

THE MONETARY TIMES.

. The Chartered Banks. BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital (all paid up)
Rest Fund
6,000,000
HEAD OFFICE,
MONTREAL.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G.,
President.
Hox. G. A. DRUMMOND,
Vice-President.
Gilbert Scott, Esq.
E. B. Greenshields, Esq.
Hugh McLennan, Esq.
W. C. Macdonald, Esq.
Hugh McLennan, Seq.
W. C. Macdonald, Esq.
MACKIDER, Chief Inspector & Supt. of Branches.
R. Y. HEBDEN,
A. St. Supt. of Branches.
Branches in Canada.
Montreal-H. V. Meredith, Manager.
West End Branch, Catharine Street.
Almonte, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Quebec, Que.
Belleville, "Hamilton, Ont. Regins, Assna.
Brentford, "Engaton, St. John, N.B.
Chatham, N.B. Moneton, N.B. St. Marys Ont.
Chatham, Ont. New Westmistr, BC. Toronto, "Cornwall, "Petrib, "Wallaceb'g Ont
Goderich, "Perth, "Wallaceb'g Ont
Guelph, "Petriboro, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
Picton, "In Great Britain.
London-Bank of Montreal, 29 Abchurch Lane, E.C. COMMITTEE:
Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq.

ndon-Bank of Honders, COMMITTEE: Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq. Manager

Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Redpath. Esq. C. Ashworth. Manager. In the United States. New York-Walter Watson & Alex. Lang. 59 Wall St. Chicago. Bank of Montreal. W. Munro, Manager: E. M. Shadbolt, Assistant-Manager. Bankers in Great Britain. London. The London and Westminster Bank. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-the British Linen Company & branches. Bankers in the United States. New York-The Bank of New York, N. B. A. The Merchants' National Bank. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia. Montreal, June, 1889.

THE CANAD	IAN BANK OF	COMMERCE.
TIRAD O	FFICE,	TORONTO.
HEAD U	tal	\$6.000.000
Paid-up Capi		700,000
Kest	DIRECTORS	
THINK W DAT	GEO. A. Cox, Esc	ent.
HENRI W. DA	GRO. A. Cox. Eso	Vice-President.
Jas Crathern.	Esq. W. B.	Hamilton, Esq.
John I. Davidso	on, Esq. Matth	ew Leggat, Esq.
B. E. WALK	Esq. W. B. bn, Esq. Matth EB, Gen	neral Manager.
J. H. PLUM	MER, ABBU	Gen. managor.
A. H. IRELAND	DY	Asst. Inspector.
G. de C. O'GRAN	NY, Talad AW	Asst. Inspector.
New York-	Alex. Laird, & Wn BRANCHES.	I. Gray, Agones.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Guelph,	Sarnia,
Ayr, Barrie,	Hamilton,	Sault Ste. Marie.
Belleville,		Seaforth,
Berlin,	London.	Simcoe,
Blenheim,	Montreal,	Stratford,
Brantford,	Orangeville,	Strathroy,
Chatham,	Ottawa,	Thorold
Collingwood,	Paris,	*Toronto,
Dundas,	Parkhill,	Walkerton, Windsor,
Dunnville,	Peterboro,	
Galt,	St. Catharines.	WOODSLOCK,
Goderich.	Cor Oneen St.	and Bolton Avenue.
East Toronto	-763 Vonge St. N	orth West Toronto
North Toronto	a street and Snadi	DA AVADUA.

North Toronto-763 Yonge St. North West Toronto -Corner College street and Spadina avenue. Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKLES AND CORRESPONDENTS: GREAT BRITAIN-The Bank of Soctland. (Inc. 1695.) INDIA, CHINA & JAPAN-The Chart'd Bk. of India, Aus-PANIS, FRANCE-Lazard, Freres & Cie. [tralia & China BRUSSELS, BELGIUM-J. Matthieu & Fils. NEW YORK-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of N.Y. SAN FRANCE-C-The Bank of British Columbia. CHICAGO-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago. BRITISH COLUMBIA-THE Bank of British Columbia.

The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
ANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. aid-up Capital	MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA Capital 95,799,500 Rest 2,135,600 HEAD OFFICE, · · MONTREAL
COURT OF DIRECTORS. H. Brodie. bn James Cater. enry R. Farrer. ichard H. Glyn. A. Hoare. Secretary-A. G. WALLIS.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS. ANDREW ALLAN, President. ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President Hector McKenzie, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. John Cassils, Esq. T. H. Dunn. T. H. Dunn.
IEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-St. James St., Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, - General Manager: E. STANGER, - Inspector. BBANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. condon. Kingston. Brantford. Ottawa. Montreal. Victoria, B.C.	GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager, JOHN GAULT, - Acting Sup't. of Branches BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC, Belleville, Kingston, Quebec, Berlin, London, Renfrew,

Hamilton. Toronto. Brandon, Man. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC. New York-H. Stikeman and F. Brownfield, Agts. San Francisco-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agts. London Bankers-The Bank of England Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents.-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland - National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland Limited, and branches. National Bank, Itd. and branches. Australia - Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand - Union Bank of Australia. China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. London and China-Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Patis-Messrs. Mar-cuard, Krauss et Cia. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1818.

- - \$3,000,000 CAPITAL, - -

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. R. H. Smith, Esq., Cree-President. Wm. Withall, Esq., Vice-President. Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G. John R. Young, Esq. Geo. R. Renfrew, Esq. Frank Ross, Esq. James Stevenson, Esq., Cashier. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. Cashier. Determined Out

THE ONTARIO	BANK.
Capital Paid-up	
Reserve Fund	
HEAD OFFICE, TOL	KONTO.
BIR WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G., B. K. BURGESS, ESQ.,	- President. President.

Hon. C. F. Fraser. G. M. Rose, Esq. G. R. Rockburn, Esq., M. Smith, Esq. G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., M. P. C. HOLLAND, General Manager. C. HOLLAND, BRANCHES.

BRANCHES. Aurora, BRANCHES. Bowmanville, Montreal, Pickering, Cornwall, Newmarket, Whitby, Guelph, Ottawa, 490 Cueen St. W. Kingston, Peterboro', Toronto. Lindsay, Port Arthur, AGENTS. London, Eng.-Alliance Bank (Limited.) France and Europe, Credit Lyonnais. New York-The Bank of the State of New York, and Messrs. W. Watson and Alexander Lang. Boston-Tremont National Bank.

THE STANDARD BANK IMPEDIAL DANK OF CANADA

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PER CENT. and upon the capital CURRENT HALF be payable at the and at the Branch

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THE ANNUAL

ES IN ONTABIO AND QUEBEC. Kingston, Quebec, London, Renfrew, Montreal, Sherbroch, Qu Mitchell, S.ratford, Napanee, St. John's Qu Oven Sound, Toronto, Perth, Walkerton, Prescott, Windsor. of the Shareholder BRANCHES IN MANITOBA. ts Banking House,

Monday, the

AT THREE O'CI By order of

> Montreal, 19th At BANKOF

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Inc Capital Paid-up Reserve Fund ... DIRECTORS.-Joh Doull, Vice-Preside Jairus Hart. CASH HEAD OFFICE, Accession in Non HEAD OFFICE, Agencies in Nov Bridgetown, Canni New Giasgow, No Westville, Yarmou belitown, Chathan castle, St. John, Georges, Sussex, Charlottetown and apolis, Minn. In made on favorable

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Covert. Nedsworth	CAPITAL, RESERVE FUN
m.	LONDON OF
TOBONTO.	Branches at San Victoria, B.C.; Ne
Cashier.	B.C.; Nanaimo, B.

Agents : IN CANADA — Bai Canadian Bank o Canada, The Mols Manitoba, and Bar IN UNITED STAT New York, Bank

Collections care banking business

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BRANCHES: Montreal-J. Murray Smith, Manager. Peterboro'-J. L. Gower, Acting " Cobourg-T. A. Bird, " Port Hope - E. Milloy, Acting " Barrie-J. A. Strathy. St. Catharines-G. W. Hodgetts, " Collingwood-W. A. Copeland, " London-W. R. Wadsworth, Jr. " Petrolea-P. Campbell, " Gananoque-T. F. How, " Toronto-King St., W. Branch, -J. T. M. Burnsik. BANKERS: London, England, - . The City Bank, (Imited) London, England, - . The City Bank, (Limit New York, - . . . National Bank of Common

W. H. TODD, J. F. GBANT, London-Messrs York-Bank of N National Bank.

BANK OF TORONTO CANADA. INCORPORATED - - - - 1855. Reserve Fund DIRECTORS: WILLIAM HENRY BEATTY, VICE Alex. T. Fulton. Henry Henry Cawtbra. William George Gooderhau

HEAD OFFICE, - - -

DUNCAN COULSON, - - Cashier. HUGH LEACH, - - - Asst. Cashier.

JOSEPH HENDERSON, - - Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Winnipeg. Brade BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN-London, Glagge Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdial Bai (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpo AGENCY IN NEW YORK-GI Wall Street, Mass Henry Hague and John B. Harris, ir., agents. BANKERS IN UNITED STATZS-New York, Easte New York, N.A. B.; Boston, Merchants' National Bank; Chicago, American Exohange National Bai St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, Fin National Bank ; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Sas Fra-cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. NewFOUNDLAND-Com'erc'l Bk. of Newfoundiad Nova Scotta and Merchants' Bank of Halifax. A general Banking business transated. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japa and other foreign countries.

Galt, Gananoqué, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine,

Winnipeg.

Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers. Agents in New York-Bk. of British North America. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

BRITISH COLUMBIA-THE BARK OF BRUSH COUMPIA.	IMPERIAL BANK OF GANADA.	THE STANDARD DA	John, N.B.—Bank Drafts issued o
THE DOMINION BANK	Bast 650.000	OF CANADA	Ventreal.
Capital		Capital Paid-up	BANK O
DIRECTORS: JAMES AUSTIN, PRESIDENT.	H. S. HOWLAND, - President.	HEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO.	YARI
HON. FRANE SMITH, VICE-PRESIDENT. W. Ince. Edward Leadlay.	T. R. MERRITT, - Vice-President. William Ramsay. Hon. Alex. Morris. Robert Jaffray.		T. W. JOHNS,
E. B. Osler. Wilmot D. Matthews.	Hugh Byan.	W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President JOHN BURNS, Vice-President JOHN BURNS, Vice-President JOHN BURNS, Vice-President	4. E. BARER, Pres
HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO. Agencies:	D. B. WITERE Cashier.	W. F. Allen, Fred. Wyla, A. J. Somerine A. T. Todd, AGENCIES. Harrist	John Lovitt.
Brampton. Belleville. Cobourg. Guelph. Lindsay.	B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector- BRANCHES IN ONTABIO.	Cannington, Marthan	Bt. John-The B
Napanee. Oshawa. Orlina. Uxbridge. Whitey. Tononto, - Queen Street, corner of Esther Street. "Queen Street East, corner Sherbourne.	Essex Centre, Niagara Falls, Welland.	Bradford, Colborne, Parkas	Montreal_The
 Market Branch, cor. King & George Sts. Dundas Street - corner Queen. 	Galt. St. Catharines. Toronto.	Campbellford, Forest.	Boston-The Eli
" Spadina Avenue No. 3664	Sault Ste. Marie. cor. Queen. BRANCHES IN NOBTH-WEST.		London, G.B Gold and Curren
Britain and the Continent of Europe bought & sold.	Winnipeg. Brandon. Portage la Frairie. Calgary. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought	London, England	change bought and Deposits receive
Europe China and Japan.	and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid toections.	All banking business prompto respondence solicited. J. L BRODIE, Cashier.	Prompt attentio

The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks,
OF CANADA	THE SHAREHOLDERS	·	BANK OF HAMILTON.
85,799,300 8,135,000	THE MOLSONS BANK	CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,200,000 RESERVED FUND, 150,000	Capital (all paid up)
D OFFICE, - MONTREAL	the hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR	HEAD OFFICE QUEBEC. Board of Directors:	DIRECTORS : JOHN STUART, Esq., President. Hon. JAMES TURNER, Vice-President.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LLAN, President. ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President	PER CENT. and a Bonus of ONE PER CENT.	ANDREW THOMSON, ESQ., PRESIDENT. HON. E. J. PRICE, VICE-PRESIDENT. Sir. A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. E. J. Hale, Esq.	A. G. Ramsay, Esq. Charles Gurney, Esq. John Proctor, Esq. George Roach, Esq. J. TURNBULL,
cKenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Eaq Hodgson, Esq. H. Montagn Allan, Eaq sils, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Eaq. T. H. Dunn.	CURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the	E. Giroux, Esq. Hon. Thos. McGreevy. D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. E. WEBE, Cashiela	H. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashier. A G E N C I E S: Alliston Cayuga, Georgetown, Listowel, Milton, Orangeville,
E HAGUE, General Manager.	First Day of OCTOBER Next.	J. G. BILLETT, INSPECTOR.	Port Eigh Simcoe, Toronto. Owen Sound. Wingham. Agents in New York-Fourth National Bank and
ANCHES IN ONTABIO AND QUEBEC. Kingston, Quebec, London, Renfrew, Montreal, Sherbrooks, Qua Mitchell, S. ratford	The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.	Alexandria, Ont. Iroquois Ont. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Montreal, Que. West Winchester, Ont.	Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland. Agents in Buffalo—Marine Bank of Buffalo.
Mitchell, S.ratford, Napanee, St. John's, Qua, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Owen Sound, Toronto, Porth, Walkerton,	THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	Ottawa, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. FOREICN ACENTS. LONDON The Alliance Bank, Limited.	MERCHANTS' BANK
e, Prescott, Windsor. BRANCHES IN MANITOBA. Branks.	of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at ts Banking House, in this city, on	LIVERPOOL, Bank of Liverpool, Limited. NEW YORK, National Park Bank. BOSTON, Lineoln National Bank. MINNEAPOLIS, First National Bank.	Capital Paid-up
s IN GREAT BRITAIN-London, Giappel h and other points, The Clydesdals San Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpoi IN NEW YORK-61 Wall Street, Mean	Monday, the 14th of October Next, AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.	ST. PAUL, St. Paul National Bank. Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rates of interest allowed on deposits.	THOMAS E. KENNY, M.P PRESIDENT. HON. JAS. BUTLER, M.L.C., VICE-PRESIDENT. Thomas A. Ritchie. Thomas Ritchie.
gue and John B. Harris, jr., avent. 8 IN UNITED STATES-New York, Bank d z, N.A.B.; Boston, Merchants' National icago, American Exchange National Bank Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, Fre	By order of the Board, F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,	The Bank of B. N. A., in the Province of British Columbia, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, in the Pro- vince of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. I. acting as agents of the Bank, will redeem its bills at	Head Office:-HALIFAX D. H. DUNCAN, Cashier. Branch:-MONTREAL E. L. PRASE, Manager. Agencies in Nova Scotia :
Bank ; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fas- lo-Californian Bank. NDLAND-Com'ere'l Bk. of Newfoundian COTLA AND NEW BBUNSWICK-Bank of Non	Montreal, 19th August, 1889. BANKOF NOVA SCOTIA	par.	Bridgewater. Guysboro. Londonderry Londonderry Maitland, (Hants Co.) Pictou. Port Hawkesbury. Maitland, Weymouth.
1 Merchants' Bank of Halifax. al Banking business transacted. of Credit issued, available in China, Japa foreign countries.	Capital Paid-up 1532. \$1,114,300 Reserve Fund 460,000	Established 1836	Agencies in New Brunswick. Bathurst. Kingston, (Kent Co.) Sackville. Fredericton. Moneton. Woodstock. Dorchester. Newcastle.
K OF TORONTO	DIRECTORSJohn S. Maclean, President; John Doull, Vice-President, Daniel Cronan, Adam Burns Jairns Hart, CashurgaThos. Fyshe. HEAD OFFICE,	JACQUES GRENIER, President.	Agencies in P. E. Island. Charlottetown. Summerside. In Island of Miquelon, St. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS.
CANADA.	Agencies in Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Canning, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Pictou, Stellarton, Wastville, Yarmouth, In New Brunswick—Camp-	J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier. BRANCHES. Basse Ville, Quebec-P. B. Dumoulin. St. RochNap Lavoie.	Dominion of Canada, - Merchants' Bank of Canada Newfoundland, Union Bk. of Newfoundland
Capital	bellown, Chatham. Fredericton, Moncton, New- castle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. Georges, Sussex, Woodstock. In P. E. Island- Charlottetown and Summerside, In U. SMinne-	Three Rivers-P. E. Fauncton.	London, Eng., Bank of Scotland. - Imperial Bank, Limited. Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Cie.
Fund 1,400,00	apolis, Minn. In Quebec-Montreal. Collections made on favorable terms and promptly remitted for. BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.	FOREIGN AGENTS. London, England—The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—The National Bank of the Republic.	Collections made at lowest rates, and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts issued at current rates.
DIRECTORS: GOODERHAM, PRESIDER HENRY BEATTY, VICE PRESIDER.	Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.	HALIFAX BANKING CO.	BANK OF OTTAWA,
T. Fulton. Henry Coveri. y Cawthra. W. R. Wadssorth William George Gooderham.	RESERVE FUND, 535,000 LONDON OFFICE 28 Cornhill, London.	Authorized Capital 500,000 Capital Paid-up 100,000 Reserve Fund 100,000	E1 000 000
OFFICE, TOBONTO.	Branches at San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or.; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C.	DIRECTORS.	JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President. DIRECTORS.
AN COULSON, Asst. Cadher. A LEACH, Asst. Cadher. PH HENDERSON, Inspector.	Agents and Correspondents: IN CANADA – Bank of Montreal and Branches, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Commercial Bank of	Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson BRANCHES - Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst	Church, Alexander Fräser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.
BRANCHES: entreal-J. Murray Smith, Manager. terboro'-J. L. Gower, Acting "	Manitoba, and Bank of Nova Scotia. IN UNITED STATES-Agents: Bank of Montreal, New York, Bank of Montreal, Chicago. Collections carefully attended to and a general	Lunenburg, New Giasgow, Parabolo, Spinish Truro, Windsor, New Brunswick: Petiteodiac Sackville, St. John. CORRESPONDENTS-Ontario and Quebec-Molson Kiddor	Arnprior, Carleton Place, Keewatin. Pembroke. Winnipeg, Man. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago-Bank of
t Hope-E. Milloy, Acting " rrie-J. A. Strathy, Hodgetts,"	ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.	Bank and Branches. New York-motional Bank Peabody & Co. Boston-Suffolk National Bank London, Eng., Alliance Bank, (Limited).	Montreal. Agents in London, EngAlliance Bank.
Catharines-U. W. Copeland, " indon-W. A. Copeland, " adon-W. R. Wadsworth, Jr. " roles-P. Campbell, " nanoque-T. F. How, -King St., W. Branch,-J. T. M. Burnstin, -King St., W. Branch, J. T. M. Burnstin,	INCORPORATED 1836. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. Capital \$200,000 Reserve	OF NEW BRUNSWICK.	OF MANITOBA. Authorized Capital
BANKERS: England, - The City Bank, Limited k, - National Bank of Commen-	Beserve	INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1964.	DIRECTORS. DUNCAR MCARTUR, President, Hon. John Sutherland. Alexander Logan Hon. C. E. Hamilton. R. T. Rokeby.
E STANDARD BANK	London-Measrs, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St	TTU Carraney	and the second se

