Pure -

Boneless CODFISH

In 2-lb. Bricks

Packed in Boxes, 12, 24 & 48 lbs.

This Fish is Cut from the Largest Newfoundland Codfish, and quality is unsurpassed.

Apply early, STEWART MUNN & CO.

22 ST. JOHN ST.,

TORONTO.

Diroct Importers of Indian Toas from their Estatos in ABBAM, DARJEELING, KANGRA, CACHAR SYLHET

AND KUMAON.

Indian Teas from the above districts always in stock. Samples and quotations on application to C. M. RU JIDGE, WINNIPEG.

TROTTER BROS..

Oustom House Agents,

30 & 32 St. Nicholas St.,

MONTRFAL.

STORAGE Bond

MONTREAL.

. HAYIER & CO.

NDIAN TEAS



winding up their operations for the season, owing to scarcity of desirable raw material and small supply of cans.

THE strike at the Wellington coal mine still continues, and there is no appearance of a compromise. The Dunsmuirs refuse to treat with the Union, and so the matter rests.

THE firm of Lindsay, Gilmour & Co, wholesale dry goods merchants, of this city, having been dissolved, the business will be continued by Mr. W. T. Lindsay under the same name.

DEALERS in cranberries claim that prices have reached as low a point as they will this season. At the moment the position, while not any weaker, is certainly very little improved.

THE attorneys for the Great North Western Telegraph company have given notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada of their suit against the Montreal Telegraph company.

THE stock of spices in New York as compared with one year ago, shows some falling off in cassia, nutmegs about the same, but an immense gain in pepper, the latter reaching nearly 43,000 bags.

AFTER fifteen weeks, the ruin of two factories, and great suffering on the part of the employees, the great strike of cigarmakers at Binghamton has been declared off. About 3,000 men were out.

MR. D. GIROUARD, Q.C., has presented to the Superior court a petition on behalf of the "Compagnie d'Imprimerie de la Minerve," to annul the contract between that company and Mr. T. Berthiaume.

A NEW form of insurance is being experimented with on the Continent of Europe-insurance of lost property, such as watches, chains, purses, pocket books, bunches of keys, and similar small articles.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & Co., St. John, N.B, & Montreal

683

THE last pay day of the New Vancouver Coal Company of Nanaimo is said to be the largest one that has ever been met by the company. It is estimated that the sum paid out reached nearly \$100,000.

MR. T. L. MORRISEY, of St. John, N.B., for the past five years inspector of the Imperial Fire for the maritime provinces, has been appointed manager for Canada of the Union Assurance Society, of London.

CANADA, last year, exported over \$30,000 worth of wood ashes, not to say anything of the quantity that must have been used in the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes, of which over \$100,000 worth were exported.

NOTWITUSTANDING the large quantity of square timber that must of necessity be carried over, some work will be done in that line during the winter in the Ottawa district but 2,000,000 feet will probably be the limit.

THE following sterling quotations for Malaga raisins, prompt shipment, New York delivery, were quoted : Two Crown loose, 5s 9d; three crown, 9s; four crown, 11s 6d; London layers, 6s

Assessment System. RECORD OF THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION TO NOV. 29, '89

RECEIVED IN MORTUARY PREMIUMS	Total Receipts.	BECRIVED IN INTEREST
\$9,418,037.45.	\$9,592,614.64.	8174,577.19.
RESERVE OR EMERGENCY FUND IN BANK AND SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS. 82,304,509.35.	Paid to Widows and Orphans, Death Claims.	TOTAL GASH DISBURSEMENTS AND RESERVE. 89;592;614.64.
BY REDUCTION OF PREM	IUMS HAS SAVED TO MEMBERS IN CASH,	\$20,000,000.
0 77 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	Agents Wanted.	
Offices: Mail Buildings, Toronto, 217 St. James Str	eet, Montreal, D. Z. BESSETTE, A	McMURTRY, General Managers, Asst. Gonl. Man.



It is reported at Ottawa that Mr. Dobell, of Quebec, may possibly enter the lumber firm of John Gilmour & Co. Their combined wealth would make a strong concern, owning some of the most valuable limits in the Dominion.

THE Ancient Order of Foresters of Great Britain is in a very bad way. Its actuarial deficiency amounts to no less than $\pounds 2,632,$ -482. The older members are dying off rapidly, and the managers of the concern are very much disturbed.

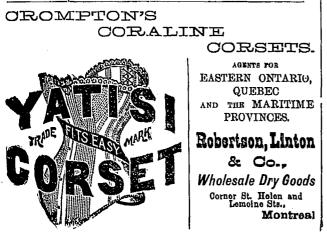
THE C. P. R. is suspected of another big scheme in this city. A syndicate, in which directors of the company is interested, has acquired 355 acres of land in the east end for \$360,000. The purpose for which it was obtained is not clear.

It is reported that an American canned goods packer whose various operations have yielded a profit of \$100,000 this year has sold his entire supply of cans intended for tomatoes and invested the proceeds in neighbors' packs of the goods.

THE old Loggie mill on the public wharf at Chatham, N.B., and which has not been worked for many years, was recently burned, supposed by an incendiary. The machinery in the building was worth from \$1,000 to \$1,200. No insurance.

THE British farmer delegation have been out along the Manitoba and Northwestern and are delighted with the trip. They have enjoyed, along with the hospitality of the people, very fine weather, and express surprise at the advancement of the country.

Jos. LABELLE & Co., grocers of St. John, P,Q, have assigned. Labelle was formerly a baker at Iberville where he was unsuccessful. He has since done business in his wife's name, Dame Marie Belanger, but as usual in such cases his credit has been weak and his assignment has always been more less discounted by the trade.



ALOYES DIEBOLT, a tinsmith of Formosa, who was considered to be perfectly solvent, suddenly left for parts unknown last week. Liabilities amount to \$1500; assets \$700. A writ of attachment has been issued.

Stock of Linens, Tweeds and Trimmings always on hand.

ED. J. DIGNUM

R. A. NISBET

R. B. HUTCHISON (late Mills & Hutchison)

1

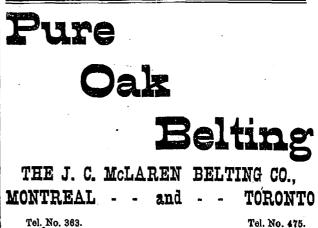
News has been received here that the work of unloading the steamship Idaho is going on vigorously. Fifteen tons of minerals and over 1,200 boxes of cheese have been taken out of her hold. She is breaking up rapidly.

FOREST fires of small dimensions are burning in several parts of the New Westminster district. It is noticed that the fires this summer are much smaller than in former years, but at the same time the destruction of valuable timber is larger than itshould be.

At the recent auction sale of government timber limits in Toronto the average bonus received was \$935 per square mile. Altogether 344 square miles were leased, the bonuses amounting to \$321,862. These limits are all in the once disputed territory.

In connection with the recent examinations held at Ottawa for promotion in the outside of the Inland Revenue Department, 43 candidates presented themselves. Of these six failed to improve their status, seven obtained third class standing, eighteen second and twelve first.

The Blue Bonnets race course farm at Montreal Junction, negotiations concerning which have been in progress for some time, has been finally transferred to Messrs. Armstrong & Cook, of Toronto, the consideration being \$68,000. The property will be laid out in building lots.





THE Foronto civic assessors have just completed the assessment over last year is \$12,545,070, and the population, as given by the assessors, is 167,439, an increase over last year of 7,298. The total assessment is \$148,135,848.

An old shantyman remarked the other day that it was quite noticeable that the class of men being engaged to go to the shanties this year were young and unexperienced men. The fact of these being hired at low figures gives the older men no alternative but to sign on the same terms.

It is learned that a wealthy relative of the young city auctioneer, whose financial difficulties have already been referred to in these columns, has at last consented to come to his assistance, and that a composition in the vicinity of 50 cents in the dollar will shortly be offered to his creditors.

THE dry-dock at Esquimalt, which is only just completed, is already found to be too small. Sir Hector Langevin has therefore been asked how much the Government will give towards the construction of a larger dock to cost \$2,500,000. A similar experience with the Sault canal should be avoided.

Special to the Trade.

400 Pcs. Navy Blue Flannel, 26 and 28 in. Plain and Twills. 500 Doz. Shirts and Drawers. 1000 Doz. Hosiery, Cashmere and Wool. The Above to be Sold at less than MILL PRICES DUMARESO & CO., Glenora Buildings, 1886 Notre Dame St., - Montreal

THE members of the Order of Chosen Friends, a would be insurance society, with headquarters at Newark, N.J., are making trouble for its managers because of the non-payment of death claims. From accounts the concern was never incorporated, and those who were foolish enough to join will have to "whistle" for satisfaction.

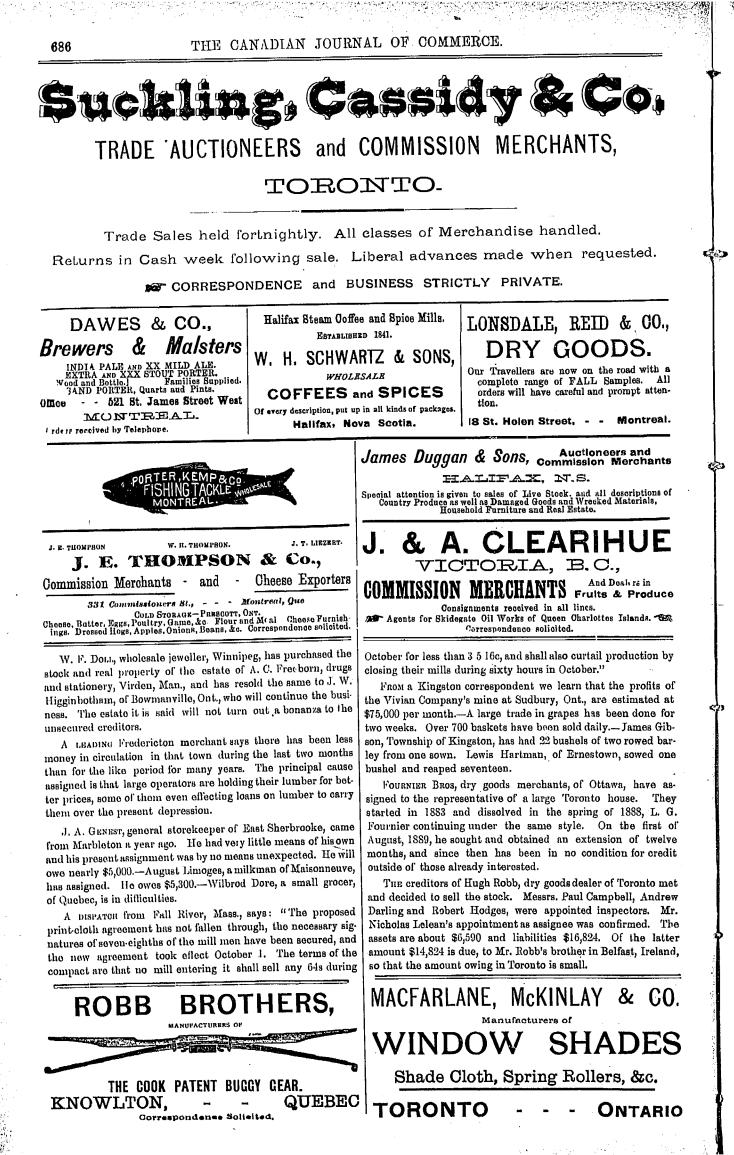
and took an expensive store at the corner of St. Lawrence Main

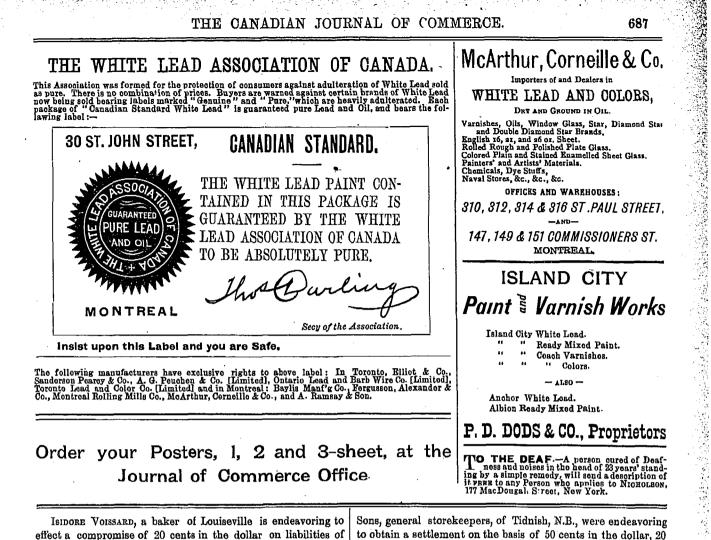
street. He had very little means and the wisdom of the move

was questionable from the start. He now owes close upon \$6700.

AMONG the wholesale merchants who have recently returned to the city from a visit to the centres of trade across the sea, are Messrs. Jonathan Hodgson, of Hodgson, Sumner & Co., and W. C. McIntrye, of McIntyre Sons & Co Mr. Hurd of the latter firm sailed a few days ago on his usual buying trip to Great Britain and the Continent.







ISIDORE VOISSARD, a baker of Louiseville is endeavoring to effect a compromise of 20 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$1600. His troubles have been caused by endorsing for a brother in law—F. X. Billy, a tailor of Arthabaska Station, has assigned. He owes \$2,000.

F. Woov, general storekeeper of St. Leonard has assigned owing \$2,000. The estate shows a deficiency of \$500. He was formerly a clerk and started for himself in 1886 on a very small capital.—Geo. L. Weatherill, shoes, of London, has assigned. He was in the grocery business for 2½ years, but in the March of this year went into the shoe line with one Newman. Two months later they dissolved and since then it is doubtful if he has made over expenses.

ALBERT MARQUETTE, purveyor for the Dominion Immigration Department at Quebec and Levis, has assigned. He was supposed to be making money, but it is evident that he found the contract less profitable than it is popularly believed to be... Eusebe Camirand, general storekeeper of St. Monique, is endeavoring to effect a settlement with his creditors upon the basis of 50 cents in the dollar, payable in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, and secured, on liabilities of \$4,300.

LANDRY & LEBLANG, general storekeepers, of Buctouche, N.B., have assigned. They succeeded Landry & Co. in January, 1889. Since then they have been weak all along.-J. C. Pye &



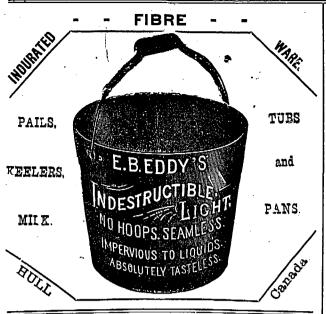
Sons, general storekeepers, of Tidnish, N.B., were endeavoring to obtain a settlement on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar, 20 cents in cash and the balance in three and six months, on liabilities of \$8,000. This appears to have fallen through, for we now hear of their assignment.

CAMERON & Co., tailors, of Petrolia, have assigned. The firm was first Cameron & McLean, who assigned in February, 1887, and since then he has continued in his wife's name. He was only in a small way.—James Miller, the publisher and proprietor of the Brantford *Telegram*, has suspended. It evidently has not paid thim.—Chas. Blunt has run a small butchering business in Ottawa for a number of years. Bad debts have accumulated, and he now assigns.

C. H. DESMARAIS, who has kept the Christina restaurant in a basement on St. Francois Xavier street since last May has as signed. He is a young fellow, but little known to his customers and depended more or less for his trade on the popularity of his wife, after whom the restaurant was called, and who had been for many years in this line of business. Unfortunately for him the large personal acquaintance with commercial men she thus acquired did not compensate for the keen competition and heavy expenses which such a business involves, so that her success was more or less dubious from the start. The liabilities are about \$1,600.







estimates of reliable and unprejudiced men. A fair crop in Manitoba seems assured; although of course the estimates originally put forward of 20 to 25 millions of bushels are out of the question. In our first article upon this subject we pointed out that it was hardly likely that the crop would exceed 16 millions of bushels, and even that figure has not been reached. for the latest and most reliable estimates place the expected yield at 15 millions only. As to the quality it seems more difficult to judge, except that owing to the wetness of the season but a comparatively small proportion will grade No. 1. Hard. This has been the case all over the North-Western wheat belt. Of 700 car-loads of wheat entering Minneapolis last week only 14 cars graded No. 1 Hard, so that it is evident that the wet weather has lowered the quality. But it is expected that Manitoba wheat will turn out of better grade than that cut to the south, because the latter was harvested during the rain, while the Manitoba crop was cut later and mostly in fine weather. This view is borne out by the fact that all millers handling new wheat report it turning out better than expected. In fact it seems assured that the whole crop will grade, and although we shall have a larger percentage than usual of No. 2 and No. 3, the quality, like the crop, will be a fair average.

As to the future course of prices another difficulty arises. It seems evident this year that the price of Manitoba wheat will be fixed by its export value to a greater extent than usual. The bountiful harvest of Ontario will fully satisfy her home needs and this year that province will buy but little of Manitoba's crop. As a consequence the market price of the flour in London will be the standard by which millers will fix the values they are ready to pay, and these prices will be undisturbed by home competition. Up to the present the prices of new wheat have been kept up by the large millers, who do not desire to see new flour on the market until they have disposed of their old stock; but this policy must be abandoned so soon as the bulk of the crop comes upon the market and then it seems nearly certain that prices will go considerably lower than at present.

Still so large a harvest of grade wheat means the influx of an enormous sum of money into the province and consequently things look very bright for the farmer. Not only has wheat proved a big crop, but there is an equally abundant return from every cereal and vegetable grown. Oats will be an enormous crop, and

potatoes and cauliflowers are of splendid quality this year. Manitoba potatoes are entering the United States at the rate of fifty tons a day, and it is a significant fact that, in spite of the McKinley Bill, the price in Manitoba. has not fallen, nor has the quantity exported diminished. Large quantities of cauliflowers are also being dispatched to St Louis and good values received for them. This shows, first, that the Americans need our crops. and, secondly, that, in instances like this, where they are dependent upon us for supplies, the American consumer must pay the increase of duty. If we force goods upon the United States markets we must pay the duty, but, when they come to us, the increased burden falls upon them and not upon the Canadian agriculturist. It is already evident that the McKinley Bill will in no way injure Manitoba and it is doubtful, whether, in the long run, it will prove any more injurious to the older provinces. The Wimanite argument of its cutting Canada off from a market of 66,000,000 people will not hold water for a moment. We must remember that, out of this 66,000,000, at least 40,000,-000 are producers like ourselves, who find their mark et in supplying the non-producing minority. This reduces the American market to 26,000,000 mouths, and it is hardly necessary to state that our 3,000,000 of farmers can do a good deal better in the home market than by struggling with 40,000,000 Americans for a share of our neighbour's trade. The McKinley Bill will in this way do good by directing the attention of our farmers more to the home and English markets, and it is safe to predict that in a year or two its effects will be of as little importance to the Canadian agriculturist as were those of the abolition of reciprocity.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE FRENCH SHORE.

