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The Chartered Banks	The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF MONTREAL.	THE BANK OF BRITISH
Incorporated by Act of Parliament,	NORTH AMERICA.
Capital All Paid Up, - \$12,000,000 Rest,	INCORPORATED BY KOYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.	Reserve Fund, £250,000 sig.
	London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C
<ul> <li>HOARD OF DIRECTORS:</li> <li>Hon, Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., - President,</li> <li>Hon, Gro, A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President,</li> <li>Gilbert Scott, Esq.</li> <li>W. C. McDonald, Esq.</li> <li>Hugh McLennan, Esq.</li> <li>Hon, J. J. C. Abbott,</li> <li>C. S. Watton, Esq.</li> <li>W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.</li> <li>E. S. CLOUSTON, Assistant General Manager.</li> <li>A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches.</li> <li>R. V. Helden, A. B. Buchanan.</li> </ul>	COURT OF DIRECTORS :
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	Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal
Asst, Inspec. Asst. Supt. of Branches Branches in Canada :	R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.
MON'FREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End Branch, Catherine St.	E. STANGER, Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada:
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Department If Lindson II Sarnia Ont	Paris Montreal Victoria B.C.
Brockville, "Londou, "Stratford, Ont. Calgary, N.W.T. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B. Chatham, N.B. New Westmins- St. Mary, Ont.	Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.
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Committee-Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Red- path, Esq. C. Ashworch, Manager.	FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv- FFOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Australia. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea- land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Offedit Lyonneis.
IN THE UNITED STATES : New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St.	New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-
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"The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank.	Co. Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais.
Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-The British Linen Company and Branches.	available in all parts of the world.
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES,	THE MOLSONS BANK.
New York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "The Merchants' National Bank, Boston-The Merchants' National Bank.	Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.
Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco-I'he Bank of British Columbia.	HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Paid-up Capital
Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia.	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2
THE BANK OF TORONTO,	БОАНО ОГ DIRECTORS. JOHN H. R. MOLSON, - President. K. W. SHIFHERD, - Vice-President. Sir D. L. Macpherson, к.с.м.G. S. H. Ewing, W. M. Ramsay. Henry Archbald.
CANADA.	Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G. S. H. Ewing.
o-Incorporated 18550 Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,400,000	W. M. Ramsay. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.
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Alex. T. Fulton. Henry Covert, Henry Cowethro. W. R. Wadsworth.	Krater Ont Owner Sound Ont Teenton Ont
wm, Geo. Goodernam,	Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Waterloo, Ont. London, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. West Toronto Jc.
DUNCAN COULSON, Cashier.	Mcaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Woodstock, Ont. AGENTE
HUGH LRACH, Assistant Cashier. JUSHPH HENDERSON, Inspector.	Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town- ships Bank.
Branches : Montreal	Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-
Montreal,, J. Murray Smith, Manager. Peterboro', J. L. Gower, Acting " Cobourg,, T. A. Bird, "	ada and Can. Bans of Commerce. New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick.
Barrie	Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company, Prince Edward Island-Bank of Nova Scotia, Sum- merside Bank,
St. CatharinesG. W. Hodgetts, " CollingwoodW. A. Copeland, "	Rritish Columbia-Bank of British Columbia, Manitoba-Imperial Bank of Canada.
London, W. R. Wadsworth. Jr. Petrolia P. Campbell,	Newfound-Inst - Commercial Bank of Newfound- iand, St. John's.
Petrolia P. Campbell, Gananoque T. F. How, Toronto, King St. West Branch, -	IN EUROPH.
J. T. M. Burnside, " Bankers :	London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
London, Eng	Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Paris, France—Credit Lyonnais,
	Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers UNITED STATES.
THE QUEBEC BANK.	New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal;
Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.	Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-Merchants' Na- tional Bank. Portland-Casco National Bank. Chica-
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.	go-First National Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. San Francisco-Bank of British Col-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: [AS. G. RUSS, Esq., - President.	umb:a. Detroit-Commercial National Bank. Buff- alo-Bank of Buffalo. Milwaukee-Wisconsin Marine
WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., - Vice-President. George R. Renfraw, Esq.	and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Toledo-Second Na- tional Bank. Helena, Montana-First National Bank,
JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier. Brouches and Agencies in Canada:	Butte, Montana-First Na-tional Bank. Fort Ben- ton, Montana-First National Bank.
Montreal One, Thoroid, Ont. Three Rivers, O.	Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re- turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange,
Agents in New York-Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The llank of Scotland	Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.
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BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, HRAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Capital Authorized, - - \$500,000, Capital Subscribed, - - \$500,000,

RPORATED BY KOYAL CHARTER.	Capital .
up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg. ve Fund, £250,000 "	Reserve .
Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O	) NG
COURT OF DIRECTORS :	ANDI ROBE
odie. H. J. B. Kendall. mes Cater. J. J. Kingsford. 3. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock.	Hector M Jonathan
<ul> <li>Farrer. Frederic Lubbock.</li> <li>H. Glyn. George D. Whatman.</li> <li>Edward Arthur Hoare.</li> </ul>	H. Monta
Secretary, A. G. Wallis.	GRORGE
ce in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal 2. GRINDLEY. General Manager.	
E. STANGER, Inspector.	Bi Bellevi <b>lle</b> .
Kingston Fredericton, N. B. d. Ottawa Halifax, N. S.	Berlin. Brampton
Montrenl Victoria, B.C. Quebec Vancouver, B.C.	Chatham. Galt.
Kingston Frederioton, N. B. rd Ottawa Halifax, N. S. Mostreal Victoria, B.C. Di Quebec Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.	Gananoqu. Hamilton,
YORK - H. Sukeman and F. Brown-	Ingersoll. Kincardin
ents. RANCISCO—W. Lawson and J. C. Weish,	Win
N BANKERS-The Bank of England	Banker, Edinburgh
ars. Glyn & Co. 3N AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv- Australia-Union Bank of Australia.	Edinburgh (Limited), Agency
Australia-Union Bank of Australia. land-Union Bank of Australia, Bank Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-	Hague and Banker, New Yorl Bank; Cl St. Paul, National I
Caland, Colonial Bank of Australia, Bank Caland, China and Japan — Charlered ile Bank of India, London and Ohina; nk, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Parls—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss &	New Yorl Bank; Cl
nk, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Paris-Messrs, Marcuard, Krauss &	St. Paul, National I
TR-OLOUIS DYOTHURID	Newfow
asue Circular Notes for Travellers, e in all parts of the world.	land. Nova Se
MOLSONS BANK.	Scotia and A gener
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Capital	Capita Reser HEAJ JACQUES GBORGB B P. M. GAT CHS. LAC, J. S. BOU Quebec, B S. Bou St. Rém, S St. Jérôm Ontario
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Capital	Capita Reser HEAJ JACQUES GRONGB B P. M. GAT CHS. LAC. J. S. BOU Quebec, H ''' St. Jean ( St. Jean ( St. Jérôm Ontario) New Brun Nova Scot Prince Ed New York
Capital	Capita Reser HEAJ JACQUES GRONGB B P. M. GAN CHS. LAC, J. S. BOT CHS. LAC, J. S. BOT CHS. LAC, S. BOT St. Rémi, St. Jérôm Ontario
Capital	Capita Reser HEAJ JACQUES GEORGE B P. M. GAR CHS. LAC. J. S. BOT Quebec, H Three Riv St. Jean, G St. Rémi, St. Jérôm Ontario-J New Brun Nova Scot Prince Ed New York Boston-T England-
Capital	Capita Reservices HEAJ JACQUES GEORGE B P. M. GAT CHS. LAC J. S. BOT Quebec, H St. Jean, O St. Remi, St. Jean, O St. Remi, St. Jerôm Nova Scot Prince Ed New York Boston-T Kngland- France-I
Capital	Capita Reser HEAJ JACQUES GRORGB B P. M. GAT CHS. LAC, J. S. BOU Quebec, H ''' St St. Jean, ( St. Jean, ( St. Jerôm New Brun Nova Scot Prince Ed New York Boston-T Kngland-France-I

# COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHNS,

JOHNS, - - -Established 1857. NFL'D. Incorporated 1858, Capital, paid-up, - - \$306, '00 f0 Reserve Fund, - - 145,000 00 Undivided Profits, - - 22,338 11 НЖИКТ СООКЖ, Малаger.

H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms. Collections made on favorable terms. Agents.—The London and Westminster Bank, Lon-don. New York—The National Bank of the Republic. Boston—The Atlas National Bank Montreal—The Merchanis Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchanis Bank of Canada.

The C	hartered E	lanks,			
THE MEE	CHAN]				
Capital Paid-up, Reserve Fund		\$5,799,200 2,135,000			
Head Of	•	ontreal.			
	D OF DIRECTO				
ANDREW ALL ROBERT AND	RSON, Esq.,	Vice-President.			
Hector Mackenzie, I Jonathan Hodgson, J H. Montagu Allan, I T. H	Lsq. John Lsq. J.P. Lsq. John L. Dunn, Esq.	Duncan, Esq. Dawes, Esq. Cassils, Esq.			
GRORGE HAGUE.		General Manager nches.			
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Berlin, Lo Brampton, Mo	ndon, ontreal,	Quebec. Renfrew. Sherbrooke, Que.			
Chatham. Mi					
Gananoque, Ot	awa,	St. Thomas.			
Ingersoll, Pe	en Sound rth.	St. Johns, Que. St. Thomas. Toronto. Walkerton.			
Kincardine, Pr	escatt.	Windsor.			
3379 .	SEB IN MANITO	<b>.</b> .			
Winnipeg. Bankers in Gre	at Britain -	Lopdon, Glasgow.			
Edinburgh and othe (Limited), Liverpoor Agency in New Yo Hague and John B. I	r points, The d, Commercial I ork-61 Wall St Iarris, Jr., Age	Clydesdale Bank Bank of Liverpool, ., Messrs. Heary ats.			
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Cisco, Anglo-Californ Newfoundland-C land.	ian Bank. ommercial Bai	ik of Newfound-			
Nova Scolia and New Brunswick – Bank of Nova Scolia and Merchants Bank of Halfax, A general banking business transacted, Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan,					
And other foreign con	and other foreign countries.				
LA BANQ					
Esta	BLISHED IN 18	36.			
Capital Paid	-Up,	\$1,200,000			
Reserve, ·	*-	- 350,000			
HEAD OFFICE	:, <del>.</del>	IONTREAL.			
Road	d of Director	# <i>2</i>			
JACQUES GRENIER,		• President			
GRONGE BRUSH, ESQ		Vice-President			
P. M. GALARNBAU, I	lsq. Wm. Fra	NCIS, ESQ.			
CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ		CLAIRE.			
J. S. BOUBQUET,	PRÉVOST, ESQ.	Cashier.			
		Vasmol,			
	Branches :				
Quebec, Basse-Ville,	P. B. DuMoul	in, Manager.			

The Chartered Banks

Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. St. Roch, Nap. Lavoie, "" vers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. "C. Bédard, "" e, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager, Agents in Canada:

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k-National Bank of the Republic, The Maverick National Bank,

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-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris.

etters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-led available in all parts of the world.

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The Chartered Banks.				
THE CANADIAN				
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	ם. פורו	CTORS :	)	
HENRY 1		LINO Bas -		
	DAL	LING, Esq., President.		
GLO. A	LUUX.	KBO., Vica President		
George Taylor.	Esq.	Jas. Crathern, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.		
John I, Davids	on, Asq.	W. B. Hamilton Fer		
B. E.	WALKET	R General Monaura		
J. H. PLU	J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager			
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager, A. H. IRELAND, Inspector,				
N	C. 0 02	KADY, Asst. 1050.	ļ	
NEW YORK, .	Alex. L	aird and Wm. Gray, Agents.		
Ayr,	BRAI	.aird and Wm. Gray, Agents. NCHES: 50, Sault Ste. Marie, Sault Ste. Marie, Simcoe, al, Stratford, Ville, Strathroy, Thorold, Thorold, Walkertou, Walkertou,		
Barrie,	Guelph.	Sernia		
Belleville	Hamilto	10. Soult Ste Maria		
Berlin,	larvis.	Seaforth	1	
Blenheim,	London.	. Simcoa	1	
Brantford,	Montres	L Stratford	1	
Chatham,	OTAnyes	ville. Strathrow	I	
Collingwood,	Ottawa.	Thorold.	1	
Dundas,	Paris,	*Toronto.	Т	
Dunqville,	Parkhili	Walkerton.	Т	
Galt,	Peterbor	rough. Windsor.	1	
Goderich.	St. Cath	arines. Woodstock.	1	
*East Toronto	-Cor. Ou	i, Walkerton, rough, Wilkerton, marines, Woodstock. teen St. and Bolton Avenue,		
North Toronto-791 Yonge St. North West Toronto-				

\*East Toronto-Cor. Queen St. and Bolton Avanue, North Toronto-rost Yonge St. North West Toronto-Cor. College St. and Spadina Ave. Yonge & College-448 Yonge St., cor College Ave. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS - Great Britain-The Bank of Scotland. India China and Japan-The Chinered Bk of India. Australia & China. Assiratia & New York. China. Assiratia & China. Assiratia. France-Lazard Frees & Cie. Brussels, Belgium-J. Matthieu & Fils. New York. Chicago-The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago Sas Francisco and British Columbia-The Bank of British Columbia.

# THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000 JAS. AUSTIN. - President. HON. FRANK SMITH, Vice-President. Wm. Ince. Edward Leader. E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronto. Agencies .-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uzbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther ; Dundas St., cor. Queen ; Spadina Avo., No. 366; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen ; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

BANK OF OTTAWA

OTTAWA.
Capital (all paid-up) \$1,000,000
JAMES McLAREN, Esq., - President, CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President,
DIRECTORS :

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

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

In	corporated 1826.	BANK.
ST. SI Capital, Reserve,	EPHEN,	- \$200,000
V. H. Todd, J. F. GRANT,		- 25,000 President. Cashler.

London-Mussirs, Giynn, Mills, Cutrie & Co, New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal, St, John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal,

# BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

## DIVIDEND No. 27.

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

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

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

The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF HAMILTON.
CAPITAL (All Paid),\$1,000,000 RESERVE FUND,400,000
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
JOHN STUART, President.
John Proctor. George Roach. Charles Gurney. A. T. Wood.
A. B. Lee [Toronto]. J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. S. Steven, Assistant Cashier.
AGENCIES;
Alliston, Listowel, Port Elgin, Cayuga, Milton, Simon
Cherley, Orangeville, Toronto
WOULKOLOWD. Owen Cound With the second
Agents in New York-Fourth National Bank and Bank of Montreal.
ARGENTA IN Buffala-Marina Doub of Duffal.
Agents in Britain-The National Provincial Bank of England (Limited).
THE ONTARIO BANK.

Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, DIRECTORS-Sir WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C. M.G. President: R. K. BURGESS, ESQ., Vice-President Hom. C. F. Fraser, A. M. Smith, Esq., G. M. Ross Esq., Donald Mackay, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn Esq., M.P.

с.	HOLLAND, Genera	1 Manager,
Aurora, Bowmanville, Cornwall, Guelph, Kingston, Lindsay,	BRANCHES	Pickering, Toronto, Whitby, 480 Queen St. W., Toronto.
London, Eng France and E	AGENTS: -Alliance Bank [ urope-Credit Lyonn	Limited]. ais.

New York-The Bank of the State of New York and Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang. Boston-Tremont National Bank,

# UNION BANK OF CANADA.

## DIVIDEND No. 46.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Divid nd of THREE per cont. upon the paid un anoital stock of this Institution has been declared for the ourrent half-year, and that the same will be pay-able at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after THURSD 1Y, the second day of JANUARY, 1890.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1<sup>-</sup>th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, E. E. WERB,

Authorized Capital, -\$1,000,000 DIRECTORS, DUNCAN MACARTHUR,

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

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IN IBLAND OF MIQUELON-SL. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank [limited]. Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co. Collections made at lowert nature.

Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at cur-rent rates.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA, Capital Paid-up, - \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, - 410,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORUNTO. W. F. COWAN, Prosident. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. W. F. Allen, Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morton. A. J. Somerville. Bowmanville. Brantford. Bradford. Brighton, Campbellford. Cannington. Chatham, Ont. Colborne. Durham. Harriston. Markham. Newcastle. Parkdale. Picton.

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Lastern	Townships	Bank.
AUGONIZEA Gami	al	(81
Reserve Fund	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 1,485,881
Rw	D OF DIRECTOR	S
Hon. G. G.	STEVENS, Vice-Pres	t. sident,
	J. Tuck. N W.	
HEAD OFFI	CE, SHERBROOF	Thomas,

JOKE, QUE,

HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE, WM. FARWELL, Goneral Manager Branches.—Waterloo, Richmond, Conticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Agents in Montreal.—Bank of Montreal. London, England—National Bank of Scotland Boston—National Exchange Bank. New York—National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and prompt-ly remitted for.

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HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT Capital Authorized,	r. ·
Capital Subscribed, \$	1,000,000
Capital Paid-up,	500,000
Denomina	341,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOHN COWAN, Eso., President	60,000