OF 0 \$1,000,000 410,000 _ al Paid-up rve Fund - TOBONTO. Allen, Todd, AGENCIES. Cannington, Chatham, Ont. Colborne, Durham, Forest. Harristo Markhan Newcaste Parkdals Picton, nanville, tford, ford, iton, pbellford, BANKERS. BANKERS. York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal. on, England-National Bank of Sociana banking; business promptly attended is. or bolicited. J. L BRODIE, Cashier.

raal. BANK OF YARMOUTH, YARMOUTH, N.S. T. W. JOHNS, L. E. BARER, President. John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody CORRESPONDENTS AT CORRESPONDENTS AT Halifax—The Merchants Bank of Halifax. St. John—The Bank of Montreal. do The Bank of Montreal. Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The National Citizens Bank. Boston—The Elict National Bank. London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Mx-change bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Frompt attention given to collections.

Montreal-Union Bank of Lower C THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT. ESTABLISHED 1825. HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. Capital, £5,000,000 Sterling. Paid-up, £1,000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund, £680,000 Sterling. LONDON OFFICE-37 NICHOLAS LANE, LCMBARD STREET, E.C. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom. DEPOSITS at interest are received. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free of charge. The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application, in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application, All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also tronsacted. JAMES ROPERTSON, Manager in London. *

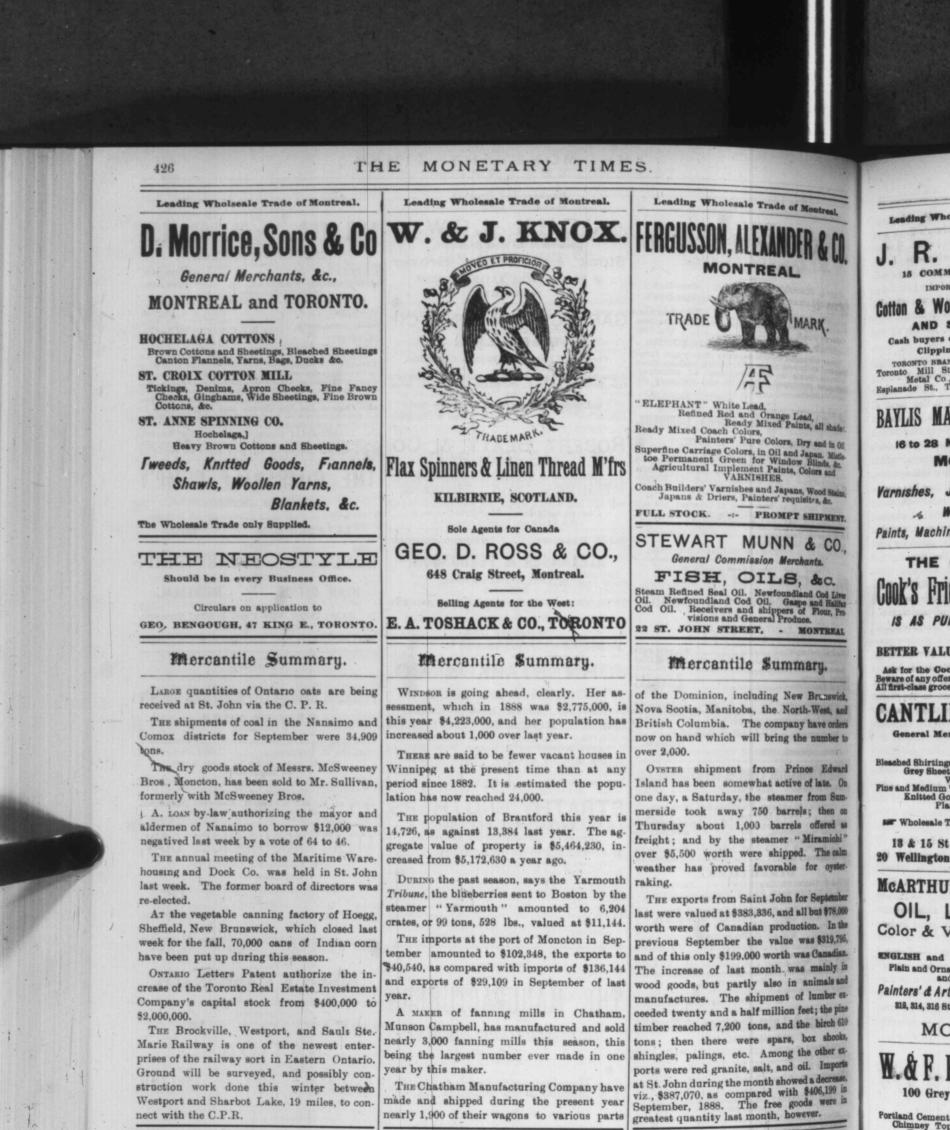
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THE MONETARY TIMES.







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WHITEWEAR ! STEEL, HAYTER & CO. ELLIS & KEICHLEY, Scotch Gl - IMPORTERS OF Manufact ROBT. MCNABB & CO., INDIAN TEAS, Sofa, Chai Direct from their estates in Assam. MANUPACTURERS OF Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Samples and Prices on Application RENNIE MESSRS, STEEL, HAYTER & Co. are in receipt weekly of samples direct from India of Assam and Darjeeling Teas, for sale to arrive in London. Bridal Trousseaux, Chemises, Drawers, Night Dresses, Coret Covers, Infants' Robes, White Dresses, Aprons, Ladies' Toilet Jackets, White Shirts, &c., &c. pices, &c. HAMILTON-Lambe & Mackenzie. Velocipede WINNIPEG-Rubidge & Kirkwood. ST. JOHN, N.B.-Schofield & Beer. MONTREAL WHITEWEAR MANUFACTORY, We Lead on Wi Strength with Manufacturers EMPIRE POWDER 11 & 13 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO. : of : 1831 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. TORONTO. Calcutta and London Firm, RENNIE MI OCTAVIUS STEEL & CO. BAY STREET, Letter Orders receive prompt attention.



British Columbia. The sampling works are firm resident in the west, they will have the nearly ready for ore, and there is storage for sympathy of the trade, by which they are well 300 tons of ore. In the course of a week or two, says the Kootenay Star, everything will be ready for operations.

A VERDICT for \$250 for the plaintiff was rendered recently in the suit of L. B. D. Reese against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The suit was for damages for having been ejected from a train, Mr. Reese having refused to pay the ten cents extra demand when a cash fare is paid and afterward refunded at ticket office.

NEW BRUNSWICK letters patent are issued incorporating S. H. Wright, M.D., of Birkenhead, Eng., J. E. V. Wright, of Edinburgh, banker, James Stevens, of Sherbrooke, Que., and others, for the purpose of making and dealing in spools, and all kinds of wood and lumber, under the name of "The Restigouche Spool Company (limited)," with a total capital of \$12,000.

A ST. JOHN exchange, in telling of the arrangements made by a Maritime Province cigar factory, states that one traveller starts this week for the upper provinces to introduce this firm's cigars. Good. We are glad to chronicle enterprise of this sort. Their traveller will find plenty to give him a welcome up here. As for his goods, they must sell on their merits.

Says the Chatham World : The marine department informs Capt. Brown, shipping master, that he was not correct to allow the cost of the burial of the sailor who was recently killed by falling off the top gallant yard of a barque at Nelson, to be deducted from his wages. The man having been killed while in the performance of his duties, the ship must pay the funeral expenses.

On Tuesday last a meeting was held in Quebec of the creditors of the grain, commission, and milling firm, Pennee, Peer & Plewes, of Quebec, Toronto, and Brantford. It is the condition of Mr. Pennee's private estate which has occasioned this step, for Mr. Peer tells us that the Ontario business of the firm is in no way embarrassed. An incomplete statement of affairs was produced at the meeting, a fuller one will be laid before an adjourned meeting to be held on Tuesday of next week. The principal asset of Mr. Pennee is the Deschambault seigniory, which includes saw and grist mills, waterworks for the village of Deschambault, &c. Should the outcome of the

A SMELTER is being built at Revelstoke, affair affect injuriously the members of the regarded.

> THE adjourned annual meeting of the New Brunswick railway company, was held in St. John, Oct. 3rd, when the following directors were elected : Sir Donald Smith, Sir George Stephen, Robt. Meighen, of Montreal, E. R. Burpee, C. W. Weldon, M.P., and John Mc-Millan, of St. John, Samuel Thorne, J. Kennedy Todd, D. Willis James, H. A. Northcote, and John S. Kennedy, of New York. Sir George Stephen has been made president, and J. Kennedy Todd, of New York, vice-president.

> An effort is being made to improve the water power in the Coaticook River, a matter of moment to the industrial growth of the town of that name. We learn that a company has been formed with a capital of \$20,000, of which \$14,000 has been subscribed, for the purpose of buying up the ponds and lakes at the head of the river and converting them into reservoirs for the benefit of the water powers in the stream. A local firm has offered to build the necessary dams and bulkheads for \$7.500.

WE learn from a recent notice in lower province journals that there will be sold, by order of the liquidators, at the low upset price of £1,000 stg., the mines, mining rights, smelting works, plant, and machinery of the Huntingdon Copper and Sulphur Co., Limited. This sale is to take place at an auction room near the Bank of England, on the 24th of the present month. This seems an unfortunate case for a property on which so much has been expended, stringent, uncompromising character. and from which so much was at one time hoped.

MR. THOMAS WORKMAN died in Montreal on Wednesday last, at the age of 76. He had long borne a distinguished name for ability and probity, having been for half a century a prominent figure in the commerce and finance of Canada. The family to which he belonged has left its impress on the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. William and Thomas in Montreal, Joseph and Benjamin in this city, Alexander in Ottawa, are well-known names in the professional and commercial arena. They all reached a great age; Dr. Joseph Workman, distinguished on this continent as a alienist, is in his 83rd year, and the brother in Ottawa, we believe, is over 90. Mr. Thomas Workman was long M. P. for Montreal; he was senior

partner in the hardware house of Frothingham & Workman, president of Molson's Bank, and of the Sun Life Assurance Co., and a director or governor of many other institutions. In the various responsible positions to which he was called he won the confidence of the public and the esteem of those with whom he was officially connected, and his wealth and influence were the result of decided talents judiciously applied.

A FEW weeks ago we had occasion to draw attention to the failure of Graham & Foster dry goods dealers at Smith's Falls, and its unfavorable features, which called forth m much adverse criticism ; but in the case of Thomas Boggess & Co., dealers in carpets and house furnishings at Hamilton, just failed, there are apparently worse features, which will doubtless call for some very strong action on the part of creditors. The firm has always been well reported by the agencies, being called worth \$15,000 to \$18,000; it was mil that they bought largely for cash, and that Mr. B.'s note would be readily taken for large amounts. In spite of this the firm has just failed with liabilities of \$50,000, and assets in sight to the amount of only \$16,000. From all appearances, and the evidence so far of tainable, it would seem that preparations had been studiously made for a grand "scop," Mr. B.'s real estate has been sold, goods in quantities have been disposed of in auction rooms. and Mrs. B. has gone to England, bearing away with her the proceeds, as it is presu What steps will likely be taken in the matter are not yet decided on, but from the character of some of the houses most largely interested it is altogether likely they will be di

OCTOBER the fourth was a sort of reckoning day with not a few Ontario traders, and it was not expected that all of them would pass the ordeal safely. Amongst those whose failur was precipitated by this or other cause were the following: In Hamilton, W. Wholton, jr., in the house-furnishing line, has given place to a bailiff, who is enforcing the landlord's claim for rent.___J. A. Sloss confectioner at Milton, has failed .--- The preent is not the first financial embarras into which W. F. Martin, dry goods dealer at St. Thomas, has fallen. He shows equal assets and liabilities of \$5,000 .--- Losses by fire on two occasions in a business career d thirteen years has, no doubt, been instrumental in hindering F. A. Campbell, general trade at Shelburne, from reaching the golden round

Along with this r tion for an Oran Mr. Campbell n assignment "a things."-The T pany in this city the lurch by its ou chronicles be tru not likely to retur times fail, and a Britton, in St. L be placed on the lis ment of trade is n downs of fortune.