A valuable contribution to the literature on this subject written jointly by Sir Wm. Whiteway, premier of Newfoundland, and his colleagues, appears in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

It has been a matter of some surprise to outsiders that there should have been such a violent out burst of feeling in the Island over the action of the British authorities in conceding for one season the right of the French to take lobsters, while negotiations for a more permanent settlement were pending. But there are two reasons for this plainly apparent at the outset, and these are the abrupt manner in which the Colonial office acted, without consulting the people of the colony, and the evident intention of the French to extend their encroachments in spite of treaties and sovereign rights. The complaint made by Canada in connection with the boundary award, and other matters, that colonial affairs were too frequently sacrificed to Home interests, has no doubt been treasured up and remembered and the result is that the authorities at St. John's seem more determined to keep every foot of soil inviolate than do the Imperial officials at London. The French now claim an exclusive right of fishing along the west and north-east coasts of the island, namely from Cape Ray to Cape John inclusive and it is in view of this contention that the present modus vivendi assumes such an objectionable character. The mere temporary concurrent right of four month's lobster fishing amounts to nothing, but it appears to the colonists that, underlying that concession, there is an admission of French territorial rights, the right to continue to occupy and to erect factories or permanent buildings on that coast, which may seriously embarrass the colony in negotiating a settlement of the French shore

difficulty. The premier conclusively refutes the absurd claim of French sovereignty. In a speech delivered by M. Flourens, late Minister of Foreign affairs, in the French Chamber of Deputies, he had the audacity to state that "the inhabitants of Newfoundland had at first no right to the fisheries, but gradually, under cover of the services rendered to the shipowners and the French seamen, they assumed rights." The French press have also based their claims of exclusive right of fishing upon the assertion that it was part of the ancient sovereignty of France over the island, which she retained when ceding the soil to England. Such statements are utterly devoid of historical basis and show a reckless ignorance which English readers can only smile at. France never had sovereignty over the island. The sovereignty of England dates back to 1497, when Bonavista Head loomed up before the anxious eyes of the old Bristol navigator, John Cabot, and he claimed the land for his royal master. Eighty six years after this Sir Humphry Gilbert, under commission, formally took possession, and exacted tribute and the sovereignty then formally established has never been relinquished.

English sovereignty was acknowledged by France as far back as 1635. Prior to that date the French were not permitted to fish off the coast of the island; but during that year they obtained permission to do so from the British Government, in consideration of the payment of a duty of 5 per cent, or the handing over of five fish to the authorities for every hundred taken from the waters. They continued to pay this duty for forty years, or up to 1675, when it was voluntarily relinquished by the British king. It was during that period, while the French were paying the British Government for the privilege of fishing, that the French built up the settlement or town of Placentia and established fishing rooms along the west and north-east coasts of Newfoundland. Had the French continuously occupied these up to the present time, they might perhaps have been able to set up a plausible claim to territorial rights by length of occupancy, but war followed, culminating, in 1713, in the treaty of Utrecht, whereby all the settlements in the possession of the French were handed over to England. French territorial or fishing rights, based upon ancient sovereignty exist therefore in imagination only.

It remains to be considered then, what are the rights of the French under treaty stipulations? The French fishermen derive the privileges they are entitled to from the three treaties of Utrecht, Paris and Versailles. Article XIII. of the treaty of Utrecht stipulated that the French should claim no right to the island, or fortify any place there, "or erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish." They were not to resort there beyond the time necessary for fishing, and the drying of fish, and the only part where they could dry them on land was from Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the island, and from thence along the west side to Point Riche. The treaty of Paris of 1763 confirmed these concessions, and the treaty of Versailles of 1783 re-defined the extent of the concurrent French fishing rights as beginning at Cape John, instead of Bonavista, passing to the north and descending by the western coast to Cape Ray, and ceded the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, " for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen." The concessions, therefore, were of a most fragmentary and temporary character, and

only for fishing purposes, and to avoid French harbors on the coasts of Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon were handed over. The treaty of 1814, after the war, merely provided for the revival of the treaties to which we have referred.

The result of the treaty arrangements with France has been most disastrous, as the French have enforced their own interpretations, and often with violence, although a British fleet is maintained in these waters. Newfoundlanders are practically prohibited from participating in the fisheries, their property has been taken possession of in some cases, and destroyed in others. The French have placed an interdict upon mining, lumbering and agriculture, and in other ways have retarded the settlement and development of the very best portion of the island, alleging that such enterprise would lead to an encroachment on the space that they require for drying their fish. Every effort has been made to drive the English from the so-called "French shore" which it is contended shall extend to half a mile from the shore inland and over seven hundred miles of coast. Encouraged by the apathy of Great Britain which systematically ignores its oldest American colony as being of little account, the French of late years have prohibited the Newfoundlanders erecting fishing establishments on a portion of their own coasts, have destroyed those erected, and have converted their own temporary fishing stations into permanent ones in defiance of treaty obligations with dwelling houses, stores and wharves. If Newfoundland had joined the Canadian Confederation instead of preferring to remain weak and isolated, she might not have had to submit to the latest outrage. for it is only within the past three years that the French have erected permanent buildings on the coast in the form of lobster factories. There are some six or eight French lobster factories now in operation, all of which use large iron boilers, fitted with gauges, etc., and in every respect of a permanent character. France insists that she has not only the right of fishing for lobsters, but also that of preparing them on the land for sale, and, further, that the continuance of British lobster factories on the "French shore," would strike a very grave blow at the rights conceded to France. On the other hand, the people of Newfoundland contend that the French have no right to take lobsters, much less to erect factories for canning them.

The premier and his colleagues wind up their paper to the British public with a warning that there is danger of trouble if matters are allowed to drift as heretofore. "Thousands of our people are leaving Newfoundland for the neighboring republic owing to lack of employment, while the half of the island which is especially rich in mineral, timber, and agricultural resources, is kept undeveloped in deference to the objections of the French. This condition of things cannot continue. The probabilities of a serious conflict between French and British fishermen are by no means remote. It will be understood that while British residents find themselves in the position of being prevented at any time by the French from fishing, farming, timbering and mining, forbearance may at any moment cease to be a virtue in the interest of family and home. If treaties appear to present obstacles it is to be remembered that we live in an age of definition and that it is time that these obsolete treaties received an interpretation compatible with the dignity of Great Britain and the prosperity of her oldest colony. What we require is that the question of the Newfoundland fisheries and the rights of Newfoundlanders shall be set at rest once and forever on the principle of the inviolability of British soil and the independence of British subjects on that soil." The alleged wrongs of the people of Newfoundland under these antiquated treaties, are no longer to be borne in silence, and the violations by the French of the conditions under which they occupy the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon will form the subject of another convincing article by Sir Wm. Whiteway and his ministers.

THE EXPORT OF CHEESE.

The large increase in shipments of cheese this season, to which we have already alluded, shows some signs of curtailment, owing to the present inactivity of the British market and the high prices asked for late makes on this side. Up to date, however, the value of our exports has reached a most gratifying total, probably exceeding five millions of dollars, as against some four millions, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars last year.

Our shipments in round numbers, up to this week have reached a million boxes, exceeding last years' figures by some 150,000 boxes. With these results before us, no one can deny the value of this trade and it is a good object lesson to our farmers, who have been too willing to sell their hay, straw, grain and lean cattle instead of the finished products of the farm, in which there is more profit. The make of Canadian cheese this season has been about the largest known, but our exports have also been augmented by American cheese which has sought the port of Montreal for shipment or which has been bought up by Canadian exporters. A large shipping trade has been done in American cheese for some years, but this year is said to top the record. There can be little doubt that some of this cheese has been made to do duty as Canadian, which commands a better price in England than American, and the government has sought to avoid this by bringing the law relating to brands under the notice of shippers. A feature of the trade this year has been almost an entire absence of those speculative upheavals which have created such commotions in the past. An exporter with reference to this said: "It has been an Englishman's market all through, and if they have now got more than they want they have themselves to blame, and they will have to carry it. The factorymen at the opening of the season determined to sell right along at a reasonable price, and they have done so pretty regularly up to lately." The season has been fairly profitable to handlers of cheese, although some of them complain that there is no great profit on commissions alone. The age of cheese kings is evidently over for the present, however, and it is perhaps just as well to remember that one of the most successful, for a time, is now a broker in a moderate way.

Despite the large shipments, the fall make has kept up so well that it is not unlikely that considerable cheese will remain in the hands of factorymen and others until after the close of navigation. English buyers are extremely reluctant to order at the prices demanded for the September product, and their stocks are ample, as the British consumptive demand has lessened, owing to higher cost. Factorymen are stubborn holders, and having sold a large proportion of the make are in good financial condition, but with increasing supplies they may be induced to concede buyers terms in the long run. At present English

buyers are willing to buy September at about the prices paid for August cheese. Few factories have been contracted for up to the close of the season. It is reported that early arrivals of New Zealand cheese in England have tended to check the enquiry for Canadian and American.

THE APPLE TRADE.

Although there is undoubtedly a small crop of apples, as compared with some former years, exporters state that the scare raised by growers must be taken with a grain of salt. One large Montreal dealer figures out 120,000 barrels of winters for export and says growers will have more than they want left on their hands if they lift prices too high.

Taking it all round, the trade is disposed to make the crop equal to that of last year, which, however, was below the recent average. Sound fall apples have been exclusively dealt in to date on spot and they are selling at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per brl. In winter fruit there has been considerable speculation at the western orchards. Among recent sales are 15,000 and 2,500 brls at \$3.35 f.o.b., 550 at \$3.50 f.o.b. and 2,000 at \$3.25 to \$3.30. Some previously good districts have turned out almost bare, but others have far exceeded earlier expectations. The early speculative fever has run its course for the time being, as apples may not be such a bonanza after all and agents are now picking up supplies quietly at \$3.50 f.o.b., for choice winter fruit. The report that Americans were eager buyers at high prices is discredited, and most of the Canadian crop is held by local men. One Montreal exporter is operating almost exclusively in New York State.

One advantage enjoyed by the trade is that ocean freights are the lowest ever had, the rate being 2s 3d. Several thousand barrels of early varieties have been shipped already. No large lots of winter apples have reached Montreal as yet, but they are being actively packed in the west, and arrivals are looked for next week.

THE ADVANCE IN HOPS.

Expectations of higher prices for hops, entertained earlier in the season, have been fully verified. The local markets have been strengthened not only by light crops at home and abroad but by large American purchases. So brisk has been the demand that producers have now few on hand and are so well satisfied that they speak of greatly increasing their output.

On former occasions we have spoken of Canada as a good hop growing country and also of the violent fluctuations in prices. In some seasons hops may be a drug on the market at 6c to 15c while in the following year they may sell readily at 50 cents and over. Taking one season with another, however, they will probably pay the farmer as well as anything he can raise. Canadian growth has sold of late at 30c to 45c as brewers require a certain quantity of new for their stock ales. As was pointed out last week, buyers are now inclined to await developments, as European hops will be shut out of the States by the new tariff and so are likely to be offered here, our duty being but six cents. Latest reports state the German and British crops will be light and mostly required for home consumption. Should this prove correct we may still expect a firm market. New Bavarian hops which are said to be required to some extent in the manufacture

of certain beer have been sold to local brewers at prices ranging from 38c to 48c for October delivery.

The reports about the German and European crops are so conflicting as to be altogether unreliable. One authority places the crop on the continent at 602,000 cwts., as against 1,019,200 last year. Belgium which usually exports hops is said to be a buyer. Good offers have been received from London for States hops and a Ne v York paper says :-- "For choice States that would match certain samples here 46c could have been obtained, but average bids were 2 to 3c under that price. There was an offer by cable of 225 shillings on choice Sonomas, or equivalent to about 48c United States currency. Cable advices noted a further rise of about 10 shillings in the Continental markets and an advancing tendency in London." The New York quotation for State crop of 1890, prime to choice, is 45c, while Bavarian hops (under the new duty) are now worth 63c to 68c and Bohemian 65c to 70c. The advance of the American tariff from 8c to 15c per pound will have some singular results. As the beer drinkers are largely Germans, the Bavarian beer forms their idea of standard, and it will be necessary to use a proportion of German hops for flavoring in spite of the tariff, and the increased duty will come out of the pockets of the consumers.

It is stated that the tariff will not benefit growers and this is explained by the assertion that if German hops are excluded they will only go in larger quantities to England cutting into the demand there for American hops. England will no longer look to the States, whereas that market at present derives its whole inspiration from London quotations. On the other hand the free importation of German hops into the United States, which are much more in favor with American than with English brewers, would open the door to a larger exportation of American hops to England. There is every reason to believe that the American farmer on the supposition that the increased duty will prove of great benefit to him will increase the acreage of hops and the only foreign outlet will be England, where they will meet the cheap German hops. Amercan growers will be at the mercy of American consumers and as these at present handle the market to suit themselves, their lot will be worse than ever.

THE EXPORT DUTY ON SAWLOGS.

Our Government and that of England are doubtless well supplied with good diplomatic reasons for the timid policy which appears to have guided them in their endeavors to bring about more friendly business relations with the United States during the last few years. The question of the export duty on sawlogs, which has been treated at some length repeatedly in these columns, has again been brought to the front by one of the provisions of the McKinley bill. The time is not inopportune for testing the sincerity of the professions made recently at Washington. Our logs are now nearly all cut into boards for the season, and several months must elapse before there can be any export movement in any but sawn lumber. Would it not be well to advise our neighbors that the export duty on logs will be immediately removed, on the condition proposed, that they in turn modify or remove the duty on our sawn lumber; with the alternative that if this be not agreed to, the export duty on the logs will be increased to \$4 per thousand at the opening of next season This? experiment would have at least the merit of economy.

CLAY AND BRICK-MAKING.

Owing probably to economic causes the mineral resources of Canada, particularly in the less valuable classes, have not received that attention or reached that point of development which has been attained by other branches of our natural wealth. Notwithstanding the quantity of minerals known to exist in the Dominion but little has ever been done to make Canada a metal-producing country, and this neglect to develop the wealth that lies under our feet is particularly manifest in the case of the less valuable of the economic minerals. Take for instance the case of clay. In Canada there exist numbers of valuable clay beds capable of producing a brick fully equal to the best American brands with proper handling, and yet, partly from ignorance of its value, and still more from incompetence in its testing and conversion into brick, this profitable mineral has never yet received that attention in this country to which its commercial value justly entitles it.

In the first place, although brick making is one of the very oldest arts practised by man and one that has made the least progress since its inception, it still needs a thoroughly practical knowledge to render it profitable. Especially is this necessary in testing a new clay bed; although too slavish an adherence to stereotyped rules may in some instances prove as misleading as the crassest ignorance. But for the information of those of our readers who are not in a position to obtain expert advice upon their clay beds the following simple tests are suggested by Mr. J. W. Crary, a brickmaker of 60 years experience. Clay, it must be remembered is a hydrate of alumina and one of the most powerful of its class. It is most tenacious of water and never parts with it until nearly at a fusible heat. Clay absorbs water in being tempered until disintegration is complete. Hence it may be watered from three to five times during the process of tempering and its toughness and plasticity increased each time water is added; while, if it be loamy and weak, it can be made stronger by repeated wetting and tempering. An easy and reliable test is to take some of the clay and wet it. letting it soak over night. Next divide the specimen, and temper one-half well; but without adding any more water than was necessary to soak it. To the other half add water two or three times in tempering until it becomes much more plastic. Mould both into small bricks and put both in the sun to dry. If the clay contains much lime, or many alkaline salts, the sample tempered and watered most will crack in the sun and melt under a low heat, while the one tempered and watered only once will not crack and will stand much more heat. Mr. Crary points out that the notion that the more clay is tempered and the less it will crack in drying is a popular error. In his opinion the reverse He also points out that although a clay that is true. will not stand sun-drying will not as a rule stand sufficient burning to make good brick, a very fair brick can be made by drying bricks made of such clay on pallets under a shed, or sprinkling sufficient sand on them to form a partial non-conductor of heat so that a too rapid contraction of the top surface is prevented and the evaporation of water is equalized on all sides. Indeed he goes further than this, and asserts that, in all cases, brick dried on a pallet under a properly constructed shed is at least a third stronger and better than that dried in the hot sun ; on the ground that the slower, and more equal on all sides, a brick is dried and the less porous and stronger it is.

If it is next desired to test the clay by burning, and no regular brick kiln is available for the purpose, the sample brick may be enveloped in a coat of clay, half an inch thick, and, after being dried, may be put in a blacksmith's forge at a very low heat until well dried off, when the heat may be increased until the clay coating shows signs of melting. Then let the fire die out gradually, and, when cold, take out the sample, knock off the coating, and although the specimen will not be as good as if burned in a kiln it will determine the practicability of making brick out of the clay it represents.

These simple tests will determine the commercial value of any clay bed, and therefore we place them before our readers in the hope that they may apply them to clays existing on their own properties or in their immediate neighborhood. There is no reason why Canada with its wealth of alluvial clays should not become a great brick-producing country, and therefore in a future number it is proposed to give a few plain practical rules for the preparation of clay for the different descriptions of mud and dry-pressed brick.

