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신민소 문중 같이

1068 The Chartered Banks BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED IN 1817 Incorporated by Act of Parliament, Capital All Paid Up, - \$12,000,000 Rest, - - - 6,000,000 Odpitat Att Faid Op, - - \$12,000,000 Rett, - - - 6,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hon, Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., - President. Hon, Gro. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. Gibert Scott, Esq. Ed. B. Greonshields, Esq. A. T. Pretrison, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hugh McLennau, Esq. Hon, J. J. C. Abbott. C. S. Watson, Esq. W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager. E. S. CLOUSTON, Assistant General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. R. Y. Hebden, A. B. Buchanan, Asst, Inspec. Asst. Supt. of Branches. Branches in Casadis: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. Mont, Catherine St. Almonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Quebecc, Que, Brockville, "Lindsay, "Saraia, Ont. Brantford, "Lindsay, "Saraia, Ont. Calgary, N. W.T. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B. Chatham, N.B. New Westmins St. Mary, Ont. Conwall, Ont. Vancouver, B.C. Goderich, "Perth, "Wallaceburg, Man. Halifax, N.S. Picton, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Picton, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Picton, Ont. 6,000,000 Guelph, "Peterboro, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Halifax, N.S. Picton, Ont. IN GREAT BRITAIN : London, Bank of Monureal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee-Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Red-path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager. IN THE UNITED STATES : New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Muuro, Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Asst. Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN : London-The Bank of England. "The London and Westminater Bank. Liverpool-The Bank of London. "The London and Westminater Bank. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-The British Linen Company and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. New York-The Bank of British Columbia, "The Merchants' National Bank. Butfalo-Bank of Commerce in Biff 20, San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia.

THE BANK OF TORONTO, OANADA -Incorporated 1855.-Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,400,000

DIREOTORS: GEORGE GOODERNHAM, - President. WM. H. BEATTY, - Vice-President. Henry Cawthra. Wm. Geo. Gooderham. Read Office, Toronto DUNGAN COULSON, -- Cashier. HUGH LEACH, -- Assistant Cashier. JOBHPHI HENDERSON, -- Inspector.

St. CatharinesG. W. Hodgetts,	44
Collingwood W. A. Copeland,	**
London W. R. Wadsworth, Jr.	
Petrolia P. Campbell,	61
Cananoque	**
Toronto, King St. West Branch, -	
J. T. M. Burnside,	41
Bankers :	

London, Eng......The City Bank, Limited. New York......National Bank of Commerce.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000 - QUEBEC. HEAD OFFICE,

BOARD OF DIRRCTORS:

BOARD OF DIRRCTORS: [AS. G. ROSS, Esq., President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President. George R. Ranfrow, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Out. Pembroko, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, O. Agensis in New York-Messrs. Maidland, Phelps & Co. Agensis in London-The Bank of Scotland

BANOUE VILLE-MARIE. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Capital Authorized, - - - \$500,000. Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000.

Gapital Subscribed, 500,000.
 DIRECTORS; 500,000.
 DIRECTORS; 600,000.
 M. Weir, Pros.; J. G. Davis, Vice-Pros.; The Hon. A. H. Paquet, Sommerville Woir, John MoDougall, C. F. Vinet, Ubalde Garanad, Cashior. Branch at Barthior; A. Gariopy, Manager. Branch at Louisoville, F. X. O. Lasoursiore, "Branch at Nicolet, C. A. Sylvestro, "Branch at 8t. Ossiro, - M. L. J. Lacasse, "Branch at 8t. Cosnico, - J. A. Theborgo, "Branch at St. Jarome, at New York: The National Bank of the Republic.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.' INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, • £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, • - £250,000 " London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C COUET OF DIRECTORS : J. H. Brodie. H. J. B. Kendall. John James Cater. J. J. Kingsford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman. Edward Arthur Hoare. Beoretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montraai R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Kingston Fredericton, N. B. Ottawa Halifar, N. S. Montreal Victoria, B. C. Quebec Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man. London Brantford Paris Hamilton Toronto Agents in the United States ; NEW YORK -H. Stikeman and F. Brown-field, Agents. SAN BBANOISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Wolsh, SAN FRANCISCO-W. LAWSON and G. G. HOLL, Agents. LONDON BANKERE-The Bank of England and Messrs, Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marouard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais. AST Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world. THE MOLSONS BANK. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. BOARD OF DIREUTORS. JOHN H. R. MOLSON, - President. R. W. SHEFHERD, - Vice-President. Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G. S. H. Ewing. W. M. Ramsay. Henry Archbald. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector. A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector. BRANGIES : Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Hyacinthe, Q. Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Clinton, Ont. Norwich, Out. Exeter, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Trenton, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. London, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Acoustock, Ont. AGENTS AGBNTS OutSec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-ships Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-ada and Cao. Bank of Commerce. New Brunstwick-Bank of New Brunswick. New Brunstwick-Bank of New Brunswick. New Scisia-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Island-Bank of Nova Scotia, Sum-merside Bank. Reviewaland – Commercial Bank of Newfound-Index and the second s tand, St. John's. London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn,' Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais. Antwarp, Beigham-La Banque d'Anvers Antwerp, Belginm-La Banque d'Anvers UNITED STATES, New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-Merchants' Na-tional Bank. Son Francisco-Bank of British Col-umban. Detroit-Commercial National Bank, Chica-Dank of Buffalo. Mitwankee-Wisconsin Marme and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Toledo-Second Na-tional Bank. Heiena, Montana-First National Bank, Buff. Montana-First Na-tional Bank. Sonf Ben-tional Bank. Heiena, Montana-First National Bank. Buff. Montana-First National Bank. Buff. Montana-First National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turus prompily remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

COMMERCIAL BANK

HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant. Collections made on favorable terms.

Agents.—The London and Westminster Bank, Lon-don, New York—The National Bank of the Republic. Boston—The Atlas National Bank Montreal—The Merchants Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union-Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchants Bank of Canada.

OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHNS,

Quebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavoie, i Three Rivers, Oue., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Jean, Cue., J. A. Théberge. Manager. Coaticook, P.Q., Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mgr. Agents in Oanada: Ontario—Molsons Bank and Branches, New Brunswick—Bank of Montreal, Nova Scotia—Bank of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of Halifax. Agents in United States : New York-National Bank of the Republic. Boston-The Maverick National Bank, Foreign Agents: England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London, France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, **785** Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world. La Banque Jacques Cartier.

La Banque Jacques Cartier. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Paid-Up, Rosorvo Fund, ALPH. DRSJARDINS; ESQ., M.P., President. A.S. Hamolin, Esq., M.P., President. J. L. Cassidy, Esq., A. L. DeMartiony, Esq., A. L. DeMartiony, Esq., A. L. DeMartiony, Esq., M. S. GERMAIN, Inspector. Brsscretz - Beatharnols - H. Dorion, Mgr. Drum-mondville, J. E. Girard, Mgr. Frascrille, J.F. Pellant, Mgr. Plessisville, Chevrefils & Lacerte, Mgrs. St. Hyacinte, A. Clement, Mgr. St. Sauveur (Guebec) N. Dion, Mgr. St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr. Valley-charme, Mgr. Montreal-Ste, Cunegonde, G. N. Du-charme, Mgr. St. Simond, Mgr. Laccasse, Mgr. Ontario Street, C. H. A. Guimond, Mgr. Laurent des, Que, A. Boyer, Mgr. St. Henri, Que, F. St. Ger-main, Mgr. London, Eng.--Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Agencies. London, Eng.-Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-The National Bank of the Republic, Paris-Credit Lyannais.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA, Head Office, · Montreal. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., - President. ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President.

The Chartered Banks.

Hector Mackenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq. H. Montagu Allan, Esq. John Cassiis, Esq. T. H. Dunn, Esq.

GEORGE HAGUE, - General Manager John Gault, Supt. of Branches.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC :

Belleville.	Kingston,	Quebec.
Berlin,	London.	Renfrew.
Brampton.	Montreal.	Sherbrooke, Oue,
Chatham.	Mitchell.	Stratford.
Galt.	Napance.	St. Johns, Oue.
Gananoque.	Ottawa.	St. Thomas.
Hamilton.	Owen Sound	Toronto,
Ingersoll.	Perth.	Walkerton.
Kincardine.	Prescott.	Windsor.

BBANCHES IN MANITOBA: Winnipeg. Brandon.

Winnipeg. Brandon. Brandon. Brandon. Brankers in Great Britisin - London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool. Agency in New York-ox Wall St., Messra. Heary Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran-cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. Newformalland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land.

land

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

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-Up, - - \$1,200,000 Reserve, - - - - 350,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

Board of Directors :

JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., - - - - President GEORGE BRUSH, ESQ., - - - Vice-President P. M. GALARNEAU, ESQ. CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH. LECLAIRE. CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH. LE A. PRÉVOST, ESQ.

J. S. BOUSQUET, - - - -- - - Cashier.

Branches :

The Chartered Banks,				
	THE CANADIAN			
BANK	OF CON	IMERCE.		
HEA	D OFFICE. TO	RONTO.		
Paid-Un Can	ital,	- \$6.000.000		
	DIRFCTORS			
HENRY W	. DAELING.	ESQ. President.		
GEO, A	. COX. Esc., Vi	ce-President.		
George Taylor	Esq. Jas	s. Crathern, Esq. B. Hamilton, Esq.		
John I. Davidso	n. Esq. W. Matthew Leggat, I	B. Hamilton, Esq.		
B. E.	WALKER. Genera	i Manager.		
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager.				
A. H. IRELAND, Inspector. G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp.				
NEW YORK, - Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents.				
Ayr,	BRANCHRS	Sernia.		
Barrie, Belleville	Guelph,	Sault Ste. Marie, Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford,		
Berlin,	Tarvis.	Simcoe.		
Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Chatham.	London,	Stratford,		
brauderd,	Montreal,	Strathrov.		
Collingwood,	Ottawa.	•Toronto.		
		walkerton,		
Dunnville, Galt.	Parkhill, Peterborough,	Waterleo, Windsor,		
Goderich.	St. Catharines.	Woodstock		
*East Toronto	-Cor. Queen St.	and Bolton Avenue.		

Goderich. St. Catharines, Woodstock. • East Toronto-Cor. Queen St. and Bolton Avenue. North Toronto--791 Yonge St. North West Toronto-Cor. College St. and Spadina Ave. Yonge & College-44 Yonge St. cor College Ave. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.-Great Britain--The Bank of Scotland. India China and Yapan-The Chartered Bk of India. Australia & China. Australia & New Zealand-The Union Bk. of Australia. J. Matthieu & Fils. New York.- The American Ex-change National Bank of New York. Chicago. The Merican Exchange National Bank of British Col-umbis. Hamilton, Bermuda-The Bank of British Col-umbis. Hamilton, Bermuda-The Bark of British Col-

THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000 DIRECTORS :

JAS. AUSTIN, - - President. Hon, FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President, I. Ince. Edward Leadley, E. B. Osler, James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Wm. Ince.

Head Office, Torouto.

Head Office, Toronto. Agencia: --Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther ; Dundas St., cor. Queen ; Spadina Ave., No. 366 ; Sherbourne St., cor. Oucen ; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

BANK OF OTTAWA. OTTAWA.

Oapital (att pun-Reit, JAMES McLAREN, Esq., - President, CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President, DIEGTORS : Won. George Bryson, Hon. R Hay, Esq., J Capital (all paid-up) - - - \$1,000,000 Rest. - - - - 400,000

Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. I., Church, Alex. Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier.

Branches-Arnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836, ST. STEPHEN, N.B. \$200,000 25,000 Capital, Reserve, 25,000

F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, President. Cashier.

J. F. GRANT, AGENTS, London---Mässrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York--Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston--Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B.--Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal,

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA,

DIVIDEND No. 27.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE per cent has been declared on the paid-up capital of this Institution, for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking house in Montreal and at its Agencies on and after the 2nd of Jan. next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of December next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Cashier. Montreal, November 26, 1889.

ANADIAN JUUKNALI UF UUML
The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF HAMILTON,
CAPITAL (All Paid), \$1,000,000 RESERVE FUND, 400,000
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
Directora:
JOHN STUART, President. A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President, John Proctor. George Roach.
John Proctor. George Roach. Charles Gurney. A. T. Wood.
A. B. Lee [Toronto].
J. Turnbull, Cashier.
H S. Stavan Assistant Cachian
AGENCIES :
Alliston, Listowel, Port Elgin, Cayuga, Milton, Simcos, Choeley, Orangeville, Toronto.
Cayuga, Milton, Simooa,
Chosley, Orangeville, Toronto,
Georgetown, Owen Sound, Wingham.
Dank of Montreal.
Agents in Buffale-Marine Bank of Buffalo.
Agents in Britain-The National Provincial
Bank of England (Limited).
THE ONTARIO BANK.
Capital Paid-Up, \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund, 575,000
DIO'000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
DIRECTORS-Sir WM, P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C. M.G., President : R K Bunouss Fan Wice President :
President D V Dunance Fam Wise Dunalised

President; R. K. Burgess, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. C. F. Fraser, A. M. Smith, Esq., G. M. Rose, Esq., Donald Mackay, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, Vec. M. Esq., Donald Mackay, Esq. M.P. C. HOLLAND, General Manager,

Aurora, Bowmanville, Cornwall, Guelph, Kingston, Lindsay,	BRANCHES : Montreal, Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa, Peterboro', Port Arthur, AGENTS :	Pickering, Toronto, Whitby, 480 Queen St. W., Toronto.

London France New Y Mess Boston

UN

NOT THRE of the ourront half year, and that the same will be pay-able at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches. on and after THURSD 'Y, the second day of JANUARY, 1890.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 81st December next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. E. E. WEBB.

Cashier. Quebec, November 26th, 1889.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital, -\$1,000,000 DIRECTORS.

DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President.

Hon, John Sutherland, Alexander Logan, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, W. L. Boyle, Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

MERCHANTS BANK

OF HALIFAX. Canital Pald-Up, -Reserve Fund, -\$1,000,000 \$200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS;
 THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. HON. JAS. BUTLES, M.L.C., Vice-President.
 Thomas A. Ritchie. M. Dwyor, Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler.

Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager.

AGENCIES.

110,13	
Antigonish, N. S. Bathurst, N. B.	Maitland [Hants Co.], N. S.
Bridgewater, N. S.	Moneton, N.B.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Newcastle, N.B.
Dorchester. N. B.	Pictou, N.S.
Frederioton, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, C.B.
Guysboro, N.S. Kingston [Kent Co.],	Sackvile, N.B. Summerside. P.E.I.
N.B.	Sydney, C.B.
Londonderry, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S.	Truro, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S.	Weymouth, N.S.
Woode	hoalt N D

Woodstock. N.B IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre.

IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Mershants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Sootland and Imporial Bank (limited). Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co.

Collections made at lowest rates and promptly

remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at ourrent rates.

Th	o Chartornd I	Banks.
THE	STANDAR OF CANAL	
Capital P	ald-up,	\$1,000,000
Reserve F	und	
		- 410,000
н	LAD OFFICE, TOP	RUNTO.
	DIRECTORS:	
W. F. COWA	N. President.	
	IOHN BUP	NS, Vice-Fresident.
W. F. Allen,	Fred. Wyld.	Dr. G. D. Morton.
A. T. Todd,		Dr. G. D. Morton.
	1 Children .	A. J. Somerville.
	AGENOIRS: .	
Bowmanville.	Cannington,	Harriston.
Brantford.	Chatham, Ont	Markham.
Bradford.	Colborne,	Newcastle.
Brighton.	Durham.	Parkdale.
Campbellford.	Forest.	Picton.
	BANKERS.	

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

I. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA. Capital Paid-Up Reserve Fund Capitat r and Reserve Fund, DIRECTORS: \$1,500,000 . . . 650,000

DIRECTORS: H. S. HOWLAND, Esg., President. T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-Pres't, St. Catharines. Wm. Ramsay, Esg. Hon. Alex. Morris. Robert Jaffray, Esg. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. D. R. WILKIF, CASHIER. B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. HAT, Inspector Branches — Brandon, Man., Galgary, Alba., Essex Centre, Fergus, Gali, Ingersoll, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, Sault Sie. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Toronto, Yonge St. cor. Queen, Welland, Winnipeg, Woodstock. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections. Debentures purchased.