FORTUNATELY ON supply accounts th the records disclos a supply account low when the lat with F. B. Duffet the above relation McMaster & Co. dry goods, he com name, but only to profits made by T at Ridgetown we when it is remem comfortable surpl August last, it is assignment just r are slow pay beca the wherewithal this reputation h

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IT Travellers are now on their es with full lines of our Im ed and Domestic Goods for and Winter.

ders placed with them or by r, will have our careful atter

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THE MONETARY TIMES.

Along with this might be placed his endorsation for an Orangeville firm, which failed. Mr. Campbell may yet make his present assignment "a stepping stone to better things."-The Whiton Manufacturing Company in this city has, it is said, been left in the lurch by its owner, F. J. Prior, who, if the chronicles be true, is now in New York, and not likely to return .---- Even butchers sometimes fail, and a well-known name, W. O. Britton, in St. Lawrence Market here, must beplaced on the list as showing that this department of trade is not exempt from the ups and downs of fortune.

FORTUNATELY one does not hear so much of supply accounts these days, but now and then the records disclose the fact that so-and-so was a supply account of so-and-so, and was laid low when the latter failed. Such is the case with F. B. Duffett, of this city, who stood in the above relation to the late firm of W. J. McMaster & Co. Buying back the stock of dry goods, he commenced again in his wife's name, but only to fail a second time .---- The profits made by Thos. Cole in his variety store at Ridgetown were reputed to be large, and when it is remembered that he claimed the comfortable surplus of \$3,000 so recently as August last, it is puzzling to account for the assignment just made by him .---- Some men are slow pay because they haven't, all times, the wherewithal at command. Others have



TORONTO.

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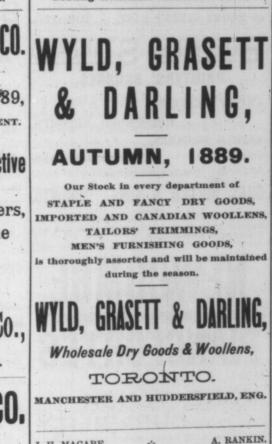
company with the mighty dollar. James A. Ouellette, a Chatham grocer, is said to have always suffered from an affliction of this kind. but it is charitable to suppose, now that he has assigned, that luck, was "agin" him, and that he would have paid if he could .---- It does not follow that because Mr. Hunter, of Belleville, saw fit to trade under the taking title of the Hunter Cash Tea Store that he had an abundance of that metal. Perhaps he was a hunter after cash by means of tea, and that he didn't secure it is the reason for his present failure. ----Succeeding his former employer in 1884, W. A. Telfer, druggist, at Collingwood, has now assigned.-So has Jos. Vanstone, a marble dealer at Kincardine, who, previously, stood well financially .----- Ill-health, keen com-petition, poor business capacity, and failure have to be written opposite the name of Wm. C. Jewett, general store keeper, at Kinmount.

Correspondence.

"MERCHANTS' DAY" IN CANADA.

Editor MONETARY TIMES :

SIR,—I desire to make a suggestion in regard to a matter which seems to me of importance to merchants in business centres in Canada. well as to their customers in country parts. In London, Manchester, and Glasgow, there is every week during the selling season what they call "Merchants' Day." On that day the English and Scotch railways give to their passengers extremely low rates, with the result



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of an unusual influx of merchants to these sities. You have heard also of the "Mer-chants' Week" in Boston. Why should not the railways centreing in Toronto assist to make a Merchants' Day here? Say that they make special rates for merchant passengers once a week or once a fortnight at

certain seasons of the year. This city is par-ticularly well placed for an assorting point, and the merchants here carry the necessary variety of goods to make it such. But if Mont-real or other citize decision decisi real or other cities desire similar accommoda tion, let them move for it. It would be a good thing to bring principals of houses into contact with their customers.

It would be a help to lessen the heavy expense of sending commercial travellers on their assorting trips. And it would be an advan-tage to the retail dealer, in enabling him to buy "little and often" from personal inspec-The advantages to the railways are tion. obvious.

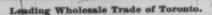
What I suggest is that a committee of the Toronto Board of Trade take hold of this matter, and in association with the Citizens' Committee, make application to the railways, to see whether they will arrange for such a Merchants' Day as other cities have. I feel convinced that much good might be done for the country and city trade by such meeting together as it would give opportunity for. Yours truly,

THOS. DUNNET.

HER LITTLE GAME.

Mrs. Gall (in dry goods store)—I wish, if you please, that you'd give me samples of six or seven different patterns in Surah silks, and a few samples of colored velvet; a friend of a rew samples of colored vervet; a friend of mine would like them; and I'd like a sample of this green India silk. I want a dress of some kind and -a sample of this figured silk, too, and one of this pink satin. Thanks. I'll decide soon about the dress.

Mrs. Gall (outside the store)-One, two, three, five, eight, eleven, fifteen—nineteen perfectly lovely samples in all! Six or seven more as large as these will make a whole block for my new crazy quilt. I'll go around to Ribbon & Linnen's and get them before I go home.— Drake's Magazine.

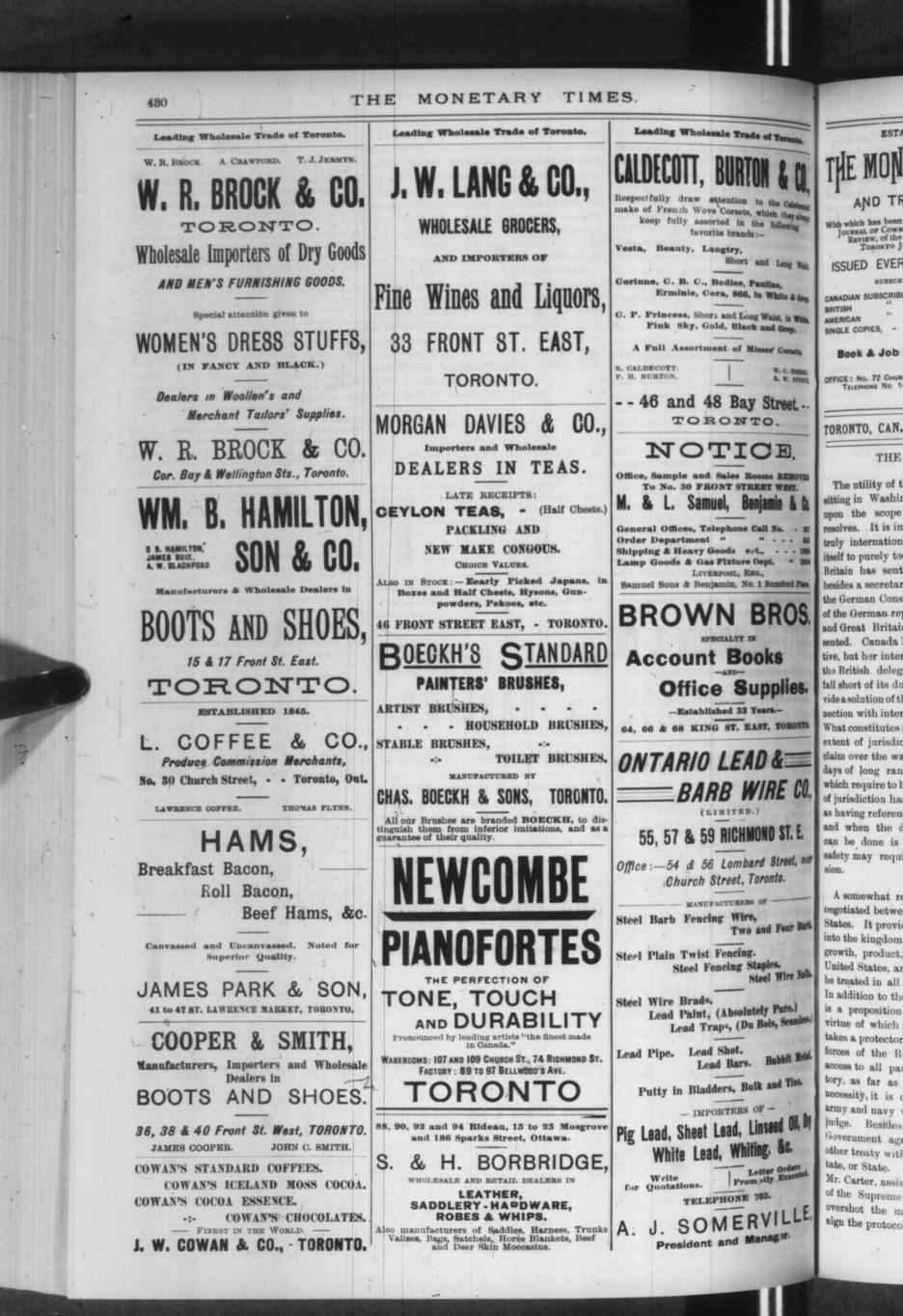


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THE MONETARY TIMES.

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THE SITUATION.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

upon the scope of its discussion and resolves. It is important that it should be truly international, if it is not to confine itself to purely technical questions. Great Britain has sent eleven representatives, besides a secretary ; Germany four, besides the German Consul at New York. All four of the German representatives are experts, and Great Britain is no doubt well represented. Canada has no special representative, but her interests are in the keeping of the British delegates. This congress will fall short of its duty if it should fail to provide a solution of the actual difficulties in connection with international maritime rights. What constitutes a close sea, and what is the extent of jurisdiction which a nation may claim over the water on its coast in these days of long range cannon, are questions which require to be dealt with. The extent of jurisdiction has hitherto been regarded as having reference to the national safety, and when the distance at which damage can be done is increased, the range of safety may require a corresponding exten-

A somewhat remarkable treaty has been Pacific intends to use that port, it should A ship-railway scheme by which ocean negotiated between Hawaii and the United vessels may be made amphibious and taken be allowed to get possession of Sand Point, States. It provides for the free admission out of water inland to manufacturing cennow in possession of the Government, by into the kingdom of Hawaii of articles the purchase, lease, or gift. The harbor is now tres has been proposed by Mr. Wm. Smith, growth, product, and manufacture of the managed by the city corporation, and coma harbor engineer, of Aberdeen. He pre-United States, and that such articles shall sented it to the London Chamber of Complaint is made that the management is pot be treated in all respects as home-grown. merce, where it is said to have been favorthe most effective. Deep water is one of In addition to the commercial clause, there the great needs of the harbor, and some ably received. It would be on the same is a proposition of a political nature, by principle as the Bay Verte ship railway, in dredging is necessary. It is doubtful virtue of which the United States underwhether the best is made of the water at which Canada is making a bold if sometakes a protectorate of the islands, and the of the Republic obtain a right of present, the deepest parts being assigned what perilous experiment, but applied to a access to all parts of the protected terri- to vessels that could do with less, and different purpose. If the thing can be accommodation for large' steamers being done at all, it can be done anywhere, if the tory, as far as necessary; and of such necessity, it is clear, the nation with the wanting. The problem is one which should distance be not too great. One would be rash to say that it cannot; but it would army and navy would constitute itself the by no means be regarded as impossible of certainly have been wise to experiment on judge. Besides all this, the Hawaiian solution. a more modest scale than we are doing at Government agrees not to conclude any A block-up of the Ottawa River between Bay Verte. If Mr. Smith is to be regarded other treaty with any other power, potenthe Chaudiere and the Rideau Canal is as a prophet, shall we not have to vote tate, or State. The American negotiator, Mr. Carter, assisted by Chief Justice Judd, threatened by the accumulation of refuse obsolete before birth the Liverpool and of the Supreme Court of the island, has from the lumber mills. To sawdust is Manchester canal now being made at enormous cost ?

nothing to do with the treaty. They probably think, and rightly, that the proffered protection would be the political death of them. The New York World's despatch from San Francisco says : "The action of Commander Adams in furnishing 10,000 rounds of ammunition on July 30, the day of the revolution, has not increased the love of the natives for the United States. They now look to England for protection, whereas two years ago the low, it is now affirmed, boats would have sentiment favored America."

Iron manufacturers in other parts of the United States are not pleased with the aspiration of the New Englanders, who desire the benefit of free raw materials, coal and iron ore, to enable them to produce all the iron they want. As often happens in such cases, they have set to work to depreciate the raw materials which free trade would place within the reach of New England. Mr. J. A. Evans, jr., who for some time had charge of the Londonderry, N. S. iron works, and is now manager of a blast furnace near Detroit, says in effect, as we gather from the Iron Trade Review, of Cleveland, Ohio, that neither the coal nor the iron ore of Nova Scotia is of any value. If this be true, the Michigan furnace has nothing to fear from the raw material asked for by the New Englanders. The Nova Scotia ore, Mr. Evans says, is such as would not be used by any furnace in the United States, and he adds that a ton of Pennsylvania coke or a ton and a quarter of authracite is worth two tons of Nova Scotia coal for smelting purposes. Whatever truth there may be in these statements, we must not forget that Mr. Evans is an interested witness; and it is reasonable to suppose that the New Englanders have some knowledge of what they say when they allege that free coal and iron ore would enable them to make way against any other iron manufacturers in the Union.

In St. John, N. B., there is a railway terminal question in connection with harbor and warehouse accommodation. A committee of the Board of Trade recommends that the railway companies should provide terminal facilities for themselves, and the opinion is expressed that if the Canadian

water in this part of the river, the accumulation of debris being of great depth. This deposit, which is of course the work of years, will have to be got rid of by dredging. Hereafter it should be made a rule that greater care must be taken to prevent a recurrence of the present trouble, which has gone so far as to threaten the practicability of the navigation of the canal. If the water had happened to be exceptionally been unable to enter the locks of the canal owing to the accumulation of saw mill deposit below. This is what the exceptional privileges accorded to the Ottawa saw mills has led to, and the policy which produced it, and which the Otonabee mill owners wish to copy, will have to be reviewed in connection with the facts now disclosed.

For some time there was a doubt whether Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Opposition at Ottawa, would accept unrestricted reciprocity as a plank in the party platform. That doubt has now been removed by the action of Mr. Laurier, and this question is likely to be contested at the next general election. The issue may be more or less obscured by other questions, now existing or which may spring up before that time. Mr. Laurier has strong ground for his belief that the march of Imperial Federation is not likely to overturn the policy of Free Trade to which Great Britain is committed. But this is quite distinct from unrestricted reciprocity. There are some who believe or affect to believe that Sir John Macdonald himself may accept unrestricted reciprocity when the general election comes round, and Mr. Laurier quotes the Premier as saying, " If we cannot have reciprocity of trade, we must have reciprocity of tariffs." But a tariff may be on any conceivable scale, and it is possible that Sir John and the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity, if they came to compare notes, might find themselves very far apart. Mr. Laurier admits that his party intend to throw their whole strength into this one question, but it will not be possible, without a plebiscite, to keep this issue simple and distinct from contact with others.

