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The Chartered Banks	The Chartered Banks.
•	THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
•	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
	Pald-up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg.
BANK OF MONTREAL	London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND ov FIVE FER CENT. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after SATUR- DAY, the FIRET DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both	COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer. Edward Arthur Hoare. Becretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. Branches and Agencies in Canada: London Kingsion Brantford Ottawa Hamilton Quebec Viacouver, B.C. Hamilton Agents in the United States: NEW YORK-D. A. McTavish and H. Stike- man. Agents. SAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England
days inclusive. By order of the Board, W. J. BUCHANAN, <i>General Manager.</i> Montreal, 19th October, 1888.	and M-ssrs. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, China and Japan - Chartered, Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. 257 Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.
	THE MOLSONS BANK. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855 Capital all Paid-up
THE BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA. -Incorporated 18BB,-o Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. BIRKCTORB: GEORGE GOODERHAM - President.	THOS, WORKMAN, Esq., - President. J. H. R. MJISON, Esq., - Vice-President. R. W. Shepherd, Esq. Sir D. L. Macpherson, G. C. M. G. S. H. Ewing, Esq. Alex, W. Morris, Esq. W. M. Ramsay, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THUMAS, Jen. Manager. BRANCHES: Aylmer, Ont. Monureal, P.Q. St. Hyacinthe.
WM. H. BEATTY Vice-Fresident, W. R. Wadsworth. Wm. Geo. Gooderham. Alex. T. Fulton. Henry Covert. Heary Covert. Heary Covert. Hugh Lwach, - Assistant Cashier. J. T. M. BURNSIDE, - Inspector. BRANGHES: Montreal, J. Murray Smith, Manager; Peterboro', J. H. Roper, Manager; Cobourg, Joseph Henderson, Manager; Port Hope. W. R. Wadsworth, Manager; Barrite, J. A. Strathy, Manager; St. Catharines, G. W. Hodgetts, Manager; Collingwood, W. A. Copeland, Manager; Collingwood, W. A. Copeland, Manager; Collingwood, W. A. Copeland, Manager, Fetrolla, P. Campbell, Manager; Ganono- que, T. F. Howe, Acting Manager.	Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Hyacinthe, Brockwille, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Clinton, Ont. Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Exeter, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Trenton, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Waterloo, int. London, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. West Toronto Jc, Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Woodstock, Ont. <i>Quebec</i> -La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town- ships Bank. <i>Ontario</i> -Dominion Bank and branches, Imperial Bank and branches. <i>Neva Brunzuick</i> -Bank of New Brunswick. <i>Nova Scotia</i> -Haliltas Bankung Company. <i>Prince Edward Listand</i> -Bank of Nova Scotia, Char-
Hodgetts, Manager; Collingwood, W. A. Copeland, Manager; Petrolla, P. Campbell, Manager; Ganono- que, T. F. Howe, Acting Manager, BANKERS: London, Eng., The Ci y Bank, Limited; New York National Bank of Comm arce. Collections ms ie on the best terms.	lettetown and Summerside. <i>rrilish Columbia and San Francisco</i> -Pank of Brlish Columbia. <i>Newfoundland</i> -Commercial Bank of Newfound- land, St. John's. AGENTS IN EUROPH.
VILLE MARIE BANK.	London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Paris, France-Ctedit Lyonnais. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers AGENTA IN UNITED STATES. Nem Yack - Mechanice', National Bank : Messrs

ink : Messrs New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Botton-Merchants' Na-tional Bank; Portland-Casco National Bank, Chica-go-First National Bank. Cheveland - Commercial National Bank. Detroit-Commercial National Bank, Buffalo-Bank of Buffalo. Milwaukee-Wisconsia Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Heilena, Mon-tana-First National Bank, Butts, Montana-First National Bank. Detroit-Commercial National Panh. tana-First National Bank, Butte, Montana-National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank,

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. . Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the forla.

The Merchants Bank OF CANADA. NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per

The Chartered Banks.

cent. per annum upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st DECEMBER NEXT.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November inclusive. By order of the Board.

G. HAGUE,

General Manager.

Cashier.

Montreal, 23rd October, 1888.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-Up, \$1.200.000 300,000 Reserve,

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.

Board of Directors :

JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., - - - - President - - Vice President GEORGE BRUSH, ESQ., - - -WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. P. M. GALARNBAU, ESQ. CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH, LECLAIRE. A PRÉVOST, ESQ.

. . . . J. S. BOUSQUET,

Branches:

Quebec, Basse-Ville, E. C. Barrow, Manager. St. Roch, P. B. DuMoulin,

Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager.

St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Rémi, " C. Bédard, "

St. Jérôme, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. · Agents in Canada:

Ontario-Molsons Bank and Branches, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal. Nova Scolia-Bank of Nova Scolia.

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.

Letters of Credit and Circu'ar Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world,



NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of THREE AND UNE-HALF PER (ENT for the ourrent half year, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this oity, on and after

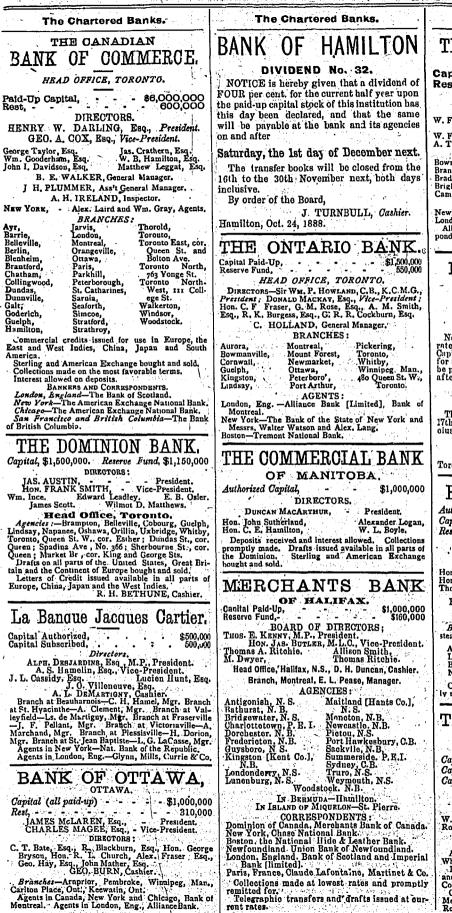
Saturday, the 1st December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th November, inclusive, By order of the Board,

U. GARAND, Cashier.

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Rest,

Ayr, Barrie, Belleville,

Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford,

Dundas, Dunnville,

Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton,

America.

of British Columbia.

Chatham, Collingwood,

The Chartered Banks. THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA. Capital Paid-up, - - \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, - - - 380.000 380.000 HEAD OFFICE, TORUNTO. DIRECTORS : W. F. COWAN, President. - JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. W F. Allen, Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morton. A. J. Somerville, AGENORES: Bowmanville. Cannington. Chaiham, Ont. Harriston. Brantford, Markham. Bradford Colborne. Newcastle. Brighton. Campbellford. Durham. Parkdale, Forest. Picton. BANKERS. New York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal London, England—National Bank of Montreat, London, England—National Bank of Scotland. All Banking business promptly attended to. Corres-pondence solicited, I. L. BRODIE, Cashier, IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND NO. 27. Notice is hereby given that a dividend +t the rate of Eight per cent per annum upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of December Next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November next, both days inolusive. By order of the Board. D. R. WILKIE, Cashior. Toronto, 25th October, 1888. Eastern Townships Bank. Capital Paid-Up, 1,463,589 Reserve Fund, 425,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS : R. W. HENBERS, Piesident. Hon. G. G. STRYENS, Vice-President. Hon. M. H. Cochrane., John Thornto -Hon. J. H. Pope. G. N. Galer, Thomas Hart. Israel Wood, D. A. Mansur. HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE. WM. FARWELL, General Manager Branches.-Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal, London, England-National Bank of Scotland Boston-National Exchange Hank, New York-National Park Bank, Collections made at all accessible points and promp ly remitted for. THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. BOARD OF DIRECTORS : BOARD OF DIRECTORS; JOHN COWAN, Esq., President; &EUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Allan, Esq. Robert McIatosh, M.D. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McKhillan, Cashler. Branchez – Mildand, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg. Whitby, Millbrook and Paisley. Draits on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canaca—Th Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England—Th Roysl Bank of Scotland.

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The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid-up, - - - - - - \$1,200,000

DIRECTORS :

How, ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, President, LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Esq. Painchand, Esq. L. Bilodeau, Esq. Kirouac, Vice-Pres. Ang. Gaboury, Esq.

T. LeDron, Esq. -Ant. Painchand, Esq. Frs. Kirouac, Vice-Pres. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.

BRANCHES :

Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Ottawa-C. H Carrière, Manager. Sherbrooke-P. J. Bazin, Manager.

AGENTS

England-National Bank of Scotland, London. France-Mesars. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Bauque de Paris et de Pays Bas. United States- National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Nevere Blank, Boston. Newfoundland-The Commercial Bank of Newf 'dland. CANADA.-Prov. Ontario.-The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces-Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of 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.

UNION BANK or CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$100,000

Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$100,000 HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC. Board of Directors. - ANDRIN THOMSON, Esq., Presidem; E. J. PAICH, Esq., Vice-President; Hon., Thomas McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Giroux, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. Brancher-Alexandria, Ont, Jroquois, Ont, Leth-bridge, N.W.T., Montreal, Que, Uttawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., Smith's Falls, Ont., Toronto, Ont., West Win-chester, Ont., Winnieg, Man. Foreign Agents-London-The Alliance Bank (Ltd), Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool (Ltd.). New York-NA: tional Park Bank, Boston-Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis-First National Bank.

ollections made at all points on most favorable is. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits terms.



Canada.

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RAMOUE	пл нилі н	F.I. V 17 V
BANQUE	D HOOH	

Papital Paid-Up, \$710,100 Reserve Fund, 100,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

BRANCHRS. Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager, Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-A. A. La-rocque, Manager, Valleyfield-S. Fortier, Manager East End Abattoirs. Vankleek Hill, Ont.-Wm, Fet-

Easi End Abaitoirs, Vankleek Hill, Ont.—Wm, Fer-guson, Manager, Corrasponuents, London, England—The Clyde-dale Bank (Limited), Paris, France—Credit Lyonnais, New York—The National Park Bank. Boston—The Maverick National Bank, Collections made through-out Canada at the cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the

ST. JOHNS BANK.

. MOLLEUR, President, St. Johns, W. BROSSEAU, Merchant, St. Johns, Vice-President. Jas. O'Calo, Coal Merchant, St. Johns; Frs. Gosselin, Merchant, St. Alexandre. A. A. L. Brien, Notary, St. Alexandre.

PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager. ST. JOHNS. HEAD OFFICE, S1. JU Branck-Napierville, J. Molleur, Agent, \$5

Capital Subscribed, Authorized, Capital Paid In \$540,000 - 1,000,000 226,420 Agentis-Montreal, La Banque du Peuple; Now York, Bank of Montreal; Boston, Maverick Nat. Bank

Loan Societies,

THE Hamilton Provident and Loan SOOIETY. President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE. Vice-President, A. T. WOOD. Capital Subscribed, --\$1,500,000.00 " Paid-Up, - - 1,100,000,00 Reserve and Surplus Profits, - 223,665.75 Total Assets, - - - 3,516,851.51 MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments. The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURES drawn at THREE or Five YEARS with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly. Banking House, cor. of King and Hughson Sts., HAMILTON ONT. Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, ONTARIO.

Incorporated 1872.

۱۱. • Capital, Subscribed, Paid-up Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 868,840.28 963.12 Contingent Fund, Loans made on Farm and City Property on the most favorable terms. Municipal and School Section Do-bentures purchased, Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon, F. B. LEYS, Manager.

JAMES S. NOAD, FINANCIAL AGENT, Promotor of and Dealer in MINES AND MINING PROPERTIES And Real Estate Agent. JAMES S. NOAD, Montreal.

THE BELL TELEPHONE

OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880.

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

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada-Montreal.

	annum.
ĺ	ONTARIO.
1	ALVINSTON A. E. SMYTHE
1	AYLMER
	BARRIE Lount, Dickinson & McWatt
	BOWMANVILLE
l	BRUSSELS
	CAMPBELLFORD
	CLINTON
	COLBORNE
	CORNWALL Leitch & Pringle
1	CORNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Cline
	DESERONTO Henry R. Bedford
	GODERIGH Scager & Hartt
	GRIMSBY E. A. Lancaster
	HAGERSVILLE, N. P. (Coll's made), S. W. Howard
	INGERSOLL
	KINGSTON Britton & Whiting
	LINDSAY Martin & Hopkins
	LISTOWELJ. P. Mabee
	LONDON Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern
	LONDON
	L'ORIGNALJ. Maxwell
۲	MIDLAND Steers & Ambrose
	MILLBROOK J. Walter Curry
	MITCHELL Dent & Hodge
	MOUNT FOREST
	NIAGARA FALLS
	NEWMARKET
	OTTAWA Gundry & Powell
ĺ	OTTAWAGeo. F. Henderson
	PARIS Charles M. Foley
•	PENETANGUISHENE
1	PORT ELGIN
1	PORT HOPE H. A. Ward
	PRESCOTT French & Saunders
	ST. THOMAS Macdougall & Robertson
İ	STRATFORD McPherson & Davidson
Ì	TEESWATERJohn J. Stephens
	Thornbury
j	TILSONBURG W. A. Dowler
	TORONTO Jones Bros. & Mackenzie
1	UxBRIDGE McGillivray & Chapple
	WINGHAM Meyer & Dickinson
	WOODVILLEArch. J. Sinclair
	OUEBEC.

Legal Directory. Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per

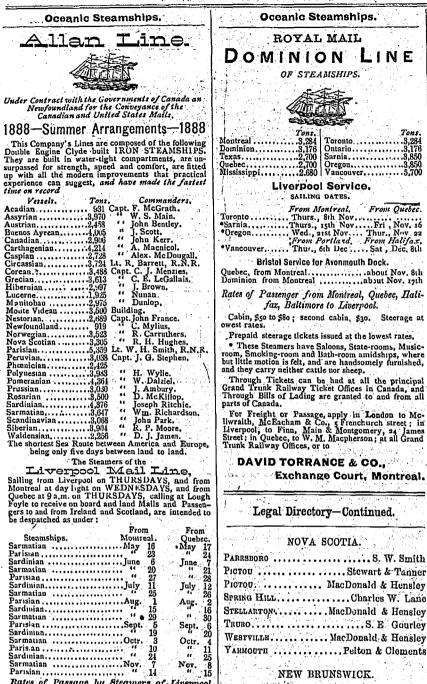
QUEBEC.

MONTREAL	******		. W. A	Weir
PORTAGE DI	FORT		0. P	Roney
RICHMOND.		G. H. Ay	lmer	Brooke

MANITOBA.

Calgary	Lougheed & McCarthy
	NOVA SCOTIA.
ANTIGONISH .	Macgillivray & Chisholm
AMHERST	Charles R. Smith
ARICHAT, N.S.	A. J. McGillivry
BRIDGEWATER	& McLean
	Alfred Whitman
	Eaton, Parsons & Beckwith
HALIFAX	H. W. G. BOAK
HALIFAX	W. W. McLellan
	W. E. Rascoe
	w
	w Jumes F. McLean

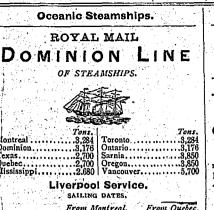
(Continued on next page.)



Rates of Passage by Steamers of Liverpool Mail line from Montreal or Quebeo are

Through Bills of Lading granted in / Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and United States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Rail-way Stations in Canada and the United States to Liver-pool and Glasgow, via Boston or Halifax. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex, Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp: Ruys & Co., Roiterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss. & Coi, Bordeaux; Fisher & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 18 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Allan Bros., & Co., 203 Leadenhall street, E.C., London; James & Alex Allan, 70 Great Clyde st, Glasgow; Allan Bros., James street, Liver-pool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cooa, & Son, 261 Broadway, New York; or to G. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall, or to

H. & A. ALLAN, State St., Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal.



oronto		8th No.		Quevec.
Sarnia				
Oregon				
at Tan ja said	From	Portlard	From	Halifax.
Vancouver	Thur,	6th Dec	Sat	Dec. 8th
March 1997 And 1997 August 1997		1 I. I. I.		1 - E - E - E - E - E - E - E - E - E -

• These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music-room, Smoking-room and Bath-room amidships, where but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep.