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Central Canada Loan and Savings Co'y PRESIDENT-GEO. A. COX, Toronto.	Allan Line.	ROYAL MAIL
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ICHARD HALL, of Hull, Innes & Co., Peterboro. FFICES : King Street East, Toronto George Street, Peterboro		STEAMSHIPS.
apital Reserve and Invested Funds, \$3,739.812 89 abilities, 1,573,0.0 51	Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and	DOMINION LINE.
urplus, exclusive of Liability to	Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Canadian and United States Mails	OF WINTER RATES TO
Shareholders,	1889- Winter Arrangements -1890	Tons. Tons. Tons. 2176
nd pr nuiple payable in Great Britain or Canada ithout charge. Rates on application to	This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engine Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS.	Тояз.         Тояз.         Тояз.           Dominion         3,284         Ontaric         3,176           Darianion         3,176         Sarnia         3,850           Texns.         2,700         Oregon.         3,850           Toronto.         3,284         Vancouver.         5,700
RED. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretary	double-engine Civide-built IKON SILAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are un-	Toronto
THE	They are built in water-tight compariments, are un- surpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest	Liverpool Service. SALLING DATES.
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LONDON, ONTARIO.	Acadian 631 Capt. C. Mylius.	•Vancouver
absoribed Capital, \$1,010,000.00 aid-up, 931,925.95	Assyrian	Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock. Dominion, from Montreal, about 7th Nov.
	Buenos Ayrean	Ontario, from Montreal, about 14th Nov.
OBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. ILLIAM DUFFIELD, President City Gas Company, Vice-President. HOMAS 11. PURDOM, - Inspecting Director.	Canadian	Steamers leave Montreal at daylight of above dates. Passengers can embark after 8 the previous evening.
F. B LEYS, Manager.	Grean	Rates of Passage from Baltimore or Ilalifaz to Liverpool.
	Lucerne	Cabin \$50 to \$60, return \$100 to \$110; Intermediate \$25, Steerage \$20
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Provident and Lean Society.	Mongolian	room, Smoking-room and Bath-room amidships, where but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished,
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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE	Numidian	For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson, or to
ND A ALF per co t upon the paid up capital stock	Parisian	DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
12 31st December, 1880, a d that the same will be ayable at he Society's banking house Hamdton, Ont. n and after THUR DAY 200 JANUARY, 1800.	Pomeranian	Exchange Court, Montreal.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to 1	Prussian	DOMINION DAINT CO
he 31st December, 1889, both days inclusive. H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer. Jamilton, November 26th. 18-9.	Sarmatian,	DOMINION PAINT CO.
THE	Siberian	DARTMOUTH, N.S.
<b>Trusts</b> Corporation	The Steamers of the	Manufacturers of
•	Liverpool, Haliføx and Portland Mail Line,	Manina Dainta
OF ONTARIO. Japital	Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on	Mattic Latits
Subscribed Capital 600,000 Offices: 23 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.	SATURDAVS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive and laud Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as under;	- FOR -
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Accepts office of Executor, Administrator, Juardian or Committee, the execution of all trusts,	Parisian	QUALITY GUARANTEED.
nvestments, agency, management of estates, col- oction of rents and financial obligations gener- ily, buys and solts debentures and invests sinking	1890. 1890. Circassiau 2 January, 4*January, Sardinian	J
unds, etc.	To connect with these steamers at Portland, passen-	Railways.
proditors, and as Liquidator, and generally in vinding up of estates.	gers should take the 10.15 Wednesday evening train of the G. T. Ry, from Montreal; and at Halifax the 8.00 Friday morning train of the G. T. Ry, or the 8.30	State State State State
A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.	Thu sday evening train of the C. P. Ry. from Mont- real.	
Logal.	Rates of Passays from Montreal:	· · · · ·
	Cabin \$18.75 and \$68.75 via Halifax \$57.50 and \$67.59 via Portland	Intercolonial Railway.
Renfrew, Ont.	(According to Accommodation.) Intermediate	1889. Winter Arrangement. 1890
JOHN D. MODONALD, Borrigtor, Attornov-al-Law, &c., &s.	Steerage	Commencing 18th NOV., 1889.
Barriator, Attornoy-at-Law, &c., &c., Official Assignce for the county of Renfrew. Office :Raglan Street, opposite Smith & Stewart' Hardware Store.	gow and Boston and Clasgow and Philadelphia Lines may be obtained on application to any of the under-	Through Express Passenger Trains
	noted agents. Through Bills of Lading granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in	run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows :
Simcoe, Ont.	Canada and United States, and from all Stations in	Leav Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonavenure St. Depot 8.00
G. W. WELLS, (Late Killmaster & Wells),	Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glas- gow, via Boston. Portland or Halifax. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to	Leave Levis
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U Barristers & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto.	W. Robinson. 1364 St. James st., opposite St. Lawrence Hall : D. Battersby, 174 St. James street ; A. B. Chaffee, 266 St. James street ; W. D. O'Brien, 143 St.	fast express train leaving Montreal at 8 oo o'clock daily (Sunday excepted) run through to Halifax with out change in thirty hours.
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Rnolish Apent :	H. & A. ALLAN,	their destination on Sundays. The trains of the Intercolonial Railway betwee Montreal and Halitar are limbted by description on
JONAS AF JONES, 99 Cannon St., London. Commr'r, for N Y. Illinois and other States,	State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal.	neated by steam from the locomotive.
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<ul> <li>Barristor, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.</li> <li>OFFICE, 99 DUNDAS ST. WEST.</li> </ul>	JAMES S. NOAD,	fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply t
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A D. CAMEBON.		136] ST. JAMES ST.,
A. D. OAMERON, Chancery and Infolvency. Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Infolvency, Notary Public, Con- veyancer, &c., No. 10 Hughson Street, South Hearliton Out.	Promoter of and Dealer in	

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## THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. QUEBEC-Continued.

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,如此是是一些人的,这些是一些人的,我们就是一些人的,我们们也是一个人的,我们们就是一些人们的,我们们也能是一些人的。""你们是是一个人的,我们们就是一个人,这些

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T. MOSELEY, Q.O.,









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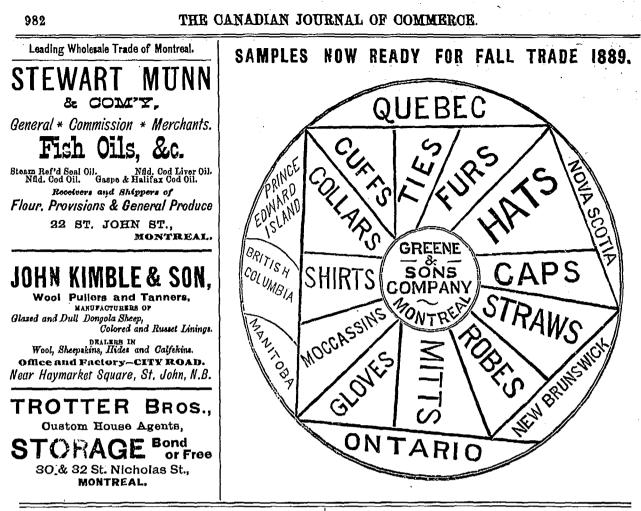




1725 Notro Dame St. and 470 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

JOHN O'FLAHERTY, 248 St. James St., MONTREAL.





MR. ROBERT MONEO, managing partner of the firm of Messrs. Ferguson, Alexander & Co., city, left for Europe on Monday last on an extended business tour.

As inland revenue officer seized two sleigh loads of tobacco at Kingston last week on account of the boxes being illegal.

QUERRE will creet a \$200,000 new city hall on the site of the old Jesuit barracks, which the city has bought from the Government for \$20,000.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., is putting in a waterworks system at a cost of \$75,000 to \$80,000, which, it is stated, will equal anything of the kind in Canada.

Ar Chambly Basin, Que. 2,319 boats passed up and down the Chambly Canal this season—24 more than last year—the collections on which were  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

An illicit whiskey still was seized at Ottawa last Saturday and the owner arrested. Re admitted that he had been manufacturing liquor for sale for over a year past.