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overshot the mark. The king refuses to added slabs, and between the two there is sign the protocols, and the people will have left in mid-channel less than two_feet of

MONETARY TIMES. THE

It is now said that there is no truth in the rumor that two of the delegates to the body except Mr. C. Rykert and a few others Pan-American Congress expressed strong objection to the selection of Mr. Blaine as president, on the ground that he is not a member. And as there will be a whole month of junketting before the delegates meet for business, they may be expected to be in a placable mood when they meet again, next month. Whether any practical result come of the International Congress or not, lations. the visitors will learn something about the United States, and the latter will learn something about the countries represented by the visitors. The delegates will not of course make a tour of Canada in a body. though it is not impossible that individuals among them may find their way to Ottawa. Mr. Wiman has invited, the delegates to dine in Canada, at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Ontario, on Saturday, the 12th inst. If we find that a common tariff for the rest of the continent has been agreed upon, we should doubtless think seriously about the policy of extending it. But the chances against the adoption of a common tariff by the nations represented in the International Congress are so great as to amount to a strong improbability.

Now that the Provincial Exhibition may be regarded as dead. Ald. Swait thinks that the money formerly granted to it should be given to the Toronto Industrial. This is not a reasonable proposition, and it is not one to which the consent of other towns in Ontario having exhibitions of their own is likely to be got. The Toronto Industrial has done well, and of all things it cannot afford to part with its independence. The experience of the Provincial is against subsidized exhibitions, and now that the Provincial is dead, the best thing for all exhibitions is for each to stand on its own bottom. We trust there will be no more subsidies for exhibitions ; those that cannot stand stand alone, if any there be, do not deserve to live. The question has been raised whether the sale of goods should be allowed in the Toronto Industrial; it is clear that the right of selling and buying is a mutual advantage why then ought it not to be continued, and the practice extended ? The object of all exhibitions is an advertisement, as a means of extending sales. Sales on the ground are largely by sample, the goods being delivered from the factory. To extinguish the right of making sales or taking orders would, in the estimation of many exhibitors, destroy more than half the benefit of the exhibition.

past has long since been apparent to everywho cling fondly to the corpse and beg piteously that it may not be buried just yet. We are told even now that it ought to be galvanized into some sort of life, because it has been the true representative of agriculture, and that the various exhibitions in different parts of the country which have superseded it are merely commercial specu-

It would be more to the purpose to show what the Provincial has of late years done for agriculture that the other exhibitions are not doing. The managers of the Provincial got into a rut and became unprogressive even from the agricultural point of view. The radical defect in the management of that show was that it awarded prizes without instituting tests of merit when such tests were possible. In all kinds of agricultural machinery tests were possible, but seldom applied. The rule was to judge a machine by its appearance, instead of taking the reapers to the field and the threshers to the barn and seeing what they were capable of doing. Several years ago there used to be a trial of competing ploughs, but it was apt to be regarded rather as a test of skill in the ploughman. than otherwise. But in making this test the whole of North America to a decime the Provincial was on the right track, and in the average production of the soil; in the pity is that it did not extend the test to all machines to which it was capable of being applied. Let us say that, in this particular, the other exhibitions too are at fault ; and if the Toronto Industrial wants to know how to improve its methods, the best thing it can 'do is to insist on competitive trials of all agricultural machines in the field as a basis of the award of merit. In other respects the Provincial persistently refused to learn from the experience of other countries, and to enter the real path to improvement, It gave prizes for different samples of grain, but it did not insist on learning the conditions 'on which the success was attained ; the kind of soil, the mode of cultivation, state of weather, etc., during growth and maturity, and give all this information to the public. It did not insist on samples of the grain being shown in the straw.

In all these respects the Provincial did no better than the other exhibitions, which have beaten it in all other particulars. It now remains for them to improve on the methods of the Provincial in the sphere of agriculture, and if they do this they will render the farmers a service which the Provincial has never given. They have the produce be returned to it. According to means of doing what it had not. Their the same authority superphosphates an about the best application the commercial basis is the source of their made to the soil to supply the deficiency strength. Their managers know that to Canada has a large supply of the raw attract they must spend large sums of material necessary for this purpose. What money in various directions; and the attracis she doing with it ? Trying her best # tions which they offer in turn bring visitors find a market for it elsewhere; but she s and money. This is the secret of the sucnot using it herself to any extent worth cess. The greater the attractions for all classes of sightseers, who wish to be amused mentioning. Here lies the path of reform in agricul as well as instructed, the larger the revenue; ture, our great industry. The facts suff and every increase of revenue makes it ciently show the importance of the agriculpossible to extend the circle of the attractural part of our great exhibitions and the tions, including the number of the prizes. necessity that exists for giving them the From the nature of its organization and the due share of attention. fact of its receiving public money the

Provincial was restricted in its methods and suffered a loss of popularity, from to fault of its own, and its returns were comspondingly reduced. Exhibitions which have to depend entirely on public favor for their success, and are at liberty to meet the public wants, find themselves in immediate touch with the public, the neces sities and desires of which they have to study and provide for. This is a condition of their success. If there were any duty h agriculture which the Provincial could res. der, and which other exhibitions could not or would not, its continuance would be desirable if it cost the province thrice ten thousand a year. But this has not been and cannot be shown. The Provincial long since ceased to be an object of jealousy to any of the larger industrial exhibitions and they never thought of it as a rivel Its want of success is regretted, but that regret is moderated by the knowledge that there is no service which it gave to the public that is not being otherwise supplied.

The independent agricultural and indus trial exhibitions have been established on a secure basis of self-support, and they an likely to go on and prosper. The agricultural department is one that deserves great attention. There is a tendency throughout some parts of the older States and Provinces it has reached a point where the cultivation of the soil is no longer profitable. The decline in the productive power of the soil is most felt in the New England States, where large areas of land one farmed have been deserted. In Jackson, N.H., the chairman of the Board of Select men writes, there are 3,500 acres of deserted farms: in the neighborhood of Bath 7,500 acres; Newington has six deserted farms; Newbury nineteen, containing 6,904 acres; Bradford eight, Salisbury ten, Union fifteen. Hillsboro twenty-seven, Sandwich twenty. and Benton one hundred and sixty. These returns are official, and contain only sam ples, the most striking no doubt, of the state of things that exists in some parts of New England. In Vermont many farms can be bought for less than the cost of the buildings In Illinois, agriculture can scarcely be in a prosperous condition, the mortgage indebted ness of the State having increased from \$196,656,072 in 1887 to \$402,053,118. Chemists tell us that every system of farming in which artificial manures are not used leaves the land year by year poorer and poorer even though all the manure which the crop

THE

For the nine ended with Se Canadian trade amount of the 000, which is \$13,000,000f for average liabili failure. We a parison that w is just about as ing period of 18 \$2,000,000 les average amoun is this year mu which was last for both years,

Province. Ontario ... Quebec . Nova Scotia New Brunswick. P. E. Island ... Manitoba British Columbia

Total. This reductio while there is number of faile that the avera lessened by o thing-or that sale failures th Every provis

tion in the an with 1888. Q are those which number and an much comfort such a record propriate to r twelve month ject : " If suc warn people preaching from tor's desk can hundred merc one year, with \$15,000,000, is hard upon th retailers of the ruut stocks to lions thrown to the jeopard

TORON'

In Septemb the official ret of Trade, the and exports a \$2,289,122, co imported, an total figure for was nearly ha 820,967. Of \$1,709,098, an 869. The depart increase last every item in tion. Ironean paper, and w while jewell drugs, and port. Princip

482

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITIONS.

For some years past the Provincial Exhibition of Ontario has been in a moribund condition. Only small places welcomed it, larger ones tolerated it, and larger still found it an incumbrance which they could not afford to carry. There is very little use in enquiring how this state of things was brought about; it exists, and for the Provincial there is no hope of revival. That it has rendered good service in its day is readily acknowledged; but that its day is acial was restricted in its methods uffered a loss of popularity, from u of its own, and its returns were come ingly reduced. Exhibitions which o depend entirely on public favor for success, and are at liberty to the public wants, find themselves in diate touch with the public, the neces and desires of which they have to and provide for. This is a condition ir success. If there were any duty to lture which the Provincial could me. nd which other exhibitions could not ould not, its continuance would be ble if it cost the province three te and a year. But this has not been annot be shown. The Provincial long ceased to be an object of jealousy to of the larger industrial exhibitions. hey never thought of it as a rival ant of success is regretted, but that is moderated by the knowledge that is no service which it gave to the that is not being otherwise supplied. independent agricultural and indus exhibitions have been established on are basis of self-support, and they are to go on and prosper. The agriculdepartment is one that deserves great tion. There is a tendency throughout hole of North America to a decline e average production of the soil; in parts of the older States and Pms it has reached a point where the ation of the soil is no longer profit The decline in the productive power soil is most felt in the New England s, where large areas of land one d have been deserted. In Jackson, the chairman of the Board of Select writes, there are 3,500 acres of deserted ; in the neighborhood of Bath 7,500 ; Newington has six deserted farms; ury nineteen, containing 6,904 acres: ord eight, Salisbury ten, Union fifteen. poro twenty-seven, Sandwich twenty, Senton one hundred and sixty. These ns are official, and contain only sam the most striking no doubt, of the state ings that exists in some parts of New and. In Vermont many farms can be nt for less than the cost of the buildings inois, agriculture can scarcely be in a erous condition, the mortgage indebted of the State having increased from 656,072 in 1887 to \$402,058,118. Chemell us that every system of farming in n artificial manures are not used leaves and year by year poorer and poorer. though all the manure which the crops ace be returned to it. According to same authority superphosphates are

THE MONETARY, TIMES.

. THE FAILURE LIST.

For the nine months of the present year ended with September the failures among Canadian traders numbered 1,241, and the amount of their liabilities reached \$9,647,-000, which is at the rate of close upon \$13,000,000f for the full year, and represents average liabilities equal to \$7,700 per failure. We are glad to find upon comparison that while the number of failures is just about as great as in the corresponding period of 1888, their aggregate is some \$2,000,000 less, which means that the average amount of each trader's liabilities is this year much smaller than the \$9,200 which was last year's average. The figures for both years, by provinces, are as under :

NO	Amt of	No.	Amt. of Liab's.
620	\$4,599,757	716	\$5,619,118
434	3,916,981	329	3,560,474
78	388,638	91	989,203
45	258,808	52	638,491
6	43,120	5	114,278
33	233,562	43	420,855
25	142,509	13	97,649
	No. Failures. 620 434 78 45 6 33	No. Amt. of 'ailures. Liab's. 620 \$4,599,757 434 3,916,991 78 389,638 45 255,808 6 43,120 33 233,562	No. Amt. of No. 'ailures. Liab's. Failures 620 \$4,599,757 716 434 3,916,981 329 78 388,635 91 45 258,808 52 6 43,120 5 33 233,562 43

Every province but two shows a reduction in the amount of failures compared with 1888. Quebec and British Columbia are those which show an increase both in number and amount. Still, we cannot take much comfort out of the contemplation of such a record of failures. It is quite appropriate to repeat here what we wrote twelve months ago upon this very subject : "If such results as these do not warn people to restrict their credits, no preaching from pulpit or rostrum or editor's desk can stop them. . . Sixteen hundred mercantile failures in Canada in one year, with liabilities of \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000, is a bad showing. It is very. hard upon the competent and deserving retailers of the country to have had bankrupt stocks to the amount of so many millions thrown into competition with them, to the jeopardy of their capital."

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

In September of this year, according to the official returns compiled by the Board of Trade, the aggregate foreign imports and exports at the port of Toronto reached \$2,289,122, consisting of \$2,071,273 worth imported, and \$217,849 exported. The

IMPORT	8. 1 4	
Cotton goods	ept., 1889. 65,111	1
Fancy goods		
Hats and bonnets		
Silk goods		
Total dry goods		
Books and pamphlets	78,261	
Indian corn	56,808	
Coal, bituminous	29,973	
Drugs and medicines		
Earthen and china ware	17,791	
Fruits and nuts	28,063	

Drugs and medicines	14,010	
Earthen and china ware	17,791	1
Fruits and nuts	28,063	2
Hass and glassware	38,615	2
Iron and steel m'frs	140,661	11
Jewellery and watches	28,915	4
Leather goods	35,866	9
Musical instruments	14,847	1
Paper goods	40,439	2
Paints and colors	11,388	
Provisions	23,030	1
Spirits and wines		
Wood goods	24 935	1

In considering the exports, we remark that of the total shipped about 95 per cent. consisted of merchandise of Canadian produce or manufacture, the remainder being American. In the list which is given below only Canadian products are included. Horses and wool bulk less largely last month; but among animals and their products the increase is most of sheep, eggs, bacon, hams, and other dead meats. Among field products, twice the quantity of barley was shipped-though even this quantity, 87.000 bushels, is small in comparison with former years. The price obtained, too, 52 cents per bushel, is ten cents below that of a year before, and the market for our barley abroad looks far from hopeful. Manufactures exported continue to show an increase. We append a comparison of different products :--

EXPORTS.

TH

Produce of ne mine	Sept., 1889.	Sept., 1888.
" fisheries " forest nimals, &c leld products anufactures iscellaneous	77,729 55,641 40,199	10,641 36,744 26,517 ≈27,411 1,500
	\$204,467	\$102,873

CAUTION TO COUNTRY FUR BUYERS.

Several leading houses in the raw fur trade think that some country storekeepers, and fur traders generally in the interior districts, ought to be warned against the almost certainty of loss in the purchase of unprime skins from trappers or farmers who may have such to offer. Country storekeepers often do suffer from paying too much for furs. And the wet season of the past few weeks in Northern Ontario and Quebec has been apparently a bad one in the woods. At least the hunters attribute to this cause the fact that the bears have left the woods unusually early this autumn, and have been doing serious damage in the settlements, not only to the grain crop, but there are numerous complaints of sheep being killed. The consequence is that active warfare has been waged against bruin, and there are, we are told, many villages where from two to ten or a dozen bear skins may be counted in the hands of country storekeepers. A good many of these are finding their way to town and being offered to fur dealers, but it is to be said that a very large proportion of them are in such poor condition as to be not worth the freight on them. Cases have been frequent within the last few weeks

in which country dealers have brought into Montreal bear skins, bought, by them at from ept., 1888. \$ 50,804 \$7 to \$10 apiece, for which they could not get 47,958 \$2 in the market of that city, and in some cases 33,367 78,616 nobody would take them at any price. A 252,904 really fine bear skin is always eagerly snapped up, and will bring up to \$25, but than \$463,649 an unprime ill-conditioned bear skin there are 52,378 few things less valuable. The same remarks 41.685 apply to raw furs generally, and country buy-24.935 21,445 ers cannot be too careful in the sorting of the pelts and in puttting values upon them. All 21,879 summer-caught skins are worth but little in 28.240 comparison with those taken at the proper 16.38940,955 season, but bear skins are affected more seri-30,066 ously than others by being unprime. Besides, 17,660 this particular fur has taken such a jump up-39,852 ward in price that it is a pity to see skins 7,460 17,302 which would bring \$15 to \$25 if in prime 5,053 order rejected at over \$3 to \$4. Country mer-14.925chants are apt to think themselves hardly treated sometimes because a Toronto dealer in furs will give them only one-third the price which certain skins have cost. The reason is most often to be found in their being out of season.

HOW THE DRY GOODS PEOPLE FEEL.

According to the experience of several dry goods houses in Montreal and Toronto, fall sales "hang fire" somewhat. Up north, it has been cold and rainy-there has been snow at Penetanguishene, while our Montreal letter says that the continued wet and cold weather of the past ten days has rendered traffic in the country difficult and unpleasant. thereby interfering materially with the course of trade. The same tale is told by residents of both cities, namely, that the turn-over thus far this month has not approximated in volume to the expectation or desire of the importer. Some houses find remittances very backward, and those who make no complaint on this score are few. The sorting business is still of a slow character. Letters from many sections report longcontinued rains, unfavorable to the outgo of fall stuffs from the retailers' shelves, and there is still a propertion of the commercial travelling fraternity at home, the circumstances not being favorable to their taking the road. It is ' generally understood, however, that country stocks are in pretty good shape, and that any fair degree of retail activity would result in a satisfactory amount of sorting trade.

