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Rest, 6,000,000	Paid-up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £250,000 "	Reserve Fund
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Brighton, Campbellford.	Durham,	Parkdale
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The Chartered Banks.

Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections. Debeatures purchased.

Eastern Townships	Rank.
Authorized Capital	@1 K00 000
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R. W. HENEKER, Pleside HON. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-Pr	
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HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

HEAD OFFICE, SHEKBROOKH, QUE, WM. FARWRLL, General Manager Brancher, Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-tead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal London, England-National Bank of Scotland Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank, Collections made at all accessible points and prompt-remitted for.

ly remitted for.

Western Bank of Canada. Dividend No. 15.

Dividend No. 15. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months being at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after TUESDAY, the lat DAY OF APRIL. 1890, at the offices of the Bank. The Tranafor Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st March, inclusive. Notice is also given that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank. for the election of Directors and such other business as may legally come before the meeting; will be held at the head office of the Bank, on the second Wednesday in April next, being the 3th day of the month, at 2 o'clock p.m. By order of the Board.

T. H. MoMILLAN, Cashier. Oshawa, Feb. 19th, 1840.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000

DIRNOTORS: A. GABOURY, Esq., President, FRS, KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President, Hon. J. Thibaudeau. T. LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Esq. A. Painchand, Esq. Louis Bilodeau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier. BEANORES: Montreal-Alf. Brunet Monager. On

BRANGHES: Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Ottawa-P. I. Bazin, Manager. Sherbrooko- W. Gaboury, Acting Manager.

AGENTS

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AGENTS England-National Bank of Scotland, London. France Messas. 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 Newf'dland, CANADA,-Prov. Ontario - The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces-Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifay, Bank of Montreal. Manitoba -The Union Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and returns made with utmost promptness.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE



ACCEPTION OF ASTER A TANKER FROM - <u>1</u>

	ANADIAN-JOURNAL OF COMMI	GROK . 681
Legal Directory.	QUEBRO,	Legal.
Burt Jur.	Coarlogon	Kingston, Ont
Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per	COATIGOOKE	SMYTHE, SMITH & LYON,
annum.	Soliciter to La Banque du Peuple.	N BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
ONTARIO.	MONTREAL	E. H. SNYTHE, LL.D., Q.O. C. FRONTENAC SMITH.
ALVINGTON	MONTRIAL	H. V. LYON, B.A.
AYLNEB Miller & Backhouse	PORTAGE DU FÓRT A. A.I	: FrankLondon, Ont.
BARBIE Lount, Dickinson & McWatt	QUEBEC QUEBEC GUEBEC HOR. Jean Blanchet, O.R. F.X. Drouin, C.R. J. A. Dionne; ILL D.	ATTING & WEEVEN
BELLEVILLE	Hon. Jean Blanchet, C.R. F.X. Dronin C.R.	MILLS & WEEKES,
BOWMANVILLE	J. A. Dionne, LL. D.	BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
BROOKVILLS	Gibsone & Aylwin	Dundas Street.
BROCKVILLE Fraser & Beynolds	RICHMOND and WINDSOR MILLS	HON. DAVID MILLS. GEO. NELSON WREEKES
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CAMPERLLYORD		BARTRAM, Barrigter, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.
COBOURGW. B. Riddell, LL.B.	SHERREOOR & RIGHMOND, Ives, Brown & French	OFFICE. 99 DUNDAS ST. WEST.
COBOURG }	Solicitots for Merchants Bank. Sr. HYAOINTHE	
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CORNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Cline		Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets.
DESERONTO Henry B. Bedford		Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets. Geo. C. Gibbons. Geo. McNab. P. Mulkern. Fred. F. Harper.
Godssion		
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GRIMSBY E. A. Lancaster	MANITOBA.	TTUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED.
GurtpH	CalgaryLougheed & McCarthy	Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c.
Special attention paid to collections.	The Star of Disaster and	WADDELL BUILDING.
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MILLBROOKJ. Walter Ourr	New Glasgow, Stellarton, Westville.	MOOBMICK DUCLOS & MURCHISON
Mitchell		Advocatos, &c., 181 St. James street, Mont treal., Will attend the Courts in the Dis- trists of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. Hyaointhe.
MOUNT FOREST Perry & Perry		trists of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. Hyacinthe.
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PORT ELGINJ. C. Dalrympl PORT HOPE		
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SAULT ST. MARIE, for Sudbury "McFadden, and intervening points on McFadden,	MONOTON	246 Main Street, Moncton, N.B.
and intervening points on Soo Branch C. P. Railway, Algoma	SAORVILLE	TTANINGTON TED & HOMAN
Algoma		HANINGTON, TEED & HEWSON, Barristers-at-Law, Solicitors, Netsries Public, &ce
Selicitors for Unisted & Control Bank	ST. JOHN	Accounts collected and loans negotiated in all parts of
Solicitors for Halsted & Co.'s Bank: C. Suire's FALLS	"ST. JOHN	the province.
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TRENTON		Supreme Court, Parliamentary and Departments Agent. Scottish Ontarica Chambers.
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WINGHAM		
WEITEY	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Walkerton, Ont.
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WCODSTOOR Finkle, McKay & McMulle	None Brown	A. Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.
Woodstook	A NORTH STORET	Collections in all parts of the County of Brace promptly attended to.

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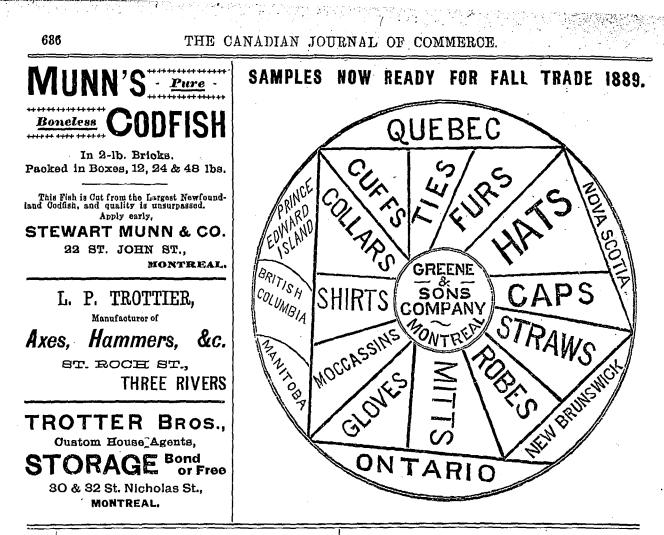


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The Ministers of Customs and Finance have been completely besieged of late with deputations demanding changes in the new tariff, and a number of important modifications are expected to be made.

MESSES. J. H. BOTTERELL & Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec have been obliged to add considerably to their plant and machinery of late, owing to the increasing business of the firm.

THE Richelieu Hotel was closed by the curator on the 31st ulto., and the employes, seventy five in all, paid off. The place will be sold on the 8th proximo. Where will all those thirsty souls go to now?

The well-known tweed firm of Mills & Hutchinson, have dissolved partnership, and in future the business will be carried on by Messus, J. W. Mills and James McDougall under the style of Mills & McDougall.

H. R. WALKER, grocer of Clinton, bought out the bankrupt stock of Peter Robb at 73 cents in the dollar and started for himself. He has not done well from the start, and now assigns owing about \$4,000.

THE Grocers' Association have secured comfortable quarters in the Mechanics Institute for their monthly meetings. The opening meeting in the new premises was held yesterday and was largely attended.

ISAAO DUNOND, started as peddler and finally opened a general store at Victoriaville. He failed in September 1888, when he owed \$3,000, but obtained a settlement at 25 cents in the dollar cash. Since then he has been a weak account and we now hear of another assignment.



J. A. DENOVAN, general storekeeper of Glen Robertson has assigned with liabilities of \$5,300. He has been in poor health and his business suffered from it. In fact he seems to have run steadily behind of late.

Among petty assignments we hear of the following:-R.G. Cotton, storekeeper, Lakefield; S. Cox, baker, Belle River; Aaron House, storekeeper, Netherby; and H. McDonald, hotelkeeper, South Lancaster.

THE Davies defalcation has culminated in the taking out of two suits by the Banque du Peuple against Walcot & Wade and Bryant, Powis & Bryant, for \$50,000, the amount of acceptances protested for non-payment.

MIGUALL HENNING, shoe-dealer of Preston, has succeeded in compromising with his creditors at 40 cents in the dollar, cash, on liabilities of \$3,800. His health has been poor and his business has suffered in consequence.

W. MARCHAND, a carriage maker of Vercheres, is trying to effect a settlement with his creditors. He offers only 20 cents, and is now endeavoring to find security for that small figure. His liabilities will be about \$2,000.

The rumor is revived that a British syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of the Bell organ works, Guelph, the Massey works, Toronto and the Harris works of Brantford. The price is said to be about six million dollars.

The general manager of the Boston & Maine road has been highly complimented by the newspapers on his "straight, sound common sense" in ordering the signs and advertisements on the railway fences to be painted out.

E. J. DARROOH, storekeeper of Minnedosa, Man, has assigned. He sold out in the fall of 1888 but regained the stock in the following spring. He gave a bill of sale to E. S. White who

A NEW CANADIAN INDUSTRY,

HEES, ANDERSON & CO., are now manufacturing a superioline of Table Oil Cloths in a great variety of pattr erns. Samples sent on applicaton.

Rest Also manufacturers of Window Shades, &c. Factories, Davenport Road. Down-Town office & Warehouse, Nos. 99 to 103 King St. W. TORONTO



chronically in financial difficulties and did only a small jobbing trade.-Stanislas Gougeon, a local butcher, has assigned. He owes \$2,500.

ANDRE DUBRULE, a small grocer in the vicinity of the canal, has assigned owing \$2,300. Last winter he effected a settle-

leather interest the Ways and Means committee at Washington decided to allow hides to remain on the free list. Since then western stock men and ranchers have had their innings and an import of 15 per cent, ad valorem ordered. The Massachusetts members are indignant.

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

RECEIVED IN MORTUARY PREMIUMS	Total Receipts.	RECEIVED IN INTEREST	
\$9,418,037.45.	\$9,592,614.64.	\$174,577.19.	
RESERVE OR EMERGENCY FUND IN DANK AND SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS. \$2,304,509.35.	Paid to Widows and Orphans, Death Claims. \$7,288,105.29.	TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND RESERVE. \$9;592;614.64.	
BY REDUCTION OF PREA	MIUMS HAS SAVED TO MEMBERS IN CASH	£\$20,000,000.	
	Agents Wanted.		

Offices: Mail Buildings, Toronto, - - - - - - - WELLS & MCMURTRY, General Managers. 217. St. James Street, Montreal, D. Z. BESSETTE, Asst. Genl. Man.



WHOLESALE :-: HARDWARE

37 Front Street West, Toronto. -Buildors' and House Furnishing Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlerv, Rope Chaine, Axes, &c., &c. Amorican "Dead Shot" and Schultz's Cunpowder. Stock Large and varied.

IT WILL interest coal consumers to learn that the Delaware & Hudson Canal opened for the 1st inst., a week later than last year. The rates for boating coal will be the same as in 1889 -77 cents per gross ton. On the docks at Honesdale, Pa. there are 400,000 tons of coal.

JACQUES NEVEU, general storekeeper of Ripon, was formerly a farmer who started in trade some seven years ago. He did a large business, but on long credit, so that he soon found that his array of bad debts was a formidable one. He has finally succumbed to the poor harvest and consequent difficulty of making collections and now assigns owing \$3,000.

IN A consignment of molasses received by a firm in St. John, N.B., from Demerara per steamer "Portia," there were 96 barrels, which the testers at Ottawa decided cannot be entered as molasses. They called it "second product," or a kind of mo-

CORALINE

OROMPTON'S

TO MOSSYS. MANDER BROTHERS, Varnish, Colour, and Printing Ink Manufacturers, of 17 Gracechurch street. London, E.O., and Wolverhampton, —Gentlome.—I, the undersigned DANIEL JOSEPH PORTER, of the address given balow, Oil and Lalian Warehonseman, horoby ADMIT having INFRINGED the registered TRADE-MARK "Car-minotte" of you Messrs, MANDER BROTHERS, by soliting a colour net manufactured by you under the name or style of "Carminette," and hereby tender you a full and complete APOLOGY for so doing, which I trust you will accept in discharge of my legal liability ; and Lereby consent to the publication of this letter in such newspapers or periodicals as you may see St, and undertake net again to infringe the said trade-mark in any way whatsoaver. D. J. PORTER, No. 5 Pratt-street, Camden Town, London, N.W., February, 1890.

lasses syrup, and it will have to pay duty at the rate of 1 cent per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem. As the duty is more than the article is worth, it will have to be exported.

A NATURAL gas well producing 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas daily has been struck at Welland, Out., by the Provincial Natural Gas Co., who now have a total output of 15,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours. A boom is expected at Welland this summer as a result of the extensive operations of the company.

MR. JAMES GUEST, the well-known commission merchant in wines etc., is now being pressed by the firms whose goods he handled previous to his temporary trouble of a year or two ago, to again assume charge of their business here. Among others James Watson & Co., Dundee, have replaced their agency for old Scotch whiskies.

A READER SAYS :- Actuated by a desire to have all the labor possible done in Canada the Government has enacted that lith-



We would respectfully direct the attention of the trade to our large assortment of Bridal Tronsseaux, consisting of the following articles:--Night Robe, Chemise, Drawers and Corset Cover, Valen-ciennes Trimmed, Embroidery Trimmed and Torchon Lace Trimmed. For Each Trousseau Nicely Boxed.

Corner St. Helen and Lemoine Sts., Montreal

AGENTS FOR

QUEBEC

PROVINCES.

Robertson, Linton

& Co.; Wholesale Dry Goods

> Samples expressed on application. TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.



ARMSTRONG'S carpet factory, Guelph, has recently been visited by fire. The two large wings were saved, but the looms, stock, etc., were badly damaged by water. The loss is between \$4,000 and \$5,000, covered by insurance in the Millers and Manufacturers, Western, Gore Mutual, Waterloo, Mutual and Wellington Mutual.

THE plant of the Windsor, Ont., French newspaper, Le Progres, has been seized for passing machinery through the customs under valuation.—The Saskatchewan Brick Kiln and Pottery Co., limited, with \$10,000 capital stock, has been organized at Rapid City, Man., and will commence operations as soon as a charter can be obtained.

A NEW INDUSTRY IN N.S.—Mr. J. C. Treer of the Oxford Furniture Co., of Oxford, N.S. which was burnt out a few months ago, has been visiting Galt, Woodstock and other manufacturing centres in Ontario engaged in selecting machinery for the new premises of the company which in future will make a specialty of school, office and church furniture.

J.J. SMITH, storekeeper of Emerson, Man., has assigned. When the firm of J.J. Smith & Co. dissolved the estate was



only a supply account. A TRADE contemporary recently denied our statement that the 300 tons of Summerlee held by the "produce syndicate" had been sold, and has consequently been quietly laughed at by the trade who are well aware that it was purchased at the figure we named by the agents of the Summerlee Iron Company them selves. The commercial news of the JOURNAL is secured by personal interview with principals, and not from curbstone chatter, and is therefore always reliable; which is more than we can say for that of some of our contemporaries.

cents in the dollar; one fifth in cash and the balance spread over twelve months and partly secured. His liabilities will

reach \$18,000 and the estate shows a nominal surplus of \$6,000

mostly in outstanding accounts. Dull trade and difficulty of

LYONS & BURGESS, dry goods and clothing merchants of

Aylmer have assigned. This firm was a continuation of Schooly

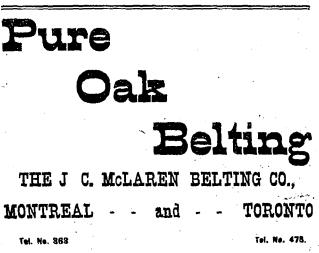
& Lyons, who dissolved partnership last summer. Burgess had

very little means, and what capital Lyons had was advanced by

his father. Under these circumstances caution in crediting was

always advised and many of their neighbors held that they were

of collection are given as the cause of his embarrassment.