PARRSBORO	S. W. Smith
Рютои	Stewart & Tanner
Рютов.	
SPRING HILL	Charles W. Lane
STELLARTON	MacDonald & Hensley
Тятво	S. E Gourley
WESTVILLE	MacDonald & Honsley
УАКМОПТП	Pelton & Clements

A. D. Richard
Wells & Welch
J. Arthur Freeze
Harvey Atkinson
Wells & Welch
T. A. Kinnear
James McQueon
White & Allison

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND S MMERSIDE McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie } CHARLOTTETOWN..... McDonald & McLean CHARLOTTETOWN F. L. Haszard CHABLOTTETOWN..... Peters & Peters CHARLOTTETOWN..... Warburton & Smallwood GEORGETOWN D. A. Mackinnon, LL.B.) Ľ MONTAGUE, CARDIGAN, SOURIS.

Rallways,
Intercolonial Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing 4th JUNE, 1888.
Through Express Passenger Trains run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
Leave Levis
Little Metis
Moncton
The night trains from Montreal of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways connect at Point Levis and Levis with these trains.
"The sleeping car, leaving Montreal on Monday, Wed- nesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Through Tickets may be obtained via rail and
the Maritime Provinces. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c. Apply to
G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight & Passenger Agent 1361 ST. JAMES ST.,
Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, MONTREAL, D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent Rallway Office, Moncton, N B., May 3rd, 1858.
Legal.
Ottawa, Ont. T P. FISHER,
Barrisler. Solicitor, Notary, Etc. Supremo Court, Parliamontary and Departmental Agent. Scottish Ontar.o Chambers.
Montreal.
M advocates, &c., 181 St. James street, Mont- treal. Will attend the Courts in the Dis- triets of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. Hyacinthe. D. McConwack, B.C.L. C. A. Duci, os, B.A., B.C.L. R. L. MURCHISON, B.C.E.
ATWATER & MAOKIE, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c. 131 St. James Street, Montreal.
A BBOTTS: & CAMPBELL,
ADVOCATES, North British Chambers, 11 Hospital St.
Ottawa, Ont. GEORGE F. HENDERSON, Solicitor, fc.
13 Scottish, Ontario Chambers.
Ottawa, Ont. GUNDRY & POWELL, Barristers, Solicitors.

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Barristers, Solicitors. Supreme Court and Departmental Agents. Special attention given to collections and com-mercial business.



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BEAUDRY UPRIGHT CUSHIONED POWER HAMMER.

The most handy, compact, and above all, the most efficient tool ever invented for Manufacturers of all descriptions, Railroad Shops, Steel and Machine Forgers, File and Vise Makers, Knife and Cutlery Makers, Axle, Edge Tool and Agricult ral Implement Manufacturers, Carriage Builders, and, in fact, all others who need a first-class Hammer, and one of extraordinary capacity and adaptability.









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875



cation has been made to the department for a refund.

Tax Free Press states that J. G. Naylor, who has for some time managed the O'Neill House stables at Woodstock, has absconded. He leaves numerous creditors to regret his absence.

JAMES T. CARPENTER, grocer, of Portland, N. B., has assigned. A short time ago he made his creditors an offer of 60 cents in the dollar, payable in five years, which was refused. He owes \$6,000.

TEN barrels of Lake Superior salmon shipped on trial from Rossport, Ont., to Belfast, Ireland, sold readily at 20 cents a lb. and a large trade in fresh and salt fish between-the two countries is expected next year.

DOROTHY J. GURLEY, described as a tailor, of Oshawa, Ont., has assigned. This business was really run by her father, George Gurley, under cover of his daughter. The concern has changed hands so frequently that we cannot trace all the different transfers ; but it is plain enough that it has not been a success.

business at North Bay, Out. Unfortunately he lacked the qualities necessary for success in his new departure and we consequently hear of his assignment.

MR. J. G. FITZGIBBON, for many years in the service of the Merchants Bank at Owen Sound and Montreal, and latterly a co-liquidator of the Central Bank in Toronto, has opened a private bank at Norwood, Ont., under the title of J. G Fitzgibbon & Co.

oTHE recent dispute between the Canada Cotton Co. and the Valleyfield mills has caused a break of 5 per cent. in the price of the stock of the former mill. Under some pressure to sell the stock fell to 25 at which some lots changed hands.

S. CHAGNON, general storekeeper of St. Paul L'Hermite, Que., has assigned Liabilities are about \$6,000. He has been in business for some ten years, but has never done more than a moderate business and for the past few years has steadily run behind.

A COMPANY is being formed at Moncton, N.B., to build and run a steamer to Bay of Fundy ports on the New Brunswick side. The the ports of call are to be Moncton, Wills-

at its next session, to obtain a charter to operate a railway called "The Peninsula and Gaspe Short Line Railway," to commence at Gaspe basin and run to a point on the river Metapedian north of the river Causapscal.

It is evident that the Chinese are becoming acclimatized with great rapidity. They are now invading our insolvent lists, and the pioneer bankrupt, Ah Loy, an old and wealthy merchant of Kamloops, assigned last week with very heavy liabilities and correspondingly light assets.

ELIZABETH WAGONER, doing business as Wagoner & Co., jewellers, of Cornwall, Ont., has assigned. Her husband failed in April, 1885, and has since done business in his wife's name. Under these circumstances he was a weak mark for credit and has never made more than a bare living.

J. C. KEITH, hardware dealer, of Belleville, Ont., has a signed. He has been a long time in business, but for some time past has been losing ground steadily .- Thos Mitcheson, a small confectioner of Almonte, Ont., is in difficulties .-- L. H. Dickson, a harness-maker, of Rodney, Out, Bas assigned.

The Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway company, it is announced, will apply to Parliament for a Dominion charter of incorpor-



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 Reserve Fund
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ation. If it had done this nine months ago the recent disgraceful contest between the Manitoban government and the Canadian Pacific would have been avoided.

DUFERROW BROS., paints and oils, of Toronto, Ont., have assigned. The sole partner is an old employe of D. A. McCaskill & Co., of this city, who started for himself in the fall of 1885. He became involved with the Jamjesons, and his failure is evidently the outcome of that of McWaters, Jamieson & Co., of Toronto.

STRATFORD BROS, of Halifax, have purchased the entire oil cargo of the ship Sardinian, which ship has been lying at Halifax for several months under repairs. The oil was shipped for Japan nearly a yean ago, but the ship has already been in two ports for repairs. The cargo amounts to 59,000 cases, or 590,000 gallons.

The city of Halifax insures the lives and limbs of the men comprising the Volunteer Fire Department of that city. Both the men belonging to the engine companies and the Union Protection Company are thus insured, and the premiums are paid by the city treasury. The total cost of insurance amounts to about \$1,200.

R. PARKINSON, general storekceper of Clavering, Ont., has assigned. He was a farmer, already well on in years, whose sole businesstraining was as secretary-treasurer of a "grange." He succeeded M. B. Davitt last January, but eleven months have proved to him that without experience and proper training it is useless to go into business in this country with any expectation of success.

TERRE is a good prospect of the Atlas woollen mills at Whitby, Ont., resuming work shortly. The special committee of the town council to whom was referred the business of dealing with the late Atlas Woollen Company, now in process of being wound up, have before them a favorable proposition from a new company.

A. D. UELIN, whose hasty departure from Wallacetown. Ont., has already been commented upon in these columns, has repented of his foolish action and has returned to face his creditors. It is understood that he has handed over most of his funds to the solicitors for his creditors and will endeavor to meet his liabilities in full.

LOUIS GRENIER, shoe dealer of Three Rivers, Que, has assigned. He was formerly a photographer, and did well at that trade; but, having accumulated some \$2,000 in means, he determined on branching out as a shoe-dealer. As he knew nothing of his new trade his failure was a matter of course. He had far better have "lot well alone."

Fnom Messina mail advices say: "The prospects for the new crop olives have become worse in the north of Sicily; the olive worm is general in the truit, which is failing and being prematurely gathered from the trees in order to save a part of the crop.' In East Calabria as far as Catanzaro the worm has also attacked the olives. In 'the large Gioja district no crop is expected this year."

J. D. WELLS, Ceni. Manager, TORONTO.

DURING the months of September and October the returns from fifte n Nova Scotia gold mines gave a total of 2,243 tons of quartz crushed, yielding a result of 1,645 ounces of pure gold, valued at about \$32,000. The highest return was from a Rawdon mine, which gave 364 ounces of gold from 80 tons of quartz, or 44 ounces per ton.

IT is claimed that a number of contracts have been made by Americans with Canadians for the purchase of standing timber, which have included a provision that if the United States adopted a free lumber measure measure, \$2 should be added to the stumpage price named in the contracts. This may not be true, but it is not altogether unlikely.

A REPORT was received in this city to the effect that Mr. E. H. King, has resigned his seat as a director of the London Board of the Bank of Montreal. A number of rumors were in circulation as to the reasons for Mr. King's step, but it is understood there is no cause for it, other than a desire on his part to be relieved of the responsibilities of the position

Tus new bridge over the Otonabec river, at the locks below Peterboro, Ont., was on Saturday last taken off the hands of the contractors by the joint Committee of the Town and County. It is pronounced one of the finest bridges in this part of the country. The superstructure is of wrought iron, and is the work of the Central Iron Works of Peterboro.

HOGAN BROS., bakers and confectioners, of Tilsonburg, Ont., have assigned for the second



CLIFF ATKINSON, general storekeeper of Kouchibougune, N. B., has assigned. He owes some \$3,000 and a hows assets of \$2,600 which he claims-will pay general creditors 40 cents in the dollar. Of late he has been just living from hand to mouth.—Uriah Mosher, a trader of Parker's Cove, N. S., and M H. Richardson, a lumber dealer of Brighton, N. B., have assigned.

WM. MORRIS, harness-maker of Rockwood, Ont., has assigned. He is described as a hardworking man just making a living and always hard up.—Joseph Lund, general storekeeper of Teston, Ont., has assigned. Of late he has not got on. He is not credited with much ability and his tastes were ovidently too anacreontic to be compatible with success in trade.

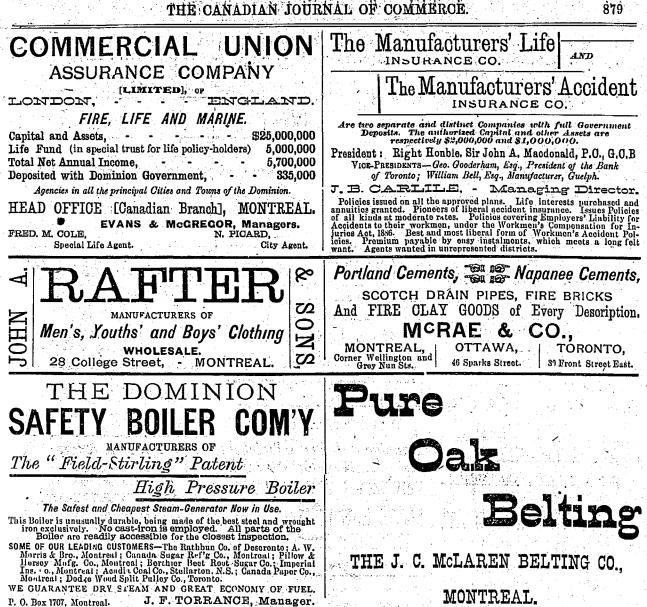
LANE & HILL, dealers in patent articles and manufacturers agents of this city, have assigned. Their liabilities are about \$2,000. They started in business ab ut a year ago, but the chances that two could make a living out²⁰ of the business were never brilliant.— Narcisse Racine, a small hatter and furrier in the Hochelaga suburb, has assigned. He owes \$990.

RAISINS in California are active and advancing. The crop is turning out much smaller than was previously anticipated, and as the demand is brisk from all sections of the country ho ders there are gradually strengthening their ideas. In New York the quantity offiring is small, the bulk of the receipts being distributed immediately upon contracts made some time since.

Schools of design are being opened in both St. John and Hatifax, and large enrolments of mechanics and others desirous of improving their technical knowledge are reported. Such institutions as the Victoria School of Art and Design, of Halifax, and the Owens' Art InstiJ. B. GLASS, an elderly man, who moved from Woodstock to London, Out, last January and opened a stationery store there, has assigned. He did a small trade in cheap music and knick-knacks.—W. J. Harris, who has struggled along in a small way as a general storekceper at Mount Vernen, Ont., for the past 18 months, has thrown up the sponge and made an assignment.

GLEBERT W. WALKE?, general storekeeper of Milford, N. S., has assigned. He makes preferences to the extent of \$800. He is a farmer who started in trade five years ago as a partner in the firm of Walker and Currie who dissolved in July 1886. He also carried on a victualling business in Halifax, but does not appear to have possessed those qualities which are now-a-days essential to success.

IT appears that amongst the persons to whom decoy letters were sent by the parties who engineered the Sackville-West affair were Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Senator Clemow. The letters came from Michigan and the writer wished to know the wishes of the Gauadian Government in regard to the



Presidential election. They were promptly consigned to the waste paper baskets.

the states

MACKIE, the well-known Islay distiller, who recently visited Nova Scotia, is impressed with that Province as a desirable field for immigration of Scotch crofters. He thinks crofters with from £500 to £1,000 sterling could purchase excellent farms in Nova Scotia for the same money that they would pay in rent in Scotland in three or four years. The only trouble is that a crofter in possession of $\pounds 1,$ -000 sterling has yet to be discovered.

ANOTHER big fort is projected at Halifax, to be loc ted on the Dartmouth side of the harbor. At the late capture of an island in Hali fax harbor by the sailors and marines of the fleet, it is asserted by the military that the position capured could not be held ten minutes, as it is covered by the guns of five large fortifications armed with heavy ordnance which would pound the place to pleces in a few minutes. State 1

THOS. CULBERT, of Merrickville. Ont, is in financial difficulties. His liabilities are about \$7,265, distributed impartially among Montreal, Toronto and Kingston houses, including John Culbert for \$1,000. His stock in hand foots up \$5,200, and may realize to best advantage 75c in the dollar; the book debts, \$1,3×3, may bring 50 per cent. A demand of assignment has been made by a leading Montreal dry-goods house, who are creditors for \$2,323.

THERE is a large increase in the quantity of Canadian freight coming to Duluth by steamer for Manitoba, due to the opening of the Red River Valley railway and connections to Winnipeg. The steamers of the Sarnia line, which connect with the Grand Trunk railway at Sarnia will no doubt take the bu k of their freight to Duluth, to come over the Northern Pacific to Winnipeg, as the Grand Trunk and Northern Pacific are supposed to be working together.

MR. PAGE, chief engineer of canals, has spent

MONTREAL.

the last few days at the break on the Cornwall canal, and has left Mr. Conway pushing on the repairs with great energy. The embankment, which is being made to fill up the breach, is nearly up to the full height, and is now being widened and strengthened as well as raised, so as to make it safe against the pressure of water. The prospects are that, with good weather, navigation can be opened about the 10th.

ALASKA salmon is in active demand in San Francisco, but the quantity offering is very small, the arrivals being promptly taken either by the home trade or exporters. Buyers stand ready to pay \$1.40 f.o.b., but are unable to have their wants supplied as , rapidly as they desire. The high price for Columbia fish this season is undoubtedly the reason of this activity in trade on the Pacific, as the consumption of the latter has been seriously lessened by the price that have been created by the short pack on the Columbia, coupled with speculative action, ____



The stock of T. W. & R. H. Howard, picture frames, etc., of London, Ont., valued at \$417, was purchased at 40 cents on the dollar. A farm of 50 acres, also part of the Howard assets, was offered for sale, subject to a mortgage of \$2,750. The land was withdrawn at a bid of \$3,100.

A NUMBER of our prominent citizens left the harbor on Wednesday morning on board the Allan Royal Mail S.S. Sardinian on a trip to Quebec as guests of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. The channel and dredging operations were duly inspected, and the party returned on board the R. & O. N. Co.'s steamer " Montreal," thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which the work was done, and with the hospitality they had received at the bands of the Commissioners.

THE crop of Grenoble walnuts this year is reported to be a large one, but the fruit is said place orders for forward shipment.

Work has been commenced on the Chignecto Marine Railway, several contracts for cuttings having been let, and large quantities of material placed upon the ground. The general contractors have agreed with the Company to complete the work by the 1st of September, 1890. A single line of rails will be laid down for the present working of the line, but land is to be taken sufficient for a double line, in case the traffic at any future time warrants the extension.