PARIS correspondents state that the champagne vineyards are on the eve of being destroyed by the phylloxera. There will always be plenty of sparkling wine, for any wine may be manipulated so as to be rendered effervescent; but between genuine champage and the ordinary manufactured vin mousseux there exists even a greater difference than between a water which nature herself impregnates with carbonic acid gas and a water whose sparkling properties are due entirely to artificial means. True champagne owes its effervesence to its own saccharine, hence its superiority as a beverage and its value as a tonic. The champagne vineyards yield on an average nearly 10,000,000 gallons of wine every year. Only a portion of this is converted into vin mousseux, the inferior growths supplying ordinary table wine for the inhabitants of the district, except in years of great scarcity, when they are utilized by some of the shippers. At the present time there are about 75,000,000 bottles of sparkling champagne in the cellars of the shipping houses, who, moreover, hold a stock of over 4,000,000 gallons of wine in cask. The annual sales, however, average 20,000,000 bottles, so that the stocks on hand, large as they may seem, only represent between four and five years' consumption. If, therefore, the champagne vineyards were on the point of being annihilated the wine might become altogether unobtainable, either for love or money, before the close of the century. But it is by no means certain that the vineyards are about to be destroyed. We have been told times without number that there would soon be no more cognac brandy, the phylloxera having devastated the Charente vinelands, and the stocks of the distillers being nearly exhausted. Statements to this effect, emanating from consular agents have been printed in blue books, and largely quoted by the newspaper press. But events have failed to confirm these assertions. No one can deny the serious ravages of the phylloxera in the Charente vineyards, but the latter have been largely replanted and are steadily recovering, for during the last few years they have yielded at each vintage an average of 44,000,-000 gallons of wine, the whole of which has been converted into brandy. There is, therefore, no likelihood of the supply of cognac failing, though, of course, a well matured spirit is now more expensive than it was in the old days. In a like way the depredations of the phylloxera have been stayed in the Medoc. One need only turn to the official statistics issued by the French Government to see that the Medoc vintages of 1887, 1888 and 1889 were among the most plentiful on record.

Our American exchanges state that influential Directors of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, and the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool are negotiating for the amalgamation of these two large fire insurance companies, and it seems very probable that the amalgamation will be consummated. If so, it will be the greatest feat of the kind which ever occurred in underwriting circles. Insurance men in London

and Liverpool are greatly excited by the proposed amalgamation, and Royal shares sold for £61 10s. and Queen at £8 10s. About eighteen years ago a deal was made to amalgamate the London & Lancashire with the Royal, but the arrangement fell through, owing to the number of shareholders' votes secured being slightly short of the number requisite to carry out the scheme. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool was established in 1845, and has since been registered as an unlimited liability company. The subscribed capital is £1,930,000 in £20 shares. The paid-up capital is £3 per share, or £289,545; £1 per share being out of the profits. For the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, 25s. per share was paid in dividends ; during 1884 and in 1885, 2Ss ; during 1886 and 1887, 30s ; during 1888, 32s, and during 1889, 35s. After the payment in 1889 the Royal stood as follows ;

Reserve fund)0,000 50,000 73,114 28,121 20,727
--------------	--

The Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool, which was established in the year 1838, has since been registered as unlimited. The subscribed capital is $\pounds 1,800,350$ in shares of $\pounds 10$ each, of which $\pounds 1$ per share, or $\pounds 180,035$, is paid up. For five years from 1880 the dividend was ten per cent. In 1886 and 1887 it was fifteen per cent, and for 1888 and 1889 twenty per cent. At the close of the fiscal year it stood as follows:—

Paid up capital	£180.035
Life fund	655.386
Life fund	41,066
Reserve lunds	278.000
Fire fund Balance carried forward	200,000
Balance carried forward	121.505

If the amalgamation is successfully consummated the combined capital would be: Subscribed, £3,730,650; paid up, £469, 580; life insurance funds, £4,169,568; fire insurance funds, £3, 174,142. The total combined assets would amount to £7,813,290. The combined fire premiums would be £1,702,791; the life premiums, £350,549, and interest, £292,906. The following telegram has been received from New York :— Amalgamation not finally closed. A cable from chief office yesterday says my arrangement of Queen's business will simply be matter of form. Business will be continued as heretofore. (Sd.) J. A. MoDONALD.

The Ontario Government's sale of timber berths in the Rainy river and Thunder bay districts is regarded as a fair success. An important feature in the terms of sale was the requirement that all timber cut from the limits sold should be manufactured in the province of Ontario. The berths were sold subject to the Crown timber regulations, the timber dues to remain the same as now charged, \$1 per thousand feet for pine for seven years from the date of sale. In all 485 square miles were offered for sale. Only 344 miles were sold, however, 14*i* being withdrawn. The total bonus paid was \$321,862. This was an average of \$935 per square mile. The difference, however, in prices was great, running from \$300 to \$5,600 according to situation and timber. The purchasers were as follows:

Debaut Themas	00	
Robert Thomson	23	\$24,725
G. H. Wilson	14	17,300
J. L. Murphy	70	45,650
W. H. Leavitt	6	3,650
Ross, Hall & Brown	13	9,725
L. B. Montgomery	31	10,450
H. L. Lovering	8	3,300
Cameron & Kennedy	43	25,325
S. F. McKinnon	38	62,260
M. H. Ford	22	42,500
Peter Ryan	191	7,800
Sadler, Dundas & Co	371	20,625
McArthur Bros	181	48,582
		/

Former sales of timber herths of recent years have been on October 22, 1885, on the north shore of Lake Huron, when 1,012 miles were sold for \$318,655, an average of \$314.87 per mile; in December, 1887, on the Rivers Petewawa and Muskoka, at the head waters, when 459 square miles were sold, the price being \$1,312,312, or an average of \$2,859 per mile. The 1887 sales were made at stumpage dues of seventy five cents per 1,000 feet of pine, while the present berths pay \$1 per thousand stumpage dues.

THE Secretary of the U.S. Treasury has made a new declaration of the values of foreign coins as estimated by the Director of the Mint. This declaration is made in accordance with Section 52 of the new Tariff Act, which provides as follows:

"That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year."

The old law merely required this declaration on January 1 of each year. The change made in the new Act is due to the fluctuating price of silver and the desire of those who framed the Tariff Act to have imported goods appraised at their full value. In fixing the values of foreign silver coins the Director of the Mint has taken the average price paid for silver by the Treasury Department under the new Silver law, which increases the value of the silver coins over the values proclaimed January 1, 1890, as follows:

· · ·	Value Jan. 1, 1890.	Value Oct. 1, 1890.
Florin of Austrio Hungary	\$0.34.5	\$0.42
Boliviano of Bolivia	69.8	.85
Peso of Cent. America States	69.8	.85
Shanghai tael of China	1.03.1	1.25.6
Haikwan tael of China	1.14.8	1.40
Peso of Columbia		.85
Sucre of Ecuador	69.8	.85
Rupee of India	33.2	.40.4
Dollar of Mexico		.92.3
Sol of Peru		.85
Rouble of Russia		.68
Mahbub of Tripoli		.76.7
Bolivar of Venezuela	14	.17
Yen of Japan		.91.7
-		

The evil results of promiscuous almsgiving and the extent to which a gullible public may be deceived by fictions and misrepresentations were never better illustrated than by the arrest in New York of James H. O'Neill, a notorious forger and swindler. The news of the capture of this rascal, whose operations have extended over a number of years, will recall to the minds of a great many business men personal experiences and personal losses sustained through his adroit deceptions. The first record that the police have of O'Neill is dated November, 1887. He represented himself to be a poor carpenter who had accidently broken his arm. He had a widowed mother to support, and he had been forced by poverty to descend to the business of a common every-day peddler. Being unable to carry his small wares about in his arms he longed for the comforts and capacities of an able-bodied horse and a wagon, toward the purchase of which he had raised \$385 and lacked only \$15 more. So ingenious were his petitions and so nimble his tongue that the fellow made money hand over fist. From information developed by the arrest the officers are led to believe that he has made about \$4,000 a year, and that his "earnings" since the department has been searching for him will reach in the aggregate from \$15,000 to \$20,000. It is surprising that he should have plied his trade so long and so successfully right in the heart of the business part of a city like New York while a whole police force was more or less interested in his capture. At last, however, the untruthful James is where he belongs, and the 112 complainants that have thus far been discovered bear testimony to the immensity of his just deserts.

PAYMENT BY CHEQUE.....A decision of considerable interest to business men has been given by the Supreme Court of Minne. sota which has decided that bank cheques are not cash, and do not possess legal value as money until cashed. In other words, the giving of a cheque on a bank is not a payment when passed between debtor and creditor, but only becomes so when the money is received on it. The court holds that in accepting a cheque from a debtor there is no legal presumption that the creditor takes it in absolute payment, but only conditionally, or as a written acknowledgment of the debt. Where goods are sold for cash on delivery, and the purchaser tenders payment in a cheque or draft on his banker, such payment is only conditional ; and the delivery of the goods, if made, is also conditional. If the cheque is dishonored on presentation, the seller may retake the goods for the purchase money, even from the possession of a third or innocent party, unless it can be shown that the seller has been guilty of such negligence as would estop him from recovering in equity. This decision remarks the *Scientific American*, is among the first rendered by higher courts that is so far reaching, and if supported by other high tribunals, will settle a mooted question in commercial circles. The same principle has been applied to unpaid notes by one or two courts, which have held that the seller does not lose his lien for purchase money, on goods sold until he receives the actual cash, and may retake at any time prior thereto if the indebtedness be not met at maturity.

LONDON was seized this week with a veritable panic upon the announcement that the men employed by the Gas Light and Coke Company were about to strike. The company supplies three-fourths of London with gas, and enormous interests were therefore at stake, and the million or more people directly concerned read with much satisfaction alongside the report of the projected strike the announcement that a thousand soldiers had been paraded at Chatham, ready at a moment's notice to try their hands at gas making. The unionists were quite unprepared to fight the British Army as well as the capitalists, and so promptly and prudently climbed down and repudiated any intention of resorting to a strike. But nevertheless it is an absolute fact that a sudden strike was to have taken place in the event of their demands being refused, and the men must have known that the company could do nothing less than refuse. The union not only demanded the dismissal of non-unionists and the sole right of supplying labor, but called upon the company's officers to assist in collecting union subscriptions, and to dismiss any unionist neglecting or refusing to pay up. In order to defer the crisis the company temporized and utilized the time gained to make arrangements similar to those which enabled the South Metropolitan Gas Company to inflict a crushing defeat upon the Unionists in December last.

THE East Saginaw correspondent of the North West Lumberman writes :- A number of large rafts have been towed from upper Michigan and Lake Superior to this river. Some rafts were towed from Presque Isle to Tawas and the Saginaw river, while a dozen or more rafts have been towed across the lake from Canada to Lake Huron points. Alger, Smith & Co. have rafted something like 75,000,000 feet from Lake Huron to lower lake points, a number of million feet have been rafted from Au-Sable to this river, and several rafts have gone from the Rifle river to Port Huron and Sandusky. There have been comparatively slight losses sustained. It is again announced that the Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw deal to sell to the Grand Trunk is practically closed, and the transfer of the property will soon be made. If the Grand Trunk gets hold of the road it will doubtless be extended to the Straits of Mackinaw. The railroads are making vigorous efforts to secure freight cutting business in the valley, and are offering inducements in that direction that would have been spurned 10 years ago. Sibley & Bearinger have bought 13,000,000 feet of logs and a body of standing timber in Canada. They are putting in 10,000,000 feet of logs in upper Michigan, but will probably not operate on the Ocqueoc the coming winter. They are talking of forming a stock concern, with a capital of \$300,000, to manufacture at Tawas about 25,000,000 feet annually.

MAYOR MCCAFFERY, of Oswego, says the new tariff will kill telegraph pole contractors. He states: "I import large numbers from Canada every year, and in no way compete with American lumber. At present these poles are admitted free. If the pro posed duty of 25 per cent is levied, it will make a difference of from 25 cents to \$1.25 on every pole imported. We pay for poles in Canada \$1 to \$5 each, according to length. The best quality of cedar is obtained in Canada—yellow cedar. The cedar of Michigan is known as white cedar, and is inferior to the yellow cedar of Canada. I can't understand why this proposed duty is imposed, unless it is to give the manufacturers of iron railroad ties and iron poles a monopoly."

A GLASGOW engineer says he finds an error prevalent in this country to the effect that British skilled workmen get far less remuneration than their Canadian brethren. "In actual money," he says, "we may pay only about half the American rate of wages, but the expense of living with us is not more than half the expense here. In the first place, the rents in most of our British cities are not half as high as the rents here, and then, sgain, the price of nearly all kinds of provisions is far lower in Great Britain than the price here. Our meal, sugar, and other supplies are very cheap in comparision with the ruling rates here. Then, through our co-operative building system, vast numbers of our workmen are the owners of their domiciles; while, through our co-operative shops, wholesale and retail, they procure advantages unknown to their Canadian brethren. Wages in Britain of thirty shillings a week, or six dollars will go further than wages of twice the amount here. There has been a vast improvement in the condition of British skilled workmen during the present generation, and the improvement is still in progress. It is true that in the lower grades of life and labor we have plenty of men and women who cannot find employment, and that we have a great surplus of miserables who lead lives of poverty and want, but it is also true that we are beginning to look after them, and are adopting means of ameliorating their lot."

The following statement of the city's financial situation has been handed in by the civic treasurer:

Total collections week ending Friday, 3rd October..... \$700,000 Less

Paid overdraft Bank of Montreal
Do. account 2rd sec. St. Lawrence street 4,000
Paid School Commissioners' account school tax 16,000
Departmental warrants this week 75,000 365,00
Balance in Bank this date \$335,00
Liabilities for October.
Interest due in England (15th) \$162,00
Bonds redeemable do 130,00
Interest payable on this side
Deposit to be made in Court 15th for Lariviere, Dufresne,
Iberville and Forsyth streets
Four weeks' departmental warrants say
Say \$755,00

This shows that over \$400,000 more must be collected or other wise raised during the present month.

THE business of shipping lumber by rail and water from Ottawa to the United States has been suspended awaiting the decision of the Federal Government with respect to the export duty on logs. The McKinley tariff provides that so long as Can. ada imposes an export duty on logs, sawn lumber imported from Canada into the United States shall pay the old duty \$2 per thousand feet, but the moment the export duty is removed the American duty on pine lumber drops to \$1 per thousand. Last sesson Sir John Macdonald stated in Parliament that if the Americans reduced the duty on lumber to \$1 per thousand his Government would abolish the export duty on logs. Now there is a hitch. Congress has reduced the duty on lumber conditionally, but those who are in favor of maintaining the export duty on logs think Sir John is not bound to abolish it. They say, "he promised to abolish that duty if Congress made the duty on lum. ber one dollar, but Congress has not done so. It has simply reduced the duty upon pine sawn lumber. The rates on spruce lumber and other woods are the same as before. That is not a reduction of the duty on lumber generally, such as Sir John spoke about last session, and therefore he is under no obligation to abolish the export duty."

THE Globe states that one of the oldest and largest lumber businesses in loronto has decided that it cannot longer resist the disastrous effect of the shortage of railway cars. The firm of Willmott & McIntosh have notified their creditors to meet to day to consider what should be done in regard to their business in the interest of all concerned, and in the meantime they have suspended payment. The firm, consisting of Thomas H. Willmott and Andrew K. Willmott, have been doing business for more than seven years. Before that Mr. McIntosh carried

it on, succeeding his father in it. Mr. McIntosh has been chairman of the lumber section of the Board of Trade, was most active in gathering evidence of the car shortage, and energetic in pressing the matter of a remedy upon the railways. This the firm believe has had the effect of autagonising the railways, and they claim that under the heel of those corporations their large business has been demoralised for want of cars.

THE Canadian Gazette points out that the Post Office revenue which should be among the first to respond to better trade, is alone in its want of elasticity. It is \$130,000 better than in 1889. but \$20,000 less than in 1888. It is to be hoped Mr. Haggart will take to heart the lesson to which these figures point. Last year he increased the charges upon registered letters and doubled the rate upon "drop letters," hoping in the face of all the experience of the past, that increased rates would mean larger revenues. The result we see. If Mr. Haggart really wishes to balance his expenditure by his income, let him sweep away some of those methods which a loose system of public life has allowed to creep into the Canadian postal service. The abolition of the franking system, so that every member of Parliament and civil servant may have the opportunity of bearing his fair share of the cost of the postal benefits he reaps, would make a good beginning.

The statistics, compiled by the *Commercial Bulletin* show a light fire loss in the United States and Canada for the month of September in 1890. The figures are \$6,943,700 and it will be seen that, up to the present month, the year 1890 shows a handsome reduction in comparison with the same period of the year 1888 and 1889:

7.7	1002 .			
		1888.	1889.	1890
	January	\$16,040,000	\$6,898,700	\$9,179,300
	February	11,213,500	12,800,000	7,387,025
	March	9,918,100	10 912,000	8,466300
	April	11,326,350	15,987,000	8,285,520
	May	9,188,500	9,915,300	8,837,100
	June	9,594,400	7,755,000	5,955,000
	July	10,508,470	11,020,500	14,7 -3,500
	August	10,236,000	11,153,850	9,009,100
	September	10,624,700	9,735,900	6,943,700
÷	- ,			
	Total	\$98,650,020	\$96,196,250	\$78,487,545

IT is stated that notwithstanding the high price of phosphate and the accession of seven or eight new companies to the ranks of our producers, exports for this season will compare very unfavorably with those made in 1889 and in former years. A careful estimate points to 18,000 tons as a probable limit to the quantity that will go forward to Europe and the aggregate shipments will not exceed 20,000 tons. The new companies did not start in until the season was well advanced and could not there: fore compensate for the falling off from the output of the Emerald and North Star mines, but with a continuation of good prices, improved working plans, and the acquisition of outputs from the new producers there is very good prospect of ample amends being made in the coming year for the unavoidable shortage in the yield for the present season. The decrease in the yield from the North Star mine is explained by the fact that it was held idle so long pending negotiations for its sale.

THE Alaska boundary must claim attention within a few years and the Dominion authorities have already shown themselves alive to Canada's interests. Nearly twenty years ago it made overtures for a joint survey, and these not being accepted, under took surveys of its own. Surveyors under the Canadian Department of the Interior declare that a rough survey shows 90 miles of gold-bearing soil on the Canadian side of the border. Already the lust for gold has given rise to disputes, the Canadian authorities demanding license fees for mining, which Americans have refused to pay. Congress is likely to appropriate \$100,000 for the purposes of a survey, but the Canadian estimate is that the settlement of the boundary will cost two millions and will occupy two years.

