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1068 THE C	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COM
The Chartored Banks	The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF MONTREAL, ESTABLISHED IN 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Unpital All Paid Up, - \$12,000,000	THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
Rest, 6,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000 Big Reserve Fund, - \$255,000 "
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do--W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh SUG-W. Lawson and J. C. Weiss, SKERS-The Bank of England un & Co. ENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-alis-Union Bank of Australia, Bank J. Colonial Bank of Australia, Bank J. Colonial Bank of Australia, Bank J. Colonial Bank of Australia, Bank China sand Japan - Chartered ik of India, London and China; Mited. West Indis-Colonial - Meessrs. Marcuard, Krauss & redit Lyonnais. Ircular Noles for Travellers, I parts of the world. DLSONS BANK CLINOUNS BAINS: ed by Act of Parliament, 1855. b Orpion, MONTBELL, 200,000 ALL, 100,000 ABD OF DIRECTORE. folson, President. RED, Vice-Fresident. Sami, Finley, Macpherson, K. C. M. G. TAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. . Bubardus. BRANCHES : BRANGENS: Montreal, P.Q. St. Hyzointhe, Q. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Jewas Sounda, Ont. Teaton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Waterloo, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. West Toronto Jc. Sorei, P.Q. Woodstock, Ont. GENTS IN CANADA. aque du Peuple and Eastern Town aion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canin of Commerce, Bank of New Brunswick, Halifax Banking Company, I lelawd—Merchanis Bank of P.E I, IN EUROPE. 1N EUROPH. co Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn, o; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Bank of Liverpool, and Leinster Mank, Ltd. -Credit Lyonnais, um-La Banque d'Anvers ium-La Banque d'Anvers UNITED STATES, Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, Jex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Bliss & Co. Betom-The Sate Na-iland-Casco National Bank, Chica-al Bank, Cieveland - Commercial San Franctico-Bank of British Col--Commercial National Bank, Baff-nal Bank, Milwaskes-Wisconsin nsurance Co. Bank. Tolido-Second Helena, Montana-First National Bk, - First National Bank, Fort Ben-irst National Bank. Fort Ben-irst National Bank. Tolido-Second Helena, distonal Bank. Fort Ben-irst National Bank.

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Dhartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
NK OF BRITISH H AMERICA	THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.
BD BY ROYAL CHARTER. Mital, SI,000,000 Stg.	[Capital Paid-up,
ud, - £255,000 "	Head Office, Montreal.
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lena, Montana-First National Bk. First National Bank. Fort Ben-	La Banque Jacques Cartier.
t National Bank. n all parts of the Dominion and re-	HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Paid-Up, \$500,000
tted at lowest rates of exchange, ssued, available in all parts of the	Rosorve Fund, Directors. : 150,000
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 *East Toronto—Cor, Queen St, and Bolton Avenue, North Toronto—yor Yonge St., North West Toronto— Cor, College St, and Spadina Ave. Yonge & College— 448 Yonge St., cor. College St. Queen St. W544 Oucen St. W. 	THE Capital Pa Reserve F
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Rri ritish Columbia. Hamilton, Bermuda-The ^Rk of Bermuda.

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

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BANK OF OTTAWA,

BANK OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) - - - \$1,000,000 Ret, - - - 400,000 JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., - President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President. DIBEOTORS: R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex, Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. Branches-Amprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

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Capital, Reserve,					• .	- 8	200,000 25.000
	H. Tor F. GRA	D, NT,	•	•	٠.	Preside Cashier	

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

d'Hochelaga. Banque NOTICE.

DIVIDEND No. 29.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. has been declared for the Current Half-year on the paid-up Capital of this institution, and that the same will be payable at its head office in Montreal, and at its branches on and after the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

By order the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Cashier

The Chartered Banks.	The Char
NK OF HAMILTON.	THE STAN
(All Paid),	Capital Pald-up,
Е ГОИД, 450,000	
HRAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.	Reserve Fund,
Directors :	HEAD OFF
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Prostor. George Roach.	JO
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hull, Cashier.	A. I. 1000.
H. S. Steven, Assistant Cashier.	Bowmanville. Can
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, Milton, Port Elgin, Wingham. own, Orangeville. Simcoe.	Brighton. Dur
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Jank of England [Ltd).	All Banking business
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at lowest rates. Careful attention given and	T. 1
eturns made.	IMPERI.
E ONTARIO BANK.	OF OF
Paid-Up, \$1,500,000	Capital Paid-Up -
Fund, 250,000	Reserve Fund,
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	DIB
CONG.	H. S. HOWLA
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n, Peterboro', Toronto.	Toronto, corner You
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UNION BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 48.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE per 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 the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1891.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

E E. WEBB,

Quebec, November 25th, 18c0. Cathier.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE



market. All purchasers were ordered to pay up before the 30th or lose their lots.

1066

THE contract for the pumping apparatus at the Kingston dry dock has been awarded to Inglis & Son, of Toronto.

The firm of Neilson & Clift, architects, of this city, has dissolved. Mr. C. Clift has started on his own account.

THE customs receipts of Halifax for the month of November show a falling off of \$29,500. Their value was only \$112,656.

The analysis of mustards and poppers now being made at Ottawa, have brought to light numerous instances of adulteration.

The steamer *Cremona* of the Hansa Line has arrived at Halifax, where she landed 5,000 bags of beet sugar for the Moncton Refinery.

A COMMITTEE of the Colonial office has been obtaining the views of the self-governing colonies on the subject of colonial treaty-making powers.

THE Windsor, (Oat.) Brewery, which was offered for sale last week, was withdrawn. The price bid, 68 cents in the dollar, was not considered high enough.



A MAN at Apple river, N S., has contracted to pick 600 lbs of spruce gum this winter, to be delivered packed in six pound boxes at Parrsboro.

THE threshing machine manufacturers of the United States are forming a combine which will equal in magnitude the recently formed harvester combine.

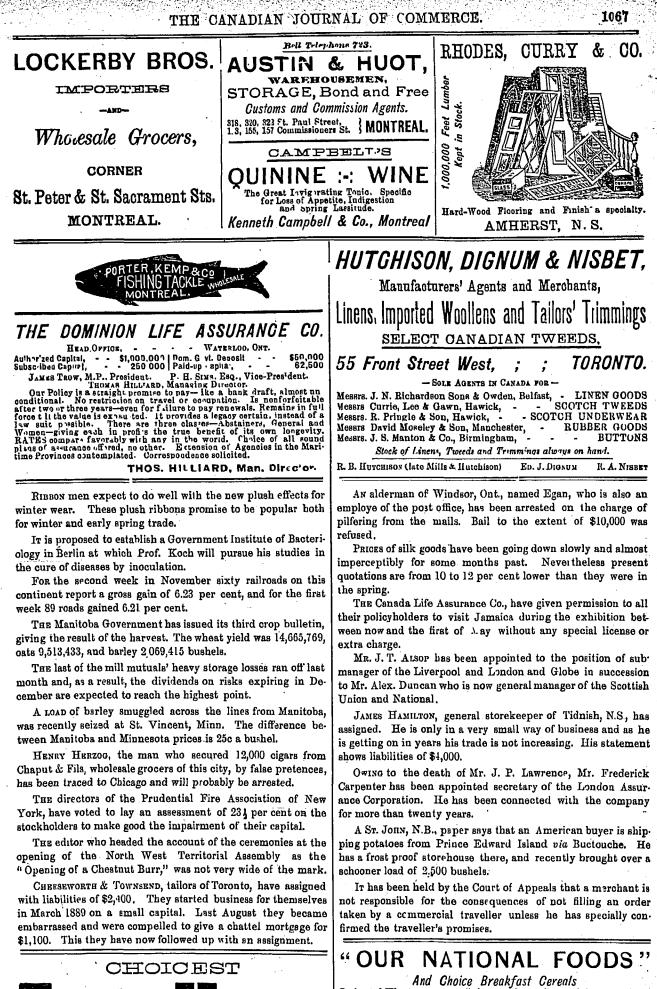
The new tank schooner David Sprague arrived at Yarmouth, N.S., last week, with a full cargo of live codfish and halibut swimming about in her hold.

The Department of Customs has received information that more seizures of smuggled liquor have taken place in Quebec. About \$700 worth was seized.

THE game society of Nova Scotia has issued summonses against persons in Digby and Annapolis counties for violating the game law by snaring moose.

SAMUEL J. PRICE, a Toronto tailor, has made an assignment. He was formerly of the firm of Price and Watts, who dissolved in January 1889 after effecting a settlement with their creditors at 40 cents in the dollar. Financially he has always been a weak account.







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

The Ireland National Food Co., (Ltd.,) Toronto, Ont. The trade supplied in Montreal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces by DAVID ROBERTSON & CO. 270 Commissioner St.,



A surrous fire took place at Coaticooke last Tuesday. Six of the principal stores of the town were destroyed, the loss being estimated at upwards of \$70,000. The insurance is placed between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

DESERONTO. ONT.

Tue London Economist states that there has been a shrinkage of nearly \$300,000,000 in the market value of the principal British investments in South America since the date this year when they reached their highest price.

A GENERAL SURVEY of the route of the proposed Hurontario ship railway has recently been made by Chicago and Toronto parties, and the engineering and commercial aspects of the project will shortly be laid before the public.

A BILL has been introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies providing that foreign insurance companies must invest one-half the amount of the premiums they may receive from their French business in government securities.

ONTARIO seems determined to promote the beet sugar industry, in spite of the poor luck which attended the efforts made in this direction in this province. The question of factories was fully discussed at a Toronto meeting a few days ago.

COCOANUTS being in fairly liberal supply and rather slow of sale, are somewhat irregular as to value. Baracoas are offered at \$31, to arrive in New York, and at \$32 on the spot. St. Andreas and San Blas may be had at \$35@36 respectively, in wholesale quantities.

The annual meeting of the Erie Railroad resulted in the election of the old board of directors, with one exception. The president announced that interest on the income bonds would be paid, but that the company would not pay a dividend on the preferred stock.

E. GIBSON & SONS, who run a planing mill at Halifax, N.S., have assigned. The father left the firm some time ago, and the husiness is being run by the two sons in a small way. They were regarded as weak financially and of late several small judgments have been recorded against them.



ON the Winnipeg grain exchange on Tuesday, 5,000 bushels No. 2 hard were sold for May delivery at 98c, charges paid afloat at Port Arthur. Cash wheat, Western Ontario points, bid 98c; sellers, \$1.01; 98c bid for 5,000 at Sarnia. No. 3 hard, 5,000 offered at 90c at Sarnia, but no bids.

AT THE meeting of the creditors of Guggisberg Bros., furniture manufacturers of Preston, it was decided not to force the firm into an assignment, but assist them to continue the business in the meantime. An effort will probably be made to form a joint stock company to operate the factory.

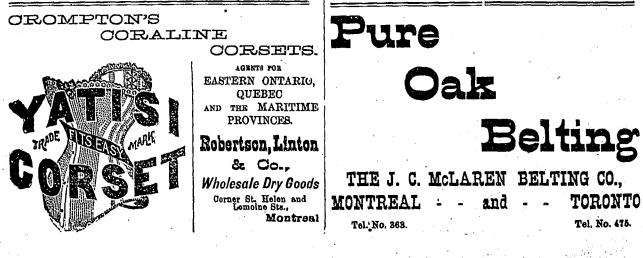
DOBIE BROS., general storekeepers, of Wallaceburg, were were burned out recently, when their loss was placed at about \$6,000. It was understood to be nearly all covered by insurance but the firm found it necessary to make an arrangement with their creditors on the basis of 75 cents in the dollar.

C. O. DUBOIS, general storekeeper, of Hull, has assigned with liabilities of \$2,100. Considering that when he started in business on the 1st of September 1889 he had less than \$100 to back him, and that since he has done only a very moderate business, he seems to have made the most of his credit.

RUSSELL & Co., write from Hong Kong as follows : Cassia lignea is quoted at \$5.30 per peculin boxes and \$5 in bales, with a stock of 11,000 peculs. New cassia is quoted at \$5 30 per pecul in boxes and \$5 in bales ; Cassia buds are at \$20 nominal ; Broken cassia is at \$3.05; Saigon cassia is nominally quoted at \$30.

P. QUESNEL, general storekeeper, of Alfred, is endeavoring to secure a settlement from his creditors on the basis of 60 cents in the dollar, spread over a year, on liabilities of \$8,000. The principal creditors have signed already. He is getting on in years and of late has had to leave his store in charge of his sonin·law.

THE Insurance Department of Massachusetts has announced that it will admit premiums in course of collection as assets in the official statements of branches of foreign companies doing





business in that State; but that it will not recognise property and funds in the hands of managers and others, unless they be duly deposited with trustees.

THE output of coal at the Joggins mines has doubled during the past month. It is said that, as a result of the increased demand for Nova Scotia coal in this city, the Sydney and Louisburg Company will re-open the old Norway pit which has been full of water for years past.

ALL the Montreal real estate men who recently visited Chicago were evidently not aware that non-resident aliens cannot hold real property in that city or in the State of Illinois. The purchaser must declare his intention of becoming an American citizen within a year and do so within three years on pain of forfeiture to the State.

GILBERT MONTPETIT, saddler of Beauharnois, was burned out last spring, and as his insurance was only light it left him in a poor financial condition. Recently he was appointed jailor, and being desirous of getting out of business he has effected a settlement with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar, cash, on his liabilities of \$2,500.

ONE of the first results of the recent trans-continental rail. road deal was developed last week. All the roads running through trains to the Pacific coast decided to run their trains alternately and not in competition with each other. This plan will likely largely increase their earnings, although it will be less convenient for the travelling public.

Some time ago the Mercantile Insurance Company of Cleveland insured part of its eastern business in the Home of New York. The balance it has now reinsured in the Phœnix of Brooklyn. The Mercantile was organized in 1871. Its January statements showed cash assets of \$378,453 including a capital of \$200,000 and a net surplus of \$83,473.

JOHN E. BRADFORD, general storekeeper of Lachute, has assigned. He was credited with possessing property valued at \$2,000, but as it was mortgaged up to the hilt it gave him very little strength. In addition to a small store business he manu. factured lime and brick, but for some time past it has been evident that he was going behind steadily.

CHARTRAND & MESNARD, general storekeepers of Cedars, have assigned. They started in the spring of 1888; Chartrand being a clerk, and Mesnard a farmer's son. They had only a few hundred dollars for capital and their chances of success were never promising from the start.—Riopel & Hetu, a local firm of contractors, have assigned. They owe \$4,800.

W. BRISBIN, general storekeeper of Sundridge, has assigned. He has been in business for about 5 years and carried a stock of about one or two thousand dollars which was supposed to give him a small living.—Robt. McKay, a custom boot and shoemaker of Halifax, who also carried a small stock of shoes, is in difficulties. His liabilities will be in the vicinity of \$1,000.

J. BUSCHERT, builder and mill-owner, of Listowell, has assigned. He has been in business about two years and owned his mill, although it was heavily encumbered.—Simard and Tremblay, have been in the bakery business at Sudbury for the past eighteen months. The profits were too small to keep two partners, and as a consequence they now have to assign with liabilities of \$1,400.

JOHN JOHNSTON & Co., hotel-keepers of this city, are endeavoring to effect a settlement with their crcditors at 50 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$900. Johnston came here from Ottawa, where he was not much of a success, a few months ago, and took hold of the Hotel Riendeau.—Jos. A. Hochu, a fancy goods dealer in a small way, has assigned owing \$900. His stock is advertised for sale by auction.





One of the townships of Haliburton proposes to go into the fire in urance business, rather a hazardous experiment for municipal councillors who probably know very little about the science of insurance. The scheme briefly stated is to levy an extra tax and pay all losses out of the proceeds. It remains to be seen whether the law does not present some obstacles to the carrying out of this plan.

THE following small assignments have taken place in Ontario during the past week: -J. J. Ritchie, blacksmith, Forester's Falls; Lee & Adams, tailors, Kingsville; Jas. Turnbull, baker, Ottawa; Scrutton & Anderson, wagon-makers, St. Catharines; Wm. Kirchhausen, grocer, Picton; Geo. E. Lowe, dry goods, Ridgetown; Lizzie Braizer, milliner, Toronto, and John White, grocer, Wyoming.