THERE seems to be a certainty that Canadian lumbering operations will be pushed briskly this winter. As a natural consequence Canadian lumber hands are not crossing the frontier and a scarcity of lumberers is reported in the North Western States. No doubt men in search of employment will be more plentiful now that the Presidential election is over

It is stated in produce circles that Mr. H. S. Remington of the firm of Remington & Skeele, wholesale produce merchants of this city, has left Montreal taking with him about \$4,000 of the firm's money. Mr. Skeele recently went to Cowansville to purchase butter and from thence to visit a brother at St. Albans. On his return to the city he found that Mr. Remington had left the day before taking all the available funds with him Remington was formerly proprietor of the Waverley House in this city but sold out his interest last spring in order to form the partnership with Mr. Skeele which he has just terminated so abruptly. He left a letter stating that he was on his way to British Columbin,

WE learn that Edward H. Goff, so well known in this city in connection, with the ignominious collapse of the Canada Agricul-



tural Insurance Co. in 1877, is again in financial difficulties and has assigned. Mr. Goff appears to have been a species of commercial Jonah; since in every enterprise with which he has been connected his management has always resulted disastrously for the shareholders, although any personal profit was but of temporary advantage to himself, owing to the generosity of his disposition. The insolvency of the Agricultural Insurance Company first brought him into notoriety in this city, and he deen ed it better to transfer his talents to the other side of the line. He then went to Boston and became manager of the American Electric Light Company. So soon as that began to go down hill, he left for New York and organized the American Electric and Illuminating company, which in 1885 was merged into the American Manufacturing company, of which Mr. Goff became president until last spring, when the company (as usual with his chterprises) became financially embarrassed. Last November he became interested in the American Grophic company, and

18 Ja Charles Street

was its president. He indexed notes for the company, and several judgments have been entered against him in connection therewith. A few days ago the *Graphic's* property was sold at sheriff's sale, and the control passed into other hands. Mr. Goff resides at the Hoffman House, and it is needless to say, in elegant style, so that, no matter who suffers by the inevitable insolvency of the enterprises he becomes connected with, it is not the genial president.

AN EXCEPTION PROVING THE BULE. - It is scarcely a year since Mr. T Kenna, formerly a clerk at the St. Lawrence Hall, opened out in apparent grand style what is known as "The Queen's" on St. James street, Fr-eman's old stand, which, like a phonix, rose from the ashes of the fire which destroyed the handsomely frescoed history of Cinderella on the walls of the former premises. The attractions were chiefly what the inner man has a longing for in all weathers, with a proportion of solids somewhat after the manner of Falstaff's bill of fare. Mr. Kenna, familiarly known as "Tim," had a few thousand dollars saved from his salary during long years at the St. Lawrence. But he was gradually led by the voice of the siren to

fixtures thereof which were to be finished for \$2,800, cost him, he says, \$7,000, while his proposed \$6,000 to cover all was swollen to \$14,000. The rent of the place is \$3,200 a year; and an evidence of the profits of the liquor trade may be inferred from Mr Kenna's statement that the business of itself paid a fair profit, although he claims he never, resorted to the watering, blending and other cheapening processes generally credited to the trade. Mr. Kenna came to a stop, financially, a few days ago, under pressure of various suits on the part of claimants-the bcuse that had credited him with the goods of most intrinsic value having considerately waited longer than prudence would probably have warranted. The competition as well as the profit, among these resorts, is indicated by the free use of the electric lamp in front of the greater number, a light that is usually made to throw a brilliant attractiveness over the elegance within. There is surcly some call for a new version of Heber's grand old missionary hymn.



affected had that measure ever become law, and, undoubtedly, his loss of New York State—the gain of which was indispensable to his success— was largely due to the heavy vote polled against him in the salt producing sections simply on this account.

The regrettable blunder committed by Lord Sackville also injured his cause. It confirmed the wavering Anglophobes in the belief that his election was desired by Great Britain, and, consequently, caused them to vote against him in order to show their dislike to that much-abused country. Unfortunately too, the hysterical manner in which Lord Sackville was denounced by the President's advisers was hardly calculated to reflect credit on the foreign policy of his cabinet. Had the conduct of Secretary Bayard been that of a dignified statesman, much of this damage would have been offset by the certainty that the incident would have resulted in causing naturalized Britons to rally round the Democratic standard; but, unfortunately, the unmerited insuits he heaped upon the British Minister and, by implication, upon the country he represented, roused the anger not only of the Anglo-American voters but of those respectable Americans who felt that the dignity of the United States was placed in jeopardy. The unseemly haste displayed in endeavoring to hustle out of the country the ambassador of a friendly power, in defiance of all the traditions of modern diplomacy and at the risk of embroiling the two nations simply in order to make political capital out of giving him his passports, was most distasteful to the educated classes and resulted in a revulsion of popular feeling that bore important fruit at the polls.

To Canadians the result of the election will, upon the whole, be advantageous. Mr. Cleveland had committed himself to a policy of retaliation and had he been re-elected would have felt called upon to enforce it. Mr. Harrison, on the contrary, is bound by no pledges save the vague one of conserving American interests. The masterly flashes of silence in which he has indulged all along have left him comparatively untrammelled, and although Mr. Blaine, who is the power behind the throne, is distinctly committed to an anti-Canadian policy, we are too well acquainted with that gentleman's versatility to fear that his assertions for political effect were the result of profound conviction. The triumph of the protectionist candidate in the United States, although a disappointing one to those Canadian interests who would have benefited by the opening of the American market, is to a certain extent an endorsation of the National policy; since, if the majority of the electors of the United States decide that the retention of that

policy is necessary to the welfare of a rich and powerful people like themselves, the modest portion of protection which Canada enjoys cannot but be advantageous to our less firmly established industries. That the fishery-question will assume a more acute phase in the hands of Mr Harrison than in those of Mr. Cleveland we do not believe. In spite of the menacing tone o a portion of the American. press the two countries are still on terms of mutual friendliness, and, now that the necessity for arousing a bitter feeling against Canada for political purposes is no longer present, we have little doubt that an amicable arrangement, based upon the principles of the rejected treaty, will soon be brought about.

ONTARIO'S HARVEST.

The first really authentic report upon the crops of our principal agricultural province is a document which possesses great interest for business men. Upon the final result of the crop in Ontario this year a good deal depended. Last year's crop fell heavily under the average, and had the present harvest proved equally deficient a heavy loss would have accrued to mercantile interests all over the Dominion The official bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics was therefore anxiously awaited, and its unexpectedly favorable character rendered doubly welcome.

The returns of the produce of the various cereal crops, computed from averages of the yield on the threshing floors, is as follows —

lows:	در المعد المعاديات		
Crops,	Acres.	Bushels.	per acre
Fall wheat :		Sec. 1	Bush
1888	826,537	13,830,787	167
1887	897,743	14,440,611	16.1
1882-8		18,77:,659	
Spring wheat			.,
1888	367,850	6,453,559	17.5
1887		5,633,117	11.6
1882-8	. 589,210	9,248,119	15.7
Barley :			
1888	895,432	23,366,569	26 1
1887		17,134,830	
1882-8		19,766,436	
Oats :	N		1997 - A. A.
1888	, 1,849,868	65,466,911	35.4
1887		49,848,101	3.4.4
1882-8		55,997,425	
Rye:			
1888	. 84,087	1,295,302	15.4
1887		\$94,887	13.1
1882-8		1,814,636	16,4
Peas .			1.11
1888	696,652	14,269,863	20.5
1887		12,173,332	16.8
1882-8		13,123,509	
Coru (in ear.)			
1888		17,436,780	78.2
1887	163,893	8,404,752	
1882-8		12,290,797	
Buckwheat :			
1888	57,528	1,222,283	21.2
1887	64,143	1,025,353	
1882-8	61,685	1,367,427	22.2
Beans:	요즘 문화 문화		
1888	22,700	543.526	23.5
1887	20,275	275,975	
1882-8	22,060	465,182	
		9.997 TO 10 T	

From these figures we can see that not only has the present year exceeded in every instance the output of its predecessor, but that, with the exception of fall wheat and two of the minor cereals, it equals or exceeds the average of the past seven years. This may fairly be called a very good showing; and when we take into consideration the marked advance in prices during the past twelve months and the consequent largely increased value of the trop to the agriculturist, it is evident that the Ontario farmer has very little reason to grumble at the harvest of 1888.

The root crops are all excellent, and, with the exception of carrots, all exceed the average of the past seven years. Potatoes show nearly double the yield per acrethat was gathered in 1887, and the others are all largely in excess of last years crop The statistics of area and yield are as follows :--

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels,	Per
Potatoes-			acre,
1888	153,915	22,273,607	144.7
18 7	140,283	10,678,000	76.1
1882-8	155,766	18,919,185	121.5
Mangel-wurzels-	_		
1888	21,459	10,020,659	467.0
1887	17,924	5,695,761	
1882-8	17,906	7,826,216	
Carr ts-	•		
1888	11,524	3,898,584	338.3
1887	9,110	2,105,686	
1882-8	10,162	3,590,993	
Turnips-			
1888	113,188	45,466,183	401.7
1887	105,322	31,413,456	298 2
1882-8	100,171	39,246,211	391.8

It must be remembered that these figures are absolutely correct; as, with the exception of turnips, the other roots were all up and stored for the winter at the time that the returns were sent in to the Bureau.

It is evident then that the dark forebodings as to Ontario's crop, which were current a few months since, have happily proved unfounded and that a fair average crop, at far more than average prices, can be relied upon. No. 2 fall wheat sold in Toronto at this time last year at 781 cents, now it is quoted at \$1.23. No. 2 spring and number 2 red winter sold last year at 80 to 81 cents, now they will fetch \$1.23. This indicates an advance of 54 per cent. approximately in the value of these important cereals-a fact which puts the prosperity of the farmer on a far more solid basis than a mere increase in the average yield per acre could possibly bring about.

We find also that the moist open weather of the past month (which has proved so deleterious to general business by blocking roads and keeping customers within doors) has been of positive advantage to the farmer. In spite of the immense quantity of rain which has fallen there has not been sufficient in Ontario to cause any flooding or to do any injury to the country. On the contrary it has proved of inestimable value, as it has doubled the bulk of the root crops and has kept the pastures green and rank at a time when in other years farmers were feeding their cattle. The farmer then has very little to complain of, and may fairly congratulate himself on having done far better than his most sanguine friends anticipated. Let him now market his crops as soon as possible, so as to take advantage of the high rates now ruling, and then, by paying up his past indebtedness and purchasing his necessary requirements for the coming season, permit the storekeeper to benefit by his good fortune and in his turn to urge forward the now staguant tide of commerce.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT.

There is one argument in favor of the credit system which, singularly enough, is rarely dwelt upon ; and yet this represents probably one of the most powerful factors in ensuring the continuance of that system in this country. Writers on commercial subjects, when pointing out that a cash basis is the most advantageous to both buyer and seller, too, often forget that although this may be true enough in the case of transactions between the wholesaler and the retailer, the actual consumer has very little to gain by resorting to cash payments-save the advantage of freedom from debt. In fact it may almost be said that the ordinary storekeeper practically discourages cash payments by his customers, since not only does he in most instances charge precisely the same price for his goods to the man who pays cash as to the man who takes six months credit, but he often regards the former as necessarily a casual customer who (since he can deal at any shop he pleases) may change his supplier at any moment, while the credit customer is bound to his store by the ties of interest and mutual confidence, and, consequently, must be treated with all the consideration due to a continual purchaser.

In large cities this is particularly the case. The moment the cash is paid over the counter the customer must depend simply upon the character of the house he deals with for the certainty of prompt delivery and good quality. The money has been paid ; there is nothing further to be received ; and the tradesman's interest in his customer is visibly diminished. On the other hand the credit customer will not pay unless he receives just what he wants and immediately he wants it. Thus the storekeeper knows that he is the customer whom it is most important to propitiate, and hence gives him the preference both in promptness of delivery and in quality of goods. In fact most storekeepers seem to act upon the old principle that the two worst paymasters are he who pays too soon and he who does not pay at all, and consequently, reserve their best

service for those who exact a moderate credit.

Precisely the same argument applies to transportation companies both by rail and water. Prepaid freight is always more or less neglected in favor of that on which there are charges to collect. In fact, so well is this known, that persons sending presents to friends find it better to send the amount of the freight to the recipient than to prepay the package, as in case there is something to collect ther is greater security that it will be delivered promptly and in good order. In other words the company, having been paid for services before they are rendered, have lost much of their interest in performing those services. Their employes are consequently more careless in handling the freight, in notifying the consignees of its arrival, and in delivering the goods promptly, and thus they practically discourage the practice of prepayment of freight by devoting their principal attention to that on which the charges are pay. ble at destination.

Here then are two familiar cases in which the payment of cash is distinctly disadvantageous. The cash customer has nothing to gain and may possibly lose by his promptitude in fulfilling his side of the bargin; while the credit customer is carefully propitiated at his expense. In the face of this can we wonder why men with money in their pockets prefer to buy on credit? Or why the man who pays cash now-a-days does so simply because he is not well enough known to command the confidence of the storekeeper in his financial strength? Were any inducements offered to cash customers we should soon find wealthy men taking advantage of them, but since, as we have pointed out, no such inducements are visible, they naturally prefer to retain their funds in their own possession. It is from following their example that at present the power of securing credit has come to be looked upon as a badge of respectability and even of a certain standing in the community.

It looks then as if the great bulk of our storekeepers did not really desire to do a cash business, or they would take more pains to attract and retain cash customers. Of course we do not speak of those towns or villages from 'the nature of whose surrounding industries credit is indispensable to the conduct of trade; but of large cities where a considerable body of cash customers exist who would be readily aitracted to any store where an abatement in their favor was given. One or two such stores do certainly exist in this city, and by their success prove the practicability of doing a purely cash trade, but the great majority prefer to do a credit business, and, although they welcome the cash customer when he comes, they concentrate their best energies on retaining those who

deal with them on credit. We can only argue from this that the advantages of securing cash custom are less in practice than they are theoretically supposed to be. The average tradesman is quite shrewd and level-headed enough to appreciate the good qualities of both systems, and since, by his actions, he shows plainly that he prefers to sell on credit the only inference we can draw is that he fluds that system the most advantageous to his own interests.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

The sugar question is again to the front owing to recent large importations of Scotch yellows which can now enter into competition with the Canadian product and can be sold at a small profit to the importers. Yellow sugars are quoted on the other side of the Atlantic at 11s. 3d.@11s. 9d., and granulated at 19s. 9d. per cwt of 112 lbs. in bags. In barrels, granulated is worth 20s @20s. 3d., this being the package required in the Canadian market.

A great deal of abuse has been levelled at the Scotch sugars which, we believe, is not justified. We have been told that it is altogether made from beet, and second drawings at that; that it is such stuff as is sold amongst the poorer classes in Scotland but that the bulk of it is exported, as it finds only a very limited demand in England. It is stated, also, that despite the improvements in manufacture both in Germany and Greenock, which have removed a good deal of the "salty" flavor from this beet sugar, that it leaves behind it an ur pleasant taste and that its sweetening quality is not of a high order. In several samples inspected by us the color and the grain seemed satisfactory, and the strength very fair, but the smell was far . from agreeable. It was much praised in some quarters, but the truth, as usual, lies between the the two extremes. It cannot he denied that the refiners are trying to squeze all the money they can out of the market, and if the public can force them to reduce their rates or ge cheaper sugar by importing it, so much the better.

The recent importations, which were confined to yellows, cost 5%c. net, cartage from the vessel's side to be added. It has come in bags, and, therefore, not in an easily marketable condition, except at a lower value than similar Canadian sugar. It seems evident that the local product is superior, and instead of being made from beet, it is chiefly, or wholly, a cane sugar. All being equal on other points, Scotland should make cheaper sugar than Canada, as she has got the advantages of cheaper coal, of cheaper labor, and of being nearer her source of beet supplies-Germanyfreightage being of course an important item. Great Britain is also a land of cheap

sugar, because no duty is levied on the raw material. In Canada, considerable revenue is derived from a duty on the raw sugar, alleged to be fully 45 per cent, but as the duty is guaged on the respective strength of the sugars, as determined by the polariscope test, it is difficult to arrive at the exact figures. Our Government has preferred to act contrary to Great Britain. The 'atter country, taking into consideration the fact that sugar is a raw material in many manulactures, has admitted it free, while it charges a duty of 6d. per lb on teas for the purposes of revenue. In Canada, the Government doubtless with the laudable intention of encouraging habits of temperance has admitted tea free.

As to the relative cheapness of sugar in Great Britain and Canada, it must also be borne in mind that the British procery trade has for years sold sugar without a profit, the idea being to give it to customers at actual cost, relying on other articles for a protit. In this country a different system now prevails. The wholesaler, by an arrangement with the refiners, makes a small profit, and the retailer " rotaliates" on him by charging a good round margin. When taxed with his high prices, the lat er is full of abuse and indignation against the "illegal" and "corrupt" wholesale grocers' guild. The wholesale grocer has been making a profit of ic. on granulated, and about ic. on yellows. The retailer, at 9c., has turned a profit of 1c. @ 14c. Recent figures in this city have been: Refiners, 74c. @ 75c.; wholesale grocers, 7%c. @ 8c., and retailers, 9c. Of course, some retailers may sell at less money.