G THE shareholders of the Windsor Hotel Co. have decided to issue the remaining capital stock of \$50,000 to furnish the electric light throughout the estal-lighment.

THE Hamilton, Ont., coal dealers' combine has broken up and the best stove coal is now solling at \$4 75 a ton, but it is expected that the combine will be putched up again.

OUBTOMS receipts at this port during November were \$729,670, an increase of \$136,780 over the same month last year; inland revenue receipts, \$179,050, an increase of \$5,543

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I, and her outports exported \$590,416 worth of commodities from the opening of navigation to the middle of November, of which \$196,981 worth went to American markets.

# ROSS, FORSTER & CO. Wholesale :: Dry :: Goods

Nos. 9 & 11 Recollet Street, between St. Helen and St. Peter Streets.

SPECIALTIES :

SMALLWARE, HOSIERY. DRESS GOODS ART NEEDLE WORK,

THE wholesale dry goods merchants on the Board of Trade of this city have organized a wholesale dry goods association to advance trade and watch over interests relating to the business of its members.

THE custom receipts at St. John, N.B., were \$78,820 69 for November, \$10,588 21 more than in November, 1888; inland revenue, \$27,-887.76, an improvement of \$326 58 over the same month last year.

The Great North-West Central Railway in the North-West Territory will have finished track-laying by December 10th and the line is being ballasted. It has not yet been decided to operate the road this winter.

IMFORTS at St. John, N.B., last month were \$490,000, including \$270,000 worth of free goods.—Custom receipts at Halifax, N.S., during November were \$142,000, an increase of \$13,000 over November, 1888.

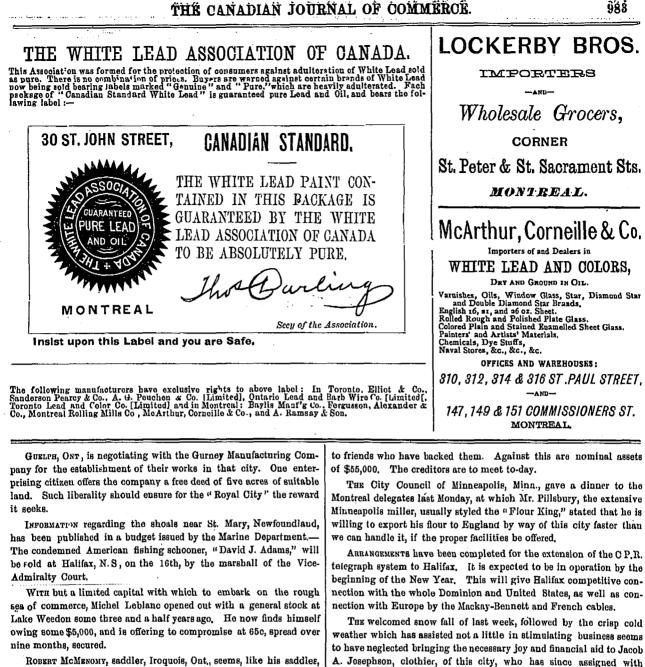
Toll collections on the Rideau and Ottawa canals to the close of navigation are \$45,317, an amount which shows a favorable increase of business on these waterways, the collections for 1888 having been \$36,345.

A HAMILTON, ONT., youth has been arrested at Buffalo, NY., for evading the Custom duty on a small quantity of silverware which he had concealed in some garments in his value, the former belonging to a female accomplice.

 $T_{\rm HE}$  Hudson Bay Company report a smaller output of furs this year compared with last year, principally the result of mortality and distress among the Indians, but the land sales for the seven months ending with October are a decided improvement over last year.

The order of the Castoms Department prohibiting the entry of Canadian bonded freight shipped over American lines into Victoria B.C., in American bottoms, has been suspended till December 21st, pending consideration of Victoria's request that the order be rescinded.





ROBERT MCMENOMY, saddler, Iroquois, Ont., seems, like his saddles, to have travelled "not wisely but too well." He was formerly at Ottawa, next locating at West Winchester and repaired to the scene of his present troubles last summer. He has assigned but his liabilities will not be heavy.

NAVIGATION has closed for the winter on the Lachine Canal, the last barge of the season having arrived Sunday, and it will winter, with several others, in the basin above Black's bridge. The locks, etc., as far at Cote St. Paul, were examined last Saturday and placed in proper order for the winter.

An early training in general merchandise, coupled with native shrewdness, was expected by those who knew him to ensure for C. N. Falardeau a successful career, but a period of depression seems to have drained his resources and he has assigned. His liabilities are placed at \$11,500 and assets at \$10,000.

H. E. HAMILTON & Co, boot and shoe merchants, Toronto, suspended payment. Bad accounts and slow collections are the reasons assigned. They owe \$15,000 to the trade and it is said about \$15,000 manifestations in several large cities on this continent should warn other communities to adopt all possible precautions ag inst similar losses A DESPATCH from Ottawa announces that Messre J. F. Stairs, ex-M.P. and Graham Fraser, manager of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, are

liabilities of \$5,000. He has been in business since the spring of '88.

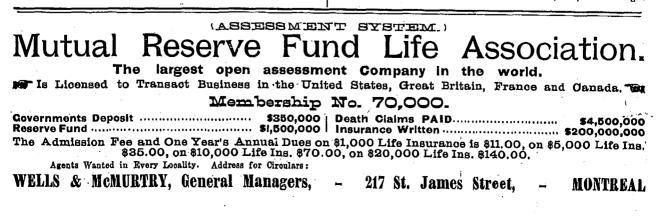
of a Waterous steam fire engine for the more efficient protection of

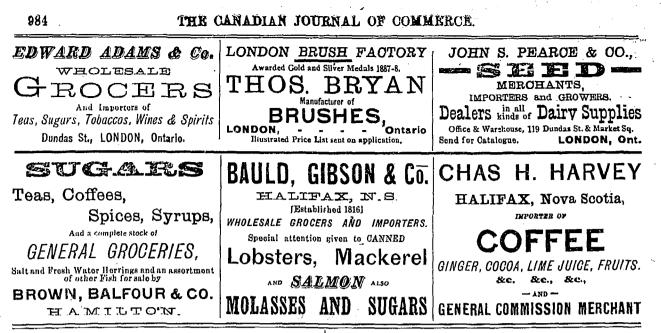
the town against the ravages of the fire-fiend, whose recent destructive

The citizens of Parry Sound, Ont., are now happy in the possession

in town in connection with the erection of blast furnaces in the county of Pictou and the development of the iron industry there. If satisfactory arrangements are made the works will be established at New Glasgow, N.S.