D. A. McDJNALD, general storekeeper of Port Hood, N.S., is endeavoring to effect a compromise with his creditors on the basis of 60 cents in the dollar, payable in 6, 9, 12 and 18 months, with good security but without interest. The schedule shows linbitities of \$5,000 and assets nominally worth \$6,500. Overstocking, too much credit, and slow collections, are assigned as the causes of his embarrassment.

JOSHUA WERT, general storekeeper of Avonmore, has assigned. His statement shows liabilities of \$13,000 and assets of \$14,000. The firm was originally J. Wert & Co., the partners being John and Joshua Wert, two farmers who took up storekeeping about three years ago. Their store was burned down in 1889, and they then built extensive premises which ϵ ffectually cramped their means. This spring John retired from the firm and Joshua, not being a particularly good man of business, has been driven to seek the elemency of his creditors.



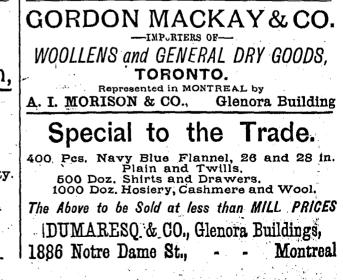
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Review in Montreal, presided over by Judge Davidson, the verdict for the defenciants was confirmed and the application by Johnson for a new trial was thrown out on the ground that the verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts, and altogether in Alexander, Ferguson & Co.'s favor all along the line. Costs to be borne by plaintiff, Johnson.

The store of John Kester at Malagawatch, C.B., was recently broken into, and goods to the extent of \$500 stolen. He suspected two of his neighbors, and started out to get warrants for their apprehension. Meanwhile his store was set on fire and destroyed. Five trunks full of the stolen goods were found in the possession of the suspected parties and it looks as if both crimes would be brought home to them.

VICTOR LESAGE, general storekeeper of Pont Rouge, has assigned with liabilities of \$2,700. He is a farmer who borrowed some capital upon his farm in order to blossom out with the spring flowers as a storekeeper. He did so; but as life on a farm is a very poor training for a successful business man it is not to be wondered at that he has not found a country general store the gold mine he expected it would be.

YERXA & YERXA, grocers of Fredericton, have assigned. The statement shows liabilities of \$3,000 and assets estimated at only half that sum. The original firm dissolved in May 1887; Ludlow Yerxa continuing alone under the same style. He was not successful and assigned in January 1888 with liabilities of \$12,000 He effected no general settlement with his creditors but his brother bought the estate from the trustee and a little later sold it to him again. Once more he has been unsuccessful, although this time his liabilities are largely reduced.



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THE U.S. Collector of Customs at Puget Sound states that from fifty to sixty Chinamen are smuggled across the Canadian border into his district every month. He recommends the purchase of swift steam launches to patrol the Sound.

J. ARTHUR DUPONT, liquor merchant of Three Rivers, has assigned. He started in this business about a year ago, being assisted at the outset by his mother, who keeps a hotel. He sold wines on commission and also carried on a beer bottling business. He is said to be a sharp, shrewd young fellow, and the fact that he has been able, in so short time, to accumulate liabilities of \$7,000, is a strong corroboration of this estimate of his character.

J. M. BLACKBURN & Co., dealers in office furniture, of Toronto, have assigned. The firm consisted of J. M. Blackburn, who seems to have been the practical man, and C. E. Starr, who was formerly in the soda water business. They had several agencies and did some manufacturing themselves, but they had to pay a very heavy rent and although they claimed that they got most of it back by sub-letting, this is believed to be the rock they split upon. Their liabilities will reach \$2,000.

"THEY'RE workers, these New York Life men," was the remark of a wholesale merchant last Saturday on being informed that Mr. Geo. Thornton, the worthy Superintendent of the Company's Agencies was visiting Canada on his wedding journey and



C.A. MARTIN & CO. Manufacturers of Martin's Patent Telephones For Offices, Warerooms and Factories. ANNUNCIATORS, BELLS and ELEOTRICAL SUPPLIES Of Every Description. Office & Factory, 765 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

All our goods are warranted to be equal to the best Americ-n make, and our prices will be found nel, was is o unsistent with strictly first class work. Correspondence is solicited **237** Istimates and Catalogue will be furnished on application.

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P. D. DODS & CO., Proprietors TO THE DEAF. - A person oured of Deaf-ness and noises in the head of 23 years' stand-ing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it pers to any Person who apriles to NIOHOLSON, 177 MacDensal S reet, New York.

Anchor White Lead. Albion Ready Mixed Paint.

taking an opportunity at the same time of having a business chat with the Canadian managars and officers. While in Montreal, Mr. Thornton and his beautiful bride were entertained at the residences of Mr. David Burke, General Manager for Canada and Dr. F. W. Campbell, chief of the local Medical staff.

J. E. GARNEAU, dry goods merchant, of Three Rivers, has held a meeting of his creditors. The statement showed assets of \$4,500 sgainst liabilities of \$5,800 and it was decided to offer the stock for sale. He started in November 1889, buying out the bankrupt stock of Buisson & Co., valued at \$2,300, at 71 cents in the dollar. He paid only \$200 down and got time upon the balance. He learned his trade as a clerk in this city, but trade is much cut up in Three Rivers, and, considering the fierce competition he had to contend against, his present failure is not surprising.

WE are in receipt of the following letter from an old subscriber, which speaks for itself :--

"In your account of my assignment at Chatham, N B, two years ago, you said that I owed about \$6:0 and had only \$3:0 on my books to abow for it. This statement is not correct. When I assigned I owed only \$400, and had, besides the \$3(0 on my books, a stock of stoves, tinware, hardware, etc., to the value of \$300 more. The cause of my failure was not any lack of energy on my part, but the unjust treatment I then received at the hands of a man who was to telethed in his right mind. How, bands of a man who was not clothed in his right mind. How-ever, I hope yet to be able to pay every one of my creditors 100 cents in the dollar, and if you will publish this statement you will oblige me very much. Yours truly, W. J. Woops."

BY THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE **CE-WANTED** LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, a gentleman thoroughly competent to assume the position of Inspector of Agencies for the Maritime Provinces, salary to begin with \$1,000 per snnum and travelling expenses; duties to commence immediately. Apply, stating age, experience and present occupation with references, to B. HAL. BROWN, Manager, MONTREAL.



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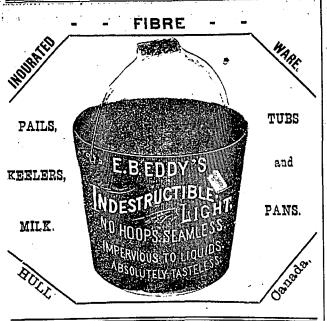
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tangle" worse than the daily ones that arise in all the custom houses. It is in these very importations we condemn that the worst tangles now occur, tangles we have seen, tangles that were only unravelled by a rude process of averaging rates, and of assuming what could not be proved one way or the other. The private im--porter goes, say in London, to one wholesale house that sells at the extreme lowest notch of wholesale prices, sells only for cash down, and is therefore able to cut against wholesalers who give credit, he buys a variety of goods, which vary in duty from so much per 1b. and 35 per cent ad. val., to so much per gallon and no ad. val., or goods liable to 10 per cent, others at so much per lb. and 15 per cent, or articles not specified in the tariff. These goods are packed in cases according to the convenience of the packer so that one case will have some of all the varieties of goods above specified according to their dutiable charges. When these cases arrive for examination it is not possible without enormous trouble and great risks of breakages to test the contents with the invoice, the officer therefore makes a big assumption that all is right, and the invoice with its multitudinous rates, for they are legion, is accepted as the basis of the charges for duty. Now the range of importations by private buyers is very limited compared to the tariff list, and the average all round duty ad valorem and specific on such goods is known to be over 35 per cent. Why not impose then on all such goods when privately imported an all round duty of 50 per cent, and thus get rid of the tangles that arise owing to the various duties. Were this done there would be a great saving of time of customs officers, and of temper, for the confusion and disputes caused by private imports are most exasperating. But the great advantage would be a check being thus put upon a mischievous and highly impatriotic custom. Besides the wrong done to our merchants hy this practice there is only too much reason to affirm that a large amount of downright smuggling is covered up by it. There are cases by the score always arriving that are not opened at all, or when opened the contents are merely glanced at, yet in them are valuable articles not named in the invoices. This method of private smuggling is almost a necessary feature in private importing. The buyer purchases say a few dozen of gloves, or a supply of laces, or some costly ornaments, or a score of scent bottles, or other dutiable articles of small bulk, he sends these to the ware-

house where his main purchases have been made and they are courteously packed with other goods. Even jewels are so packed and are indistinguishable in cases made up of fancy soap boxes, scent bottles, etc., the "tangle" in such cases being too great for the appraisers to attack. Now the merchant importer's goods are not so mixed, his purchases are so large that an indiscriminate assortment of small articles subject to various duties does not occur in packing, and moreover he is, as a matter of fact, far more sharply looked after by custom's officers than are private persons.

That a Canadian should reap an income from the high rates of money in Canada, enjoy all the advantages of government sustained by custom's duties, and by the commercial activities of wholesale and retail merchants, and then go over to a foreign market to put his cash in competition with the regular trader in buying goods for his private domestic use, goods which less wealthy citizens get from their neighbours, the local retailers, is we submit a most unfair proceeding. Were two lines added to the tariff this mischief could be stopped and at the same time the work of the custom house officials would be lessened and simplified.

It is easy to question the existence of such importations, and to doubt whether a wholesale merchant can be really "cut" by a private buyer in a foreign market. But we are not speculating, we have examined invoices paid by both classes of importers covering exactly the same brand of goods. We have also seen both kinds passed through the customs and received confidential information relating thereto. We have also been advised of articles not named in the invoice being found amongst goods of a totally different class, of linen amongst hardware, laces amongst toilet soaps. a form of cheating the country to which the private import system is specially adapted. We have no hesitation in declaring that it is the imperative duty of the Customs Department to protect our merchants against this evil which is every year developing to their serious damage. A much sharper eye needs to be kept on all freight from Europe lest dutiable goods pass free. It is time to speak out when large cases, having no appearance of being such, have passed one port as the passenger's baggage of a private importer, cases whose contents would stock a country store, cases sent on by railway checks, cases that the railway clerks knew to have come from a wholesale house in England. Such wholesale smuggling should be made impossible, and other mean evasions of duty rendered difficult and dangerous.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The official statement of the public accounts of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ended 30th. June, 1890, has been received. We glean from it the following facts and figures: Total receipts from all sources amounted to \$5,798,940.29. The total payments were, \$5,273,595.86, leaving a balance on the year's transactions in favor of the Province of \$595,-344.43. The total receipts through the Crown Lands Department on account of territorial revenue, fisheries, etc., special funds and suspense account, were \$918.-627.77. The casual revenue of the Provincial Secretary's office amounted to \$2,237.08. The tax on commercial corporations netted \$130,212.74. Expenditure on account of the Public debt, including interest, was Expenses of the Legislative council \$1,259,406.88. were \$44,835. Expenses of the Legislative Assembly

were \$187,657.50. Library, \$8,300. Election expenses, including general election, \$57,500. The cost of publishing debates was \$4,000. Total cost of Legislation, including salaries of officials, \$312,948.81. Charges for Civil government, including civil service salaries and contingencies, \$255,144.20. Total extenditure for administration of justice, police, reformatories, etc., and inspection of public offices \$599,883.50. Total for education, literary and scientific institutions, arts and manufactures \$236,485. Total for agriculture \$98,636.54. For immigration and repatriation \$10,965.-53. For colonization \$140,050. The grand total for agriculture, immigration, repatriation and colonization was \$249,652.07. Public works and buildings cost altogether \$148,841.23. Expenditure for Lunatic Asylums \$230,000. For miscellaneous charities \$274,206. Miscellaneous services \$29,391.12. The total expenditure on Crown Lands was \$239,832.20. For publishing Quebec Official Gazette, \$14,079.71. Total cost on account of stamps, licenses, etc., \$8,345.82. Miscellaneous services, including pensions, special grants, etc., \$343,428.91. Under the heading of "Special Expenditure," the following sums appear :-- New Court House, Spencer Wood, \$10,231. Iron Quebec, \$49,037.36. bridges in municipalities \$76,460.42. New vaults in court houses and gaols in new districts \$4,534.47. Explorations \$9,824.50. The new map of the Province cost \$10,200. Codification of the laws \$36,675. Jesuits' estates settlement \$400,000. Night schools \$19,737.45. The total "Special Expenditure" was \$818,553.51. Trust funds amounted to \$269,233.22. Total expenditure exclusive of railways \$4,964,489.68. Total amount paid in railway subsidies \$327,417.97. The total receipts on account of the building and jury fund were \$23,612, and the total expenditure \$523,294.68. The total amount of warrants remaining unpaid on 30th June 1890 was \$112,571.45.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the funded public debt of the Province on June 30th, 1890, shows the total amount borrowed was \$22,354,353.34. Of that amount \$905,-686.67 has been redeemed, leaving a net debt of \$21,448,-666.67. The sinking fund invested is \$9,994,000, leaving a balance of \$11,454,666.67. All the loans bear five per cent interest, except two, namely, that of July 1880 which bears $4\frac{1}{2}$, and that of 1888 which bears 4.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

The detailed statement of the receipts of the Province since 1867-68, the first year of Confederation is interesting as showing how the revenues of the Province have developed. In 1867-68 the total receipts were \$1,535,836.66. In 1873.74 they had risen to \$2,-037,425.67. The first loan was made in the following year and raised the receipts to \$6.028,104.04. Again in 1875-76 the revenue fell to \$2,338,755.80. The same thing occurred, as a matter of course, each year that the other five loans were made. In 1886-87 the revenue was \$3,682,150.67. Mr. Mercier's first loan in the following year raised it to \$7,639,076.11. In 1888-89 the normal-revenue was \$3,628,544.20, which was augmented from Special receipts \$2,369,021.47, making the total receipts for the fiscal year, ending on 30th June 1889, up to \$5,997,565.67.

DISBURSEMENTS.

In the first year of Confederation the ordinary disbursements of the Province \$1,181,931.81. There were

no special disbursements. Expenditure for special purposes began in the second year and have continued more or less, ever since. Thus we find in 1888 89, the ordinary expenditure was \$3,543,618.64, and the special expenditure \$1,580,518.15.

Taken as a whole, these accounts are by no means discouraging, but, until the Treasurer makes his financial statement, and explains the various items, it would be only right to withhold special comment and criticism.

THE POSITION OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Of late the tendency in this country, as in most others, has been decidedly in the direction of overlegislation. Under the impression, apparently, that mankind can be rendered prosperous and happy by Act of Parliament, enthusiastic legislators have introduced bills upon almost every conceivable subject, until it would seem barely possible that any issue in whose well-being their constituents were interested could possibly be exempt from legislative control. And vet such is the case. In spite of the fact that a large proportion of our citizens belong to secret or partially secret societies, whose principal feature is the insurance of their members against loss by sickness or death, and are therefore pecuniarily interested in the actuarial solvency of their respective orders, as yet we have no provision either for government supervision over these friendly or benefit societies, no deposit is exacted for a guarantee of the fulfilment of their promises, and no means exists of obtaining an official statement of their financial position.

This absence of official control, and lack of proper publicity, is as unjust to the really solvent orders as it is to the insuring public. It gives the former no chance to exhibit their superiority, with all the advantages of official corroboration, to their constituents, and it permits mushroom societies to masquerade as their equals and to attract members who would otherwise join staunch orders or, better still, take out policies in a sound insurance company, by offers of benefits whose actuarial impossibility is clearly apparent. We have not far to search for proof of this statement. When a benefit society of so large a membership and so high a standing as the Ancient Order of Foresters, which claims the largest membership of any friendly society in the world, is proved by official investigation to show a large actuarial deficiency, it stands to reason that the many smaller and less popular societies, doing a similar description of business in our midst, stand in need of strict investigation to prove that they are capable of fulfilling their obligations to their members.