It is commonly supposed that our sugar for refining purposes is obtained from Jamaica and other comparatively near points in the West Indies; but it is too bright a sugar, and grading over 14 degrees, is liable to a higher rate of duty. Furthermore, coming again to the question of relative cheapness, the plantations being controlled by English capital, Canadian buyers could not operate to such advantage as British operators. Our refineries draw their raw material from Brazil, Cuba, Manilla, China, Japan, Africa and the East Indies. The price of granulated sugar is well within the importing limit. In explaining the following estimate, we may state for those unfamiliar with the subject that the first item refers to the specific duty, the second to the ad valorem, and the third is an additional ad valorem duty whin the sugar is not imported from the place of growth. The last item of 21 per cent. must in fairness be added 'on account of the superior marketable condition of Canadian granulated.

Cost of granulated in Great Britain, \$4.87 per cwti of 112 lbs., or say:

English cost per 100 lbs	\$4.35
Add duty 11c	1.50
"	1.52
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.33
" fréight	0.25
" insurânce	0.02
" 21 per cent. for superior	
	0.20
, 호수, 이가, 전 가지, 한 것이 있는 것이 같아요. - 이가, 이것이 가장 것이 많이 가지, 것이 같아요.	SS'17
Déduct	4.35

It is roughly calculated that granulated sugar is 75 per cent dearer in Canada than in Great Britain, which is scarcely to be wondered at when the above duties and charges are taken into consideration.

The accounts received of shipments, especially from the East, incicate that the supply of cane sugar during the ne ct three monthe will be considerably less than during the same period for some years past, and the opinion gains strength that the increase in the production of beet will be required to meet the growing consumption in Europe and the States. Opinions differ as to the beet crop. Mr. Görz estimates the German crop at 980,000 tons, Mr. Achleitner the Austrian crop at 550,000 tons, the Journal des Fabricants the French crops at 450,000 tons, and Belgian estimates are about 100,000 tons, against Mr. Licht's 137,000. Bearing in mind the abnormal summer, the balance of opinion seems somewhat against the highest estimate published. The visible supplies of sugar in Europe, according to late dates, are :---1888, 268,625 tons; 1887,373,529 tons; 1886, 467,864 tons. Cargoes afloat: 1888, 31,188; 1887, 75;460; 1886, 81;312 tons. Stocks in the United States on the 18th October, 83,000 tons, against 120,993 in 1887 and 151,420 in 1886. Sugar afloat to the English tchannel and Continent, 31,188 tons, against 75,462 tons last year.

THE PAQUETTE FIRE.

It is unfortunate for the insuring public that, on the very day that the City Council made their demand upon the Board of Underwriters for a reduction in the existing rates of insurance in the mercantile portions of this city, a fire should have broken out which pointed out the wrotched condition of our fire appliances and the inefficiency of the brigade in a most signicant manner.

The five in question broke out in a door and sash factory on Perthius street. The five was noticed by the employees about bix o'clock in the evening and the alarm immediately given at the nearest five station. The five brigade was on the ground with its usual promptitude but, owifig to the miserable condition of the appliances, might just as well have delayed its brival. The two engines posted at the hydraints nearest the building were found to be out of order and when they

were at last got to work-the hose burst; so that it was fully twenty-five minutes before one stream was playing on the flames and ten minutes more elapsed before a second one could be bronght to bear. The headway that the fire obtained in such inflammable promises during this prolonged delay, can be well imagined; and it was felt that it had got beyond the control of the brigade before they first seriously attacked it. During this time the firemen had been drawing from the hydrants, but so poor was the water pressure that the streams were utterly useless. The stream from the hydrant on Perthins street was so weak that it hardly reached the top of a one storey building. Another stream apparently coming from Craig street was even worse. The water did not rise a foot above the nozzle. The Haves ladder was hoisted on Lacroix street and three men were sent up with an engine stream, but hardly had they commenced work when a coupling gave way and the water had to be shut off. The heat was now intense, and the men were kept scorching on the ladder for ten minutes before water could be turned on again. In the meantime the wall showed signs of giving way and the branchman let go the . nozzle and hurriedly got out of danger. Another fireman, at the command of the guardian, ran up and once more turned the stream on the fire, but it was evidently useless to longer combat the finmes and the ladder was withdrawn. Fortunately for the safety of the surrounding buildings the walls finally collapsed, carrying everything that could burn with them, and the danger being thus fortunately averted by natural causes, the bewildered firemen had time to breathe. About midnight the fire had thoroughly burnt itself out and the factory was a mass of ruins. 1.11

Anything less calculated to give the public confidence in our fire appliances could hardly be imagined. The Bertram engine could not be got to work at all; the others worked badly at first, and the bursting of the hose was a serious cause of delay. The Cote St. Louis fire engine broke down on its way to give assistance and the water pressure was so miserably inadequate as to render the reels practically useless. The men worked pluckily and well; but there was a manifest lack of confidence in their officers, and each fireman appeared to follow his own ideas rather than those of a central authority. Fortunately for the insurance companies Mr. Paquette had allowed his policies to lapse two years ago, and depended for protection on an automatic sprinkler plant; but his loss is estimated at \$80,000 and this represents the absolute withdrawal of that amount of money from the public wealth 'as' well as the throwing of 120 hands out of employment

Under these circumstances to expect the Board of Underwriters to acknowledge the ability of our civic fire brigade to grapple with serious fires is manifestly absurd. A brigade whose hose bursts, whose engines will not work, who have to depend upon a water pressure which is usually conspicuous by its absence when most needed, and who are under the authority of an inexperienced chief, can hardly expect to command the confidence of the insurance companies-and unless the confidence of the companies can be gained it is useless to look for any reduction in insurance rates. This is a matter which concerns every business man in this city. At present the rates paid for insurance in certain sections of Montreal are very little short of exorbitant, and yet the losses of the insurance companies are out of all proportion to their premium income. Unless the fire brigade be improved, and its appliances brought up to the standard of modern efficiency, the losses of both insurers and insured must continue to be a serious burden on our commercial prosperity, and, therefore, it behaves every public-spirited citizen, regardless of politics, race, or religion, to put such pressure upon the City Council as shall ensure some attempt upon their part to make the fire brigade of Montreal worthy of the great interests it is called upon to guard.

THE GRAND TRUNK REPORT.

As had been clearly foreshadowed by the unsatisfactory nature of the weekly statements of receipts, the report of the Grand Trunk railway for the half year ending on the 30th of June last shows a decrease in the volume of earnings. The gross receipts have fallen off 7.02 per cent.; a decrease which was only partially offset by a reduction of 3.43 per cent. in the working expenses. As a result the net revenue income (including 'interest) showed a decline of £87,700 to £512,039, which sum, after deducting pre-preference charges, gave a net revenue balance of £39,852, or sufficient to pay a dividend of 15 shillings per cent. on the four per cent. guaranteed stock. This is certainly a disappointing result for the half year's work; for it shows that, in spite of the most rigid economy and careful supervision over every item of expenditure, the officers have found it impossible to counteract the steady diminution in the income of the road.

The falling off was entirely in the freight traffic. So far as the passenger traffic was concerned the road did exceedingly well. The returns for the half year show a gain of 26,762 in the number of passengers carried, and of £2,777 in receipts from this source over those of the corresponding period of last year. When we

remember that this gain was made during a period of distinct depression in business, and in face of the competition of a powerful and splendidly equipped rival, we can see how deeply rooted is the preference for the older established road in our travelling community, and how, all things being equal, the choice always goes to that road which has done most for the country.

Unfortunately, however, personal popularity will not make up for a deficient harvest, or for losses by rate wars. The poor crops reduced the volume of freight offering, and when we add to this the loss of the live hog traffic and the cutting of rates by the dressed beef war, it is really astonishing that the falling off was not more marked than the figures show it to have been. As it is, the returns show a decrease of 7.02 per cent. from the figures of June, 1887, and of 10.88 per cent. from those of the previous half year-a loss which the most careful supervision over the cost of working proved powerless to offset. As the reduction in train mileage was only 2.38 per cent, while the reduction in expenses amounted to 3.43 per cent, it is evident that the cost of moving the freight in proportion to the work performed was slightly lowered.

The double tracking of the main line between this city and Toronto goes on slowly but steadily. It is estimated by the close of this year that 106 miles will be double-tracked. In this case Mr. Hickson is carrying out his usual policy of spreading his expenditure over as long a period as possible in order to avoid any sudden fluctuation in the accounts. It has always been his aim to make the cost of improvements imperceptible to the shareholders, and to make his half-yearly returns as uniform as possible. It is owing to this policy that the double tracking is proceeding so slowly; that the opening of the roof of the Victoria Bridge is limited to two spans a year; and that the depot in this city would have been so tardily completed had it not been for the pressure of the City Council. No one doubts the ability of the Grand Trunk Railway to push forward improvements as rapidly as any of its rivals; but we must remember that Mr. Hickson must carn every dollar before he spends it, and that he has no paternal government behind him to whom to apply for money. Between a road that depends upon its own resources and one that up to the present time has apparently only had to ask in order to receive, there is a wide differ ence, and, therefore, the fact that the Grand Trunk has fully held its own in spite of poor crops, dull business, and a powerful and enterprising rival, forms a testimony to the skill and capacity of every member of its management that

mercantile men will immediately recognize.

THE DETROIT RIVER.

It is now understood that the United States government engineers will report that the principal channel of the Detroit river runs wholly on the Canadian side of the boundary line. The Times, of New York, acknowledges that this will make rather an awkward basis for applying the policy of retaliation. The commerce that passes through the Detroit river every year is to be reckoned by scores of millions in value. By far the greater part, of course, belongs to the United States; and most of the vessels carrying it pass through a channel, which, opposite Amherstburg in Ontario, skirts for miles British territory, and is in British waters. It is true that there is also a channel close to the Michigan shore, which, although narrow, can be used by small vessels. This channel for the greater part of its distance has a depth of from 14 to 20 feet, and in some places is still deeper; but at two or three other points it shoals to only 8 or 9 feet, so that in its present condition vessels drawing more would not dare to attempt it. A great part of the lake commerce is done in steam vessels drawing considerably more than ten feet, and all these would be made temporarily uscless should the present navigable channel be abandoned. This latter passes directly between the main shore of Canada and a small island also belonging to the Dominion. A little to the west of this small island runs the boundary line. Beyond this line, east of Grosse Isle, which belongs to Michigan, a channel might be dredged and blasted wholly in American waters, but this would take much time and money. A quicker project would probably be that of deepening the narrow channel already spoken of between Grosse Isle and the American mainland; but this also would be an ex. pensive affair. What makes this state of things particularly trying to Americans is that nearly all the improvements in the lower part of the Detroit river within Cana. dians waters have been made by their gov-The Dominion about a dozen ernment. years ago laid out, in removing rocks to obtain a greater depth, less than \$8,000. The U. S. Government has already laid out more than half a million, and the very last River and Harbor bill appropriated about \$130,000 more to complete the work. Nearly or quite all this this sum has been expended 'within a few hundred feet of the Canadian shore, at a point unquestionably within the jurisdiction of the Dominion. Still, apart from questions of hostility and retaliation, the expenditure has been a wise one. The Government went into it with its eyes open, knowing that the money was to be laid out in Canadian waters. The engineers entrusted with the matter had reported that the channel on the Canadian side, about fifteen miles below Detrolt, not only made a shorter route to Lake Erie, but could be improved much more cheaply than the American side. As the commerce passing through Detroit river is mostly American, and we were then living under a treaty which expressly provided for the mutual use of canals by the citizens of both countries, the money proposed was voted by Congress without any foreboding of the trouble that now exists.

THE FRUIT TRADE.

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During the past week apples have ruled very quiet. Winter stock has sold as low as \$1,55 by the can-load, and prospects favor still lower prices after navigation closes. The last direct vessels from foreign ports with lemons, oranges, raisins, currants, nuts, liquors, etc., are now in port. In all there have been three, the *Dracona*, the *Barcelona*, and the *Avlona*. Particulars as to business in dried fruits, etc., will be found in our usual grocery report. The following cables have been received :--

LIVERPOOL. — Baldwins, Hubbard Stones, Russets and Red Pippins, 9s@11s; Greenings, 11s@13s. For Maine fruit 2s higher than these figures. Strong demand for sound fruit, but if receipts increase, prices must drop.

LONDON.—Reports good demand for New England varieties at full prices; these are not much affected by Nuva Scotia varieties.

GLASGOW.—Last markets were favorable, but shipments last week are likely to lead to lower figures.

The following are the shipments in detail :

	•		
Poris. Montreal,	New York.	Boston.	Hali- fax,
Liverpool 13,320 London	11,696	23,628	
Glasgow 15,257	2,190 7,123	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Various	929	542	
Week 28,577 Previously.	21,937	24,170	•••••
Season 143,645 Last Year. 69,151	169,620 143,152	99,650 32,884	41.339 5,575
Week.	Pre- viously.	Season.	Last Year.
Liverpool. 48,643		236,729	135,466
London 2,190		84,716	28,336
Glasgow 22,380		122,049	81,635
Various 1,471	•••••	10,760	5,325
Totals. 74,684	•••••	454,254	250,762

Some Jamaica oranges were sold this week by Mr. T. J. Potter at private sale at \$4.50. As we go to press Mr. Potter is holding a large trade sale of fruit, consisting of 1,033 brls choice Almeria grapes, 50 half brls and 23 drums ditto, 126 boxes Malaga lemons and 25 cases Malaga oranges.

A case has arisen of great importance to tnose who import dimension timber from the United States. Under section 686 of the Customs Act, lumber, plank, and boards sawn, of basswood, cherry, wainut, chestnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, saudalwood, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory and whitewood, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured," may be imported into Canada

free of duty. Some time ago Mr. Hazleton, of Michigan, sent two or three consignments of dimension oak timber, unmanufactured or shaped, into Canada, which he contended should have been brought in free of duty, but upon which the government collected a duty of 20 per cent, which Mr. Hazleton paid under protest, the amount of duty being in the vicinity of \$3,000. For timber of the same description a Toronto firm had to pay about \$9,000, which was also paid under protest, and which, as in the Hazleton case, they are endeavoring to recover from the government through the Exchequer Court, on the ground that the timber was no manufactured or shaped and should have come into the country free of duty. Both firms had contracts with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways for the delivery of sawed oak lumber and dimension timber to be used in the manufacture of cars. It was on the understanding that this timber could be imported free of duty, according to the Customs Act, that the contract was entered into, as the 20 per cent. duty makes its importation almost prohibitory. The case is being watched with considerable interest, as it will decide whether lumber sawed to order in the United States, to be used on specific manufactures in Canada, can be entered free of duty, or whether duty must be paid as for manufactured lumber. .

Tus supplies of copper from all sources placed upon the English and French copper markets during the past nine months compare with the corresponding period of 1887 as follows :---

10110WB	1000	
	1888.	1887
	Tons.	Tóns.
Chili Charters up to date.	21,500	22,400
Imports of Australian and		
other copper into Lon-		
don	9,363	4,055
Imports of Barilla into		
France	1,265	759
Imports of American cop-		
per into France	5,807	3,485
Imports of Australian and		
German copper into		
France	15,150	
Imports of other than		
Chili copper into Liver-		
pool and Swansea, viz :-		
From United States	19,198	8,937
Canada	150	3
Mexico	79	53
Peru	115	8
River Plate	125	130
New Quebrada	2,631	1,839
Саре	6.159	5,979
Spain	3,372	2,792
Do Precipitates	11,597	8,986
Italy	. 768	720
Newfoundland	100	348
Norway	447	
Australia	32	69
Portugal	1,041	280
Sundries	1,780	: 52
Total	100,801	61,370
Ille increase in the tet	• • • •	

The increase in the total supply is very marked while the consumption has, if any-thing, contracted.

In the forecast of the jute crop of 1888 to the middle of June, issued on the 10th July, it was stated that there was an increase of cultivation amounting to 9 per cent., or about 100,000 acres, but that the season had not been, up to that time, uniformly favorable to the crop. Further reports on the condition and prospects of the crop have been received,. and it appears that the prospects are less favorable than when the forecast was issued in July. The crop has in many districts deteriorated from the drought in June and from deficient rainfall in July. Of the principal jute-producing districts, Pubna expects a crop above the average, while in Mymensing, Dacca, Rungpore, and Tipperah an average crop is anticipated. Considering the large extension of cultivation, and the favorable prospects of a good steeping season on account of the late rain, it may be expected that the outturn of the jute harvest of 1888 will not be much below the average of past season.