It is to be remembered, however, that there may be sufficient reasons why activity in the warehouse is late in developing this fall. If in some places the weather has prevented country retailers from being busy, it is also true that in other quarters the retailer is busy, and has not time to visit the cities. Another week will probably make a considerable difference in the busy aspect of wholesale dealers' premises. The feeling is general that a good fall trade will be done, and we have met quite a number who insist that the state of retail stocks in the country is cleaner and healthier

488

to the soil to supply the deficiency. da has a large supply of the ray rial necessary for this purpose. What e doing with it? Trying her best to a market for it elsewhere; but she s sing it herself to any extent worth ioning.

t the best application that could be

re lies the path of reform in agricuour great industry. The facts sufly show the importance of the agricupart of our great exhibitions and the usity that exists for giving them their share of attention. total figure for the same month last year was nearly half a million less, being \$1,-820,967. Of this the imports constituted \$1,709,098, and the goods exported \$111,-869.

The department having the principal increase last month is that of dry goods, every item in it showing greater importation. Iron and steel wares, books, leather, paper, and wood goods are also increased; while jewellery, musical instruments, drugs, and medicines show reduced import. Principal items are as under :-- than it was.

There is this comforting feature in the trade, which benefits great houses and small, that values are maintained in every description of textiles. Domestic tweeds, blankets, and heavy woollens have already met with moderate sale, the most active enquiry, however, is for beavers, meltons, and other mantle cloths. There is good demand for French all-wool dress goods, and a moderate healthy request for commoner dress stuffs, wraps, and under-

clothing.

THE MONETARY TIMES.

A UNION OF JOBBERS.

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

484

MOONEY V. SMITH.—A purchase of land at a tax sale was made nominally by one G. for Mooney, but was in reality made with the money and for the benefit of Mooney's husband, the treasurer of the county, who conducted the sale. The Court of Queen's Bench held, in an action of trespass, that the treasurer's position absolutely debarred him from becoming a purchaser at the sale, and the sale and conveyance to Mooney were void; and as the land remained in the hands of the persons guilty of the original fraud, the sale was not cured by the provisions of the statute, although it took place in 1883, and the action was not brought till 1889.

THE DURHAM CITY. DECISION OF THE ENG-LISH PROBATE COURT .- This was an action by a master against the owners of a vessel to recover the price of coals procured for the use of the vessel. By a charter-party it was agreed that the owners should keep the vessel in an efficient state during the term of the charter-party, and also that if, in consequeuce of a breakdown of its machinery, the vessel put into a port other than that to which she was bound, " port charges, pilotages, and other expenses" should be borne by the owners. The steamer put into Vigo, a port to which she was not bound, in consequence, as was alleged by the master, of a breakdown of the condenser. While at Vigo the coals in question were purchased for the use of the vessel, The judge, however, held, that even assuming that the putting into Vigo was a necessary consequence of a breakdown of the machinery, yet the price of coals supplied to the vessel while she was there was not part of the "port charges, pilotages, and other expenses at the port," and therefore held that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover.

VAGLIANO V. THE BANK OF ENGLAND .- This case we reported some little time ago, and owing to the comments of the London Economist, and other journals, on the decision of Mr. Justice Charles, the result of the appeal was awaited with considerable interest. Now the English Court of Appeal gives judgment affirming the decision of Mr. Justice Charles, though the head of the Court, Lord Esher, M.P., dissented. It will be remembered that the action was brought by the acceptors of bills of exchange for a very large amount (Vagliano) for a declaration declaring that the Bank of England was not entitled to debit him with the amount of these bills, which they had paid on a forged endorsement of the names of the payees. The bills in question were purported to be drawn by a foreign customer of the acceptors in favor of another foreign, firm, and were presented to the acceptors in the ordinary course of business, and accepted by them. The names of the drawers were, however, forged by a clerk in the acceptor's employ, and after procuring the plaintiff's acceptance this clerk then forged the names of the payees and procured pay. ment of the bills. The point on which the Court differed was whether the payees were to be regarded as real or fictitious persons. There was a firm of the name of the payees, but they had nothing whatever to do with the bills, their names being inserted as payees by the forger of the names of the drawers. The majority of the Court were of opinion that the payees were real and not fictitious persons, and therefore the bank was precluded from charging Vagliano with bills paid on the forged endorsement. The case will go to the House of Lords.

The leading wholesale merchants of Winnipeg, it appears, approve of steps being taken which shall lead to the reduction of losses by the failure of retail dealers who have inadequate insurance, or who have given excessive credit, or have not kept proper books. It is keenly felt in Winnipeg, as elsewhere, that a great waste of capital from these causes goes on. There are heavy and periodical losses sustained by the wholesale trade generally through the disproportionately small amount of insurance usually carried by retailers, particularly country merchants. Not only this, but losses are made in many cases through crude and imperfect methods of book-keeping. A meeting of leading wholesale merchants of Winnipeg was held at the office of S. D. Bertrand, official assignee, on Friday, the 4th of October, in order to elaborate a scheme for mutual protection against losses resulting from fires and other well-known causes.

At this meeting there were present representatives of eastern houses, as well as some twenty merchants of Winnipeg, among them Messrs. F. W. Stobart, W. D. Pettigrew, D. Fraser (James O'Brien & Co.), T. A. Watts, A. E. Spera, John A. Robertson (Robertson, Linton & Co., Montreal), Wm. Georgeson (Thompson, Codville & Co.), Jas. H. Ashdown, D. K. Elliott, G. F. Carruthers, G. W. Girdlestone, James Redmond (Ames-Holden Co.), James L. Turner (Turner, Mackeand & Co.), and C. N. Bell. Mr. Ashdown was appointed chairman and Mr. John McDonald secretary.

In explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. Ashdown stated that the difficulty had been felt time and again, and steps would have been taken before but for the competition that existed. Mr. Bertrand said that the losses arising from the too little insurance carried by burned-out dealers fell directly upon the wholesale merchants, and something must be done about it. His idea was to appoint an intermediary between jobber and customer, who should see that insurance rates were reasonable, and that reasonable sums were carried by every dealer. This implied a personal canvass to be made by competent persons, and the keeping of records on these lines. He did not propose to criticise present rates of insurance, but he thought modifications might be brought about. He dwelt upon, 1st, the proportionately small amounts of insurance on stocks and buildings in towns and villages. 2nd. The crude, imperfect methods of t-bookkeeping amongst retailers and the want of systematic examination into their customers' accounts. 3rd. The not properly marking goods with the price and the cost laid down. 4th. The importance attaching to a careful and thorough system of stock taking at least once a year. 5th. The fault of ordering too liberally and carrying stocks too large for the business and unwarranted by the capital of the retailer.

It was moved by Mr. Georgeson, seconded by Mr. Turner, and resolved, that the Grocery Trade form themselves into a jobbers' union, having for its object the protection of jobbers' interests, the membership of the union to be open to the trade in Manitoba and such eastern houses doing business in this country as may feel disposed to join. Assurance was given by Mr. Robertson that the eastern houses would readily fall in with the movement, which was very much wanted. Letters were read from two eastern firms unable to send representatives to the meeting, but heartily approving of its objects, and offering support towards carrying them out.

A sub-committee was appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws, the members chosen being Messrs. R. T. Riley, D. Fraser, F. W. Stobart, D. K. Elliott, Jas. L. Turner, G. F. Galt, Jas. Redmond, J. H. Ashdown, Wm. Georgeson, S. A. D. Bertrand (convener).

Mr. Carruthers felt sure that the movement would receive the utmost attention from the Board of Underwriters, and Mr. Girdlestone said the Board of Underwriters would be very glad to meet a committee of this association, and go into the whole subject.

BUSINESS MEN'S VIEWS.

In the course of his tour through Western Ontario, Mr. Thomas Gordon Oliver, representing THE MONETARY TIMES, has made a minute of expressions of opinion by various retailers as to the customs of business. We give below some of these in Mr. Oliver's words; and shall be glad if they arouse any other of our subscribers to express themselves in writing on similar subjects.

"Mr. B. T. Hill, one of the oldest and most successful grocery merchants in St. Cathar. ines, said in a conversation I had with him on business matters, in reference to the disposal of bankrupt stocks, that the best satisfaction would be given to sell them in lots, in order that each customer might have a chance to buy so as to compete with reduced prices induced by such frequent sales of stocks of insolvents. Mr. Hill mentioned also what he thought a defect on the part of the wholesale houses, giving too short a time, 15 days' draft, for cash, this very often having to be paid even before the goods were received, forcing a customer almost to taking the longer credit of four months. He thought 30 days would be better. It was found necessary to add three per cent. additional to cover risks on four months' credit. This gentleman considered, too, that the retailer bought generally too much stock. Mr. Hill's usual method has been to keep a record concerning certain lines of goods, such as tea, coffee, biscuits, &c., i. e., of what was sold on an average each month, and to order fresh stock as it might be wanted to cover the different periods. He found a great saving by adopting that method, as well as finding that it kept his stock fresh.

"Mr. Robert Gordon, dry goods merchant in Chatham, Ont., said, in reference to the clearing out of goods by wholesale houses, that he would like to see the methods adopted in Canada which are used by such houses as Claffin & Co., Alex. Stewart & Co., in New York and elsewhere. That is, to have a periodical sale of such goods in lots, so that each customer might have a chance to purchase, and not as at present, when certain lines are sold at great reductions to one man. He instanced sales at 121c. per yard of goods for which he paid 15c. per yard ; some he paid 10c. for. He thinks this hardly fair. By giving notice to each customer of such sales by circular, they could have an opportunity of not only buying such articles, but also inspecting and purchasing other goods from the various departments, etc., etc."

A grocery house, doing a considerable business in a Western city, reports an improved condition of affairs with respect to credits in that line of trade. Their custom is to bill at the end of a month every purchaser of goods on credit; if not paid thereupon they bill him again; and at the third call they serve notice that he will be sued, and meantime can get no further credit. This radical mode has lessened the credit business and increased the cash trade of the ho "Another thing to debts with us," wing of notorious of wise respectable toney), who live were not ashan bakers, and groom proof' as well a are lessening the

MONTREAL

r 4th.

Clearings and 10th October, 18

301	ODOL		
	66	5th	1
		7th	
	66	8th	
	44	9th	
		10th	

Total Last week..... Week ending Ser

GRAIN MOV

The official ta Montreal, which Gazette of that who desire to k American and trans-Atlantic the seaboard by observe, then, t kinds reported amounted, in th Taking for pu bushels of wh barrel of flour, stuffs-grain a Montreal this years, from 1 under; the gra peas, barley, oa that 80 per ce maize :

Receipts 9 mos. 1886..... 1887..... 1888.....

1889.....

The variatio

rather in that Atlantic via 1 there was 4,20 seaport town; this year 5,657 too, have var In 1886 they v 8,961,000; in 4,262,000 bush only 2,474,000 years: FLO

Wheat, bush Corn, " Peas, " Oats, " Barley, " Rye, " Flour, brls...

Meal, " ... The officia

method of ca Montreal. A tenths of the trans-shipped other hand, n and barley ab Flour takes ti of ten; so do mmittee was appointed to frame a and by-laws, the members chosen ars. R. T. Riley, D. Fraser, F. W. K. Elliott, Jas. L. Turner, G. F. Redmond, J. H. Ashdown, Wm. S. A. D. Bertrand (convener).

trade of the house in question very greatly.

Another thing that has helped to lessen bad

debte with us," we are told, " is the black-list-

ing of notorious dead-beats or of people, other-

were not ashamed to live off their butchers,

bakers, and grocers, but who were 'execution-

proof' as well as proof against shame. We

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for the week ending

1,574,677

GRAIN MOVEMENT AT MONTREAL.

who desire to keep track of the proportion of

American and Canadian produce bound for

trans-Atlantic ports which seeks an outlet to

the seaboard by the St. Lawrence rou e. We

observe, then, that the quantity of grain of all

kinds reported as arriving at Montreal,

amounted, in the last 9 mos. to 9,834,00 bush.

Taking for purposes of this calculation five

bushels of wheat as the equivalent of one

barrel of flour, we find the quantity of bread-

stuffs-grain and flour together-received at

Montreal this year and the three previous

under; the grains included being wheat, corn,

peas, barley, oats, and rye. It will be observed

that 80 per cent. of the grain is wheat and

The variation in the Indian corn crop, or

rather in that portion of it which reaches the

Atlantic via Montreal, is marked. In 1886,

there was 4,201,000 bushels received at our big

seaport town; the next year only 935,000, and

this year 5,657,000 bushels. Wheat receipts,

too, have varied surprisingly in four years.

In 1886 they were 5,501,000 bushels; next year

8,961,000; in 1888 they had fallen away to

4,262,000 bushels; and this year they reach

only 2,474,000. We append a list for three

FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS.

The official figures tell us also by what

method of carriage this merchandise reaches

Montreal. Almost all the corn and some six-

tenths of the wheat come down by canal, being

trans-shipped at Kingston. Of peas, on the

of ten; so do oatmeal and cornmeal.

1888.

4 262 638

2,086,459

427

599,125

71,185

.

647,772

11,639

1889.

721,612

" .. 47,403

.. 124,841

Wheat, bush ... 2,474,411

. .

Flour, brls.... 634,853

Meal, " 42,582

1887......16,080,643

1889......13,008,531 "

maize:

Receipts

years:

Corn,

Peas,

Oata

Rye,

Barley, "

Balance

\$ 364,569

148,595

281,616

382,961

Proportion

1887.

8,961,033

154.464

73,632

85,459

661,603

30,640

are lessening these."

10th October, 1889 :

Clearings. October 4th..... \$1,626,394

9th

5th..... 1,844,133

7th 1,497,000

8th 2,052,702

10th..... 1,979,478

Total \$10,574,384

Last week.....\$ 9,660,744 Week ending Sept. 12. 9,984,080

uthers felt sure that the movement ve the utmost attention from the Inderwriters, and Mr. Girdlestone ard of Underwriters would be very t a committee of this association. the whole subject.

SINESS MEN'S VIEWS.

urse of his tour through Western r. Thomas Gordon Oliver, repre-E MONETABY TIMES, has made a expressions of opinion by various to the customs of business. We some of these in Mr. Oliver's words: e glad if they arouse any other of bers to express themselves in writlar subjects.

T. Hill, one of the oldest and most grocery merchants in St. Cathar. n a conversation I had with him on atters, in reference to the disposal of stocks, that the best satisfaction ven to sell them in lots, in order sustomer might have a chance to to compete with reduced prices such frequent sales of stocks of Mr. Hill mentioned also what he

lefect on the part of the wholesale ing too short a time, 15 days' draft, is very often having to be paid even toods were received, forcing a custoto taking the longer credit of four Ie thought 30 days would be better. nd necessary to add three per cent. to cover risks on four months' credit. eman considered, too, that the ight generally too much stock. Mr. method has been to keep a record certain lines of goods, such as tea, uits, &c., i. e., of what was sold on each month, and to order fresh t might be wanted to cover the riods. He found a great saving by at method, as well as finding that stock fresh.

bert Gordon, dry goods merchant n, Ont., said, in reference to the t of goods by wholesale houses, that ke to see the methods adopted in hich are used by such houses as Co., Alex. Stewart & Co., in New sewhere. That is, to have a periodsuch goods in lots, so that each ight have a chance to purchase, and esent, when certain lines are sold luctions to one man. He instanced c. per yard of goods for which he er yard ; some he paid 10c. for. He hardly fair. By giving notice to ner of such sales by circular, they an opportunity of not only buying s, but also inspecting and pure oods from the various departments,

house, doing a considerable busiestern city, reports an improved f affairs with respect to credits in f trade. Their custom is to bill of a month every purchaser of goods if not paid thereupon they bill him at the third call they serve notice be sued, and meantime can get no it. This radical mode has lessened business and increased the cash

MONETARY I'HE TIMES.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Mr. J. L. Kerr has resigned the secretary. ship of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance wise respectable (and always toney-oh ! so Company, and gone into business in real toney), who lived beyond their means, and estate.