The statement of the manager of Dun, Wiman & Co., that not more than forty per cent. of the paper maturing during February and March was met, and that the other 60 per cent. has been renewed, is not pleasant reading. From his position, Mr. Johnson has exceptional facilities for judging, and coming from such a source there is very little doubt that the statement is perfectly correct. Under these circumstances we cannot expect the paper falling due to day to show any better average

Our boot and shoe manufacturers complain of the imposition of an extra 5 per cent on the duty on boot webbing, without any corresponding increase in the duty on boots. One by one their raw materials are being more highly taxed and the narrow margin of protection now awarded to them is being more and more diminished until, with the help of the tariff, the American maker will soon be able to cut them out of their own market.

THE New Brunswick legislature has granted \$2,000 for the St. John Exhibition.—Belyea's Cove, N. B., is building a wharf for the better promotion of local commerce.—The Moneton, N.B., and Coverdale Agricultural Society is looking through Moneton for suitable purchases on which they will establish exhibition buildings, a half-mile race track, baseball grounds, etc.

The creditors of the firm of Isbister & Co., general storekeepers recently met in Toronto, representatives being present from Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Petrolea and other points. The concern was thought to be doing well and has large stores and branches. Several brothers composed the firm, or were supposed to, but James Isbister the wealthiest of the number now claims to have no interest in it and presses an account for 20,000 as a preferred creditor. Malcolm Isbister & Co., Port Arthur, claim a \$10,000 surplus and show \$45,000 of stock. Adam Isbister & Co., Petrolea, claims a \$15,000 surplus over large liabilities amounting to \$36,000. Their principle trouble is with the northern branches. The joint firm claims to be able to pay 80c on the dollar.



every question by a certain section of nationality is higged into every question by a certain section of our population. La Minerve publishes an article signed " Echo of Public Feelings," in which an earnest appeal is made to the French Canadian population for help to prevent the final closing and winding up of the Richelieu Hotel, on the ground that it is a French institution. The writer refers to past embarrassments of English hotels in this city, out of which the proprietors were helped by their compatriots, and asks why the French Canadians should not do the same in the present instance.

THE Sydney, C. B., board of trade has at last been fully or ganized with J. E. Burchell, manager of the Merchants Bank as president. A set of by-laws were passed and it was decided to have committees on imports and exports, industries, farm produce and farming, town rights, sanitary, finance and audit, bylaw, membership and rooms. This is a step in the right direction and Sydney from this time forth will, no doubt, steadily progress in business affairs and needed reforms.

The demoralization of business entailed by any tinkering with the tariff was strikingly demonstrated last week. It was believed that, in spite of the statement that the changes would come into force immediately, the Government would permit all goods purchased before it came into force to come in at the old duties. As a consequence large contracts were made, even as late as eight o'clock on the Budget night, for the purpose of evading any possible advance in duties. Over 6,000 tons of scrap iron were sold on these contingent contracts, which were to become void if the duty was not increased, and in other threatened lines a similar state of affairs prevailed.

"BREATHES THERE A MAN, &c."—It is stated that friends of Mr. Alphonse Keroack, the Montreal leather merchant who went to Boston on a business trip in October 1887, and never since returned, have succeeded in arranging matters so as to permit of his coming back and starting in business again. Notwithstanding his frequent slips and mishaps, Keroack always enjoyed a certain popularity among the trade. His trespasses are likely long since forgiven if not forgotten. It is not at all likely that he has spent his last few years in Boston without having learnt something worth while imparting to his old friends of the "swamp," many of whom are likely to receive him with





open arms. He will find some "strange mutations" amid his former haunts.

MR J. P. CLEGHORN presided at the weekly council of the Board of Trade. It was announced that the amendments to the Montreal bridge bill, desired by the Board of Trade, had been inserted. The act respecting banks and banking was referred to Messrs. R. Archer, Jas. A. Cantlie, A. G. McBean, E. B. Greenshields, and Edgar Judge. Premier Mercier was given a vote of thanks for his action in abolishing the auction duty on all sales excepting those of real estate and household effects in use. Feeling reference was made to the death of Mr. Robertson, who was president of the Board in 1876 and 1877, and a resolution of condolence was ordered to be sent to his family.

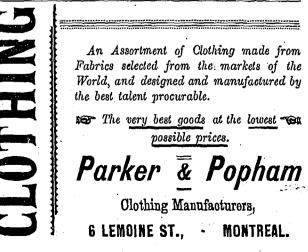
THE Corn Exchange will be provided with a quotation service from Chicago free, by the C.P. R. Telegraph Co., until arrangements man be made, and the company has offered to carry the quotations at regular message rates, and to distribute as many extra copies as are wanted at ten cents per copy. Assuming that quotations are sent every quarter of an hour, and that the average length of a message is 15 words, the regular cost per message would be 65 cents. During the two hours the Board is in session this would necessitate the sending of eight telegrams at 65 cents each, costing \$5.40 per day, against about \$3 per day, the cost of the recent service. The bucket shops were all supplied from private sources and the decision of



the Chicago Board to furnish no more official quotations does not seem to have affected them in any way.

THE lack of railway accommodation continues to be a source of grievance in Ontario. Complaints originally came from the lumbermen but the grain, building and quarry interests are now joining in the chorus. The reason advanced has been the necessity for meeting the wishes of ice exporters who had under. taken contracts in the United States. It was given out that the number of cars was not sufficient, but now it is said the motive power is lacking and cars are kept lying on the side tracks on this account. A Toronto lumber merchant recently complained that he was 75 to 100 car behind in his orders and the trouble had existed since the early part of February. Numerous sales have been cancelled and men employed by the lead. ing firms have been kept idle, adding to the loss. An agita tion has been stated for the appointment of a car superinten. dent at Toronto, and the lumber section of Toronto board of trade has joined in a protest to the railway authorities.

The far mers in the vicinity of Pilot Mound, Man., are forming a joint stock company to operate a creamery at that place.—New Hamburg, Ont., has voted in favor of granting a \$5,000 bonus to Lewis Hahn to establish a furniture factory.—A Bright, Ont. shipper last week exported two carloads of turnips and one of barley to Buffalo, N.Y.





THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

McMASTER	& CO.	
WHOLESALE WOOLLEN		
General Dry Goods Merchants.		
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J. SHORT MOMASTER, J. JOHN MULDREW, TOFORIO.		

per cent lay the maker's profit. In the interests of the only Canadian webbing, factory, this duty has been raised to 30 per cent, and consequently the maker's margin lowered by five per cent. What will be the consequence? Simply that our local makers can no longer compete with the American suspender, and that instead of purchasing webbing and making it up here, they will import the finished article at once. Thus the demand for Canadian webbing will be practically killed, and the increase of duty intended to render its manufacture more profitable will operate in a directly opposite direction to that intended by its framers.

Fortunately the majority of alterations in the tariff are of no very great importance and therefore the trade disturbance they involve has been proportionately slight. The vigorous opposition of the western rolling mills and agricultural implement makers compelled the Government to abandon their intention to advance the duty on wrought scrap iron in the interests of the Londonderry Iron Co., and outside of a heavy advance in the duty on wrought iron pipes (which must now pay \$35 per ton), and an advance of five per cent in the duty on galvanized pails, this important staple has been left comparatively untouched. The sudden imposition of a duty on copper and brass wire, hitherto admitted free, would seem to indicate that the manufacture of such wires will shortly be undertaken in this country.

It is difficult to see on what grounds the duty upon window glass has been reduced by ten per cent. The price of glass is not abnormally high, and this sudden reduction, coming on the top of a weak and declining market, must certainly involve loss upon present holders. Similarly there appears to be but slight grounds upon which to base the reduction upon paperhangings. This latter will have the effect of closing up some of our factories and is certainly not called for in the present condition of prices. In linseed oil the changing of the duty from an ad valorem to a specific duty will also militate against Canadian interests. At existing prices the old duty amounted to about 18 cents per gallon The new duty (if levied on the oil alone) will come to about 111 cents. If the weight of the barrel be included it will reach about 14 cents; and, therefore it does not give as much protection as the old duty.

The heavy increase in the duties on fruit meet with universal condemnation in a city like this, where our supplies come so largely from United States points, especially as the weight of the case is included with that of the fruit for customs purposes. A "thirty-two" box of strawberries weighs 65 lbs; but of this the fruit only weighs 32 lbs. As the whole weight pays 3 cents per pound this really involves six cents per poun duty on the fruit itself. Similarly a peach carrie weighs 90 lbs and holds 60 lbs of fruit. This make



648

the duty $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and as the consumer will have to pay it, it practically involves the abolition of cheap fruit in this market and places one of our greatest summer luxuries beyond the reach of the poorer classes.

The advance of 2[‡] cents per pound in the duty on woollens does not seem to have been needed by our larger houses. The general impression seems to be that the tariff was quite high enough where it was, and that the recent advance will go into the mill-men's pockets at the expense of the ordinary citizen. Similarly the changes in the hat trade are not satisfactory. The large makers claim that they are unevenly distributed, that they leave the trade in an unfavorable position, and that as they apply to goods now coming in, which were purchased to fill orders taken at the old prices, they will-involve a considerable loss of profit to importers.

In the wine and spirit trade the changes are commented on with some bitterness, and an influential deputation has left for Ottawa to secure their modification. The new duties are directed entirely against cased goods and are altogether in the interest of bottlers and distillers. They are based upon the proof gallon and duties are to be paid on all goods as "proof," although they may be 30 per cent below it. If the imported goods are above proof they must pay additional duty; but if they fall below, no corresponding rebate is allowed. Another injustice is that all bottles holding more than a pint shall be held to contain a quart, and thus a case of brandy containing two gallons must pay duty upon three. As a result the duty has been increased from \$2 to \$3 per case, which will lead to the bottling of inferior bulk goods in this city and to the flooding of the cheaper groceries with fraudulently labelled liquors.

The increase in the duty upon meerschaum and briar pipes means simply an addition to their cost of from ten to fifteen per cent which the purchaser will have to pay. Pipes are not manufactured here, and the duty is simply put on for revenue purposes.

So far as the duty on flour is concerned this city will be little affected. The Maritime Provinces are the principal payers of duty on American flour, since the grades purchased here for shipment to Newfoundland go through in bond. Last year they imported 200,000 barrels of American flour and this year will doubtless import a similar quantity. To compensate them for the \$50,000 thus taken out of

Molasses :

their pockets, the Government have remodelled the duty on molasses and have announced their intention to allow a drawback of 90 per cent upon cornmeal and corn imported for human food.

The placing of mining machinery and material for iron and steel ships upon the free list is emphatically a step in the right direction, and has been universally well received. The development of our mineral wealth has been hitherto severely hampered by the necessity of paying high duties upon machinery which in most cases is not manufactured in this country, and probably never will be, and in the case of the shipbuilder the anomaly of an iron vessel coming in free while its component parts were liable to duty has been swept away.

The following gives the principal alterations in the tariff in tabular form :---

Article*.	New Duty.	Old Duty.
Acid phosphates	3c. per lb.	
Animals, cattle, sheep and hogs	30 per cent.	20 p.c.
Feathers of all kinds (except ostrich)		
undressod)	20 p.c.
dressed	25 per cent.	30 p.c.
Bank notes, bills of exchange, cheques,		25 p. c.
etc., printed or lithographed	{ so per cent.	6 c per lb. & 20 p.c
Wheat flour	75c per brl.	500.
Acetic and pyroligneons acid and	too por ora)
vinegar	15c. per gal. and	· .
	or each degree in excess of standard	
	trength, lc extra.	25c per gal. (and 20 p. c.
do do when imported for		P. C.
dyeing or printing	20 p. c. and 25c.	1
	oer gallon.) ,
Copper, in sheets or strips, less than	FO non next	00 - 0
4 inches wide Ostrich feathers—undressed	50 per cent. 15 per cent.	30 p.c. 20 p.c.
dressed	35 per cent.	30 p.c.
Apples	40c per brl.	Free.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries,	0	
strawberries	3c per lb. Ic per qt.	Free. Free.
Oranberries, plums, quinces	30c per bush.	Free.
Peachos	1c per lb.	Free.
Gas Motors	35 per cent	30 p.c.
Decorated glassware for table use	20 per cent.	30 p.c. & 5c
Common window glass	20 per cent.	per doz.
Common window glass Ornamontal colored glass	25 per cent.	30 рс. 30 р.с.
Silvered plate glass, bevelled	35 per cent	30 0 0
Plate glass, when bevelled	lo per sq ft. ex-	}
Gloves and mitts	UI 26.	J ·
Fur folt hats	35 per cent. \$1.50 per dozen & 20 per cent.	30 p.c. 1
	& 20 per cent.	} ²⁵ p.c.
Hats and caps, N. E S	30 per cent.	25 p.c.
Ladies' hats and bonnets	25 per cent	20 p.c.
Rubber boots and shoes, with tops of cloth or other material	35 per cent.	25 p.c.
Wrought iron tubes	15 per cent.	13c per lb.
Lard, tried or rendered, including		
weight of pkge do. untried	3c per lb. 2c per lb.	2c per lb.
do. untried Leather Belting, dressed, waxed or	20 per 10.	1 ₁ c por lb.
glazed	20 per cent.	25 p.c.
Mess pork	11c per lb	1c per lb.
Fresh or salt meats Dried and smoked meats	30 per lb. 30 do.	lc do, lc do,
Linsood Oil	lic per lb.	30 p.c.
Paints ground in oil	30 per cent.	25 p.c.
do. in Japan varnish	3c per lb. and 25	}25 p.c.
Oxidos, ochres and umbers,	per cent. 30 per cent.	10 to 20 p.c.
Spirit varnishes and colors ground in		f 20c per gal.
spirits	\$\$1 per gallon.	and 25 p.c.
Paper hangings .		
Brown blanks, white papers,		
grounded and satin papers Single print, bronze and colored		3 and 3 cents.
bronze	6c do.	1
Embossed bronze	8c do.	}7, 9 & 11c.
Colored borders	6c do.	8 to 10c.
Bronze do Embossed borders	14c do. 15c do.	15 to 18c.
All other do	35 per cent.	20c.
Load poncils	35 per cent.	25 p.c.
Photographic dry plates	9c per sq foot.	150 p. sq. ft
do manufactures of	35 per cent.	10 p.c.
Slate Pencils	30 per cent. 25 per cent.	25 p.c. 20 p.c.