THE extension of the investing power of British trustees to certain colonial stocks on a personal order of one the judges of the Supreme Court, came into effect on the 1st ulto. Such investments may be made in the inscribed stock of any British colony, provided that such inscribed stock shall not 'at the time of investment be quoted in the officia list of the London Stock Exchange at a price below £105 sterling for every £100 of inscribed stock, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; or in the case of inscribed stock bearing interest at a lower rate. than 4 per cent. per annum, below the price proportionate to £105 sterling tor £100 of inscribed stock at 4 per cent. per annum. The following Canadian stocks comply with these requirements :---

Canada	4 p. c stock registered 1904-8	109
"	4 p. c, reduced (late 5 per	
	per cent.) registered 1910	111
"	31 p c. stock registered 1909-34	105
"	4 p. c. loan for £4,000,000.1910-35	110
"	3 p. c. inscribed	95

Oun correspondent at Ningara Falls, Ont, sends us the following business notes from his vicinity :- The apple crop has been the largest for many years. One dollar per barrel has been the regulation price for the fruit in the orchard .-- Over \$20,000 worth of grapes have been sold this year in the county of Stamford Most of the grape growers are within three or four mills of the Falls.-The St. Catharines and Niagara Central R. R. ran their pioneer passenger train from St. Catharines to Buffalo on the 2nd inst. They intend running regular trains which will give the good people of St. Catharines six hours in Buffalo to see the sights.-W. H. Buckley & Co and John Logan have recently opened. new stocks of millinery and dry goods and The Dominion Suspender Co. have just moved into their new factory.

A LIBERAL OFFER .- The gentlemen holding the buildings and plant of the Sussex Steam Tannery, so-called, offer the use of them for the term of five years, free of vent, to any person or persons who will agree to start a manufactory in the same, employing a number of hands and running it for say ten years. At the expiration of the five years, the Company may have the option of continuing at a reasonable rental or of buying the property at a low rate. There would be demanded of snyone engaging the same on those terms that they carry a reasonable amount of insurance on the buildings and return them in good repair. The property is directly alongside or the Intercolonial Railway, is centrally and pleasantly situated in Sassex village, N.B., has large grounds and yard room attached, with abundance of good, clear water, and could be easily turned it to a manufactory uf almost any description. The engine and boiler are in splendid condition.

Is the States, box herring continues held at extreme prices, and from present indications there is no probability of an early break. The stock appears to be kept under good control, and the requirements of the country fed as suits the convenience of those in the interest. It is the general belief of the trade that supplies are abundant in the cuting centres, but are held back for the purpose of keeping the market value high; and this, it is claimed, is successfully done by the aid of commission men, who appear to possess a mortgage on the industry. Medium scaled are commanding 25c from wharf and 26c@27c from store; and though these figures must represent an excellent profit to the curers, the shipments to market are limited, in order to maintain the value. Naturally, consumption is lessened by the prevalence of high quotations, but there is sufficient to absorb in full the small offerings.

Oun bright exchange, the Vancouver News Alvertiser, is not pleased that aspersions should be cast upon the city's reputation as a law-abiding place. Our contemporary shows that Vancouver, with ten thousand population a scaport where vessels are constantly arriving from all parts of the world, the terminus of a great transcontinental railway, with Chinese and Indians in the vicinity, has only a police force of five men, one of whom is constantly employed in guarding the chain gang. Yet "crimes of violence are very rare burglaries and robberies of infrequent occurrence, and, although the number of saloons and taverns is a large as is generally found in a seaport town, there are few drunken people to be seen on the streets, which after ten o'clock at night are as quiet as those of some little country village." This is a record of which any city may be proud.

SOME of the cotton mills state that they are about to take action with a view of putting a stop to the present practice of the wholesale

trade of cancelling orders whenever the agent of another mill offers them at lower prices. The condition of the trade is such to-day that the most respectable houses in the dry goods trade regard it as quite legitimate to cancel orders months after they have been placed, simply upon the ground that they can buy at lower prices from some other mill. The mills on their part, have been educated up to the point of believing this quite legitimate. This state of things is said to have been brought about largely by the manufacturers trusting their business to selling agents, and, it is hoped, that if business can be conducted through brokers this system might be remedied or abolished

MR. W. H. LYNOH, of Danville, is in receipt of the following letter from a gentleman in Holland whose acquaintance he made during his recent trip to Europe:—

BODEGRAVE, Oct. 12, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—We are seeking buyers for our Dutch wool, fat (greasy), and long cut, especially from sheep that are cut (clipped) only once. This gives a fine and strong wool. We hear that manufactures in Canada buy it, especially manufacturers of woollen coverlets and carpets, and tapestry weavers. Perhaps you could be able to bring us in connection with some of these. Price is now about 34c. and 38c. per kilo, t.o.b. Rotterdam, packed in bales of 300 kilos. We write you this in case you should have an opportunity to speak about it, and that you may, observe if it is of any use to begin a direct trade. The stock of wool is now rather small. June and July is the time during which our farmers clip.

H. GOEBEL & CO.

A FRENCH firm, addressing their correspondents on this side, say: "The food crops are very bad this year in Western, Central and Southern Europe, but very heavy in Russia and the countries on the lower Danube. We are really astonished, at the big bulk of wheat and other grains which the cast of Europe is now able to spare for export, and which is much larger than in former years. People in these countries occupy themselves much more with good cultivation and bona fide trade than with option gambling, like A mericans, and we esteem they are not wrong Nevertheless the wants of fo d stuffs are great in Europe for the new campaign, and the rise of the wheat prices is still not to end. But there will be no famine, as they suppose in Obicago, because, besides the large supplies coming from the east of Europe, there are good reserve stocks on the Continent."

A CORRESPONDENT OF the Cape Breton Inland Reporter states that the salmon are getting scarcer every year in the waters of the island, and that where thirty or forty barrels of fish were taken a few years ago only half a dozen can now be obtained. He considers the cause to be the interforence with the breeding places of the fish, and condemus the use of dams in the rivers frequented by the salmon as ruinous to the fish. In referring to the subject of artificial treatment for the procuring of spawa, he says : "The eggs being unnaturally obtained and artificially hatched, the young fry do not possess the same amount of native instinct they otherwise would have as regards self-preservation, and fall an easy prey to their natural enemies.

" LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE."—Among the latest proofs received as to the necessity for advertising, are the following from subscribers at Port Perry, Ontario, and St. Eustache, Que:---

ST. EUSTACHE, NOV. 6th, 1885. DEAR SIR.—Would you be so good as to send me the address of a wire stitching machine manufacturer. I have seen such an advertisement in the JOURNAL some time ago, but I don't see it any more. Yours very respectfully,— ALFRED LINGGES.

PORT PERRY, Nov. 7th, 1888. DEAR SIR,—We notice in JOURNAL OF COM-MERCE, strained honey quoted 10c@11c in tins, would you kindly say where it is to be had. We want some, and it is scarce in this quarter of Canada. We see no advertisement by any one who deals in it in your column: -J. C. FORMAN & SON.

HAY dealers in this city complain of frauds practised by the guileless habitants who sell hay at the market. It appears that they bring in heavy coats and horse blankets, and sometimes chains which they pile upon their loads and get weighed along with the hay. After they get the empty wagon weighed they take out the light pole and put in a heavy one of hardwood which, with the chains, adds considerably to the weight of the load. Another of their tricks is for the carter to lean his whole weight upon the shaft and his toes upon the weighing platform while the load is being weighed, thus adding the weight of the man, probably 150 lbs or over. It is evident that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the Chinese will find some very efficient rivals in this country.

IT appears that there is a vague possibility of lower prices for coal. The coal companies astonished themselves by compressing within the past week an output of 1,000,000 tons, the greatest week's output the trade has ever known. The market for coal is becoming over supplied, and shippers are hoping for colder weather. The over-supply in New York causes a shading of prices, and some of the dealers want a restriction of output. It is probable that a meeting of representatives of the coal-producing and carrying companies will be held within a few days for the purpose of taking steps to more effectually regulate the trade.

MESSES. SMITE & KEIGULEY, proprietors of the stramer Campana, have written from Owen Sound to the Customs department to demand a refund of \$50, which the Oustoms authorities compolled them to pay for the escape of a Chinaman in bond. They say that the Chinaman was in the custody of the Oustoms at the time of his escape, and that they are, therefore, not liable. It appears, however, that Oustoms officers do not meddle with Chinaman in bond, but that the railway

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company must pay a forfeit if they escape. The department is enquiring into the circumstances.

THE Queen Hotel at Halifax was advertised for sale a short time ago under foreclosure of a mortgage, but as a number of Halifax merchants were pecuniarily interested in the continued running of the hotel they were obliged to protect themselves by raying the amount of the mortgage and interest into court some \$37,000. Their right to do so, and their status was contested, but the courts have decided that the mortgage is to be transferred to those who put up the money. Halifax has too few good hotels, for one of the best of them to be closed up, and for the sake of the travelling public we are pleased that the "Queen" continues to cater to the wants of visitors to the chief Maritime City.

The borax market under the "pool" influence has had another "rise" on the Pacific The managers of this "combine" have advanced their ideas to 64e for concentrated, 74c for refined, and 74c for powdered, all f. o. b. Sun Francisco. In offering at these prices to the public shipments of the two former are not guaranteed before the 15th instant, and the latter not previous to December 10th, and sight drafts are then drawn on the buyers that have to be met upon receipt of documents. It is just one year this month that the combination was formed, and those interested have certainly good cause to feel satisfied with the results obtained.

The agents of the transcontinental lines were agreeably surprised at the issuance of an official circular by the general traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific quoting freight rates from Atlantic scaboard points to points in British Columbia east of Vancouver and New. Westminister the same as those of the other lines. To all California points the traffic manager has determined to demand no further differential than the one now allowed the Canadian Pacific by the other lines. This sottles the question of a transcontinental freight war.

The Lehigh Valley Railway Company appear to have figure 1 out the value of human life pretty closely. In settling for the sixtythree deaths arising out of the Mud Run disaster the company announce that they are willing to pay \$3,500 where heads of familles were victims of the disaster, \$1,800 in the cases of young men, and \$1,500 where the victims were under eighteen years of ago, Two claimants have already accepted these terms; others, have asked for time to consider them, but the majority decline to make settlements on this basis.

A SUBBORIDER writes for information concerning the ingredients of certain so-called "Patent Medicines" imported to or prepared

and bottled in Canada, and refers to a series of articles or exposures on the subject which recently appeared in an English periodical. Although the task is not an easy one, we shall endeavor to comply with his request at an early date. The basis of many of these sotermed "pain-alleviators" and soothors is opium, which should be used with great caution, and only under the advice of a regular physician. But of this, more anon.

MR. A. G. RANSAY, president and managing director of the Canada Life Assurance Company leaves England on the 10th proximo for home. On his return to this countay it is understood that his consent will be asked to the sale of certain bank stocks which the company purchased at a price that would realize a handsome profit if they were disposed of at to day's values.

ELSWERE we allude to the assignment of Mr. Edwards H. Goff. Although uniformly unuccessful in the conduct of the companies he formed, Mr Goff was a wonderful organizer, and possessed in full that personal magnetism that forms so invaluable an aid to the promoter of public companies.

As evidence of the high estimation in which Mr. W. H. Riddell, the worth secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., is held by his fellow-townsmen as well as by the company is furnished by the extract from the Waterloo (Ont.) Observation republished in this column.

The total Customs duty collected at the port of Toronto for, the past month amounts to \$281,970 as compared with \$276,901 for the corresponding month last year, showing an increase of \$5,069.

A contract for 200 box cars for the Intercolonial Railway, has been equally divided between Messrs Harris & Co., St. John and Crossen & Co., of Cobourg, Ont.

WILL NOT LEAVE US .- It having been rumored that Mr. W. H. Riddell, the able and popular Secretary of the Ontario Mutual Life. had accepted a similar position in Toronto, we are authorized to say that the position of Secretary of the Manufacturers' Life Assurrance Company and Manager of its Head Office, was offered to nim, but for reasons not necessary to state here, he refused at present; to become an applicant, notwithstanding the fact the salary would be very handsome and that other very tempting inducements were held out to him. While we would be pl-ased to announce his preferment, we but voice the unanimous feelings of our citizens when we say his departure from Waterloo would be sincerely regretted, not only by the Company he has so long and efficiently served, but by,a host of friends and acquaintances to whom he has endeared himself during a residence of seven years in their midst by his genial and obliging disposition and other qualities which go to make up the successful business man and worthy citizen .- Waterloo Chronicle.

Our Peterborough correspondent writes :-On Tuesday of this week the authorities of the Town of Peterborough effected a sale to Mr. Manson, Manager of the Bank of Commerce at that town, of debentures to the amount of \$20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The figure, realized was 951, without any commission or other expenses. Peterborough occupies an exceptionally strong position financially, having moneys coming in-on which interest at 6 per cent. is paid-about equal to its outstanding debenture debt. The rate of taxation is only 121 mills on the dollar. The experiment of issuing the debentures at 4 per cent was looked upon as being, for a town, quite as bold a stroke as Montreal offering her debentures at 3 per cent, and the result shows the wisdom of the course. The debentures are issued under the authority of a Town By-Law confirmed by Act of Pailiament, and the money is to be expended in building permanent iron bridges and cribbing Crescent street. It is not known whether Mr. Manson buys for the bank or for private parties. The price obtained is estimated as being as good as 121 premium on 5 per cent debentures.

An Ohio farmer wants to be nominated for the Legislature on the ground that his family has not borrowed anything of a neighbor for eighteen years.—Detroit Free Press.

Careful of his mind. Woman [to tramp]— 1 spose you've travelled a good dealin this country? Tramp—I know every foot of it, ma'am, from Portland, Maine, to the Rio Grande. Woman—Don't yet git tired in the Rio travellin' sometimes? Tramp—Occ-sionally, ma'am, I am oppressed with more or less ennui; still there's nothing like travel, you know, to broaden one's mind.—The Epoch.

Rev. Charles Poundtext (who has been writing his sermon, looking up suddenly) — " Maria, will you take the children out of the room for a few minutes?" Mrs. Poundtext (in surprise)—" Certainly, my dear; but—are they annoying you?" Rev. Poundtext— " Not at all; but I have just dipped the mucilage brush into the inkwell, and I would like to be at liberty to make a few remarks."— *Life.*



The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the weck ending 3rd, November, 1888, show an increase of \$789 over the corresponding period of 1887.

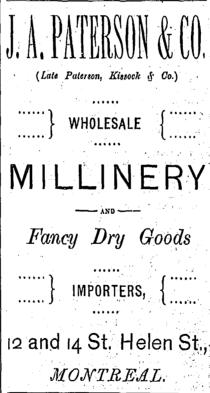
Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening, Nov. 8, 1888.

Money in London is cabled at 24 per cent., but there are indications that this marks the limit of the fall ; since, if it went lower, gold would commence to flow out again. The bank rate continues at 5 per cent, as the directors maintain that the demand for gold from Russia is merely kept in abeyance in order not to prejudice the new loan, and that at the first opportunity, it will make itself felt again. There is no excess of loanable funds in London and the home demands show every sign of expansion. Hence there are no grounds for any further decline in rates. The local money market must be quoted as easier, as a leading western bank is now making call loans at 31 per cont. On the other hand, some Quebec institutions are calling in money, lent out at 4 per cent., in order to meet the requirements of mercantile customers. We, therefore, quote money on call at 31 to 4 per cent., with commercial paper ranging from 6 to 8 per cent. with an average of 8 per cent. Remittances continue backward. The paper falling due on the 5th was poorly met, and, although the failures of the week are few and unimportant, no improvement is expected until the country roads improve sufficiently to permit of farmers marketing their crops,-Sterling exchange is strong and higher. We quote sixtics at 9/0 9 1-16 between banks, and 91/a1 over the counter. Demand 9 11-16/27 and 91/2101. Cables 101 @1. Posted rates in New York 4.85 and 4.88. Actual 4.841@1 and 4,871@1. Cables 4.58. New York funds are at par @1-16 promium between banks and $\frac{1}{2}a_{\frac{1}{2}}$ over the counter .- On the local stock exchange the only feature of the week has been the raid of the "bull clique" on Montreal and Commerce stocks. Commerce was forced up to 122 and Montreal to 230; but it having transpired that a leading life insurance company was contemplating selling out its holdings, the market weakened, and Montreal closed at 2281 with Commerce at 1213. The company in question holds 600 shares of Montreal (purchased at 267) and it is understood only await the return of their president from England before realizing the handsome profit that would accrue at present prices. There is really nothing visible in the commercial or financial situation to warrant high values for stocks, and the impression seems to be that some one will suffer severely for the present inflation. WLoever it may be, it will not be the general public-for they have lett the stock market severly alone - the present

conflict being purely between the speculative element on either side :

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price,	Average same week 1887.
Bank of Brit, N.A.	7	'148	148	
Commerce	2116	122	1201	120
Commerce ex div.	1771	119‡	117]	
Jac Cartier	6	92	92	81
Merchants	46	1384	138]	128
Montreal	198	230	227	219
Montreal ex div		. 2252	223	
Ontario	732	132	128	114
Peoples	54	103	103	102
Toronto	2	215	215	190
Ville Marie	- 6	100	100	••••
Miscellaneous.				
Bell Telephone	10	92	92	· i
Can. Cotton Co	225	30	25	45
Can. Pacific	325	56	55	53 t
Can, Shipping Co.	29	35	35	45
Gas	200	209	209}	1964
Hoch. Cot. Co	25	110	110	127 🚽
Mont. Cotton Co.	100	70	70	94]
N. W. Land	150	617	61	47
Richelieu	380	53]	54}	47
Telegraph	155	94	94]	943



MONTREAL WHOLE SALE MARKETS. MONTREAL, Thursday Evg., Nov. 8, 1888.