Townships Bank. Eastern

Dividend No. 60.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be parable at the Head Office and Branches on and after

Thursday, 2nd day of January Next.

The Transfor Books will be closed from the 15th to 81st December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL.

General Manager. Sherbrooke, 4th December, 1980

sector and the boosmoor, 1889.	
THE WESTERN BANK	Ē
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT Capital Authorized,	0
BOARD OF DIREOTORS: JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.' W. F. Cowan, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMirLAN, Branches: - Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, Net Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Port Perry, Draits on New York and Sterling Exchange bough and sold, Deposits received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-Th Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Th	l. l. w

LA BANQUE NATIONALE, HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. \$1,200,000

Capital Paid-up, DIRMOTORS :

DILBOTORS: 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, BRANOHES: Montreal-Alf, Brunet, Manager, Ottawa-P. I. Bazia, Manager. Monager.

AGENTS

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

-,	MAUHLI CAL	Fickering,
anville,	Mount Forest,	Toronto,
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Barristor-at-Law, Sr. JOEM, N.B., General Agont for the Province of New Brunswick of The Com-mercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), of London, and The Phonix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn. References in St. John-Messrs. Hall & Fair-weather, and throughout the Dominion of Canada the General Agents of the above Companies.

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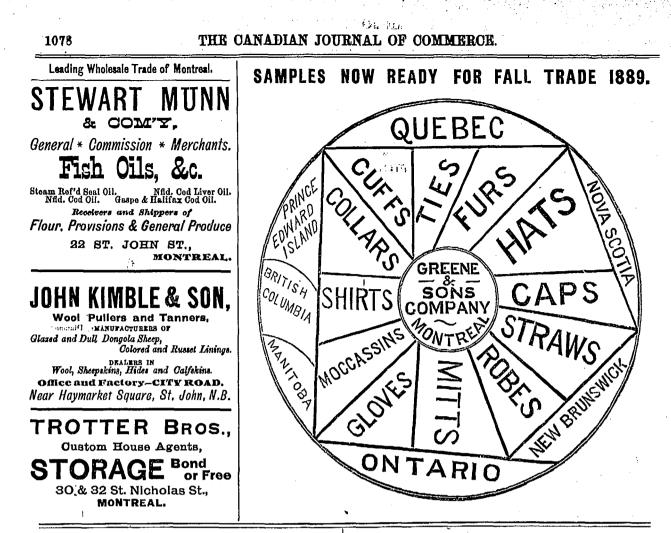
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THE financial statement of the estate of White & Petter, of Toronto, shows direct liabilities of \$56,000 and indirect liabilities of about \$1,500. The assets are placed at \$50,000.

THERE members of an organized gang of opium smugglers with headquarters at Victoria, B C., have been arrested at Tacoma, Washington Territory, with \$2,200 worth of the drug in their possession.

An invention of artificial silk made from cellulose, which obtained a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition, while indistinguishable from and manufactured at one-fourth the cost of real silk, is a dangerously inflammable material.

A THEO and final dividend sheet has been prepared in the case of J. M. Longan & Co., London, Ont., amounting to \$393.52 on liabilities of \$23,153 39, or at the rate of one and seven-tenths cent in the dollar. Privileged amount to \$1,301.87.

THERE has been an increase of 40 per cent. in the tonnage of vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal this year and an improvement of 18 per cent. in the amount of freight, compared with the commerce of this waterway in 1888.

THE number of daily, weekly and monthly newspapers published in Canada is 759, compared with 619 four years ago, of which 87 are daily papers and 499 weekly papers, compared with 72 daily papers and 431 weekly papers published in 1885.

THE adjoining municipality of Cote St. Antoine will apply for incorporation as a town this winter.—A rich vein of galena ore, assaying 15 per cent. silver and 70 per cent. lead, has been located on the west shore of Lake Memphremagog, Que.



MR. CLARENCE W. ASHFORD Attorney-General of the Sandwich Islands, stated at Ottawa that a liberal subsidy for 15 years has been granted certain English capitalists to lay a cable from the Sandwich Islands to Vancouver, B.C., within the next two years.

THE ONTARIO Legislature will be applied to at the next session for incorporation for a new railroad to run from Goderich, on Lake Huron, to Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, via Blyth, Brussels and Listowel. Waterloo expects to be on the line of the proposed road, also.

THE duty on Old Tom gin has been advanced to \$2 a gallon and 30 per cent. *ad valorem.*—The Minister of Inland Revenue, who has been investigating the complaints against certain manufacturers of second-class scales, has decided that only one class of scales shall be put on the market.

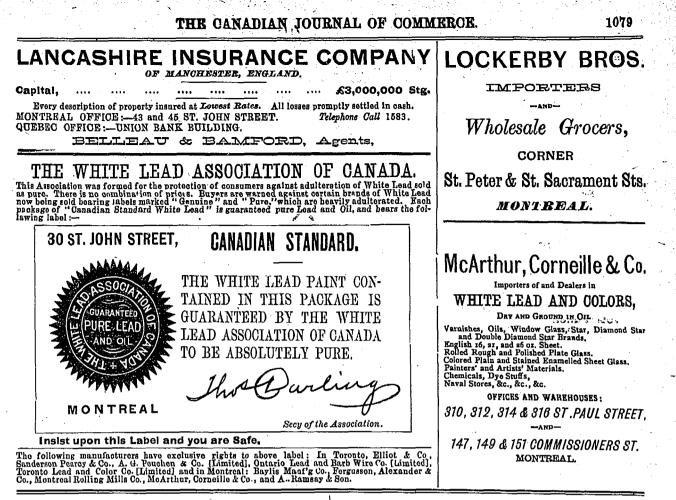
IMPORTS of piece goods into India have been almost completely stopped by the Indian Merchandise Act, British shippers having been accustomed to stamp their goods as being longer than they actually were, and the Customs officers refuse under the new act to let in goods incorrectly stamped.

THE steamer Damara, which sailed from Halifax last week for London, took 42,000 bushels peas, 340 casks extract, 700 barrels apples, 50 packages furs, 2,000 casks match splints, 12 standard dry hardwood and other smaller articles. The Munda will take in her next trip 40,000 bushels of grain.

THE total liabilities of Graham & Foster, Smith's Falls, says the Perth *Expositor*, were \$26,952.01, and the assets \$6,057.25. After paying the assignce's fees, \$4,582.82 remained for the creditors. Considering the short time the firm was in existence, the small dividend tells a tale-17 cents on the dollar.

CHING & HOFGOOD, general storekeepers, of Kensington, P.E I, were burned out last September, and having no insurance, lost heavily.





They assigned and subsequently compromised at 20 cents in the dollar 10 cents in cash and the balance in six months. Mr. Ohing takes over the stock, which is valued at \$1,800.

EDISON is expected to visit Montreal shortly in order to make a survey of the St. Lawrence in the vicinity and westward, with a view to utilizing the rapids and current for the purposes of electric motors.

WITHIN the last three years the number of vessels on the great lakes is said to have doubled, and their carrying capacity to have increased nearly three times. New vessels to the value of over \$12,000,-000 have been launched on the lakes in the last two years, and the past season has been a prosperous one.

COFFER has been discovered in Blake and Crocks Townships, about 15 miles south of Port Arthur, Ont., and considerable excitement prevails, as careful assays give 9.27 and 11.40 per cent. copper. The mineral is found in amygdaloid dykes, varying from 15 to 40 feet in width, and is exposed at one place for a quarter of a mile.

ST. JOHN, N. B, has adopted Jas. D. Leary's dry dock scheme, which they will subsidize to the extent of \$10,000 a year for 20 years. The estimated cost of the dry dock is \$750,000, to which will be added a wet dock and certain warchouses and wharves. Mr. Leary says he is willing to spend \$1,000,000 on the undertaking.

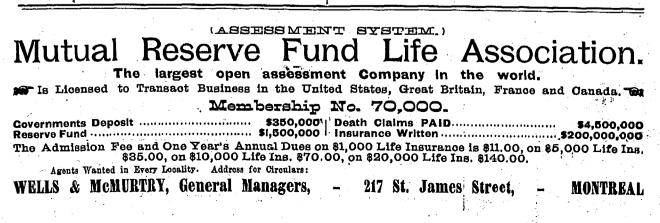
ONLY one failure is reported from New Brunswick, that of Jas. W. Nixon, a general storekeeper, of Caraquet, who is trying to settle with his creditors on the basis of 20 cents in the dollar, payable in six and twelve months. He owes \$2,000. He came there from New Bichmond some eighteen months ago, where he had been engaged in lobster packing. THE Ross refinery, London, Ont., is preparing to resume the manufacture of refined and lubricating oils. A large number of workmen are now engaged overhauling the machinery and where necessary, replacing the old machinery with the most modern appliances. It is expected that the work of refining will be begun in a short time.

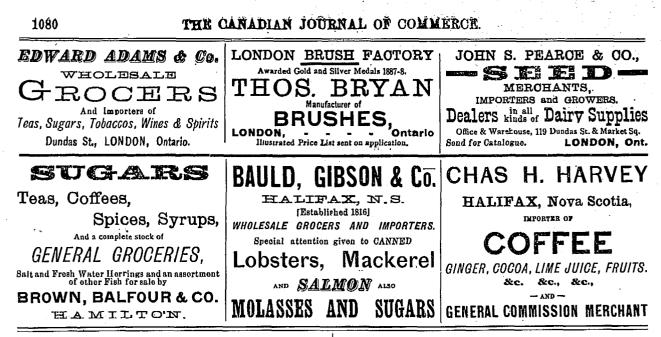
Woodstock, Ont., last month exported \$119,983 worth of goods and imported \$41,260 worth, on which \$5,040 duty was collected, an increase of \$22,797, \$33,186 and \$2,769, respectively, over November, 1888. These figures should be cheering to the people of Woodstock and inspire them to redoubled efforts up the thorny pathway of fame.

MB. JOHN F. ELLIS, of the Barber & Ellis Paper Co., of Toronto, is reported to have accepted the position of general manager of the Manufacturers' Life & Accident Insurance Company. Mr. Ellis is a business man of long practical and successful experience, and with such a president and board of directors will, doubtless, keep the grass from growing under his feet.

THE Hamilton & Barton Incline Railway Co. has been formed at Hamilton, Ont., with \$20,000 capital stock in 50 shares, in order to build an inclined railway up the mountain at the back of the city which affords such splendid views of the city and surrounding country from its summit. One-third of the stock was taken up in a few minutes after opening the stock-book.

FOR pure, oak-tanned assurance commend us to the Ottawa gentleman who, for upwards of a year past, has exercised the attention of some of the boot and shoe manufacturers. The action taken by one of them to vindicate what he believed to be his rights, was no sconer closed adversely a few days ago, than he was served with a writ in a counter action for damages of \$50,000, just as he was stepping on the train for Montreal.





His many friends will regret to hear of the death of Mr. A. K. F. McAllen, of this city, wholesale dealer in twines and shoe-findings: Capt. McAllen was in the prime of life, and the picture of robust health until the fell disease, typhoid pneumonia, recently seized him for its victim. He suffered largely by the failures in the leather and shoe trade of last winter and spring, and it is to be feared allowed his losses to proy upon his spirits.

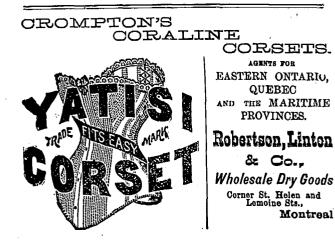
A CARTAIN prominent coal dealer of this city will be called to explain to the Court how he can take 2 from 2 and yet have 2 remaining, that being the problem now before him. Coal, upon which the bank had advanced money (some five hundred tons), having entirely disappeared, his plea is over-weight on each load carted away. How magnanimously this method of over-weight looms up by way of comparison with the popular idea of Old King Coal,

J. E. MULLIN (referred to last week as J. E. Millen) a wealthy wholesale grocer and cigar manufacturer, of Montreal, has issued a writ against the wife of M. C. Mullarky, who assigned last week, with liabilities said to reach \$175,000. The amount of Mr. Mullin's claim is about \$15,000. Some interesting revelations are not improbable. That such large liabilities were possible in this case is a significant comment on the ways of the leather men and others concerned.

CHINA furnished 97 per cent of the world's tea supply in 1864 and India 3 per cent, while in 1888 China's product had become reduced to 43 per cent. and India's crop had risen to 57 per cent. The tea-growing capabilities of India are almost unlimited. The Chinese, unable to compete by following old methods, are beginning to build railways and they will also endeavor to reduce the export tax.

A LARGE ready-made clothing factory is being erected at Leeds Eugland, which will be operated oxclusively by electricity, and contain 800 sewing-machines, with the necessary number of cutting-machines to keep these going, all operated by electric motors, which have been found more economical than to furnish the building with shafting and the necessary adjuncts. The masonry of the building also does not require to be as massive, which allows a considerable saying in the outlay.

TIFFIN BROS, wholesale grocors of this city, are in difficulties. This firm was composed of Mr. H. J. Tiffin, Alex. Hendry, and H. H. Austin, and was formed in February 1885. They succeeded the old firm of Tiffin Bros. whose estate they purchased for 40 cents in the

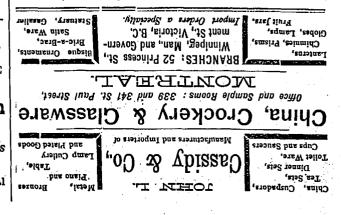


dollar. They have since done but a moderate trade. As they were on the wrong side in sugar during the late spurt, and lost somewhat by the Brown, Balfour & Co. failure, it is little wonder that they have succumbed. They owe about \$50,000 outside of the banks.

OUR Walkerton, Ont, correspondent writes .--John Nauer, formerly an hotelkeeper here and who lately carried on farming on a fine farm a joining the town, and also the business of a retail liquor dealer, has been forced to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. This is the largest failure we have had here for some time. Had his oreditors not pressed him he could have pulled through in a year.--The Customs' officer here has seized the iron bridge, just about completed by Messrs. Hunter Bros., of Kincardine, on the ground that the iron was improperly passed at the Kincardine Customs. The government claims about \$700.

ONLY two failures are reported from Nova Scotia since our last issue. A. S. Larder, a jeweller, started in Halifax in 1884, succeeding Levy and Michaels. He had very little capital. In fact so little that he had to effect a settlement with that firm later. Naturally his credit has been weak all along and he now assigns to Mr. Adam McKay.— Wm. Routledge, ar., general storekeeper, was supposed to be doing well at Reserve Mines. He started in 1884 with \$1,500 capital and soon worked up a good business; but of late he has neglected it, and consequently he is compelled to assign with liabilities of \$8,000. He claims assets supposed to be worth \$15,000.