Not refined or filtered, testing 30	`````````````````````````````````````
degrees and not over 55, when	•
imported direct from the country	Importat
	Inported
of growth	11c per gal. direct 15 p.
When not so imported	4c do. c. Indirect
When testing over 55 degrees and	20 p.c.
imported direct	
When not imported direct	80 do.
Plants, fruit, shade and other trees	20 per cent. Free.
Fruit bushes and trees, etc. :	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	0. analy 1
Gooseberry bushes	2c each.
Grape vines, costing 10c. and less	3c do.
Raspberry and blackberry bushes	1c do.
Rose bushes.	5c per plant.
Apple trees	2c each.
Peach trees	4c do, Free.
Pear trees	4c do.
Plum trees	5c do.
Cherry trees	4c do.
Quinco trees	31/2 do.
Seeding stock, for grafting	10 per cent
Cotton twines	{ lc per lb. and 35 } 25 p.c.
	10 per 10. and 30 25 p.c.
l	per cent.
Whips of all kinds	50c per doz. and 30 p.c.
	30 per cent.
Copper and brass wire	15 per cent. Free.
Woollen manufactures	
Whomen manufactures	10c per lb. and 71c per lb.
	20 percent. fand 20 p.c.
Cut tobacco	1 40c per lb. and 30c per lb.
	121 per cent } and 121 pc.
Meerschaum pipes	
Briar pipes	35 per cent. 25 p.c.
Kid gloves	35 per cent. 30 p.c.
Umbrellas and parasols	35 per cent. 30 p.c.
Elastic webbing for suspenders, etc	30 per cent. 25 p.c.
Cased spirits :	Equal to
Brandy	\$6.12 per case. \$4.12 per cs.
Gin (red case)	716 do. 5.62 do.
Gin (green case)	362 do. 2,87 do.
) From \$2,40 to
Whisher	
Whiskey	\$3 per case
) additional.
Ginger wine	\$2 per gallon. 25c per gal.
	and 30 p.c.
Coops and abasslate not sweetened	
Cocoa and chocolate, not sweetened	20 per cent. 1c per lb.
do. do. sweetened	ic per lb. and 5c, per lb.
1	25 per cent.
Valises	10c each & 30 p.c. 30 p.c.
Satchels	
Pocket books and purres	30 p. c. 35 p. c.
Lubricating oil	7 1-5c. per 25 p. c.
	gal.
Illuminating Oil	7 1-5c per gal. 25 p. c.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

WESTERN LOAN COMPANIES.

Until the Government Returns for the year are available, a review of the loaning business in the aggregate cannot very well be made, but all the leading companies in Ontario have held their annual meetings, and presented their Reports for the past year, and from these we can gather much instructive matter.

Upon a few important points there is absolute unanimity and in almost every report mention is made of them:

1st. The decline in the value of farm lands in Ontario, which is spoken of as a "further decline" variously estimated at from 15 to 30 per cent, and the difficulty experienced in effecting sales. It is understood that this decline extends also to villages and in some cases to town property of the more expensive class, the disposition being for retired farmers, business and professional people to locate in Toronto, which is being built up largely at the expense of the Western towns.

2nd. The competition for good loans has been of the keenest kind among the loan companies themselves, and is being daily intensified by the reserves of home and foreign insurance companies, and the private funds of Canadian and British citizens, seeking investment. The funds of the Court of Chancery, trusts and estates of deceased persons, all swell the ranks of the wouldbe mortgagees.

3rd. As against this, rates for loans have been firmer the tendency especially towards the close of the year to meet a large amount of maturing debentures, which

having been upward, so that there have been no funds lying idle to detract from the margin of profit. This is accounted for by the comparative failure of the crops, requiring renewals or what are often described as "over loans" by the farmers, and the extensive borrowing on real estate in Toronto, for building purposes and speculation.

4th. Maturing debentures representing British capital, have been renewed at lower rates. These are usually for a term of five years, and the companies who are in first-class credit can now obtain at 4 and 4½ per cent what five years ago they had to pay 4½ and 5 per cent for. The reduction in the rate is usually accompanied by a little extra commission to the agents who bring about the renewal of the debentures.

Upon other points there is a diversity of experience depending somewhat upon the management, the age of the company, the field of operations, and the source of supplies.

Manitoba lands are said to have been in better demand, although an equally good authority says there is no great improvement, but it is safe to assume the losses and lock ups in connection with the early history of that business are no more than covered, and there will probably be found, for some years to come, holes into which can be stored some surplus profits, by way of bringing the assets in the far West to a solid basis.

So far, we have only noticed one case in which an increased dividend has been paid, and that was only for one half of the year. The older companies with their liberal reserves, and more favorable borrowings, can afford to pay larger dividends, but if shareholders would study their best interests, there would be less pressure for large dividends and more regard paid to the absolute safety of the capital, and the building up of a substantial rest as a provision against possible future depreciation. The productiveness of money is steadily declining. A low rate of interest is essential to the development of all our industries, and one of the most valuable services these loan companies can perform for the country is in the introduction of foreign capital obtained at the lowest possible rates and loaned only at such an advance as will afford a moderate return to the shareholders, who through their organization, act as the intermediary between the capitalist and the borrower and have to assume all the attendant risks of the business.

A lower rate of interest charged to borrowers is all in the direction of additional security for the loan and the prompt payment of the interest. The distribution of too large a proportion of profit amongst the shareholders, to the extent to which it detracts from the security of debenture holders and depositors, means a disability to borrow at the lowest current rates in the cheapest money market. The withholding of one half or one per cent per annum is not a serious matter to the individual shareholder, and when once paid, cannot be recovered, so that they must make up their minds, that the days for extravagant dividends are past, and that leverything tends to smaller returns from safe investment.

The disposition to attract the surplus savings of our people by the loan companies for investment in real estate is by no means so general as it once was. In fact an element of danger has been (iscovered even in the long time debenture ma⁴ uring at a fixed period, and relief from the danger of a monetary panic or crisis during which the funds might not be forthcoming

the holders might decline to renew, is being sought in the creation of perpetual debenture stock, at a guaranteed interest.

How much greater the danger is when the resources are largely in the shape of demand or short time deposits, seems to have influenced at least one Western company in determining to discourage the deposit part of their business and to cultivate a cheaper and safer method of borrowing.

It is undoubted that in a panicky state of the public mind, any run upon the deposits of one of the weaker concerns which they could not meet, would extend to all or nearly all, and be the death-knell of a system of borrowing on call and investment on time without maintaining adequate reserves against all contingencies.

BANKRUPT STOCKS.

The so-called sacrifice of fire and water damaged stocks in this city, and the crowds of customers it attracted, must have impressed some of our retail merchants with an idea of the damage caused to legitimate trading by the placing of a bankrupt stock upon the market in a small town or village. Any business man who watched the crowd patiently waiting for a chance to enter these stores and purchase an article for a dollar because it was supposed to be damaged that they would not give seventy-five cents for in its perfect condition, must have smiled to think how cleverly their greed and desire to get something for nothing had been turned to account by the clever dealers; but although confidence in the consumptive powers of a large city may have led him to care nothing for its effect upon the general current of trade, his feelings would have been very different had he been a merchant in a small town and been compelled to witness his customers deserting his counters to rush to secure bargains from a bankrupt stock.

The announcement of the marketing of such a stock in a small town-more especially if it has been imported from some other place and is therefore an unwelcome addition to the stocks already held there-may mean the loss of the entire season's trade to those storekeepers who try to pay one hundred cents in the dollar. Tempted by the belief that they are obtaining goods under their legitimate value their customers will often buy so heavily as to stock themselves for months ahead-for the following season-and thus the struggling merchant is compelled to see his goods linger idly on his shelves simply because the local demand is exhausted, or so materially decreased as to bring his sales down to a minimum. Not only this, but as these sales are usually for cash the available ready money of the locality is absorbed; so that not only does the storekeeper lose the sale of the goods he has bought in anticipation of the ordinary demand, but he may have to wait for payment for those he had already disposed of before the bankrupt stock came upon the market.

Under these circumstances he has usually only two courses open to him ; either to seek for help from his wholesalers, or obtain a loan at usurious interest from some local money lender to tide him over until trade once more flows quietly into its ordinary channels. If neither of these are practicable he must assign, and the resultant forcing of his stock upon the market will cause further disasters by increasing the odds against those of his neighbors who have been able to weather through.

It may be argued that this forced sale of the stock is necessary in order to recoup the creditors for some portion of their losses, but as these stocks are usually disposed of en bloc to some speculative purchaser, who often adds to them a job lot of inferior class cottons, shoddy tweed, and other imitation fabrics, before putting them before the public, it could be easily stipulated at the sale that the stock should be retailed only in some large city where its evil effect upon legitimate traders could be reduced to a minimum. Were this course followed the incubus of bankrupt stocks would be lifted from the shoulders of many country merchants who now find them an intolerable weight, and the benefit to retailers in the smaller consumptive centres would be incalculable. In the larger cities their presence would not be felt, and thus one of the principal drawbacks to our country retail traders would be easily and practically climinated.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION AND TRADE

When the wholesale merchant finds that money is coming in slowly from the country and that renewals and compromises are more frequent than pleasant he is apt to take a livelier interest in the prices of produce and the lot of the farmer. Unfortunately for trade and industry, and city interests generally, the producer has not been faring so well of late years as in some former seasons. He has had to pay high prices for what he uses and consumes while, with few exceptions, low prices have prevailed for what he has had to sell.

Conditions have changed all over the world and railways and steamships bring the products of distant lands into direct competition with the produce of those countries situated nearer to the great markets. There is a parallel to be drawn between Canada and the United States in that both have spent enormous sums of money in developing the far west, bringing the yield of new lands forward to compete with their own farms, while at the same time the people of the eastern portion of the continent bear the burden of taxation caused by this expenditure. In former days, grain was largely produced but in doing this the fertility of the soil has been exhausted and stock raising and improved methods of agriculture are now indispensable to success. The trade and navigation returns, as has recently been pointed out in the House, show that nearly one-half of the whole exports of the Dominion are the products of the agricultural class; that they export eight times the exports of manufactured goods, eight times the product of our mines, five times the product of our fisheries, and one and a half times the product of our forests that are exported. It is not generally known that our farmers already produce a much larger proportion of animals and their products for export than of arable products, for while the agricultural products amount altogether to about \$37,000,000, the products of animals themselves amount to \$23,800,000 in round numbers, thus showing that the products of stock kept on the land formed nearly two-thirds of the whole export of our agricultural productions.

Statistics show that last year the United States increased its stock of domestic animals as follows: Horses, 550,543, mules, 73,453, milch gows, 654,258, oxen and cattle, 1,806,607, sheep, 1,736,093 and swine, 1,801,188. The tendency of values has, unfortunately, been downward, the only exception being sheep. The heaviest fall of the year was in horses, averaging \$3.05 per head; fellowed by cattle \$1.84 per head; milch

cows \$1.80; mules \$1.24 and swine \$1.07 per head: Correspondents have declared that the decline in beef cattle is owing to the fact that middlemen, handlers. commission men and butchers demand an exorbitant portion of the profits of meat production for their services, leaving the smallest margin of profit to the producer. Stock growers are forced to accept prices that barely pay the cost of raising, while the prices to consumers are little, if any lower. Matters in this respect are not so bad in Canada, but there are no doubt causes for complaint. While on the subject of live stock we cannot avoid giving an illustration of good and bad farming brought to light recently by a member on the floor of the House. Last year we sent to England, the most fastidious market, in the world, 60,000 head of beef cattle, valued at \$4,992,000, or an average of \$80 per head. On the other hand we exported to the United States, our unfinished beef in the shape of store cattle, to the number of 37,360 head, but the value was only \$488,250, or \$13 per head. Here is distinct evidence of farmers utilizing their brains and shipping the product of their skill in the shape of finished cattle, while others sent away the raw material to the farmer of the United States, who will turn it into good beef and reap the larger profit.

The lot of both the American and Canadian farmer has been a hard one of late and this is why trade languishes. On this side of the line there is certainly an awakening to improved methods of agriculture, including stock raising and dairying. The farm mortgage indebtedness of the United States is almost alarming. The farmers of Indiana alone are paying annually \$7,-480,000 in interest and nearly all the mortgages are held by foreign companies. A member of a rural constituency has stated without contradiction that the price of a farm which can be bought on the American side for \$2,500, is not less than \$4,000 on the Canadian side of the line, and there seems every reason to believe that Canadians have slight cause for envy and that fair seasons and good management will ensure them profitable returns. Prosperity to the farmer will bring renewed activity to every branch of trade and commerce.

THE PROVISION DUTIES.

The changes in the duties on pork and lard have caused considerable comment, as Canada does not produce sufficient pork, cut meats and lard for its own consumption and large imports of American have been necessary. It may be reasonably expected that opposition will be stirred up by those who handle the American product, or are actually agents of American firms, and views are somewhat mixed. On ordinary mess pork, chiefly used by the lumbermen, the duty has only been increased to \$3.20 per brl. while on short cut the tariff is now \$6.20. The former is heavily salted to last through the year and it is altogether a cheaper article than short cut, which is described as freer of bone and fresher, being packed more frequently. This latter is used by the general consumer and has largely superseded ordinary pork. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the great difference in the pork duties is ascribed by certain parties to the powerful lumbering interest. "If Canada could produce enough hogs we should not import" said one, " and we can never raise sufficient without free corn. In the States the hogs are no expense and feed themselves." Another said that the American live hog was allowed to come over with a duty of only 11c per lb., and could

646

be laid down here for \$6 in the summer months when the Canadian fat hog was bringing \$7, \$8, and \$9 each. He was of opinion that the duty should be raised on the live animal if the farmer and not solely the pork packer at Western Canadian points was to be benefited. From what is stated it appears certain that the duty on short cut is prohibitory but that common pork will still be imported until Canada can raise more hogs either by means of free corn or otherwise. In the meantime, American live hogs will be packed to a large extent at Hamilton and other points. Onglard there is an increased duty of one cent per pound and the weight of the package is included in the weight for duty. It is stated that Canada will still have to import American-lard when the domestic supply runs out, but that, as the rate on cottonseed oil is unchanged, it will be imported in a crude state and made up here. The gain to the farmer therefore anpears doubtful, while the price to the consumer is increased.

THE PREVALENCE OF FRAUD.

The frequency with which cases of embezzlement and fraud by old and trusted employes have been discovered of late has aroused a painful feeling among business men. The sentencing of the head bookkeeper of the Canade Jute Company to six months imprisonment for embezzling funds entrusted to his charge was followed by the imposition of a similar punishment upon two old clerks whose nearly twenty years of service in the one store had not deterred them from systematically robbing their employers. In Toronto we see a bank accountant, hitherto looked upon as an honorable man, convicted of larceny and fraud and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, while in the United States a defalcation occurs with almost daily regularity.

In each of the four cases we have cited the motive for their long career of robbery and subterfuge was a different one. In the case of Shaw the money stolen was wasted in dissipation. In that of Forsyth and Mackay the funds embezzled were spent upon their families, and in securing for themselves increased prominence in religious and social circles. Campbell forged in order to maintain his parents, and Moffatt in the wild hope of achieving wealth by speculation. In each and every case the motive for dishonesty was a different one; but in all the end has been the same, and the long torture of suspense and deceit has ended in well merited punishment.

The effect of these discoveries following so closely one upon the other has naturally been disquieting to those whose money is perforce entrusted to others to handle. When old and trusted clerks, whose integrity and ripened experience have been confided in for years, turn out to be dishonest and corrupt, it is little wonder that merchants look askance at younger men and mentally inquire as to their honesty. The young clerk who displays the slightest tendency towards the mildest form of dissipation is instantly suspected, and if even the most tried employe is absent from his desk an examination of his accounts is made without delay. Such a condition of constant watchfulness and distrust is naturally galling to the honest and truthful employe, but it has been brought about by the frequency with which the crime of embezzlement has been discovered of late, and the discovery that even the quietest and most respectable exterior may cover the heart of a thief.

To speculate upon the reasons that have led to this blunting of the moral sense and consequent decline in honesty, would occupy more space than we have at our command. As we have seen, in each of the four recent cases the motives for peculation were entirely distinct, although the crime was identical. The mad rush for wealth, the love of pleasure, the gratifying of vicious tastes, and even parental and filial love, have each contributed to lead these men into a career of deceit and pilfering that has ended in shame, and thus the purest motives have tended to pervert men from the paths of rectitude. To what distortion of the moral senses we can ascribe such a result it is impossible to say. We can only accept the facts as they are, and regret that the old-fashioned steady-going clerk of other days, who looked upon his employers interests as his own, is rapidly becoming as extinct as the buffalo, since he is too frequently placed under a surveillance that tends to make his position anything but one of comfort or content. Speaking with a prominent officer of the Department of Justice lately on the subject, he admitted that there were several persons in our Penitentiaries who are guiltless of the crimes for which they were committed, and doubtless a great many more at large wearing the mask of honesty who should exchange places with them. The question is-who are the next to be found out?