Trade in general has been quict this week. The bad weather has again had much to do with the situation, also the continued closing of inland water traffic by the break in the Cornwall Canal. Many goods ordered to go forward by boat are still awaiting shipment here. A spell of dry, open weather, together with the resumption of interior navigation, would help things wonderfully. At present most of the country roads are dangerous quagmires, and communications in many parts are either difficult or impracticable. It is expected that when the excitement over the U.S. elections is over, business will boom across the lines. Many straight protectioni-ts are pleased that the Republican candidate is returned, as Canada will not be affected as she would have been by a re-adjustment under the Mills' Bill. Others think that the proposed additions to the free list would have been of signal advantage to us. A large dealer said that so far as wool was concerned, Clevelands policy would have put up prices of that staple all round: In several leading lines an improved state of trade is looked for about the middle of the month.

CANNED GOODS.—The market is dull and depressed with the exception of a very few lines, chiefly fish. Tomatoes are nominally quoted at 90c here but it is stated that some holders west are offering them as low as 80c.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS ETG.—The local market is fairly active and steady. We learn from England that caustic soda is easier, but bleach is very scarce, and fully maintains its price. The last steamers of the season for the St. Lawrence were to bave in a few days. The subsequent freights are expected to be assimilated, to those of previous years.

DRY GOODS .- The moist open weather with Intermittent rain which we have experienced during the past week has continued to interfere with trade. The streets in town are sloppy and muddy and in the country the roads are almost impassable. As a consequence trade has been dull and remittances below the mark. The paper and renewals falling due last Monday were badly met, and on all hands we hear complaints of the difficulty of making collections. Travellers still out on the sorting trip, and those going out with advanced samples, report doing a fair average business, but the weather is against them everywhere. In this city no improvement is, looked for until genuine winter weather sets in. Mud and slush have kept customers at home and rendered them indifferent as to their purchases for the winter season. Still a tair business has been done and storekeepers look to make up for the present unnatural slackness of demand before the holidays are over.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .--- It was a quiet week in the cheese market and exporters were not willing to pay above 101c for finest. A few, recent purchases were made to fill 'short' contracts. Lats country purchases have been made at equal to 104c here. A considerable shipment promises to be made this week, but it is doubtful if the Bristol boat can sail before next week. The market for butter has continued quiet, and it has grown noticeable that the late anxiety to buy at full prices in the country has given place to an uneasy feeling. In fact it has been reported that some of the purchases have been let go at less than cost. The latest advices hold out little hope of an export outlet as prices of desirable goods are too high, while it is reasonably certain that the domestic consumption will have all it can absorb, especially of grades below finest. Local demand has continued of the average character and volume. A fair amount of business was transacted in local provisions, and the market

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18 Bartholomew Close Ilondon, England.

was fairly active and firm. The demand for pork was fair, and sales of small lots were made freely at quotations. There was a good enquiry for lard and a larger volume of business was effected at 114c@12c.

Eggs. GAME, &c .- There was a brisk demand for eggs, with sales at 20c and upwards for fresh stock. In poultry, prices have declined all round. The demand was quiet and sales were slow Turkeys sold at 74c@9c, chickens at 4c@6c, ducks at 71c@9c, and geese at 4c/@ 6c per lb. The receipts of game were light and the market was quiet and steady at the recent decline. There was little enquiry on account of the unfavorable weather and few sales were effected. Ohoice partridges sold at 35c/040c, and birds out of condition 25c/030c per brace. The receipts of hogs were larger, but owing to the continued mild weather the demand was slow and the market had a weak tone, but prices were unchanged. Sales of some choice heavy weights were made at \$8, and light weights at \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

FISH AND OLS, — Some round lots of Labrador herrings have been placed during the week and \$5 50/@\$5.75 is quoted. Green cod is worth \$5 for No. 1 and \$5 25/@\$5 30 for large. The stock is light and prices are likely to be higher during the winter. Labrador salmon is firm and scarce. Little has arrived yet and not much is expected. There has been very little business in oils and prices are a trifle easier, if anything. They went up too quickly and this stopped the consumption. The undertone is, however, firm and oils are considered good property.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour market is scarcely so firm, still holders express every confidence in the future and think prices will be much higher in the spring. At the moment the tone is a shade easier and dealers with large stocks are more willing to trade for a portion of their offerings as the highest prices have probably been reached for the present. In the local grain market prices have ruled weaker and wheat has declined. New Nos. 1 weaker and what has decined. New Nos. 1 and 2 Manitoba hard were offered at \$1.33, and No. 1 Northern at \$1.32, but we did not hear of any business. The demand for corn was good and prices firm at 52cm355c in bond, Peas were quiet and stendy. Oats were fairly enquired for and sales were effected at quotations. All the ocean space obtainable from now to the close of navigation has been taken and rates were quoted firm as follows : Liverpoil 25 6d, London, 48 3d, and Glasgow 28 6d. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and affort to Europe is 57,974,000 bushels, an increase of 1,082,000 bushels compared with a week ago, an increase of 1,882,-000 with two weeks ago, an increase of 1,562,-000 with three weeks ago, an increase of 2,-757,000 with four weeks ago, and an increase of 9,442,000 with a year age. English mar-kets for wheat were steady. Canadian peas, 6s. Chicago : Wheat was strong on resumption of export, which was encouraging to the long side. It looks like higher prices. Corn was strong, with a good demand. Provisions were firm, with an upward tendency, but slow. The flour market at the close has continued quiet, the demand being small from abroad, while the local demand has been only for small quantities. The volume of business has not been large but prices have ruled steady. Sales reported on 'Change were: 125 barrels straight roller at \$6, 125 do. superfine at \$5.25, and 100 do. at \$5.25. The Greetlands, to St. John's, Nfid., took out 1,050 barrels and 777 sacks; the Bonavista, to St. John's Nfld., 5,339 barrels and 700 sacks, and the Ashdene, to Cow Bay, 700 barrels.

GREEN FRUITS, &C.—Apples have been dull and dragging under large supplies and slow demand. Winter apples are worth \$1.550 \$1.75 in car lots as to quality. Retail prices \$2.25(\$2.50. New figs are selling 10]/c@17c lb. Pears—Flemish beauty \$3.500%C. Sweet potators, \$3 @ \$3.50 brl. Granberries, \$9 brl. Jamaica oranges, \$5/3%7 brl. Lemons, new, Messina, \$3/3%3.60 box. Dates, 4c@6c, Old figs, 3c@6c; crystalized, 18c/@200. Grapes blue, 21c@3c; red, 4c@5c. Bananas, yellows, 50(m\$1; Spanish onions, 80c @ 90c crate. Fameuse apples, \$1.75(\$2.50. Fresh coccanuts, \$5.50 per 100. Almeria grapes, \$4 @\$5 per keg. Brazil nuts 11c@120 per lb. Canatian chestauts, 6c per 1b. Evaporated apples, 50 lb boxes, 8c@9c lb. Sicily filberts, 94c@10c.

GROCERIES -Business has again been quiet. There is no change in sugar, and it is dull. Few transactions in teas are reported, but there is a strong-r feeling as to the future. It is again stated that mostly all the desirable teas have been shipped from Japan and it is thought that by the opening of the year anything like quality will be 20@3c higher than thing five quarty with be zeros higher than it is to day, The Avlona, the last direct steam r, brought some desirable Malaga fruit which was largely dealt in at good prices. There will be no auction of this fruit as there is reported to be an insufficient quantity to supply the demand. An auction of Valencia raisins may be soon announced. Loose muscatels sold at \$2.40/@\$2.50. There was a good demand for London layers at \$3.85@\$4. Dehesus \$5.50 box. The new fruit strikes a good market as old stocks are well cleaned up. New currants are quoted at 51c/a6c. There were a few nuts on the Avloua, but supplies will come on later in the season. An English writer says : Sugar.-The market for raw cane sugar is very steady, supplies being very limited. This has affected the production of refined, which is 6d per cwt. dearer in all below granulated and crystalized. Raw beet has been slack, and spe.ulative prices are lower, but the crop is later in coming forward nover, but the crop is need in coming format and refiners have difficulty in getting their purchases delivered. Tea. — Congous are still firm, better grades rather dearer. Monings over 1s per 1b are much sought after, and we believe prices will go higher for Keemun and Ningchow descriptions. Pekoe Congous over 1s per lb show fully 1d per lb advance on rates ruling a month ago. Greens are strong. At the suctions finest movunes again bringing very low prices, gunpowder 2s Id@2s 2d per lb ; young hyson, 2s 7rd per ib, while lowest grades have brought fully id @ld per lb advance on previous prices. Coffee .- A relapse occurr d during the week, and in some cases 55/278 less money was accepted for Rio, but the movement was arrested, and some of this has already been recovered, and we only quote 28/03s decline, The Dutch market is also weaker, which has, however, little or no influence, on the yellow and brown descriptions. Good ordinary Java is quoted 47c, about equal 81s f. o. b. Rotter-Fruit - Ourrants are weak, with dam. declining tendency here, but a telegram from Greece shows 18 advance. Valencia raisins, in absence of any further arrivals, have advanced 2s per cwt; at Denia 17s 6d is quoted f. o. b. Figs and Sultanas as before, but there is a great scarcity of small and very large boxes figs. Muscatels-Loose, are 38s/050s, and dehesas 93s, London layers 53s. Almonds, Tarragona are quoted 35s/a35s 3d, guaranteed good new fruit, f. o b., Tarragona; there are lower quotations without guarantee. Bosnian prunes in cases, 70-75, 24s, c. and f. Liverpool. Dates-Oue steamer has arrived, and another is daily looked for with the new crop. Spices



at \$12@\$13, No. 2 at \$10 50@\$11.50, and No. 3 at \$9 50/0\$10 50 per ton in car lots. The feed market has ruled quiet and steady. We quoto mouillio at \$25@\$27 per ton, bran at \$18/@\$19 per ton, and shorts at \$20/@\$21 per ton.

bone maintait diels ale boking intend and making contracts for sole leather for next spring. Black leathers are strady and the stocks in Quebco are much reduced Tan-ners have nothing ahead—no supplies piled bus formating the contract of formation of the stocks of the stocks of the stocks of the stock o up as formerly. In consequence the feeling is decidedly better down there. The general Wales, with 10 per cont. primage, in each instance. In nails we can chronicle no change ;



position is the same as fully outlined in a lengthy article last week.

NAVAL STORES .- The market continues quiet but steady. Spirits of turpentine is at 70c asked 1 y jobbers. Pine pitch is quoted at \$2@\$2.50; coal tar, \$2 75@\$3.25; coal tar pitch, \$2@\$2.50; pine tar, \$3 25@3 75; rosin, \$3 lor dark, and \$3@\$5 for light. Oakum, 6c@7]e; cotton oakum, "loc@12c; cotton waste, 5½c@6c, and colored 94c@10c.

WOOL --- There continues to be a very fair demand for wool and some sales have been made to millmon at better prices though within our range of quotations. The election of the Republican President will probably please the manufacturers who would have had to pay more for their raw material; at any rate for domestic wool, under the free clause of the Mills bill. Sa Gracia er

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, Nov. 8th, 1888. Wholesale trade remains unchanged. Most lines are quiet, owing to the mild weather, but the outlook is considered fair Prices are

Bid Bid Rid Bid Loan Cos. Banks. Nov. Nov. 8. | 1. Nov. Nov. 8 | 1 1. 291 226 13*1*1 1251 2 2 209 Montreal Ontario... oronto Ierchants 138 | 137 1211 119 14 1 139 2.61 216 13 133 Commerce Imperial . . Dominion . Standard Hamilton 140 BUTTER-Receipts have increased and prices are somewhat easier. Choice qualities of tub. job at 20c/@201, medium at 16c/@18c, and inferior 12c@13c. Creamery also dull at 23c @ 24c. Eggs scarce and firm, round lots

quoted at 19c. five case lots at 20c., and single cases at 201c per dozen. Cheese is steady, the best jobbing at 101c. @11c. Daves .- Trade is fair and prices steady. Opium quoted at \$3.60@\$3.75. Camphor firmer at 45c/@52c. Oll of peppermint \$4/@\$4.25; turpentine higher at 75c@soc; boiled linseed caster at 60c@63c; and raw 58c.@60c; Morphia; \$1.80@\$2 00; Howard's quinine 50c @52c; and German, 40c.@45c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN,-Trade is dull, with

Dominion Sugar Corn, Spiced Salmon Are the old reliable and favorite brands of Canned Goods, and are to-day without a rival. By the D. Willouga of a Bradariator N. D. D. W. HOEGG & Co., Fredericton, N. B. JNO. A. MOIR, 22 St. John St. Montreal Agent. prices nominal. Straight roller offers at \$5.50, and extras quoted at \$5.25 @ \$5 35.

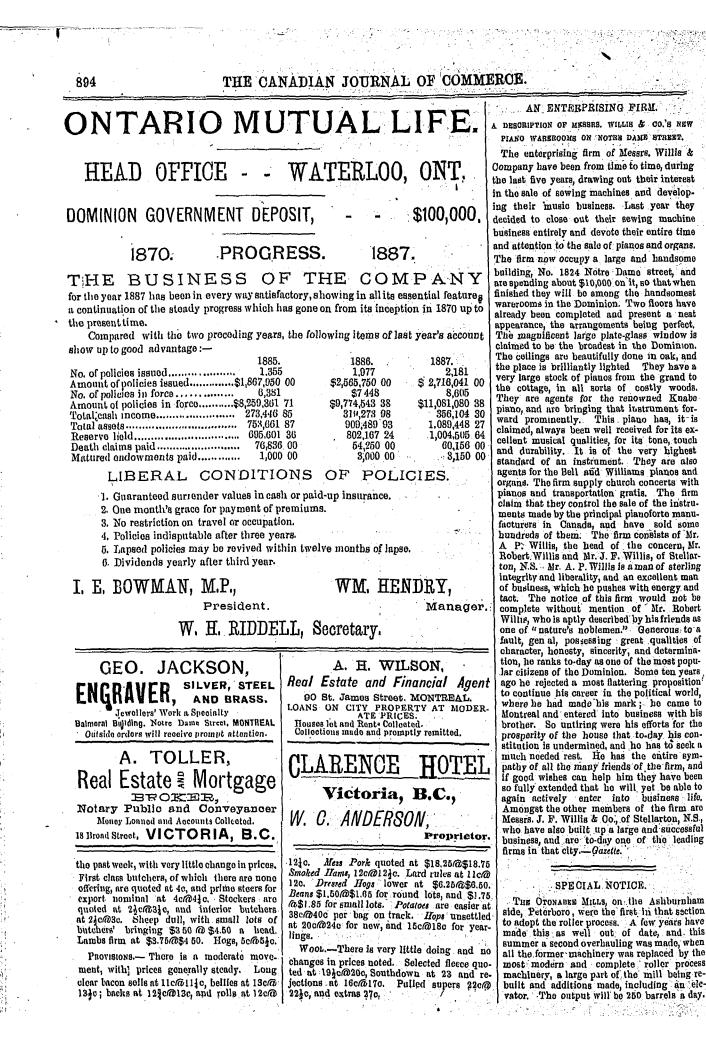
Patents rule at \$5.90/@\$6.40, according to quality. 1 Wheat dull and prices lower, there heing little or no demand Sales have been the past few days at \$1.15@ \$1.16 outside for No. 2 fall, and No 2 red \$1.20 on spot. No 2 spring \$1.19/2\$1 20. No. 1 hard Manitoba offers at \$1.34, with buyers at \$1 30, and No. 1 frosted \$1.20@\$1 22. Barley is quict and prices strady. Sales of No. 1 at 75c, No.'2 at 72½c, No. 3 extra at 70c and No. at 66c. Oats are lower, with sales of car-lots yester-day at 371c on track. Peas sold outside at 59c@60c, and rye nominal at 70c. Bran is easier, with sellers at \$13 Toronto freights.