A SHORT CAREER.-Up to the time of his majority, T. S. Campbell was a dry goods clerk, employed at times in Stratford, Ont., where he lived with his mother. On attaining his 21st year he b came possessed of a farm through the will of his deceased father, which he sold for \$5,200. After payment of dower to his mother, fitting up house and getting married, and squaring bimself with the world honorably, he decided with the balance of about \$2,500 to open up a fancy goods store. , Consequently, on or about June 1st last, he opened out in Mr. Idington's block and fitted up one of the tastiest and most inviting store in the city. Business was fair for a new beginner; but, alas! wholesale men, through their irrepressible and bland travellers, loaded him up with goods to such an extent that he found it impossible to meet his paper as it fell due. Millinery was added to his fancy goods trade in the fall and stock increased to somewhat over \$6,000. About the 1st of November he unwisely made a bill of sale of the furniture in his house to his wife, who had a sisted him bravely in all his business career, having had considerable experience in millinery in Port Elgin and other places. This bill of sale aroused







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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

"Journal of Commerce." was not a success in this dual capacity, and we now have to chronicle an assignment. He carried a stock of about \$1,000...John V. Eitle, a maker of hubs and spokes at Welland's Port, has been in business some six years. He was credited with being somewhat reckless, and

this has apparently compelled him to make an assignment.—Percy. B. Clark, formerly a traveller for a Kingston house, bought out the stock of J. H. Whalen last September for 96 cents in the dollar (part cash and part on time) and started as a general storekeeper in Westport. He had only a small capital, and did not get on; so that we now hear of his assignment with liabilities of \$5,000.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., elevators handled 2,000,000 bushels of Canadian Northwest grain and 1,500,000 bushels of American grain this season and these amounts are expected to be doubled next year. Two gentlemen connected with leading American railroads recently visited the town in order to inspect the harbor and other facilities for shipping and gave as their impression that the port has decided advantages as a shipping point.



than \$120,000 worth having been exported during 1888 .-- Japan zagouries are experiencing a good enquiry at Lyons, France, for American account. Several lots have been bought for export to this continent at 491 to 53 france a kilo .- France exported 211,765,000 france worth of silk goods in the first ten months of this year, compared with 191,012,000 francs worth in 1888 and 181,650,000 francs in 1887. -Printed silks are expected to be a favorite spring style and the black grounds which were in favor at first have varied to ground colors of a more or less dark hue instead of black. Every description of combination has been effected for grounds, including blues, violets, dark browns, dark greys, etc , on which are small detached designs in bright colors -Black and colored glacé silks give promise of increased popularity next spring for dressy underskirts, narrow gathered pinked flounces and full accordion plaits from the waist being favorites and more elaborate skirts having fluted black-lace over-flounces. Many dry goods houses hang up one or two samples of these skirts as a timely suggestion to their lady customers.





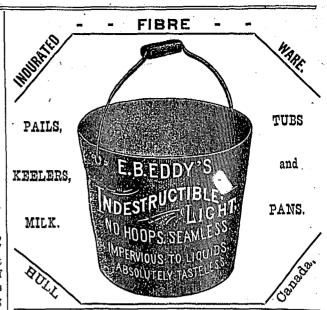


consumed by the Celestials can be manufactured for 16 to 17 cents per pound. The prices these realize in the Chinese market are from 17½ to 19 cents per pound, which net a slight margin of profit. The goods referred to above which cost some 27 cents per pound to manufacture are probably employed as a "leading line," and are not sold except to large purchasers of other goods affording a moderate return. This will surely be a sufficient answer to those who state that the Canadian consumer is helping to pay for the cotton fabric which clothes the Chinaman and his family.

- The advantage of long runs in the manufacture of textile goods is well known. The goods required for the Chinese market are of uniformly low and coarse quality, and the necessary amount, is equitably divided among the different mills, each agreeing to confine its production of these goods to 15 per centof its capacity, but with the option of keeping the same proportion of machinery at a standstill. The total exportation of Canadian grey cottons to China during the past year was \$,000 bales, and that there is no possibility of a decrease in the demand is evident from recent returns, presented to the Association at its meeting of last week. The exportation from England to China during the past 12 months showed a falling off of 105 million yards, and from all countries 150 million yards. The stock in China to-day is scarcely one-half of what it was at the corresponding period of last year. The stocks of grey cottons on hand at present by Canadian manufacturers, estimated to the 12th instant, amounts to 4,981 bales, while the orders on hand amount to 4,505 bales, so that practically the supply is not keeping pace with the demand, and this constitutes one of the reasons why the convention discussed the subject of an advance.

The position of the Canadian consumer to-day is greatly improved from that of ten years ago when the change in the tariff gave such an impetus to our cotton industry. At that time 'we had to pay 30 cents a pound for our goods; to-day we purchase them at 22 cents. It is not the public who have to complain in the matter, but rather the unfortunate stockholders and owners of the mills, many of whom have received as yet but little returns from their investments. Cotton men claim that the tariff is no longer a bonefit to the extent formerly recognized and that the only advantage derivable from it is in respect of the slaughtering of goods from across the border. Cotton ducks are still being sent into Canada by American mills which fail to find a market for the whole of their production. That the tariff does protect is shown by the case of a commercial traveller in a prominent factory across the boundary line, who visited St. John N.B., recently, and sold a quantity of these goods, which he invoiced at \$800. The attention of the authorities having been directed to the evident undervaluation, an enquiry was made, the result of which showed that the goods should have been billed to the purchaser at \$1,200.

It is satisfactory to note that Canada is at length able to compete abroad with the Mother Country and the United States, our great rivals in the markets of the world, especially with the former, which has hitherto been able to undersell all competitors in foreign countries. The Chinese outlet confers more than one benefit upon our people. Manufacturers are enabled to keep their machinery in constant operation, to keep their skilled hands constantly employed, and to distribute a larger amount of wages than were otherwise possible. Every merchant and manufacturer cannot fail to recognize the advantages of this condition. The dry goods dealer, the milliner, the hatter, the shoemaker, the grocer, and others who sell goods to the factory hands and their families, who depend upon the mills for employ-



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ment, are all benefitted by this regular distribution of wages. The retailers soon learn to estimate the probable consumption of goods and regulate their purchases accordingly. It is needless to enlarge on the advantages thus briefly pointed out. Judicious co-operation among the manufacturers of grey cottons in Canada, who have not been slow to adopt the methods in vogue among the cotton manufacturers in other countries, especially in the United States, and to improve upon them, cannot fail to be generally beneficial to the trade of the country; and manufacturers are not likely to complain of any plan that may steady the prices of goods and prevent stocks being sacrificed through forced sales, when it is found that a surplus remains after the regular trade has been supplied towards the close of the senson.

The preparation of goods for shipment to the Chinese market is not as simple a task as might be inferred. The Chinese are the most conservative people in the world, and will not change their customs under whatever pressure. Every piece of grey cotton for that market must consist of 40 yards, must be exactly 36 inches wide, and the bale must be fastened with 8 ropes. They must have their own brand or "chop" upon each bale, and will not be induced to handle any goods with which they are not familiar. All this, our readers will observe, is plain enough, but where is the argument for establishing a mill—as that at Montmorency—for the exclusive purpose of manufacturing cottons for the Chinese market? It must surely have some better raison d'eire than that of affording a situation to a very deserving young gentleman who can boast of direct and inherited experience in the manufacture of Canadian cottons.

THE CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY.

The principal topic of the week in insurance circles is the advertisement of the Citizens Insurance Co. for a new general manager to replace Mr. Gerald E. Hart, whose resignation was accepted early the present month. Mr. Hart, who has been manager of the Citizens for more than a dozen years past, received his insurance training in the service of Taylor Bros. of this city, then general agents of the Northern, which office he left to accept one of the lowest salaries ever paid an insurance manager in Canada. But his managerial duties began immediately after the disastrous fires of St. John, N. B., St. Hyacinthe and other places in 1877, when there was a possibility that other Canadian companies would follow in the wake of the Stadacona, the National, &c., who bit the dust soon afterwards, and when ideas of extreme economy were sinking into the minds of directors. The appreciation in which his services were held by the company has meantime been shown by the steady advance in his salary, which, on the retirement of Mr. McGoun from the secretaryship some three years ago, was advanced to \$4,000 per annum, a low enough figure in all conscience. It will not be forgotten that the Connecticut is as yet without a manager for its Canadian branch.

It was fully expected after the annual meeting in March last that Mr. Hart would at that time tender his resignation, especially as his friend and mentor, Mr. Henry Lyman, had failed of re-election to the presidency of the company. The circumstances which led to the election of Senator Abbott with the Board as at present constituted will yet be fresh in the minds of the readers of this journal. Senator Abbottearly felt the necessity of effecting some sweeping reforms in the conduct of the business, and finding Mr. Hart not agreeing with him in certain details, the latter shortly began to feel that his position had degenerated into something little better than that of a mere clerk. The new President is a man of acknowledged ability and decision, but it will be interesting to see what success he may meet with in these innovations, such, for example, as that concerning the employment of brokers and the substitution for their services of a 10 per cent rebate to the insured A large number of applications are in already, some of them from men who have applied for every vacant position that has occurred in Montreal during the last 14 years; others from men of experience more or less limited, with one or two, who, if allowed the proper degree of rein, would probably go far towards placing the company in the position, which, from the character of its shareholders, and, we may add, of its fire business, it should hold among the insurance companies of Canada. It is not unlikely that the Board may consider the advisability of creating the position of managing-director with an assistant manager as his right-hand man, and it cannot be denied that the company possesses among its own servants men who are capable of filling the latter position.

Whatever change the company may decide to make in respect of its chief officers, it is not probable that another call can well be avoided. Indeed, there is a concensus of opinion among insurance men of ripe judgment that the company cannot sail freely until permission is obtained from Parliament to reduce the subscribed capital, say one-half, and pay this up in full by installments, and thus relieve the shareholders from the fears of further calls on their stock. This has been successfully effected in other offices, and with such an influential man as Senator Abbott at the seat of government there should be little difficulty in bringing it about in respect of the Citizens Insurance Co. also.

Among other changes bruited as not improbable is the lopping off of the Accident branch. However desirable this may seem from a general point of view, it would not be difficult to find arguments for its retention in the case of the Citizens Insurance Co. Were the company proposing to organize such a branch of its business there would be little doubt as to the wisdom of Punch's advice to young men about to marry; but the Citizens, with its organization complete and in working order, cannot afford to despise or hastily cut off the profit of a couple of thousand dollars yearly afforded by the Accident branch. Again, the field officers of the company are able to give some little attention to Accident business also, in quarters where the amount of the business would not warrant the appointment of special agents. It may therefore be doubted whether the best interests of the company would be served by the cutting off of this branch. On the other hand, it is urged by many of the company's truest friends that the presence of such a branch tends to weaken the prestige of the company and retard its growth in other directions.

The life business of the company for the year has somewhat fallen off, as might naturally be expected from the dissensions among shareholders for some time prior to the last annual meeting, which usually have their effect more or less upon the business of a life company. The death rate during the year has been unusually heavy, an experience in which the Citizens is not altogether alone. The example afforded by one of the large life insurance companies of New York a few years ago in discontinuing its search for new business is one which all life insurance companies fully appreciated. The business of a life insurance company must increase in arithmetical proportion at least if it would not fall behind in the race.

The fire business of the company for the year thas, on the other hand, been remarkably good, so that there is every probability of the shareholders, receiving their usual dividend of 6 per cent in March next. In this respect the city business has not been fully maintained, while the field agents in outside districts have exceeded their record. There is a good future before the Citizens Insurance Co., but much will depend upon the class of manager whom they may secure. A company that can withstand the severe attacks levelled against it by not only its enemies abroad, but by influential members among its shareholders and continue to make such progress, should have little to fear for the future. A meeting of the directors was held yesterday before the departure of the President for a short sojourn in Florida, but the character of the new management will not be determined till his return.

AMERICAN COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

American subsidy hunters have had no reason to complain of the position taken by President Harrison in his message to Congress on the subject of federal aid to steamship lines and towards the extension of foreign commerce. The claim is put forth that the maritime nations of the world have in some shape or another assisted their ship owners, and that it is only by following such example that the stars and stripes can be restored to the high soas. "There is nothing more justly humiliating to the national pride," he says, "and nothing more hurtful to the national prosperity, than the inferiority of our merchant marine compared with that of other nations whose general resources, wealth and sea-coast lines do not suggest any reason for their supremacy on the sea."

The President then goes on to state that the American lines of steamships have been abandoned to an unequal contest with the aided lines of other nations, and he recommends that appropriations be made for ocean mail service between American ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan and the important islands in both of the great oceans, as will be liberally remunerative for the services rendered. Provision for a naval reserve, after the English model, is also advised. The stupidity of unlimited subsidies to the shipping interest under the guise of a patriotic, national movement has already forced itself upon the attention of thinking men and has found expression in the columns of the untrammelled section of the press. It is shown quite clearly that a class interest will be heavily bonussed at the expense of the Treasury with little or no advantage to the public or to foreign trade. No one can deny that there are abundant means of transportation to and from all parts of the globe wherever freight is forthcoming and so long as American importers and exporters are placed on equal footing in cost of carriage with their competitors their increased hold on foreign markets is dependent upon their efforts to give satisfaction, and not upon the agent they employ in the transmission of their merchandise. This is good argument and is carried further by an able New York contemporary which says : "Unless the substitution of American bottoms for foreign ones means cheaper freight, the foreign trade of the country will, in that connection, have to be conducted under the same conditions in the future as in the past. If stimulated competition is to result in appreciably reduced freights, even subsidies will fail to make shipbuilding and shipowning so profitable as to tempt capitalists into the venture." An artificial mercantile navy may be built up, but the chief benefit will be reaped by a class under the subsidy system. The present United States administration seems to imagine it to be the height of diplomacy to blindly follow the lead, without enquiring whether good or bad, of other experimenting nations. France and Germany, as is well known, are the most prominent of those which have nursed the subsidy craze, but it is now pointed out that France, whilst she increased the tounage sailing under her flag, has a smaller foreign trade now than she had six years ago. As to Germany, one of the leading lines is now anxious to cancel its subsidized engagements owing to their unprofitable nature.

Great Britain, it is quite plain, although persistently classed as a subsidy-paying nation by certain parties in the United States, is not really such in the same sense as the great Continental powers. British payments to ships, with the exception of those under admiralty contract, are all on a strictly commercial basis for the conveyance of mails and foreign lines compete on equal terms for mail contracts. These mail payments, according to official British returns, amounted last year to \$3,184,-435, and as her registered steam tonnage amounted to 7,304,815, the payment was equal to 43 6-10 cents per ton per annum. American subsidy advocates cannot draw much encouragement from this, especially as United States payments under similar head last year amounted to \$86,890, which, with a national registered steam tonnage of 158,155, was equal to 54 9-10 cents per ton per annum. If mail payments are subsidies the United States is thus actually subsidizing its steam marine at a more liberal rate per ton than Great Britain. As to the payments made by the British admiralty for specified alterations and improvements, calculated to make steamers available as auxiliaries in time of war, they are anything but excessive and are not considered much of a prize by the big companies.

The stand taken by the President will be speedily followed by extraordinary demands on the Treasury and an era of extravagance and jobbery will arise which will put money into the pockets of the steamship rings. There are sufficient vessels already to carry all the freight offering and Uncle Sam's navy will have much to contend with even with the aid of subsidies.

A NEW MOVE.

The steady falling off in the number of the once formidable Knights of Labor has led to an attempt upon the part of the officers of that body to form a coalition with some other industrial order which should serve the double purpose of at once concealing their own weakness and at the same time adding something to their fast-waning importance. The decay of the Knights of Labor was, of course, only a matter of time; simply because the primary condition of membership was the payment, not only of an annual fee, but in addition, of such assessments as the Council might levy from time to time to further the supposed objects of the order. Naturally when the novelty wore off, and one succession of unsuccessful strikes sapped the financial strength of the order so that these levies became unpleasantly frequent, the members began to become delinquent; and at last the assemblies seemed to consist solely of officers, since most of the rank and file had been "dropped" for non-payment of dues.

Things at last became so desperate that the Grand Master Workman, Mr. T. V. Powderly, (so called because he never does a stroke of real work in his life) decided that some amalgamation was necessary in order to galvanise the moribund body, and he has apparently decided that the Farmer's Alliance-a society said to number two million members-is the proper one to undertake the task of revivifying it. No doubt it would be a splendid idea for him, and for all the other high officials who draw fat salaries from the Knights, if such an amalgamation could be effected. It would guarantee them a continuance of their present snug berths-even if they could not secure a further increase in salary on the plea of overwork; but unfortunately for them the difficulty in the way is the impossibility of finding any common ground upon which two bodies with totally dissimilar objects could meet in union. They know that the farmers work from before sunrise until after sunset, and want high prices for their produce and low prices for hired labor. The Knights wish to take life easier and would be content now with a limit of eight hours, although they are really aiming at six, and demand higher wages with lower prices for all the necessaries of life. Naturally, Mr. Powderly finds it difficult to reconcile the two platforms. The farmer wants higher prices for his produce; the "Knight" wants lower. The farmer wants cheaper labor; the "Knight" wants higher wages and shorter hours. And yet Mr. Powderly insists that it is possible to unite both these opposing interests on the ground that both are ground into the earth by "capitalisis" and that "Wall Street" is crushing the life out of "honest labor."