• At the present moment there is no method of ascertaining the actual actuarial position of any one of the many benevolent societies doing an insurance business in this country. No doubt some of the larger ones endeavor to run as close to the scale laid down by English experience as practicable, but, since there is no official inspection to keep them within bounds, they are forced to depart from it in order to meet the competition of other societies whose promises of benefits are larger in proportion to contributions. Were a government actuary appointed, or were these societies placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Insurance, this dangerous method of procedure must cease at once. An official valuation of all the societies upon the same basis of ratio of benefits to contributions

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would speedily eliminate the weaker societies from the field, and would place the remainder in the rank they really occupy in the insurance world. It would show the public distinctly their value as investments in comparison with insurance companies transacting similar lines of business, and it would strip off the tinsel of fraternal affection and benevolent intentions under which too many of these societies masquerade So long as these soin order to secure contributors. cieties are permitted to work underground, so long do they form a source of danger to the financial interests of their members, as well as a source of unjust competition to the companies. But once let the clear light of day shine upon their methods, and their actuarial solvency or deficiency be ascertained and put before the public, and the latter would speedily choose the best and safest channel for their investments, instead of, as at present, being compelled to rely upon garbled statistics presented to them by interested officials, and consequently led into continuing to pay their hardearned money iuto concerns which even now are unable to meet their actuarial liabilities, and which the inevitable accumulation of undesirable risks in the future is certain, sooner or later, to force to the wall.

THE FINANCIAL SQUALL-ITS LESSON.

The violent squall which recently passed over the financial waters affords a vivid illustration of the almost romantic conditions of modern commerce. The storm arose in a group of Provinces in the South American continent known as the Argentine Republic situated between the Andes and the Atlantic Ocean. Political troubles in that region are chronic and financial ones are either the cause or certain result of such disturbances, or the prospect of them. One of the consequences of the late revolution in Brazil, which was long a troublesome aeighbour, was a serious disturbance of Argentine credit. As the firm of Baring Bros. has long been known to have very large interests there, the Russian government having a huge deposit at call with that firm became uneasy and suddenly required some \$10,000,000 to be placed by the Barings elsewhere, it is stated at Berlin. The relation of this firm to the money market in New York is known to be most intimate and to a vast extent; they have also close and large interests in other monetary centres. The pressure caused by a demand for prompt payment of the Russian deposit necessitated the curtailment of its credits, the realisation of securities, and calling in of loans. It is the rapidity of these actions and the enormous distances apart of those engaged in them which is so marvellous; their causes and nature are as familiar as daily life. The whole story is an amplification of what occurs when a trader is suspected of having made a heavy loss. He is pressed by his creditors and to meet their demands he endeavours to collect his assets and shorten his credits, then when these steps are insufficient he obtains help to keep him from bankruptcy until the cloud of discredit rolls by.

So far as the Argentine Republic originated the squall, the wonder is that so unstable a State, which has ever shown a disposition to "outrun the constable," and which is constantly menaced by internal strife, should have succeeded in securing such large loans from so conservative a firm as the Barings. But when we see that this State has floated loans at 21 years bearing 6 per cent interest which realised only $72\frac{1}{2}$, others at 33 years for railways and public works at

the same rate which brought only 88 and 881 per cent, we must conclude that the temptation of such rates was too much even for so experienced and usually so prudent a firm. But the Barings who made that name a synonym for wealth and stability did not transmit their qualities to their successors of this generation, as business has been taken up by the firm in recent years that was contrary to the traditions of the house. It has been said that London money lenders seem indifferent about the principal so long as the interest is secured and regularly paid. Certainly if for \$72.50 interest on \$100 at 6 per cent can be got for 21 years, or for \$85.6 per cent can be drawn on \$100 for 33 years, there is a very large margin left to cover loss upon the principal, according to the average expectancy of income from loans in England and the difference between absolute security at 3 or 4 per cent and risk at such rates as the Argentine Republic paid for its accommodation. It would be exceedingly interesting to have a complete history of the operations which the recent trouble occasioned in foreign exchange. We have reports of large shipments of gold, bullion from Paris to London, which was utilized we suppose as a basis for the credits needed for placing the deposits withdrawn from the Barings, in Berlin. We should like to know whether the gold sent from France was so sent to secure the high rate which the Bank of England had fixed, or was a temporary loan to meet the pressure in London. If the gold went only as a friendly act its effect on the French money market would not be the same as if sent to meet engagements that could not be cancelled by the exchange of bills. Why too was the deposit drawn from Barings sent to Berlin and not to the Bank of England? The English rates we believe ruled higher, as the market at Berlinwas not disturbed proportionately with that of London, so the probability is that although the amount drawn by the Russian Government from Barings was placed to its credit in Berlin the operation would be effected by cancelling obligations of German bankers in London or elsewhere through bills of exchange.

The whole trouble affords a striking lesson as to the dangers to modern commerce arising from operations that are outside those of trade in raw products and manufactures. Because Baring Bros. lent money at high rates in South America and paid the penalty of such risks many and many a small trader has been embarrassed, and enterprises crippled. Happily for us we have been like a land locked harbor, we have heard the storm and seen the outside waves but our ships and boats have been but slightly rocked. But we need to take good heed lest we drift into a style of financing that will teach us the Baring lesson directly and disastrously. The Banks of Canada may well consider how far it is prudent to have a large amount of their funds in permanent loan, however profitable. We do not say they have stepped over the line of absolute safety, but there is a danger as capital accumulates, as it is now accumulating in Canada, faster than the demand for money for active business, that these accumulations will tempt the holders to place them in loans of a class that will not be available should an emergency arise. When a firm like Baring Bros. get caught in a tight place, it should warn all financiers and bankers to beware of lock ups and of running too near the wind. As Canada is extending her connections with new markets there will come more and more liability to be affected by the credit fluctuations in distant centres; with such new risks there is a need for

such a financial economy as will guard us from disturbance by sudden squalls.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

The visit of the Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, to the West India islands, as well as the splendid exhibit to be made by Canada at the Jamaica exhibition, show that the Dominion is in earnest in her efforts to find new markets, and as it is evident that the McKinley bill will not destroy our trade with the United States, after all that measure, may not be an unmixed evil. We are pleased to learn that Canadians from all parts of the country have responded heartily to the call for exhibits and that views of the country and of its buildings will be made a prominent feature.

An interesting article on "the awakening of Jamaica." has recently been contributed to the Ninetcenth Century by Sir Henry A. Blake, governor of that colony. This is a most timely production, because although most people have heard something about the decadence of Jamaica, they know little or nothing about its "awakening." The misfortune of Jamaica in the past has been the great wealth of the planters. Had the profits of sugar estates been less, their owners would probably have made Jamaica their home, and the problems of falling markets would have been more satisfactorily solved than could be hoped for by the representatives of absentee owners. At present the average charges on a sugar estate for attorney, book-keepers, merchant, and commission amount to 20 per cent., before the absentee owner receives any income. What property in England, remarks, Sir Henry, pays as much? The sugar bounties and the improvement in the cultivation and treatment of beet are, of course, injurious to the sugar-planter of Jamaica, but if the scientific energy devoted to the beet-root were expended upon the sugar cane, it would doubtless hold its own. At the time of the manumission of the slaves, a little over fifty years ago, the principal crops were sugar and rum, coffee and pimento, but an important change has since taken place. When the slaves became free men, differences arose between masters and laborers as to the daily rate of wages and many of the latter started in to cultivate for themselves. It has now become evident that the prosperity of Jamaica in the future must depend to a great extent upon the smaller land owners, for while in ten years the value of the export of sugar and rum and pimento, the principal crops of the large estates, have fallen from £692.-000 to £535,000, that of coffee, fruit, and minor p:oducts, principally produced by the smallers owners, has increased from £350,000 to £758,000. The present exhibition promises to have important results. From England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, the United States and Germany have come demands for more space than the exhibition can afford. Improved machinery for the preparation of sugar, coffee, cocoa, and fibres, will be examined with interest. Improved implements of agriculture may supplant the hoe. The land owners may find in fibrous and other products hitherto unheeded a valuable addition to their property, and at the same time successful competitors from abroad will find in Jamaica a profitable market.

The want of suitable means of communication and transport has been one of the chief drawbacks, but a railway is to be built through the centre of the island and an additional annual expenditure of £18,000 on

parochial roads will greatly aid in the expansion of the banana trade. Within ten years the value of fruit annually exported has increased from £40,000 to £337,000. This fruit is principally banas. Twenty years ago bananas were only used for home consumption, the surplus being thrown away. To-day, in like manner, mangoes are not considered exportable and in the season tens of thousands of tons rot by the roadsides. And yet not alone is the mango a luscious fruit when ripe, but in its unripe state it makes an excellent jelly, and the flavor of the boiled green mango cannot be distinguished from that of gooseberry fool. Some day a mango trade will become an accomplished fact, and then the export may vie with that of the banana in value and volume. Another export has just begun. Tomatoes, for which, as for all vegetables, there is in winter a good demand in the United States and Canada. vield heavy crops in Jamaica. Large areas are devoted to the cultivation of potatoes, yams and scallions and the country is also noted for its logwood and There are floral farms devoted to the oranges. preparation of perfumes.

Since the departure of Mr. Foster for the West Indies it has been announced that he is authorized to negotiate for reciprocal trade. When reciprocity was last mooted, the Colonial secretary stated that no such bargain would be allowed, but the aggressive policy of the United States and its attempts to cultivate closer relations with South America, to the exclusion of English colonies, has evidently wrought a change. It cannot be doubted that reciprocity treaties between the United States and the sugar producing countries would place the British islands at a disadvantage and the present movement on the part of Canada may offset this, to a large extent, and, in time work out important results. The British West Indies take annually sixteen million dollars worth of goods from the United States, most of which are produced, or could be produced, in this country, while South America and the West Indies combined, purchase goods to the value of \$200,000,000. Canada is well able to compete in flour, meal, lumber and hog products, and of these the United States sent \$25,000,000 worth to the countries in question. Already large shipments of potatoes have been made from the Maritime provinces to the West Indies and the exports this summer and winter, will, it is thought, reach 40,000 barrels. As pointed out in a former issue our exports recently have included dry goods, boots and shoes, medicines, paper and printed matter, clothing, woollens, wire mattresses, organs, pianos, carriages, hay, oats, eggs, roots, laths, shingles, matches, harness, horses, telegraph poles, smoked herring, potatoes, feed, boneless fish, lard, beans, pork, cod liver oil, furniture, marble, &c. These are all articles in which we may reasonably expect to do a large trade with the West Indies. Until recently, we have not given any serious attention to the possiblities of trade in the topics, and it is an actual fact that Canadian fish were being sent there by the Americans. We can do better by trading direct. If we can secure 10 per cent of the trade which the United States has done with these countries, it will mean \$20,000,000 to us annually.

Government returns show that we send \$328,925 worth of dried cod and similar fish to the United States, but they export no less than \$40,485 to the British West Indies, \$26,572 to Australasia, besides large quantities to other West India islands and South America. Of herring, dried and pickled, we send them

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\$237,791, and they export over \$170,000 to the West Indies alone. The same may be said of Canadian salmon and lobsters. We send to the United States over seven millions worth of lumber, but they export over a million to Australasia, a third of a million to the British West Indies, nearly two millions to Argentina, half a n-illion to Uruguay, and so on. They export doors, sashes and other house furnishings to Australia, Africa, England and other countries, made largely, no doubt, of Canadian lumber. We export \$189,225 of potatoes to the United States, but they export \$316,224, chiefly to the West Indies. A million dollars' worth of our hay goes to the States, but they export a third of this amount, no less than \$208,137 being to Great Britain and \$36,294 to the British West Indies and Guiana. Of our peas and beans they take \$663,021, but export \$560,574. They also purchase considerable Canadian wheat, over \$100,000 worth annually, but export far more, besides vast quantities of flour and biscuit. The new American tariff will force Canada to do a direct trade and it should be more profitable. The West Indies want our fish, flour, tinned meats, cheese, coal, lumber, butter and manufactures. They have been told by the American consuls that Canadian flour will not keep in a tropical climate, but this is nonsense, as several of our large mills have already adopted the principle af kiln drying.

If the principle of special intercolonial trade arrangements is countenanced by the Imperial government, a trade congress representing the British American colonies may yet be the outcome of recent events in the States and of the holding of the Jamaica exhi bition. The London Times recently declared that the privilege of entering into reciprocal relations with one another "is assumed to belong only to colonies having conterminous land boundaries." As Sir Julius Vogel has pointed out, however, the limit within which colonies can negotiate was extended as far back as 1873, when under "the Australian Colonies Duties Act." the Imperial parliament sanctioned Customs arrangements between Australia and New Zealand-colonies which are more than a thousand miles apart Sir Julius is of opinion that reciprocity between colonies does not affect the most favored nation clause in Imperial treaties. For example, if one colony permitted the free admission of the products of another in exchange for a like advantage, no foreign nation having rights under the most favored nation clause could claim to be injured unless it had asked for an arrangement of a similar character and had been refused. If this explanation is admitted it greatly simplifies the treaty question and it is now in order to hear something about the concessions and sacrifices of revenue which Canada may be required to make. This problem is likely to present greater difficulties.

ERRONEOUS VALUATION IN INSURANCE.

The proceedings of the twenty-first session of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States are now to hand in pamphlet form, and it is needless to say that they will be perused with interest, since such a convention of insurance experts could hardly assemble without some suggestions valuable to those interested in this branch of commerce being promulgated. Men in the official capacity of the members of this convention have opportunities of compiling data and comparing facts from which the ordinary underwriter is debarred. Necessarily then the exceptional advantages they enjoy in this respect

enable them to discern errors in prevailing methods, and the possibility of their emendation, more readily than the ordinary man of business.

One of these prevalent errors was clearly exposed by Mr. Sprague, actuary of Connecticut, in the inaccuracy existing in the valuation of policies. He pointed out that one of the fundamental methods of valuing a policy is to ascertain the present worth of the benefit and to deduct from it the present worth of all the net premiums to be paid by or for the policy; the remain-Now it is obvious that the value of der is its value. the benefit is greater the shorter the interval during which payment is deferred, as in the case of any other contract for the payment of money. Again, if the premium be payable oftener than once a year, the more frequent the payments and the greater will be the probability of the insurer losing half a year's premium in the year in which death occurs. To make up for this probable loss the premium must beincreased and the policy value will be increased correspondingly. If then, a mortality table and rate of interest be prescribed, the value of a policy depends solely on the terms of the payment of the benefit and those of the payment of the premium, and it is in the undervaluation of the former that the error of which Mr. Sprague complains appears to arise.

Fifty years ago, policies by their terms became due and payable only at the end of the policy-years in which the assured severally died. On an average this period was six months after the decease of the holder. Upon this basis the net premiums and the values of policies were then computed, and the valuation tables in use to-day were framed. But, since then, the tendency has been constantly to reduce the interval between the death of the policy-holder and the payment of the amount of the policy to his heirs. Thus the interval has decreased from six to four months after death, then to three, then to two, till finally at the present moment the general custom is to pay claims immediately upon receipt of proof of death. Thus by modern practice, the insurer loses six month's interest on the reserve which under the original practice he would have received, and, indeed, must have received, in order that the policy might be full and entire at maturity. To make up for this loss, the net premium must be increased correspondingly, and increased premium gives a larger policy-value.