GROCERIES .- Trade is dull, owing partly to bad country roads. Sugars are casier; Granulated at 74c@8c; and yellow from 6c @64c. Fruits, steady ; Valencias, 64c for the best, and 6c@61c for inferior ; sultanas, 81ci@ 9c. Currants, barrels 53c/06c; half barrels 6c.@64c Figs in boxes 14 oz., 10c. Syrups firm. Teas in good demand.

HARDWARE,-A good business is reported. with prices generally steady. Ordinary bar iron is quoted at \$2 10; pig iron, Carnbroe, \$22@\$22.50 ; No. 1 Siemens, \$23.

HIDES AND SKINS .- There is a fair demand for hides, which are quoted at 7c for car lots of cured. Green unchanged at 530 for No. 1 cows and 49c for No. 2. Sheepsking are in de-mand and firm at 75c@80c for the best, and at 60c@65c for mixed lots.

LIVE STOCE .- The market has ruled steady



Insurance.	Insurance.	Insurance.
on Fifteen-Year Tontine Dividend Policies recently settled by the NEW YORK LIFE Insurance Co'y, They are based upon Policies of \$10,000 each.	BRITISH EMPIRE Destruction of London, Eng. ESTABLISHED 1847.	GLASGOW & LONDON Fire Insurance Co. CANADIAN BRANCH. HEAD OFFICE: CORNER NOTRE DAME AND ST. HELEN STREETS,
Kind of Policy. Pol. & Div. 15th Year. In: Value 15th Year. Ordinary Life 30 \$3,515 10 \$8,500 00 """	DD2D.J., RATED 1351. - \$2,859,054 40 - 1,422,239 28 Toronto, Ont. Director. Domer, Secretary. ntreal Branch,	MOIN TERHAL. DIRECTORS: W. H. HUTTON, Esq., (Jamos Hutton & Co., Montreal. J.A., O'BRIEN, Esq., (J. O'Brien & Co.), Montreal. D. GIBOUARD, M. P., Q. C., Montreal. LARBAT W. SMITH, D. C. L. President Building and Loan Association, Toronto. ROBT. C. JAMIESON, Esq., Montreal. S. NORDERIMES, Esq., President Federal Bank, Toronto. GEO. R. R. COORBUEN, Esq., (President Toronto Land and Investment Co.), Toronto. MANAGEE: STEWART BROWNE. IMBEGTORS: W. G. BROWN. A. D. C. VAN WART. S1.00 Cash deposited with Canadian Government for every dollar of liability.
TEEE FI	Confedera The Security any Company doing but in Progress of Insurance in Canada Its Policies are in forfeitable afte Its Profits ar forfeitable afte Its Profits ar resulting in very much and "Endowment" P pursued by some Compu- Intending Insurers u	has been unexampled in the history rdisputable after three year and non- two years. e distributed upon an equitable basis, larger returns to "Ten Payment Life" obleyholders than under the Uniform Bonus Plan ance. pill find it for their nuccess to examine care- lerms before insuring elsewhere. e of Quebec, J. K. MACDONALD, "critical, Managing Director

1.1

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Secretary, THE BANK OF MONTREAL

HEAD OFFICE:

157 St. James St., MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

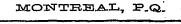
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·			STOOL	B AND	BONDS.				
	NAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- seribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ma.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Nov. 9	Cash value per Sh
1	Brit. North America Can. Bank Commerce	\$ 243j	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 500,000 500,100 396,000	\$4,866,666	1,101,630 600,000	31 31	April Oot June Dec	148	360 134 60 874
-	Central. Commercial, Manitoba.	50 100	500,000 500,100	500,000 276,970		8 3]	June Dec June Dec 2May 2No4		
. [Commercial, Nfid Commercial, Windsor	4 0	306,000	260,000	25,000 100,009 65,000			10	
	Dominion	50 50	500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000	1,500,000	65,000 1,150,000 300,000	5 & 16	1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	215] 103 -	40 00 108 5 51 50
	Du Peuple Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth	50 70	1,200,000 1,483,550 280,000	260,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684 245,945	450,000	3 3	3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 Feb 1 Aug	114 86	51 50 57 10 60 20
1	Federal	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	150,000	3	1 June 1 Dec	· · · · · · · · · ·	
1	Halifax Banking Co	20 100	1,000,000	500,000 1,000,000	100,000 260,000	8	1 Mch 1 Sept 1 June 1 Dec	140	22 00 140 00
	Hochelaga Imperial	100	1,500,000	710,100 1,500,000	100,000 600,000	8	June Dec June Dec	1401	35 00 140 50
:]	Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier	25 100	500,000 1,000,000	500,000 219,568	140,000	3	2 June 2 Dec 2 Jan 2 July		28 00
2	Merchants, Halifax	100	5,799,200	5,799,200	1,920,000 160,000	3	2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct	138)	188 50 121 00
BANKS	Molsons Montreal	50 200	5,799,200 1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	5,799,200 1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	1,000,000	5 & 20	1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec	155	17 50 457 50
8	Nationale New Brunswick	50 100	1 : 2.000.000	2 000.000	350,000	26	1 May Nov 1 Jan · 1 July	86½ 210	43 25 210 00
	Nova Scotia Ontario,	100	500,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000	1,114,300	400,000	31	l Feb l June 1 Dec	141	141 00 131 CO
- 1	Ottawa People's of Halifax People's of N. B	100 20		1,000,000	310,000	31	1 June 1 Dec Feb Au	122	122 00 19 80
ŀ	People's of N. B Quebec	50 100	2,500,000	180,000	95,000	- 4	Jan. July June De		119 25
	St. Stephen's	100 50	- 200,000	200,000	25,000	2	Anril Oc		F6 50
- {	Standard Toronto	100	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,350,000	. 8 .	Jan July 1 June 1 De	3 210	215 00 49 50
	Toronto Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C Ville-Mario	50 60	500,000 1,200,000	1,200,000		3	2 Jan 2 Jul	, 99 ; 90	57 00
I	Western Bank of Can	່ມພ	500,000	330,000	50,000		2 June 1 De 1 April and Co 1 Feb 1 Au	100 t 110	100 00
Å	i. Sav. and Loan Co t. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.	75 50	800,000 630,200	616,374	80,000	8 31	1 Jan 1 July		80 25 59 25
Bri	t. Mortg. Loan Co	100 100	1,620,000	322,412	47,000	5 81	1 Jan 1 Jui 2 July	105	165 00
Bui Can	Iding and Loan Assoc	100	750,000	750,0%	1 95,000	3	2 Jan 2 Jul May Au	7 102 z 25	25 50
Can	ada Landed Credit Co Perm, Loan and Sav	1 · · 50 50	1,500,000	663,990 2,800,000	150,000	4 61	2 Jan 2 Jul 1 Jan 1 Jul	120	60 00 99 50
Car	a. Sav. and Loan Co minion Sav. and Inv. Co. minion Telegraph Co	50	750,000	681,079	150,000	Ť	June De 30 July 31 De	äl	47 50
			1 1.000.000	1.000.000		3	15 Jan and Qti	y 80	4 00
Fai	ndas Cotton Co mer's Loan and Sav. Co. whold Loan and Sav. Co.	100	500,000 1,057,250 2,700,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	500,000	107,126	31	May No 1 June 1 De	37 116 e x	37 00 a 58 00
Цр	milton Prov. and Loan	100	1,500,000	611,430 1,200,000 1,100,000 1,100,000	570,000	3 A 1	1 June 1 De 2 Jan 2 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul	e 167 y 121	167 0 121 00
	cholage Cotton Co		1 2,000,000	1,000,XX	N	2kntl	ZJan ZJui March—qtly.	110	110 00.
Hu	ron & Erie Loan Soc	1. 50	1,500,000) 1,100,700 315,03	A17 000	- 41	l Jan 1 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul	y 159	79.50
Im	ron & Lambton Loan Co perial Loan and Inv. Co aded Banking and Loan	100	629,85	/ 625.90	100,300	3	8 Jan 8 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul	y 115	115 50
Lor	nd. & Can. Loan and Ag.	50	5,000,000	700 00	860.000	5	15 Moh 15 Ser 31 Dec 30 Jun		71 75
1.631	ad. and Ont. Inv. Co	. 100	5,000,000 679,700 2,452,700 100,000) 6 0,000 3 490,540) 100,000		8	2 Jan 2 Jul	y 112	56 00 112 00
	nitoba Inv. Assoc nitoba Loan		1,200,000	812,500	111,000) <u>.</u> .81		y 95	95 00
Mo	ntreal Telegraph Co ntreal City Gas Co	: 40 40	7,000,00	2,000 (0)			2 Jan and Qtl 15 April 15 Qc	y 941 t 2 91	37 69 83 80
Mo	ntreal Cotton Co	. 50	600,000 800,000			4	6 May 6 No	v 200 70	70 00
Mo	ntreal Building Assoc ntreal Loan and Mortg	- 50 50	1.000.00	11. 3001.000	"	. 0	March-otly	27 ot 114 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 60
Nn	tional Investment Co	. (100	1,700,00		22,50		31 Dec 30 Jun	e	.025 00
Ön Or	S. Sugar Refinery t. Indus. Loan and Inv. t. Loan and Deb. Co	50	1,000,0001,700,000350,000500,0002,000,000	418,000 50,000 274,270 1,200,000	60,00 300,00		15 Moh 15 Ser 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Ju 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Ju	95 95 95	17 50
Pe	ople's Loan and Dep. Co.	. 50	600,00	564,580	92,000		1Jan 1Ju	y 111	55 50 17 50
Rie	al Est. Loan and Deb. Co shelieu and Ont. Nav. Co	. 100	1,619,00	0 1,350,00 0 470,00	<u>.</u>	3	9 Feb 15 Se	ot 54}	17 50 54 50 55 00
Sta	yal Loan and Sav. Co urr M'fg Co., Halifax	100	200,00	0 470,00 0 200,00	57,00 Feby.	6	Jan July March	130	70 00
St. To	Paul, M. & M. R'y ronto City Gas Co	100	800.00	800.00		3	1 Feb and Qt 1 Feb and Qt	y y 183	91 50
UD	ion Loan and Sav. Co astern Can. Loan & Sav.	· 60	1,000,00	0 800,00 627,00 1,300,00	0 200,00 650,00		1 Feb and Qt 1 Jan 1 Ju Jany Ju	7 132	91 50 66 00 92 00
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MANSON

FACTORY

Inspector Street.











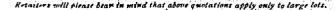
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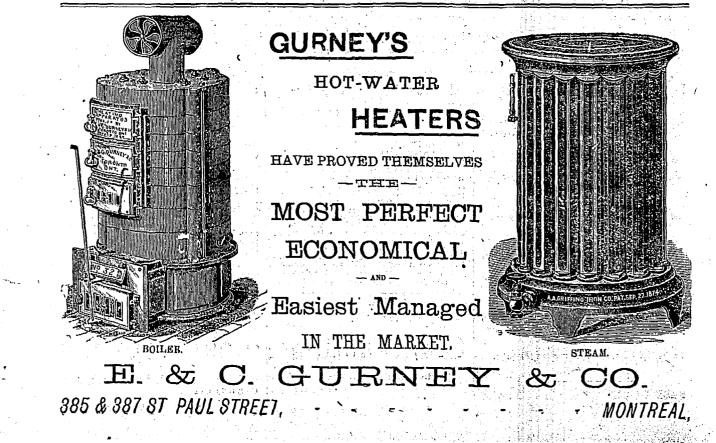


MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, ---THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1888. Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Wholesale. Name of Article. 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 40 60 Roast chicken, 1-1b tins... Roast turkey, 1-1b tins... Boots and Shoes. Morphis..... Mons 76 Brogans..... SU 76 0 95 1 1 0 \$0 0 70 85 Cobourgs..... Split Bulmorals..... Corn Brooms. Ŏ Phosphorus..... Potash Bichromate..... Potass Iodide..... 075 010 890 060 180 190 085 170 120 52 Õ ĩĭ No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handlo..... No. 2 do 3 strings..... 4ñ 15 Kip Buff Calf Potass Lodido. Quinine Soda Ash,48°.... Soda Bioarb.... Sal Soda... Concentrated.... 1 40 1 90 8 90 1 65 8 40 2 (0 ĩŏ 70 50 ** 10 40 90 25 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings..... No. 3 do 2 strings..... No. 4 do 2 strings.... No. 1 do 3 strings.... No. 2 do 3 strings... No. 3 do 3 strings, bass-wood handle.... No. 4 strings hasswood handle.... Buff Congress..... . 10 00 2 ÕÕ 1 90 Split boots..... Strychnine Tartaris Aoid Tin Crystals.... Yonas' Extracts: 2 90 3 90 2 40 50000 46 66 90 2 45 0 00 2 10 0 00 75 Ô Calf Felt boots half fox full 055 65 0 25 1 75: 0 00 ********** ٩Ô Sox 0 95 Triple Extracts, sq. bot. 1 40 .0 00 0 00 0 00 0 75 2 50 121-00 Womens Childs 0 40 -0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 60 0 65 0 85 0 80 0 90 1 00 1 10 1 90 1 15 0 70 0 70 0 70 0 70 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 50 0 60 0 65 0 65 0 65 Split Batts..... Split Bulmorals..... 0 87 0 85 0 90 0 90 0 90 0 90 Dairy Produce. Creamery, finest do osrlier..... Townships, do.... Western 00 90 Kip Buff 15 66 Dyestuffs. 1 90 1 15 1 90 1 15 Archil, con Cutch Ex. Logwood Chips Indigo (Bengal)..... Madras..... Madder... Samee Buff Bals brass nailed Machine Sewed. 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 70 1 15 1 30 $\begin{array}{cccccccc} 0 & 50 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 55 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 55 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 80 & 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 90 & 1 & 16 \\ 1 & 40 & 1 & 65 \end{array}$ Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button 0 90 1 00 1 00 1 40 1 65 2 40 Pebbled Button Glazed Goat ** Polish Calf. Sumao rench Kid 1 90 Fish. Drugs & Chemicals 5 75 0 00 0 00 Name of Article. Wholesale Name of Article. Wholesale. 00 $\begin{array}{c} \$ \ c. \\ \circ \ c. \ c. \\ \circ \ c. \ c. \ c. \$ 6 00 3 10 0 00 5 00 5 00 Canned Goods, Blueberries, new, per doz 0 00 0 00 5 50 0 00 0500 Green Cod, Large No.1..... 5 5 0 Draft Dry Salmon No. 1 brls Clams, 1-10 tins, per doz. Oysters, Tomatoes, por doz..... Peaches, 2-lb. yellow.... Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, 15 50 16 00 00 16 00 00 16 00 00 17 16 16 00 00 16 00 00 18 16 16 00 16 00 00 16 0 16 16 16 00 16 0 16 16 16 16 0 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 50 18 Eng. Brawn, 2-lbs. " Soups, 2-lbs. " Hoegg's Boston Beans,doz 1 80 2 00 1 0 60 per doz..... 1 80 2 00 Strawborries, 2-lb tins, per doz..... 1 80 2 00 Pineupples, 2-lb tin, p.doz 2 20 2 40 1 Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. 235, 237 and 239 Commissioners St., MONTREAL, YOUNG & SONS HISLOP, MELDRUM & CO., 233, 237 and 239 Commissioners St., MUNINEAL, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Manufacturers and Importers of Eggs, Butter Cheese and General Country Produce. DYE -:- STUFFS Liberal advances made on consignments and personal attention given to all orders. Black and Yellow Dyes. Cutchine and Satka. CANADA Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Offices : 21 & 23 DeBresoles Street, -ARRIVING Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Barrels Fresh Narrows Oysters. ANILINE COLORS, DYEWOODS, EXTRACTS, CHEMICALS. Barrels Fresh Malpeque Oysters. NOW LANDING. MORDANTS, ACIDS, MILL SOAPS, OILS, &c. Ex-SS. Greetlands. SS Danish Prince, SS. Wylo. SS. Fremona, &c. Tanners', Soap and Paper Makers' Supplies, etc. Barrels and Halves C. B. Herring. Parrels and Halves Labrador Herring. Barrels and Halves Labrador Salmon. Barrels and Halves, B. C. Salmon. Bundles Large Dry Gaspe Codfish. The "UPTON" Hemlock Bark Extracts (Sedimentless) Kegs and Kitts Loch Fyne Herring. Cases Canned B. O Salmon. Cases Canned P. E. I. Mackerel. Cases Canned Lobsters. "PATENT BLEACHED" 50,000 Carr's Fire Bricks. Calcdonia Mine Coal and Screenings. For fine finish and color, and improved for heavy leather. & R. M^CLEA OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE : - - 17 ST. PETER STREET 8 Common Street, MONTREAL. MONTREAL Telephone 866.