THE LATE ANDREW ROBERTSON.

By the death of Mr. Andrew Robertson, Montreal loses one of her most prominent landmarks. Although never chosen for political preferment, Mr. Robertson was undoubtedly a representative man, and was in all probability more useful practically to his fellow citizens at home than he would have been in the: Senate Chamber. He was born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1827, and educated at the same place. He went to Glasgow in 1840, and became a partner in a manufacturing firm. Being advised, on the score of failing health, to seek another climate, he chose and made Canada his home. He came to this country in 1853 and shortly after began business under the firm name of Andrew Robertson & Co., which firm, about twenty-five years ago, amalgamated with that of Sir George Stephen, under the title of Robertson, Stephen & Co. It was at the dissolution of the succeeding firm of Robertsons, Linton & Co., that the present house of Robertson, Linton & Co. came into existence. In 1879. he was appointed a Harbor Commissioner and afterwards became Chairman of the Board. Here he displayed his usual energy and sound judgment, and contributed largely to the deepening of the channel and to other public improvements. For the past thirteen years he was president of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company and it was largely due to his co-operative assistance and efforts that that company was able to extricate itself from the difficulties that threatened its existence in , 1877-8. He was also the first president of the Dominion Travellers' Association and had occupied the chief chair of the Bell. Telephone Company since its formation. In his capacity as a private citizen he has been closely identified with the General Hospital for over eighteen years. Plans for its improvement were in his mind while on his trip to Europe a few years ago. and it is said that out of the large amount of life insurance car. ried by the deceased gentleman a considerable sum was willed to that institution. His married lite has extended over a period of forty years, since the 19th of April 1850, and he leaves behind; him four sons and four daughters to revere his memory and mourn his loss. Among his relatives in Canada are his brother, Mr. John A. Robertson of Robertson, Linton & Co., his sons, Messrs. Alex. Robertson, (Secretary of the Harbor Board), John B., Andrew S. and William F. Robertson ; and his sons in-law Messrs. James Johnston (Jas. Johnston & Co.,) Hugh Paton" (The Shedden Co.,) F. J. Claxton, W. J. Tupper and Alex. Strathy. and from your the second second high is least the first to count of the second start, and the count start, 1 Nills

"RUNNING FOR RECORDS."-A correspondent seems inclined to credit us with the gift of prophecy because of the articles which appeared in these columns a few weeks ago under the above heading, in view of the serious accident that took place on the 25th ulitmo, some 300 miles west of the coast of Ireland to the Inman steamship, City of Paris. He says it is high time the large passenger vessels plying between New York and the principal ports of the United Kingdom should be placed under some thorough surveillauce in respect of their machinery and appliances, and assigned a certain number of days within which the voyage must not be run, the time to be based upon a reasonable amount of work within the capacity of the machinery employed. A majority of the 1,060 passengers on the City of Paris narrowly escaped a watery grave, and their good fortune in this respect is attributable as much to the fine weather which prevailed at the time as to their accidental meeting with early assistance, as it is stated that the number of boats were inadequate to accommodate that number of persons, not to speak of the provisions required for so large a number. It is difficult to account for the exact cause of the accident to one of the engines of the ship, but it was doubtless owing in a general way to the endeavor to keep up with or exceed the "record" of former trips. The shaft appears to have been broken and to have crushed through the double keel, breaking a hole through which the water rushed and quickly filled the compartment occupied by the machinery. The total capacity of this compartment is said to be from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of water. It is doubtful had this accident occurred anywhere near mid-ocean that the ship could have been kept sfloat long enough to reach harbor. It is to be placed to the credit of our own leading lines of steamships from Montreal that they have not in any degree attempted to compete in the "Running for Records," and that the voyage across is nevertheless made usually within a few hours, or a day at most, of the time recorded by the vessels to and from New York, and consequently with a greater degree of safety.

BRIDGE BUILDING ENTERPRISE.—The Montreal bridge company has been incorporated with amendments relating to the piers and the height of the span from the surface of the water, which, latter was raised from 150 to 170 feet. It must be commenced within two years and completed within seven. The capital is increased from one to three millions. It is the opinion of prac tical men that the expense of acquiring the land up to St. Cathorine street, where the city terminus is to be, will eat up a large proportion of the present capital and that it will have to be still further increased before a serious beginning is made with the work. The height of the bridge is considered ample as the upper part of large masts consist of moveable spars. It may be interesting to note that the first train crossed over the Victoria bridge on the 15th December 1859. This structuce is 9,184 lineal feet in length, comprising 24 spans of 242 feet each, the centre one 60 feet above the river having a width of 330 feet. The cost was nearly seven millions. The Lachine bridge of the Canadian Pacific was constructed in 1886 87 on the articulated or truss system and its length is 3,550 feet; elevation above the water 60 feet. Its cost is estimated at \$3,500,000. The Forth steel bridge recently opened is on the cantilever and central-girder system. It is carried on three piers of four columns each, the two outer ones being 145 feet each, and the centre 260 feet wide. The height of the steel work is 334 feet or 360 feet above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. As the deepest foundation reaches down to 90 feet below that mark, the maximum height measured from the foundations is 450 feet. How vast is the structure is perhaps best indicated by a comparison with the Eiffel tower and it is estimated that two of the Paris towers could be laid longitu linally on one of the cantilevers. One of the chief problems to be solved, was how to build out the great arms from the piers without support from below, until points were reached where the central girders could be placed in position, and thus complete the span. In effect a complicated steel structure weighing 15,000 tons, had to be erected without the possibility of any intermediate pier or support. The proposed new bridge here will offer some interesting engineering problems, and if built, Montreal will be a bridge centre of no mean importance.

MANITOBA will guarantee for twenty years the interest on \$1,400,000 of Hudson bay railway bonds.

AN UNJUST CHARGE .- The attempts by a certain section of the Lower Province press to stir up provincial jealousy would seem ludicrous to those who look upon Canada as a grand and prosperous whole, were it not for their mischievous effect upon the less enlightened class of readers. As an instance of this straining after any excuse to fan the rapidly dying embers of of sectionalism, the Halifax Chronicle recently accused this Jour. NAL of treason to Nova Scotian interests because we stated that mackerel were now found only in occasional small schools and thus were settling the fishery embroglio themselves, because the abundance of fish no longer attracted Yankee marauders. Because we simply stated a well-known fact the Chronicle accuses us of siding with the Americans and slandering Nova Scotia (It goes on to say that :-- " Such incidents go to show what has been too often apparent, that the maritime provinces are looked upon as rather a lien by the more western provinces of the Dominion. They may talk loudly in the support of the union, for we offered them a considerable market, but their sympathies are not with us; and they would be ready to barter our fishery rights for the smallest possible concession in American duties on any articles of their productions which they wanted to sell, or of Canadian duties on any American productions which they wanted to buy."

This is not only unfair but absurd. The western provinces are not capable of such petty meanness as this would imply. Nova Scotia has always received the same treatment as every other Province in the Dominion and so far certainly as the JOURNAL oF COMMERCE is concerned particular attention has always been paid to her interests; as the many articles upon the fishery question and her progressive manufacturers, tend to show. We can appeal to thousands of readers in the Maritime Provinces to confirm our words and testify to the absurdity of bringing such a charge against a journal that has always been foremost in conserving Canadian interests. We yield to no journal in Canada—not even to the Halifax *Chronicle*—in solicitude for the welfare of our sister Provinces by the Atlantic seaboard.

A Montreal wholesale grocery firm has recently been subjected to a fine for selling inferior lines of canned goods which did not comply with the law. The penalty imposed was only a nominal one as the partners claimed to be acting in ignorance of the statute and took prompt steps to withdraw the prohibited goods, recently shipped, from the market. Chap. 105 of the Revised Statutes requires a label with the name of the packer, his place of business and the correct description of the article on each tin, which seems a necessary safe guard for the consumer and was a reform introduced by the packers association.

The canned goods trade is one which should flourish in Can. ada, but its inception brought about many losses to those engaged in it, and abuses were unearthed which the present asso. ciation has been vigorously endeavoring to checkmate. The wholesale firm, in this case a French Canadian house, cannot be said to be so blameworthy as the manufacturers, and the detective employed by the association might well turn his talents in this direction. The evil has not been confined to the Montreal district as unfortunately large supplies of the prohibited goods have been on sale in other parts of the Dominion. It can readily be seen how the trade is ruined by the practice complained of when goods properly packed are quoted at \$1.20 per dozen while the poorer and unlabelled stuff is sold at 86c.

It is understood that prosecutions are contemplated in other parts of the country and that the association will hereafter insist on the full penalty as well as a guarantee that offenders will, in the future, handle nothing but genuine stock.

SIR DONALD SMITH :---The purchase of the residence of the late Mr. Thomas Workman by Sir Donald A. Smith and the knowledge that the property is intended to enlarge the accommodation available for the Donalda branch of McGill University has drawn new attention to the extent of Sir. Donald's generosity to this city, and it is gratifying to find that his example is being followed by others of our wealthy citizens. Sir Donald's kindly nature and utter absence of ostentation have long since made him popular in business circles, while those who are now reaping the advantages his public spirit has made available are naturally grateful to him for the opportunities his generosity affords.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGGS .- It to be deeply regretted that enterprising manufacturers of capital and experience who, against considerable odds have established new industries in different parts Canada should be hampered in the early stages of their career by a number of plotting workmen who have been furnished with employment and comparative comfort for themselves and families through means of the very enterprises which they are endeavoring to destroy. Strikes and other influences, which, however excusable at a time when business has entered upon a fairly prosperous course, can have nothing to justify them in the early history of an enterprise which yields them employment and profit from the very out set and which yields to the employers themselves for a while, at least, plenty of the former and none of the latter, athough at the same time they risk losing the whole of the capital which they have invested. The economic conditions prevailing in other countries do not apply to Canada, and workmen should hesitate ere they endeavor to import such obstacles, and thus hamper they are the only the infant industries from which, for, a time the growth of ones who profit.

ANOTHER case of infantile innocence has just been investigated at Ottawa. It appears that in the spring of 1889 Messrs. Dickinson & Campbell purchased a bill of goods amounting to about \$400, from Messre. Russell Seybold & Co., the latter drawing against them for the amount. When due, part was paid and a renewal taken for the balance in two equal payments. These last were endorsed by W. F. Campbell, father of O. D. Campbell, the partner in the firm of Dickinson & Campell, who acknowledged in court having signed the notes. The first renewal was paid in full at maturity, but only part of the second, hence the action for the balance. The defence was that Campbell (who now continues the business alone) was only an infant in the eve of the law, his mother swearing that he was born on the 23rd of April 1869, although there seems to be some question as to the correctness of this date. At all events he shielded himself under the plea of minority, and thus forms another example of the class of " baby" merchants that every now and then crop up in business.

THE Montreal Shirt Factory, which has just assigned, was the outcome of the firm of Leger & Co. Leger was formerly a partner in the Quebec dry goods firm of Leger and Rinfret, and after their failure came to this city and started as Leger & Co. A few month ago he found his business falling off, and decided to go into white shirt making. Considering the number of powerful firms in this line he had to contend with his failure was a foregone conclusion. He owes \$8,000. The shirt trade in this city has been one of the most prosperous of our manufactures in recent years, and it is therefore the more difficult for a newcomer, unless he has large capital, to make any headway. There is, no doubt plenty of room for others in this line.

THE HON. HUGH MACKAY, senior partner in the firm of Mackay Bros. of this city died at St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday last at the age of 57 years. He had been in ill-health for years. He was at one time a director of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co., was one of the founders of the Bell Telephone Co., and was well-known in business circles. He was a bachelor.

TANNERS who have been selling boot and shoe men direct are not quite satisfied with the result. Shoe men will not purchase in anticipation, preferring to wait until all the old stock is cut before buying any new. As a consequence they are turning again to the middlemen and we hear of a large sale of No. 3 sole to a dealer at 121 cents.

MRS. W. I. WARD, boots and shoes, of Niagara Falls has assigned. Ward failed as a general storekeeper at West Lorne and then removed to Niagara Falls where he started in his wife's name in boots and shoes, only to fail again.

MR. DUNGAN MOINTYRE has been elected President of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co., in place of the late Andrew Robertson, and Mr. J. P. Dawes to the vacancy on the Board.

MR. W. PERLEY, the wealthy lumberman and senior member for Ottawa in the Dominion house died during the week at the age of seventy.

Porrespondence.

THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE. Editor JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Editor JOURNAL OF COMMENCE. Dear Sir, — I have read with no little interest your article in the JOURNAL OF COMMENCE of March 28th, concerning the rivalry between eastern and western wholesale houses. Nearly every merchant in this part of the country takes the JOURNAL OF COMMENCE, and natur-ally looks in its columns for information in respect of his business. ally looks in its columns for information in respect of his business. True, we are favored with frequent visits from commercial travellers, but it occasionally happens that just at the very time the traveller is in town we are not prepared to give orders, and many of us are out of all patience at the persistent visits of these well mean-ing emissaries from the east and west. On looking over the pages of the Journar, I find the advertisements of several dry goods houses be to the that means of heavier in construction privided of must who take that means of keeping us constantly reminded of what they have to sell and their desire to do business with us. Of the score or more of other houses in the dry goods, clothing and millinery departments of trade we seldom see a line in print. We are visited We are visited by their travellers; but we are far more familiar with the names and personality of the traveller than with those of the firm that he repre-sents, and when a change of traveller is made it is a little puzzling to us to remember always with what firm we are dealing. For my part I should be very glad to see wholesale dry goods houses more generally represented in the columns of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, and I believe. Mr. Editor, that if they were to use a little more printers' ink there would be less cause for the complaints now and again made by some of them that they are being cut out of their business by other more wide-awake houses in Montreal as well as in Toronto. Coronico. Yours truly, BBANT.

Brantford, March 29th, 1890.

LUMBERING IN MADAWASKA.

-Me no understand inglish much good, may be you MR. EDITOR. no understand what me say. De inglish peps say, de yankee make me pay 5 cent on de dozen eggs my hen lay for dem to eat, me no let dem lay eggs for yankee any more And dey say the Yankee making one big high fence to keep the Canada man out, no let him any stuff more in to dem. Me no understand all dat. Yankee's come ober here, dey go on de streams, along de mills de poor frenchman make here, dey go on de streame, along de mills de poor frenchman make for to saw shingle, clapboard, boards, and de buckwheat; den de yankees will drive deir logs ober de dam of the frenchman to one big mill, call um de Van Buren shingle Mill Co—and den cut de lumber into shingles, clapboards and de board opla, yankee make no fonce to keep out dat, too; when me want to get some shingle, some clapboard and board, Bonom Violete make me pay duty on de wood, yankee get for noting at all most on dis side de fence.—Me have no more wood yankee take em all, and de mills of de poor frenchmen must saw de buckwheat, for dare be no wood to saw and let the frenchman live on pluce. and de vankees live on de good wheatfalue and wear mod close plugs, and de yankees live on de good wheat-flour and wear good close and plenty money dey make out of our wood, took over de dam of de frenchman. He eatum plugs and hab de patch of a different colur on his breeches, me no understand dat. Mr. Bairoom tell me de yankee every year take our \$40,000 out ob Dominion and can prove it. Dat every year take our \$40,000 out ob Dominion and can prove b. Dat be a big pile. De Dominion rich, he no mind dat; he but nobody look for dat, and maybe Dominion no understand yankee bluff-and make am scared in Ottawa in de big House, um dey collects and spends de money for us all first rate, very good, and no mistake. Votre, etc. Barriste.

Saint Leonard, Madawaska, 28th March 1890,

Meetings, Reports, &c.