Notwithstanding this reduction of six months in the time within which death-claims become payable, insurance departments and offices continue to value policies the same as if no such change in terms had occurred, and just the same as they would have done, or did, forty-five years ago. The result of this erroneous practice is perhaps best shown in the following table. The first column gives the premium on a policy of \$10,000 payable at end of policy-year, and the second the premium on a policy payable at death, according to present custom :—

Entry age.,	(1) Premium now valued	(2) True premium or Value.	(2) and (1).	(4) Excess per cent of (2) over (1).
20	\$129.513	\$132.082	\$2.569	1.98
30	169.720	173.086	3.366	1.98
40	236.775	241.469	4 694	1.98
50	357.757	364 857	7.100	1.98
60	575.562	587.016	11.454	1.99
70	982.027	1,001.698	19671	2 00
80	1,760.979	1,796.755	35.776	2 03
90	3,638.884	3,715.538	76 654	2.11
95	5,927.131	6,060.531	133.400	2 25
99	9,615.385	9,860.819	245.434	2.55

These are the starting values directly after the first premiums are paid. Up to fifty years inclusive, the true premium exceeds the premium upon which the ordinary valuation tables are based by 1.98 per cent., or six months compound interest where the effective annual rate is four, and it steadily increases up to the limit of expectation. As the duration of a policy increases, the original difference in value increases. To show this, Mr. Sprague gives a second table taking a policy of \$10,000 issued at the age of 35, (which is about the average age of entrants) and noting its value at the end of each decade. The difference shows as follows:—

These two tables certainly seem to show that, by the methods now in use, assurance policies are undervalued by at least two per cent., and this rule holds good whether the assurance be for life or for a shorter term, immediate or deferred, and whether the premium be single, limited to a fixed number of payments, annual, or more frequent.

Such a method of valuation, then, is not only wrong in itself, and unjust to the companies and the policy-holders, but is contrary to the law prevalent in many States requiring the insurance commissioner to value net premiums only. Why should the net premiums of an imaginary policy obligation be taken as the basis of valuation? Not more than half-a-dozen existing insurance companies ever issued such a policy as that upon which our present valuation tables are constructed. Is it not then time that these tables were corrected? Mr. Sprague holds that it is, and in this most of our insurance men will agree with him.

A PROMINENT CAUSE OF FAILURE.

Those of our readers who have perused attentively the failures recently recorded in our summary columns will have noticed in how many instances the failure is ascribed to the fact of the insolvents having recently moved into larger premises, or added to his stock. In most of these cases the merchant seems to have done fairly well in his old premises, and at all events has held his own even if he has made no headway. It is when he adds to his burdens by moving into a larger store that he commences to run behind, and consequently he often finds too late that the effort to better his circumstances by increasing his overturn has simply had the effect of precipitating the crash.

Young merchants are too apt to argue that if they are doing well in a small store they will do still better in a large one, and that if they do a certain amount of business in a poor locality they will do double as much in a good stand on a principal street. Besides this, they look upon moving into a larger store as an evidence of prosperity, and believe it will enhance their credit with their suppliers, whereas, in many cases, it simply induces the latter to look into their account more closely.' They forget that their small shop may be needed in that locality, and that their clientele may be attached to the store and not to the occupant, and hence that they may be unable to carry with them to their new stand the custom they have enjoyed at the old one. Again it is more than probable that the field in the new locality they move into may be already satisfactorily filled, and that consequently their pre-

sence is not an additional convenience to the public as it was before. Lastly, they forget that the expense of moving and fitting up a new store may drain them of their ready money, and that the necessity of purchasing extra, and possibly more expensive, lines of stock may seriously impair their ability to meet their engagements satisfactorily.

In a case like this the temptation to over-buy is almost irresistible. The travellers calling upon a merchant of this class will urge that certain lines, in which he has hitherto not dealt, will be almost a necessity in the locality he is moving into, and led away by the attractive appearance of the goods offered, and possibly by a "cut" in the price named, the young merchant may be induced to load his shelves with an assortment of goods beyond his means to carry, and which possibly will be as little asked for at the new stand as at the old. We must remember too, that buying to advantage is becoming more and more difficult every day as the smaller communities become closer in touch with the large social centres. The farmer's daughter is as thoroughly posted in every vagary of fa-hion as her city sister, and declines as quickly to take any article whose popularity is on the wane as the woman of society. There is therefore no chance of working off any line that is out of date, or not wanted in that particular locality, and the consequence is that a mistake as to the trend of the popular taste may fill a young merchant's shelves with a line that will hang like a white elephant on his hands.

Storekeepers already established naturally resent a new arrival. They argue that their new competitor was doing well enough in his old store and should have stayed there. They look upon him as an interloper, and usually proceed to make him aware of that fact. Partly to freeze him out, and partly to retain any of their customers who might be tempted to deal at the new store, they commence to announce "cuts " and "sacrifices" which he is compelled to meet whether he likes it or not. In addition to this he finds that they talk about him to the travellers, and if at this juncture he finds any difficulty in meeting his paper he might as well put the shutters up at once. His suppliers will become alarmed, and he will find his credit destroyed with houses who have previously courted his account. If in this extremity he seeks the assistance of a local money lender, or resorts to the expedient of a mortgage, he is simply postponing the evil day, and rendering its ultimate arrival more certain by adding a load of interest to his already sufficiently heavy burdens. In fact he finds that so far from bettering his circumstances by the change he has commenced to go down hill, and, if he is wise, he will at once seek the indulgence of his creditors before his estate shows such a deficit as to arouse their indignation.

THE shareholders of both companies have unanimously approved the transfer of the busin-ss, assets and liabilities of the Queen Insurance Company to the Roya¹, and the transfer will date from the first of last October. Ten of the directors of the Queen join the board of the Roya¹, and the shareholders have the opportunity of receiving one share in the Royal for every seven shares they hold in the Queen. The present paid-up capital of the Royal is £289,545, consisting of 95,515 shares, with £3 each paid up. The Queen paid-up capital is £180,035, in 180,035 shares of £1 each. For this latter there will be issued, omitting fractions, 25,719 shares in the Royal. The combined paid up capital will then be £366,702, in 122,234 shares. The present dividend of the Queen is four shillings per share, and that of the Royal thirty-five shillings.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES.

The following is a summary of the estimates of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1891-2, with the amounts expended for the same services during the previous year:

,		•			More th	an	Less the	n
	1891-2,		1890-1		1890-		1890-1	•
Legislation	216,797 251,938	70 00	\$241,508 257,872	76 00	\$ 12,196	00	\$24,711 10,130	
justice, police, re-			1		•		14.	
formatory prisons, reformatory and						•••	•	
industrial schools, inspection of pub-								
lic offices	500,355	00	534,278	73	. 440	00	34,363	73
Public instruction, literary and scien-		•						
tific institutions, arts and manufac-			•			÷		•
tures	410,610	00	401,860	00	. 18,800	00	10,050	00
Agriculture, immi- gration, repatria-								
tion, colonization. Public works and	291,697	50	256,100	00	45,337	50	9,750	00
buildings Charities, including	104,474	76	124,186	26	9,068	00	28,779	50
lunatic asylums. Miscell'ous services.	262,825	00	257,729	33	5,295	67	200	
Miscell'ous services.	28-),650	00	410,824	85	5,200	00	135,374	85
2 Public debt1	319 337	96	2,484,359	93	96.337	17	261,358	14
-	·							
3 Special expenditure.	558 894 838,555	78 00	3,66),416	525 74	159.838 230.555	367 500	261,359 478,131	14 74
			4,746,5+6					
Bailways	756 956	25	575,364	27	250,000	00	68,408	02
-	154,406	03	5,341,911	26	640,393	3 67	807,898	90
Repayments of Rail-							•	
way Guarantee								
Deposits.			4 223,09					
Loan to the Levis	5,385.476	3 17	5,544,00	8 6	7 649,36	64() 807,898	90
Turnpike Trust.	•••••	••	10,00	0 0	0	••••	10,000	00
	5,385.476	5 17	5,554,00	8 6	7 649,36	6 4(816,898	3.90
Total Expenditure :	9-(189 – 1891-9	1	••••	•••	•••	••\$	5,554,008 5,385,476	67
-						-		
Less		••••	•••••••	•••	• • • • • • • •	•	\$168,532	50
	SUPPLEI	(EN	tary Est	іма	TES.			
Ot the expendi			Provinc	e of	f Quebe	c fo	r the fi	scal
year ending 30th J				•			@10.40*	
Legislation Civil Government							\$18,485 18,13	

Legislation	\$18,485 66
Civil Government,	18,13) 00
Administration of Justice,	18,360 00
Public Works and Buildings	29,279 50
Charitles	340 00
Miscellaneous Services	130,974 85
Special Expenditure	115,448 74
Q M. O. & O. Railway Settlement of outstanding claims	30,364 27
Quebec Railway Bridge towards Exploration	5,000 00
Loan to Levis Turnpike Trust	10,000 00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$376,353 02

OUR CIRCULATION .- At a time of the year when people are insidering which papers they had better subscribe to or coninue for 1891, it is satisfactory to observe that a large number of new names are being added to our own list. The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE needs no dictionaries, paper-cutters, illustrated olub-papers or other prizes to make it go. Its merits alone must speak for it; wherever it is known it is appreciated. It is not a little remarkable that, notwithstanding its large circulation, the proportion of mercantile failures is much less among those who are subscribers than among the business community generally. Considerably over 200 new subscribers have been added to our list within the last fortnight. An impression prevails among travellers new to the road, such as Mr. Bond of the Toronto house of Luiley, Watson & Co., that the circulation of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE is mainly confined to wholesale houses, a delusion which soon vanishes as they progress on their way, and discover that there are few town or country store. keepers or manufacturers, wholesale or retail, who are not included in its extensive list of subscribers.

It has been rumoured that the Northern Pacific has in view the construction of a line of railway running from Winnipeg to Port Simpson, on the Pacific coast. The road is, in fact, to cover the Mackenzie route for the Canadian Pacific. After leaving Winnipeg it strikes Shoal Lake, and makes north-west for the forks of the Saskatchewan or Prince Albert. Thence it runs to the Peace river, near Finlay Falls, and Port Simpson. The project can scarcely be called a Northern Pacific enterprise since in 1886 a Toronto company, known as the Winnipeg and Northern Pacific, obtained a charter for such a railway as that des. cribed. It is in behalf of this company that the first 50 miles of the new Pacific railway is being surveyed. The competition, however, that its construction will involve cannot but be advantageous to the farmer, since owing to the competition already provided, rates from Winnipeg to this city have fallen in two years from 25 cents for fifth class up to 39 cents for first and the new competitor is certain to cheapen rates still further. The actual figures are as follows :--

•	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.
1888	\$1.82	\$1.55	\$1.27	990	876-
18,0		1 23	1.04	870	62c
Reduction.	0 39	0 32	0 23	120	250

The correspondence between Mg. Bosté and Premier Mercier with reference to the relief sought from government and granted to the people of Labrador rendered destitute by the failure of the fisheries in 1889, is published in the form of a Legislative return. It shows that the appeal for help was promptly and abundantly answered. One hundred and twenty families were in absolute want. A vessel was despatched to them with an ample consignment of provisions. It also appears from this correspondence that \$20,000 was placed to the credit of Mgr. Basté by the Provincial government, as the share accruing to the diocess of Labrador from the settlement of certain ecclesiastical estates. This amount was placed at interest for a long term at 5 per cent per annum with Mgr. Begion for ecclesiastical purposes, at the same time that provisions were forwarded to the destitute people of Labrador.

THE final report on the indigo crop is not a particularly favorable one. The area this year was only 290,000 acres, or about 12 per cent less than that of 1859. On low lands the crop suffered severely from the heavy rains of July and August and the present has been the worst season for the past ten years; the average crop being only from 44 to 56 per cent of a full crop. Last year it was estimated that 10 per cent of the entire indigo area was reserved for seed, and that the average yield of dye per acre in a fairly good year was about a quarter of a factory mau.d. Adopting these estimates this year and applying them to the report d area and condition, the total production of indigo dye for 1890 may be put at 32,600 factory maunds, against 53,700 maunds estimated last year.

THE statistics of the trade in the chief Ceylon staples for the past five years, and the estimates for the current year (ending September 30, 1890), show great changes in the Ceylon export trade and in planting enterprise in that 1 land generally during that period. In 1885-86 Ceylon exported 7,170,329 lbs. of tea, 1889-90 the export was 43,067,101 lbs., and the estimate for the current year is 51,000,000 lbs, or an increase of sevenfold in the six years. In the case of coffee the reverse is observed. In 1885-86 the export was 223,693 cwts. in 1889-90 it was 90,263 cwts. and the estimate for the current year is only 80,000 cwts. Cocoa has remained nearly stationary.

THE ST. JOHN COTTON MILLS.

An interesting judgment in equity has recently been delivered by Judge Palmer of St. John, N.B., in connection with the above mills. A suit was brought for the foreclosure and sale under mortgages of the Parks mills, the cost of which probably exceed \$250,000. By consent the property was put into the hands of a receiver until the necessary parties could be brought before the court and the order for sale obtained, and the receiver was authorized to run the mill and borrow the money necessary for that purpose on his certificates, which were made a first charge on the whole property.

Under such power the receiver obtained the money from the Bank of Montreal but, finding the bank unwilling to furnish the money for future operations, application was made to the court for direction in the premises. In order to give such directions the court required him to report the result of his operations. By this it appears that he received from the Bank of Montreal on cheques, \$77,043. There were wages earned but not paid of \$1,900. There were good, in process of manufacture in the mill that he took possession of to the amount of \$15,947. He took possession of goods manufactured in the mill, \$10,663. There was stock unmanufactured in the mill that he took possession of amounting to \$5,246, and he used of the funds of Wm. Parks & Son \$2,702 and \$867; stock, etc., made a total of \$112,375. The property is credited with the following items : Amount paid and deposited in the Bank of Montreal in cash and drafts and notes, \$49,978; cash on hand \$120; goods in process of manufacture \$20,291; manufactured \$18,714; stock of cotton paid for \$11,-472; goods delivered but not paid for \$19,227. The total leaves a balance to the credit of profit and loss of \$7,430. The Judge re marked that if the mills had been allowed to remain idle the machinery would have rusted and deteriorated in value, and he congratulated the parties on the wisdom of the course that had been pursued. It appeared that the agents of the receiver had accepted orders which would require the full operations of the mill for six weeks longer and it became a question for the court to decide if it was not bound to see that such goods were delivered or compensate the parties with damages out of the property itself. His opinion was that the property should be sold at the earliest date the law would allow, and the that value of the property could best be preserved by continuing to run it, so as to have it sold as a running concern. In order to do this the Judge authorized the receiver to pledge the credit of every part of the fund as security for the repayment of any sum that might be borrowed.

In conclusion, His Honor stated that he had only allowed the court to take charge of the property at the earnest solicitation and by the consent of all parties to the suit. The result so far had been satisfactory, and he trusted that all would assist him in saving it as far as possible from depreciation.

LEGISLATIVE RETURNS.

The report of the committee appointed by the Quebec government to superintend the distribution of seed grain among farmers, whose crops were destroyed by frost in the year 1888, has been received. Of the sum of \$50,000 voted for this purpose, all was expended in the purchase and distribution of grain, except \$66 981. The committee was presided over by Cardinal Taschereau and appears to have performed its duties satisfactorily.

A return, dated 5th March 1890, by the Provincial Secretary of Agriculture gives a complete list of the letters of credit or promises of future payment issued by the respective departments of the Quebec Civil Service since the first January 1889, also the persons in whose favor said letters of credit were issued; the amount of each respectively and a statement of the nature of the claims for which the said letters of credit were issued, with the respective dates of the same. From this list it appears that the Department of Public Works, exclusive of railways, issued nine letters of credit as follows :--\$15,000, Daniel Ford, on account building Quebec Court house ; Louis Perrault, \$2,600, for the same; N. A. Coté, Quebec, \$1,500 for the same; Carrier, Laine & Co., Levis, \$751.86, for the same. (The above letters of credit were based on drafts drawn by J. P. Whelan on the parties named, and were issued Feb. 25th and 26th 1889.) P. Didier, Montreal, Sept. 20th, 1889, \$2,980.08, on account Montreal Female Gaol repairs. A. Charlebois, Quebec, Oct. 9th 1889, \$70,000 for work done from 27th Sept., 1888 to 1st of Oct. 1889. O. Gignac, Quebcc, Nov. 23rd 1889, \$1,500, for Spencer Wood, building conservatory. J. B. Pelletior, Quebec, Dec. 2nd 1889, \$355.81, for blacksmiths' work Spencer Wood. O. Cantin & Co., Quobec, Dec. 24th 1889, \$800, for Quebec Gaol repairs. Letters of credit, issued on account of railways, were five in number, all in the year, as follows :- Oct. 31st, \$4,301, widow J. B. Renaud, Quebec, damages by passing trains Q. M. & O. railway. Nov. 20th, \$4,232 widow J. B. Renaud for similar claim on arbitration. Dec. 13th, \$15,360 W. H. Chisholm, Lachute, judgment on peti

tion of right. Nov. 27th \$3,000, George Baptist, Sons & Co., Three Rivers, right of way for Loop Line. Nov. 28th, \$294.81, right of way for Loop Line. No letters of credit were issued by any other departments of the government, and none whatever since the 1st January, 1889.