It is reported on good authority that Germany, Austria and Italy contemplate improving their commercial relations by abolishing many of the vexations tariff restrictions in force on their respective customs frontiers, thereby affording each other advantages to the detriment of those countries which are opposed politically or commercially to the triple alliance. For instance, Italy is to be favored in regard to the exportation of her wines as opposed to those of France, and Austria-Hungary will be equally favored in her cattle trade in competition with Russia. By concluding conventions in this sense the German Emperor will not only follow out his protectionist views and peaceful intentions, but will at the same time help to lighten Italy's fiscal burdens and promote a prolongation of the triple alliance.

CANADIAN dealers have probably handled more barley the past two weeks than they ever did previously in the same time. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 bushels were delivered in the United States by the 6th. This will probably be one half of our available export supply for the year. Our shipments the past few years averaged in round numbers 11,000,000 bushels, but this year the Ontario crop is nearly onethird less than last year. Prices are higher this year, and, notwithstanding the short crop, its total value is about the same as last year's crop. Canadian brewers and maltsters have been holding off, and now it is their turn to lay in stocks. They naturally anticipate a decline in values now that the increased duty has gone into effect in the States.

STILL another textile material, says an exchange, bids fair to rival jute. This time it is the pineapple fibre, and a Mr. R. Blechynden, of Calcutta, is attempting to awaken interest to the great economic value of this product. The pineapple has long been cultivated for its fibre in India, while it is manufactured into a cloth in the Philippines and woven into linen in China. But more recent investigations show that when subjected to the process of bleaching, the fibre becomes pliant enough to be spun like flax and by the same machinery. The fibre can be sub, divided into threads of such delicacy as to be barely perceptible and yet sufficiently strong for any purpose.

At the session just closed Congress made provision for the construction of three sea-going coast-line battle ships designed to carry the heaviest armor and the most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of 8,500 tons; and to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$4,000,000 each; also one protected cruiser, cost not to exceed \$2,750,000; one swift torpedo cruiser, cost \$350,000, and a torpedo boat to cost \$125,000. In addition, the sum of \$1,000,000 has been voted for the purchase of nickel for the armor plates from the Canadian mines. Before the "new navy" is built the Canadian mine-owners will rake many a dollar from Uncle Sam's pocket.

"FARMING in this province" says the Vancouver Telegram, " is only in its infancy, but it seems a lusty one. No such crops are reported from any other part of the Dominion. Prices too, are generally good. Hay, in this city, for example, is selling for \$16 per ton; oats, \$30 per ton; potatoes, \$15 per ton; butter, 22c@24c per lb; hams, 17c@18c per lb; eggs, 25c@40c per doz.; plums, \$1.50 per box; beef, 12c@18c per lb; milk, at 10c per quart; and so on of other things. If farming does not pay in British Columbia, with the prices named above, ruling the year round, and sometimes even higher prices for some of the articles mentioned, it must surely be the farmer's own fault."

MONTREAL ULBARING HOUSE .-- Olcarings and balances week endin 9th October, 1890 :--

	•		Clearings.	Balances.
3rd	October	1890	\$1,957,095	\$203,616
4th	u	1890	1,448,664	132,494
6th	"	1890	1,186,754	225,582
7th	"	1890	1,816,100	236,757
8th	a	1890	1,806,302	346,272
9th	"	1890	1,571,091	196,875
			\$ 9.786,006	\$1,341,596
Last	t wook		\$10,537,609	\$1,711,683
Cor.	week la	st voar	\$10,574,384	\$1.554.792

'Ππε finding of the referee in the long-pending case of M. Jacobs & Son, formerly of Lewiston, Me., to recover on policies aggregating \$32,000 in fifteen insurance companies on goods allegod to have been destroyed by a fire in their store in December, 1886, not only relieves the insurance companies, but may also land the plaintiffs in jail. The referee finds that "they had

six thousand dollars' worth of goods in their store, and that they fraudulently claimed to have thirty two thousand dollars' worth, thereby forfeiting all claims to insurance under the policies; secondly, the referee finds that they set the fire themselves."

A NEW form of contract for the provision trade in Liverpool has come into use. The following are the clauses governing the allowances for draft and discounts: "The customary allowance for draft on lard shall be 4 lbs per tierce. There is no draft in the case of cheese, butter, boxed meats, or meats in pickle. All boxed meats, cheese and butter sold subject to these rules, shall be cash in one month (or before delivery if required). If paid within seven days, less full two months discount. After that date less equal to two months discount from date of invoice. Discount to be at the rate of 5 per cent per annum."

MESSES. GAULT and Morrice are quietly absorbing those of the grey cotton mills who find that there is no money in making greys at present prices. The price paid for the Halifax Cotton Company is understood to be fifty cents on the dollar, one half cash, the balance in preferential stock, and it is probable the same terms will be offered to some of the other mills. This move is understood to be undertaken in order to bring all the cotton mills under one control, and reduce the present senseless competition, when a new attempt will be made to form an English syndicate to take them over.

THE quarterly meeting of the Canadian freights agents was held in Toronto last week. Among the gentlemen present were: --Messrs, J. M. Bosworth, of the Canadian Pacific; F. Conway, of the Kingston and Pembroke; Prince, of the Pontiac and Pacific; Gildersleeve, Bulling, of the Canadian Pacific railway; C. J. Smith, of the Canada Atlantic; Welsh, of the Quebec Cantral; Porteous, J. N. Sutherland, John Earles and others. The business before the meeting was the usual quarterly routine work.

THE English potato crop, like that of Ireland, is a failure, owing the circumstance that the summer has been cold and rainy. Great Britain is always a large importer of potatoes, and this year will draw more largely upon foreign producers than ever before. Our farmers have not helped to supply the British market hitherto, because the American market has been more suit. able financially. But in the future they will have to look that way.

The United States Congress cannot complain of lack of work. During the session just ended 12,402 bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the House and 4,750 in the Senate. The House passed 1,292 bills, of which 849 went through the Senate also, and the Senate passed 1,100, of which 486 were sent to the President. Of these Acts, 606 originating in the House and 275 in the Senate were for pensions to individuals.

WE are informed on credible authority that the Citizens In surance Company have purchased the Canadian business of the Glasgow & London Insurance Company. Negotiations are not yet fully concluded, but the sale is looked upon as an accomplished fact. Full particulars of the transfer will appear in our next issue. The services of Messrs. J.T. Vincent and C. Gelinas of the Glasgow and London have already been secured by the Citizens.

Notwithstanding the fact that pearl buttons have advanced in the more popular lines considerably over 100 per cent during the past few months, importers now announce that a further advance of 50 per cent will be demanded on all goods to arrive. Agate button manufacturers are trying hard to popularize their goods, in economic substitution for the high priced pearl article. Importers have decided to advance prices 25 per cent on pearl button stocks now in hand.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper of recent date says: "The feature of the week in the local market was the arrival of three vessels from Alaska with about 50,000 cases of salmon, bringing up the total of receipts so far this season to 325,695 cases, as compared with 264,976 cases last year at even date and 208,900 cases in 1888 at the same time." It begins to look as if the \$237,000 assets of the Star Fire Insurance Company, of New York, which went into liquidation in 1886, had been largely swallowed up in worthless speculations. The stockholders of the company held a meeting last week, at which it was decided to bring criminal proceedings against Nicholas C. Miller, president of the company, to compel an accounting. Mr. Miller is at present in Chicago.

THERE are plenty of whales in the gulf of Georgia and no Canadian vessels to catch them, but the Dominion Government has recently refused permission to an American whaler to pursue its calling there. There is no law on the statute book under which the Government could have conceded the privilege solicited even in consideration of a royalty.

IT SEEMS a great pity that the Panama canal scheme should come to be looked upon as an abortive failure, yet that it undoubtedly is. A lot of battered machinery, some dilapidated buildings, and a few excavations are all that remain of the great scheme that was to work a revolution.

IT may not be generally known that Americans own large farms in western Canada for raising hops, seeds, etc. These will probably have to be sold. Two seed companies at Cape Vincent grew all their peas on this side and have been hard pressed to freight them to the States before the new tariff was enforced.

The Quebec Legislature will be in session in a few weeks, and it is said the most important measure to be submitted by the Government is one for the conversion of the debt. By the consolidation proposed it is estimated the province will save about \$200,000 a year.

A GENTLEMAN who returned from Lake St. John on Monday morning reports that there are six inches of snow on the ground there. In Quebec the weather has become very cold and a strong north east wind is blowing.

IT 18 reported that a schooner with ninety barrels of smuggled whiskey from St. Pierre Miquelon has been been seized by the Quebec Customs officers. Along the north shore 260 barrels have been seized during the past week.

LONDON, Ont., retail grocers have followed the example of another western city in forming a protective association. The objects in view are the collection of debts and the prevention of imposition being practised upon the members by those who are not in the habit of paying for their groceries.

THE Government has refunded, in various sums, about \$1,000 to persons from whom registered letters were stolen a year ago by the mail clerks in the Ottawa division. The London Guarantee & Accident Co., which accepted risks on the young men, made good this amount to the Government.

The use of augar as an effective agent for the cleansing of steam boilers seems to respond in a very satisfactory manner. It is found that the sugar prevents pitting and scurfing, and where scurf does happen to form the effect of the sugar is to bring it off or so soften it that its removal becomes very easy.

TELEGRAMS from Windsor say that H. Walker & Sons have converted their company into a stock concern with a capital of \$5,000,000. Kerr Brothers, the Walkerville machinists, have also become a stock corporation with a capital of \$100,000. Mr. Frank Walker says the move is merely for convenience and has nothing to do with the rumored sale of the big business.

OTTAWA is anxious to be the first city in Canada to make an electric street railway a source of civic revenue. At the moment there is a dispute as to the rail to be used and in view of accidents and impediments to traffic by unsuitable rails this is a most important point. The city of Victoria, B.C., had to guarantee the bonds of its electric street railway company, and give the use of streets free.

No LITTLE curiosity has been aroused in Halifax inner financial circles from the fact that the cashier of a local bank has been sued by one of a number of co-speculators for an accounting. It now transpires, that the cashier has with some others entered into a money bond or undertaking with his own bank in reference to the matters in dispute.

Tus year the herring fishery in the vicinity of Currant Island and Florence Cove, N.S., where large quantities of fish are usually taken, is almost a complete failure. Lobsterers have been do

والمستجمعة المراجع والمراجع والمتحية المتحققة والمتحققة المتعادية والمتابية

ing somewhat better for the past fortnight, but a late gale destroyed a large number of traps, which will cause some of the factories to close down for the season.

LARGE numbers of cattle are expected to go out of Alberta this fall. The C.P.R. are now gathering in 200 cars to carry out the stock from Calgary and Strathmore. At the latter point the railway men are placing cars in the siding preparatory to receiving stock, and it is expected that 1,000 head from the Cochrane ranche and a large number from New Oxley will be driven to Calgary.

THE Wall Street News says the rise in silver is estimated to have put into the pockets of senators and representatives of the present Congress the sum of \$1,000,000. The largest amount of individual profit is \$275,000 credited to a Western senator. It is stated that the amount of silver taken in by the various pools for the expected rise was 30,000,000 ounces at an average cost of 97.

GREAT quantities of genseng root are being handled at Kingston, and poor people in the back country are reaping benefit from what has heretofore been an unproductive crop. There is great demand for it at 60c to 90c per pound in a wet state; dried, it brings almost \$4 per pound. The Chinese use it for medicinal purposes, claiming it will cure all complaints. Thousands of dollars are being paid out for it to Canadians.

THE district east and north of Rainy lake is being mapped out by the geological survey. A railroad is projected to run into this district, leaving the C. P. R. at Carlsted station and branching for thirty miles. This would help to develop the mineral resources of the country. The railroad from Port Arthur to the silver bearing districts is being rapidly pushed forward, and the rails will be laid this fall.

The world's stock of Para rubber on the 1st of October was 1800 tons, against 2350 tons October 1st, 1889. During Septem. ber the visible supply of rubber increased 367 tons. The September receipts were 1430 tons, against 1120 tons for September of last year. With the strong statistical position, with manufacturers not largely stocked, and with consumption increased, the outlook is good for a steady rubber market at not much below present values.

Our trade contemporary was a little premature in announcing last week that a local wholesale dry goods house was in difficulties. The house in question is certainly not financially strong; but it is in no worse condition than it was some months ago when a paragraph appeared in these columns giving the first facts in the case. To endeavour to hound a weak house into the ground is hardly the end of commercial journalism, however "smart" our worthy confrere may consider it.

THE water-pipe works of Mr. Alex. Gartshore in Hamilton, known as the Canada Pipe Foundry Co., have through their Montreal agents, Messrs. Drummond, McCall & Co., taken several large contracts in this Province during the past season for corporation work. The following places have been supplied: Montreal, Quebec, Beauharnois, Cote St. Louis, Lachine, Valleyfield and Maisonneuve, aggregating a total of over four thousand tons. Canadian iron pipe is an acknowledged success, and can hold its own in this field, which until quite recently was monopolized by foreign makers.

LUMBERMEN are recalling the words of the premier in parliament last session to the effect that when congress lowered the duty on Canadian lumber his government would remove the export duty imposed on saw logs. There are, however, many who believe that Sir John will not interfere with the export duty. There is a strong pressure being brought to bear from certain quarters in favor of the duty being left as it is, an influence probably as strong as the lumbermen are able to exercise.

UNDER the provisions of the new U.S. Tariff bill the duty on cayenne pepper is fixed at $2\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound unground. As no mention is made of chillies or capsicum, the commercial terms under which red peppers are imported, there is an idea that some confusion may arise over the assessment of duties, though the intent of the law seems obvious, and common sense interpretation is likely to prevail. Exactly why this class of goods one of the smallest importations in line of spices—should be taken from the free list and put under a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound is not very clear to the trade in general.

C. S. WINDSOR, of C. G. Hobson & Co., salmon canners, reports the run of salmon at Bute Inlet large and of good quality. The pack this season will be a large one. The cannery will be running for a short time. This company has decided to engage in a new industry, the making of dog fish oil. The waters of Bute Inlet teem at certain season, of the year with this species of shark, and it is now proposed to catch and utilize them in making oil. The staff of men engaged at the cannery will be given employment for the entire year, the winter being spent in making oil and the summer in packing salmon.

1.00

THE annual trade sale of teas by John Duncan & Co. took place on Thursday last, and was only fairly satisfactory. A good number of country buyers were in town and others were represented by brokers, but, nevertheless, the prices realized, as a rule, fell under the expectations of the firm, although they probably represented pretty accurately the real value of the lots. The sale comprised 2,399 half-chests and 342 packages new crop Japans, 52 half-chests basket-fired, 215 half-chests siftings, 168 boxes extra choicest Imperial, 293 packages Gunpowder, 156 packages Young Hyson, 1,130 packages Congou, 37 packages scented Orange Pekoe and 68 packages Indian and Ceylon. The prices realized were as follows : Extra choicest new crop Japans, season 1890, 1, half-chests; 807 at 15c, 594 at 154c, 50 at 16c, 49 at 17c, 154 at 171c, 50 at 18c 97.at 19c, 137 at 10 c, 122 at 20 c, 150 at 21 c 25 at 22c, 89 at 231c, 25 at 24c, 50 at 25c. Boxes; 91 at 170, 150 at 18c, 50 at 18kc, 52 at 204c. Half chests basket-fired ; 38 at 23c, 13 at 23 c. Siftings; 99 at 7 c, 75 at 8c, 41 at 81c. Extra Choice Imperial; 76 at 21c, 48 at 224c, 37 at 23c, 4 at 174c, 3 at 13c. Gunpowder; 5 at 351c, 12 at 291c, 11 at 29c, 11 at 281c, 60 at 271c, 106 at 27c, 52 at 24c, 19 at 231c, 11 at 23c, 6 at 16c. Young Hyson; 30 at 181c, 26 at 36c, 24 at 25c, 11 at 251c, 8 at 261c, 23 at 22c, 11 at 171c, 10 at 164c, 8 at 15c, 5 at 154c. Congous; 25 at 124c, 43 at 12c, 298 at 15c, 108 at 154c, 100 at 27c, 54 at 274c, 81 at 264c, 8 at 284c, 35 at 14c, 103 at 13 c, 75 at 35c, 25 at 26c, 100 at 254c, 25 at 184c, 25 at 19c, 25 at 16c. Scented Orango Pekoe; 19 at 251c. 18 at 261c. Indians and Oeylons; 33 at 28c, 12 at 271c, 23 nt 27c

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending October 4th, 1890, show a increase of \$29,234 over the corresponding week of 1889.

Tus strike of the New Zealand colliers has collapsed. The Union company has now twenty four steamers running, and is emplowing two thousand non-union men.

 $_{\rm O}$ IT was learned at the Fisheries department that the last of the scalers, the Finland, had arrived at Victoria, B O, with one of the best catches of the season. They had on board 2,531 skins, valued at \$18,000.

THE Oity council of St. Hyacinthe have invited hir Hector Langevin to visit that place on the 14th inst., to lay the corner stone of the new public buildings to be created there by the Dominion Government.

Tun St. Thomas City Oouncil has decided to purchase Hubert's Grove for a park, appointed Lochlin Campbell tax collector, and accepted the offer of Thos. Williams to purchase \$5,500 frontage debentures at par.

ANOTHER old Lloyds (London) underwriter -Mr. Clayton Litchfield—has failed. He was highly esteemed in the Room, and had been a member since 1861. This additional failure will not improve the standing of Lloyds with conservative insurers.

The new Druggists' Mutual Fire of Wisconsin has the following officers, and begins business January 1st: President, C. Widule, Milwaukee; Vice-President, T. H. Spence, La Orosse; Secretary and Manager, E. B. Helmstreet, Janesville; Treasurer, R. H. Washburno, Palmyra.

.

SPANISH papers receive very coldly the suggestion of the American press in regard to a reciprocal treaty with the United States concerning Cuba and Porto Rico. It is claimed such a treaty is impossible until the expiration of the existing treaties of commerce in 1802.

THE Egyptian Cotton Association has issued its report for September. I states that the first picking of the Egyptian cotton crop has been concluded. The cotton is of very good quality and the yield is estimated to be 325,000 cantars.

MB. J. Laurius Laurier, grocer, of Ontario street, has made an assignment on the demand of Mr. Alphonse Pigeon, with liabilities of about \$8,000. The principal creditors are Mcderic Laurin, \$3,411, and La Banque Jacques Cartier \$2,200.