At a meeting of the creditors of Lashbrook & Simmons, shoe dealers, London, Ont., the assets were estimated at \$9,194 and the secured liabilities at \$9,466, the unsecured dobts being \$708. It was decided to accept 70 cents on the dollar at two, four, six and eight





months, and to give the debtors an opportunity of securing the same within one month.

L. N. BOISCLAIR had been keeping a general store at St. Eulalie, Que, siace 1883, but in an evil moment was tempted to move to Nicolet, where six months experience has proved the limit of his financial starding. He now seeks consolation and a compromise at 60c. 3 and 6 months secured. He only owes \$2,000, and his offer will likely be sccepted

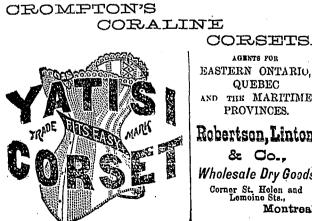
P. A. GOUIN, hardware dealer, Three Eivers, has assigned with liabilities of \$12,000 to \$14,000. He has been in business for some years and has been connected latterly with Gouin & Gouin, electroplaters, who have likewise assigned with liabilities of \$3,000. The latter firm when commencing something over a year ago was not considered as likely to make the business a continued success.

KEEN competition and calm November weather has outdone the resources of George Bergeron, clothier, of this city, who commenced last summer with but a limited capital. He has assigned with linbilities of \$4,000. The close price at which clothing is at present being retailed throughout this city should prove the heavy risk incurred in opening with a small capital in districts where there are nirendy too many competitors.

HOPE MCINTYRE, proprietor of the Waverly hotel, Niagara Falls, Ont., is said to have absconded, leaving his wife behind him. There was no assignment made. Claims amounting to over \$5,000 against the stock and chattels have been filed. Even the servants suffered in the hundreds. Eight hundred dollars will cover his assets. Mc-Intyre's whereabouts are unknown although it is pretty well understood that he started for New York.

The wholesale hardware firm of Wm. Thomson & Co., Toronto, has sent the following circular to their creditors :--- Owing to various circumstances we have deemed it advisable to suspend payment and hereby call a meeting of our creditors to advise as to the future of the business." The firm has been established a number of years, but failed in '84, and settled at 60 cents on the dollar. The liabilities amount to about \$75,000 and nominal assets at \$103,000. They say they will be able to pay all creditors in full.

Tus firm of Philip Gingras & Co., coal merchants, Quebec, has suspended payment. The principal creditor is said to be the Banque du Peuple, but is secured for its advances by warehouse receipts,



AGENTS FOR EASTERN ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Robertson, Linton & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Corner St. Helen and Lemoine Sts.,

Montreal

Other creditors are Banque Nationale, Mr. Geo. F. Hartt, Montreal ; Carbray, Routh & Co , Hansen & Schwartz. A statement of their affairs show their assets to be \$38,025 and liabilities \$50,717. Mr. N. Matte was named provisional guardian, and a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th instant for the appointment of a curator.

BOSTON, MASS., suffered a loss of \$4,000,000 by fire last week, with a loss to the insurance companies aggregating \$2,700,000. Many English companies are largely interested. Following close on the Lynn conflagration which caused a similar loss, it will tax severely the finances of many of the weaker American companies as well as proving a heavy blow to even those that are prepared for such disasters. The insurance companies of New York state their intention to advance rates all over the country owing to the recent heavy losses.

The price of wheat throughout the North-West last week was as follows :--Holland, Gretna, Boissevain, Deloraine, Plum Coulee, Portage, Indian Head, Regina, 60c; High Bluffs, 61c; Emerson, Domivion City, Cypress, Morris, Killarney, Douglas, Brandon, Fleming, Whitewood, 62c; Moose Jaw, 611c; Carman, Cartwright, Alexander Virden, Moosemin, Wapella, Kemnay, 63c; Stonewall, Clearwater, McGregor, Carberry, 64c; Glenboro', Manitou, Lariviere, Crystal City, Holmfield, Burnside, Griswold, Oak Lake, 65c ; Thornhill, 70c.

This city continues to furnish a successful field for the operations of the genius of criminal, yclept " bank sneak," the office of the Union Bank being the scene of the most recent of these bare-faced robberies. A clerk of the Canadian Express Co. who had been sent to the above bank to change about \$4,000 from small into large bills, being relieved of a \$500 package last<sup>3</sup>Saturday while in the act of turning to get a sheet of paper. As in other like cases, the police have no clue by which the perpetrator might be made to suffer for his temerity

THE stock and fixtures, amounting to \$10,726.44, belonging to the insolvent estate of John Reiplinger, furrier, etc., of this city, was sold by auction on Tuesday, and brought 51 cents on the dollar. The book debts, amounting to \$1,937.86, were sold for 20 cents on the dollar -The dry goods stock of Robitaille, Bernier & Bernier, Quebec, was sold at auction on Tuesday last. The firm of Lindsay, Gilmour & Co., city, were the purchasers at 741 cents on the dollar. The book debts were sold to Mr. Robitailie for 343 cents on the dollar.