THE SLAYTOEN CASE.

Theodore Slaytoen and Woodman J. Tabb, partners in the firm of T. Slaytoen & Co., fancy goods importers of this city, are still in jail and likely to remain so. The circumstances of the case will be fresh in the memory of our readers. Hans Hemken, a wealthy young German, of a somewhat facile disposition, became acquainted with a New Yorker, named Emil Slaytoen, and on the latter's representation invested a sum of money, variously stated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, in fancy goods. It appears that Slaytoen induced Hemken to, consent to branches of the business being opened in Chicago and Montreal, the former being in charge of a person named Klein, while the Montreal branch was run under the name of T. Slaytoen & Company, the company consisting of W. J. Tabb and F. Slaytoen a brother of Emil Slaytoen. Hemken was induced by Emil to go to Germany on business connected with the firm, and whilst there he became suspicious that all was not right with the New York house, and on returning home he engaged the services of a solicitor. An investigation was made, and Emil Slaytoen either could not or would not give a satisfactory explanation of certain matters concerning which Hemken desired information. Thinking that, perhaps, more information could be obtained in Montreal, they came here, and a brief investigation satisfied them that a scheme was on foot by Emil Slaytoen to defraud Hemken. The result was that a seizure before judgment was obtained on the stock in the store and this was followed by an assignment with liabilities of S21,000 on the part of Slaytoen. Tabb, however held out, and Mr. Justice Tait quashed the capias on the ground of the debt being contracted in a foreign country. Mr. Hemken's lawyers at once appealed from this decision, and the Court of Review sustained their appeal, and consequently the two partners remain in the custody of Mr. Payette.

ECONOMY IN ADVERTISING.

A manufacturer in Toronto asks for some information touching Newspaper Directories. The most thorough work of the kind was issued a few years ago by Hubbard of New Haven, Conn. It comprised a full list of the newspapers of the world, with doubtless fair ratings as to circulation at the time. Aver & Son of Philadelphia also publish a work of merit, but not so comprehensive as that of Hubbard. The principal works of the kind issued in New York are chiefly devoted to the swapping of advertisements with the various newspapers, that is, to furnishing the latter with advertisements of patent medicine houses or large manufacturers for which the directory man gets cash, but which he pays the newspaper man for in advertising, a book which is seldom or neverseen or consulted outside of occasional newspaper offices. It should be needless to warn the public against these shams. The owner of the newspaper directory gets a certain sum from his customer to spend in advertising, and he buys his spaces in newspapers where he can get them cheapest. As in other lines, the cheapest newspaper for adver-tising is far from being the best. To show how reliable these socalled directories are, we will cite an instance or two : In an issue of recent years, a Canadian paper, then in its early stages, was set down as having a circulation of about 30,000 or about 30 times the actual number; another paper was rated lately at some 10,000, with a similar proportion of deceit. It is said to be common in the western States to reckon all possible readers in giving the figures of circulation, thus multiplying the real circulation five fold, there being about five persons on an average to each family. Fortunately Canada has escaped being visited by such directory "frauds," and it is to be hoped when ever they show themselves they may be given a wide berth.

The largest bridge now in the North-West is that spanning the Souris river at Millord. Its length is 3,300 feet and it contains one Howe truss of 105 feet. The quantity of material used is 1,300,000 feet board measure. This immense structure was erected in five weeks.

AN INSURANCE LIBEL SUIT.

The principal topic of conversation in local insurance circles is the action brought by Mr. Geo. Ross Robertson, the senior insurance broker of this city, and sub-agent of the North British and Mercantile here, sgainst Mr. Thos. Hiam, sub-agent of the Imperial Fire, for \$5,000 damages on account of libel. The libel on which the suit is based was first discovered through a statement made by Mr. E. D. Lacy, manager of the Imperial, to Mr. Thos. Davidson, to the effect that he had been informed that Mr. G. Ross Robertson was in the habit of violating the rules of the Fire Insurance Association by giving rebates and offering inducements to book keepers and others in order to secure business. This serious charge soon came to Mr. Robertson's ears, and he at once demanded from Mr. Lacy the name of his informant as well as an apology. This Mr. Lacy immediately gave and Mr. Robertson expresses his pleasure not only at the promptitude with which reparation was accorded, but at the gentlemanly manner in which it was tendered. Once with the name of his traducer in his possession no course was left open to Mr. Robertson save to take legal steps to clear his character from this unjust imputation, and a suit for libel was therefore instituted on his behalf. He expressly declares that he does not intend to benefit pecuniarily by the suit to the extent of one cent. He simply desires to repair any injury these reports may have done to his blameless reputation of 25 years standing, and to clear the air of the number of mischievous rumors and whisperings which have been so abundant of late in insurance circles. It is a curious concidence that his accuser, Mr. Thos. Hiam, was found guilty and fined on this very charge of giving rebates to secure insurance, just two years ago.

- THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

Our special correspondent in Great Britain writes as follows :- Although there is some evidence of the restoration of confidence in London commercial circles it will be weeks, if not months, before we anticipate anything better. When a great financial house sinks, the vortex created by the foundering generally sucks down a good many smaller ones. The main difficulty the banker's syndicate has to face, is to realise the enormous mass of shady securities which Barings held. To force sales would only drive prices down to panic figures, and perhaps make matters worse all round. On the other hand if these securities are kept off the market the syndicate will have to fur nish funds to liquidate Barings' liabilities. It is pretty certain the public will fight shy of Argentine, Uruguay, and Brazilian Bonds for a long time to come. To endeavour to improve or restore the credit of these reckless Republics ought to be the first step. The French, or some of them, are indignant at the loan of £3,000,000 to the Bank of England, ignorant apparently, of the fact that the bank pays current interest, (3 per cent) for it, that the security is the best in the world, and that, had the crash come, France would suffer nearly as much as England. It is impossible to say yet whether trade generally has suffered through the crisis, but we fear the abnormal rate of 7 per cent which is charged on all advances and discounts must in many cases have checked the expansion of business we have been congratulating ourselves upon.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An interesting case arising out of the suspension of John Jamieson & Co., paint and oil merchants of this city, has just been decided by Judge Davidson. The firm had received certain advances on the 7th, 8th, and 10th of September, and on the 8th, 15th and 19th of the same month they made transfers of goods to the lender. These transfers the creditors claimed were illegal, inasmuch as they were simply for the purpose of furnishing additional security for advances already made, and they therefore asked that the holder of the goods be ordered to return them or their value to the estate. The learned judge held that the first transfer was probably collateral for one of the loans, and, as such, would stand ; but that the second and third deliveries of goods were efforts to further secure liabilities already existing and were made when Jamieson & Co. were not only insolvent but had actually suspended payment, and that to the know. ledge of the receiver. Such a transaction is deemed to be in fraud of the creditors. He therefore ordered that the goods re-

ceived on the 15th and 19th September be restored to the estate within fifteen days, or in default that the holder pay over to the curator \$526 with costs.

SAID TO BE IN TROUBLE.

The sensation in commercial circles, at the moment, is the rumour that a large wholesale dry goods firm, doing business at the Capital, is in serious financial difficulties. The story goes that the senior partner of the firm arrived unexpectedly in this city a few nights ago, and called his largest local creditors together at the Windsor. He had no statement to exhibit, but is reported to have said that the liabilities of the firm would be in the vicivity of \$200,000 or \$225,000, and that the estate would probably show a deficiency of \$30,000. It is whispered, and apparently on good foundation, that the firm's present trouble arises largely from losses (said to be in the vicinity of \$25,000) incurred in speculation in pork, etc., in Chicago. At the request of the creditors, a local accountant has left for Ottawa to examine the books of the house and report on their financial condition, and his return is awaited with considerable Interest. The largest creditors are, naturally, the bankers of the firm.

THE retail grocers of this city have held a meeting and denounced the wholesale grocers combine in strong terms. The immediate cause of this was the action of the wholesale trade in shortening the terms of credit and lowering the discounts on staple goods from November 1st until December 1st instant, when the old arrangement was resumed. The retail people put little faith in the protestations of the guild that their privileges will not be again curtailed and have decided to organize. The old terms of credit were 60 days and 4 months, with cash discounts of 11 per cent. and 3 per cent. for payments made within 15 days of purchase. The decision of the guild to shorten credits to 30 days and 3 months was a surprise even to many wholesale grocers. For sugars, syrups, molasses, canned goods, fish and produce, the terms were made 30 days with an allowance for cash payments of 12 per cent. per annum for the unexpired term. The clash is not likely to be easily arranged, as the retailers want to buy from the manufacturers, when they purchase in sufficiently large quantities and propose to secure one of the refineries which will agree to this, and boycott the other. The proposition to shorten credits and reduce discounts has, not doubt, a good deal to commend it, but the retailers have rights which should be respected and a full discussion was in order. Hence there can be little surprise at the course taken by them. Unfortunately credit dealings cannot be abolished in Canada as there are comparatively few who can pay cash for their goods. If the crops were uniformly good the result might be different. The retailers have decided to protest against the proposed separ: ation of the liquor business from the grocery trade and a deputation has gone to Quebec to present their views.

INSURANCE men in the United States are complaining of the growth of petty claims for damages which insurance was never intended to cover. Such cases as garments igniting by falling on stoves too near which they have been carelessly left; sparks falling upon rugs and carpets ; clothing laid off at night so near a stovepipe as to get scorched ; lace lamp shades fired in lighting the lamp; little damages in store windows from foolish arrangement of lights or in dressing windows by artificial lights, etc. There have been cases of claims for overcoats burned while on a person because of his standing too near a hot stove ; and others in that line. These petty claims amount to a considerable figure in the course of a year. No doubt every legiti. mate claim should be honestly met, however small it may be; but there is a class of small damages caused by such stupidity and carelessness as not to be reasonable, or occasioned by such use of fire as would make a claim for a burned out stove equally as appropriate.

An outcry has been raised at Halifax because the steamships calling there go on to Boston with their goods for Western Canada as railway rates are lower from the latter port. Halifax merchants cannot deal in Western Canadian produce for export to the tropics from the same cause. The difference, for example in the charges on a barrel of flour, is 20c and over.

RIVERS AND STREAMS .-- The bill respecting the protection of public interests in rivers, streams and creeks, introduced by Hon. Mr. Duhamel, is of considerable importance to lumbermen and those whose lands are traversed by lumbering streams. This act does not apply to the St. Lawrence, nor the Ottawa rivers, nor to livers or streams in which salmon, trout, ouananiche, touladi, black bass or perch do not abound. Neither does it apply to dams, weirs or bridges on such rivers. Nothing in the act shall effect the right of joint stock companies for the transmission of timber down rivers and streams. The object of the measure is to allow any person, firm or company, during spring, summer and au umn freshets, to float and transmit timber, rafts and crafts down all rivers, streams and creeks in the Province, subject to regulations set forth in the act. These regulations provide for the payments of tolls for the using of improvements made on these waterways by private persons, the protec tion of such works from ir jury, the manner of collection of tolls and prosecutions for ir juries. The Act also provides a system of fines and penalties for dumping refuse of mills and other obstructions into rivers and streams. It is similar in its pro visions to the Ontario Act on the same subject and will obviate disputes and difficulties regarding the rights of lumbermen such as gave lise to the famous lawsuit between the Dominion and Province of Ontario concerning jurisdiction over rivers and streams

The refined oil market at Petrolis, Ont., has been totally demoralized and oil has been offered as low as 124c by some refiners. The mystery has been how this could be done when they were paying \$1364 for crude, says the *Advertiser*, but a recent conviction in London for selling a 42 gallon barrel of oil for 514 seems to explain it. A great deal of interest is shown in the new process for refining Canadian oil as adopted by the Premier oil company, the plant of which cost \$150,000. The oil is desulphurised by a new process and competes with the best American now so largely imported. Our annual imports have increased from 1,437,475 gallons in 1881 to 5,075,650 in 1890. The *Advertiser* advocates the total prohibition of American oil so that the oil deposits in Lambton and Gaspe, in the Northwest and other parts of Canada can be developed to greater advantago than at present.

The real estate men of this city who visited Chicago speak in high terms of their reception and of the enterprise of their Chicago brethren. They saw whole blocks of paved streets as yet unbuilt upon with sidewalks, sewers, water, gas and electric light complete. Among other things they were told that eleven million dollars have recently been spent on boulevards and parks. It appears that the great lake city is determined to put on its best dress, so to speak, for the world's fair, but outside of this there is substantial development and some of our observing Montrealers have reached home with new ideas as to buildings and street and park improvements

THE immigration returns for the United States and Canada show a marked increase in those nationalities least easily absorbed and most ignorant and vicious in their character. For the ten months ending on 31st October they show 52,720 from Austria Hungary against 32,921 for the same period last year. The Danes, French and Germans, the English, Irish and Scotch have decreased from 212,116 to 193,027. On the other hand, the Italians have increased from 24,463 to 53,347, the Poles from 4,228 to 16,105, while the Swedes and Norwegians are stationary at about 39,000.

CITIZENS are making complaint of the want of care shown by the scavengers at night in emptying the refuse barrels into their carts. It happens too often that a considerable portion of the refuse is thrown about the lanes and scattered along the streets. The empty barrels are in most cases flung to the ground whereby they are frequently broken and made ready for the fuel gatherer who follows in the wake. This should be looked to in the proper quarter.

It is estimated that the Maine packers have put up twelve million cans, or 500,000 cases, of sweet corn this season. This estimate is based upon actual returns from most of the canning establishments and approximations of the output of the remainder.

A CLAIM against the Dominion Government for a sum amounting, with interest, to about \$300,000 is to be put forward during the approaching session at Ottawa. Should the matter be ventilated, there is likely to be an unpacking of dirty linen appertaining to a prominent and almost historical Montreal family, that cannot fail to furnish topics for more than the ordinary nine days' limit.

R. T. LYNDON, ONT.—No settlement has yet been arrived at in the insolvency of J. H. Gendron, wholesale flour and provision merchant, of Sherbrooke, nor is one likely to take place until the meeting of creditors which is held on the 10th proximo. No other firm was involved in his assignment, although some were seriously affected by it.

THE representatives of the wholesale grocery trade of the Dominion are now in secret session at the Windsor, discussing the question of terms and the differences existing between the wholesale and retail trades.

THE people of the west coast of Newfoundland will, it is said, petition the Queen for confederation with Canada. The east coast is still opposed to confederation.

A BILL has been introduced in the U.S. Senate providing for a one cent letter postage.

Ar the annual meeting of the Windsor hotel company held this week, the old board of directors was re-elected with Mr. Duncan McIntrye as president.

IN Ontario the following companies have recently been incorporated. Toronto and Mimico electric railway and light company. cayital. \$100,000? S andard asbestos company of Ontario, \$100,000; Peterboro light and power company, \$200, 000; Globe toracco works of London, \$50,000, and the Morland milling company, \$5,000.

The recent action of the junior members of the bar in demanding that collectors of bad debts be restrained in their operations is the outcome of a feeling of dissatisfaction that has existed for some time. Business men, no doubt, hold mixed views. Some established collection offices have attained a position of responsibility that has been lacking in other quarters.