THE Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company carried in their various steamers 63,464 passengers this season up to October 1, as against 51,514 last year, an increase of 11,950. The number was divided as follows by months: May, 2,903; June, 10,930; July, 12,841; August, 18,900, and September 17,890.

THE Newsdealers and Booksellers' National association, at their seventh annual conference, formulated a plan to organize a mutual stock company to compete with the American News Company, which has at present a monopoly of the business in the United States.

THE stock of coffee at Havre on Saturday was 202,000 bags, of which 155,000 bags were Brazils, against 288,000 bags, including 141,-000 Brazils, tho same time last week.—The copper output for Soptomber footed up 5,084 tons, against 3,943 tons for the same month in 1885, while the output in 1888 was 4,282 tons, and in 1887 only 2,922 tons.

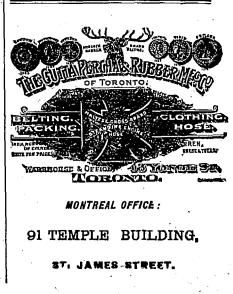
A feature of the week has been the presence of American buyers in this market securing as much as possible of the fur of the wool seal, as the young of the Newfoundland seal is commercially called. Excitement is rampant over the future of the fur seal. Prices fully 20 per cent over those realized at the last London sale are freely offered by American buyers, but there are no sollors. Fur seal is in for a heavy rise, and our local holders are fully aware of the fact.

A NUMBER of Americans at Yokohama and other Japanese ports are fitting out vessels to go seal hunting under the British, German and Japanese flags. Next year the Russian Government proposes to protect the rookeries. Five Russian war vessels are now cruizing in Behring sea with instructions to seize any vessel found sailing within the prescribed shore limit, which is five miles. It is stated vessels which recently started on sealing cruises will not cruise in the Behring sea proper. They will station themselves at a narrow passe on their way to the rookeries, and then slaughter them by the wholesale.

Our local market gardeners met in large numbers in the Quebec hotel last Tuesday for the purpose of forming a society for mutual benefit and protection. This was done, and the society is to be known as the Farmers' and Gardeners' society. The following office bearers were elected for the year. President-Mr. W. B. Davidson, Cote St. Paul. Vice-president-Mr. Plorre Robert, Cote des Neiges West-Secretary-treasurer-Mr. T. J. Gorman, Outremont, Committee-Messre, James Mc-Kenns, Notre Dame des Neiges; George Bu-

chanan, Oote St. Michel; R. H. Hennessy, Cote St. Louis; P. McEvoy, Petite Cote; W. Mitchell, Outremont; James Davidson, Oote St. Paul; Joseph Harrigan Outremont; Alp. Cardinal. Cote des Nelges West; A me Ohampagne, St Martin; G Goyet, Tel. Fortier and Emanuel Bigras, Cote des Neiges.

THE passing of the manifest of the "Etruria" was the most exciting incident of Saturday night at the New York Custom House. It was shortly after 10 o'clock that the news came that the "Etruria," which had been sighted at Sandy Hook at 9.35 o'clock, would probably be able to enter the greater part of her cargo at the Custom House before midnight. This news soon brought to the rotunda every one who was interested in the valuable cargo of the great liner It was learned that brokers who were interested in her cargo to the extent of nearly half a million dollars. had made arrangements by which they hoped to overcome the obstacles of time and space. The steam tug "Fletcher" had been chartered to meet the steamer at Quarantine and bring Captain Hains and the mail to the Barge Office. Here a carriage would be in waiting to carry him to the door of the Custom House. At the Custom House, in front of the desk of Deputy Collector John H. Gunner, were gathered a number of the oldest heads in the shipping business. According to the most accurate calculations, Captain Hains ought to reach Mr. Gunner's desk at 11.3) o'clock. As the hands of the big clock moved past 11 o'clock the excitement increased among the anxious crowd. When 11.30 arrived and and Captain Hains had not appeared, a look. of despair could be seen on several faces around the deputy's desk. Fifteen minutes later, and all hope of getting the greater part of the cargo through under the old tariff was gone. But there still remained the consignments, the invoices of which had been received. It lacked a minute of twelve o'clock when Deputy Gunnar arose and turned out the gas at his desk., saying : "Gentlemen, the Custom House is closed." Hardly were the Custom Honse is closed." Hardly were the words out of his mouth when, "Here he is!" shouted a hundred voices. It was Cap-tains Hains of the "Etruria." Although many thousands of dollars depended upon this man he was apparently the least excited person, in the building. He advanced smiling to Mr. Gunner, and without a word handed over his manifests. The work of signing these had begun before the two hands of the clock pointed to midnight. Cheer upon clock pointed to midnight. Cheer upon cheer rose from the crowd, hats were tossed high in the hair. Brokers who a moment before had looked the picture of gloom were now warmly shaking one another's hands, their faces wreathed in smiles.





I have for sale the Debentures of this Company, bearing six (6) per cent. interest. They are in denominations of \$200, \$300, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000; and mature in five years, but are redeemable after three years; and can be registered in the name of the buyer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In fancy dress goods, the undoubted leader of the current season is the "bastard plaid," so called in contradistinction to the plaid of historic qualities, as for example the tartans of Scottish claus. These bastard plaids are in strong demand, both in domestic and foreign makes, the latter being in light supply. Buyers are on a constant search after foreign goods of this clas: in the more desirable color combinations, and to a great extent look in vain.

BEFORE Congress adjourns it will pass a law absolutely prohibiting express companies, or common carriers of any kind, receiving or delivering any letter, package, or other article, to any lottery, or other gambling institution, or to their attorneys, agents, or representatives. Such a law is rendered necessary by the brazen threat of the Louisiana lottery to use the express companies in lieu of the mails The companies in question, being common carriers, could doubtless be compelled to carry matter by the lottery, unless Congress interferes in the manner indicated.

The following table, recently published showing the ship building of the world, is an interesting document :

· · · ·	•			cond dough which the light checks equally, [
	1888		-1889	So treated, the verdict as to bloom has to be
No.	·	No.		reversed. The Birtle sample has then a yel
-207	Ton-	ves-	Ton-	
sels.	Dage.	sels	nage.	lowish color, such as is seen only in the finer
United Kingdom 484	776,993	656	1,180,349	grades of Hungarian flour, and the other sam-
United States 132	139,148	171	209,582	
Germany 37	39,994		101,981	ples beside it are practically bloomless, grey-
France 14	10,721	79 22 76 20 32 10	42,921	ish and specky. Tested by water rs to
British Colonies 68	10,121	<u>66</u>	24,741	
	17:106	10	27,368	strength or bread yield, the Birtle wheat flour
Donmark	5,721	20	15,026	is over the average in strength, beating four
Norway 19	11,433	32	14 640	
Netherlands 3	5.156	10	11.033	of the five samples, but beaten by one of them
Italy	1,789	21.	7,862	two quarterns-8 lbs-per sack of 280 lbs of
Sweden 15	4.088	- 95	7 097	
Greene 15	1,000	25 17	1,004	four. The second place as to strength I be-
Greece 15	3.086	11	3,819	
Austria 5	5,038	6	7,084 4,819 1,835	lieve is also due to the milling. The miller,
Russia 7	1,713	7	1,830	in aiming to "beat creation" by grinding low
Other Countries 12	5.478	5	1,830 1,531	
				and dressing fine, has excluded from the flour
Totals 824	967.478	1.146	1,627,381	much of the strongest parts of the wheat. The
-		• -	,	

to the London Miller and submitted to W. A. Thomas, a flour expert, for testing. This gentleman reports as follows: "I find the flour to be from spring wheat of exceptionally fine quality. It is a patent grade of the high-est class, medium low ground, and very finely dressed. I have tested it dry, wet, and by baking, along with five other spring wheat patent brands of flour from the beat mills in Minnesota. Compared with the five other samples tested dry, this patent grade is whiter, finer textured, purer or freer from specky matter, but is inferior to all the others in the yellowish tint we call "bloom." This is due to the milling and not to the wheat. The bloom is there in the flour, but hidden by the finer state of division of its particles compared with the higher ground larger particles of the other samples. The wet test consists in Compressing, side by side in an apparatus, a small quantity of each of the six samples into thin, long, and narrow slabs, immersing in water for a few seconds, removing and keeping covered from dust for about twelve hours, I'he samples are then dry, their surface a semi-solid dough which the light effects equally. So treated, the verdict as to bloom has to be reversed. The Birtle sample has then a yel lowish color, such as is seen only in the finer grades of Hungarian flour, and the other sam-ples beside it are practically bloomless, grey-ish and specky. Tested by water rs to strength or bread yield, the Birtle wheat flour

A BAMPLE of wheat grown near Birtle last

year and ground at the mill there, was sent

baking test included a sample of Hungarian along with the others, and, confirm the wet tests as to bioom and yields. The Hungarian was best in flavour and color, but lowest in volume, the Birtle was best in volume, texture, and filky skin, and beat all the other spring samples in color and flavour. The bread was very fine I believe this Birtle wheat well cleaned, ground high and dressed moderately fine, would give a flour un urpassed by any I have seen. I have, from the flour, formed a very high opinion of the wheat, and I believe that on this side of the Atlantic there is practically an unlimited market for such wheat, or flour from it.

Financial.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 9th; 1890.

The week has been an uneventful one on the local stock exchange. Canadian Pacific has been irregular and less active, but there was more business in it than in all the other stocks combined. In sympathy with London and New York it closes weaker selling to-day at 76³. A week ago it touched 78. The stock of the Commercial cable company, recently listed, is stendy at 104 sellers, 102 buyers, but there has been no business in it. There are sellers of the Commercial bank⁹ of Manitoba at 1031, but no bids were recorded. Bank stocks have been featureless and Montreal after selling up to 2292, closes at last week's bid price, 2281. Commerce was more called for than any other bank stock but only 165 shares were sold and it is easier at last writing with buyers at 128. Toronto sold up to 224 but last bids wore 219. Holders are still at much higher figures. Richelieu is dull at 55, Passenger at 180, Gas x, d, at 203 and Telegraph at 98[‡] bid. The money market is steady and funds are not offering with freedom. Sterling 60-days sight, 8 3-16@# and 8#@7, demand 9 5-16/07-16 and 9 \$ /07; cables 19/0 101; N.Y. funds 1-32 dis. to par and 1/01. Posted rates in New York 4.82 and 4.87.

Bank.	No. Sharea	Highest price.	Lowest price. A verses	same weel 1889.
Jommerce	165	129	128]	1281
Merchants	39	147	146	146
Iontreal	18	229]	229	236
Peoples	4	98	97	102
Foronto	20	224	223	220
Ontario				
Molsons				• • • •
East'rn Townships		135	135	
Hochelaga				
Quebec	1	119	119	
Miscellaneous.				
Dan. Pacific		78	76]	701
Can. Ship. Co		••••	••••	
Gas	33	204	20 2	203]
Hochelaga Cot Co			•••••	
North West Land.		79 8	79 4	834 .
Richelieu		••••		
Telegraph		99]	99	90]
Street Bailway		••••	••••	••••
Mont. Cotton		70	70	90
Inter. Coal		32]		• • • •
Royal Electric	50	110	110	
*xd.				

MONTREAL WHOLESALE TRADE.

Montreal, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1890.

A marked improvement in payments, due doubtless to the rush of Canadian produce across the border before the coming of the McKinley bill, has been the most encouraging feature of the week. The failure list has been much smaller than was expected and bankers report the paper falling due on the GED. D. ANDSS & C.D. -: WOOLLEN :---COMMISSION MERCHANTS - AND--MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS MEDIUM and FINE TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, FLANNELS, RUGS, SILAWLS, SILIRTS and PANTS, §C. Sole Agents in Canada for CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL CONTON

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

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

fourth well protected. The general situation shows greater strength due to the approaching close of the season of navigation and the consequent increased cost of laying down supplics, but buyers are reluctant as yet to concede any advance. Many hold that the cutting off of the American market by the new tariff should cheapen imported lines, but at present there are no indications that way. Indeed the situation in England is distinctly firm. In this market most lines show a tendency to advance. Stocks are usually in close compass and importers have purchased sparingly. The certainty of a good harvest in both Ontario and the North-west has inspired holders with confidence, but at present buyers and sellers are apart and the result has been that the volume of trade has been restricted

ASURS.—Receipts have been more liberal this month. Sales of first pots, first hand at \$4,30()\$4.35; for export \$4.45. Seconds \$3 80. Pearls nominal at \$5 25. Receipts since 1st January, 1,619 brls pots; 342 brls pearls. De-

JOHN A. PATERSON & (O. IMPORTERS MILLINERY **Fancy Dry Goods**, I2 and 14 St. Helen St., *MONTREAL*.



liveries, 1,863 brls pots; 483 brls pearls. Stock in store 8th October, at 6 pm., 191 brls pots; 21 brls pearls.

CEMENT.—The cement situation is a strong one, stocks of good brands are light, and the indications are that the close of the season will leave a short supply in the market of the more desirable brands Prices continue firm at 255% 70 for good English makes and Belgian about 25 cents per cask less, with a fair demand for moderate sized lots. Fire bricks are quoted at 20% 26 and are moving freely in small lots.

Day Goops.—The much dreaded fourth pas sed much better than was expected and the volume of protested notes fell far below expectations. The rush of farm products across the line in anticipation of the McKinley Bill has put the farmers in funds and as a consequence remittances show a marked improvement. Travellers are now mostly on the wing again; some on the sorting trip and others on the early spring trip and they all report prospects favorable although buyers purchase vory sparingly as yet. The city trade is only fair, and we hear complaints from some quarters; but the suburban trade is excellent and much in excess of last year. English prices, too, are strong and less inclination to cut prices is manifest.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- The standoff in cheese continues both buyers and sellers being firm. Fuller reference is made to the situation elsewhere, Cable 47s. A London paper of the 37th ult., reported trade dull the only demand being for the pick of the arrivals which commanded 49s and occasionally 50s. At Ingersoll this week the offerings were 6,500 and there were no sales; 9%c was the best bid for August and 10 3-16c for September At Belleville 19 factories offered 1,430 boxes, comprising 1,190 white and 240 colored. Not a bid was made. At New York choice cheese is held firmly but there is not choice cheese is held firmly but there is not much doing Fancy colored and white is quoted at 9_4 cm 2_5 . In butter we notice con-hund strength in choice creamery and Town-hips dairy. Oreamery is held at 22c 22 $\frac{1}{2}c$ in the country but buyers cannot operate at such prices. Selected Townships dairy is steady at 18c 20c. Eggs have not receded since the new U. S. tariff as supplies were re-duced in advance by shipments, Some dea-lers talk of re-shipments if the American marlers talk of re-shipments if the American market should not promptly work off the surplus and the market keeps up. In local provisions



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

We invite inspection of our well appointed and well selected Stock of Fancy and General Dry Goods for the

Fall Trade.

Special Value in

COLORED FRENCH CASHMERES,

SILK WARP HENRIETTAS,

FRENCH FOULE,

SATIN CLOTHS,

and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

GLOVES, CORSETS,

ART MUSLIN DRAPERIES,

IMITATION OF SILK,

32 in. PRINTED REAL CHINA SILKS.

PRINTED FLANNELS

and FLANNETTES.

Also a full range of

FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS.



113 St. Peter Street, MON TREAL. AND 18 Bartholomew Close, LOHDON, ENGLAND.

there has been a good trade of late in pork and lard. Bacon and hams quiet. At Woodstock three factories boarded 1,595 boxes of cheese; 1,220 August and 375 September; 490 August sold at 9§c. The Idaho cargo of cheese has had a depressing effect on the Bristol market and it would have gone of better in Montreal. It averaged some 30s, which would net about 5c here. Eggs in the opinion of many are likely to be steady as the supply will now fall off until the spring and we shall have none too many for our own wants, Canada has now probably already shipped a quantity equal to her usual fall shipments to the United States. Dealers are divided as to

110 14 19 19

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES,



Architect.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Plans for Mills, Surveys and Plans for Mill Sites and the development of Water Power. HOLYOKE MASA.

whether the sea voyage will injuriously affect the lots already been sent to England on trial: Britain is likely to be a market for a portion of our surplus and in seasons when, prices in the States rule high it will still be possible to ship Canadian eggs there but sel-lers must be willing to accept lower prices than they have been used to.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Flour has been steady but transactions have been altogether in jobbing lots. New strong bakers is offered at \$5.75 while old commands \$6. Straight roller is easier and ranges all the way from \$4.75/@\$4.90. In grain some little movement has been going on in oats and peas which are steadily held. No business has been reported in Manitoba wheat. The total quantity of vheatin sight on this continent and afloat to Europe is 39,387.000 bushels, a decrease of 1,341,000 bushels compared with a week ago, 2,306,000 bushels compared with two weeks ago, 2,283,000 bushels compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6,125,000 bushels com-pared with a year ago. The total quantity of wheat and flour, reduced to wheat, afloat to Europe, is 2,791,000 quarters or 22,328,000 bushels, compared with 2,991,000 quarters for bushels, compared with 2,991,000 quarters for the previous week, and 1,796,000 quarters for the corresponding week last year. A Ohicago telegram says --- Wheat very active, nervous and strong. The decrease of 1,600,000 bushels on passage caused a firm opening. Longs realized quite freely, but when it was found that receipts in the Northwest were moderate and that a good enguive for flour existed. with and that a good enquiry for flour existed, with

port, there was a renewed rush to replace by too previous longs and to cover by shorts. Better seaboard clearances and talk of fresh export business added to the strength and there was but little wheat for sale when shorts most wanted it. The close was steady. Corn and oats were fairly active and stronger with the business largely local, but outsiders were more numerous than of late and indicate confidence in prices. Provisions were higher under an active call for January pork by the packing interest."

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.-Apples are keeping the trade busy. Sound fall are worth \$2.75@ \$3.25 and choice winter \$3.50@\$3.75. Grapes are still a drug with common sorts selling as low as 21c and 21c. It is early for nuts. Fine new figs selling at 12]c@14c. Niagara grapes 4c@5c and Delaware 5c/@6c. Pears in good demand. Bartletts \$6@\$10 and other sorts \$3@\$6. Cranberries \$9@\$11 per brl. Ban-anas \$1.25@\$1.75 for yellow and red 11@ \$1.25. Plums \$1@\$1.50 per basket Jamaica oranges in bris \$7 50@\$8; lemons \$7@\$7 50 per box. Sweet potatoes \$4@\$4 50 per bri. Spanish onions in crates 80c, in cases \$3. Almeria grapes \$5.50 per keg.