Is it? We think not. So far as we can judge Mr. Powderly's idea is simply to make the two parties to the agreement happy at some body else's expense. The farmer is to hire cheaper laborers and to get higher prices for his crops. The laborer is to receive increased wages for fewer hours work and to buy all his necessaries at lower prices. This is the proposed platform on which the two bodies are to unite. Who then is to stand in the gap, and bear the inevitable loss? Wall Street! The capitalist is to buy all the produce at high rates from the farmer, and to sell it cheaply to the workingman; the difference apparently to be paid out of his own money bags. Mr. Powderly does not say what we are going to do when all the capital is exhausted, or why he calls the capitalist a tyrant and asserts that he grinds the workingman into the ground, when he clearly points out that in the future he is to take the place of universal victim and benefactor. On this point he is pleasantly vague. Perhaps he has some idea that capital may decline to stand in in the gap after all, and that his beautiful scheme, whereby the farmer will get high prices for his crops and the workman pay low prices for his bread and butter, may come to naught after all.

But it is a beautiful scheme all the same, and thoroughly worthy of the schemers who originated it! The only pity is that it is not practical; and that, therefore, even these clever "fakers," who have lived so long on the wages of the workingman, can hardly galvanise it into a semblance of life. And they have tried hard; for their own comfortable billets are at stake. Something must be done to cajole fresh funds into the order. The old members are tired of pouring good money into the treasury simply to see it paid out again in fat salaries to a select

few. A new lot of dupes must certainly be secured, or else the funds will soon run out; but if Mr. Powderly thinks he can induce the Farmers' Alliance to play the part of stool-pigeon, we fear he will be woefully mistaken. The modern farmer is quite capable of taking care of his funds, and needs no smooth-tongued professional agitator to spend it for him. Mr. Powderly may find this out before long to his sorrow.

NEW DEPARTURES IN INSURANCE.

We have often drawn attention to the steady enlargement of the scope of insurance, to the manner in which its benefits are being gradually extended to enterprises hitherto considered inapplicable to its principles, and to the growing appreciation of its value by the commercial world. Year after year we have chronicled some new departure in insurance; some of them unprofitable and therefore ephemeral, while others proved to be of legitimate and sterling value to both insurers and insured. The year now fast drawing to its close is no exception to this general rule.

Perhaps the most prominent feature of 1889, from an insurance point of view, has been the remarkable development of accident insurance. A few years ago accident insurance was confined to the prudent and sagacious only. It was looked upon as a species of excrescence, or at best only a slightly important branch on the parent stem. To-day we find its usefulness so thoroughly recognised that all over the United States large manufacturing and industrial concerns are insuring their employees against accident. In fact accident insurance is no longer an additional safeguard-it is a prime necessity. The large milling, manufacturing, and transportation companies find that by insuring all their employees en bloc they save money both for themselves and for the men, since they can obtain much better terms from the insurance companies than any co-operation among the employees themselves and thus can obtain the maximum of protection at a minimum of cost.

The increasing popularity of accident insurance has also attracted the attention of railroad magnates, and the question of insuring their passengers as well as their employees against accident while en route now hinges solely upon the consideration of cost. Last week a large American trunk railroad called upon a leading accident insurance company and asked its terms to insure all its passengers-their idea being to issue a policy for \$500 with every ticket. Unfortunately the scheme was so novel and so bold that it seemed to take away the breath of the insurance manager, and (in order probably to gain time) he named a figure so exorbitant that the negotiation fell through temporarily. But now that the ice has once been broken and the subject brought tangibly under consideration, it will not be long before terms are arrived at, and in a few months we may expect to see the more progressive railroads issuing a ticket to their passengers that will secure a handsome indemnity in event of accident.

In life insurance proper the principal step in advance is the suggestion by one of the most eminent of English actuaries to popularize insurance by the partial removal or radical modification of the present medical examination. In his address to the Institute of Actuaries he expressed the opinion that the medical examination which intending insurers have to undergo deterg thousands of persons of quite as good health really as those who do join from becoming proposers at all; and as a way of removing this obstacle, he suggests trying the experiment in ordinary life insurance business, of constituting a without-profit branch, at such higher premiums as may be considered necessary, where the sum assured per individual should be limited to a moderate amount, the assurance to be a deferred assurance instead of immediate, and the medical examination taking a much less important and less formidable shape than it does at the present time, in consideration of the assurance not taking effect immediately.

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This seems to be hardly a valuable suggestion. It is; of course, not so drastic as the scheme proposed of accepting rejected risks at a higher rate of premium, and it does not involve the entire abolition of medical examination; but it is unsatisfactory in that it only provides for a deferred assurance which is of no practical service to the ordinary insurer. No man will pay a premium for an insurance that does not come into force at once. There are many men who would gladly pay a higher premium to dispense with the present medical examination; but they would want the insurance immediate and not deferred, and any practical man knows that no system involving deferred insurance would ever be popular. But the suggestion contains the germ of one more valuable than itself. Why should not a new class of insurance be formed to attract this large class of prospective customers whom the medical examination deters from presenting themselves? It is well known that many leading actuaries consider the value of the medical report as over-estimated; why then do not some of them cater for this class of trade? It seems to us to be a proposition fraught with great possibilities, and although it might undoubtedly involve some loss, it might also be made the source of very considerable profit.

THE BREWERY BUSINESS.

The reports that were so widely circulated through the press during the early part of the year concerning the efforts, so-called, of certain Euglish capitalists and syndicates to invest largely in Canadian distilleries and breweries, appear to have been rather premature. Nothing has come of them; and the reports the selves were based on the airiest of foundations. It seems, however, that the great profits being made by English breweries has stimulated further investments in that country, and new brewer. ies have been arising on every side. A late number of the *Economist* says:

"The total original capital of the eighty-seven British breweries which have been converted into joint stock companies is some fifty and a half millions, and, considering the fact that a list of the last dividends paid by these companies in no case shows a distribution of less than 5 per cent, whilst 8 and 10 per cent are quite common, and in three or four cases 15 and 20 per cent has been reached, it is not surprising to find that this amount of original capital is considerably under its present market value, which, in fact, amounts to twenty millions more. A somewhat similar state of affairs exists in the case of the twenty-four foreign joint stock breweries, where the original capital amounts to £14 308,000, and the present market value is £15,574,417. All this, no doubt, accounts to some extent for the large proportion of new brewery companies at present on the market, which, although they have not yet been long enough in existence to declare a dividend, find their share already at a considerable premium."

Canadian breweries generally are doing well, but the greater number have arrived at this stage after many years of expenditure and experiment. Lager-beer brewerie's appear at last to have succeeded in pleasing the public palate; but on the other hand there is said to be a falling off in the quality of the stronger beer and ales. Among the imported ales that of Bass & Co. is said to have sadly deteriorated of late, and it is probable in consequence that the next statistical returns will show a considerable falling off in the quantity imported to Canada. There would seem to be more care exercised in supplying the United States market. The *Economist* fears the brewery business may be overdone.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

A decidedly tame tone is apparent, but this is not unusual at this senson of the year. Stocks of butter are quite large and the demand is limited to the local jobbing trade. This does not apply, however, to choice table grades which continue scarce and difficult to secure.

It will be remembered that last spring American butter was brought in here to make up the deficiency which existed and there is some speculation as to whether this experience will be repeated. Most dealers are of the opinion that there is more butter in the country than a year ago, and although a considerable portion is stale stock it will rank as good medium and is likely to be all sold during the winter months. Just now the demand for roll butter is fair, but shippers are warned against the practice of working up old stock with new as such deceptions only result in disappointment. The easier feeling noted for some time past in cheese has continued and the Liverpool cable has dropped to 54s. Considerable stock is still held west of Tcronto and offerings are more freely made; some few transactions are reported by cable. At Little Falls, N. Y., this week, there was an active market for the season with sales, at Sc@9c. The exports of cheese from Montreal from the opening to the close of navigation reached the largest total known being 1,155,350 boxes, against 1,134,349 in 1888, 1,104,065 in 1887, 891,965 in 1886 and 1,076,601 in 1885.

The situation in the United States is thus outlined :—As near as we can get it, 10½c is now, as it was one week ago, about the best that can be depended upon; but instead of all the offerings available at that rate having more or less suspicion attached either in the matter of date or condition, there are now some that will grade on the line of "perfection," in white at least and

probably to a moderate extent in colored. There are numerous holders at quite a fraction higher figures, but they remain holders. Over the balance of the stock it is simply a matter of dicker, with some very nice cheese to be found at 10c and under. Outside, most of movements are already known, the remaining Northern county stock; after having become available at a material reduction from the previous alleged high asking figures and about on a parity of the general market, securing very good attention, and we understand that quite a bunch of late made Western New York has been offered at slightly reduced rates. From abroad there has been little encouragement in the way of orders or quotations, but evidence of the same steady consumption of cheese, home make and American, before noted, and from which beneficial reflection upon our market is hoped for later on.

There has been some fresh figuring over the Canadian supply, resulting in a smaller showing than heretofore, and, of course, with the claim that the latest estimates are correct. In round detail, the exhibit, as now given by one or two parties who seem to have made an earnest effort at accuracy, is 163,000 and odd west of Toronto, a fraction above 20,000 east of Toronto, 95,000 inside for Montreal, making, say, 278,000 to 280,000 boxes as the maximum estimate. Another party, however, claims the floor to assert, without fear of contradiction, that the above estimates cover an error in the ice-house supply of Montreal that will cut down the total at least 20,000 to 25,000 boxes; still others, upon the opposite view of the question, insist that the original motion, suggesting rising 340,000 boxes, is correct and in no need of amendment; and, placing with the above the guesses over our local stock, running from 100,000 to 140,000 boxes, we have about all ideas of what is at distributing points, with possibly several counties to hear from on held cheese. The statistician, however, who can figure out how much the home and foreign trade will want between them now and new cheese, and what rate will prove attractive, is the one most sought after at the moment. The exports for this week are somewhat uncertain, but will probably not exceed 7,500 or \$,000 boxes.

RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The judgment of the Supreme Court at Ottawa last week decides a question long ponding in respect of conflicting claims to two deposits lying in the Maritime Bank at the time of its suspension. One of the cases is of considerable public importance, as defining the right of Provinces under the Banking Act to exercise the functions and privileges of the Orown. It will be remembered that the bank suspended in 1887, and was liquidated under the winding up Act. At that time the bank had on deposit to the credit of the Receiver General of the Dominion the sum of \$15,200, representing Dominion Government deposits ; a further deposit of \$45,000 being that of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association of St. John, N. B., made to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada also, the Association understanding that such a deposit receipt in bank, in trust for the company, would be accepted under the Insurance Act. The Dominion claimed priority of lien over the other creditors of the bank for tue two sums mentioned, and also for \$12,697, interest on the insurance deposit. The Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick rejected the interest claims, but sustained the prior right to the principal amounts. From this decision appeal was made to the Supreme Court at Oltawa. The decision of the Supreme Court judges denied the claim of the Central Government on the following grounds :--(1) That by virtue of sec. 79, chap. 120, Revised Statutes of Oanada, the payment of the notes is a first charge, and by virtue of this section the note-holders of the bank are entitled to a priority. (2) That, so far as the sum of \$45,000 is concerned, the Crown had no priority whatever Chief-Justice Allen, of the New Brunswick Supreme Court, in his judgment had said :-

"I think it cannot be successfully disputed that the Crown is not bound either by the Bank Act or the Winding-up Act, neither can it be disputed that where the right of the Crown and the right of a subject with respect to the payment of debts of equal degree come into competition the right of the Crown will prevail. The \$45,000 having been deposited in the bank by the Minister of Finance, it became a debt due by the bank to the Crown." Each of the five Judges delivered judgments and were far from unanimous. Ritchie and Taschereau contended that as the \$15,000 was deposited by the Dominion Government in the ordinary way, the appeal should be dismissed, because the Crown had a prior claim over the note-holders. Justice Strong also held this view. As to the \$45,- 000, Gwynne and Patterson held that the deposit receipts issued by the bank did not constitute a debt to the Dominion Government, but continued to be the property of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, and that the Bank Act providing that the issue of notes for circulation should be a first charge on the assets, necessarily excluded any prior claim of the Government. Thus, by a majority of three to two, the Court's decision was that the Crown has prior claim over the note-holders of a bank. Regarding the \$45,000, the majority of the Court, consisting of Chief Justice Ritchie, Justices Taschereau, Gwynne and Patterson, decided that this sum was held by the Dominion Government as trustee for the insurance company's policyholders, and as it was not therefore a direct debt to the Crown the latter had no prior claim, and the debt must take its place after the notes of the bank. The loss of the \$45,000 deposit, less a triffing five or "ten per cent. dividend, which will be returned, will be a severe blow to the Safety Fund Company, which will be left without the deposit required by Government. It is not improbable that the directors will endeavor to have the Supreme Court's decision as to their claim taken before the Privy Council. The liquidators of the Maritime Bank have realized enough to pay note-holders, and if the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada holds they will probably have from \$100,000 to \$150,-000 for depositors.

BRITISH AGBICULTURE .- The agricultural returns of Great Britain for the current year tell the usual story as to the decrease of area under cultivation for the production of grain in that country. The acreage of "corn crops"-which under British designation includes wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans and peas - has this year aggregated 9,637,354; a decrease since last year of 148,343 acres. Five years ago the area was returned as 10,113,264 acres; so that the average annual decrease in grain area since that time has been a little over 95,000 acres. It is thus apparent how exceptionally large has been the falling off during the last year. As a matter of fact, the agricultural returns of 1888 showed an actual increase in the acreage. In the leading cereal produced by the British farmers this change has been still more striking. In 1884 the area of wheat under cultivation in the British isles was returned as 2,676,477 acres, a very great falling off from that of a few years provious. The decrease in acreage continued until 1886, when it was figured at only 2,285,905 acres. In both 1887 and 1888 there were gains, the total area of wheat in the last-mentioned year being 2,668,226. In the present year matters again took a turn for the worse for the British farmer, and the current agricultural returns show a decrease from last year in wheat acreage of 123,677 acres. In the production of barley the area under cultivation has increased this season, this being in fact the only one of the cereal crops of which Even in oats, which is a staple of Ireland this is true. us well as of England and Scotland, there has been a stendy annual decrease in area. This very general and striking phenomenon is attributable chiefly of course to the lower prices of grain. The recent gains in the manufacturing interest have also had much to do with the decline in the farming interests That the farmers as a class are still aggressive, however, is shown by the increase in permanent pasture land, the area of which has increased this season nearly twice as much as the total area of arable land has decreased. The total area of Great Britain in use by farmers has gained 54,351 acres over last year's record.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.—Clearings and balances week ending 19th December 1889 :--

	Clearings.	Balances.
13th December, 1889	\$1,404,574	\$219,393
14th December, 1889	1,232,776	223,372
16th December, 1889	1,192,323	187,530
17th December, 1889	1,482,337	193,270
18th December, 1889	1,538,932	242,376
19th December, 1889	1,575,727	231,025
Total	\$8,426,669	\$1,296,967
Last week	\$9,199,075	\$1,307,584
W. E., 21st Nov., 1889	\$11,097,976	\$1,328,034

Some RECOMPENSE.—The mild, open weather which has thus far prevailed at a time when snow and frost have usually come to stay, though unfavorable to the clother, the hatter, the furrier and other providers of winter raiment, is not altogether without its corresponding advantages. Fall ploughing, the clearing of stones and stumps from new fields and other farming operations, are more advanced than usual this season; and though we may not realize any immediate benefit from the work, it cannot fail to have its influence by the

time another twelvemonth rolls around. It is estimated that fully 15 per cent. more ground is prepared for cultivation than at the corresponding period of last year. And thus—

"Forever from the hand that takes One blessing from us, others fall."

The present corner in South African diamond mining shares, by which the mineowners are holding back the rough stones, has caused the price of rough diamonds—which were sold 18 months ago at 18s 6d a carat—to rise to 42s a carat. The impetus given to the fashion for gems ly the Paris Exhibition—principally for emeralds, turquoises and pearls—has considerably advanced colored stones also, which are largely used in combination with diamonds. The jewellery manufacturers of Birmingham, England, are estimated to mount £800,000 worth of diamonds annually. The diamond-cutters of Amsterdam the principal seat of diamond cutting—are said to be suffering severely from lack of rough stones. The combination of mineowners is stated to be too strong to be quickly or easily broken.