The Eastern Assurance Company having been so successfully launched upon the fire insurance main, the people of St. John are now busy getting up another fire insurance company, to be called "The Keystone." Last week was held the organization meeting, when the gentlemen whose names follow were chosen directors :- Sir S. L. Tilley, C. W. Weldon, M.P., H. D. Troop, S. T. King, H. J. Thorne, J. C. Robertson, A. F. Randolph, T. A. Temple, and G. T. Baird, M.P.P. We have not learned what the capital is to be or how broad its field.

157,208 It seems that the kind of insurance known 219,843 as grave-yard insurance, which received a \$1.554,792 severe check a few years ago, crops out now and again. It is found that certain saloon-\$1,892,106 keepers in Brooklyn, N. Y., have been paying 1,605,680 the assessment of several dissipated members of the "American Legion of Honor," and, with the view of hastening their deaths and The official tables of produce movement at securing their benefits, plying the poor creatures with all the whiskey they could Montreal, which appear week by week in the Gasette of that city, possess interest for those drink. What next?

There are very many who will sympathise deeply with Mr. A. G. Ramsay, of Hamilton, in the loss he has sustained in the death of his eldes son, Mr. Alexander Ramsay, who has been since the year 1883 superintendent of the Canada Life Assurance Company, of which his father is president. The deceased gentleman was in the prime of life, 36 years of age, and the remote cause of his death was a severe cold caught a few months since while down the Saint Lawrence. Mr. years, from 1st January to 2nd October, as Ramsay was a valued officer, courteous, and methodical. His character and social qualities were such as to make him everywhere popular. Regret at his untimely death will be general wherever he was known.

From a report of the Montreal Fire Commissioners, a case of gross carelessness on the part of an insurance broker has been brought to light. A fire took place in Montreal on the 22nd ult., and was at once discovered and extinguished by very little effort. When the smoke cleared away, it was found that the counter, shelving, and a large part of the furniture had been smeared by some inflammable material, presumably oil, turpentine, and varnish. The stock was insured for \$1,400, and when stock was taken after the fire the entire value of the goods, which had been burned but slightly, amounted to only \$282.80. The Commissioners very justly commented on the culpable negligence, to call it by no worse name, of the agent who had effected the insurance, and the loose manner in which the risk had been accepted. The owner of the stock was committed to stand his trial for arson. 1,763,091 We think the agent who took the application in accepting an application for an insurance of \$1,400 on goods of which the value was onefifth that amount. The Fire Commissioners of Montreal are doing good work in exposing such wrong-doing, which it is hoped will be a lesson to persons similarly disposed.

-A branch office will presently be opened other hand, nearly three-fourths and of oats by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the and barley about 85 per cent. go down by rail. building corner of Yonge street and College Flour takes the railway route nine barrels out avenue, under the charge of Mr. T. S. Harrison.

-The condition of the market for British iron is such that dealers here are troubled in . mind. Warrants, which were 32 shillings in June last have gone up to 51 shillings. It costs now, we are told, \$24.95 to lay down Summerlee pig at Montreal, and the price of that brand or Gartsherrie, or Siemens iron is now advanced to \$26 to \$26.50 per ton. Under these circumstances correspondence is begun with American houses, in the hope that iron equally good can be obtained in the United States for less money than higher ocean freights will compel us to pay for the British. The "Douglas" brand is mentioned in this connection. It is believed that American iron to equal the brands named can be brought to Toronto from Cleveland at figures to justify an experiment now being made in that direction. It will be like pulling up roots to change this time-honored connection of pig iron from the Clyde, but "something must be done," say the dealers and founders.

-The Rat Portage News reports an encouraging outlook for the mines in that vicinity. A good deal of enquiry and physical examination is going on. A "deal" is reported between the owners of the Ophir and Taylor Bros., of Glasgow, Scotland, which will ensure the speedy working of this property. On Clearwater Bay, Mr. Daunais, from Port Arthur, has a gang of miners at work, who are down a shaft some forty feet alongside the vein, which shows rich and uniform ore. Mr. Hennesy's property, east of the town, shows rich on the surface. Apropos of the Sultana mine, the shareholders of the Ontario Mining Co. met in Winnipeg some days ago, to elect a board of directors for the ensuing year. The following were the gentlemen elected :-- C. S. Hoare, president; L. M. Wheeler, of St. Paul, vice-president; and directors, Messrs. P. Archibald, J. S. Ewart, Jas. T. Bennett, Geo. Heenan, M. T. Hunter, H. G. McMicken, A. Blackwood.

-There is an increase in the arrivals and tonnage from sea at Quebec up to 3rd instant this year over last, though the number and capacity of lower province arrivals shows a decline. In 1888 there were 313 arrivals of 193,440 tons from the Maritime Provinces, while this year there have been only 283, of 166,000 tons. The comparative arrivals from sea are as under :

1888	Vessels. 298 370	Tons. 246,001 310,780
Increase in 1889	72	64,779
	Steamers.	Tons.
1888 1889	. 202 . 268	401,844 488,476
Increase in 1889	. 66	86,632

--Following the example of Boston, it appears that Saint John is to have a "Merchants' Week." The Secretary of the Board of Trade should come in for his share of punishment has been in communication with the railways which touch that city respecting special rates of fare to bona fide merchants who visit St. John during the week October 14th to 21st, and most of them have given favorable replies. A letter advocating a "Merchants' Day " for Toronto or Montreal will be found in our columns to day.

> -The successor to Mr. Wm. Kingsley in the management of the Windsor branch of the Merchants' Bank of Canada is Mr. F. S. Jarvis late of Chatham.

> > 4

MONETARY TIMES. THE

a new and effective fire alarm. Accordingly an order has been given to the Gamewell Company for the construction of their system of fire alarm in that city. It is now in process and is expected to be ready by the end of the month. The cost is to be \$6,400, and the investment is a good one.

436

SHOE TRADE NOTES.

Electricity for motive power is meeting with favor among shoe manufacturers. J. J. Grover's Sons, of Lynn, have a 10-horse-power motor; the Drake shoe factory at Quincy is to have a 20-horse-power motor, and the Maine factories are adopting them to some extent.

A Philadelphia manufacturer has received some orders from Great Britain for calf kid, and made his first shipment per American Line last week.

The imports at Boston for a single Septem. ber week of hides, wool, leather, furs, hair, grease, bark, and other things in the way of the shoe and leather trade, were \$743,000 in value. The exports from the same city were valued at \$1,534,000.

It is "kite time," and a shoe dealer of Norwich, N.Y., is winning the hearts of the juveniles by presenting every one of them who buys a pair of shoes from him with a kite.

A new invention is a flexible metallic sole for the shoes of foundrymen, furnacemen, quarrymen, etc. It fits on to the leather sole, and is composed of sectional metallic plates, studded on their outer face.

For fall street shoes the cork soles are as much in vogue as they were last year. They are light, easy, and supposed to be impervious to dampness. Misses' shoes with these soles are particularly well liked.

It is quite evident that Americans, whether in the trade or not, are disappointed at the meagre and unworthy display of shoe and leather goods made by the United States at the Great Exposition in Paris. In no respect does it adequately represent the extent and capabilities of the trade. According to one visitor, "In some instances shoes and leather are exhibited together in the same case, and one cannot tell whether it is intended to display the make of shoes or the make of leather.' Another characterizes things as having been done in a left-handed way in respect of that trade.

As a specimen of the scale which the Eastern shoe trade has assumed, we read in one week's memoranda in the trade 'journal of a firm in Belfast, Maine, building an addition to their shoe factory 108 feet in length; 300 hands are now employed. Another addition is that to the factory of J. A. Frye, at Marlboro', 43 by 102 feet. It will be attached to the eastern end of the building. C. B. Lancaster & Co.,

of Boston, have purchased the factory of John

-Victoria has sensibly concluded to secure examines the samples. He simply selects the goods that strike his fancy, gives an order to have a certain number of samples sent him, and afterward comes to the market and buys the regular lines he has settled upon. The salesmen, on their travels, dispose of samples, and very little else. Jobbers prefer not to make contracts till they have carefully looked over the market. " There are exceptions to this, but so many of the travellers have accomplished nothing more by their journeys than to get their samples into jobbers' hands. that there are makers who have not sent a salesman out this season." Here is an economic hint by which our Canadian manufacturers may profit.

> Thy popular shoe for men's wear to-day "down East" is the Balmoral and Congress. Button shoes for men's wear have been falling in disuse. Congress sell in the proportions of more than two to one of any other kind. For a boy's shoe, a high-cut Balmoral, made with calf vamp, dongola top, machine sewed, and solid throughout, that sells to the jobber for \$1.25 to \$1.35, is comely and serviceable. Buff Balmoral and Congress at \$1.25 up to \$1.60 for a fine grade, and a calf shoe at \$1.60 to \$2, are staple articles. Split Balmorals for \$1 and boys' at 85 cents are in favor with jobbers. They are made with as much attention to style and finish as is bestowed on dearer goods. Of course, they are not as durable as shoes that cost more, but they do give an equivalent for the price paid for them.

The market for crude rubber continues act. ive, with advancing prices, says the Reporter of last week. Sales of new fine Para have been made at 661 to 67c.; old fine is held at 70 to 71c.; coarse is scarce and firm at 43c. for new. The "Portuense," from Para, is due at New York next week, and her cargo of 180 tons is all sold. Nicaragua is quickly bought up, and there is considerable demand for African grades. The Para quotations by last cable are given at 1,850 reis for island.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL. MONTREAL, Oct. 9th, 1889. Average 1868 Total. High Löwe STOCKS. Buye Sell Montreal. Ontario People's Molsons Toronto J. Cartier Merchente 2223 125 105 155 211 $237 \\ 140$ 234 119 235) 135 134 100 160 220 50 214 30 140 102 169 103 180 100² 160 939 1449 1485 129 26 470 Merchants Commerce 1481 146 136 118 127 Union Mon.Telegraph Rich. & Ont City Pass...... Gas...... 931 89 581 205 100 924 60 215 1125 65 913 583 2073 92 39 215 91 53 202 Gas x-d C. Pacific R. R. N. W. Land... 204 202 2044 704 1090 204 711 6100 683 82

-It is reported from Maple Creek, N.W.T.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9th, 1889. Ashes.-We cannot note any access of acti-vity in the ashes market, and values show no gain of strength. Our remarks of a fortnight ago anent receipts are borne out by the figures of the usual monthly returns, which show that for September the receipts of pots were only 147 barrels, pearls 7 barrels, as against 316 pots and 66 pearls for September, 1888. The total receipts for the year to September 30th were 2,217 pots, 372 pearls, as compared with 2,867 pots and 560 pearls for the same period last year. In store 410 barrels of pots, 137 pearls. Boots, SHOES, AND LEATHER. - A good many houses are busy on orders for heavy boots, the very widespread spell of very wet weather having apparently created quite a run on these goods, and altogether there is a very fair business doing. The demand for leather is better than it has been for the last fortnight, and some good sales are reported, one house hav-ing sold ten tons of splits last week. There is no stiffening in the English market, owing to large shipments of American leather thither, large snipments of American leather thither, though receipts from Canada have not been so large. We quote: —Spanish sole, B. A., No. 1, 19 to 22c.; do., No. 2, B. A., 16 to 19c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20c.; No. 2 ditto, 16 to 17c.; No. 1, China, 18 to 19c.; No. 1 slaughter, 23 to 24c.; No. 2 do. 21 to 22c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 40 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 34c.; ditto, heavy, 24 to 30c.; grained, 30 to 34c.; Scotch grained, 30 to 33c.; grained, 30 to 34c.; Scotch grained, 30 to 33c.; splits, large, 16 to 22c.; do. small, 12 to 18c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs), 35 to 55c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 75c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to40c.; harb-ness, 21 to 27c.; buffed cow, 11 to 13c.; pebled cow, 10 to 14c.; rough, 21 to 23c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c. DBY GOODS.—Trade cannot be called active,

partly because of raw and wet weather. Al hough last Friday was called " a poor 4th October," some houses report a little improve ment in remittances the last day or two two ; there is, however, plenty of room for further betterment. The failure of Thomas Boggess, Toronto and Hamilton, in which some Montreal houses are heavily interested, is exciting much unfavorable comment. See our Summary columns for particulars. All European correspondence is to the effect that values are exceedingly firm, concessions not

being obtainable in any line. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.-Trade has been good in these lines, and the general tendency of the market is towards firmness. t Opium shows great strength, morphia of course following suit ; quinine about as before ; sloes firmer under short supplies ; cascara sagrada firmer under short supplies; cascara sagrada is advancing; jalap scarce and dear; citric and tartaric acids continue easy, and cream tartar rather lower; iodide firm at old prices; chlorate potash shows upward tendency. We quote:—Sal soda, \$1.00 to 1.15; bi-carb soda, \$1.90 to 2.00; soda ash, per 100 lbs., \$1.70; bichromate of potash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 9 to 10c.; cream tartar crystals, 28 to 30c.; do. 10c. ; cream tartar crystals, 28 to 30c. ; do. 10c.; cream tartar crystals, 28 to 30c.; do. ground, 30 to 32c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 48 to 50c.; do. powder, 50 to 53c.; citric acid, 60 to 65c.; caustic soda, white, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 10 to 12c.; bleaching powder, \$2.75 to 3.00; alum, \$1.50 to 1.60; copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.25 to 2.40; roll sulphur, \$2.10 to 2.25; spl. \$2.25 to 2.40; roll sulphur, \$2.10 to 2.25; sulphate of copper, \$6.00 to 6.50; epsom salts, \$1.50 to 1.75; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; Ameri-can quinine, 45 to 50c.; German quinine, 45 to 50c. ; Howard's quinine, 50 to 55c. ; opium, \$4.15 to 4.60; morphia, \$1.80 to 2.00; gum arabic, sorts, 80 to 90c.; white, \$1.00 to 1.25; carbolic acid, 55 to 65c.; iodide potassium, \$4.00 to 4.25 per lb.; iodine, re-sublimed. \$5.00 to 5.25; commercial do., \$4.25 to 4.75 iodoform, \$6.50 to 7.00. Prices for essential oils are :--Oil lemon, \$1.50 to 2.00; oil berga mot, \$3.00 to 3.50; orange, \$2.90 to 3.10; oil peppermint, \$3.75 to 5.00; glycerine, 25 to 30c; senna, 15 to 25c for ordinary. English cam-phor, 50 to 60c.; American do., 45 to 50c.; insect powder, 50 to 60c. FISH.-The demand is of a healthy sea FISH.—The demand is of a healthy season-able character, and prices generally show steadiness. We quote Labrador herrings, \$5 to 5.25; dry cod, \$4.50 to 4.75; green cod No. 1, \$4.50 to 4.75; No. 1 larse, \$5 to 5.25; large drafts, \$5.50 to 6; north shore salmon, \$14 to 15; B. C. salmon, \$12.50 to 13. FURS.—We would direct the attention o country fur buyers to a paragraph elsewhert country fur buyers to a paragraph elsewhere



CLARK, ASS

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> Е W.F. Ch Trustee, B

> WENTWORTH C HAM

W. S. GIBB GIBBON

Assi Address 36 Front St.