GROCEBIES,---There has been a moderate trade, but buyers of teas have held off in view of the Duncan auction sale which takes place to-day. Telegrams have been received from points in the west ordering brokers to buy, but the latter were complaining that limits were low. The opinion seems to be growing that Indian and Ceylon teas are going to be the coming beverage in spite of earlier pre-judice. A veteran Ontario importer instanced to day the increasing and large consumption of Japans, whereas he remembered how he made his first purchase-two half chests in Montreal with fear and trembling and had to



701

いたないでもたいでありいたのである

To represent a Cigar or Tobacco Manufacturing firm as their agent for Nova Scotia, to take orders on commission.

Good connection with the Wholesale and Jobbing Grocory Trade. Address, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

P. O. Box 496, Halifax, N.S.

do some heavy talking for six months before he could sell them. In foreign dried fruits, Valencia raisins are probably worth 6c@6gc to arrive by direct steamer. There has been business at 54c ex Diacona but brokers say this could not be repeated as the market has advanced. Some lots on spot have sold at 6³/₄c. Currants ex-Dracona have sold at 5³/₄c. Higher prices are paid for jobbing lots on spot. New Malaga raisins are offering here. Fine Dehesas \$4 per box, Imperial cabinet \$3.50, London lavers \$2.75, loose unscatels \$2.50; Fine new figs 12/c@14c. Refined sugars are to down on the week but are fairly active. There is some apprehension as to how free sugar in the United States will affect the Canadian trade. At present the duty is paid on the long price, or about 6gc.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- It has been reported that hides had advanced to 9c for No. 1 Montreal green, but leading dealers state that they are still buying at 8c and selling at what they can get, chiefly around 81c, but demand is slack as fanners say they cannot afford to pay such prices. Some Quebec men who had con-tracts with hide dealers have had to take stock but others have been holding off, and expect to force a decline. It is probable that some tanners have paid the top prices so as to be in a position to reply to the complaints of leather dealers and shoemen that they had to give 9c for hides. The Ohicago hide market is below usFand it looks as if prices here will have to follow suit. It is reported that Quebec tanners have recently bought two lots



Product, Twonty-Six Tons Daliy. Whiting's Wedding and Standard Linen for society uses. High plate and calender finish. Whiting's Standard and Linen Ledgers, the leading Papers for Official Records, Banks, Merchants and Manufacturers. Whiting's Linen Fabric, Argyle and other staple watermarks, together with many special Brands, made from the purest linen stock. Whiting's Superfine Flats, unequalled by any other make for Quality and Finish, for the uses of printers and lithographers. The Papers are highly recommended for their Uniform Quality, and are unequalled for the various characteristics required in each.

Finish, for the uses of printers and incographets. The supers are upon a upon strength to upon a printer and incographets. The supers are upon a printer and incographets and the supers are upon a printers. Withing's Standard Papers, with Envelopes to match; the most perfect of fine correspondence papers. Wedding Papers and Bristols, Mourning Goods Visiting Cards, Papeteries, Programmes, etc. Philadelphia House, 18 South 6th Street, where complete lines of all the above are carried in stock for the convenience of the trade. Canadian Agents, NEW ENCLAND PAPER CO., DeBresoles Street. MONTREAL. Famples sent upon application.

S, WORTHINGTON PAPER CO. HOLYOKE, MASS. DEALERS IN

Coated and Cover.

A full line for Wholesale Notions and Dry Goods Houses.

Prices and Samples sent on application.

of 8 and 4 car loads of good buff hides in Chicago at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c and will be able to run them from Chicago to Quebec at 30c per 100 lbs, making the total cost \$7.55 hid down. At these prices hide dealers will probably buy in the west rather than from local butchers until the latter lower their ideas. In tallow there is little dolng.

IRON AND HARDWARE — There has not been much doing in the heavy metals this week, but prices continue very firm. Summerlee is now held for \$23,507\$24, and Carnbroe at \$21 5077\$22. Speculative offers for Carnbroe in the vicinity of \$21 have been refused. All iron space has now been taken up to the end of navigation and consequently the trade know exactly how much iron is coming out.

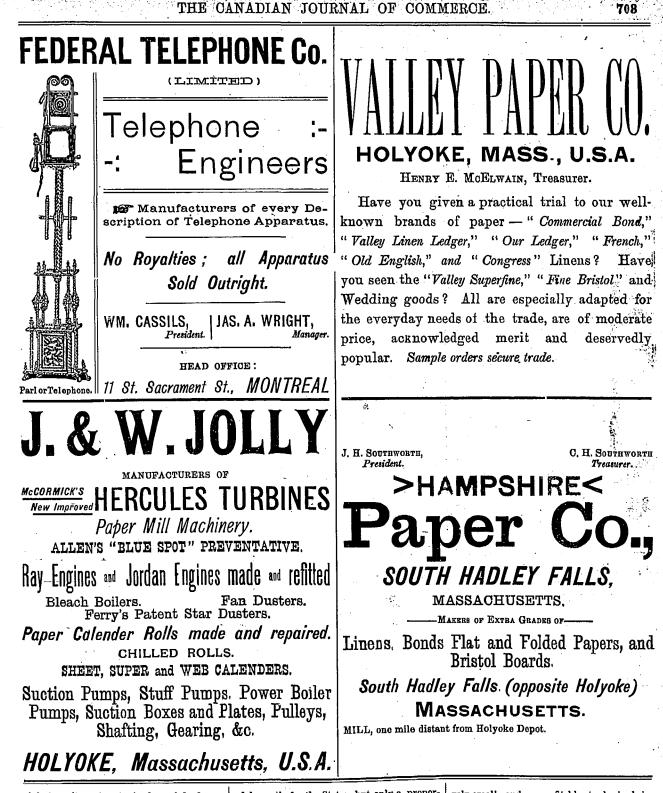
and yet, although founders are roorly supplied, they are unwilling to purchas at existing high prices. It looks at present as if there would be some heavy buying next February at much higher prices than are quoted now, for the labor troubles in Scotland have stiffoned things very much. Tin plates are very firm at our quotations. There is no more four dollar tin in the market. Canadas are also up to \$3.25, and ternes are held for \$\$ @\$8.25. Speitor is now \$6 25 and sells readily at this. Only a few small lots are expected before the close of navigation. In the other metals a good business is doing, but no large lots have changed hands. The United States iron market has a strong undertone, but very little new business has been closed. The following are the latest cable quotations:—Tin, spot, £103, futures, £103 los; G M. B, copper, spot, £69, futures, £59 los; warrants in Glasgow, 528 5d; No. 3 Middlesboro, 49s; soft Spanish lead, £14 128 6d; Sitesian spelter, £25 5s; Hallet's antimony, £75. Nails are weak and we hear of sales of large lots on the basis of \$1.40.

LEATHER -- Not much is doing, and things are a little quiet; but stocks are not accumulating. As Chiongo hides are up a quarter, and England is asking for stock, prices naturally remain firm. Stocks of upper and splits

SYMS & DUDLEY PAPER CO'Y. MANUFACTUREBS OF Engine Sized Flat & Ruled Writings, ENAMELED AND SUPER CALENDERED BOOK Papers, HOLYOKE, Mass.

are very short, and it is doubtful if there are more than 500 sides of No. 1 upper in the market. The stock of sole is also not excessive. Manufacturers hold off in the meantime. They are making samples or finishing up fall orders and hence are not anxious for stuff, and a quiet but strong market descr bes the situation exactly.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLAES.— Cod oil is perhaps a shade weaker. Gaspe is now very scarce and buyers are taking Newfoundland as a substitute. Linseed oil is unchanged. Castor oil in cases is very scarce and there is no straw 'seal offering. Glass is unchanged. Leads are up in England. Pure leads cost fully \$6 for the lead, oil and package, without throwing in the cost of guinding; and all contracts made for next year are at a small advance. During the past week an advance



of £1 has taken place in leads and lead products. Paints are dull and the keenness of competition keeps prices at a low point. Heavy chemicals are firm Bicarb soda is very firm and we hear of sales of round lots at \$2.12]. Gambier is weak and lower. We quote 7@7] cents. Trade is generally very fair and fully 20 per cent better than last We year.

WOOL -The American market has advance 71@10 per cent in three weeks on all fine wools. A London correspondent says the colonial sales are closing firmer than the opening, and the opening was at an advance on the previous sales. They close on the 10th with no stock worth speaking about held over. In this market orders for fine foreign wool are small, but the demand is better than it was. Factorymen have only better than it was. Factorymen have only been buying in a hand-to-mouth way, in 10 to 50 bale lots for a long time past. The cloth-ing trade is quiet and ordering cloth in small quantity. Repeats have got to come in or the millmen will not be bappy and wool dealers will suffer in their turn. It is reported that Canadian dealers had orders for 100,000 bales

of domestic for the States, but only a propor-tion could be shipped in time. At the mom-ent domestic is difficult to sell here owing to the cutting off of the American market and offers are made at lower prices. There has been some business in scoured Australian and been some business in scoured Australian and New Zealand at $3^{2}f_{c}@42c$. A cargo of Cape is shortly expected at New York for this market. Domestic fleece and unassorted pulled are nominally quoted at 21c@22c, but buyers could probably do better. We quote Natal at $18\frac{1}{2}c@21c$, Cape at $17c@18\frac{1}{2}c$ and Australian at $18\frac{1}{2}c@21c$. There has been business in Canadian North-west wool at $16\frac{1}{2}c$ $@17\frac{1}{4}c$. @17<u>f</u>c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TOBONTO, Oct, 9 1890.

There is a fair trade reported in general merchandise. The feeling continues hopeful, and payments have improved. The latter is the result no doubt of the large quantities of barley marketed. Stocks too are comparati- | jobs at 21c@22c. Eggs are unchanged, the

vely small, and a profitable trade is being done. Money is a trifle easier with call loans on stocks to-day at 6 per cent. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6/261 per The sterling exchange market is a cent. trifle weaker. Stocks are dull and somewhat irregular. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :---

Hanks.	Bid Oot. 9.	Bid. Oot. 2.	Loan Cos.	Bid Oct. 9.	Bid Oot. 2.
Montreal. Ontario Toronto Merchants. Commerce. Imperial Dominion Standard Hamilton	113 220 145 125 154	112 222 145 128 155 232 147	Can Per Freehold Union Lond'n & Can'd Imperial Saving Farmers Loan Ontario Loan National Invest	145 192 105] 125 120] 121 121	199 144 182 106 126 120 121 1.5 100

BUTTER .- There is a good demand for the best makes, which are still scarce ; choice tub 15c@16c, and medium 10c@12c. Oreamery

OTTO HIMSICITITO	STOCKS AND BONDS,								
SURETYSHIP.	NAMB.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub-	Capital	Rost.	Div.	Dates of	Per Cent Prices	Cash
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	 	- Pa B	soribed.	paid-up	· .	6 MB.	Dividend#.		per Sb
THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.	Brit.North America. Can. Bank Commerce. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Mid	50 200	₹ \$,866,666 6,900,000 587,200 306,000	6.000,004 364,150 306,000	1,216,666 800,00 25,00 145,00	43	April Oot June Dec 2May 2Nov 30 June 81 Dec	160 118 129 400 105	359 33 64 00 400 00 42 00
Capital Anthorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up to Cash (no notes), 304,600 Resources Over - 1,048,429 "Deposit with Dom. Gov"t, - 57,000	Commercial, Windsor. Dominico Du Peuple Eastern Townships Federal Hamilton	40 50 50 50 100	500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 1,250,000	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684	60,000 1 230,000 400,000 550,000 in liquid 450,000	5 3 3 ation		165 232 19 135 145 114 ex-d 101 103	116.0J 49.10 67.50
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Hochelsga Imporial Jacques Cartier Merchasta Gan	100 100 25 100	710.10) 1,500,000 500,000 5,798,800	1,500,000	7125,000 707,000 140,000	3 4 3	June De 2 June 2 Do 2 June 1 De	154 1001 1451,147	154 04 25 46 145 10
one-Half per cent, per annum is reached.	Moleona Moleona Moleona Moleona Moleona Moleona Moleona Moleona	100 50 200	1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	2,000,000	275,00 1,075,000 6,000,000	345	1 Aug 1 Fe 1 April 1 Oc 1 June 1 De	t 155 164 c 2281 229	77 £0
This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years agu, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.	7 Nationale New Brunswick Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B	30 106 100	1,200,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	1,200,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,000,060	100,000 40,00 2,0,9* 400,00*	31	1 May No 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 June 1 De	v 80 y 243 c 1121 11	24 00
Over \$717,528 18 have been paid in Olaims to Employers.	Quebec St. Stephen's	100	180,000 2,500,000 200,000) 2,500,000) 200,000	100,000 500,000 35,000	31	April Oc		12 0 73 50
President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS.	Standard. Toronto Union, (Halifar)	. 50	1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000	2,000,000 500,000	<u>4</u> 0,900	821	Jan Jul 1 June 1 De 2 Jan 2 Jul	c 224 116	224 00 58 00
Secretary, JAMES GRANT. Bankers, THE BANK OF MONTREAL.	Union of Can Ville Marie Western Bank of Can.	100	500,000	0 478,430	i 20.000	3	2 Jan 2 Jul 2 June 1 De 1 April—Oot		
HEAD OFFICE:		50	#20.00	619,132	02020	21	1 Top 1 Tol		
157 St. James St., MONTREAL.	Asri, Sav. and Loan :Co. Brit, Can. Loan & Inv. Co Brit, Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Asgoo Canada Cotton Co	100 100	450,00	0 322,415 0 289,030	60,00 52,00		2 July	5	26 4
EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Credit Co.	100 100	2,000,00	0 2,0.0,000			• May Au	1191	
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.	Can. Perm. Loan and Sav. Can. Sav. and Loan Co	50 50	4,500,00	0 2,500,000	1,340,00 150,G	6	1 Jan 1 Jul June De	5 201 5	100 L
*N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Central Can. Loan & Sav. C Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co	1 50	1,000,00	0 918,250 0 1,000,000		6 3 3 3	Jon. Jul 30 July 31 Do 15 Jan-Qtly		40 0 43 5 25 0
	Farmer's Loan and Sav. C. Freehold Loan and Sav. C. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co	5. 50 100	1,657.25 3,221,50 1,500,00	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 5611,43 \\ 0 & 1,317,10 \\ 0 & 1,100,30 \end{array}$	112.5 623 4 235 4	0 5	1 June 1 D 2 Jan 2 Ju	oc 145 Iy 126‡	60 5 141 t 126 2
"The sale of the Maple Leaf Brand of	Hocholaga Cotton Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co		2,000,00	0 1,000.00	. וס	2lat1	March-qtly.	125 150	1.
Canned Salmon is controlled by A. Watts &	Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan	- 100	629,85	0 625,90	106,60	6 8	2 Jan 2 Ju 8 Jan 8 Ju 2 Jan 2 Ju	13 1201	110 5
Uo., of Brantford, Ont., as formerly."	Lond. & Can. Loan and As London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan		679,70 2,452,70 109,00	0 622,65 0 490,64 0 100,00	0 60,00 115,00 1 3.00		12Jan 2Ju Jan Ju	ne 15 1141 15	63 0 114 5
	Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co					X 34	Jan Ju 2 Jan-Otly	15 104 981 9	104 (91 89 5
general selling price being 18c; no stock and very few coming forward. Cheese is firm, the best selling at 10c.	Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc.	. 4 . 5 . 10) 2,000,00) 600,00) 800,00	0 2,000,00 0 600,00 0 800,00	4	6 4 2 qt] 0	15 April 15 0 6 May 6 N	01 203 20 01 180 18	8 50
DRESSED HCGS - Offerings coutinue small, and pricessiendy, sales to-day of small lots at \$6@\$6.25.	Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	. 10 . 10 . 5) 1,000,00) 1,700,00) 466,8) 2,000,00	X 500,00 X 425,00 0 313 4 00 1,200,00	30,03 1 165,00 360,00)0 3)0 3	15 Moh 15 Se 31 Deo 30 Ju 30 June 31 D 1 Jan 1 Ju	ne 100 eo 117 125	100
FLOUR AND GRAIN Flour is dull, with re- ported export demand at lower prices than		o. 5 o. 10	0 800,00 0 1,619,00	$\begin{array}{cccc} 00 & 477.2 \\ 00 & 1.350.00 \end{array}$		00 3	Jan Ju 9 Feb 15 Se	ily pt 55/	157 55 55
stated. Straight rollers can be had at \$4.40 and extras at \$4.20. Patents rule at \$4.50@	Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co	·· 10	0 200,0 0 800,0 0 1,000,0	00 200,00 00 800,00	Feby.		Maroh 1 Feb-Qtly 1 Jan 1 Ju	50 175ex	50
\$5.25, according to quality. Wheat dull,					1		1	1	

HIDES AND SKINS.—Receipts small, with prices of cured unchanged at Sc. Dealers are phying 7c for No. 1 green and 6c for No. 2. Sheepskins are in fair receipt and unchanged at 85c. Calfskins rule at 6c@Sc, the latte for No. 1.

LIVE STOCK.—Receipt of cattle continue large, but the quality is inferior. The bes exporters bring 4c@44c. Stockers rule at 3c @34c per lb., and Milch cows from \$32055 per head. The best butchers bring $3\frac{1}{3}c@34c$, and medium $2\frac{1}{3}c@3c$. Sheep dull; ewes and wethers 4c@44c per lb, and rams $3\frac{1}{3}c$. Lambs sell at \$3.7500\$4.75. Calves \$6@\$8.60 a piece, and hogs at $4\frac{1}{2}c@4\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb.

PROVISIONS.—There is a quiet business Long clear bacon sells at $\$_2 c @\$_2 c$, and C. C. at $\$_2 c @ 0 c$. New rolls 10c; backs 10 $\downarrow c$ and bellies 10c @ 10 $\downarrow c$. Hams firm at 13c for smoked; pickled 11 $\downarrow c$. Mess pork dull at \$1450 @\$15 for American and \$15 @\$15.50 for Canadian. Potatoes easier at \$5c @ 60c per bag in car lots, and jobbing at 70c Beans firm at \$1.80 @\$1.90 for jobbing lots. Onions sell at \$2.00 @\$2.50 por barrel. Apples, choice "The consumption of Canned Salmon is growing larger every year. The Maple Leaf Brand seems to take the lead. The packers allow nothing but the finest fish to be used. This is the secret of this Brand's success."