LOLAL TROUBLES.—As intimated by us a few weeks ago, Mr. Reiplinger, of this city, furrier, recently insolvent, is being called upon by his creditors to rise and explain. Fraud is alleged through donations of jewels and other valuables, the reduction of the assets since March last from about \$50,000 to some \$10,000, and not keeping a complete record of his business transactions. His lawyers and himself say they will be able to make satisfactory reply to the allegations —Among local changes we find that F. Guertin, hatter, has assigned, owing \$2,000,—the Armstrong Engraving Co. fail for \$3000, with assets of about 50 per cent; F. X. Trudeau, grocer, for \$2,000, and E. Rochon, master carter, for about \$1,000.—W. A. Oaldwell has been appointed curator of the Mullarky insolvent estate.

QUEBEC custom officers have seized a large consignment of spirits of turpentine belonging to a Toronto firm for false entry, the goods being found to consist of 60 per cent. of petroleum. Three carloads of bridge lumber have been seized at Winnipeg for undervaluation, the timber being invoiced to a local firm at \$11.50 a thousand, but entered at \$10. The collector of Port Hawkesbury, C. B., last week seized four schooners owned at Lingan, N. S., on being informed that they were smugglers, and a large quantity of liquor is said to have been found on board two of the vessels. Two fishing boats for landing goods were also confiscated.

MR. JOHN BURNS, referred to last week, is offering 20 cents in the dollar on time. Mr. Gormley, his former partner, says any charges of extravagance sgainst himself are groundless, as he drew only \$700 a year while in the concern. Other drawings, he says, exceeded the agreement of \$1,000 a year, being \$2,100 the first year, \$1,950 the second and \$800 for the first quarter of the third year. A claim of \$180 for damage by leakage on the part of a customer, which went against Mr. Burns and cost him \$1,400, caused no little trouble to one sailing so close.

THE right man for the place—Mr. Hollis Shorey as alderman of St. Antoine Ward. Mr. Shorey is a man of practical common sense, a successful merchant and manufacturer—has no axes to grind, and if he had, is too honest a man to sharpen them at the public expense. There could be no better man for the place. The trouble usually is to find capable and honest men for our civic parliament.

ONE of the princes of the wholesale shoe trade—a partner for a while in prosperous early years — was applied to for a loan of several thousand dollars only a few days before the Mullarky failure, referred to last week. It is needless to say that it was not given.

A SMALL Montreal and Toronto tea-house is exercised over the absence of its manager who unceremoniously left the precincts a few days ago, but not empty-handed. The absent one is a connection of the head of the firm, and is not unknown in Montreal.

LUMBER traffic on Lake Superior has largely increased this year, and for the year ended June 30th, 276,000,000 ft. of lumber passed through the Soo canal, besides 469 rafts.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending December 14th, show an increase of \$35,084 over the corres_ ing week of 1888.

THERE was an increase of \$5,374,623 in the value of the products sent from the United States to this country in the fiscal year ended June 30th.

THE Canada Iron Furnace Co., Limited, with \$200,000 capital stock, to manufacture iron, steel, charcoal and its by-products, operate coal and iron mines, rolling mills, foundries, furnaces, steel converters and timber limits, and deal in wood and wood products, has been incorporated .- The Alpha Iron Works, Limited, with \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated, and will manufacture and sell latches, bolts, window bolts, axles, screws and all articles made of iron, steel and brass .- The Canadian Switch Manufacturing Co., Limited, has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling railway switches, their parts and appliances.-The Montreal South & Longueuil Co., with \$200,000 capital, will apply or incorporation with the object of constructing water works and steam, electric or cable trainways, the latter with power to cross the St. Lawrence where it is not navigable between Longueuil and St. Helen's Island on an iron bridge or masonry, and also to establish gas and electric lights in Longueuil—The Montreal Financial Co., with \$100,000 capital and headquarters in this city, will ask for incorpora-tion in order to buy and sell goods, merchandise and every description of valuable securities.—The Montreal Exposition Association, \$100,000 capital, seek incorporation so as to enable them to organize industrial capital, seek incorboration so as to enable them to organize industrial and agricultural exhibitions for this city and its neighborhood, and other objects.—The Montreal Tramway Co. seeks incorporation for the purpose of building and working a surface railway to run by horse, steam, electric, caloric or compressed air power.

LAST year the enormous number of 77,673,000 fry were hatched in the Dominion hatcheries. They were classed as follows:

Atlantic Salmon	7,240,000
Pacific Salmon	
Lake Salmon Trout	
Lake Whitefish	37,820,000
Lake Pickerel	25,000,000
Speckled Trout	70,000
t with drive they contributed of a function of a first	

It is said that the cultivation of salmon on the Atlantic side has not been productive of results that are entirely satisfactory. What have been the results on this side of the continent of the artificial propagation no one can toll with any degree of certainty, but the work is being done hopefully. It is expected that it will be the means of keeping up the supply. In the lakes the results have been encouraging. Since/the hatcheries have been established the catch has very considerably increased. In 1885 the Ontario fishermen caught 2.867,-500 pounds in 1888, 6,134,244 pounds. This is pretty strong evidence that the culture of the whitefish at any rate has been successful.—Victoria, B.C., Colonist.

THE DEFUNCT MERCHANTS MARINE INS. Co .- The following circular has, been addressed to the shareholders of the late Merchants Marine Ins. Co.:-Your Directors have now the honor to report as follows : Acting in accordance with, and under the resolution passed at the meeting of shareholders held on the 8th day of February, 1881, the liquidation of the company was at once proceeded with, company ceased to transact the business of insurance and your directors lost no time in paying, and obtaining discharges for, all claims which they considered legitimate Other claims not considered honest or legitimate were contested. The contestation of these claims has been successful and has saved your directors from the disagreeable necessity of making a further call up on the shareholders of the company, and has left a small surplus for distribution amongst those shareholders who have fully paid up all provious calls, and who alone are entitled to participate in the distribution of the company's assets. These pro-ceedings have necessarily delayed the liquidation of the company, one case having been taken through all the courts of this Province and to the Supreme Court of Canada, the final Court of Appeal, by the claimant, who was defeated in every court. Your directors are pleased to be able to state that in every case defended by them, the company has been successful In one case they felt it their duty to institute proceedings for the recovery of a considerable amount, but the judgproceedings for the recovery of a consideration amount, but the judg-ment in the court of first instance was adverse, and it was not upon the advice of counsel, thought wise to appeal therefrom. Owing to the fact that all the shareholders of the company had not responded to the calls made upon them, and from other causes, and the consequent difficulty in distributing any surplus of askets which night exist after payment of claims, your directors were obliged to apply to the Parliapayment of claims, your directors were obliged to apply to the farma-ment of Ganada for an Act empowering the company to relinquish its charter, and providing for the winding up of its affairs, as authorized by resolution of the shareholders at a meeting of the shareholders of the company, on the 6th day of June, 1882. An Act was consequently passed during the last session of the Parliament of Ganada, 51 Vic-toria, Gap. 98, intituled "An Act to empower the Morchants Marine "Insurance Company of Canada, to relinquish its charter, and to pro-wide for the winding up of its affairs," under which the liquidation of the company has since proceeded. All legal claims against the company having been extinguished, and all assets of the company so far as possible, having been realized, your directors have proceeded with the distribution of the remaining or surplus funds in accordance with the provisions of the salf Act. After payment of all existing claims and deduction of a sufficient sum for reserve expenses there remained the sum of \$5,889,40 for distribution amongs the share-holders, entitled under the provisions of the said Act 51 Victoria, Cap. 98. Your directors have, therefore, after submission of all accounts to the auditor of the company, declared a dividend of \$1.30 on each share upon which all calls had been paid, which dividend has been paid to the shareholders, thereunder entitled as aforesaid. ment of Canada for an Act empowering the company to relinquish its

Balance		
DB. Oash on hand Profit and Loss at debit por Statement 31st December, 1885 \$108,207 Balance as below 8,603	\$ 6,205 116,810	:
CR. Paid-up Capital Reserve for winding up.	110,010	\$122,710 306
Expenditure.	\$123,016	\$123,016
Bad debts written off Losses At debit of Furniture Acct Secretary, Auditor and other charges Legal Expenses Cost obtaining Winding up acct Reserve for expenses winding up	\$ 5,625 500 249 465 1,917 543 306	
Revenue.	\$9,607	
Interest on deposit in Bank Balance to Profit and Loss	1,004	8,603
Cash on hand Reserve cost winding up Dividend payable 2nd Dec., 1889, on 4,538 Shares	6,205	306
on which all calls were paid, \$1.30 per Share		5,899
	\$6,205	\$6,205

More railway legislation, says the *Empire*, is promised for next session. Application will be made to incorporate a company to build a railway in British Columbia to connect with the American system of railways from a point on the southern boundary of the province, at the mouth of the Pend d'Oreille river, in a northerly direction to Nelson, on the westarm of Kootenay lake; also a railway in British Colambia to connect with the American system of railways, from the southern boundary of the province, near the head of Kettle river, in a westerly direction by way of Rock Creek and Osooyos lake to the mouth of the Fraser river, or to the coast; also to build a branch line in a northerly direction to the south end of Okanagan lake.

FUEL is now made from coal dust in Pennsylvania, where about one-seventh of the product of the coal mines is continually lost in dust. The dust is now made into bricks that burn like hard coal, except that there are no clinkers. In the process of manufacture the dust is evenly mixed with one-tenth per cent of pitch, then pressed into cakes by heavy machinery, which causes a pressure of 35 tons on each brick, steam being used to moisten the material. The product is so hard that it lasts as long as an equal amount of hard coal. Two presses turn out about 800 tons in 24 hours. The bricks occupy 25 per cent. less s_i ace than ordinary coal, and are especially serviceable on railway locomotives on this account, the engine being enabled to go one-fourth further without reloading.

A GASPE correspondent, who enquires about prices of furs and matches, has evidently been watching New York prices for the former article. Beaver is easier in New York as it is less fashionable in the States than a year ago. Some large local dealers, while admitting that bear, beaver and lynx were easier, thought that our quotations could rest for the time being; we have, however, preferred to quote closer to the market. As to matches, our quotations were graded with a view to avoid advertising special brands; but this has given rise to a misunderstanding, and we shall hereafter have to follow the regular list price of the grocers' association.

Woop pulp has been very instrumental in cheapening the price of newspapers and utilizing a vast amount of mill material which would otherwise go to waste. A cord of wood makes about 1,650 lbs. of ground pulp, 1,000 lbs. of sulphite fibre or 800 lbs. of soda pulp. Ground pulp is worth from \$22 to \$28 a ton, sulphite fibre \$67.50 to \$70 a ton and the best imported sulphite fibre \$67.50 to \$100.

A NORTHWEST lumberman estimates that \$100,000,000 worth of timber has been burnt between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Dauphin since 1862 by fires started by the Indians for the purpose of driving game or signalling their friends.

ST. JOHN, N. B., will give a subsidy of 2 per cent. per annum for 20 years on the outlay on any wharves and warehouses built at the north end of the harbor, near the Intercolonial R'y depot, providing the expenditure is not over \$300,000.

HASTINGS COUNTY, Ont., has 66 cheese factories, which this year manufactured 90,300 boxes averaging 63 lbs. each, or altogether 6,-140,400 lbs. The average price obtained was 9 $\frac{3}{5}$ c per lb, or a total of \$575,662.

FIRE LOSSES. ONTABIO.

Kingston, Nov. 26-The tug "Banger," damaged \$500 worth....Parkhill, Dec. 6— A dwelling occupied by Mrs Quinn, destroyed. Ins., \$500....Thverness, Dec. 8.—Ourt House and registry office completely burned.... Cornell Township, Dec. 8.—Thos. Pearce's residence and most of its contents. Loss, \$4,000; ins., \$2,300....Toronto, Dec. 8.— Oigar store at 423} Yonge St damaged for \$150....Port Hope, Dec. 9.—The buildings on the Orr homestead, except the house proper, destroyed. Ins., \$700....Cobourg, Dec. 10.—J. B. Hayden's hardware stock dam-aged \$3,000 worth and the building slightly damaged. Ins., stock \$9,500; building, \$2,000 damaged \$500 worth Parkhill, Dec. 6 Dec. 10.-J. B. Hayden's hardware stock dam-aged \$3,000 worth and the building slightly damaged. Ins., stock \$9,500; building; \$2,000 ... Leskard, Dec. 10.-Kdward Collis' dwell-ing burned down. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss, \$700....Hamilton, Dec. 10.-MacDonald's yacht burnt....Toronto, Dec. 11.-H. H. Williams' real estate office dam-aged for \$100....Leskard, Dec. 12.-Aaron Robbins' 3 barns and all their contents burnt Loss, \$7,000; ins., \$4,000.... Port Robinson, Dec. 14.-Maccomb's Beehive Grocery dam-aged \$500 worth; ins., \$300. Coleman's store and bakery damaged \$800 worth; ins., \$600. J. & T. Coulter, dry goods, lost \$3,500 on the building; ins., \$2,000. Loss on stock, \$2,000. Coulter & Bennet, tailors, lost \$3,500 on stock. Mrs. Robert Elliott's brick block; loss, \$4,000; ins., \$1,500.... Trenton, Dec. 14.-Queen's Hotel completely consumed. Loss, over \$6,000; stock ins., \$3,000; build-ings, \$1,500.... London, Dec. 14.-Mr. Col-lins' frame house gutted. Loss on furniture, \$500. \$500.

QUEBEO.

East Bolton, Dec. 10 .- Jas. Bowen's barns and stables destroyed.

NEW BRUNBWICK.

St. John, Dec. 3.--Wm. Kane's dwelling, occupied by himself and Daniel O'Neill, badly burned in the roof and the house somewhat damaged by water throughout. House ins., \$2,000. Mr. O'Neil's furniture ins., \$500.... Willow Grove, Dec. 5 — Wm. McLellan's woolen mill burnt down. Loss about \$10,000.

MANITOBA.

Rhineland, Dec. 6.—E. Penner & Co., gen-eral store, burnt out... Elkhorn, Dec. 8.— Mr. Kershaw's farm house destroyed.... Win-nipeg, Dec. 9.—J. L. Blair & Co's dry goods stock damaged \$500 worth.

Meetings, Reports, &c.

BANK OF OTTAWA

. ANNUAL MEETING HELD YESTERDAY AFTERNOON A VERY SATISFACTORY EXHIBIT.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa was held at Ottawa on Wednesday, December 11. 'Among those present were : Messrs. James MacLaren, Charles Magee, Robert Blackburn, Alex. Fraser, Charles hages, Robert Diack Durh, Alex. Fraser, of Westmeath; George Hay, John Mather, Sheriff Sweetland, Hon. F. Clemow, Geo. S. May, J. G. Whyte, Andrew, Masson A. J. Uhristie, and Geo. Edwards, of Thurso. On motion of Mr. Alex. Fraser, seconded by Mr. J. G. Whyte, the President, Mr. James Mac-Lorent fields the able and the Occhine acted its

Laren, took the chair, and the Cashier acted a secretary. The President then called upon the Cashier

to read the following:

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

\$30.912 68 ment, and , making necessary provision for interest due to de-positors, uncarned interest on current discounts, and for all bad and doubtful debts.... 119,718 20 \$150,630 88

Appropriated as follows :---Dividend No. 26, paid 1st June, 1889..... \$40,000 00 Dividend No. 27 payable 2nd December,

1889:..... 40,000 00 Oarried to rest account 40,000 00 120,000 00

Leaving a balance to be carried forward at the credit of profit

and loss account of\$ 30,630 83 And making the rest account 400,000 00 The directors desire to express their deep regret at the loss'sustained by the bank since the last annual general meeting of the share-

holders, through the death of Mr. C T. Bate, who had been a member of the Board of Directors since the organization of the bank, and who took an active interest in its affairs. The vacancy created by his death was not filled, it being the opinion of the board that the number of directors should be reduced from nine to seven.