It has been estimated that three and a half million bushels of new wheat have passed out of farmers' hands in Manitoba of which 750,000 bushels are stored in the province. The grain men want the railways to grant them a special export rate on the poorer grades of wheat, which they claim are shipped east merely for feed purposes. There is already a low rate for oats.

The following sales of bonds have recently been made at St. John, N.B., \$3,000 Provincial 4 per cent bonds, due 1925, at 1 per cent premium; \$500 Province 6 per cent bond, due 1894, at 105 per cent; \$500 same, due 1895, at 63 per cent premium; \$1 (50 civ) 6 per cent bonds, due 1901, at 141 per cent premium; \$1,000 Fredericton 5 per cent bonds, due 1907, at 9 per cent premium.

SEVERAL changes in the bank of Commerce staff at Toronto have become necessary through the continued ill-health of assistant manager Bolster, who has been granted a second year's leave of absence. Mr. John Aird, formely manager at Seaforth, succeeds to the temporary vacancy in Toronto, while Mr. M. Morris of the accountant's office, Toronto, goes to Seaforth to succeed Mr. Aird.

It is little wonder that we cannot compete with French makers in the manufacture of silks, since in Lyons the items of cost in this branch only foot up as follows: --Wwaving, 29 per cent of final cost; winding, warping, dyeing, finishing, etc., etc., 6 per cent; general expenses, clerks, etc., 8 per cent; profit, 5 per cent; total cost of manufacture, 48 per cent-leaving 52 per cent as the value of the raw material in the finished product.

A LEADING retail shoemaker says that girls between 16 to 18 have bigger feet than after 20 to 24. The foot is fleshy at that time and large, but as years come the foot decreases, and the muscles grow more firm. At that time they complain that their boots are too large. Among men from 30 to 32 the feet lengthen perceptibly, and at this age the customers complain that their last pair of shoes were too short. They some imes need boots an inch longer.

Lasr year there landed in Montreal 5,548 immigrants, while the figures for the past season are 8,200. The number of children has, however, fallen off to a considerable extent, the total for 18%9 being 1.892, while the report for the present year shows but 1,528. Few settled in this province but they were of a good class. The returns show 4,259 persons, mostly English speaking. The reports of the farm delegates are likely to cause a large influx next year. THE fears that Canadian barley, would, after all, be unsuitable for English brewers, appear to be unfounded, as the jurors who examined the samples at the brewers exhibition have sent a favorable report to Ottawa. Canadian barley of the higher grade is sure of a good market in England.

INGRAM BROS., New York city, publishers of the American edition of the *Illustrated London News*, have favored us with copies of the Christmas issue of that publication and of *Father Christmas*, a companion paper for children. Both numbers are prepared in a superior style of art, and will, no doubt, be welcome in thousands of families during the holidsy season. Beautiful colr red engravings accompany each. The price of each paper including presentation pictures is fifty cents.

Advices from Cuba state that the cane acreage has been largely increased for this year's crop; the season is now too far advanced to entertain any fears of destructive cyclones; the fields with very rare exception here and there, never before looked better, so unless an unnatural and most extraordinary early rainy season sets in, which will prevent the working of the last third of the crop, there seems no reason to anticipate the necessity for a modification of previous liberal estimates.

RECENT compilations show that the foreign trade of the country is over tourteen millions greater than last year, imports having increased \$6,633,310 and the exports \$7,559,982. The exports are greater than any year since 1883. Those to Great Britain are \$10,248,568 ahead of last year whilst those to the United States have declined two and a half millions. Our introtts from England increased above five millions of dollars. Under present conditions our trade with Britain seems likely to expand even more than in the past.

THE South Bay mill at St. John, N.B., the scene of the recent fatal boiler explosion has been burned and the insurance, about which there was some dispute and which is \$15,000, can doubtless be legally claimed. The origin of the fire is attributed to the fact that the fire was not wholly put out after the explosion, and that it has since been quietly smouldering until it reached a part of the mill where oil was stored The insurance companies interested are the Western, the Manchester, the North British & Mercantile and the Citiz-us' and Phœnix of Hartford.

Sr. JOHN, N B, wants to be made the terminal port for the Atlantic mult service, but has been wanting the same thing for some years. A year ago the Toronto board of trade pasted a resolution favoring its claims and recently met again to consider a resolution of the St. John board making it compulsory for the steamers to call. On this occasion the Toronto men reached the conclusion that they were not sufficiently informed to be able to make any recommendations to the Dominion government in the matter.

No cLASS of goods is more susceptible to damage by smoke and water than eggs. A fire recently occurred in San Francisco on the upper premises of a cold storage company and a large quantity of water impregnated with smoke found its way into the lower rooms. The claim was set up that the fumes from this water had penetrated the shells of a quantity of eggs stored in the cooling rooms, causing damage to the amount of fifty per cent on cost price. Some of the stock was also found to be affected by the fumes of ammonia and other chemicals used in the cooling process.

Among the bills now before the Quebec Legislature is one introduced by Attorney General Robidoux, to amend articles 5460 of the Revised Statutes of the Province. The amendments have reference to the liquidation of building societies, and are as follows: — Article 5460 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec is amended by inserting the following after the word "sbareholders" at the end of the second paragraph thereof: "But the shareholders who have not received their appropriations shall receive them out of the funds in the hands of the liquidator, before those of the shareholders who have received them can receive their proportion of dividend, the surplus only being divided."

An irste debtor who had been sued by a financial agent for a small amount created a commotion in an office on St. James street a few days ago by threatening in abusive language to "lay out" the sgentin question and "wipe the floor" with him. The latter, luckily for himself, heard of what was in store and slipped into his private office accompanied by a friend. The next minute a telephone message was going over the wires to the Central police station for a policeman, the sender taking the precaution to speak in French, so that his would be assailant who was in his outer office might be taken unawares. The little game, however, did not work and when the blue coated guardian of the peace arrived the agent's muscular foe had vanished.

ALEXANDRIA, the largest and most important town in Glengarry county, contains probably as many wealthy residents as any other town of two thousand inhabitants in the Dominion. The farming population surrounding it are chi fly of Scotch extraction, and possess all the industry and frugality for which that nation is famous, so that, in spile of the fact that for the past three years the crops have fallen under former averages, the merchants of Alexandria report all their credits well paid up. Among the leading merchants and manufacturiers are Mooney Bros., who operate a well-quipped roller flaur mill and do an extensive county as well as local trade, Robson Bros, who since 1878 have been celebrated for the high class of carriages turned out by their factory and who again won diplomas for for their fine display of "Gladstones" at the Central Fair at Ottawa, Meesrs. D. A. McAribur, D. D. McPhee & Co., John Simpson, C. Sugarman, John Leslie, and many others. It is anticipated that shorty a furniture factory will be started in the town by a company of local capitalists, and altogether the industrial future of Alexandria seems a bright one.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE .-- Clearings and balances week ending 4th December, 1890 :--

	•		Clearings.	Balances.
28th N	lovembe	r 1890	\$1,180,471	\$161,790
28th	. 6	1890	1,929,792	265,301
lst De	comber	1890	1 308,087	178,812
2nd	"	1890	2,465,791	304,940
3rd	u	1890	1,801,227	277,891
4th	u	1890	1,295,492	179,621
Tot	aì		\$9 980.860	\$1,368,361
Last '	week		\$9,707,422	\$1,516,793
Oor v	veek last	vesr	\$9,634,017	\$1,239 532

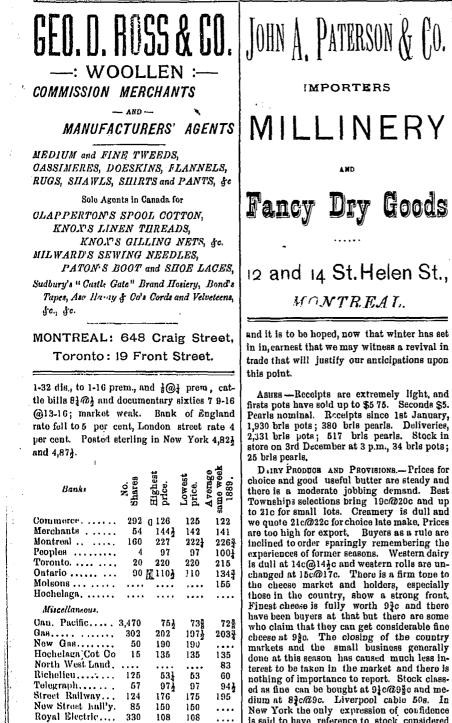
SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES
EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY
Head Office, - 208 Broadway, - New York. CUNDENSED STATEMENT, June 30th, 1890.
Capital Subscribed, Paid up (in cash) Surplus, Undivided Profits and Guarantee Fund, Assets, Secured by all the capital and assets of the Equitable Mortgage Company, including its uncalled capital of \$1.000.000, and by first mortgages on Real Estate transferred to the American Loan and Trust Company of New York, as trustees; each debenture being specially secured by \$100,000 of first mortgages on improved properties certified to be worth not less than \$250,000. By the issue of new stock at a premium, the paid-up capital of Subscription of the stock at a premium, the paid-up capital of
the Equitable Mortgage Company is now being increased to - \$\$4 000 000 00 And its Surplus to 1,800,000 00 FOR HALT AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY
LEWIS A. HART, NOTARY, MORTGAGE AND DEBENTURE INVESTMENTS.
Imperial Buildings, - 107 St. James street, - MONTREAL

Financial.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4th, 1890.

The stock market has been extremely irregular. The most active stock as usual was Pacific which sold a week ago around 75} and to-day closed at 73] asked, 73] bid, declining steadily each day. In banks, Commerce was most active with sales of 292 shares. It sold as high as 126, closing one per cent down. Bank of Montreal was dealt in within the range of 2221 to 227 and closed with buyers at 222 and sellers as 224. Toronto, Merchants, Ontario and Peoples were steady and almost neglected. A few shares of Hochelaga cotton were placed at 135. Telegraph sold at 97/0 98 and Richelieu at 50% to 54. Nothing was done in Northwest land. New gas charged hands at 190 and New Street railway at 150. Buyers and sellers were far apart in . both the old and new stock of these companies at the close. Royal Electric was called for and there were sales at 108. Sterling 69 days sight, closes at 8c@8} and 8#@#; demand 9@9} and 91@1; cables 91@101; New York funds

(24 Mar)



MONTREAL WHOLESALE TRADE.

85

330

Thursday, Dec. 4, 1890.

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. . . .

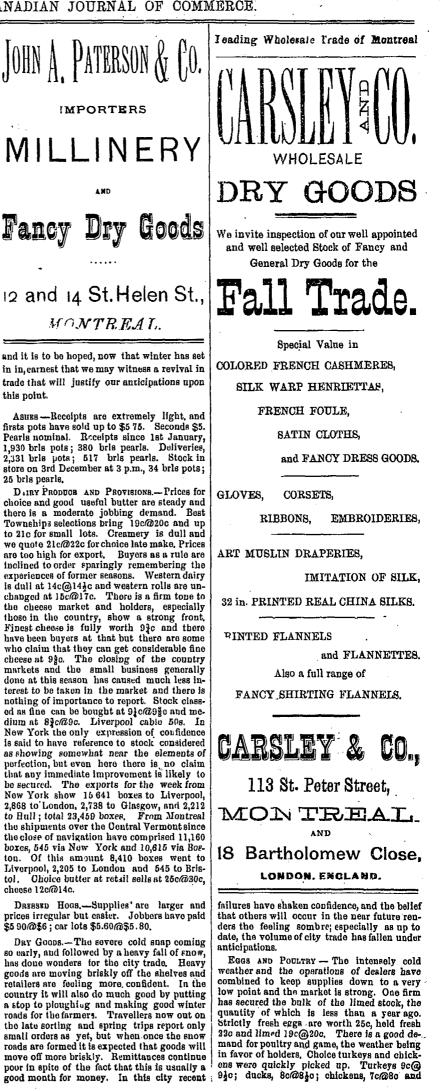
cheese 12c@14c.

good month for money. In this city recent

150

108

The sudden advent of an extremely cold snap, when the mercury went below zero and stayed there for 48 hours, followed by a heavy fall of snow, had a very beneficial effect upon most branches of trade ; those most improved being, of course, clothing, woollens, furs, and holid-y goods. It is also hoped that with the advent of snow roads the farmers will come in, pay their bills, and buy goods, now that Jack Frost has effectually put a stop to ploughing. Some change is certainly needed, for remittances are poor, and collections discouraging, in spite of the fact that this is usually a good month for payments. It looks as if the country were still feeling the effects of the two poor crop years, and as if the prospects for spring were not over brilliant It is now certain that neither in the North West nor in Ontario have the crops turned out equal to anticipations, and in most localities the results of threshing have been disappointing. Still great hopes are built upon the spring trade



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



Carpenters' and Machinists' Patent Adjustable Iron Double Plumb and Level.

geese 6c%64c. Partridge in amall supply, though receipts now reach here from New Brunswick. All offerings were taken at $\delta 5c$ %60c per brace for No. 1 and at 30c for N $\cdot 2$. To give some iden of the importance of the poultry trade it may be stated that prior to Thanksgiving, 75 car loads cf poultry entered Boston, worth at least \$80,000. Filteen car loads were Canadian. The Canadian birds were purchased from the farmers at two to three cents a pound less than they would have brought if the McKinley bill had not been in operation. Experienced dealers do not think that the exports of poultry and eggs from Canada to the States will fall off much in quantity as the farmers must sell their products whether they get much or little for them. Many of them are of opinion that eggs can only be profitably handled for the English market early in spring and 1ste in the fall. Time will show.

FIGU.—The market for fish is very firm, but only a moderate business is doing at last work's quotations. This is usual at the close of navigation before buyers become accustomed to paying winter freight rates. The announcement of the Archbishop of Quebec that no dispensation is probable the Lent has imparted strength to the demand and, as stocks in first hands are small and there is little or none in second hands, holders seem confident of higher prices before long.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—In flour the only business heard of has been in small lots of a car load or so with the exception of a few round sales of straight tollers. According to quan-

tity etc, straight roller has sold at \$4,55@ 54 80, among the transactions being 125 bar-rels at \$4.75, 125 at \$4 80 and 125 at \$4 65. Patents have been wanted to some extent at Patents have been wanted to some extent at quotations and also strong bakers. The sale of a fair sized lot of winter patent is mentioned at \$5.40. In grain, millers are only buying here in a small way, their business doubtless-being done chiefly in the west. In the west, Manitoba wheat has been selling at an aver-Manitoba whicat has been selling at an aver-age of 90c for good, plump uni-jured grain Damaged grain is selling at a wide range of prices. Upper Canada white and red winter wheat is quoted at \$1.05 and No 2 Manitoba at \$1.03%\$1.05. Onts and peas have been selling both in Montreal and on the track at outside points. Peas are worth 73%? for per following the track of the selection of the track at outside points. Peas are worth 73%? Oats 44c@46c, 66 lbs in store. Good malting barloy 65c@70c; feed barley 50c@52. The quantity of wheat in sight on this conti-nent and afloat to Europe is 47,132,000 hushels, a decrease of 1,242,000 with a week ago, 555,000 with two weeks ago, and 3,009,000 with a year ago. Afloat to Europe from all quarters there is 22,504 000 bu-hels, compared with 24,184,000 hushels for the previous week 24,520,000 bushels for two weeks ago and 18,-760,000 bushels for the same time last year. British cables st.te that wheat and corn cargoes are inactive. Liverpool fair average red winter 7s 44d; white Michigan 7s 64d. Canadian peas 58 8 3d. A special message reviews the Chicago situation as follows: The weak-ening influences have been the financial situation and selling in this market by the North west. Just at present predictions as to what wheat will do are at best but guesses. Wheat

HENRY PORTER, Tanner and Manufacturer of LEATHER * BELTING, Fire Engine Hose, Harness, Moccasin, Lace, Russet, and OAK SOLE LEATHER OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY : 436 Visitation Street, MONTRE4L.