BANKERS :-- H



Shaw, 2d, and will continue his business one larger scale. J. P. Goodwin, of Marblehead, will build a shoe factory 30x115 feet, and the Deerfield Valley Shoe Co., Whittingham, Vt., making women's shoes, propose to add a twostorey extension, 32x56, to their factory. This will give employment to 50 more hands.

The manner in which shoe jobbers purchase their goods is gradually changing, says the Shoe and Leather Reporter. A few years ago salesmen secured regular contracts for full lines from the samples they showed, and the samples were made and forwarded as early as samples were made and forwarded as early as practicable. Now it is unusual for a jobber for October 21st, in the offices of the company to place any large contract at the time he at Ottawa.

Sal

that 18,000 sheep for Sir Lister Kaye's farms have been imported from Oregon, by way of Washington, Idaho, and Montana. They were shipped by rail part way and driven part way. The number, 18,000, means five train-loads of eighteen cars to each train and 200 sheep to each car.

-Sullivan: "Say, Murphy, phwat th' divil do th' thrae balls mane over the pawnbroker's doure ?" Murphy: "Oi thought ivry intilligent man knew they manes Fait', Hope, an' Charity. Shure they do be imblems of the trade.

-A special meeting of the shareholders of the Great North-West Central Railway Com-

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120 PRINCE. W

Complicated ments effected reported upon statements pr and adapted t actions and ex and with the 1

S. A. For t Under the rec of the City o Estates carefu economy. Spe enquiries. 35

NTREAL MARKETS.

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Manufrs of Jewelry, Gold & Silver Watch Cases. ublishers and proprietors of "Forest and Farm, a weekly paper devoted to the interest of Field Sports and Agriculture. Publi 48, 50 & 52 CHURCH ST., & 21 COURT ST., Send for our Illustrated Catalogue.] TORONTO. This Journal has completed its twenty-second yearly volume, June to June, inclusive. Bound copies, conveniently indexed, are now ready. Price \$3.50.

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ered Accoun 120 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, - ST. JOHN, N.B.

Complicated accounts adjusted, Partnership settle-ments effected, Financial Statements examined and reported upon, Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss statements prepared or certified, Books arranged and adapted to any business so as to record trans-actions and exhibit results clearly, comprehensively, and with the least labor.

S. A. D. BERTRAND, Official Assignee

Japans offering are being eagerly snapped up; goods which if offered a year ago at 12c. would be hard to sell, are now worth 15 to 154c. The New York market is very active and strong, and it is not unusual for parties here making bids on New York invoices to get replies stat-ing the goods have been sold at from 1 to 2 ing the goods have been sold at from 1 to 2 cents advance on their bids. Low grade greens are pretty well used up. The "Elfrida " is in port with new stocks of Valencia raisins to the extent of 50,000 to 60,000 boxes, and quo-tations on 61 to 630 for ordinary , layors 73 Under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust economy. Special attention to confidential business enquiries. 35 Portage Av. East Winnipeg, Man.

72 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

THE MONETARY TIMES.

shade easier, and could be bought at 12c. per lb. in ton lots. We quote:-Coltness, \$25.00 -none here; Calder, \$25.00; Langloan, \$25.00; Summerlee, \$25.00; Eglington and Dalmel-lington, \$22.00; Gartaherrie, \$24.00; Carn-broe, \$23.00; Shotts, \$24; Middlesboro, No. 1, \$29. No. 2 none over even even pailway, chairs \$22; No. 3, none; cast scrap, railway chairs, &c., \$20.00; machinery scrap, \$19.00; com-mon ditto, \$13 to 13.50; bar iron, \$2.25; for Canadian, British \$2.45; best re-fined, \$2.50. The products of the Londonderry Iron Company we quote as fol-lows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$25.00; Acadia bar, \$2.10; Siemens' bar, \$2.25; these figures for round lots. Canada Plates—Blaina. figures for round lots. Canada Plates—Blaina, \$2.75 to 2.90. Tern roofing plate, 20x28, \$7.50. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.90 to 3.00. Tin plates—Bradley charcoal, \$5.75; charcoal I.C., \$4.15 to 4.50; do. I.X., \$5.25; coke I.C., \$3.60 to 3.75; coke wasters, \$3.40; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 5½c.; More-wood, 6¾ to 7c.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6c; No.26, 6½c; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs. \$2.50 to 2.65; Stafford-shire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$2.90 to 3.00; steel boiler plate, \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iron, 10½c; lead per 100 lbs. \$4; Russian sheet iron, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; lead per 100 lbs. \$4; pig, \$3.75 to 4.00; sheet, \$4.50; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.50to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 23c.; bar tin, 25c.; ingot copper, 12 to 13c.; sheet zinc, \$5.75 to 6.00; spelter, \$5.50; antimony, 17c.; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; annealed $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{2}{2}$ or do., \$2.25.

488

OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS.-Turpentine is still held at 72c. per gal. firm, with wholesalers

BRANTFORD AND PELEE ISLAND.

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BRANTFORD, - ONT.,

Appliances known.

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ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. S PRISON LOCKS AND JAIL WORK A SPECIALTY.

We call the attention of Jewellers to our new style of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. specially adapted for their use.



ordering very sp price. Linseed and no ts were 500 ot go very f steadily, or ta, and is wo asking me ten cents ast year. on of discou rs as before. cally pure a \$6.25 to 6.50 ; \$4.75 ; No. 3, \$4 do., 41 to 41c.; 1 Paris white, \$1 \$1.60 to 1.75 ; 0 \$1.40 to 1.60; ochre, \$2.00 to 50 feet for first

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DEUGS.-In n Under this hea has slightly ad and quinine qu tartaric acid ar DRY GOODS .ing-up characte

only moderate of importing still cheerful, t a while ago has of all these, i 'live " houses of business ove cent. Remitte ing-house; whi September, bil were disappoint one-half of the quite an active eltons, beave Six-quarter all foules, and H well, and then stuffs. Reds favorite tones moving off mo ing of all kind

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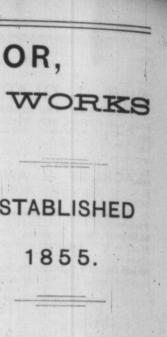
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CAPITAL, JOHN B. BAR CHAS. E Manufactu Engine S White and T (Machi

ENVELOPE COLORED Apply at the ises made to

Blue and

Posts,



R PROOF SAFES. SPECIALTY. and Burglar Proof Safes,



THEY IP, R CLOG, **NEVER FIRE.** REQUIRE POWER than any other.

FROM the BOOT when esired.

SMALL COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

ordering very sparingly on account of the high price. Linseed oil, 65c; for raw, and 68c. for bolled, and no stock held : the only recent receipts were 500 brls. by the "Ontario," which bill out of very far around . Castor oil of did not go very far around. Castor oil advancdid not go very lar around. Calcor of advance, ing steadily, owing to failure of crop at Cal-cuta, and is worth 12c. now in a jobbing way, some asking more. Shellac "booming," and some assing more. Shenac booming," and parly ten cents a pound dearer than at this time last year. Glass held firmly without con-session of discount on 50 box lots. Leads and cession of discount on 50 box lots. Leads and colors as before. We quote :-Leads (chemi-cally pure and first-class brands ordy), \$6.25 to 6.50; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$4.50; dry white lead, 5fc.; red do. 4 to 4fc.; London washed whiting, 55c.; Paris white, \$1.00; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands of Venetian red, \$1.40 to 1.60; vellow cohre, \$1.50; approx \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands of venetian red, \$1.40 to 1.60; yellow ochre, \$1.50; spruce ochrs, \$2.00 to 2.50. Window glass, \$1.40 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.50 for second break.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Oct. 10th, 1889.

Daves .- In most staple lines prices are firm. Under this heading will come castor oil, which has slightly advanced. Opium, too, is higher, and quinine quite holds its own. Tartar and tartaric acid are easier.

Day Goods.-At present trade is of a sort-ing-up character, but travellers now out report only moderate success, not up to expectations of importing houses. While the outlook is still cheerful, the bright anticipations formed a while ago have not been realized. In spite of all these, it is stated that some of the "live " houses can show an increase in returns of business over last year of from 121 to 20 per cent. Remittances are the bane of the countcent. Remittances are the bane of the count-ing-house; while there is an improvement on September, bills falling due on the 4th instant were disappointing. Some firms report only one-half of the total as being met. There is quite an active enquiry for mantle cloths in meltons, beavers, astrachans, and rich sealettes. Six-quarter all wool French goods, in serges, foules, and Henrietta cloths, are also selling foules, and Henrietta cloths, are also selling well, and there is some sale for check dress stuffs. Reds and greens continue to be the favorite tones. Braid trimmings, too, are moving off moderately well, while underclothing of all kinds is much sought after just now.

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BRANDRAM'S GENUINE B.B. is the best White Lead made. It is unequalled for White. ness, Fineness and Body, and will cover more surface than any other Lead Paint.

BRANDRAM'S GENUINE B.B. is the favorite White Lead Paint in England, Canada, America, Australia, Russia, etc. It is made by a special process, and is superior to all other white leads for durability.



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talogue on Link-Belting and the which it is applicable.

GINE AND WINNIPEG. CAPITAL, \$250,000. JOHN B. BARBER, President and Man'g Director. CHAS. RIORDON, Vice-President. EDWARD TROUT, Treas. Manufactures the following grades of Paper: Engine Sized Superfine Papers: White and Tinted Book Papers, (Machine Finished and Super-calendered). Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscaps Posts, etc., etc. Account Book Papers. ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS. of the largest variety and best Hot Air Furnaces COLORED COVER PAPERS SUPERFINISHED. Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Specia as made to order. Mention this Paper. manufactured in Canada.

TIMES. MONETARY THE

Outside of these lines trade may be said to be quiet

FLOUR.-This market has shown slightly more activity than during the previous two weeks. The enquiry continues to come from the lower provinces, and principally for straights and rollers. Patent winter wheat and spring ditto are unchanged from \$4.30 to 4.60 per barrel, while straight roller is cheaper, say \$4.20 to 4.25; extra and strong bakers can also be bought to better advantage, the former at \$3.70 to 3.75, and the latter at \$4.40 to 4.50. The local trade is fairly active. Bran is lower and rather dull, say \$10.25 to 10.50 per ton. Oatmeal is steady.

FURS .- The feature of the market is the demand for bear skins, for ladies' boas, &c., and the advance in price of these. Many bear have been offered in unprime condition, and of course have brought but little, but the prime find ready market. Otter, too, have been offered out of season. There is not much deoffered out of season. There is not much de-mand for marten. Quotations of prime bear here are \$15 to 25, astosize; cub do., \$9 to 12; otter, \$10 to 11; lynx, \$4 to 5; beaver, per lb., \$4 to 4.50; cross fox, \$2.75 to 3; red do., \$1.20 to 1.75; marten \$1 to 125; rescons 50 to 755; to 1.75; marten, \$1 to 1.25; raccoon, 50 to 75c.; mink, \$1 to 1.25; skunk, 50 to \$1; muskrat,

are for No. 2 fall 83 to 84c., and No. 3 78 to 80c. Old wheat is worth from 7 to 8c. per bushel more than these. Manitoba No. 1 hard is quoted at 96 to 97c.; No. 2, 92 to 93c. The GROCERIES.—Nothing out of the ordinaonly barley moving just now is that brought has presented itself in this market since our has presented itself in this market since our last review. The houses that do not complain of backward remittances are the exception. New figs have arrived from Smyrna and are pronounced very fine. Other fruits are with-out special feature at the moment. Sugars of the crop go No. 1. There are no old oats offering and new are worth 28 to 29c. A few

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HIDES AND SKIN

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GROCERIES .- Nothing out of the ordinary run is now obtainable at 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}c.$, extra granu-lated $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{3}{5}c.$, and Redpath's Paris lump

Pocket Books, Satchels, Memorandum

Books, Music Rolls, and all kinds

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s have sold at outside points at. ally the figure is 55 to 57. Com ore.

Nothing out of the ordinary run itself in this market since our The houses that do not complain remittances are the exception. a arrived from Smyrna and are ry fine. Other fruits are withature at the moment. Sugars her point, and Canadian refined able at 6 to 7½c., extra granu-c., and Redpath's Paris lump



M, 24 Front St. E., TORONTO. 39 Bleeker St., Toronto.

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THE CHEAPEST.

ne 27th, 1889. ., TORONTO.

t received, and g that the No. " placed in my e & Son, has st satisfactory, onomy of fuel. it my house in a great deal truly, ABRAHAM. - TORONTO.

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MONETARY TIMES THE

si to 9c. The future course of values is by no s to 9c. The future course of values is by no means certain. A very fair business is pass-ing in teas. All good liquoring kinds in blacks, greens, and Japans are in request.

greens, and sepans are in request. HINES AND SEINS.—Business in this depart-ment is without any special features as regards either volume or values. The supply of green hides is much about as usual at this season. Cared are selling at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. Calfskins con-time nominal. Receipts of lambs and pelts are ample, and there is sufficient to absorb all efferiors at prices as quoted last week. Tallow are ample, and there is sufficient to absorb all offerings at prices as quoted last week. Tallow is weaker. The paying price is 5c., and 5½c. is asked in selling. Rough is unchanged from

2c. HARDWARE.—The effect of the recent activity in iron in England is now more perceptible here, especially during the past week. In fact it is generally found that certain specifications of sheet iron and steel cannot find a quotation from manufacturers abroad unless they have the option of taking four or five months to furnish delivery. It is expected, however, that by January or February the market will ease off to some extent, so that manufac-turers and dealers here are not anticipating their wants above the ordinary limit. The tin plate market has experienced some changes of au upward nature during the past fortnight, in plate market has experienced some changes of an upward nature during the past fortnight, and it is fully expected that this advance will be permanent in consequence of the low prices which have prevailed in the past. Within the week ingot in has also advanced, but futures on the New York market are quoted below spot delivery. Prices of ingot copper are a little irregular, but the demand is fairly steady. Sheet zinc is considerably higher, and stocks are low. Canada plates remain firm, and no outside lots are offering. Consumers, how-ever, are fairly well supplied, although there is an impression that the market is pretty bare of stocks. Antimony maintains its exception-ally high level, and is scarce, the ruling figure being 174 to 18c. Other lines are without any on the New York market are quoted below spot being 171 to 18c. Other lines are without any alteration. Manufacturers of general hard-ware report trade as fairly active, and whole-salers say that on the whole bills are pretty well met.

wanted and sells at 16 to 17c.; rolls bring dulland without change in values. about the same price when quality is satisfactory. Some low grade stuff has changed hands at about 10c., and medium grades move slowly at 12 to 14c. There is the usual jobbing trade in cheese, the present quotation for which is $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c. and firm at that. Dealers report a good movement in hog products, especially in long clear at 8½ to 8½ c. Smoked meats are an exception, being rather quiet. Hams are worth 14c., breakfast bacon 13c. Mess pork is rather and the advance on some kinds has been ½d. inactive at \$14.00 to 14.50. Eggs quote at 20c. per pound.

PROVISIONS .- Choice late made fall butter is for fresh, and 17 to 180. for pickled. Lard is a Dried and evaporated apples are neglected, and beans are jobbing at \$1.85 to 1.90 with stocks very light.