It has been thought advisable by the board to secure permanent premises for the occupa-tion of the bank at Oarleton Place. During the past year a central location was acquired, a building erected, and the business of the branch at that point has been conducted in the new office for some weeks.

The usual careful inspections of the various offices of the bank have been made during the past year

The officers of the bank continue to perform their respective duties satisfactorily. JAMES MAGLAREN

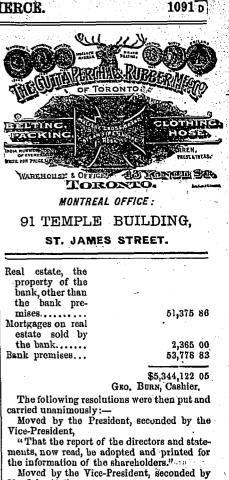
President.

General statement of liabilities and assets as on the 30th November, 1889 :-

LIABILITIES.

1	
	Notes in circula-
ļ	tion \$ 807,684 00
ł	Deposits bearing
ļ	interest\$2,530,945 82
ļ	Deposits not bear-
	ing interest 490,916 09
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Mr. John Mather,

(By-law No. 8.) That the shareholders of the Bank o' Ottawa, in general meeting assembled, enact:

1st. That by-law No. 1 shall be repealed, and that the following shall be one of the by-laws of the Bank of Ottawa, under section 9, of chap. 120, Revised Statutes of Canada, known as "The Bank Act," and shall be No. 8 of the said by-laws. 2nd. The affairs of the bank shall be under

the control and management of a board of seven directors, each one of whom shall hold stock of the Bank of Ottawa of a par value of \$100 per share, in his own name.

3rd. This by-law shall take effect forthwith and at this general meeting of shareholders. Moved by Mr. Sheriff Sweetland; seconded

"That the thanks of the shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered to the president, vice-president and directors for their "careful attention to the interests of the bank during

the past year." Moved by Mr. J. G. Whyte, seconded by Mr. Andrew Masson, "That the thanks of the shareholders be

tendered to the cashier and other officers of the bank for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.'

Moved by Mr. R. Blackburn, seconded by Mr.

Moved by Mr. R. Black Durn, Seconded by Mr. Geo. Hay, "That the ballot box be now opened and remain open until 5 o'clock, for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year, and that Messrs. J. G. Whyte and G. S. May be appointed scrutineers, the polls to be closed whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote henry fundared ? without a vote being tendered."

The scrutineers presented the following report :-

OTTAWA, 11th December, 1889.

To Mr. George Burn, Cashier :

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S.s.,-We, the undersigned scrutineers, ap-pointed at the general meeting of the share-holders of the Bank of Ottawa, held this day, hereby declare the following gentlement day, elected directors for the ensuing year:--James MacLaren, Charles Magee, R. Blackburn, Hon. George Bryson, Alex. Fraser, George Hay, John Mather.

J. G. WHYTE, G. S. MAY Scrutineers

At a meeting of the newly elected Board of



NOTICE!

WE DO NOT

claim that our cigars contain Fifty Dollar Bills, or that they are gold-lined or silvertipped; nor are we giving away prizes in every package.

WE DO

claim that we put the money in the

TOBACCO,

which is fully proven by the millions of Cigars of our celebrated brands—" Cable," 'Mungo," "El Padro" and "Madre e Hijo" that are sold annually.

S. DAVIS & SONS,

The Largest Oigar Manufacturers in the Dominion.

Directors, held subsequently, Mr. James Mac-Laron was elected President and Mr. Charles Magee Vice-President.

GEO. BURN, Cashier.

Ottawa, 11th December, 1889.

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening, December 19th, 1889. }

The market during the week has shown a considerable increase in business, at times being quite active. Banks, on the whole have been firmer, and more especially Montreal and Commerce. The former was only traded in to a small extent, selling up as high as 2268, closing firm at 2253 bid. Commerce advanced from 122/@1233, reacting to 1223 at the close. In other bank stocks very little business has been done, although a rather more confident feeling scems to provail. The market was unsettled at the close, owing to the suspension in the grocery trade. It is understood the banks hold endorsed paper to a large extent against this as well as sugar. In the miscellancous list the chief interest has been centered on Richelieu, which took a decided sport, selling from 601 up to 63, closing firm at the top price, with round amounts of stock being easily dispessed of all the way up. The advance seems to be due to apparently wellgrounded rumors that some of the directors are determined to make a change in the board at the next annual meeting, which takes place in February, and brokers who are carrying stock for customers have, in many instances, been invited to place their stock in a position so that they can get control of the proxies for voting purposes. The effect has been to cause some of the "shorts" to run to cover. Some of the stock sold has been for old "bulls" who have taken the opportunity of getting out without much loss. There is a decided " bull " feeling and it is claimed that the statement which will be put before the shareholders at the annual meeting will be the most favorable in many years. There were also some vague rumors

that an influential man in the dry goods trade would be probably asked to accept a position on the board. Other changes beneficial to the shareholders are proposed and as the meeting is six weeks off we shall probably hear of more rumors and suggestions. Telegraph has been active with rather an easier feeling, although there seems to be good buyers on any small decline. The judgment in the law suit is not expected to be given until some time after the end of the year. Ootton stocks neglected, the only recorded sale being 100 Canada Cotton at 50%. The posision in this trade is reported better than forsome time. Money easier with funds more readily obtainable than for the past six weeks. The action of the bank of England to-day in reducing the rate from 5/24 per cent also tends to weaken rates. Money may be quoted at 5/251 on call. Sterling very dull with rates 8 3-16 for sixties, 8 15-16/29 demand. Drafts on New York easier and about par. The following is our weekly record of active stocks revised by L. J. Forget & Co. :-

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average same wee 1888.
Commerce	551	1231	1223	116
Merchants	73	1417		134
Montreal	138	226	225	223
Peoples	15	98 [°]	98	107
Toronto				209
Ontario	6	1331	1334	. 126
Molsons	1	158	158	157
Hochelaga	••••	••••		93
Miscellaneous.				
Can. Pacific	875	73]	721	513
Can. Shipping Co.				35
Gas	230	203]	2031	2003
Hochelaga Cot. Co.				115
N. W. Land	100	821	823	
Richelieu	2090	63	60 %	56 1
Telegraph	480	953	95	90 ,
Street Railway	69	200	199	1833

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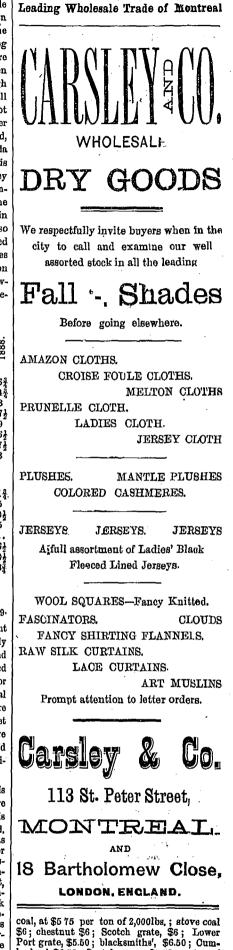
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVG., Dec. 19, 1889-

The state of trade calls for little comment this week. Business at wholesale is decidedly quiet and payments are generally slow and very irregular. The cautious policy adopted by some merchants may be responsible for this to some extent. We know of soveral storekcepers who have written jobbers here stating they could do better if they would let them have more goods to sell. Travellers are at home, or coming home for the holidays and the balancing of accounts for the year continues to engross a large share of attention.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC.—Cream of tartar is firm at the advance. For all goods prices are stiffly held. Trade is slack as usual at this season. Payments are variously reported. An American exchange says.—Quinine has continued dull, but from the point of 280 for foreign in largo bulk, there has been no disposition to grant a further concession. Inquiries for quantities, however, are yet absent, there being a general hesitation against anticipating the wants of the future. The bark sales in Amsterdam were first cabled somewhat easier, but subsequent information gives the result as 10 per cent higher. This information had no noticeable influence upon the market. Opium is cabled from Smyrna as very strong and quotably a trifle higher. The market is without change, though a very firm feeling characterizes the situation, indicating no desire to treat with buyers unless upon the basis of full market values.

COAL—The continuation of mild weather has depressed the market and trade is very quiet. Quotations remain unchanged. Egg



berland, \$6.50; Scotch steam, \$5.50 per ton of 2,240 lbs.; Pictou, \$4.50. Day Goops.—The wretched wet and unseasonable weather of the early part of the week has reacted disastrously on trade in this line, although a fair average volume of trade has been done. But many retailers complain bitterly; and if the soft weather continue over Christmas they may find their shelves

Filtered Water-White



Without exception the best quality of Kerosene. Sold in Barrels and Cases.

Chesebrough Manuf'g Co'v (Cons'd.) 83 St. James St., - MONTREAL.

very slow in emptying. So far as this city and the suburbs are concerned remittances have been very fair; but country payments are wretched, and complaints are heard every-where of the difficulty of getting money in. This *should* be a good month for payments as a rule; but this year has been a marked ex-ception. Unless the fourth of January shows a yeary radical change in the finewood site a very radical change in the financial situation we shall hear of some failures among wholesalers. True, in those sections where winter roads are good some improvement in payments is noticeable; but as a rule they are very poor, and form the chief subject of complaint among the trade. Spring goods are commencing to appear upon the counters; but as yet winter stocks are very little broken and the travellers still out get very few sort-ing orders. Indeed most of them are home for the holidays, as it is very little use trying to show samples to a storekeeper in Obrist-mas week. Woollens continue very firm and with the raw material at present values should prove good stock to carry, and in all imported lines prices are very stiff; but there is very little prospect of any advance in cottons. The starting of a new mill has weakened the trade, and if present values are sustained it is about as much as we can expect.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .-- Choice putter is as firm and scarce as ever, if not more so. Good rolls and prints sell well. It has been a quiet week in cheese and English advices are tame. Eggs keep well up in price and with colder weather will be dearer. price and with colder weather will be dearer. A car lot for Boston sold at 260. Strictly fresh are in demand on spot at 27c@28c. Dressed poultry in good demand and fine tur-keys are scarce and deer. Partridge and ven-ison have sold at good prices. Chickens 7c@8c, ducks 9c, geese 7c, tarkeys $10\frac{1}{2}c@11\frac{1}{2}c$. Partridges 55c@50c for bests and 30c for sec-onds. Venison 11c@13c per lb for saddles, 8c by the carcase. Dressed hogs in fair re-ceipt with sales at \$575@55.90. Pork and lard quiet. Pork steady in Chicago at about \$9.25 Jan'y, \$9.35 Feb'y; lard, \$5.90 Jan'y \$9.25 Jan'y, \$9.35 Feb'y; lard, \$5.90 Jan'y and Feb'y.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The usual jobbing business was done in flour, but strong bakers is firmer, Manitoba wheat being scarce and dear. Among recent sales, outside of broken lots, were 125 barrels patent spring at \$5.15. In grain, there was a pedding movement in wheat and something doing in oats and peas. Wheat in sight on this continent and afloat to Europe 53,184,000 bushels, an increase of 950,000 with a week ago and of 6,647,000 with 950,000 with a week ago and of 6,647,900 with four weeks ago; a decrease of 8,340,000 with the same time last year. The amount of wheat and flour reduced to wheat afloat to Europe shows an increase of 23,000 quarters or 184,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and a decrease of 620,000 quarters or 5,040. and a decrease of 630,000 quarters, or 5,040,-000 bushels with a year ago. Corn shows an increase of 13,000 quarters with a week ago, and an increase of 291,000 with a year ago



English cables report wheat quiet but steady ; weather warm. Canadian peas 6s. The ship-ments of Indian wheat for the week ending December 14, to the United Kingdom were 67,500 quarters, and to the continent 37,500 quarters. The official estimate of the wheat crop in Britain is 73,267,000 bushels. A Ohi-cngo writer on the 'bull' side says; 'The wheat market displayed another weak spot during the past week in deference to a rather pronounced bear element which received countenance from a pressure to place a little more wheat to be carried through the winter, pot during our weakness this week Minnea, polis was stronger, and that because of a good demand for cash wheat. There are decided indications that the movement of spring grades will soon cease for the winter. The latest advices are to effect that comparatively little wheat remains to come out of first hands in the Newtherset which referes the size in the Northwest which confirms the views expressed within the last two or three weeks. Farmers have been unable to hold on until the close of the cold weather, and have real-ized heavily with result of leaving them-selves nearly bare, and millers are now looking around for material to be reduced to flour in the next few months without drawing from stocks in store. They will not be able to find much of this, and already a slackening up in the increase to the visible supply ought to give strength, as it promises soon to turn to a decrease. Perhaps another week will witness the maximum for this season, and it may be confidently counted on to stop short of 35,000,000 bushels, which is not much over half what has been carried through one pre-vious cold season at full storage rates." The article concludes with much more to the same tenor.

FISH, O.LS, ETC .- Dry-cod in Newfoundland is worth \$4 80 per quin'al, but sellers could not get that for it here. The firmness of the market for this staple is due to the foreign demand Green cod is likely to keep up in value owing to the position of the died pro-duct. For canned lobeter \$6.80 is acked, but there are few in first hands and in a short time they will be higher and jobbers' prices will rule. The supply of cod oil is light. Stock of seal is reduced to a minimum and it is out of first hands. There has been quite a deal in steam refined seal. A large dealer ex-ported several hundred bris to England and the balance available on the market has been secured by a St. Paul street house which is secured by a St. Paul street house which is asking much higher prices. The purchase price is said to be several cents under 50c. but the present holder wants 521c for lots and is prepared to ask up to 571c for small quantities.

FRUITS .-- Trade is quiet on account of the delay in the arrival of the steamship "Poly-nesian" at Portland with a cargo of Florida oranges for this port. Fall apples, \$250@\$3 por brl.; winter fruit, \$2.75@\$3 25 in car lots;



less quantities, \$3.50@\$4. Cranberries, prime dark, \$8@\$10 per brl. Florida oranges, \$3@ \$3 25. Jamaicas, \$5 per brl. Express bananas, \$3@\$4 per bunch. Verdelli lemons, \$2.75@ \$3.50 per box, 360 size. Almeria grapes, in kegsof about 55 lbs. net, \$6@\$7. Onions, red, in barrels, \$2.75; Spanish, in cases, \$3 Cocoa-nuts, \$6 per 100. Fameuse apples, \$2.75@\$5 per byl per bri.

GLASS, PAINTS, ETC .--- In glass there has been an advatce of 100 on 1st and 2nd break and 25c on 100 feet. Dry white lead continues to advance and cannot be furnished ground in oil at quoted prices, except at a loss. round are firm, including oils. Prices all

GROCKRIES .- The fruit market is firm, but only a few sorting orders are now being received by the wholesale trade. Ourrants are. worth 41c in bond in New York. Valencias are hold at 64cm?c for good, prime fruit; other brands 64c. Sultanas are selling at full prices. There is a report that black teas have sustained a 'break' in the English market, but the effect has not been seen here so far. Sugars are nominally unchanged The market, but the rice that hot been seen here so far. Sugars are nominally unchang.d. The market for raws is weak and depressed. Scarcely anything is doing in refued. The stock of tomatoes in this city, some 7,000 to 8,000 cases is in one hand and the holder asks \$120. All association canned goods have been advanced 21 per cent. The situation in New York is thus reported :--Pretty much all dealing has been upon the line of former cal-culations, and there are practically no new features to sug est regarding the majority of siaple gioceries. For coffee holders evidently entertain pretty confident feelings on the encouragement they have received through the demand of the week, and everything of a de-sirable character is held upon a full line of valuation. Sugars have been more or less unsettled on raw, but weakish as a whole, and the same tendency is noticeable on re-fined stock, with actual concessions allowed. Index stock, with actual concessions arowed. Molasses sells rather slowly and has to be kept upon an easy basis of valuation to se-cure custom, while syrups remain in rather a dull rut. Spices while open to some doubt have of late appeared in the way of attracting a triffe more speculative attention from the more speculative attention from about as before, holders hopeful and thinking the market should do better, but most calculations neutralized by the large and annoving offering at auction.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- Nothing is going in either of these lines beyond a slight movement in butcher's hides. The market is practically closed down until the holidays are -ΟγθΓ.



(Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, December 19th, 1889.

Business in wholesale circles remains quiet. In dry goods, furs, &c., the trade has been disappointing of late and many travellers have been called in. Some dealers are busy stock taking. Hardware quiet with prices firm and the feeling confident. A fair trade is reported in groceries, with most lines firm in prices; sugars in good demand. Grain quiet and hog products dull and lower. The money market is a trifle easier, with call loans

and this seems to be the fore-runner of a fur-ther advance in the staple lines. Warrants ther advance in the staple lines. Warrants in Glasgow now stand at 598 7d; a rise of 6d since yesterday. Middlesbore fell on Tues-day to 588 3d (owing to heavy realizations) but again advanced, and is now quoted at 608 1Jd. The situation is undoubtedly very strong and, although the break must event-really the place it is headly. Whele to do so ually take place, it is hardly likely to do so before six months to come. Still we must romember that the boom is all the one way;

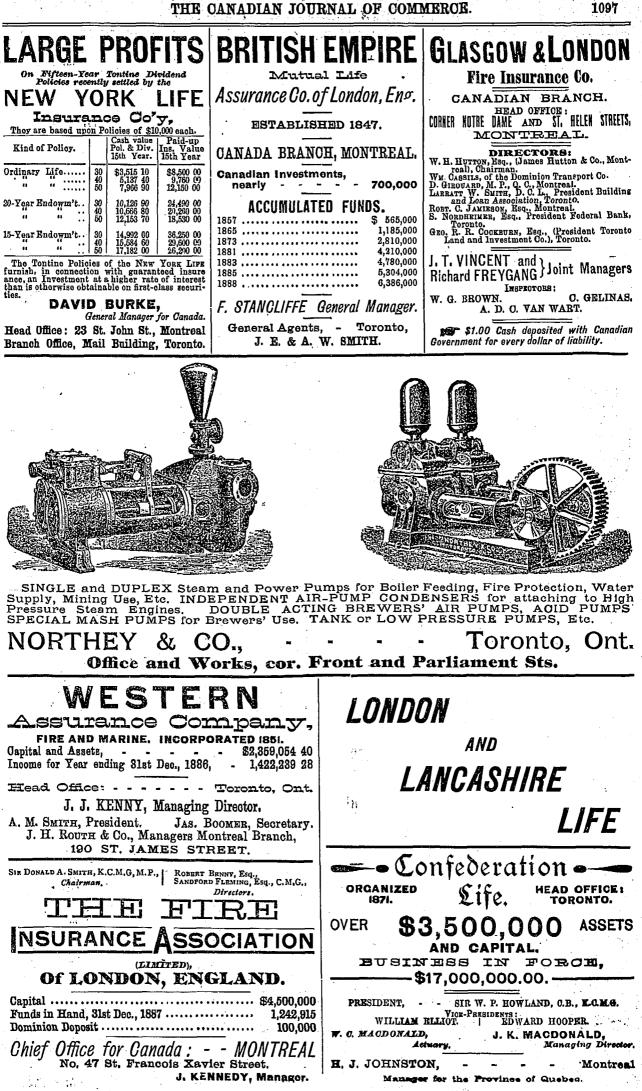
and an old proverb teaches us that when a cart is loaded all on one side it is very easily tipped over. Possibly the founders may be in the right in holding off after all; although at present every indication points to higher prices.

what improved prices and caused a firm tone to be noticeable in the market. Good stock are bringing $4c@4\frac{1}{2}c$, medium $3c@3\frac{1}{2}c$, culls $2\frac{1}{2}c@3\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb. live weight. Calves are in good demand at 5c@310 each. Receipts of sheep and lambs have also been large, the de-mand fair and prices good, some lambs of extra quality realizing 5c per lb. The tone of the market is firm, sheep selling at 4c@36and lambs at 4c@35. Hogs continue dull and inactive with small receipts and prices have slightly fallen at $3\frac{1}{7}c@3\frac{1}{7}5$. The English Christmas cattle markets are the worst that have been seen for some time, the weather being mild and the receipts of United weather being mild and the receipts of United States cattle fair, with a very heavy supply in general. Our season's exports of 85,000 cattle gives the Dominion second place in the list of cattle-exporting countries.

POTATOES, BRANS, HOPS .- The market for potatoes is dull, as dealers were well supplied a month ago; prices nominally unchanged and no quantities selling. Beaus are worth \$1,70@\$1.85 for white; yellow, \$1.85@\$2; very little doing. Hops are extremely dull on spot; sales up west in large quantities from growers at 10c@11c.







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The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAME.	Val'o	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. 'last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cer t • Prices Dec. 20	value
THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.	Brit.North America Can. Bank Commerce. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Nfid Dominion	40 50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 587,200 306,000 500,000 1,500,000	6.000,000 354,150 306,000 260,000 1,500,000	25,000 145,000 60.000	31 41 3 5	2 May 2 Nov 80 June 31 Dec 1 May 1 Nov	1221 123 400 105 2221	395 334 61 25 400 00 52 50 110 124
Paid up in Cash (no noise), 300,900 Resources Over - 1,000,000 Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000 THE BONUS SYSTEM	Du Pouplo Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth- Federal Hamilton Hochelage Imperial	50 50 70 100 100 100	1,200,000 1,500,000 280,000 1,250,000 1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000	1,466,684 245,945 1,250,000 1,000,000 710,100	(500,000 5 30,000 5 in liquid 0 400,000 100,000	3 ation 4	1 June 1 Dec June Dec	*130 140 90 147	49 00 65 00 63 00 147 00 97 00 149 00
of this Company renders the Promiums in certain cases innually reducible until the rate of One-Half per cent. per annunt is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- gement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and uccessfully conducted the business to the satisfaction	Imporial Jacques Cartier. Merohants Can Moisons. Montreal Nationale Nationale.	200	500,000 5,798,300 1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000	500,000 5,750,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000	140,000 2,135,000 200,000 1,075,000 6,000,000 100,000	3 3 4 5 2	2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct	141 143 130 152 165 225] 226 89	141 00 130 00 76 00
f in clients. Over \$670,000 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EUWARD RAWLINGS.	Ontario Ottawa Peoplo's of N. B Quebec St. Stephen's Standard	100 100 50 100 100 50	1,500,000 1,000,000 180,000 2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000	1,500,0001,000,0002,500,000200,0001,000,000	575.000 400.000 100,000 560,000 35,000 410,000	81 4 31 2 31	l June 1 Dec l June 1 Dec Jan. July June Dec April Oci Jan July	183 134 140 104 136	133 00 140 00 52 00 F9 25
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EDWARD RAWLINGS , Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. •N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made or Guarantee business by any Company, and is not	Agri. Sav. and Loan (Co Brit. Can. Loan & IInv. Co. Brit. Mortz. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoo Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Credit Co	50 100 100 25 100 50	630,000 1,620,000 450,000 750,000 2,600,000 1,500,000	322,412 289,030 750,000 2,0.0,000 663,990	0 100,000 0 0 148,000	31 31 3 31	1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 July May Aug 2 Jan 2 July	105* 105* 101 1171*	26 50 101 00 58 50
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NOB. 443 & 445 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, P.Q. HEPBURN & CO.	Ont. Loan and Dob. Co People's Loan and Dop. Co Real Est. Loan and Dob. Co Richellen and Ont. Nav. Co Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Toronto Gitz Gas Co.	50 100 50 100	2,000,000 600,000 1,619,000 500,000 200,000 800,000	589,59 477,20 1,350,00 470,00 200,00	9 5 00 9 5 00 0 57,000 0 Feby.) 3 3 3 4 5	I Jan I Jul I Jan I Jul Jan Jul 9 Fob 15 Sop Jan July March	y 127 y 120 y 187 t 623 83 130 70	70 00
Manufacturers of Hopburn's Colobrated \$2.75 & \$3 BALMORAL SHOE EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.	Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Say. Co Western Can. Loan & Say. 	. 50	1 1.000.0XX	627,00	6 215,000		Feb~Qtly Jan 1 Jul Jany Jul	y 172 132 y 185	86 00 66 00 92 00
Sond for Samples. PRESTON, Ontario GOWER & CO., Stoel Pen Manufacturers, Circular Points and all Stylos.			hoi	ne	Ohari	INF Forec	RY COL i Accounts rustee in 1	int (Er Bankri	ıg.,)
Sold by all Stationers.	Company of ANDREW ROBEBTSON C. F. SISE, -	ī, -	- Pr		Par HAMIL	tners] F ON John	dited and Balar dp Accounts Ac CHAMBER Street,	ljusted, l S,	
Factory, Queen St., MONTREAL O. V. GOULETTE, GANANOQUE, Manufacturer of every description of Turned Goods Houde Steller When Houde	O. P. SULATER,	FICE	SecTre		-;;-				
Manufacturer of overy description of Turned Goods, Hand Sleighs, Wheel Hoads, Croquets, Bureau Knobs, Brass Forruled Handles, Spinning Wheels, Carved Drawer Handles, Escutcheons, Buggy Bodies, Etc. 789 Send for Illustrated Catalogue.	This Company will sell it ranging from \$10 to \$25 per are under the protection of the	s instr set.	uments at These instr any's pater	prices uments its, and	H. HALE, 489 Dundas St., - WOODSTOCK AUCTIONEER,				
L. P. TROTTIER, Manufacturor of Axes, Hammers, &c.	purchasers are thereby entirely free from risk of litiga- tion. This Company will arrange to counect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for firms or indivi- duals, connecting their places of business or residences.					t return at a rat			
ST. ROCH ST.,	Full particulars can be obt offices as above, or at St. John, N.B., Halifar,		1. N. A. S.	- #7 Ye (a) 4		Desing	ing and Bookbi		









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Wholesale.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, DEC 19 1889. Name of Article. Wholesale Name of Article. Name of Article. Mens. 175 1 20 195 1 20 00 1 25 1 90 25 1 90 25 1 50 0 3 40 5 2 00 1 2 90 3 2 90 2 2 00 2 2 00 2 40 0 75 Wholesalo. Youths. 80 65 80 75 0 75 0 80 0 80 1 00 0 80 1 00 0 90 1 15 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 95 1 15 1 10 1 40 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 Roast chicken, 1-lb tins... Roast turkey, 1-lb tins... Boots and Shoes. ogans. bourgs. olit Balmorals. ip uff " rogans 80111010110110 **40**75 **50**05 **11**25 ¥0 0000 $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{0} \ 70 \\ \mathbf{0} \ 85 \\ \mathbf{0} \ 90 \\ \mathbf{1} \ \mathbf{0} \ 0 \\ \mathbf{0} \ 10 \\ \mathbf{0} \ 10 \\ \mathbf{1} \ 00 \\ \mathbf{1} \ 50 \\ \mathbf{0} \ 00 \\ \mathbf{0} \ 0 \\ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf$ Corn Brooms. Dyestuffs.
 No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard

 wood handle
 8 S5
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 No. 2 do 3 strings.
 2 75
 0 00

 No. 3 do 2 strings.
 1 95
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 No. 4 do 2 strings.
 2 15
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 No. 4 do 2 strings.
 2 55
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 No. 1 do 8 strings.
 2 45
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 2 10
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 No. 3 do 3 strings.
 1 75
 0 00

 No. 4 do 2 strings
 1 40
 0 00
 18 66 Buff Congress. Calf Split boots. Split boots. Kip " Calf " Felt boots half fox " " Sox. Fish. Fish. Halifax Fibred Codfish. 1-1b. pkgs. por cs. 40 pkgs Labrador Herrings. No 1. French Shore. No. 1. Sea Trout. Cape Breton Herrings... Mackerel, No 1, kitts... Green Cod. Large Green Cod. Large Draft Draft Womens. 0 65 0 8 0 80 0 9 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 10 0 90 1 10 Childs. 40 0 50 50 0 60 50 0 65 50 0 65 50 0 65 50 0 65 Мізве "eggad. Split Balmorals. Kip " Buff " Pebbled " 0 80 0 85 0 90 0 90 0 90 0 70 0 70 0 75 85 90 10 15 00000 Drugs & Chemicais
 Drugs & Chemicals

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 Borax, xtls.
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 Bina Vitriol.
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 Brimstone.
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 Brom, Potass.
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 Cangbio, Kag. Ref.
 0

 O'dangto, Kag. Ref.
 0

 Cangbio, Soda 60 p.c.
 176

 Conscio Soda 60 p.c.
 200

 Citric Acid
 0

 Creasa Tartar.
 0

 Targa.
 0

 Morphia.
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 Girina Acid.
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 0 70 0 70 1 15 1 15 1 65 $\begin{array}{r}
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 \end{array}$ 50 50 80 11118 85 15 80 20 90 90 90 90 40 Wholesale Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins.... Boston baked beans, p ds Corned Beef, 1-lb.... Corned beef, 2-lbs..... 6-lbs..... 6-lbs..... Canned Goods.
 Canned Goods.
 5 o

 Lobstors, per case, new.
 6 80

 Sardines, is
 500

 Maskerol
 575

 Smelts
 575

 Salmon, per dox.
 165

 Oystors,
 140

 Oystors,
 185

 Tomatoes, per dox.
 1 16

 Peaches, 2-lb. yellow.
 2 05

 Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per dox.
 1 65

 Strawborries; new, 2-lb tins, per dox.
 0 00

 Princapple, 2-lb tins, per dox.
 1 00

 Gora, per dox.
 1 76

 Gora, per dox.
 100

 do 2-lb tins, Yarmouth
 1 76

 do 2-lb tins.
 1 00
 \$ c. 7 00 5 95 4 00 1 70 1 20 3 15 $\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 50 \\ 2 \\ 80 \\ 5 \\ 15 \\ 180 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 60 \\ 1 \\ 20 \\ 2 \\ 00 \\ 1 \\ 20 \\ 2 \\ 00 \\ 2 \\ 00 \\ 2 \\ 90 \\ 2 \\ 90 \end{array}$ Flour. Patont, winter. Straight roller Extra Suporfine Bags. 2501000000000 0 80 0 11 4 00 1 50 2 00 1 80 1 250 0 30 1 65 1 70 2 25 2 40 1 20 2 00 1 15 1 80 0 00 0 00 Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. RELIABLE GOODS ALLISTON - ROLLER - MILLS FULL ROLLER PROCESS. Best Brands of Family Flour Manufactured. All kinds of Mill Feed on Hand, Prices quoted on application. BRAND" Condensed Milk W. J. FLETCHER, Alliston, - AND **Bran and Shorts** MANUFACTURED BY THE

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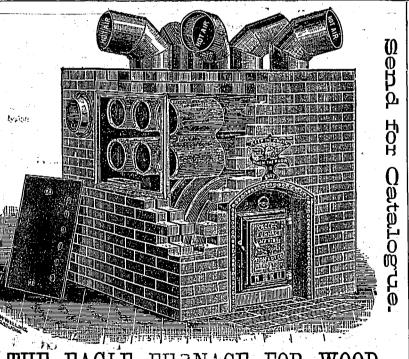
MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THE	IURSDAY, DEC. 19 1889.
Name of Article Wholesaie. Name of Article. Wholesaie. Name of Article.	Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale.
	Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. \$ 0. \$ c. "Reindeer Brand." Goods- 0 00 0 000 Condensed Milk, por case. \$ c. \$ c. 0 00 0 000 Condensed Milk, por case. 0 00 0 00 \$ c. \$ c. 5 60 5 75 Condensed Milk, por case. 0 00 0 00 \$ c. \$ c. 5 60 5 75 Condensed Milk, por case. 0 00 0 00 \$ c. \$ c. 6 60 5 75 Condensed Coffee-Macha V Jara, por cs. 2 doz. 1-lb cs. 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 07 0 10 Condensed Coffee-Jamai. 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 65 0 66 Por cs. 2 doz. 1-lb. cs. 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 65 0 66 Perices on appli-mese advt 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 00 0 66 0 06 W. H. Schwarts & Sous. Hailfar. N.S. 0 10 0 12 "Peerless" Brand. Trade Mrk Regis. 0 11 0 12 Guotations on application 0 07 00 00 00 00 0 04 00 0 13 0 15 Mixed 136 2 os 0 07 00 00 0 13 0 14 Siarck 0 07 00 007 00 007 00
The Canada Meat Packing Co'y	Millers of Highest Grades Patent and Strong Bakers' Flour, from carefully selected MANITOBA WHEAT.
MONTREAL	Correspondence Solicited.
REFRIGERATED DRESSED BEEF. Canned Meats, Smoked Meats, &C., &C.	New Flour Mills ! FULL ROLLER PROCESS. Cookshire Flour Mill Co., MANUFACTURERS OF BEST PATENTS and STRONG BAKERS, &c. FROM Manitoba Wheat. Logated 350 miles from St. John N. B. on the
Our Hams, Bacon and Lard, oMP Brand are Fine	Located 350 miles from St John, N. B., on the C.P.R. Fhort Line. Wheat ground in transit on via freight rates. Correspondence solito.ted,
Cive them a trial. With the speed of a the speed o	COOKSHIPE, -P.Q. THOMAS LIGGET IS BROWING A VERY CHOICE STOCK IN ALL THE NEWEST EFFECTS OF RICH CARPETING, WILTON AXMINSTER BRUSSELS BRODERIES TAPESTRY BALMORALS BND KIDDERS. GLENORA BUILDING,