\$2 50/@\$3 Hops nominal at 30c@10c for now.

Wool,-Nothing doing in fleece, with prices nominal at 20c. Pulled wools sell at 23c for supers and at 28c for extras,

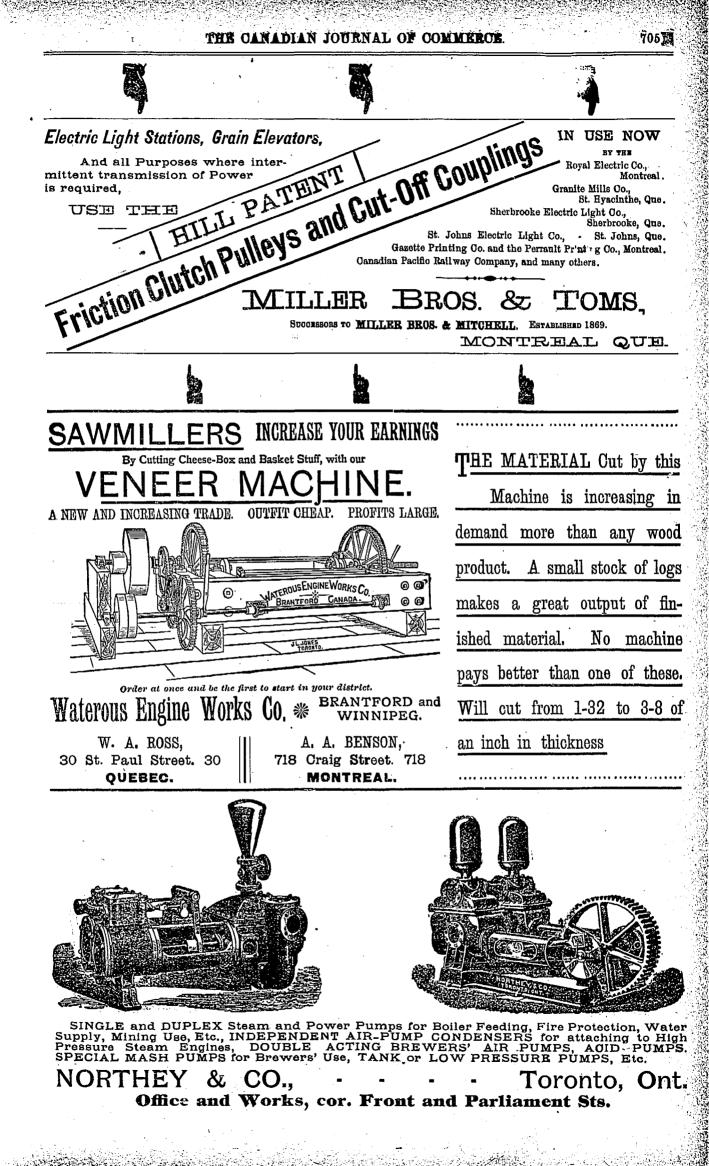
SPECIAL NOTICE.

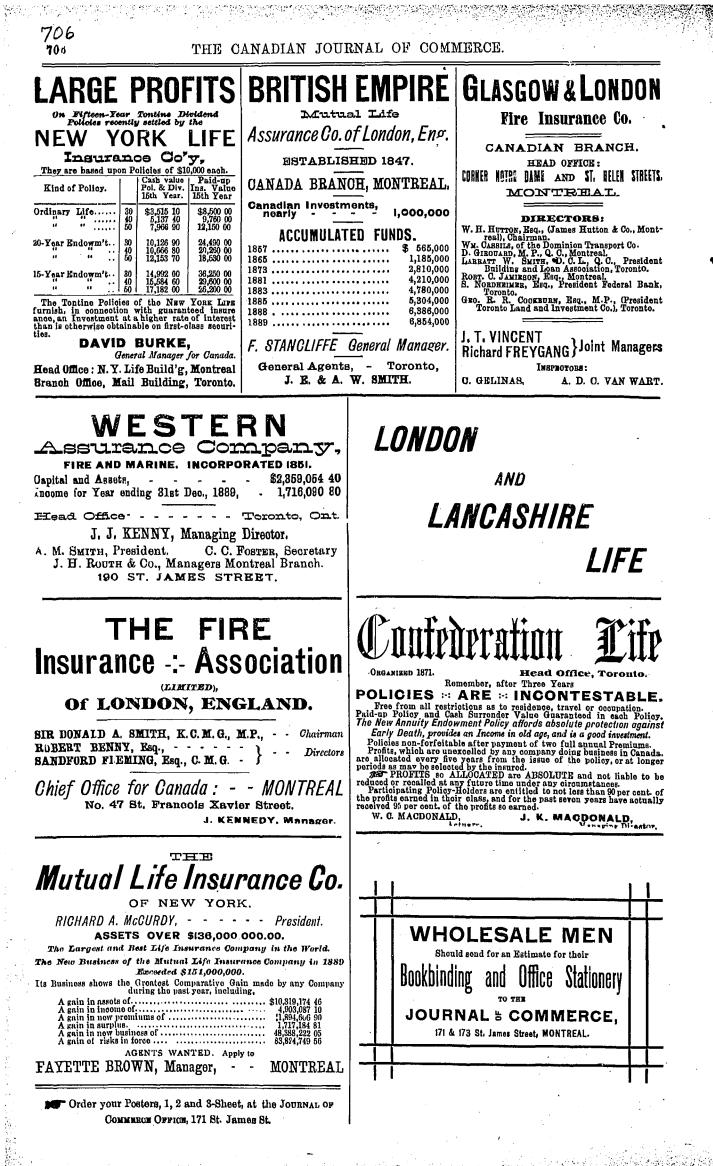
Tun investment bonds of the Dominion Safe Deposit Warehousing and Loan Co., Ltd., of Toronto, should form a safe and profitable investment for capital. The security they offer is gilt-edged; the bonds being obligation of the company protected by a sinking fund invested in first-class real estate mortgages, while the board is composed of some of the ablest and strongest names financially in Toronto.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour is dull, with reported export demand at lower prices than stated. Straight rollers can be had at \$4.40 and extras at \$4.20. Patents rule at \$4.60@ \$5.25, according to quality. Wheat dull, with prices steady; No 2 red winter and fall sold at 90c%916 T.B. west. Spring is quoted at 92c on Midland. No. 1 Manitoba hard sold to arrive October at \$1.14; No. 2 prompt delivery sold at \$1.16. Baoley dull and prices purely nominal; no stock here and dealeas inclued to hold off No. 2 nominal at 56c@57c; and No. 3 extra at 54c@55c. Oats dull; sales outside at 362c, and here at 40c on track for mixed and at 41c for white. Peas are easier, with sales outside at 58c. Rye will bring 53c. Oatmeal steady at \$4.60 for cars of ordinary and \$4.70 for granulated Bran dull, with sales on track at \$12, and at \$12 Toronto freights. Middlings hardly quotable, some worth only \$15, while others will bring \$21.

GROOKERS.—Good business doing at genorally unchanged prices, sugars are selling at $7\frac{1}{5}$ C@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ o for granulated and at $5\frac{1}{5}$ C@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ o for yellows. Valencia raisins 8c. Currants reported firm outside; new provincials bring $6\frac{1}{5}$ C@2 $\frac{1}{5}$ C@2 $\frac{1}{5}$ C. There is less demand for teas, but prices are no lower. Remittances improving.

HARDWARE.—There is a fairly active trade in this department. Prices are firm and likely to be maintained.







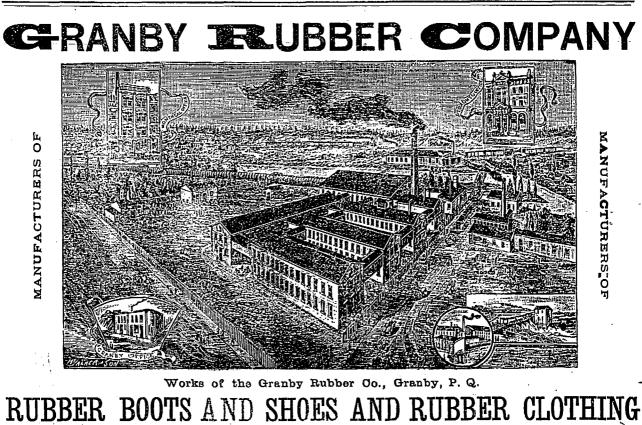




THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Name of Article. Boots and Shoos. Menze Brogans. \$0 80 Cobourgs. 0 95 Split Balmorals. 1 00 Kip " 1 Buff " 1 Calf " 200 Buff Congress. 1 90 Split boots. 1 90 Kip<'' " 2		Name of Article.	Wholesale.		
Brogans					Wholesale.
Oalf 2 75 Feit boots half fox 1 60 " Sox	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handio No. 3 do 3 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Soda Ash, Boda Bicarb Sal Soda. 'Concentrated Dyestuffs. Archil, con. Chips. Indigo (Bengal). 'Madras. Gambier Madras.	0 27 0 39 0 27 0 39 0 0 27 0 08 0 10 0 15 1 90 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00
" Sox	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	wood handle. O. K. 2 strings basewood handle. Drugg & Chemicals Asid Carbolio Cryst Medi Alos, Cape. Alum	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sumac Flsh. Helifax Fibred Codfish, I-lb. pkgs. per cs. 40 pkgs Labrador Herrings, No 1. "halvos French Shore, No. 1. Cape Breton Herrings halvos Mackerel, No. 1, kitts	65 00 75 00 0 00 0 00 2 00 2 00 4 50 0 00 9 00 0 00 6 00 0 00 3 00 0 00 2 50 2 75
Name of Article. Wholesale. Name Canned Georis. So So. Peas. Lobstors, per case, new 7 00 7 25 Corned Corned Mankerel "	sme of Article. Wholesale. Mar., 2-lb tins \$ c. \$ c. I Boef, 1-lb 100 1 25 Beef, 1-lb 160 1 00 d beef, 2-lbs 2 60 0 00 Glbs	Greia Tartar. Epsom Salts Glycerino. dym Arabio per lb. "" Trag. Morphia. Oralic Acid. Phosphorus. Potash Bichromate. Potash Sichromate. Guinine. Strychnine	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 224 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 55 & 1 & 25 \\ 0 & 55 & 1 & 00 \\ 2 & 20 & 2 & 25 \\ 4 & 50 & 4 & 75 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 75 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 09 & 0 & 11 \\ 3 & 90 & 4 & 00 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 70 \end{array}$	Green Cod, Large Draft "	00 00 21 00 00 00 18 00 11 00 11 50
"3-lb," 3 00 0 00 Hoers Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per dox 2 10 0 00 Hoers Strawberries, 2-lb tins, per dox 2 25 0 00 Hoers Pineapples, 2-lb tins, p. dox 2 37 2 40 Dovile Binoberries, 2 lb, per dox 1 65 1 75 Chiok Grudages, 2-lb tins, Farmouth 1 65 1 75 Chiok do 2-lb tins, Karmouth 1 75 0 00 Turke do 2-lb tins, Karmouth 0 00 00 Finnar	Tags 1-1b. per dos. 3 00 0 00 2-lbs. 6 15 5 25 Brawn, 2-lbs. 1 80 0 00 1, 2-lbs. 0 00 1 70 g's Boston Beans.dz 0 00 1 70 g's Boston Beans.dz 0 00 1 70 g's Boston Beans.dz 0 00 0 00 "2 lb, " 2 60 0 00 "4 -lb." 2 60 0 00 "5 -lb." 5 50 0 00 "4 -lb." 2 60 0 00 "5 -lb." 5 60 0 00 "4 -lb." 2 00 0 00 -lb." 2 00 0 00 p-lb." 2 00 0 00 portes -lb." 2 00 0 00 portes -lb." 2 00 0 00 portes -lb." 6 00 0 00 mague 2-lb. 6 00 0 00 600 000	Tartario Acid Tin Crystals. Yomas' Extracts. 8q. bot., per gross. Anchor Brand, per gross. Insoct Powder per lb Sulphur Flowers. Hoavy Chemicals. Blesching Powder. Blue Vitriol. Brimstone Usugito Soda & O	0 50 0 55 0 25 0 30 21 00 0 00 12 00 0 0 0 70 0 75 2 25 2 50 1 80 2 00 5 50 6 50	Flour. Patent, winter	$ \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 30 & 0 & 00 \\ 4 & 80 & 4 & 90 \\ 4 & 50 & 4 & 65 \\ 3 & 25 & 3 & 50 \\ 1 & 90 & 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 20 & 2 & 25 \\ 5 & 75 & 6 & 00 \\ 1 & 5 & 75 & 6 & 90 \\ 2 & 25 & 2 & 52 \\ 2 & 40 & 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 20 & 2 & 52 \\ 3 & 2 & 40 & 2 & 50 \\ \end{bmatrix} $

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



Our Product for 1889 is of the Best Quality made, the designs being selected from the Finest STANDARD SELLING Lines of the American Market, which we reproduce in Canada, fully equal in finish and every other respect to the best imported.
 S. H. C. MINER. - - PRESIDENT.

	·····		
Sole Agents:	Goodyear Rubber Company	of Canada	(Ltd.)
MONTREAL:	T. V. R. BROWN, - Manager.	TORONTO	
18 Victoria Square 🖇		53 Front Stre	et, 58

709

MONTRHAL V	HOLESALE PRIC	es ourrentTE	IURSDAY,	OCT. 9, 1890.	
	e of Article. Wholesale	· / ··································	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm Products S. S. S. C. Burran: Croamory, finet 0.20 22 Townships, cho. to finet 0.80 22 Morrisburg 0.00 0.00 0.00 Morrisburg 0.00 0.00 0.00 Western, choice to finest 0.16 0.17 Good to fine 0.10 0.00 0.00 Burleily fresh per doz. 0.16 0.17 Broat 1889 0.16 0.17 Broat 1889 0.16 0.17 Broat 1889 0.16 0.17 Baoon Smk'd per lb. 0.16 0.17 Old 0.00 0.00 Baon Smk'd per lb. 0.00 0.00 Baon Smk'd per lb. 0.00 0.00 Baon Smk'd per lb. 0.00 0.00 Baon Smk'd per bl. 170 170 Baon Smk'd per lb. 0.00 0.00 Baon Smk'd per lb. 100 0.11 Timothy, rer bush 2.00 21 Bank 2 0.00 0.00 0.00 Bank 2 0.00 0.00 <	cories. \$ c. \$ c m. to med. ib 0 00 0 15 med. to fine 220 0 00 notest. 0 371 0 42 isgasski 0 15 0 20 note of finest. 0 30 0 35 fine to finest. 0 30 0 35 fine to finest. 0 35 0 45 fine to finest. 0 35 0 45 fine to finest. 0 30 0 63 fine to finest. 0 30 0 35 com. to gd	Sultanas. por lb. Socileas. por lb. Socileas. por lb. Socileas. por lb. Sociles. provincial. France (French)	S c. 3 c. 0 14 0 600 0 00 0 00 0 07 0 68 0 004 0 60 0 07 0 68 0 004 0 60 0 07 0 68 0 004 0 60 0 004 0 60 0 014 0 60 0 14 0 128 0 22 0 25 0 18 0 120 0 4 0 68 0 004 0 68 0 006 0 68 0 000 0 08 0	Lasenby's Pickles :- Imp'l Hft-Pints	\$ c. \$ c. 1 65 172 3 00 325 5 75 600 0 00 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 00 1 0 00 0 00 1 0 00 0 00 1 0 00 0 00 1 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 000 0 00 000 0 000 0
Cookshire Flour Mill Co.	ST.J	OHN	$_{\rm N}$.B.CA	
BEST PATENTS and STRONG BAKEES, &			,		
Manitoba Wheat. Loontod 350 miles from St. John. N. B., on (th C.P.R. Short Line. Whoat ground in transit o via freight rates. Correspondence solicited,				¥.,	
Cookshire P.Q		1) II.,	BOLN WANUFACTURERS	
EMBRO			Tdl Tdl	Irahan's Patent Ref	U U
<u>MILLES,</u> EMBRO, - ONT. D. R. ROSS, Proprieto The vory best quality of Standard Granulate and Roller Ontmeal is manufactured at this mill Thebest White Oats only are used. When not called ouly regularly by an agent Produce, Wholesale Geneers and other Dealer should communicate direct by wire or mail.		1747 Notre Dame St. To	cookc and thoro sensi Used the tions. AU	A state of the property of the property of the property of the probability of the probability of the probability of the probability of the devormment in ship of the devormment in ship of the devormment in ship of the devormment is ship of the devormment is ship of the devormment in ship of the devormment is ship of the devormment exhibition of t	ATS filk, Butter, s. Having a old air, it is matter how a the other. ping fruit to for specifica- tor CO.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 890.

Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article. Who	lesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware-Continued. 4dy to 5dy- { Cold Cut, } 3dy- { Can. Pat. } 3dy-fine, HotCut, Am Pat Steel Cut. Am. or Can. Pat's	\$ c, \$ c. 2 95 0 00 3 45 0 00 5 65 0 00	Name of Article. Who Horse Shoes	3 75 0 00 13 00	Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs Zinc: Sheet "Spelter Scraef res_Chairs	5 65 5 75 4 09 4 25 0 00 6 50 6 00 6 25 20 00 0 00	Barness. Upper Heavy. '' Light. Grained Upper	030036 030086 -
10dy to 60dy 8dy to 9dy 6dy to 7dy 4dy to 5dy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cott Chatn-1 0 05 5-16 0 05 7-16 0 04	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 04 2	Machinery sorap. Wrot iron Powder: Canada Blasting F f to F F F.	0 00 18 50 0 00 18 00 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00	Sootch Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip	0 85 0 88
and Talarca Rem .	1	D. MCU. & UU	i v vrill	FOUCIERAILO, MO. 0	0 00 2 90	Splits, Light & Medium.	040050 105140 028025
Ind to Sody	2 75 0 00	Guess A read, or equat. 0 Common	23 00	Montreal Green Hides		"Small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft Poble Grain Glove Grain	0 06 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 72 0 16 0 18 0 16
Of in	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Summorlee	21 00	 No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 2 No. 3 Tanners pay 50 ets. more for sorted, gured and insp'd 	000700	B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, Light Russetts, Hohvy	0 18 0 15 0 12 0 15 0 35 0 40 0 26 0 80
1 inper kog 1 in	6 46 0 00 4 70 0 00 3 95 0 00 3 95 0 00 3 70 0 00	Bar Iron,	2 50 2 75 2 50	Hamilton, No. 1 insp No. 2 Toronto	7 50 0 00 6 75 0 00	No. 2 Baddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf. English Oak Rough.	0 25 0 36 8 00 9 00 0 65 0 80 0 33 0 49
21 in	3 70 0 00 3 46 C 00 3 45 0 00 3 20 0 00	Boiler " Lowmoor. 0 00	8 CO 3 OO 0 OG 0 OO	prices in the west. Chioago Buff " Steers " Calfskins " Bulls	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Dongola, extra No. 1 ordinary Olla.	0 80 0 82 0 24 0 28
1 in per 109 lbs 14 in 14 and 13 2 and 23	4 70 0 00	Good Brands	5 0 00	Dry No'r West Sheepskins Clips Lambskins	0 60 9 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 40 0 58	Cod Oil, Newfoundland.	036 039
S in. and up " Sin. and up " <i>iharp and Plat Pres'd Nails</i> 1 inpor 100 lbs 14 in	6 90 0 00 5 20 00	Steet, oast per 16 0 11 "Spring, 100 lb 250 260 260 "Tire lb 300 0 000 100	1 2761	Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each City Tallow, refined rough	2 50 3 00 0 75 1 25 4 75 5 25	S. R. Palo Soal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil [Distributing Prices] Cod Oil, Nowfoundland	0 60 0 50 0 50 0 55 0 65 0 424 0 45
lt and lt " 2 and 2f " 2 and 2f " 2 in. and up " "Terms.	4 45 0 00 4 20 0 00 3 95 0 00 3 70 0 00	IC Coke) A 75	Leather. No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2	0 22 0 23 0 20 0 21	Do Halifax Do Gaspe. S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil	040045
Horse Nalle : 9 lb " " 8 lb " " 7 lb " " 6 lb	0 23 0 00 0 24 0 00 0 27 0 00	10 10 1 1X " 1 DQ " 1 DX " 1 DXX " 1 DXX " 1 DXX " 1 IC, 20 x 23 2 7	Frade xtras.	No. 2 No. 3 No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2 No. 3 Bufjalo Sole, No. 1	020021	Castor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra No. 1. Lingeed Raw Boiled	0 11 0 12 0 75 0 80 0 60 0 70
Digt 55 n. c.		Russ. Sheet Iron 11 01 Anchors, per Ib 4 76 Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gauge 24 gauge 6 50 Lead . Pig, per 100 lbs 6 50 Sheet fit 4 78	ስ በ በብ	No. 2 China " No. 1 " " No. 2 Zanzibar, No. 1	0 00 0 00 0 18 0 9 0 16 0 17 0 18 0 19	Machinery Katre, qt., p case to pts do	
Dis. 20 per cent.)	4 45 0 00	Sheet 4 25	4 50		0 14 0 15	HSDIFILS INFORMATION DES	

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

12 245

Section 1

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. •AGT Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 8 per cent. off for east within 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tre, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for east in 30 days. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.

HOUSEWI THE THRIFTY

Is always on the LOOKOUT for LABOR-SAVING DEVISES whereby the HOUSEWORK can be LESSENED. An article that SAVES LABOR, MACTINI S TIME and DIRT must be INVALUABLE in every house. Such an article LLEWELLIN'S :-: PATENT. T I is the NEW IMPROVED SILVER STAR STOVE POLISH. This Polish For Checking Clerks. Foremen and Operatives. Absolute accuracy. O L entirely SUPERCEDES all the OLD-FASHIONED DOME and OTHER V R. FITZ-GIBBON, P. O. Box 617, MONTREAL LEADS, just as the ELECTRIC LIGHT SUPERCEDES the CANDLE. By E \mathbf{E} the use of the SILVER STAR STOVE POLISH more than HALF the TIME, all the DIRT and HALF the LABOR, is SAVED, as it is all ready for use. R BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO'Y P It MAKES NO SMELL when HEATED, does not STAIN the HANDS, does not SLOP or SPILL. Can be USED on a HOT or COLD STOVE, and is 0 MANUFACTURES OF altogether the MOST PERFECT STOVE POLISH of the DAY. Be sure L VARNISHES, JAPANS, you get the SILVER STAR as there are several IMITATIONS in the MAR-I Τ WHITE LEAD, KET that are WORTHLESS. SILVER STAR is SOLD by all GROCERS, S A HARDWARE and STOVE DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA. COLORED PAINTS your dealer does not happen to have it he can GET IT from any WHOLE SALE HOUSE or FROM THE PROPRIETORS. H R DRY COLORS, PRINTING INK, MACHINERY OILS & AXLE GREASE F. F. DALLEY & CO., - Hamilton, Ont. AND DEALNES IN Painters' & Printers' Materials Generally, 6 to 28 NAZARETH STREET MONTREAL. VINDSOR.





711

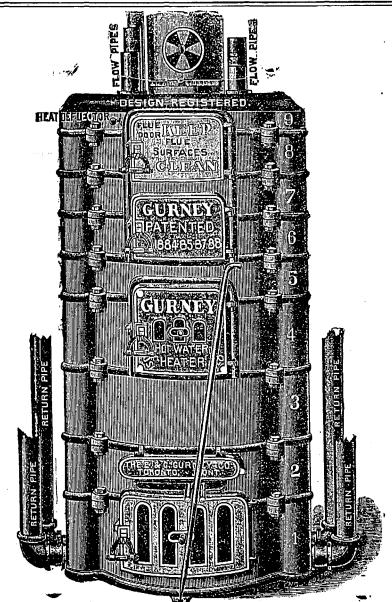
THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, OCT 9, 1890

Name of Article. Wholesald	-amo of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesalo.	· ·····	Wholesale
Coal Off: Grude 1 30 0 00 Car Lots Store, [2 p.c. off] 0 00 0 11 Broken lots 0 00 0 21 Am. in car lots 0 00 0 22 " 5 bbls 0 00 0 22 " 10 bbls 0 00 0 2 " 10 bbls 0 00 0 2 " 10 bbls 0 00 0 2 " 10 bbls 0 00 0 3 United inches 26 " 40 0 00 3 56 " No. 2 4 50 5 00 " No. 3 50 17 Yele Ochre, French 1 25 3 00 " No. 4 50 5 00 " No. 2 23 00 05 06 " No. 2 23 00 25 00 " No. 2 23 00 25 00 " Dortland Cemont, brl 23 00 26	Lumbor. &c. Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood. Batternat, per M Batternat, per M Cedar. faat, lineal foot Cadar. faat, lineal foot Charry, por M Elm, Boft, 1st Hemlock, M Maple, hard, M Soft, do Maple, hard, M Soft, do Maple, hard, M Soft, do Maple, hard, M Soft, do Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M. Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M. Shingles, 1st qual Tobacco (duty paid) No. 1 Black Chewing, ond No. 2 No. 4. Bright Chewing Smoking. R. & R.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Wines, Liquers. etc. Air Fng.19h	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ports Hanappier & Co Giard caste Hanappier & Co Ulass Unrotot gd. brands Europona Ports, imp ga Europona Ports, ima, collon, Pare Spirits	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \textbf{S} \ \textbf{c.} \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf{c.} \\ 2 \ \textbf{25} \ \textbf{7} \ \textbf{00} \\ 3 \ \textbf{26} \ \textbf{7} \ \textbf{00} \\ 3 \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{c.} \\ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{c.} \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{c.} \\ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{c.} \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{c.} \\ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{c.} \ \textbf{c.} \\ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{c.} \ \textbf{c.} \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{c.} \ \textbf{c.}$

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

4

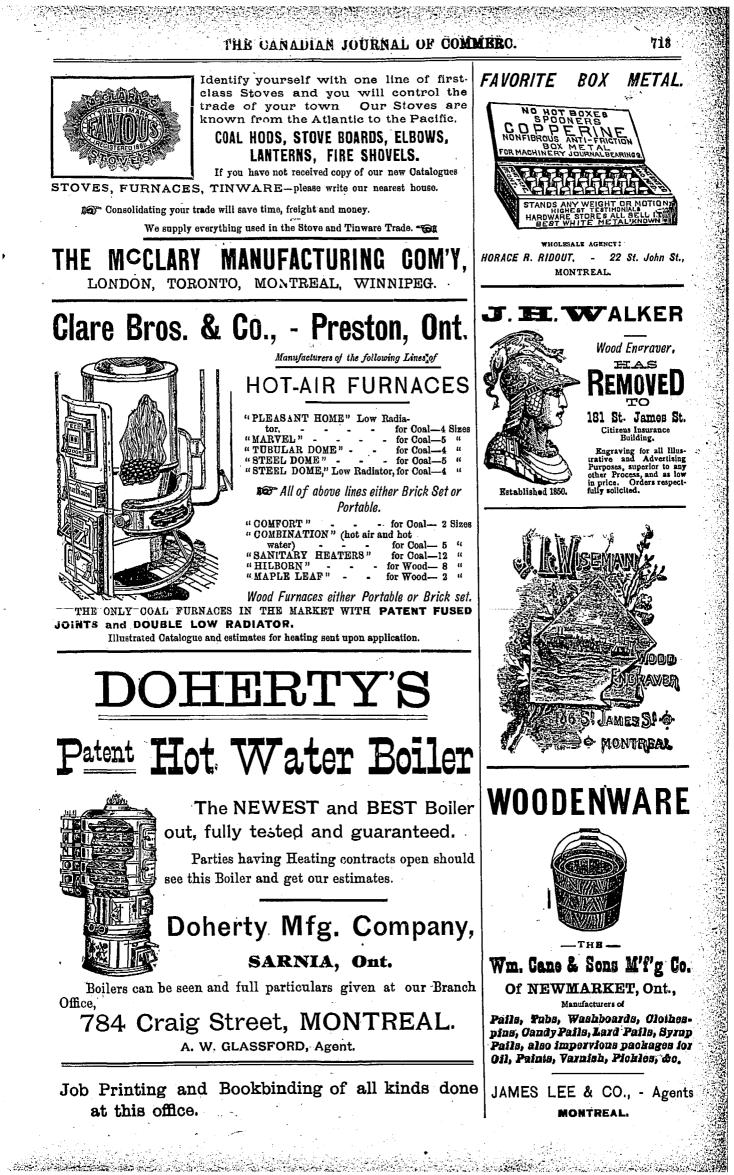


GURNEY'S hot-water Heaters have proved themselves the most perfect, economical and easiest managed in the market. E. & C. GURNEY & Co. 385 & 387 St. Paul St., MONTREAL

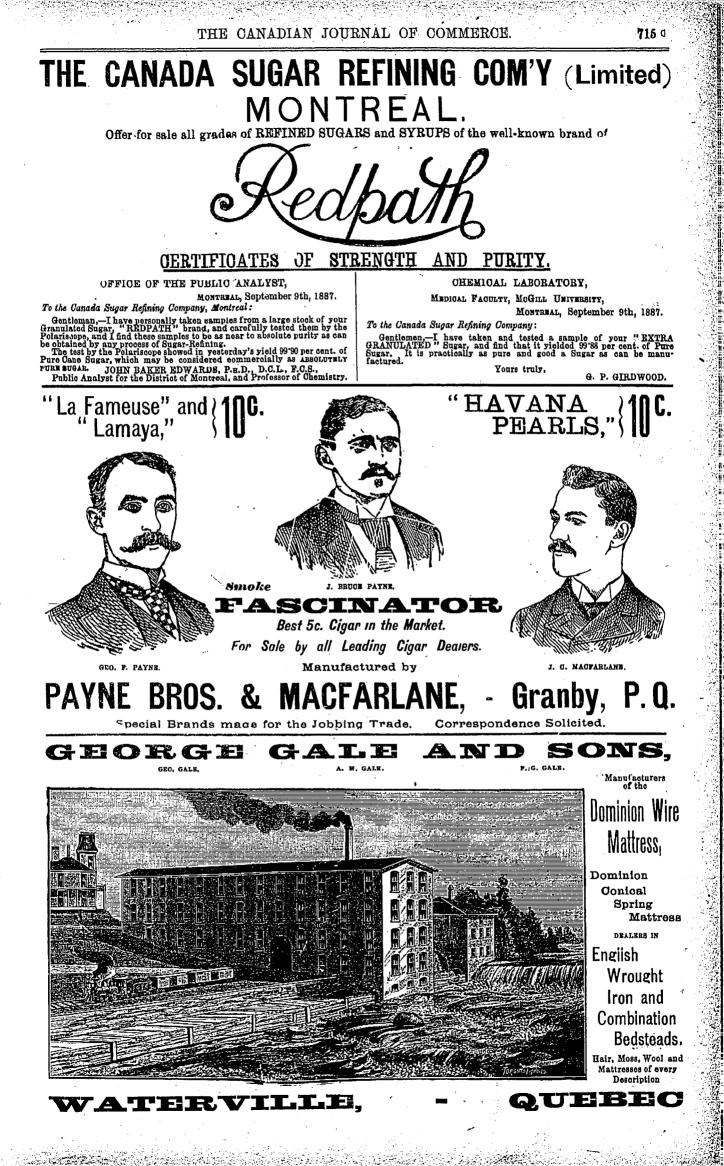




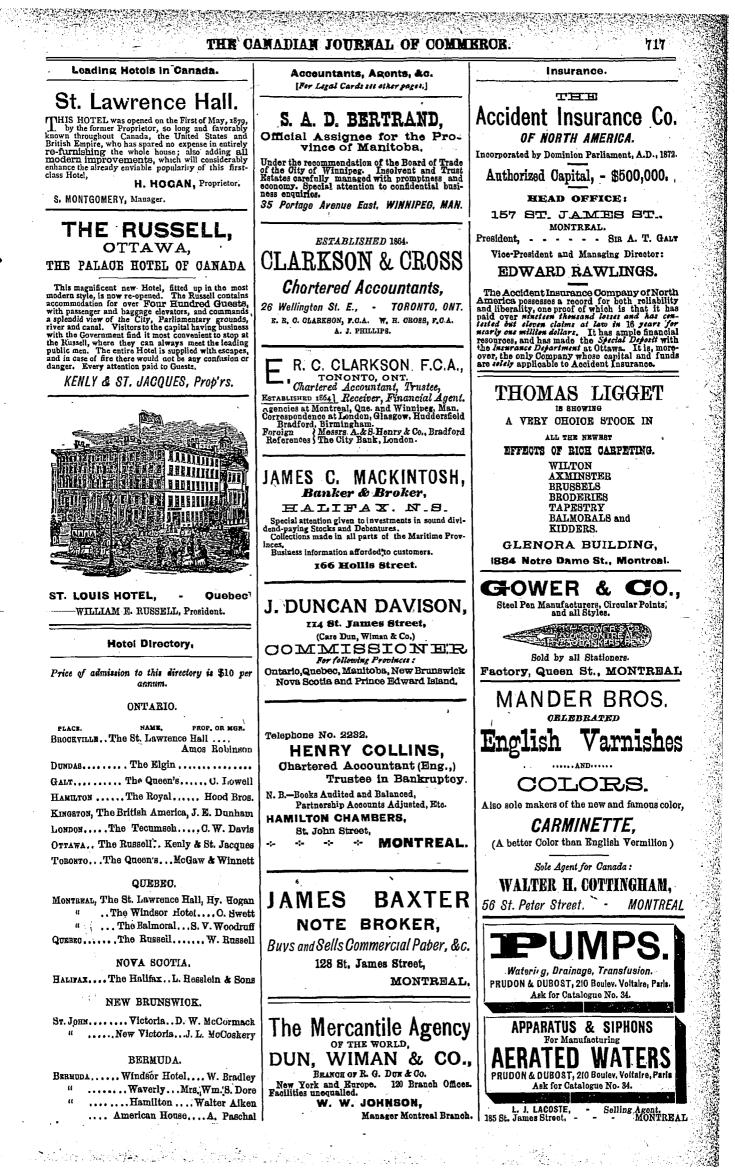
Illustrated Ostalogues Printed at the Journal of Commerce Office.





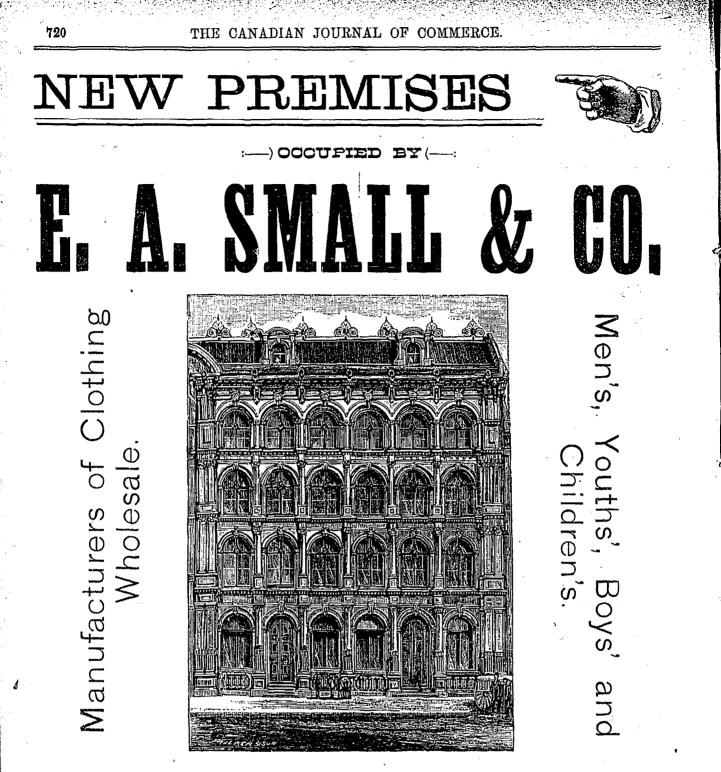












ALBERT BUILDINGS, - - VICTORIA SQUARE

Our Travellers are now showing Samples of our Spring and Summer Clothing for 1891 in Nova Scotia, New Brun wick. Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, and will shortly visit our friends in these Provinces, when we hope to be favored with their usual orders, which shall receive our prompt and careful attention.

Our line is larger and more varied than heretofore, and will well repay an inspection.

Yours respectfully,

E. A. SMALL & CO.