WooL.—There is a good demand for all grades of fleece wool except combing, which continues quiet in the absence of any enquiry from the States. Quotations remain unaltered. The sales of pulled to millers are fairly good at steady prices say 23 to 24c, for super and 28



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MISSION MERCHANTS.	Year.	New Assurances.	Total Insurance in Force.	Total Premium Income.	Total Insurance in Force.	Premiums Received.	Paid for Death and Endowment.	
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THE MONETARY TIMES.

Leading Barristers.				STOC	K A	ND B	OND	REPO	RT.	
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15 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto. TELEPHONE 244. E. COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGINS. WALTER A. GEDDES.	British	North /	merica		. `8243	\$9,433,333 4,966,060 6,000,000		1,216,666	8 %	Oct.
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Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Queen City Buildings, 24 Church Street, Toronto Telephone No. 403. W R. MEREDITH, Q.C. B. H. BOWES. J. B. CLARKE F. A. HILTON.	No. S lares	Last Divi- dend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Share par val.	Paid.	Last Sale	Grand Trunk Con. stock 100 129 13 5 % perpetual debenture stock	THE
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MCPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. OFFICES, - 17 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO. Telephone 1334. John Murray Clark: Wm. David McPherson. Frederick Clarence Jarvis. Registered cable address, - "CLAPHER," Toronto	10,000 9,500 5,000 4,000 5,000 9,000 19,000	7 15 10 10 7 5 10 10	Brit. Amer. F. & M. Canada Life Confederation Life Sun Life Ass. Co Boyal Canadian Quebec Fire Queen City Fire Western Assurance	400 100 100 100 100 100 50	50 10 194 20 65 25	240 900 45±146	do. 5 %, 1974, 1904 108 108 10 do. do. 5 %, 1909 108 10 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10	FIE Tota HEAD R. WI



MONETARY TIMES. THE

CO., STARCH EDWARDSBURG (LIMITED.) Manufacturers of the Celebrated Brands BENSON'S PREPARED CORN. FLOT BENSON'S SATIN 11b. CHROMO BOXES. EDWARDSBURG SILVER GLOSS (11b Fancy Packag CANADA SILVER GLOSS, 61b. Boxes. EDWARDSBURG No. 1 WHITE LAUN-DRY, 41b, Boxes. Bra Bra Fal EDWARDSBURG RICE, 11b. Fancy Boxes. FACTORY : GARDINAL ONT. OFFICE: MONTREAL. 1828 ESTABLISHED 1828 J. HARRIS & CO (ormerly Harris & Allen), ST. JOHN. N.B. New Brunswick Foundry, Railway Car Works, . ROLLING MILLS. Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every description, Chilled Car Wheels, "Peerless" Steel-Tyred Car Wheels, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Kneed and Nail Plates. FAIL MADE BY B ALONZOW. SPOONER. THE CANADIAN OFFICE AND SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. (L'td.) SUCCESSORS TO W. STAHLSCHMIDT & CO. GEO. F. BOSTWICK, MANUFACTURERS OF Office, School, Church & Lodge Furniture OFFICE DESK NO. 51. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE TO

Leading Manufacturers.

446

	TO	ORONT	O PRICES CUR	RENT	Oct, 10 1889.	
1	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article	Wholesal Rates.
1	Breadstuffs.	44622	GroceriesCon.	1.51.00	HardwareCon.	
	FLOTA: (* brl.) f.o.e. Patent (WntrWheat	\$ c. \$ c. 4.30 4 60	Almonds, Taragona.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 15 0 16	IRON WIRE	80.80
	" Spring "	4 30 4 60	Filberts, Sicily, new	0 23 0 25 0 09 0 10 0 09 0 10	No. 1 to 8 ¥ 100 lbs No. 9 No.19	9 68 0 m
	Straight Roller Extra Superfine	3 70 3 75	Grenoble SYRUPS : Common	0 12 0 13	Galv. iron wire No. 6	2 95 3 00 3 50 0 00
1	Strong Bakers' Oatmeal Standard	06 1 01 10 11 10	Amber	0 56 0 69	No.19 Galv. iron wire No.6 Barbed wire, galvd. painted Coil chain # in	0 06 0 00 0 05 0 05
	Polled Oats	4 00 4 10	MOLASSES :	0 45 0 50	Iron pipe	0 044 0 044 60 p.c.
1	Bran, V ton	10 25 10 50	Patna	0 42 0 06 0 11 0 12	Boiler tubes, 2 in	10 0 10g
	"No. 9	0 83 0 84	Cloves	0 30 0 35	Boiler plate, 1 in	3 00 0 14
1	Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 78 0 80 0 85 0 86	Ginger, ground "Jamaica,root	0 20 0 25	" " # &th'ck'r	2 90 0 00
I	" No. 3	0 78 0 80	Mace	1 00 1 10	Com NATE OF	2 50 2 60
	Man. hard, No. 1 "No. 2	0.92 0.93	Pepper, black	0 19 0 21	6 dy. and 9 dy 6 dy. and 9 dy 6 dy. and 7 dy 6 dy. and 5 dy 3 dy	2 80 0 00 2 80 3 10
ł	Barley, No. 1 Bright "No. 1 "No. 9	0 55 0 00	Porto Rico	0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0	4 dy. and 5 dy A. P.	2 80 3 40 2 80 3 60
1	" No. 3 Extra " No. 3	0 45 0 00	Jamaica, in hhds Canadian refined Extra Granulated	0 06 9 071	3 dy A.P. HORSE NAILS :	2 80 0 00 2 80 0 00
I	Oats	0 28 0 29 0 55 0 57	Redpath Paris Lump TEAS: Japan.	0 01 0 00	Pointed and finished HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs.	60 % off list
I	Rye	0 50 0 57	Yokoha. com. to good	0 30 0 10 1	CANADA PLATES:	
I	Timothy Seed, 1001bs Clover, Alsike, " Red, "	3 10 3 00	Nagasa. com. to good Congou & Souchong.	0 13 0 19 0 17 0 55	Penn, half polished. Boarshead " Maple Leaf "	3 00 0 00
ļ	Hungarian Grass, "	1 60 0 00	Oolong, good to fine. "Formose	0 30 0 55 0 45 0 65 0 13 0 95	All polished	2 85 2 90 3 25 0 00 8 90 4 10
I	Millet Flax, screen'd, 1001bs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" med. to choice	0 13 0 95 0 30 0 40 0 50 0 55	IX "	4 35 4 50
l	Provisions. Butter, choice, P lb. Cheese	0 12 6 17	County Hou Count to match	0 90 0 35 0 40	DC "	6 35 6 50
	Dried Apples Evaporated Apples	0 05 0 06		0 50 0 55	WINDOW GLASS:	5 85 6 00
l	Hops Beef, Mess	0 10 0 2C	Benson's pr'p c'n stch "satin starch	0 08 0 082	25 and under	1 85 1 50 1 45 1 70
	Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear	0 081 0 082	Edw'dsb'g sil'er gloss "11b f'cy& 61b bxs	0 07 0 075 0 075 0 08	41 x 50 51 x 60	3 50 3 60 3 90' 4 00
	" Cumb'rl'd cut " B'kfst smok'd	0 12 0 13	" rice starch " 11b. fancy	0 09 0 00	GUNPOWDER: Can blasting per kg.	3 95 3 50
	Lard	0 09 0 092		0 46 0 46	Can blasting per kg. sporting FF rifle	5 95 0 00
	Eggs, & doz Shoulders Honey, liquid	0 07 0 06 0 10 0 14	Líly	0 48 0 00 1	ROPE : Manilla	0 16 0 00
	" comb			0 50 0 00	Axes: KeenCutter&Peerless	
	Liv'rpool coarse. # bg	0.75 0.80 1.35 1.40	Rough and Ready 7s	0 59 0 00	Bushranger Woodman's Friend	7 00 7 95
	Canadian, # brl "Eureka," # 56 lbs Washington, 50 "	0 60 0 00	Consols 4s Laurel Navy Ss	0 52 0 00	Gladstone & Pioneer. 1 Oils.	1 00 11 96
	C. Salt A. bo los dairy Rice's dairy "	0 45 0 00 1	Wines, Liquors, &c.	0 53 0 00	Cod Oil, Imp. gal Palm, # lb	0 002 0 05
	Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1 "No. 2	0 25 0 27	PORTER: Guinness, pts	2 55 2 65	Lard art Nol Morse's	0 75 0 00
	Slaughter, heavy No.1 light No.2	0 22 0 24 0 25 0 29 0 22 0 24	BRANDY : Hen'es'y case 1 Martell's "1	0 75 13 00 1	Ordinary No.1 " Linseed, raw Linseed, boiled Olive, ¥ Imp. gal	0 65 0 67 0 69
	Harness, heavy	0 21 0 23 0 26 0 28	Otard Dupuy & Co" 1 J. Robin & Co. " 1	0 00 10 25	Olive, P Imp. gal	0 00 1 10 0 50 0 50 0 50
	" light Upper, No. 1 heavy light & med.	0 25 0 27	Pinet Castillon & Co 10 A. Martignon & Co	9 50 16 00	Seal, straw	0 051 0 071
	Kip Skins, French	0 70 1 00	GIN: De Kuypers, Pgl. " B. & D " Green cases	2 60 2 65 1	Petroleum. F. O. B., Toronto.	Imp. gal.
L	" English " Domestic	0 45 0 55	" Red " Booth's Old Tom	9 00 9 25	Canadian, 5 to 10 bris	0 15 0 00
	"Veals Heml'k Calf (25 to 30) 36 to 44 lbs	0 50 0 60	RUM: Jamaica, 16 o.p.	3 25 3 50 3 00 3 25	Carbon Safety Amer'n Prime White	0 164 0 17
	French Calf	1 05 1 40	WINES: Port, common 1	25 1 75	" Water " (0 25 0 00
	Splits, large, ¥ lb "small Enamelled Cow, ¥ ft	0 15 0 20 0 17 0 19	" fine old	2 25 2 75	Paints, &c.	1
'	Petent Pebble Grain	0 12 0 16	WHISKY Scotch, qts Dunville's Irish, do.	5 00 7 00 1	White Lead, genuine in Oil, 25 lbs 1	1 57 1 85
	Buff Russets, light, P lb	0 35 0 45		In Duty ond Paid	White Lead, No. 1 1 "No. 9 1	1 45 1 55
	Gambier	0 04± 0 05	Alcohol, 65 o.p. VI.gl (99 3 27	Red Lead	4 75 5 00
	Degras Cord'n V'ps, No.1,dos	0 04 0 05 5 25 6 00 4 75 5 00	. 50	90 2 98 48 1 52	Venetian Red, Eng 1 Yellow Ochre, Fr'nch Vermillion, Eng	
	Steers, 60 to 90 lbs	Per 1b.	Old Bourbon " " (0 53 1 64 0 53 1 64	Varnish, No. 1 furn	0 85 1 00
	Cows, green Cured and Inspected	0 042 0 00	" Rye and Malt (D'm'sticWhisky32u.p (45 1 40	Whiting	0 60 0 70 2 25 2 50
	Caliskins, green	0 05 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 07	Rye Whisky, 7 yrs old 1 Hardware.	s c.		0 72 0 75
	Lambskins Pelts Tallow, rough	0 75 0 00	TIN: Bars V lb	25 0 26 24 0 25	Alumlb	0 09:0 05
	Tallow, rendered Wool.	0 02 0 00 0 05 0 05 <u>1</u>	Sheet	0 17 0 22	Blue Vitrioi	021 0 08
1	Fleece, comb'g ord "Clothing	0 00 0 00		0 04 0 04	Brimstone Borax Camphor	55 0 60
	" super	0 19 0 20	Sheet Shot ZINC: Sheet	00 0 06	Castor Oil	0 11 0 12
	" Extra Groceries.	0 28 0 29	Solder, ht. & hf	17 0 19 20 0 22	Cream Thrunk	04 8 0 001
1	Coffees: Java 🎔 lb	\$c. \$c. 0'22 0 28	BRASS: Sheet	20 0 35	Epsom Salts Ext'ct Logwood, bulk	10 0 13
	Porto Rico	0 19 0 22	Summerlee	2 50 23 00 1	Gentian Glycerine, per lb Hellebore	14 0 16
1	FISH : Herring scaled	0 19 0 30	Nova Scotia No. 1 22 Nova Scotia bar 2 Bar ordinary	3 50 0 00	Iodine	5 C0 6 50
	Dry Cod, # 100 lb Sardines, Fr. Ors "Halves	5 00 5 50 0 09 0 123	Bar, ordinary	25 4 50	Morphia Sul	00 9 10
1	FRITT:	0 16 0 18	Lowmoor	70 2 75 70 2 75	Oil Lemon, Super	193 0 14
		4 00 4 25	Boiler Rivets, best	50 5 00	Oxalic Acid Potass Iodide	35 0 46
	Ourrants Prov'l new	0 072 0 072	do. Imitation	0 11 0 12	Potass Iodide Quinine	30 0 36
	" N'w Patras	0 05 0 36	GALVANIZED IBON: Best No. 22	041 0 05	Sulphur Flowers	
	Prunes		¹⁴ 94	042 0 052	Soda Ash	95 9 50 55 0 58
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1889.		CANADA I
icle	Wholesale Rates.	VANADA
Con.		HEAD O
e No. 6 galvd. in in in in l6 in th'ck'r	0 06 0 00 0 05 0 06 0 044 0 044 60 p.c. 35 p.c. 1 10 0 104 15 0 00 0 133 0 14 3 00 0 00 2 90 0 00	Capital and Fund Annual Income of EEO. Province of Quebeco I M P MCLABREN, W. L. HUTTON, A. G. RAMSAY,
100 lb A. P. C. P.	2 80 8 10 2 80 3 40	ORGANIZE
oished 00 lbs.	60 % off list 3 50 0 00	OVER \$
Coke.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	BUS
	1 85 1 50 1 45 1 70 8 50 8 60 3 90' 4 00	WILLIAM Hon. Ch. J. Macdon
er kg. F FF	3 25 3 50 5 00 0 00 6 95 0 00 7 95 0 00 0 16 0 00 0 14 0 00	W. H. Beatty. J. Herbert Mason. M. P. Byan. W. C. M.A
nd	7 50 8 00 7 00 7 95 7 00 7 95 11 00 11 95	SUN LI
	0 45 0 50 0 052 0 06 0 75 0 00 0 65 0 00 0 65 0 07 0 67 0 69 0 00 1 30 0 50 0 55 0 55 0 60 0 052 0 072	Our rapid, pro INCOME. AS 1872\$ 48,210 \$5 1874 64,073 5 1876 102,822 7
brls White	Imp. gal. 0 15 0 00 0 15 0 00 0 164 0 17 0 23 0 00 0 26 0 00 0 27 0 00	1875 137,505 7 1880 141,402 9 The SUN is-ues prompt P. MACAUL Man
1 9 ing r'nch irn	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	THE Fire 160 St. This Company Statem able security and Assets, Jan uar Income Durit
	0 09 0 05 0 08 0 09 0 022 0 08 0 12 0 13 0 45 0 58 0 55 0 60 0 11 0 12	Income Durin ANDREW ROBE ARTHUR (

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Castor Oll Obj 0 06 Caustic Soda	INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND.	FIRE AND MARINE.
Is av out to be the sea 0 15 0 1	THE AND	BIKE
Gentian	Capital	Cash Capital and Assets \$1,133,666 52
Hellebore 0 14 0 16	Keserve Funds	INCORPORATED 1888.
Hellebore 5 00 6 50 Iodine 0 60 0 55 Insect Powder 2 00 9 16 Morphis Sul 4 95 4 80	Life Funds	
Morphia Sul 4 25 4 30 Opium	Annual Income, upwards of	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
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