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THUBSDAY, DEC 19, 1889.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Hardware-Continued 4dy to 5dy- 5 Cold Cut, 1 3dy- 1 Can. Pat. 3 3dy-fine, HotCut, Am Pai Steel Cut, Am. or Can.Pat's	3 15 0 00 3 65 0 00 5 85 0 00	5 1-16 în † in (Dis. 30 per cent.) Horse Shoes	475000 340 850	Russ. Sheet Iron Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gauge	4 75 5 50	Barness. Uppor Heavy. Light. Grained Upper.	0 27 0 31 0 30 0 34 0 30 0 33	
16dy to 60dy 8dy to 9dy 6dy to 7dy 4dy to 5dy	2 75 0 00 3 00 0 00 3 25 0 00 3 50 0 00	Terms, 4 months, or 8 pc or 30 days 4 xsr ss. & ds25 to 30 dis CollChain-1 oil Chain-1 5-16	0 00 0 00 11 00 13 00 0 04 0 00	Lead Pipe per 100 lbs	5 25 0 00	Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf Light	0 75 0 95 0 65 0 76 0 35 0 45 0 50 0 60	
8dy 3dy—fine Casing, Flooring, Box, Shook and Tobacco Box :				"Spelter Scrap Iron-Chairs Machinery sorap. Wrot iron "		French Calf Splits, Light & Medium Splits, Heavy	1 35 1 40	
3dy 4dy to 5dy 6dy and 7dy 8dy and 9dy 10d to 80dy Cut Spikes : all sizes Commou Flour Barrel ;	390 000 365 000 340 000	Morewoods Lion, No. 23. D. McC. & Co Queen's Head, or equal. Common <i>Pig Iron :</i> Siemen No. 1 Coltness Calder	26 50 0 00 28 50 0 00	Fencingwire, No. 8 No. 9	0 05 0 00 0 00 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	"Small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain B. Calf Brugh (Cow) Kid	0 08 0 12 0 15 0 16 0 10 0 14 0 10 0 14 0 10 0 14	
07 in 1 in 14 in Finishing Nails :	4 35 0 00	Langloan Shotts Summerlee Gartsherrie	23 00 0 00 27 00 0 00 28 00 0 00 27 10 0 00	"No. 10 Buckthorn Wire Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 por 100 lbs	000 005 400 000	Buff Russetts, Light Russetts, Heavy No.2 Baddlers'	0 85 0 40 0 80 0 85 0 20 0 25 7 50 9 00	
1 inper keg 1 in 1 in	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 60 & 0 & 00 \\ 4 & 90 & 0 & 00 \\ 4 & 15 & 0 & 00 \\ 4 & 15 & 0 & 00 \end{array}$	Carnbroe Eglinton Hematite Bar Iron,-per 103 lbs	25 00 0 00 23 00 0 00 27 00 28 00	"No. 2 "No. 3 Tanners pay \$5.00, \$4.00 and \$3.00 for 1, 2 and 3	2 00 0 00	Imt. Fr. Calf English Oak Rough Raw Furs.	0 55 0 65	
2 in	3 90 0 00 3 90 0 00 3 65 6 00 3 65 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 40 0 00	Ord. Crown Best Refined Swedes Sheet I ron to No. 23 Boiler Plates	0 00 2 75 0 00 2 60 3 75 4 00	Ramilton, No. 1 insp ⁴⁴ No. 2 Toronto ⁴⁵ ⁴ ² Chicago Buff ²	5 75 0 00 4 75 0 00 5 75 0 00 5 25 0 00 5 75 0 00	Beaver, por lb Bear, Cub, por skin Fisher Fox, Red, per skin Fox, Cross, "	8 00 20 00	
1 in per 109 lb: 1 in 1 and 1 2 and 2 2 and 2	4 90 0 00 4 15 0 00 3 90 0 00 8 65 0 00	Boiler · Lowmoor- Hoops and Bands Canada Plates . Good Brands Iren Wirc : 0 to 7 p 100 lbs	0 00 0 061 2 75 0 00 3 00 3 15 2 60 0 00	"Bulls Dry No'r West Sheepskins Clips	0 071 0 08 0 05 6 00 0 691 0 101 0 00 9 60 0 00 9 60	Marton per skin Mink per skin Muskrat, Winter Fall	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 & 50 & 4 & 50 \\ 1 & 00 & 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 00 & 1 & 25 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \end{array} $	
8 in. and up " Sharp and klat Pres' d Nail. 1 inper 100 lb: 1 in	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Wro't Iron pipe, j to 2 ir 57 p. c., over 2 in. 57 p. c. 57	0 00 0 00 0 11 0 12 2 50 0 00 2 75 3 00	Lambskins Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, eaol Tallow, refined rough Leather (at6 months	0 05 0 00 2 50 8 00 0 051 0 06 0 03 0 04	", Spring Otter per skin Raccoon per skin Skunk, black White, "Olis.	8 00 12 00	
2 and 2f " 2 i and 2j " 2 in. and up " "Terms. <i>Horse Nails</i> : P & F Brigh " " No. 7	. 0 24 0 00	" Machinery <i>T'm Plate</i> : IC Coke IC Charcoal IX "	4 25 4 69 4 65 4 75	Leather (at 6 months No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 No. 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 18 & 0 20 \\ 0 20 & 0 21 \\ 0 17 & 0 19 \end{array} $	Cod Oil, Newfoundland. "Halifax S. R. Pale Soal Straw Seal	0 34. 0 85 9 35:10 86 0 59 0 521	
" " No. 8 M Brand 60 p.o. 10p.o Wrought or Ship Spikes : 71-16 and 1 in 3-8 in	022 000	1X " DO " DX " DXX " Terne Plate : 10, 20 x 28	Extras.	China "No. 1 No. 2 Zanzibar, No. 1	0 19 0 20 0 15 0 17 0 16 0 17	Cod Liver Oil [Distributing Prices] Cod Oil, Newfoundland Do Halifax Do Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal.	0 421 0 45	
Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lois. •Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate dolivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately.								
•49 Terms for Gut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacoo Box, Barrel, Glinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. 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.								



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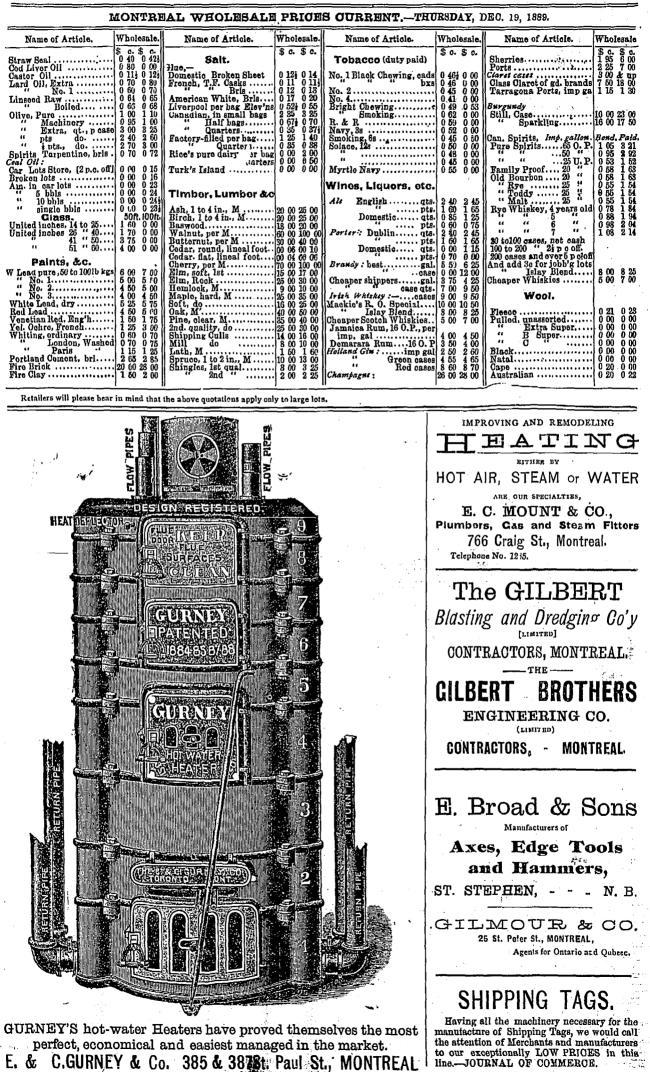
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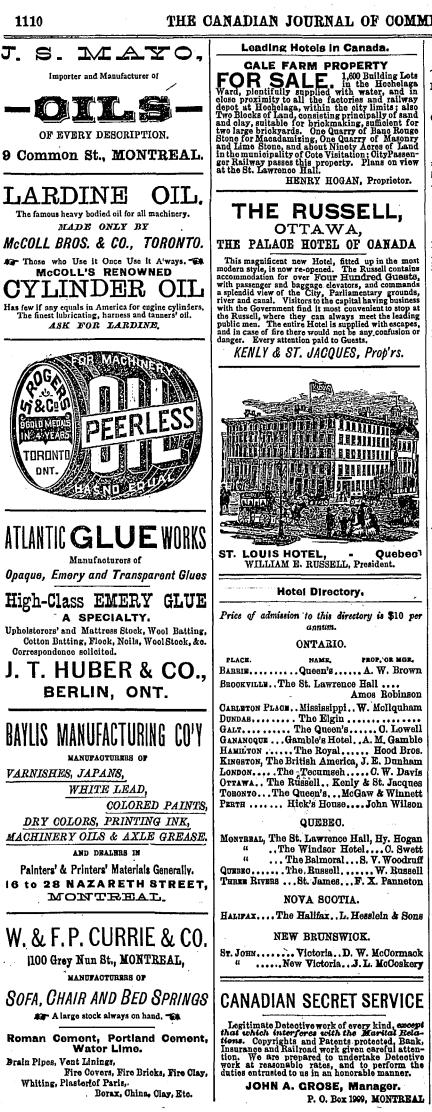
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INAL OF COMM	ER	OE	•	
s in Canada.		SECURITIES.	Lon De	don. c. 7.
PROPERTY 1,600 Building Lots in the Hochelaga ed with water, and in factories and railway	 Brit	ish Columbia, 1894, 6 po	169	111
in the city limits; also sting principally of sand	Cana	1907 ada, 4 p. c. loan, 1910	123 107	128 109
in the city limits; also sting principally of sand ekmaking, sufficient for e Quarry of Bane Rouge One Quarry of Masonry it Ninety Acres of Land Visitetion, City Passan-		3 p. c. loan, 1938	96	97
Visitation: CityPassen- roperty. Plans on view	_	Debs. 1909-34	102	104
HOGAN, Proprietor.	Shs 	Railway & other Stocks.		Dec. 30.
SSELL, WA,		New Brunswick 6 p. c. 1889-91 Quebee Province, 5 p.c Do do 1906 5 p. c Do do 1919 44 p. c Do do 1912 5 p.c	111 105	166 113 113 107 116
CEL OF CANADA	100	Atlantic & Nth Western 5 p.c. Gua. 1st M. Bds Buffalo and Lake Huron £10 sh	113	115 13
otel, fitted up in the most ned. The Russell contains	10 100 300	Do 51 p c. 1st Mort Do 2nd. Mort Can. Central 5 p. c. 1st M. Bds Int.	132 182	184 184
our Hundred Guests, e elevators, and commands , Parliamentary grounds, the capital having business		guar. By Gov	106	108
most convenient to stop at	100	Canadian Pacific \$100 Grand Trunk, Georg Bay, &c.		74
el is supplied with escapes, ild not be any confusion or id to Guests.	100	Ist M Grand Trunk of Canada Con. stock	105 103	107 111
CQUES, Prop'rs.	100 100 100	2nd, equir. mtg. bds,6 pc 1st. pref. stock 2nd. pref. stock	131 73 51 284	183 74 52
	100 100 100 100 100 100	3rd pref. stock 5 p. c. perp. dob. stock. 4 p. c. perp. deb. stock.	125	29 127 100
	100			124
	100 100 100 100 100	Great Western Shares, 5 p.c 6 p.c. bds., 1890 Hamilton and N. W., 6 p.c M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort 5 p. c. Montreal and Champlain 5 p. Ist mtg. bds Montreal & Borel, 1st mtg. 6 p. c. N. of Canada 1st Mtg. 5 p.c. Northern Extension, 6 p. c. pref. Ourshea Central 6 p. c. 1st Ino. Hdg.	101	103 112 112
	100 100	Montreal and Champlain 5 p. c. 1st mtg. bds.	106	108
	0.00	N. of Canada 1st Mtg. 5 p.c Northern Extension, 6 p. c. pref	108 102	15 110 104
	00	T. G. & B. 6 p. c. bonds 1st Mort Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. Bds	96	- 35 98
	- 00		102 95	104 97
	•	Banks,		
SELL, President.	100 100	Bank of British Columbia Bank of British North America	371 78	38 <u>1</u> 80
rectory.		Hunicipal Loans.		
his directory is \$10 per	100	City of London (Ont) 1st pref. 5 p.c. City of Montreal stg 5 p.c	.105	103 107 107
um. ARIO.	100	City of Ottawa, 6 p.c. stg redeem 1893 1904	109 106 117	112
e. FROF. OR MGR. n'sA. W. Brown	100	1895	108	119 110 105 107
awrence Hall	100	1878, redeem 1968	122	124 114 112
Amos Bobinson ssippiW. Mollquham		City of Quebec, 6 p.c. con 6 p.c. redeem 1893. 1878, redeem 1968 : 6 p.c. stg. con. deb. 1438 5 p.c. gen. con. deb., 1438 4 p.c. stg. bonds, 1924	107 110 112 105	114 107
Elgin O. Lowell s Hotel . A. M. Gamble coyal Hood Bros.		City of Winnipeg, deb., 1914 5 p.c deb. sorip. 1907 6 p.c		111 122
America, J. E. Dunham msehC. W. Davis	100	Miscellaneous Companies-	62	66
Kenly & St. Jacques 'sMcGaw & Winnett HouseJohn Wilson	100	Canada Company Canada North-West land Co Hudson Bay	20 20	
BEO.		STORAGE		
vrence Hall, Hy. Hogan lsor HotelC. Swett	[]	SIORAGE: sh advances on Goods.	•	
moralS. V. Woodruff ssellW. Russell mesF. X. Panneton		Consignments		cited.
BOOTIA.	72	W. WATSON 14 to 728 Oraig St., M		tres
ax., L. Hesslein & Sons	-			
JNSWICK. riaD. W. McCormack toriaJ.L. McCoskery	N	USCROVE'S NATION		L
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work of every kind, except with the Marital Rela- Patents protected, Bank, work given careful atten-		COLLEGE. 33 O'CONNOE SI., OITAWA		7.
to undertake Detective an honorable manner.	Per	thorough course, new. Special a mmanship without extra charges. 20 p.c. on all tuition fees to ladies	A di	tion to iscount
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