CITIZENS INSUBANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Citizens Ins. Co, was held on the 29th ult, at the head offices in this city. Bon. J.J C. Abbott, the president occupied the chair. A goodly number of prominent shareholders were present. The president read the report as follows:

The directors beg to submit their report of the operations of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1889, together with the report of the auditors, Messrs. Philips Boss and William Hodgson. The full figures of the income and expenditure accounts of the va-rious branches, as well as the full statements of assets and liabilities, will

be found appended hereto. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account for the year amounts to \$40,502.77, the fire branch hav-ing contributed largely to this favorable result. The directors have n careful to include in the present accounts a full estimate for all been careful to include in the present accounts a full estimate for all outstanding losses; the inadequate provision made for this item in past accounts has entailed upon the current year's operations losses to the amount of \$6,609,57, all of which represented claims which oc-curred in previous years, and should have been charged in the last account. In accertaining, therefore, the actual result of the business of 1889, this sum should be added to the amount at the credit of profit and loss account of the year

The handsome surplus of the year has, however, been more than offset by the amounts written off the assets of the company for depreclation in securities, bad and doubtful debts, and other items which in the judgment of the directors, could not be regarded as legitimate and realizable assets. The items so written of amount to \$45,221.63, all of which were included as available assets in the last annual account, and the effect of this necessary elimination and reduction has been to reduce the available assets of the company from \$596,269,57 (in 1888) to \$573,637,54 in 1889; and while the directors regret the necessity, in the face of a good year's business, of meeting the sharo-holders with decreased assets, they believe you will readily appreciate

the reasons which have contributed to this reduction, and will be fally satisfied with the knowledge that the securities detailed on the other side are correct, and that they are actually realizable for the value applied to each item.

value applied to each item. In the preparation of the statement of liabilities, the directors have this year introduced for the first time the principle of applying the full re-insurance reserve defined by the Dominion Government. The effect of this modification has teen largely to increase the amount of the company's liability under this particular item, and corresponding-ly to reduce the amount of the surplus of assets over liabilities. But the directors believe the course now adopted to be the only asfe and prudent one, and have no doubtit will receive your thorough approval.

The funds now available for the protection of the Company's policy-holders, are as follows :

Re-insurance and reserve fund	459,139 76
Surplus of assets over all liabilites	37,134 20
Unpaid capital	765,478 46

Total svailable funds......\$1,261,752 42

The directors have devoted much attention during the past year to the re-arrangement of the mode of conducting the company's busi-ness, with particular reference to the establishment and management of agencies, supervision of disbursements the scrutiny of risks and losses, due accounting by agents and employees and the collection of overdrafts and balances. And although much yet remains to be done, they believe their efforts have not been unsuccessful, and will receive your approval. The former general manager resigned in Dec-ember last, and, after careful inquiry, the directors have appointed Mr. E. P. Hoaton general manager of the company, and they have every reason to believe that he will prove an efficient and zealous offi-cer. Your directors do not deem it advisable, in the interest of the company, to declare any dividend for the current year. The direc-tors retiring are, Messrs. Andrew Allen, Chas. D. Proctor, and Arthur Prevost, all of whom are eligible for re-election. The directors have devoted much attention during the past year

J.J. C. Abbott, President.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS, YEAR 1889.

Fire Branch.

Revenue :	ļ
Gross premiums and endorsement fees\$ 264,432 31 Return premium and re-insurances 32,516 08	
Total net premiume	\$231,916 23 9,868 21
· · ·	\$241,784 44
Expenditure : LOSEGS paid and outstanding, including adjustment ex- ponses Commission, brokerage, salaries, directors' fees, and all other expenses Balance to credit of profit and loss account	\$134,480 96 65,044 81 42,258,67
	\$241,784 44
Life Branch.	
Revenue :	
Promiums (net)	\$58,636 75
Interest Balance to debit of profit and loss account	10,743 80 6,362 80
	\$75,743 35
Expenditure :	
Endowment and death claims, paid and outstanding Surrender values, bonuses, &c Commission, medical focs, salaries, taxes and all other	\$50,242 00 3,531 01
Oxpenses	21,970 34
	\$75,743 35
Accident Branch.	
Revenue :	
Promiums (net)	\$40,991 33
· · · ·	\$40,991 33
Expenditure :	\$17,374 02
Commissions, salaries, taxes and all other expenses	19,010 41
Balance to credit of profit and loss account	4,606 90
· · ·	\$40,991 33
Profit and Loss Account.	
Revenue :	· · · · ·
Balance at credit of fire branch Balance at credit of accident branch	\$42,258 67 4,606 90
2010 34 - 1	\$46,865 57
Expenditure :—	
Balance at debt of life branch	
ing losses	40,592 77

\$46.865 57

FIBE AND ACCIDENT BRANCHES.

FIRE AND AUUIDENT DEANUHES,		
Assets.		
Montreal Harbor bonds\$	67,295	00
Parkhill bonds	3,165	
Three Rivers bonds	39,220	
O. P. R. Land Grant bonds	9,855	
Windsor bonds	12,787	50 .
London West bonds	5,725	
City of Winnipeg School bonds	16,200	
Real Estate	100,600	
Bills receivable	1,733	
Sundry debtors	4,096	
Premiums in course of collection and agents' balances.	19,092	28
Furniture, Plans and plant	6,167	
Accrued interest and rents	3,561	35
Cash in bank and office	30,498	48
-		
	\$309,998	62
Liabilities.		
Losses in course of adjustment\$	21,446	
Due upon head office property	45,653	
Reserve re-insurance, Government standard	169,613	
Surplus of assets over all liabilities	73,283	54
~		
•	\$306,996	62
LIFE BRANCH.		
LIFE BRANCH. Assets.		
Assets.	16,525	00
Assets.	16,525 21,240	
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds\$ Montreal City stock	21,240	00
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000	00 00
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946	00 00 46
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161	00 00 46 60
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000	00 00 46 60 00
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479	00 00 46 60 00 84
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000	00 00 46 60 00 84 00
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904	00 00 46 60 00 84 00 00
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904 1,055	00 00 46 60 00 84 00 00 52
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904 1,055 1,707	00 00 46 60 00 84 00 00 52 00
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904 1,055 1,707 2,400	00 00 46 60 00 84 00 00 52 00 00
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904 1,055 1,707 2,400 32,700	00 00 46 60 00 84 00 00 52 00 00 00 00
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904 1,055 1,707 2,400 32,700 6,360 10,000 9,733	00 00 46 60 00 84 00 00 52 00 00 00 00 33
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904 1,055 1,707 2,400 32,700 6,360 10,000 9,733 16,120	$\begin{array}{c} 00\\ 00\\ 46\\ 60\\ 00\\ 84\\ 00\\ 52\\ 00\\ 00\\ 52\\ 00\\ 00\\ 33\\ 00\\ \end{array}$
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904 1,955 1,707 2,400 32,700 6,360 10,000 9,733 16,120 5,000	$\begin{array}{c} 00\\ 00\\ 46\\ 60\\ 00\\ 84\\ 00\\ 52\\ 00\\ 52\\ 00\\ 00\\ 33\\ 00\\ 00\\ 33\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ \end{array}$
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,905 1,707 2,400 32,700 6,360 10,000 9,733 16,120 5,000 5,450	$\begin{array}{c} 00\\ 00\\ 46\\ 60\\ 00\\ 84\\ 00\\ 00\\ 52\\ 00\\ 00\\ 52\\ 00\\ 00\\ 33\\ 00\\ 00\\ 33\\ 00\\ 00\\ 60\\ \end{array}$
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904 1,905 1,707 2,400 32,700 6,360 0,000 9,733 16,120 5,460 20,850	00 00 46 60 00 84 00 52 00 00 00 33 00 00 00 00 00 00
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,946 19,000 2,479 1,904 1,055 1,707 2,400 32,700 6,360 10,000 9,733 16,120 5,600 5,460 20,850 4,962	00 00 46 60 00 84 00 00 52 00 00 00 33 00 00 00 50
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904 1,055 1,707 2,400 32,700 6,360 10,000 9,733 16,120 5,460 20,850 4,962 6,000	$\begin{array}{c} 00\\ 00\\ 46\\ 60\\ 00\\ 84\\ 00\\ 00\\ 52\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 33\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 50\\ 50\\ 00\\ 50\\ 00\\ \end{array}$
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,946 19,000 2,479 1,904 1,055 1,707 2,400 32,700 6,360 10,000 9,733 16,120 5,600 5,460 20,850 4,962	$\begin{array}{c} 00\\ 00\\ 46\\ 60\\ 00\\ 84\\ 00\\ 00\\ 52\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 33\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 50\\ 50\\ 00\\ 50\\ 00\\ \end{array}$
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904 1,905 1,707 2,400 32,700 6,360 10,000 9,733 16,120 5,460 20,850 4,962 6,000 8,770	00 00 46 60 00 84 00 00 52 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
Assets. Montreal Harbor bonds	21,240 9,000 10,946 10,161 9,000 2,479 1,904 1,055 1,707 2,400 32,700 6,360 10,000 9,733 16,120 5,460 20,850 4,962 6,000	00 00 46 60 00 84 00 00 52 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 2

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Laabilities.			
Death claims in course of proof	\$	10,000 264	
Reserve fund, Government standard		289,526	
	\$	299,790	26
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.			
Shareholder's capital Balance of fire and accident assets	\$	875,925 73,283	00 54
	\$,	949,208	54

36,149 157,580 755,478	74
 	_

\$949.208 54

18,883 94

36,149 34 \$299,790 26

To the President and Directors of the Citizens Insurance Company of Canada:

-We, the undersigned, have audited the business of the GENTLEMEN. GENTLEMEN,—We, the under igned, have audited the business of the past year (1889), and have verified the cash disbursements from the Vouchers presented to us. We have also verified the postings from the subsidary books to the general books, and have scrutinized the so-curities in the company's possession, and the certificates of the Dom-inion Government, etc., for those in their possession. We have tried as far as possible, to verify the sources of revenue, and report the whole to be in accordance with the various records of the company, and of the statements to be submitted to you.

the company, and of the statements to be submitted to you.

(signed,)	WM, HODGBON,	Auditors.
1000	PHILIP S. ROSS,	} Autors.
Montreal, 20th March, 1890	•	-

He moved the adoption of the report.

Cash in bank and office.....

Deficit of assets

Mr. J. J. Day complained of the delay experienced by shareholders in receiving the annual statement of the company. On enquiry he ascertained that some shareholders had received their report the day

ascertained that some sumerouslies had reserved that report of the sense implied in the before, and others on Thursday. Mr. Henry Lyman took exception to the censure implied in the report upon the late directors, five-sevenths of whom were still on the

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board, and entered into an explanation at some length justifying the course pursued in former years, especially in view of the small amount of capital paid up. The capital (paid-up) lost by the disastrons fires of 1877 consisted of accumulations from former profits. He criticized the rule of the Department at Ottawa in exacting a 55 per cent reserve the rule of the Department at Ottawa in exacting a 55 per cent reserve from Canadian companies, as against some 33 per cent held by lead-ing British companies, and explained that this tended occasionally to show that the capital of Canadian companies was impaired when, according to all experience of those that had gone into liquidation in Canada, it required only about 20 per cent to pay the expenses of each or alternative such an alternative.

The President pointed out that inasmuch as the Life branch had always been a source of loss, costing the Company on an average about \$12,000 a year, it was intended to lop it off altogether. The about \$12,000 a year, it was intended to lop it off altogether. The Fire branch, and to a degree the Accident branch also, had been pro-fitable. A resolution to this effect would be placed before the meet-ing. They had determined to pay no dividend the present year. In reply to a question by Mr. Louis Allard, the President explained that the C.P.R. Land Grant Bonds were among the best securities held by the company; the other securities referred to were also highly desir-able. He recommended that each shareholder of the company should contribute to its progress and prosperity by giving to it all Lis insurance. If the great number of wealthy men-large owners of real estate—on the share-list of the company would but perform their duties in this respect the company would make more rapid advance-ment. ment.

Mr. A. Ramsay explained in respect of this that the methods of Canadian companies was greatly inferior to those of American Mu-tanls doing business in Canada. He described his own experience in the matter, and stated that the American company in which he had placed some of his insurance had gained his entire confidence by their strict examination of risks. Visits at irregular periods were made to the risks, and a minute inspection made of every portion of the premises.

Mr. Malcolm Gibbs, the company's agent at Toronto, referred in a few appropriate remarks to the progress and prosperity of the com-pany in the distsict subject to Toronto, and had every confidence that the entire business would shortly be placed upon a more satisfactory basis

Mr. E. P. Heaton, the General Manager, being requested by the President to detail more fully the figures of the different items of the report and other matters relating to the re-organization of the com-pany, proceeded to do so, and by the clearness and completeness of the explanations seemed to make a favorable impression upon the shareholders present.

The resolution authorizing the directors to close up the Life Branch was passed almost unanimiously. While the balloting for new directors was proceeding, a vote of

thanks was passed to the agents and employee of the company for the manner in which they had performed their duties during the past year.—The three retiring directors were declared re-elected, and the meeting adjourned.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Sun Life Assurance Company was held at the Company's office, St. James street, on Friday, 7th March. Mr. Robertson Macaulay, president, occupied the chair. The follow-ing report was presented:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS F	OR 1889.	•
Income.	· •	· ·
Premiums Life Annuity Accident	\$448,165.29 5,035.00 24,741.55	• •
Less paid for reassurances	\$477,941.84 1,667.81	\$476,274.03
Interest Rents		\$5,531.87 1,334.62
Total income	• • •	\$563,140.52
Dividends on capital Death claims, including bonuses Matured endowments, including bonuses Annuity payments	2,688.05	\$7,500.00
Accident claims Cash profits paid policy holders Surrender values	12,835.07 2,913.74	
Expense account Commissions Medical fees	· · ·	\$145,258.72 88,143.03 52,242.30 11,287.44
Total disbursements Surplus over disbursements		\$304,437.49 258,703.03
	engen og til som som Nøren og til som	
Debentures	· · ·	

Town of Richmond School Bonds. - 8,773.94 😒

Town of St. Jerome	a a hFrederik
Town of Valleyfield Waterworks 20,620.00	11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11
Manne of Derithits Telle	the second states of the second
Town of Smith's Falls	
Town of Brandon	
Village of Merriton 13,349.38	and the second second
The function of the second sec	1
Village of Wyoming 2,996.00	
Village of Portage du Fort 4,590.00	10 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 -
Tomakin of Manth Cl-1-1-	
Township of North Stukely 6,360.00	
Township of Alborough 867.00	
Parish of St. Chrysostome 6,369.16	e service de la service
Tarish of 00, Onlysoscome 0,303.10	· · ·
Montreal Turnpike Trust 2,884.00	
	\$130,920.70
Markey IT	
Montreal Loan and Mortage Co., market value	28,260.00
Loan on Bonds and Stocks,	11,202.00
Loans on Real Estate, first mortgages	
	1,291,796.73
Real Estate	67,031,65
Loans on Company's policies (reserves on some being	
\$170,000)	84,461.95
Cash in Bank and on hand	34,181.17
Bills receivable	
	1,056.12
Office furniture	3,330.70
Agents' balances, includingremittances in transit since	
	11 045 -0
received	11 ,24 7.42
Interest due	8,668,55
Interest accrued	24,713.76
Rents due and accrued	877.33
Outstanding premiums on policies in force	
formand land of an and	
(composed largely of amounts on	
which the days of grace are current.) \$65,171.05	11 Sec. 12
Deferred premiums 43,438.38	
Dolorica promiums	
\$108,609.43	•
Less 10 per cent for collections 10,860.94	
These are secured by reserves on the poli-	•
These are secured by reserves on the poli- cies included in the liabilities of	
These are secured by reserves on the poli-	97,748.49
These are secured by reserves on the poli- cies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	
These are secured by reserves on the poli- cies included in the liabilities of	97,748.49 331.15
These are secured by reserves on the poli- cies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15
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These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000 Sundry accounts Capital stock subscribed, but not called up	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00
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These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000 Sundry accounts Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries Hm	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000 Sundry accounts Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries Hm table, 4½ per cont interest)\$1,532,335.35	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000 Sundry accounts Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries Hm table, 4½ per cont interest)\$1,532,335.35	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000 Sundry accounts Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries Hm	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72
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These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,822.72; 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,489.97 10,999.85
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These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,622.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,489.97 10,999.85
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,459.97 10,999.85 11,445.35
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,459.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714.49
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,822.72; 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,459.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714,49 8,406;33
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,822.72; 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,459.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714,49 8,406;33
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These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,622.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,489.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714.49 8,406.23 730.19
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,489.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714.49 8,406,23 730.19 \$1,576,780.08
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,622.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,489.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714.49 8,406.23 730.19
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,489.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714.49 8,406,23 730.19 \$1,576,780.08 219;036.64
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These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,622.72; 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,489.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714.49 8,406,23 730.19 \$1,576,780.08 219,036.64 \$1,795,822.71
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,622.72; 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,489.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714.49 8,406,23 730.19 \$1,576,780.08 219,036.64 \$1,795,822.71
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,459.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714.49 8,406,23 730.19 \$1,576,780.08 219;036.64 \$1,795,822.71 0
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,459.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714.49 8,406,23 730.19 \$1,576,780.08 219;036.64 \$1,795,822.71 0
These are secured by reserves on the policies included in the liabilities of over \$450,000	331.15 \$1,795,822.72 437,500.00 \$2,233,322.72 \$1,541,459.97 10,999.85 11,445.35 3,714.49 8,406,23 730.19 \$1,576,780.08 219;036.64 \$1,795,822.71 0
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The undersigned Committee of Directors appointed by the Board to examine the Mortgages, Debentures and other Securities held by the Company, beg to report that we have done so very carefully in detail, and that we have found everything correct and in the most perfect order, and in exact accordance with the foregoing statement of accounts.