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記念には言語

would do better if not hampered by commercial and financial failures, beyond this December is still a drag on the market, selling at 94c under May, showing that it is not all placed yet, and the difficulty experienced in getting money to carry it These influences at present have more to do with price than cash demand, while speculation is light. Liverpool 4d@4d higher and firm, London higher. Berlin lower, Paris higher.

GROOERIES —Business has been quiet both with importers and jobbers. Refined sugars keep low in price at 5c and upwards for yellow and 63 for granulated. Syrups in fair demand molasses dull and nominal. In dried fruit Bosnia prunes are higher owing to the scarcity an 1 have been sold in cases at 9c. Currants are easier alwoad but steady here. Valencias unchanged but ought to be good value at the recently reduced price. Teas have been decidedly dull of late and medium and poor grades are in fuller supply. There is practically a glut of low grades in the States and the docline in silver and the money stringency-have not helped the outlook. Still goods of which the greatest number of pounds can be retailed for a dollar are likely to have a large demand. India and Ceylon tea is lower in Britain. Japan dust may be quoted at 74c@124c. China teas are dull with green easier. The enterprise of the Redpath refinery in packing Paris lumps in boxes containing five pounds, so that they can be retailed at 50c per box, will no doubt be appreciated. Figs have sold well so far at 11c@134c for medium to good and choice at 164c@174c. Rice firm. New evaporated apples have sold at 134c.

GREEN FRUITS, NUTS, ETO.—There were fair exports of apples from Portland last week, probably 8,000 barrels. The supply in this city is far below that of last year, and the rame is said to be true of Canada at large. Dried apples are worth about 8c, and there have been sales of new evaporated at 13c@134c. We quote choice, sound keeping apples at \$4@\$5, according to quantity, and softer kinds at \$30 \$3,50. Pears \$60\$8. Almeria grapes \$5500 \$6 50. Crauberries higher at \$11@\$12 per brl. Banamas have been selling at \$30\$5 per bunch. Valencia oranges are in the market at \$5.500\$6 per case. Jamaica oranges \$56 \$6; Floridas \$4 25@\$4.75. Lemons, \$4@\$6. Sweet potatoes \$3,50@\$4.75. Walnuts, Grenoble, 176@18c; French, 10c@12c; SS. almonds 134c@14; filbetts 84c@104c; pecans 17c; peannts, naw, 11c; roasted, 124c. Fruits from Florida are likely to be somewhat augmented in price by the recent advance in freight rates said to be about 33 per cont.

HOPS.—The demand has been quiet but enquiry from brewers exhibits some signs of improvement at last writing. Buyers are reluctant as ever to approach holders prices and hops to secure advantages by delay. Foreignhops are likely to come in here. Our quotation of 30c/240c is retained.

IRCN AND HARDWARE.—The market for the heavy metals is dull and inactive. No transactions in pig from are reported except a few ton lots to the small users. Founders are all well stocked and it is believed some would be even willing to sell if they could get fall figures. The heavy fall in Scotch warrants which dropped is 5d in one day to 46s 11d has demoralized the market, although it is evidently purely a speculative fall in sympathy with the stringency in the English money market, for at the same time cables announce an advance of is 6d in the makers price of Summerlee and very little iron is now





WANIED WEAVER for Cotton Mill about starting on Brond Goods. No one but A 1 men need apply; apply to B., JOURNAL or COMMERCE.

OVETERS.—Pr'ces have continued unusually high and have not been so dear for years. In shell they have been selling at \$4.60@\$5 per bri, and in bulk at \$1.60@\$1 80 per gallon.

PAINTS, OILS AND CHEMICALS.—The market is quiet in all lines and many houses, both wholesale and retail, are now t-king stock. Linseed oil is scarce on spot. Cod oil is better



A gentleman of sure io education and address as trave if g correspo dent for a leading thy paper. Address, stating qualifications, &o, Managing Editor, P.O. Box 885.

in tone and we may quote $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents as the best price from first hands for round lots and 40 cents in small lots. Seal oil is scarce and strongly held at $52\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Paints are quiet and steady and the long expected rise in glass has not yet materialized. Obemicals are firm, and we advance prices of sal soda to $1001\frac{1}{5}$, at which some round lots have changed hands.

NAW FURS—Oaly the ordinary movement is reported Prices are generally steady especially in lines which will replace seal to a large extent. Trappers and dealers are advised to market their skins as early as pressible. Prices are as follows: B-aver, per lb, \$4@\$4.25; bear, per skin, \$10@\$15; bear cub, per skin, \$5@\$8; fisher, \$3.60@\$5; fox, red, \$1@\$.75, fix cross, \$3.20\$5; lynx, \$1.500?\$2.50; market, 75c@90c; mink, dark; 75c@\$1.25; mu-krat, spring, 8c@12c; otter, \$8@\$10; raccoon, 25c@50c; skunk, 20c@60c.

WooL.— The financial troubles abroad have caused an unsettled feeling in foreign wool but dealers express confidence that nater on prices will stiffen. Cape can be quoted from 16jc up to 20c, but the latter is extra and for general trade 18c is about top. There has been a fair amount of trade doing in this market at about the established range. Pulled Buenos Avres is worth 34c@41c. Advantage ro-ms to have b-en on the side of buyers of late but it is difficult to get at inside prices. A recent telegram from London states that there was sustained competition for Australian. Merlnos showed a firmer tendency, though they were not quotably higher, except a few lots. New South Wales greasy occasionally advanced id. Cape of Guod Hope and

Natal wools were in fair request . The New York market has ruled quiet and steady and the leading prices were : domestic fleece 34c@ 39c; pulled 27c@34ce and Texas 18c@25c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

Токонто, Dec. 4th, 1890.

The wholes le trade has been quiet during the week, but there are indications of an increased movement shortly, and, the feeling is hopeful. Winter goods are selling more freely in the country, and the improved state of the roads has concured to a more liberal sale of produce. Prices of the leading staples show little or no change. Payments are not altogether sati-fact ry, but are likly to improve. The money market is firm, with call loans quoted at 64707 per cent and good business paper discounted at these rates. Sterling exchange also closes slightly easier. Stocks very quiet, and the changes unimportant. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday:--

Hanks.	Bid Dor. 4.	Bid Nov. 27.	Loan Cos.	Bid Dan 4.	Bid N v. 27.
Montreal. Ontario Toronto Morchants, Commerce. Imporial. Dominion . Standard. Hamilton .	222 111 219 142 12.4 141 227 1441 162	219 14" 1251 1493 2.7 144	Freehold Union Bldg. & Loan Lond'n & Can'd Imperial Saving Farmers Loan Ontario Loan	194 1+64 12.4 124 124 121 121	

BOITER.—The receipts are somewhat larger than the demand calls for, and stocks of medium and low qualities are increasing. The best qualities of tub are jubbing at 15 @160 and creamery at 21c@23c. Medium tub 100 @120. Eggs are firm, with sales of fresh at



23c and of limed at 20c. Cheese quiet and steady; antumn makes j b at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c, and summer at $9\frac{1}{2}e(m)$ loc.

DRESSVD Hocs — Deliveries this week have been large, and all good weight over 125 lbs wanted. These sold at \$5 25@\$5.45, and light ones at \$5.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There is a very quiet trade in fluur, the only sales reported being straight rollers at \$4.25. Extras are quoted at \$4.05 and Outario patents at \$4.50 \$5. Wheat quiet and easier; No. 2 fail sold ouiside at 88c and No. 2 spring at the same price. R-d winter nominal at 88 $^{\circ}$ (2000, Manitoba grades easier. No. 2 hard sold at \$1 $^{\circ}$ \$1,02. No. 3 hard at 93c, No. 2 Northern at 91c $^{\circ}$ (292c and No. 1 frosted at 83c. B irley dull and lower, with sales a few days ago of No. 3 extra at 50c on track, and of No. 3 at 48c The latter (fiered at 47c yesterday with 45c bid Oats are in dematd and firm; sales of mixed outside at 39c and here at 42 $^{\circ}$ c on track. White sold at 40c outside and at 43 $^{\circ}$ c here. Peas firmer with sales outside at 59c $^{\circ}$ (260 north and west. Rys sold east at 57c $^{\circ}$ (258) and buckwheat at 40c. Oatmeal firm, with ordinary quoted at \$4 65 and granulated at \$4 75. Bran firm at \$14.507015 on track. Middlings unchanged at \$1670\$20.

GROCKRISS - Business fair, and prices generally unchanged. There is a moderate movement in sugar, with granulated quoted at 64c @7c and yellows from 51c@64c, C ffee quiet and steady at 23c for Rios Dried fruit in thir demand; valencias off stalk, sell at 64c@64c, and layers at 84c. Sultanas 16c@164c. Currants 64c@64c, the latter for halt barrels. Bosnia prunes 84c@9c. Canned goods firm

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

1088	THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.									
SURETYSH	IP.	STOOKS AND BONDS,								
The only Company in Canada con to this business.		NAMB.	Valie	Capital Sub- scribed.	Ospital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Por Cent Prises Dec, 4.	Cash value per Sh
THE GUARANTE	E CO.	1				,				
OF NORTH AMERIC	JA, J	Brit. North America. Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Manitoba.	> 243] 50	\$4,866,666 6,900,000 587,200	6.000,000	1,216,666 809,000 25,000	3	April Oct June Dec 2May 2Nov 30 June \$1 Dec	1 125 1261	l.
Capital Authorized, \$7 Paid up in Cash (no noles), Resources Over *Deposit with Dom. Gov?	304,600 1,048,429	Commercial, Nild Commercial, Windsor Dominion Du Peuple Kastern Townshipe	200 40 50 50 50	306,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000	306,500 260,000 1,509,000 1,200,000 1,466,684	165,000 60,000 1,230,000 400,000 550,000	41 3 5 3 31	1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	105 227 1.7 99	400 00 42 00 113 50 48 10 68 75
THE BONUS SYS of this Company renders the Premiums i unnually reducible until the rate of One-Half per cont. per annum in	in cortain cases	Federal. Hamilton. Hoohelaga Imperial. Jacques Cartier. Merchants' Can.	100 100 100 100 25 100	1,250,000 1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000 500,000 5,798,800	1,000,000710,1001,500,000500,0005,750,000	450,000 125,000 703,000 140,000 2.3 15,000	434334	1 June 1 Dec June Dec 2 June Dec 2 June 2 Dec	149 149 142 1434	149 00 142 L0 133 50
This Company is under the same exp agement which introduced the system to over twenty-two years ago, and has sin successfully conducted the business to of its clients.	o this continent ice actively and the satisfaction	Berohants, Halifax Molsons Montreal Nationale New Brunswick	100 50 200 30 100	1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000	1,100,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000	275,000 1 100,000 6,000,000 100,000 440,000	34526	l Aug 1 Fet 1 April 1 Oc 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July	1001 1001 1001 1001 1001 1001 1001 100	133 00 444 00 24 00 249 (0 1`0 00
Over \$717,528 18 have h in Olaims to Employ President, - SIR ALEX. T. GA Vice-President and Managing Direc. EDWARD	yors, Alt, G.C.M.G.	Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B Quebec. St. Stephen's	100	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 180,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 200,000\\ 1,000,000\end{array}$	180,000 2,500,000 200,000	2 0.000 400.000 100.000 560.000 35.000 410.000		l June I Ded l June I Ded Jan. July June Ded April Oc Jan July	140 1144 120	140 00 22 90 120 00 72 124
	MES GRANT,	Standard Toronto Union, (Halifax)	100	2,000,000	2,000,600	1,400,000		Jan Jul 1 June 1 De 2 Jan 2 Jul	220	220 00 58 50
HEAD OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MO EDWARD RAWLI		Union of Can	100 100 100	1,200,000 500,000 500,000	478,430 342,597	200,000 20,000 66,000		2 June 1 De		100 00 110 00
Vice-Pres. and Managin		Agri, Sav. and Loan Co. Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co	50 100 100	630,000 1,620,000 450,000	322,412 289,036	60,00	0 34 0 34	19 Tester	7	26 62
•N.BThis Company's Deposit is the for Guarantee business by any Comp liable for the responsibilities of any other	he largest made any, and is not ar risks.	Canada Cotton Co	25 100 50 50	2,000,000) 2,000,000) 663,990) 2,500,000	158,00	U 31	May Au 2 Jan 2 Jul 1 Jan 1 Jul	y 106 122 5 200	61 00
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with tomatoes quoted at \$1.3		Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Loan and Mortg. National Investment Co Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Loan and Dob. Co	- 50 50 100 - 100	1,000,00 1,700,00 466,80	0 500,000 0 425,000 6 313 4	39,00 165,00	0 3 0 3	31 Dec 30 Jun 30 June 31 De	t 128 135	
peas and corn at \$1.25. HARDWARR.—Business fair for t prices as a rule firm. A good me	the season and any orders are	People's Loan and Den. Co. Roal Est. Loan and Deb. Co. Richeliou and Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Loan and Sav. Co. Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	- 50 5. 50	600,00 860,00 1,619,00 500,00	0 589,39. 0 477,209 0 1,350,004 0 170,04	107,00 5,00 57,00	0 3 0 3 	Jan Ju Jan Ju 9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July	y 86 54 591 54 130	18 0J 5 / 75 65 00
coming in for skates, sleigh bell able goods. Tin, copper and ain HIDES AND SKINSTrade very	dull in hides	Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loau & Sav.	50	\$00,00 1,000,09	0 200,000 0 800,000	2 Feby.	x 2	IJan IJu	30 171 132 19 182	30 00 85 50 65 00 91 10
with cured offering at 5c. Gree 44c for No 1 and 34c for No 2.		SPECTAL.		<u></u>	 	Descrifore	1 000	ther at Tilsonh	ura and	

SPECIAL NOTICE,

A. ROBB & SONS, of Amherst, N.S., have their new building about ready to be occupied, and they have now concluded to erect at once sales rooms and (ffices on the old site. These new buildings will enable the firm to operate all their new machines and their new sales-room and offices being flush with LaPlanche room and offices being flush with LaPlanche street, will be very convenient of access, and will be spacious and well equipped. The firm have made a valuable improvement in their celebrated Walker furnace in the way of a steel radiator, which not only gives increased heating capacity, but is less apt to fill up with soct, and will be even more substantial than the went heavy cast irop radiator the usual heavy cast iron radiator.