At the sale of the Pickard property in Excter, Ont., last week, W. S. Reid, of London, bought the dry goods stock, valued at \$15,000, at

# " ELEPHANT" SPECIALTIES

White Lead, by the Dutch process. The only Lead that isfit EI for first-class work

ady Mixed Paints for House and Castle-Floors and Walls. Every tin sent out this sector to the sector R-adv Ē Walls. Every tin sent out this season has been tested in advance and found thoroughly first-class. н

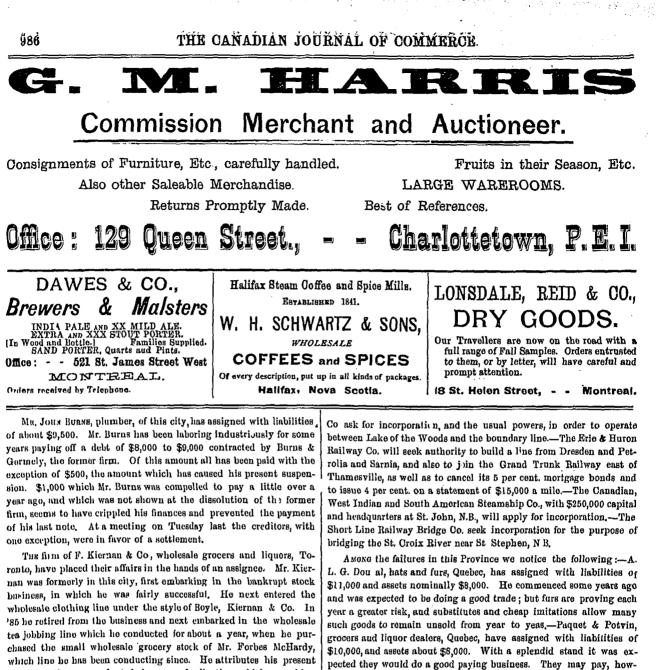
Coach Colors Ready for Use, for Carriage and Ornamental work of all kinds. They dry immediately with enamel gloss. Mistletoe Window Blind Creen—The Green of Canada, AN

Elephant Varnishes and Japans, for House and Carriage work; becoming every day more popular.

Every Variety of Colors in Oil, Japan and Turpentine. We ship quickly Transparent Oil Wood Stains,

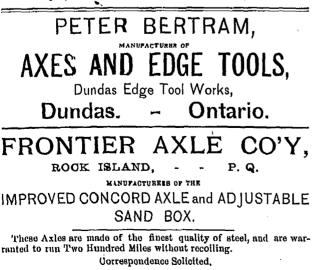
FERGUSSON, ALEXANDER & CO. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 College St, MONTREAL.





tea jobbing line which he conducted for about a year, when he purchased the small wholesale grocery stock of Mr. Forbes McHardy, which line he has been conducting since. He attributes his present trouble to the unprecedented slowness of collections which are making all wholesale firms entertain the same opinion as to the scarcity of money. His liabilities are estimated at \$56,000, with a nominal surplus of assets. Mr. Kiernan will ask for an extension, and the knowledge among the trade of his sound business prin.iples and past successes will, in all probability, allow it to be granted.

THE Canada Cable Company will apply for incorporation for the purpose of laying a cable between this country and Great Britain... The Belleville & Lake Nipissing Railway Co will apply for authority to increase their capital stock and bonding power, and for an extension of time for the undertaking... The Imperial Trust Company will seek authority to establish a general trust fund and exercise the powers of a loan company under the Companies Act... The Rainy River Boom





ever, 50c on the dollar .- G. Beauchesne, a general dealer in a small

way, at Scotstown, has assigned .- J. A. Lavallee, dry goods, Berthier-



JUL ING

PLATE

ahead for some time .- Theophile Brodeur, St Liboire, has not made his hotel a success and he accordingly assigns. He will not owe much .- F. X. Parsons, Coleraine, County of Megantic, has made an assignment of his estate .- Albert Lefebvre, a general trader, of Laprairie, has assigned, with liabilities of about \$6,000 .- George St. Jean & Co., grocers, Quebec, and S. S. Armstreng, of Cranbourne, have assigned.

Following are among the late business embarrassments in Ontario : W. N. Grundy, carriages, Lucknow, has met with too many reverses from time to time and new assigns. The business was formerly Miller & Grundy, who dissolved in 1884, Grundy continuing. He was burned out about a year ago, suffering a loss of \$2,000, which has seemed to cripple his finances since. He will not owe more than 2,000; and should show a surplus of assets --- Vancamp & Adams, grocera, Petrolia, have been in business but a short while and now assign. They bought out N. McVicar for \$600, giving security for payment; liabilities, trifling,-F. McRae & Son. Port Perry, have been conducting a small businesss in drygoods for some time. They

assign and will pay what they can -James M. Duncan, of Elora, proves unable to pay dollar for dollar in buying and selling groceries ; liabilities, light .- J. A. Dermott, general dealer in a small way in Hinchinbrooke Twp, has bought more than he can pay for and assigns .--- Miss Joanna Beach, milliner and fancy goods dealer, Brockville, has not succeeded in doing sufficient business of late and assigns with liabilities of \$1,600 and assets a little over. She was known to be careful and industrious .- D. Wiltse, grocer, Deseronto, assigns with small liabilities and stock. He was formerly at Farmersville, and sought his present undesirable location last summer .- The Berlin Shoe Company, Berlin, has assigned. The business was conducted by J. W. Hillborn and Wm. Hulme. Insufficient capital. The company was recently offering to compromise, but was unsuccessful. -R. Kennedy, grocer, Toronto, trading under the style of Marsland & Kennedy, assigns with liabilities of about \$5,000 and a surplus of assets .- Jas. A. Allan, druggist, Toronto, assigns .- C. Cooper, builder, has assigned, owing about \$8,000 .- R. Moulding, builder and contractor, Teronto, has assigned, with liabilities and assets nominally equal at \$12,000 - J. W. Burns, grocer, Toronto, has assigned with about \$4,000 liabilities.