	W. J. WITHALL,	
	JAMES TASKER, A. MAOPHERSON,	Dimentana
4	A. MAOPHERBON,	DIrectors,
	M. MCKENZUS.	·
Montreal, February 26th, 1890.		

To the President and Directors of the Sun Life Assurance Company of ; ÷. ~ 7 Canada :

GENTLEMEN,-We have much pleasure in reporting that we have audited the accounts of your Company for the year ending 31st Dec-ember, 1889, and have certified the various statements of accounts as above

We have verified the receipts of revenue from the various sources

we nave verified the receipts of revenue from the various sources as far as possible, and are satisfied that the same have been fully accounted for. The disbursements are also fully sustained by vouchers. As in past years, we have procured acknowledgements from parties that have received money on mortgages on real estate, admitting the correctness of the amounts at their debit in the Company's books on the 31st December, 1889. Respectfully submitted.

P. S. ROBS & SONS, Ohartered Accountants, Auditors.

Montreal, 3rd March, 1890. The old Board was re-elected.

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THE traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending March 29th, 1890, show an increase of \$1,684 over the corresponding week of 1889.

A DISCUSSION having arisen as to what is "mess pork," under the general inspection act, a decision has been given at Ottawa that it shall consist of the rib pieces only of good hogs, weighing not less than 200 lbs. each and such packages shall be properly branded.

Financial.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, April 3rd, 1890.

There has been no feature of interest so far as banks are concerned. Early in the week there seemed more disposition to buy whilst at the close the market is decidedly weak, particularly for Montreal, which, after selling as high as 227, closes rather heavy at noon at 2251. Merchants has advanced 3, the last sale being at 141³. Commerce has declined } per cent, and other banks are scarcely worth mentioning, transactions being so small. Gas has ruled active and strong, and this is, no doubt, owing to the new half-million issue of stock, particulars of which were made known at the annual meeting to-day. It closes strong at 2103@211 ex-div., about the highest point touched. Our tabulated statement of sales includes regular and ex dividend stock. Canadian Pacific has been fairly active at times and has advanced, 100 shares changing hands this morning at 72%. The strength is attributed to higher prices for railway stocks in New York with the London quotation 1 per cont, higher. Richeliou firm and about 1 per cent. ap, a few shares selling at 613. Operators speak of higher prices, stating the company to be stronger than at any time since it stopped dividends. A few sales of Hochelaga cotton were made at a decline of 5 per cent., while, on the other hand, scattered lots of Canada cotton were put through privately at 50, an advance of some 5 per cent. Money steady at 51 on call; nothing doing in time loans. Sterling has been active with an advancing tendency, selling yesterday as high as 9 1-32 for 60-day bank bills, The advance has been owing to the scarcity of sterling bills in New York, while some bankers were looking for a reduction in the Bank of England rate. This did not take place, the quotation remaining at 4 per cent., although the street rate is weak at 21/28. To-day, storling rates are 9@9 1-16 for sixties between banks; domand 9108; counter rates slightly higher. The following is the week's record of active stocks :---

Banks.	No. Shares.	Higheat price.	Lowest price.	Average same week 1889.
Commerce	240	124}	124]	120]
Merchants	107	141	141	139
Montreal	130	227	225	
Peoples	92	100	100	102
Toronto				216
Ontarlo				132
Molsons	5	156	156	162
Miscellaneous.				
Can. Pacific	750	727	721	49
Gas	1980	214	213	
Hoch, Cotton Uo .	40	146	145	140
North-West Land.				
Richelieu	160	614	60]	577
Telegraph	116	96	95	891
Street Railway	420	195	194	206
Gas ex-div		211	2081	1991

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THUBSDAY, APBIL 3RD, 1890. The uncertainty consequent on the sudden changes in the tariff conspired to check business in many lines, but on the whole the volume of trade during the week was well sustained, and the feeling becomes more confident as spring approaches. Remittances show a slight improvement and it is to be hoped that the paper maturing to-morrow will be better met than that of the two previous fourths, when over sixty per cent was renewed. Iron and the metals continue weak and irregular; the steady decline in English values destroying confidence in this market, Leather is more active, and a good week's business is reported. Oils are firm, a 'd seal is higher on the strength of a prospective poor scason's catch. Glass is weak and lower owing to the reduction of duty. Chemicals are firm and unchanged. Fish neglected and nothing doing. Groceries quiet with a fair volume of business reported. Grain and fiour inactive. In all lines a fair amount of business is doing, but in small lots, and at closely cut prices.

COAL.—The opening prices for the coming season have not yet been determined in the States, and freight is scarce owing to the demand for boats to carry ice. Egg coal, \$5.75 a ton of 2,000 lbs.; stove coal. \$6; chestaut, \$6; Scotch grate, \$6; Lower Port grate, \$5.50; blacksmith's, \$6.50; Cumberland, \$6.50; Scotch steam, \$6 per ton of 2,240 lbs.; Pictou steam, \$5 25; Sydney steam, \$4.75. Foundry coke, \$7.50 a ton of 2,000 lbs.

Day Goods.—The dry goods trade have been left very much alone by tariff tinkers, and with the exception of umbrellas, gloves, and heavy woollens no changes have been made. Remittances are improving, and the failures reported are of an unimportand character. Travellers are now out on a sorting trip, but unless we are favored with genial warm weather they will do very little. In this city the cold spell has fairly checked business in spring lines, but a few warm days would brighten things wonderfully. Canadian manufacturers are firmly held, and there are rumors of impending advances in some lines to cover the increased cost of raw material but, up to the present moment, nothing tangible has resulted.

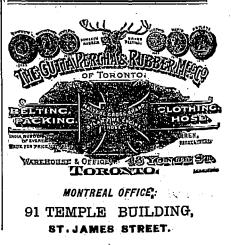
DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- New roll butter is coming in to a moderate extent and has been selling at commission houses at 14c @17c, and higher for strictly choice. A proportion is old stock worked over. The American tariff will hurt the trade of the bor-American tarin will not the trade of the bor-dor farmers, but will send more butter this way. Good fresh eggs have been sold at 14c @15c, which would readily have brought 20c if the United States duty had not been in-creased. A large dealor stated that fine, fresh error would call bere drying the current of eggs would sell here during the summer at 10c and possibly at 8c. The medium lines of butter are difficult to sell at the cheap prices ruling and this must mean considerable loss to farmers, who did not have an opportunity to ship at a better time, or who held off until the stuff all came in together. In cheese there is scarcely any movement, but the cable has recently advanced to 538 6d. The top here may still be said to be 10%. About 7,-500 boxes were shipped on through account via Portland. Hog products are quiet at the recent changes in pork and lard, which will be found in prices current. The small lots of dressed hogs to hand find ready sale, and sales are mentioned around \$6.20@\$6.50. Oheese in Liverpool is cabled higher at 54s. A local dealer bought a combination lot of cheese, about 10,000 boxes, this week at 101c 104c. Offerings on spot are now extremely 10ĝo. light,

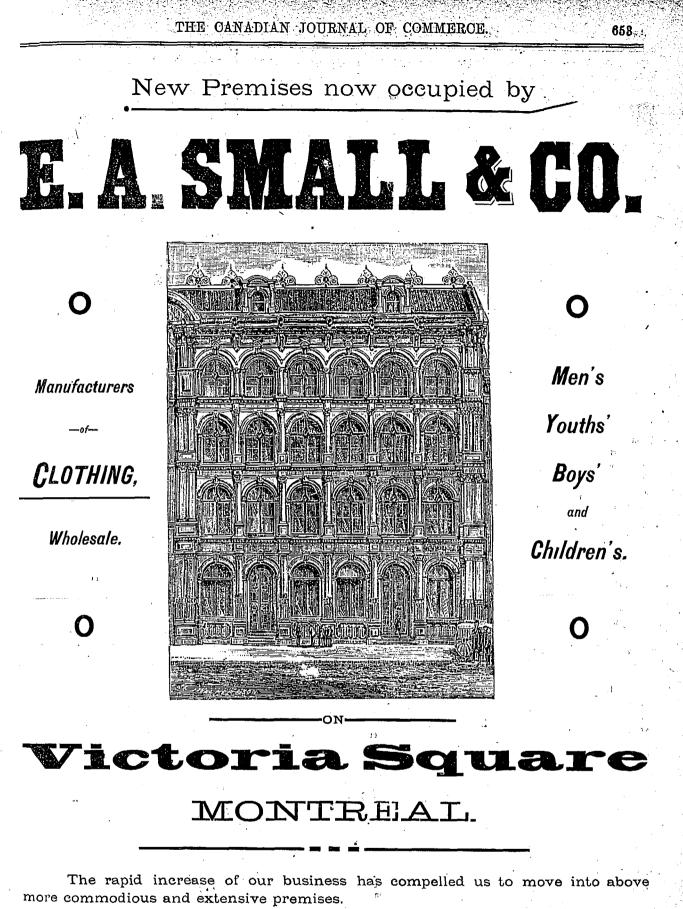
Davas.-Business is expected to be better this month, but of late it has been quiet al-

though prices were quite steady. Foreign quinine has been sold in New York as low as 27c to the extent of some 20,000 ounces, but late bark sales in Amsterdam were satisfactory and the large quantity offered was old at an advance of 5/010 per cent. Opium is dull, but Smyrna cables are stronger. Refined camphor is nominally unchanged and castor oil is steady at the recent decline. Senna has been selling fairly and with stocks in good shape the tone is firm. Fancy articles and toilet goods are selling slowly, demand being confined chiefly to staples.

FRUITS.—Apples, \$4.60@\$7 per brl. Valencia oranges, \$5 a case; Messinas, \$3 a box of 200 size; Floridas \$3.50@\$4.25 a box; fancy stock, \$4 50 a box. Messina lemone, \$2.75@ \$3 00 a box; extra fancy, \$3.50. Pineapples, \$3@\$4 per doz Strawberries, 75c per qt. Bananas, \$1.25@ 2.75 a bunch. Coccanuts, \$5 a 100. Figs, 10c@12c per lb. Dates, 5jc per lb. Tomatces, \$1 a box, containing about \$ bush. Red onions, \$6.00 per brl.; Bermudas, \$4 a crate. Lettuce, \$1.20@31.50 per doz. Celery, \$1.50 per doz. Parsley, 50c@ 60c per doz. Green mint, 60c@70c per doz. New Bermuda potatoes, \$14 per brl. New Bermuda cabbage, \$6 a crate. Radishes, 80c per doz.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- On the spot there has been little doing in flour, but strong bakers is firm with holders unwilling to sell. At writing the proposed tariff changes leave the market unsettled, as some revisions may be made. Advices from Ottawa are to the effect that the ministers are beseiged with deputations and are not likely to make many alterations. Our quotations for strong bakers must now be considered nominal, although a few lots are reported to have been put through at these In grain, No. 1 hard Manitoba is figures. higher at \$1.07 to \$1.08; while peas and oats are quiet and steady. Barley exports to the States will be largely curtailed by the increased American duties, in the opinion of local grain men. Feed barley is quoted at 40c. and good malting at 46@48c. The cutting off of the Chicago "ticker" quotation service this week has been quite a check to local speculators, and has caused trouble to regular traders. the meantime, New York, St. Louis, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit and Milwaukce quotations are obtaining more attention. Efforts will be made by the Board of Trade to secure the Chicago markets through private members of the Chicago board and via New York. The quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and affoat to Europe is 53,724,000 bushels, an increase of 284,000 bushels for the week of 2. 800,000 compared with a month ago and of 6,309,000 with a year are. The weekly ship-ments of wheat from India are 25,000 grs. to Great Britain and 2,500 qrs. to the continent, Canadian peas are quoted in Liverpool at 5s 61d. The amount of wheat and flour reduced to wheat afloat to Europe shows an increase of 100,000 qrs., or 800,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 1,079,000 qrs or 8,632,00c bushels compared with the same time last year. Corn exhibits a decrease of 13,000 qrs., or 104.000 bushels compared





The facilities thus afforded will enable us for the future to avoid delays incident to our former cramped accommodation, and we can assure our customers that all orders now entrusted to us shall be carefully and promptly executed.

Our Travellers will shortly visit you with FALL SAMPLES, to which we would ask your attention.

The range is most extensive and embraces everything in CLOTHING suitable for the trade from PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND to BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We have to thank our patrons for valued favors in the past, and trust to ^{receive} a continuance in increased measure.

Yours respectfully,



in demand. Millions of each brand sold annually; sales constantly increasing.

S. DAVIS & SONS,

The Largest Oigar Manufacturers in the Dominion.

with a week ago, and an increase of 513,000 qrs. compared with the same time last year.

FIBIL—No demand exists for fish and quotations are purely nominal. We do not alter price list in absence of transactions; but \$3 would be accepted for Labrador herrings and \$2.75 for French Shore. Large green cod is offering at \$5, No. 1 at \$4.50, and draft at \$5,50. Some sales of British Columbia salmon in barrels are reported at \$10 to \$11. Fresh fish are dull and neglected.