CANADIAN WINES

For nearly a quarter of a century Canadian wincs have been before the public, but until the last dozen of years the production and consumption have been comparatively small. In 1866 the first vineward was commenced on Pelee island, Canada's most southern point. This is known as the "Vin Villa Vineyard." From this nucleus have spring the 'West View Vineyards,' the "South View Vine-yards," and "The Pelee Island Wine and Vine-yards Company (Ltd)." The last mentioned company have an extensive wine house at

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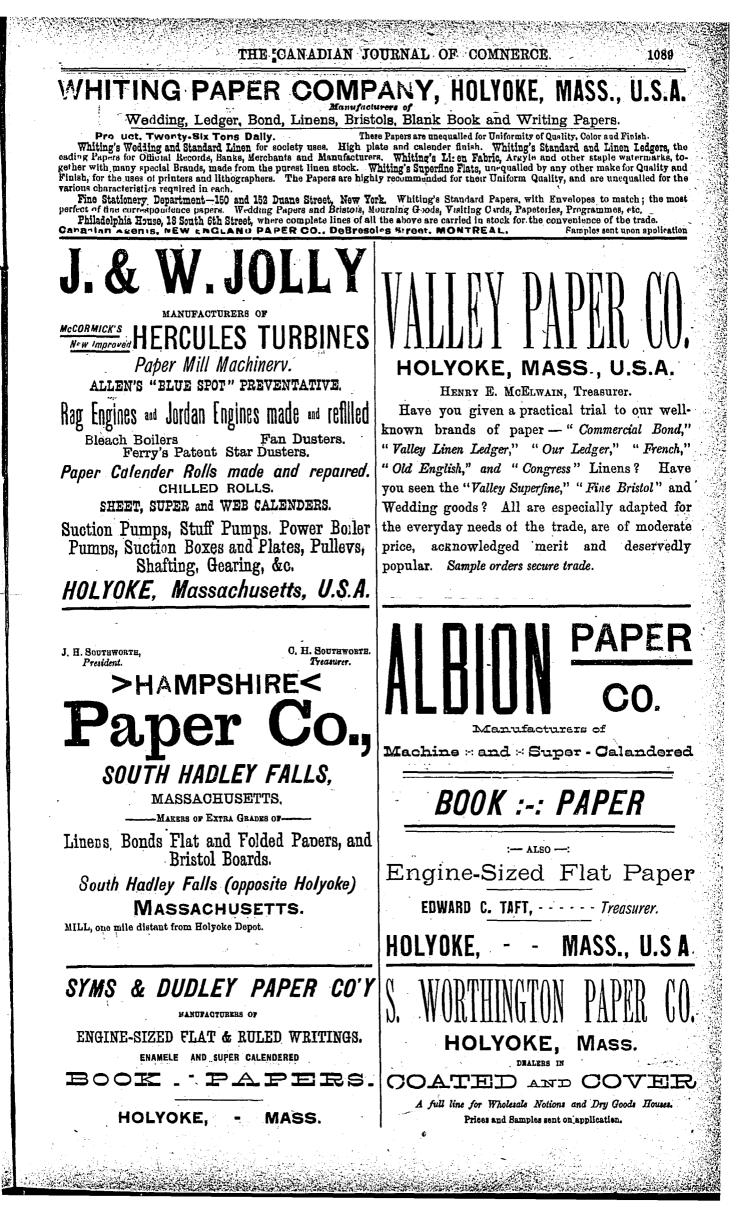
Brantford, another at Tilsonburg, and are erec-Brantford, another at Tilsonburg, and are ercc-ting a fine three story stone wine-house near the west dock, Pelee island. For the last seventeen years the Vin Villa vlaeyards have been under the control of the well-known wine firm, Messers J. S. Hamilton & Co., of Brantford, and to this they have now added the sole general agency for the wines of all the other vinogards mentioned, including the Pelee Island Wine Co. Of the wines of Pelee Island, the Catawba especially, as a dry wine Island, the Catawba especially, as a dry wine takes the lead, and is equal to the very best imported Hock or Sauterae. The Isabell and Virginia seedling, like the Catawba, can only ripen thoroughly in Canada upon Pelce island, and to this is due the fact of J. S. Hamilton & Co's Pelce Island wines surpassing all other Consider wines in form and condition. Canadian wines in flavor and quality. A very fine communion wine, St. Augustine, is pro-duced by Messrs, J. S. Hamilton & Co. This brand they have registered at Ottawa. It was chosen by a special committee of the diocrese of Ontario at the last synod for use in all the parishes of the diocese. The extensive stock of wines held by Mosses. J. S. Hamilton & Co., at their five wine houses enable them to supply their customers with old matured wines. They make an exhibit of Pelee island wines at the Jamaica exhibition, which will no dcubt be creditable to Canada.—Toronto Empire.

1 wit 4**}**o are in fair receipt and firm at \$1 for the best. Calfskins rule at 6c/28c, the latter for No 1.

LIVE STOCK.- Receipts not as plontiful, and prices firmer. The best butchers cattle sell at 4c@44c, mcdium at 34c and inferior at 24c @3c, Distillery cattle sold at 34c@4c. Sheep in limited supply; a few mixed lots sold at \$4 4u@\$4 75 ahead, and good lambs at \$4@ \$5 a head. Hogs are firmer, with sales at 4c@ 4 la to: Webt for 410 for light fat.

440 for light int. Provisions.—Trade quiet, with hog prc-ducts souerally unchanged in prices. Long clear bacon sells at 8c/d984c and U.O. at 8c New rolls $94c_1$; backs 10c@104c and bel-lies 10c@104c Hams steady at 12c for smoked; pickled 11c. Mess pork dull at \$15,00@@\$1550 for Cauadian. Short cut \$16.25@\$16.76. Potatoes firmer at 60c per bag in car loif, and jobbing at 70c@ 750. Beans steady at \$1.60@\$1.76 for small lots. Oulons sell at \$2c@\$2 25 per barrel. Apples, choice are quoted at \$3.50@\$4, and inf. rior \$2@\$3. Hops are quoted at 33c@35c for choice. for choico.

WooL.—Very little fleece coming in, and prices unchanged. Fleece quoted at 20c, Olothing at 22c and South down at 25c, Pulled wools sold at 22c@224c for supers and at 27c/@27 for extras,



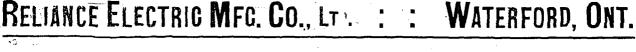


The Electrical Apparatus manufactured by The Reliance Electric Mfg. Co. combines the best Mechanical and Electrical features of any in the market.

The following are some of the manufacturers using the RELIANCE system of Arc Lighting:

Jno. Bertram & Sons, Dundas; Jno. Inglis & Sons, Toronto; M. Beatty & Sons, Welland; Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Peterboro; Central Bridge Works, Peterborough; Brantford Furniture Co., Brantford; Brantford Cordage Works, Brantford; Anderson & Co., Walkerton; Norfolk Woollen Mills, Port Dover; Skinner & Co., Gananoque; Thomson & Co., Montreal; Wm. Jobnson Co., Montreal.

For prices and other information write to



Granby Rubber Co'y









THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1890

Name of Article. Wholesale Name of Article. Wholesale Name of Article. Vessors and order of Article. 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
Burrate Crossnery, Lorent J 21 0 22 Terrester, Construct J 0 10 0 10 Terrester, Construct J 10 10 10 Terre

Co., THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Proprietors. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF Hemp and Manilia Cordage, Lath and Shingle Yarns, Lobster Mariine, &c., &c. VESSEL OUTFITS supplied at Short Notice. Binder Twine a specialty. Qutations on application. N, N.B., CAN. STJCAUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR COMY OF OTINAWA MANUFACTURERS OF ONT. Hanrahan's Patent Refrigerator Proprietor IN THE DOMINION. Especially adapted for the preservation of FRESH MEATS uncooked, F Fish, Milk and all other perished pick. Min, butter, impossible for one article, no matter how sensitive, to recoive odor from the other. Used by the Govornment in shipping fruit to the Colonial Exhibition. Send for specifica-AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR CO. and 115 Wellington Street, OTTAIWA. Montreal Branch : 1747 Notre Dame St. Permanent Exhibition Buildings. Toronto Office.

Cookshire Flour Mill Co., NANUFACTURERS OF BEST FATENTS and STRONG BAKERS, &c. PROM Manitoba Wheat.





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AND JOB PRINTING IN ALL VARIETIES,

AT THE

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THUBSDAY, DEC 4, 1890.

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Name of Article. Marci ware	$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} & \psi \text{ bolosale} \\ \hline \textbf{s} & \textbf{c} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{c} \\ \hline \textbf{s} & \textbf{c} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{c} \\ \hline \textbf{s} & \textbf{c} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{c} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} &$	Name of Article. Horse Shoes	Wholesalt 3 65 3 76 0 00 0 00 11 00 13 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 04 0 0 05 0 00 0 04 0 0 05 0 00 0 04 0 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 1 0 0 0 00 1 0 0 0 00 1 0 0 0 00 1 0 0 00 1 0 0 00 1 0 0 00 1 0 0 00 1 0 0 00 1 0 0 00 1 0 0 00	Shot per 100 10s Lead Pipe per 100 1bs 2''' Speltor Scrap /ron-Chairs Wrot iron Fouder: Canada Blasting F F to F F F Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal' Fencingwire, No. 8 No. 9 '' No. 10 Buckthorn Wire Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides '' No. 2	Wholesale 5 55 5 77 4 50 0 0 6 25 2 700 0 6 25 0 0 8 50 0 0 8 50 0 0 8 50 0 0 8 50 0 0 0 18 50 0 0 0 2 50 0 0 0 2 50 0 0 0 5 0 00 0 0 0 2 80 0 0 0 5 0 00 0 0 0 2 80 0 0 0 2 80 0 0 0 4 8.00 0 00 4 8.00	Name of Article. Harness. Upper Heavy. Grained Upper. Soutch Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip. Hemlock Calf. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Heavy. '' Small Leathor Board, Canada. Pebble Orain Glove Grain B. Calf. Brash (Cow) Kid Buff. Russeite.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
I in 14 in 15 in 16 in 17 in 18 in 19 in 10 in 11 in 12 in 13 in 21 in 21 <t< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>Gartsherrie Carubroe Eglinton. Hemaite. Hemaite. Bar Iron,per 100 lbs Ord. Crown. Beat Redned. Siemens. Swedes. Swedes. Sheet Iron to No. 20. Boiler Plates. Camada Plates. Good Brands. Iron Wirc: 0 to 7 p 100 lbs Wro't Iron pips. to 2 in 55 p. 0, over 2 in. 62 i p. 2 icef. oxes. per the.</td><td>0 CO <t< td=""><td>" No. 2</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>Buff Russetts, Light No. 2 Baddlors' Imt. Fr. Calf Boglish Oak Rough. Dongola, extra ' ordinary Olls. Cod Oil, Newfoundland ' Gaspo S. R. Pale Soal</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td></t<></td></t<>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gartsherrie Carubroe Eglinton. Hemaite. Hemaite. Bar Iron,per 100 lbs Ord. Crown. Beat Redned. Siemens. Swedes. Swedes. Sheet Iron to No. 20. Boiler Plates. Camada Plates. Good Brands. Iron Wirc: 0 to 7 p 100 lbs Wro't Iron pips. to 2 in 55 p. 0, over 2 in. 62 i p. 2 icef. oxes. per the.	0 CO CO <t< td=""><td>" No. 2</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>Buff Russetts, Light No. 2 Baddlors' Imt. Fr. Calf Boglish Oak Rough. Dongola, extra ' ordinary Olls. Cod Oil, Newfoundland ' Gaspo S. R. Pale Soal</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td></t<>	" No. 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Buff Russetts, Light No. 2 Baddlors' Imt. Fr. Calf Boglish Oak Rough. Dongola, extra ' ordinary Olls. Cod Oil, Newfoundland ' Gaspo S. R. Pale Soal	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
8 in. and up * 9 in. and Piat Preve Valle 1 in	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"Spring, 100 ib" "Siegh Shoe. Ib" "Machinery "Ib." "Machinery "Ib." "Machinery "I'm Plate: IC Charcoal IC Charcoal IX " UX " DX " DX " DX " DX " IC 20 x 28 Anchors. per lb. Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gange	2 50 0 00 3 00 0 00 0 00 275 3 25 3 50 4 50 0 00 4 76 5 50 1 Usual Extras. 9 01 8 2 ³ 10 50 11 00 4 75 5 50	Horse Hides western, each City Tallow, refined rough Leather. No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 No. 3 No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil Distributing Prizes Do Gaspe. Straw Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil Castor Oil Lard Oil, Extra '' No.1 Linceed Raw '' No.1 Linceed Raw '' No.1 Linceed Raw ''' No.1 Linceed Raw ''' No.1 Linceed Raw ''' No.1 Linceed Raw '''' No.1 Linceed Raw ''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	$\begin{array}{c} 0.765 & 0.64\\ 0.65 & 0.64\\ 0.67 & 0.65\\ 0.00 & 0.00\\ 0.421 & 0.45\\ 0.55 & 0.76\\ 0.55 & 0.75\\ 0.65 & 0.75\\ 0.65 & 0.75\\ 0.65 & 0.75\\ 0.65 & 0.75\\ 0.65 & 0.75\\ 0.65 & 0.75\\ 0.65 & 0.75\\ 0.11 & 0.12\\ 0.75 & 0.87\\ 0.11 & 0.75\\ 0.65 & 0.75\\ 0.75 & 0.$

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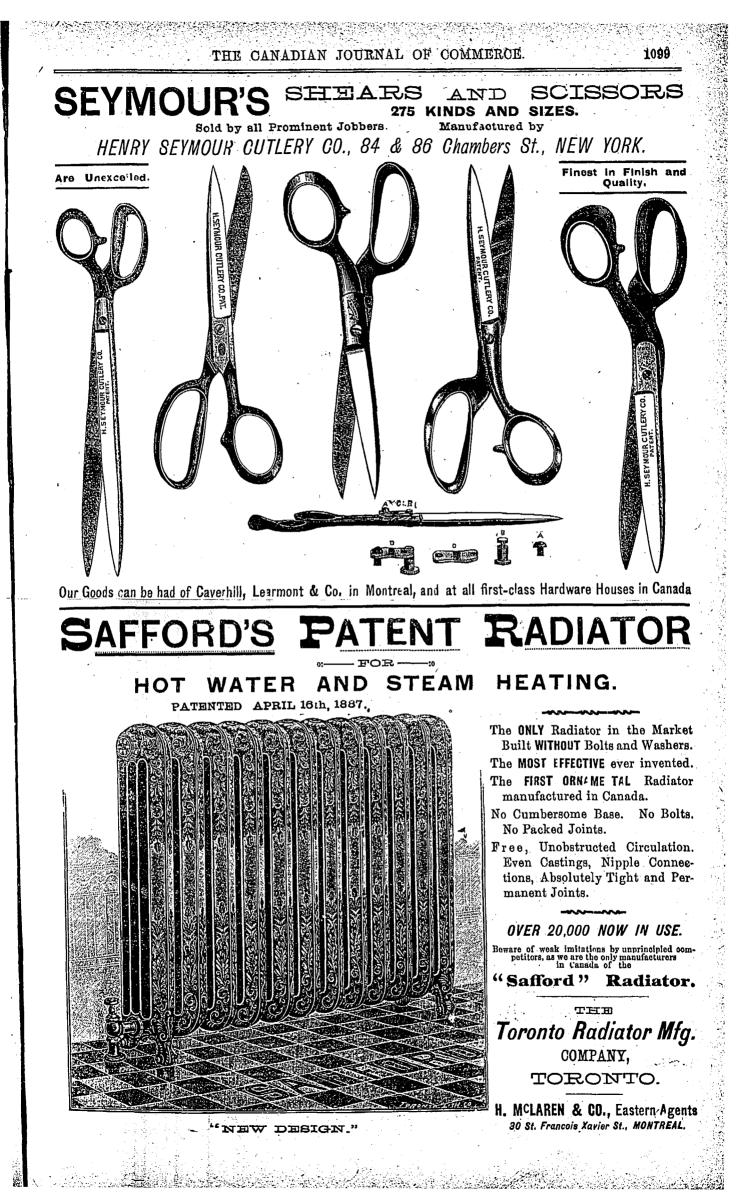
THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

2000				
MONTRI	AL WHOLESALS PRICES	<u></u>		
Name of Article. Whole-ale Coat Ott: S C S C Grade Coat Ott: S C S C Grade Coat Ott: S C C S S S	Lumbor. &C. Ash, 1 to 4 in., M	Wines, Liquors. etc. A4 Ing in	60 676 Still, Case	\$ c. \$ c. \$ c. 2 25 7 00 3 00 & up 4 (0 12 50 a
Retatlers will please bear in mind that	the above quotations apply only to large lots	·•		
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Flectric Light Station	s Grain Flevators			USE NOW
USE THE	MILLER	St. Johns Gazette Printing Ganadian Pacific Railway R BROS MILLER BROS. & MIT	Sherbrooke Electric I Electric Light Co., - To. and the Perrault Prim Company, and many other Company and Company and many other Company and Company and Compa	Sherbrooke, Que. St. Johns, Que. rg Co., Montreal. ers.
			IONTREA	
SAWMILLE By Cutting Che VENEE	ERS INCREASE YOUR rese-Box and Basket Stuff, with ou R MACHI	R EARNINGS TENT	E MATERIAL Machine is i	
A NEW AND INOREASING	TRADE. OUTFIT CHEAP. PR	ROFITS LARGE.	and more tha	n any wood
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	ud bo the first to start in your distri	lot.	ند به این بن می است از خان الخت است با الک ا	
. =	Works Co, * WII	NNIPEG.	ll cut from 1-3	
W. A. ROSS, SO SthPaul Street. QUEBMC.	30 A. A. BE 718 Craig St MONTR	treet. 718	inch in thickne	<u>88.</u>















12.

ed.