901

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 888.									
Name of Article	Wholesale.			Whoiesale.	Name of Article	Wholessie.			
Flour.	\$ 0. \$ 0.	Muskrat, Winter			" 1 qt pk	1 60 0 00			
Patent, winter Patent, spring Straight roller Extra.	6 75 7 00 5 90 6 25 5 60 5 85	Otter per skin	Granulated	0 051 0 061 0 081 0 08 0 071 0 08 0 031 0 041	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni Italian Peel itron	0 06 0 07 0 06 0 07 0 13 0 00 0 28 0 29			
Superfine Ontario Bags	4 90 5 40	CanadaRed Winter Wheat 0 00 1 20 "White Winter 0 00 1 2 "Spring	Molasses; (Barbados) im'g Porto Rico Antigua ' Trinidad	0 38 0 49 0 35 0 38 0 34 0 35 0 34 0 0 5	Orange Lemon	0 161 0 181 0 151 0 17			
Extra. Oity Strong Bakers [140 [15. aks.] per 146 [15	6 40 6 50	Hard Manitoba, No. 1 new 1 33 1 34 do No. 2 1 33 0 (0) Northern, No. 1, 1 32 0 (4) 0 do No. 2 1 32 0 (4) 0 No. 2	Grape Sugar Ref. Co. Empress Drips Syrup Dom. Crystal A Glucose. B	0 041 0 00	Dom. Rep. Corn Corn Starch	0 071 0 08			
Oatmenl, standard bris. Manitoba Oatmenl.granulated, bris Rolled Merl	0 00 0 00 4 50 5 0 5 35 5 60	Oatr, Dow 0 26 0 33 Barloy 170 0 75 Pens, per 66 lbs 0 76 0 80 Rye 0 0 0 0 0	Layers, Malaga	2 40 2 50 0 00 0 00 3 85 4 00	Pure White Vingar : Imp. Triple, 1 bri Cote D'or Crystal Pickling	0.06 0.00			
" Oats Fuel. Prices to householders.	5 50 5 75	Corn, in hond	Valentis, new	0 00 0 00	W. W. XX W. W. X. Pure Malt	025.000			
Coal. Stovo Chestnut	7 00 0 00	7re (HfChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med. 1b 9 11 0 20 good med. to fine 0 27 0 26 " finest to choicest. 0 35 0 45	Currants new	0 00 0 00	Cider X XXX. Soap : Best Laundry Coumon	0 27 0 00			
Scotch Steam (ox ship). Cape Freton " Piotou " Lower Pts screen (retail)	0 00 4 75	Y. Hyson, com. to gd 0 15 0 18 V. Hyson, com. to gd 0 10 0 20	Sh. Almonds, bxs S. S. Tarragona Almonds, paper shell Walnuts	0 14 0 15 0 18 0 20 0 11 0 12	Matches: Common Parlor No. 1	.175 190			
Scotch do Cordwood. Maple, 3ft 2in	650 000	" good to fine " 0 24 0 44 " finest" 0 55 0 65 Immerial med. to gd" 0 25 0 33	Filberts	0 15 0 15 0 08 0 09 0 11 0 12 0 06 0 07	Antimony	0 25 0 26			
Birch, Beech,, " Tamarao, Maple,4ft [Ontario] Mixed wood	6 00 0 00 5 50 0 00	Congou, common 0 10 0 12	Cloves	0 24 0 28	Strip	0 25 0 26 0 26 0 00 0 183 0 19 0 24 0 25			
Raw Furs.		fine to finest	African Pimento Pepper, Black	0 124 0 14 0 061 0 07 0 065 0 07 0 18 0 18	IRON CUT NAILS-per keg. 4ot Cui Am. or Can. Pat's 10dy to 60dy	2 65 0 00			
Beaver, per lb Bear per skin Bear, Cub, per skin Fisher.	8 00 12 00	"fine to choice. "10 25 0 64 "Dust	Mustard, 4 lb. per jar, Eng 1 lb. 4 lb. jars, Cana	0 65 0 70	8dy- "	. 3 15 0 00 3 40 0 00 4 15 0 00			
Fisher. Fox, Red, por skin Fox, Cross, Lynx por skin Marton per skin	1200500 175225	Java	Rice, Mount Royal Patna. p. 100 lb Japan Crystal Saro	8 60 8 75 4 25 5 00 0 00 4 75	4dy to t dy - 5 Cold Cut, dy - 5 Cold Cut, 3dy - fine, HotCut, Am Pat. Sterior, Mar. Can. Pat.	5 15 0 00 3 65 0 00 1 5 65 0 00			
Mink por skin	000 075	Rio	B Tapioca, Pearl	0 061 0 07	1 10dy to foldy Bdy to 9dy	2 75 0 00			





002

Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Hardware Continued. \$ 0. \$ 0 Summerice. \$ 0. \$ 0 \$ 0 \$	Wholesale.
Hardware-Continued. So. So Summerles	
303 675 000 676 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 6560 000 6560 000 6560 000 660 660 700 760 <t< td=""><td>0 20 0 25 0 20 0 25 0 25 0 55 0 25 0 55 0 15 0 50 0 15 0 20 0 15 0 20 0 12 0 12 0 10 0 11 0 10 0 11 0 10 0 11 0 10 0 12 0 10 0 11 0 10 0 11 0 2 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 0 3 0 55 0 57 0 55 0 50 0 55 0 50 0 55 0 0 00 1 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2</td></t<>	0 20 0 25 0 20 0 25 0 25 0 55 0 25 0 55 0 15 0 50 0 15 0 20 0 15 0 20 0 12 0 12 0 10 0 11 0 10 0 11 0 10 0 11 0 10 0 12 0 10 0 11 0 10 0 11 0 2 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 0 3 0 55 0 57 0 55 0 50 0 55 0 50 0 55 0 0 00 1 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2

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

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for guantities named of each kind separately. A Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Olinch and Pressed Nails, net oash within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent, off for cash in 30 days.



1849, 1851 & 1853

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Household Furniture

Including the newest designs and most elegant patterns in house furnishing goods.

Every Department a Beautiful Store in itself.

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture a Specialty.

BABY CARRIAGES at a Great Discount from Regular Prices.

BUCK'S STOVE WORKS, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Eastern Agency, 422 St. Paul Street, Montreal,

J. H. HANSON, Manager. MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

CELEBRATED URILITY IN A DATA THE ADDATES AND A DETAILS AND mer Prices and discounts furnished to the trade on application.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT, THURSDAY, NOV. 8. 1888.									
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale		
Class.	\$ c. \$ o. 50ft.100ft.	Timber, Lumber &c	1	Bright Smoking, 3's & 6's Do Fanoy American Fancy, oh & am	IV.49 UDZI	Claret cases Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga	7 50 18 00		
United inches, 14 to 25 United inches 26 "40 " 41 "50 51 "60	1 50 1 55	Birch, 1 to 4 in., M	20 00 26 00 20 00 25 00 18 00 20 00 60 00 100 00 30 00 40 00	Wines, Liquors. etc.		Burgundy Still, Cage Sparkling	16 00 17 50		
Paints, &c. W Lead pure ,50 to 1001b kgs	5 50 6 00	Cedar, round, lineal loot Cedar. flat, lineal foot Cherry, per M	00 04 00 06 70 00 100 00	Ale English qts.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 95 0 95		
"No. 1 No. 2 White Lead, dry Red Lead, dry Venetian Red, Eng'h Yei. Oohre, French Whiting, London, Washed	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Eim, Rook, M. Hemlock, M. Soft, do Oak, M. Pine, clear, M. 2nd, quality, do Shirning Culle	25 00 30 00 9 00 10 00 25 00 35 00 16 00 25 00 40 00 50 00 35 00 40 00, 25 00 30 00	Porter : Dublin qts. Domestic qts. Brandy : Henessey's. gal.	2 40 2 45 1 60 1 65 0 00 1 15 0 70 0 00 6 00 6 25	Family Proof Old Bourbon Toddy Malt Old Rye4 years old	1 59 0 55 1 59 0 52 1 59 0 55 1 81 0 75 1 91 0 85		
Glue,- Domestio Broken Sheet Frouch, T.F. Casks	2 50 2 70 0 121 0 14 0 124 0 13	Mill do Lath, M Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M Shingles, 1st qual 2nd	1 50 1 60 10 00 13 00 3 00 3 25	Jules Duret & Co} gal. Cheaper shippersgal. case qts	4 00 12 00 4 00 5 25 10 00 16 00 3 75 4 25 7 00 9 50	" " " " 20 to100 cases, net cash 100 to 200 " 21 p o off. 200 cases and over 5 p c off	2 01 0 95 2 09 1 05		
American White, Brls	0 13 0 134	Tobacco (In Bond.) Black, Chewing, in boxes.	0 161 0 194	Irish Whiskey : Roe's os. Scotch Jamaica Rum, 16 O.P., pen imp. gal	4 00 4 50	Wool.			
Sait. Liverpool por bag Elov'ns Twelves Canadian, in small bags. Half bags. Quarters	2 35 3 25 0 621 0 00 0 321 0 35	Mahoganics, Smoking Do Chewing Bright Smoking Fanoy Bright Smoking Solace, Common	0 22 0 28 0 23 0 24 0 27 0 31 0 34 0 39 0 16 0 22	Domarata Rum16 O. F Holland Gin :imp ga Green cases Red cases Champagne Dry	3 50 4 00 2 50 2 60 4 55 4 65 8 60 8 70	" B Super " C "	0 22 0 24 0 26 0 27 0 22 0 23 0 00 0 00 0 21 0 00		
Factory-filled per bag Rice's pure dairy, per bag	$110^{1}15$ 000 200 000 050	Black, Chewing, boxes 12's Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's & 12's Mahogany, Chew'g 6's & 8's	041 046	Dry Sherries, Ivisons Ports, T. G. Sandeman	1 95 6 00 2 25 7 00		0 141 0 171		

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



904





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Company of Canada.

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HEAD OFFICE:

30 St. John Street, Montreal

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

purchasers are increased increased in the connect places not tion. This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus. Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's

run particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices as above, or at

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

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General Agent,

27 & 29 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

nay, Champagnes, Renaudin, Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champar, s. Siegert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Aug, uura Bitters Ihlers & Bell, Liverpool. (Export Bottlers). Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, &c., in bulk or bottle.

Roig, Ponseti & Co., Barcelona and Terragona Spanish Ports, Eschenauer & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes.

 H. Sichel & Sons, Mayence Rhine Wines.
 George Roe & Co., Dublin, celebrated old Irish Whiskies,
 James Watson & Co., Dundee, fine old Scotch Whiskles.

Illustrated Oatalogues printed at the Journal of Commerce Office.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and end read." Tonuer for St. Liverence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the western and castern unsils on *Tuesday, the. 30th d. of October instant,* for the omstruction of two locks and the deepening and anlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications, will be ready for examination at this office and at the Lock-Keeners house, Galops, on and after Tuesday. the 16th day of October instant, where forms of tender may be obtained by contractors on personal application.

In the case of firms there must be stached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the 'occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, a '*fa-k*' deposit receips for the sum of \$5,000 must accompany the tender for the works.

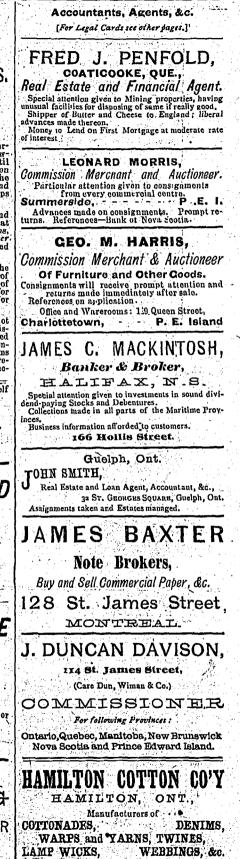
The respective *defostit receipis*—obéquos will not be accopted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Kailways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit roceipts thus sont in will be returned to the raspective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 11th October. 1888.





905

AGENTS: F. MCELDERRY & Co. MONTREAL and TORONTO.

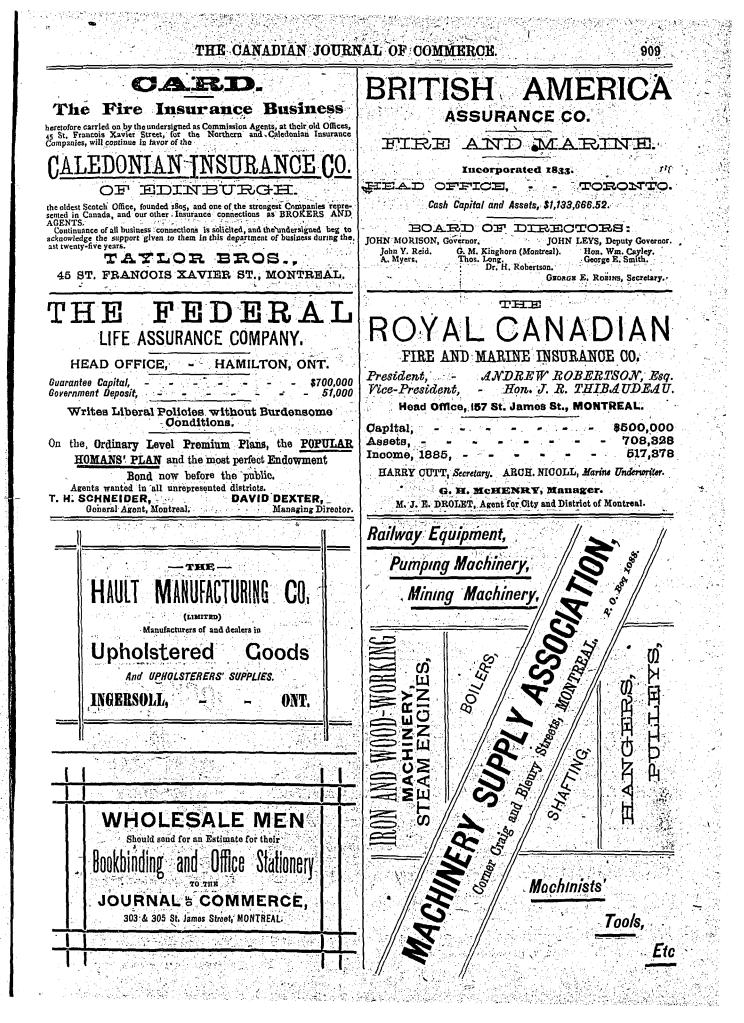




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\$ We are now showing a large assortment of HOLIDAY GIFT GOODS suitable for merchants sorting up! for

CHRISTMAS.

Among these may be mentioned SILVER WARE. Our stock comprises not only Table Ware, such as Fea Sets. Dessert Sets, Fish Eaters, and all the staple articles, but also some really choice things in fancy pieces and novelties. Among these may be mentioned a case of Sheffield-made goods, including some new combinations of cut glass and silver plate. The plate is on a base metal, known as nickel silver, and is really the only ware which should be dignified with the name of "plate." Customers who desire a really good article, of guaranteed quality, will find it in our Show-room:

Bronze and Bisque Figures.

There has been a demand for something in the line of presentation goods, as an alternative to silver ware, and the very moderate prices at which these works of art in bronze can now be had will no doubt lead to their being largely adopted for this purpose. Our range of Statuettes; Busts, Vascs, Caskets, &c., in Bisque and Bronze, is very complete.



GOODS

Plush and Leather Toilet Goods,

We have decided novelties in Fitted Satchels, London made Leather Desks and Secretaries, Plush and Leather Toilet Cases, Pearl Opera Glasses and Cases, Ladies' and Gent's Card Cases, &c.

Toys, Games and Dolls,

We make up small case lots assorted from \$10 to \$25 worth for merchants who carry these goods only at this season of the year.

We are Canadian Agents for the

Celebrated "Anchor Stone Building Blocks,"

And have full stock of most desirable Boxes, also

HAND SLEIGHS, BABY SLEIGHS, TOBOGGANS, SNOW-SHOES

- AND OTENR ---

WINTER SPORTS.

50 Yonge St., TORONTO