GROCKRIES .-- Trade has continued moderate. At this time last year, sugar was 'booming' and there was a great rush for it; now the market is quiet and easy and the refineries have put prices down 1-16c/@kc this week. Importers state that sugars near at hand are not to be bought and yet things are drooping. This is because Brazil is short and her supplies are not coming in at the right time to fill the gap and stocks on spot are almost fill the gap and stocks on spot are almost nil. Buyers can operate readily enough in the East, but these cargoes cannot reach here until August. Molasses in Barbadoes are quoted at 13c first cost; cask, \$4. Tuesday and Friday are the market days and owing to Coord Friday no more advices will be received Good Friday no more advices will be received just yet. In teas, there is the usual distribu-tion going on. It is between seasons and importers and jobbers are waiting for the Japan market to open, which event is expected the end of this month or the beginning of next. Arrivals cannot come on here before the first week in June, except perhaps a few choice early parcols. Higher prices have been obtained for nuts. Pecans have sold at 12c@ 121c, peanuts 91c@10c, Sicily filberts 91c@ 10c, Turkey 81c; almonds unchanged. Most of the leading houses do not qualify expres-sions, but state flatly that the grocery busi-ness is dull. Country storekeepers are pay-ing badly as a rule and the wholesale houses do not feel justified in "filling them up" to the extent practised in some past seasons of spring. Boads are much broken up and there is little prospect of a betterment in any di-rection until navigation opens. The proposal to reduce the American tariff on tobacco from 8c/@4c is not likely to carry. Our own tariff only touches cut tobacco which is not imported. Under the circumstances no changes in our tobacco list have been necessary on account of the new American and Canadian tarifis.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The amount of busi ness done has been light as the "take off' for Holy week has been almost nil. Prices are unchanged, although it may be stated that sheepskins can be purchased as low as 80c. The American duty will stop shipments of Canadian hides to the United States, which have been considerable. In tallow, the ordinary demand is reported at our prices current.

IRON AND HARDWARY.—Now that the flurry of the tariff is over sales are becoming more brisk, but the transactions in pig iron are at very irregular prices, and in view of the stock of speculative iron still held in this market and the increasing weakness in England, our quotations, even as now reduced, can only be considered nominal. Summerlee is still held for \$27, but it is known that \$26 would be accepted, and that the agents here recently purchased a large lot from a speculative syndicate fully two dollars lower. Sales of No. 1 Siemens have transpired at \$24.50, and of No. 1 Cambroe at \$22 ex. vard. We remove Coltness and Shotts from the price list as the market is bare of these grades. Tin plates are weak and lower. We quote \$4; but a large buyer could do better than that. This should be a good time to buy tin plate as relatively to cost of manufacture they were never so cheap as they are now. Terne plates are also down and I. C. are selling at \$8. Copper sheathing is lower and some transactions aro reported at 16 cents. In England the situation is decidedly worse. The bottom seems to have dropped out of the speculative market and Scotch warrants are cabled at 48s 11d with No. 3 Middlesboro at 49s 7¹/₂d

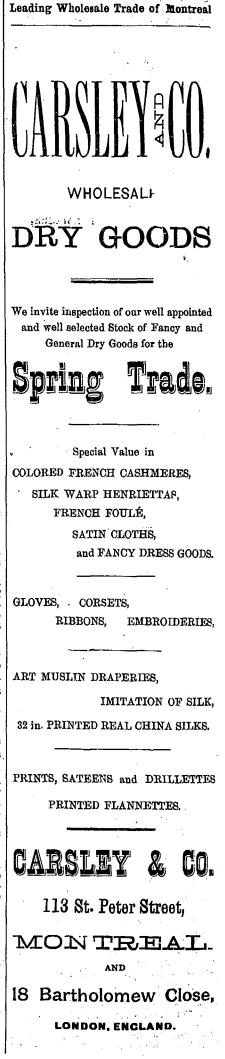
LEATHER.—The demand for leather has been brisk and a fair volume of trade has resulted. Several large lots of sole have changed hands and a better feeling is apparent. Buyers are looking round and the boot men are commencing to purchase with greater freedom.

LIQUORS.—Very few orders are coming in owing to the proposed tariff changes, and sales are being made conditionally. Those dealers who have their stock out of bond control business at present in lines touched by the tariff A deputation visited Ottawa and hopes of a revision are entertained. Jobbers and importers, with two exceptions, state they have been taken by surprise. In the presen unsettled condition of affairs, former prices current are adhered to by us, but the tariff as suggested represents an advance of about \$2 on case goods Sales are made on the condition that buyers will pay the difference if imposed, but some dealers think their customers will worry over it and probably offer to "split the difference" instead. The present state of things is bad for trade.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—The supply of both sugar and syrup has increased, but prices are fairly steady. The weather has been favorable for operations and a large make in most sections of the Eastern Townships is assured. We quote syrup at 70c@80c per tin and sugar at 9c@10c.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.—Straw Seal oil is scarce and firmly held. Latest reports point out to a partial failure of the Nowfoundland seal fishery and a consequent scarcity of oil. Quebec holders ask 39 cents net spot cash for large lots, and in this city 422 cents has been paid in second hands. Steam refined seal is also scarce, and Amorican buyers have paid 52 cents for large lots in this city. Linseed is firm in spite of the reduction in duty. Prices have advanced 3d in England although still unchanged here. Glass values have fallen owing to the reduction of the tariff, and we quote \$1.60 and \$1.70. Hundred feets unchanged. Paints are quiet and dull, and the action of the Government in imposing a duty on ground litharge is a subject of complaint.

RAW FURS.—The local market is weak owing to the depression in the European market. Outside quotations are extreme and sellers must calculate on receiving reduced bids. Cable reports from London show a general decline as compared with last year, and the only gain on January is for bear. The details are as follows : Sea otter, same as in March, 1889 ; skunk, same as in January, and about 30 per cent below March, 1889 ; marten,



6.1

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



Tailors'Linen Threads. Sole Sewing and Way Machine Threads. Gilling & Salmon Twines,

Cilling and Salmon Nets.

Sole Agents for Canada, GEO. D. ROSS & CO... 648 Craig Street. MONTREAL.

Toronto 22 Front Street West.

W. A. FREEMAN, Manufacturer and Importer of Marbleized Slate and

Hardwood Mantels.

ONT.

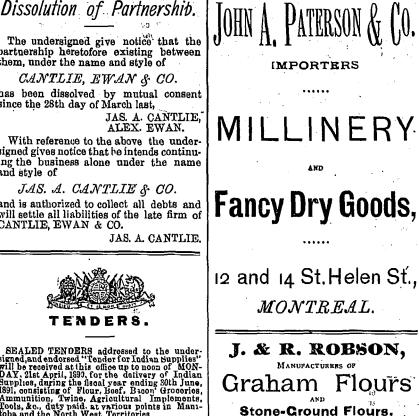
Brass Fenders and Easels." Grates, Art and Flooring Tiles. 255, 257 JAMES ST. NORTH. Hamilton, Ont.



EMBRO,

D. R. ROSS, Proprietor The very best quality of Standard Granulated and Roller Catmeal is manufactured at this mill. The best White Cats only are used. When not called only regularly by an agont, Produce, Wholesale 'Grocers and other Dealers should communicate direct by wire or mail.

same as in January and about 30 per cent below March, 1889; dry fur seal, same as in January; mink, 10 per cent below January and about 46 per cent below March, 1889 ; opossum, 25 per cent below March, 1889; raccoon, 10 per cent below March, 1889; raccoon, 10 per cent below March, 1889; raccoon, 10 per cent below March, 1889; muskrat, 20 per cent below January and about 40 cent below March, 1889; grev fox, 15 per cent below January and about 40 per, cent below March, 1889; provide for 10 per cent below March, 10 per cent bel 15 per cent below January and about 40 per cent below March, 1889; white fox, 10 per cent below January; silver fox, 10 per cent below March, 1889; cross fox, 20 per cent below March, 1889; blue fox, 15 per cent below June, 1889; fiber, 35 per cent below June, 1889; fiber, 35 per cent below March, 1889; junx, 30 per cent below June, 1889, and about 45 per cent below March, 1889; beaver, 5 per cent below June, 1889, and about 10 per cent below March, 1889; otter, 25 per cent below below March, 1889; otter, 25 per cent below March, 1889; black bear, 10 per cent above January and about 25 per cent below June, January and about 25 per cent below June, 1889; brown bear, 10 per cent above January and about 40 per cent below June, 1889: grizzly bear, 10 per cent above January and about 70 per cent below June, 1889; badger, 25 per cent below January; house cat, 10 per cent below January and about 25 per cent below March, 1889; wild cat, 60 per cent below



655

MEAL and FEED of all kinds. Special correspondence solicited. BRANTFORD, - - Ont.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

Товонто, April 3, 1890.

There is little change in the trade situation. Business in general merchandise is quiet, and the movement is not likely to increase much until after the opening of navigation. Prices as a rule are firm; in some cases there is an advance, owing to the increase of import duties. Dry goods quiet, but a good business is reported by retailers in millinery and fancy goods. The weather of late is more propitious for this class of trade. Money is steady with funds rather scarce. Storling exchange is scarce and higher. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 6/061 per cent., and the general run at 7/0071 per cent. The stock market continues dull, and quotations steady. Following are the bids to-day as compared with last Thursday :---

Kanks.	Bid. Mar. 27.	Bid Apr. 8.	Цова Сов.	Bid Mar. 27.	
Montreal. Ontario Toronto Merohants. Commerce. Imperial. Dominion . Standard. Hamilton .	226) 119) 212 1401 1244 1544 2251 140 1521	225 1193 210 140 1244 155 2284 140 1524	Bldg. & Loan Imperial Saving Lond'n & Can'd	153 179 133 118 106 119 128 119	2031 155 180 133 118 106 119 1281 119 125

BUTTER.-Receipts continue fair, and prices about steady. The demand is chiefly for prime qualities, while low grades are not wanted. The best western tub brings 16c@ 17c, medium 14c and common grades 10c@11c. Eggs are steady, there being a good demand, and prices ruling at 12½/2013c. There is a small trade in cheese at unchavged prices.

DRESSED Hoos .- The demand is fair and prices firm. Offerings limited. They rule at \$5.75@\$6.00.

D FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour trade is quiet . but the feeling is somewhat firmer owing to

The undersigned give notice that the partnership heretofore existing between them, under the name and style of CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.

has been dissolved by mutual consent since the 28th day of March last,

JAS. A. CANTLIE, ALEX. EWAN.

With reference to the above the undersigned gives notice that he intends continuing the business alone under the name and style of

JAS. A. CANTLIE & CO. and is anthorized to collect all debts and will settle all liabilities of the late firm of CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.

JAS. A. CANTLIE,



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies" will be received at this office up to noon of MON-DAY. 21st April, 1839, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1891, consisting of Flour, Hoef, Bacon Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Mani-toba and the North West Territories Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of deli-very, &c., may be had by applying to the under-signed, or to the Irdian Commissioner at Regina. or to the Indian Office, Winnipg. Parties may tonder for each description of goods or for may portion of each description of goods or for may portion of each description of goods or for may to at the Boods called for in the Schadules; and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a ten-der.

conductes and the Department reserves to Ledin the right to reject the whole or any part of a ten-der. Each tender must be accompanied by an accop-ted Cheque in favor of the Superintendant Gene-ral of Indian Affairs, on a Canadian Bank, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering de-clines to enter into a contract based on such ten-der, when called upon to do so. or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender he not accented, the cheque will be returned. Each tenderer, be signed by two surcites accent-able to the Department for the proper perfor-mance of the contract based on his tendor. This advertisment is not to be inserted by any newspapers without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any news-paper not having had such authority will be ad-mitted.

L. VANKOUGHNET. Deputy of the Sumerintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs. Ottaws. March, 1890.

Januasy and about and about 70 per cent below March, 1889; wolverine, 121 per cent below Maach, 1889; wolf, 50 per cent below March, 1889.

SALT.-A fair demand is being experienced. Coarse salt, 51c@521c a bag. Factory filled \$1.35/@\$1.40 a bag ; } bags, 35c@40c. Rice's pure dairy, 50c per qr. bag.

SEEDS .- Trade is brisk. Timothy and clover are firmer with an upward tendency. Clover, red per 100 lbs., \$7.25 to \$7.50 ; clover, mammoth or large, late, per 100 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.00; clover, Rawdon, large, late, none; clover, Alsike, choice, per 100 lbs., \$12; clover, Alsike, 2nd quality, per 100 lbs., \$11.50; clover, white per 100 lbs., \$12; Timothy, choice, Lower per 100 lbs., \$12; Timothy, choice, Lower Canada, per bush. 45 lbs., \$2.30; Timothy No. 2, Lower Canada, per bush. 45 lbs., \$2.10. Timothy, Western, prime, per bush. 45 lbs. \$1.75; Timothy, Western, choice, \$1.86; Buck-wheat, per bush. 48 lbs., 60c; tares or vetches, black, per bush. 60 lbs., \$1.40; Hungarian grass, per bush. 60 lbs., \$1.40; Hungarian grass, per bush. 48 lbs., 75c; millet, per bush. 48 lbs., 75c; canary, per cental, \$4.00; hemp, per cental, \$4.00; flax, per bush. 56 lbs., \$1.80; red top, per bush., 14 lbs., 70c; orchard grass, per bush. 14 lbs., \$1.20; Kentucky blue grass, per bush. 14 lbs., \$1.20.





still quiet. Long clear bacon sells in ton lots at 81c and in cases at 81c; C. C. nominal at 84c. Bellies and backs rule at 11c@111c, and rolls at 94c. Hams sold at 11c@114c. Canadian mess pork quoted at \$14.50@\$15.0". Lard rules at 9c@91c, the latter for Canadian pails. Potatoes sell at 53c/@55c per b g for car lots, and 65c for small lots. Onions, \$3 50 to \$4.00 per brl., and beans at \$1.50 per bushel. Hops unchanged at 121c to 15c.

Woor .- The market is dull with prices firm owing to small stocks. Fleece 22c to 23c. Pulled wools in fair demand; supers. quoted at 25c to 26c, and extras at 30c to 31c.

pulley and Cut off Coupling. simple, efficient, instant in its action, applicable to the heaviest as well as the lightest machinery and ohafts. Patented in Canada and United States. Send for particulars to the Waterous Engine Works, Branford, Canada, and mention this naner.

MR. GEO. D. Ross has severed his connection with the wholesale woolen house of Frank with the wholesale woolen house of Frank Stephen & Co., and for the future will devote his energies to the firm of G. D. Ross & Co., manufacturers' agents. The latter concern which was founded by Mr. Ross some years back, represent several of the leading manu-facturers of the United Kingdom. Mr. Ross is one of the best known woolen men in Canada

thing in clothing line and find a ready market for their goods wherever known, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. THE Hamilton Lash Manufacturing Co, The Hamilton Lash Manufacturing Co, Hamilton, Ont., Mr. John E. Brown, proprie-tor, are the largest whip manufacturers in Canada. This industry has hitherto been con-fined to firms having slight facilities for pro-duction, but Mr. Brown has erected a fine 3-storey brick building and has laid out the interior arrangements in a manner calculated to accomodate his extensive business. No to accomodate his extensive business, Nowhere else in the Dominion can be seen such a large assortment of lashes, which are from one to 12 feet in length of all sizes and

STOCKS AND BONDS. SURETYSHIP. NAI 31 The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business. THE GUARANTEE CO. Brit.Nort Can. Banl Commerci Commerci OF NORTH AMERICA. . Commerci Dominion Du Peuple Eastern T Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 304,600 Paid up in Cash (no notes), 1,048,429 **Resources** Over *Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000 Exchange Federal. Hamilton THE BONUS SYSTEM Hochelas Imperial. Jacques C Merchant Merchant of this Company renders the Promiums in certain cases unually reducible until the rate of One-Half per cent. per annum is reached. BANKS. Molsons. Montreal Nationale New Brun

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

Over \$717,528.18 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, - IAMES GRANT. Bamhert, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

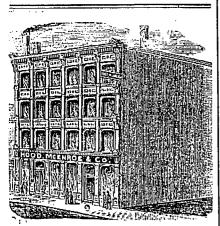
HEAD OFFICE:

157 St. James St., MONTREAL,

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.

•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.



HOOD, MANN æ Co [Successors to Hood, McEurce & Co., Importers of] China, Glass & Earthenware Nos. 443 and 445 St. James St., Montreal.

closeness of make. There are also heanupon the English whip-lash. Mr. Brown taus all the leather used in their manufacture, and therefore is in a position to sell at best prices to the trade. The trade should write Mr. Brown is also an extensive for samples. dealer in Hides, Calfskius, Sheepskins and Horseskins,

OILCLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADINGS .---- The indifferent class of goods in oilcloths and window shades, especially the former, produced in Canadian factories while the business was a close monopoly, had in former years the usual effect of sending trade to other countries, where a better article-more in accordance with the growing tastes of the population-could lie procured. During the last year or two American manufacturers, seeing what a market was afforded in this country undertook to establish themselves in Canada. The result was the themselves in Canada. The result was the business inaugurated in Toronto by Hees, Anderson & Co., which has already grown to considerable proportions. This firm have suc-

·		STOOP	S AND	RONDS	•			
NAMB 21	Par Val'o	Capital Bub- soribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices April 3.	Cash value per Sh
Brit.North America Can. Baak Commerce. Commercial, Mid Commercial, Mid Du Peuple Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth Federal Hamilton Hocholaga Imperial Jacques Cartier Merohants, Halifax Montreal New Brunswick Ontario Ottaio Ottaio Ottaio St. Stephen's Standard Toronto Union, (Halifax) Union of Can Western Bank of Can.	50 200 40 50 50 50 50 50 70 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	\$4,866,566 6,000,000 567,200 1,200,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 500,000	1,000,090 180,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 478,430	100,000 400,000 575,000 400,000 560,000 560,000 410,000 1,400,000 40,000 1,500,000	3 ation 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4	2May 2Nov 30 June 81 Dec i May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sepi 2 Jan 2 July 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 June 1 Dec June Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 3 June 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	400 00 43 20 114 00 49 25 65 06 63 00 152 00 99 00 155 00 23 00 141 25 130 00 63 25
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ALEXANDER EWAN & CO. Manufacturers' Agents, COTTON & WOOLEN. TEMPORARY OFFICE : FRASER BUILDING. 43 St. Sacrament Street.

ceeded in introducing their goods in every quarter of the Dominion. Their quality and variety is their chief attraction. Their oilvariety is their enter attraction. Their off-cloths consist of a great variety of staples with marble and wood patterns. The goods are remarkably fine and flexible. The walnuts are particularly attractive. In opaque and translucent window shadings the firm have introduced some new features, among them have intro-duced some new features, among them being the "rag washed" cambric shadings, made principally in the delicate tints. The fineness of texture and even finish of these goods contribute to make them quite popular with the best trade. The capacity of the firm **ENVELOPES!**

VELOPESI

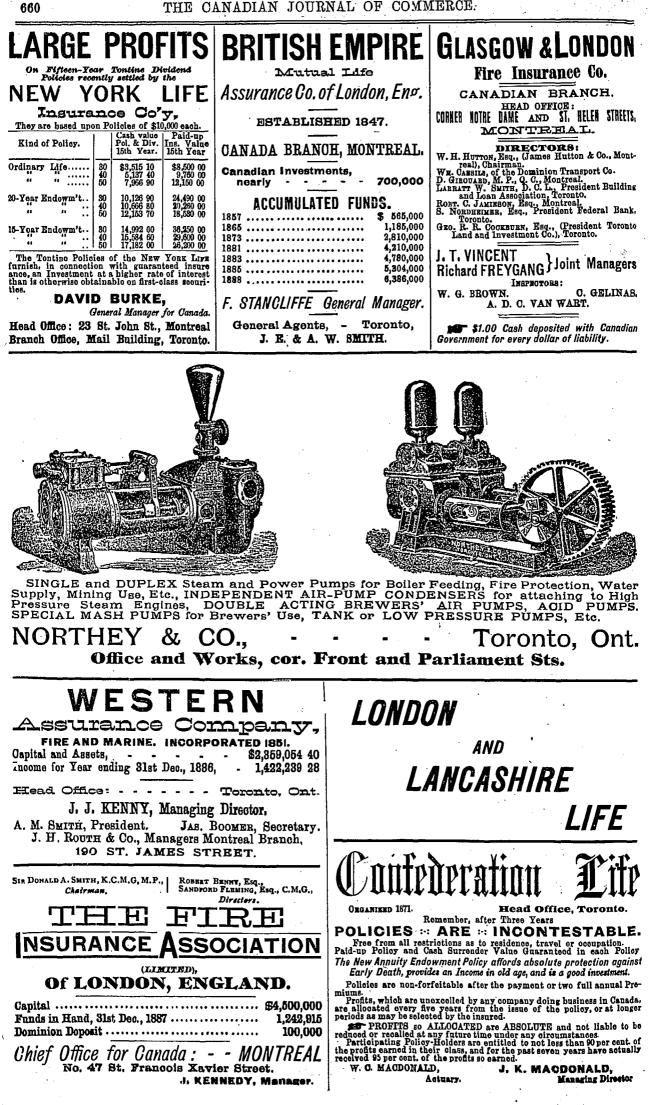
We are prepared to supply white Envelopes, pli in, No 7, from 90 cents to \$1.50 per thousand, and printed from \$1.30 to \$2.00 per thousand, in lots of 10,000 to 20,000. Other envelopes in pro-nortion. Send in your orders.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 171 and 173 St. James St., MONTREAL

in this line is 12,000 yards a week, and they make them of every width from 27 to 112 inches, each plece containing 50 yards. Both inches, each piece containing 50 yards. Both factories owned, by the company in Toronto employ about 100 hands; the one is situated on Davenport Road, and the other on King street west, on the site of the old Opera House. Mr Anderson, who is at present calling upon the customers of the firm, admits being highly satisfied at the roady demend, for their goods. satisfied at the ready demand for their goods, both for the present season and the coming Fall.

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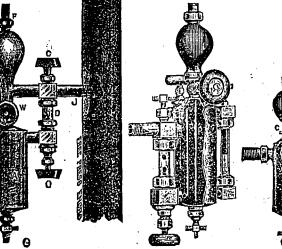








MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENTTHURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890.						
Name of Articlo.	Wholesale.			Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brogans. Cobourses. Split Balmorals. Kip Buff " Calf " Calf Congress. Calf Split boots. Kip Calf " Fit boots half fox	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Youths.) 65 \$0 75) 75 0 80) 75 10 0 00 0 00) 90 1 15) 00 0 00) 90 0 00] 90 0 00 00 00] 90 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 3 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings Wood handle		Soda Ash, 48° Soda Bioarb Sal Soda Dyostuffs. Arohil, con Cutch Ex. Logwood Chips Indigo (Bez:sh) Madras. Gambior Mados Sumao	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Split Balts Split Balts Split Balts Papled Setued. Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Glazed Buff Button Goat Pench Kid	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Childs. 40 0 50 50 0 60 50 0 65 50 0 65 50 0 65 50 0 70 50 0 70 50 0 70 50 1 15 90 1 15 40 1 65	Duran & Chowalasia		Fish. Halifax Fibred Codfish 1-lb. pkgs, por cs. 40 pkg Usbrador Herrings, No 1 halves Fronch Shore, No. 1 Sea Trout. Cape Breton Horrings halve Mackerel, No. 1, kitts Green Cod, Large Draft No. 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Goods. \$ c \$ c. Lobsters, per case. 7 25 7 60 8 00 Sardines, 1s	Peas, Mar. 2-lb tins 1 Boston baked beans, p dr 1 Corned Beaf, 1-lb 2 Gorned Beaf, 1-lb 2 Gorned Beaf, 1-lb 2 " 4-lbs 1 Lunch Tngs 1-lb. per doz. 2 Eng. Brawn, 2-lbs. " 1 Hoegg's Boston Beans.dz 2 Roast, Beaf, 1-lb., per dos 1 Hoegg's Boston Beans.dz 2 " 4-lb. " 4 Boviled Tong'e, j lb " 1 Ham j-lb. " 1 Chicken t-lb. " 2 Turkey t-lb. 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Add Carbolio Cryst Medi Aloes, Cape. Alum	12 00 0 00 0 70 0 75 2 25 2 50	Sea Trout. Horrings Cape Breton Horrings Cape Breton Horrings Cape Breton Horrings Mackerel, No. 1, kitts Green Cod, Large Draft No. 1, Large Draft Salmon No. 1 bris Salmon No. 1 bris Salmon No. 1 bris Salmon, No. 1 (tierces). Salmon, Salmon, No. 1 (tierces). Salmon, No. 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. J. 8. OBSAGE, PERS. C. ANDERBON, SECTREAS. T. J. CARBOLL, GEN. MAK. HAMILTON, January 1, 1890. REDUCED PRICES						
			· · ·	•		i
Detroit, Michigan and Eagle Sight Feed Lubricators						
		1 Pint 1 Pint 1 Pint 1 Qua 2 Qua			\$4 50 \$ \$ 00 \$ 8 00 \$ 11 00 \$ 16 00 \$	rel Plated. 8 00 6 00 9 00 2 00 8 00



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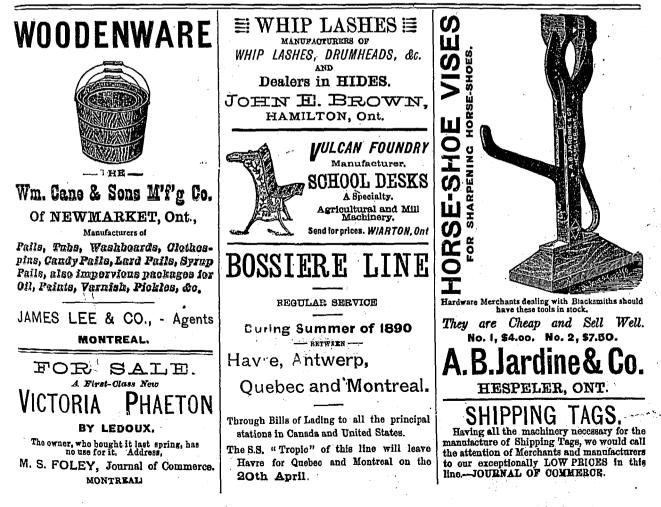
668

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT THURSDAY, APBIL 3 1890.						
Name of Article Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Farm Products. \$ 0. \$ 0. \$ 0. Borran: Oreamers, late made 0 23 0 24 Townships, choice 0 17 0 21 modilm to good 0 15 0 18 Borran: 0 15 0 18 Morrisburg 0 15 0 18 Brockville 0 10 0 12 Wastern, good 0 10 0 103 Finest, per lb. 0 10 0 103 Madium 0 00 0 00 Borras: 0 14 0 15 Strictly fresh per dos 0 14 0 15 Finest limed 0 00 0 00 Poor 0 00 0 00 Hoes: 189 per lb. Bacon Smk'd por lb. 0 00 0 00 Hass Smk'd 0 00 0 01 Brost 0 00 0 00 Hass Smk'd 0 00 0 00 Hason Smk'd por lb 6 00 6 00	Rye Rye Corn, in bond "duty paid Corn, in bond Japan, com. to med. Ib "good med. to finest. "ne to finest "Nagasaki" Y. Hyson, com. to gd "morial med. to finest "morial med. to good "morial med. to good "morial med. to good "morial med. to good "fine to finest." Twankay, com. to gd "morial med. to good "fine to finest." Twankay, com. to gd "fine to finest." Colong "med, to good" "fine to finest." Congou, common" "med, to good" "fine to finest." Congou, common" "fine to finest." Congou, common" "fine to finest." "fine to finest." "finest	$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c}$	Almonds, paper shell "Almonds, paper shell "Walnuts	0 13: 0 14: 0 16: 0 14: 0 02: 12: 0 14: 0 01: 0 14: 0 02: 12: 0 14: 0 01: 0: 12: 0: 14: 0: 0: 14: 0:	Mixed 12 " 1 " Spices 10 2 or." Spices 10 2 or." White " Crystal Gloss. Snow Flake. Dom. Rep. Corn. Pare White. Corn Starch. Pare White. Cote D'or. Crystal Pickling. W. W. XX. W. W. XX. Matches: Telephone. " Tolegraph. Star. Matches: Common. " Tolegraph. Star. Matches: Telephone. " Tolegraph. Star. Matches: Telephone. " Tolegraph. Star. Matches: Telephone. " Tolegraph. Star. New HAMBURC. NEW HAMBURC. OF Flour. NEW HAMBURC. NEW HAMBURC. NEW MARAgement.	all/ax, N.S. Mirk Regis. xi; per, b; ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
The Canada	Meat P	acki	ng Co'y	<u>HIG</u>	H GRADE PATE	NTS.
	NTRE	.1		IVO	A Specialty.	
	TED DRESS	SED	BEEF.		RICES ON APPLICATIO	
Canned Meats	/	moke ∞⊂.	d Meats,		L ROLLER PROC	ESS.
Our Hams, Bacon			nd are Fine		MANUFACTUREES OF TENTS and STRONG BA	•
	"Cl Water The D Guaranteed Paxt	-Whee Best in UNDRED to regula Wheel p	PION" el Governor the Market. <u>S IN USE.</u> ate the speed of a berfectly. COL RY, ONT.	Located : C.P.R. Sho via freight	DONE AT THE	I. B., on ithe bransit on ioited, P.Q. ING

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, APRIL 3 1890.

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

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. *43 Terms for Gut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Bor, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or \$ per cent. off for cash hin 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 s. 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.



665

Montri	OAL WHOLMBALD PRICE	S OURRENTTH	UESDAY, APRIL 3, 1850
Name of Article. Wholesale.			Wholeszie. Name of Article. Wholesale
Straw Seal S. c. S. c. Cod Liver Oil 0 15 0 60 00 Castor Oil. 0 11 0 12 Lard Oil, Extra 0 70 0 80 Mo. 1 0 60 070 Linged Raw 0 60 0 70 Dilye, Pure 10 11 0 12 Machinery 0 96 0 60 "Bolled. 0 60 0 71 Oliye, Pure 100 1 10 "Machinery 0 95 1 00 "Extra, qt., p case 3 00 3 25 "pts 0	Abin, 1 to 4 in., M. 20 to 20 to 0 Biroh. 1 to 4 in., M. 20 to 20 to 0 Baswood. 18 00 20 00 Walnut, por M. 60 00 100 00 Codar, round, lineal foot 00 40 00 Codar, fat, lineal foot 00 40 00 Elm, Soft, lat	No. 2. Bright Chewing. R. & R Navy, Se Solace, Is Wincs, Liquors, otc Myrtle Navy Wincs, Liquors, otc Ale English	10 043 000 10 49 063 10 69 000 10 500 5111. Case 11 000 230 11 600 1750 11 000 1600 11 000 1600 11 000 1750 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100 10 000 100
Retailers will please bear in mind that	the above quotations apply only to large lo		
	SURFACES COLLEGAN SURFACES SUR		THE BEST PICTURE FRAMING ! THE CHEAPEST PICTURE FRAMING ! Of the Newest Designs, by A. J. PELL, 80 & 82 Viotoria Sq., Montreal IMPROVING AND REMODELING THER BY HOT AIR, STEAM OF WATER ARE OUR SPECIALTIES, E. C. MOUNT & CO., Plumbers, Cas and Steem Fitters ~ 766 Craig St., Montreal. Telephone No. 1235. The GILBERT Blasting and Dredging Co'v [LIMITED] CONTRACTORS, MONTREAL. THE ENGINEERING CO. (LIMITED) CONTRACTORS, - MONTREAL
GURNEY'S hot-water H	Ieaters have proved them and easiest managed in t		E BRUAD & SUNS TRADE MARK BD & MARK

25 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

Agents for Optario and Qub

perfect, economical and easiest managed in the market. E. & C.GURNEY & Co. 385 & 387St. Paul St., MONTREAL

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