16 & 18 DeBresoles St.,



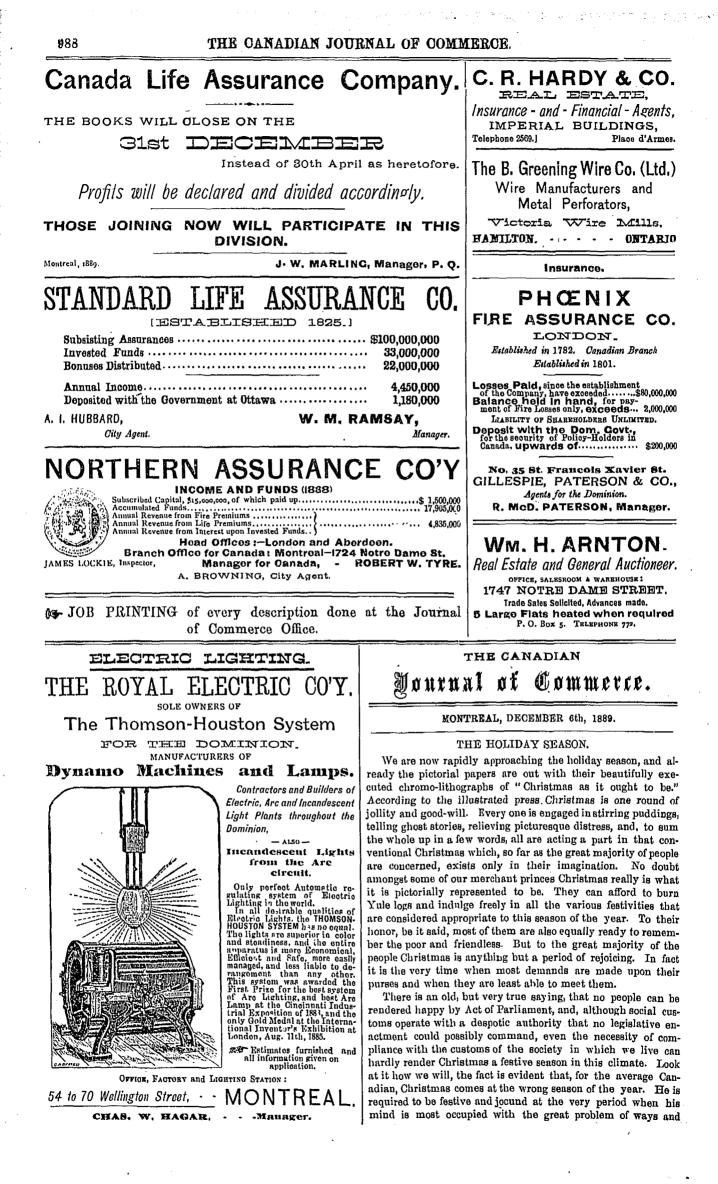
D. MASSON & Oo., St. Paul St., Montreal Agents



SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

TRADE MARK FOR

🕅 W#ROGERS, 🏠



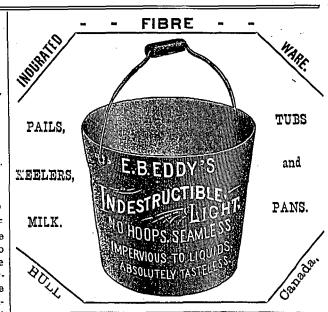
MCMASTER & CO. WHOLESALE WOOLLEN -AND-General Dry Goods Merchants. 4 to 12 FRONT ST. W. TORONTO. Offices-B4 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street London, E.C. J. SHORT MOMASTER, Toronto. Means. He is called upon to give a series of useless, but none

the less expensive, presents at a time when he is least able to afford them; simply because it is Christmas. Take the average man of business-outside of our merchant princes. The heaviest expenses of the year are just now crowding upon him. He must lay in and pay for his winter fuel; he must provide himself and his family with that amount of winter clothing without which the severity of this climate could not be endured; he must pay for all the multifarious household expenses entailed upon him by the advent of the beautiful snow; and he must meet all the bills that pour in upon him with merciless regular. ity at the end of the year. Lucky he is if he does not also receive notice that unless his taxes, etc., are paid within fifteen days execution will forthwith issue against his goods and chattels. He knows that the holiday week will bring him in but little profit, and that the coming fourth of January will be a date that will tax his resources to the uttermost, and yet public opinion and the press call upon him to be jovial and hospitable, and compel him to mask his real anxiety and worry under an outward front of festivity and congratulation.

But if things are bad enough for the ordinary householder, they are ten times worse for the retail trader. Take for instance the case of the retail grocer or general storekeeper. For weeks past he has had a large number of customers (possibly a majority of his trade) who have run behind on the books simply because the cash he would otherwise have received has gone for coal, stoves, winter clothing, rubbers, putting up double windows, etc., and yet the unfortunate man is compelled by the iron rule of custom not only to put up with an accumulation of indebtedness forced upon him by the exigencies of the climate, but also to present every customer with a Christmas gift, usually expected in the form of some of his choicest and most expensive goods, apparently as a reward for his not having paid up to date.

This is one of the idiotic customs jentailed upon us by a slavish adherence to the customs of the older world. No doubt at one time, when the European countries were almost purely agricultural, the latter end of December (apart from its religious character) was peculiarly appropriate for holiday making. By that time the crops were all harvested and sold, and King Frost had chained the earth in his icy fetters, so that the few weeks left before the spring toil commenced once again, were the best possible season for festivity. In fact there was nothing else to do. But now-a-days our conditions are altogether changed. The Christmas week is a week of toil and of anxiety. With the first of the year comes a cloud of liabilities that tax the average business man's resources to a very grave extent, and with the coming fourth staring him in the face, his merriment is, perforce, spasmodic. He is by no means in the position of his more fortunate progenitor; so that the customs which were so appropriate to the medizeval ages of England and Germany fit in very poorly with the conditious under which modern Canada is compelled to exist. And yet the average citizen is called upon (if an employer of labor) to signalize a peculiarly expensive season by gifts to his most prominent employes (if not to all) as well as to "remember" in a tangible and expensive form a large circle of expectant relatives.

On certain classes of the retail trade this Christmas tax falls with unusual force. We do not expect the coal dealer to furnish us with a ton of coal for nothing, or the gas company to present us with a quarter's gas; but the moment we reach those tradesmen who minister to the needs of the inner man the unwritten code of Christmas taxation comes at once into action, and is enforced with an iron hand. Possibly this peculiar liability of



certain trades is due to our igreater familiarity with them; to the fact that they make daily visits to our homes and that thus insensibly they have come to be regarded as more intimately connected with us and therefore, presumably, to take a closer interest in our welfare at this season. This sentiment, like a hard-headed nation, we have turned to practical account by insisting on their displaying it in a tangible manner; regardless of the fact that the necessity of making presents out of the most profitable articles in his stock to a large circle of expectant customers, renders the Christmas of the poorer tradesman infinitely less "merry" than it otherwise would have been.

What is the consequence? Simply that Christmas, instead of being the jovial holiday it ought to be, has developed into a species of social bugbear. It has become a season when the mean customer expects to get "square" with his suppliers by exacting from them a Christmas gift of far greater value than the volume of his trade really justifies. It has become a season when people are forced to make presents that they cannot afford in exchange for gifts that they have no earthly need of. It is a season of mild, but none the less irritating, extortion. It is the season where donors make presents simply because they have to, and where the recipients accept them without gratitude simply because they know they are given under pressure.

This may possibly seem a pessimistic view of Christmas; but there are hundreds of merchants, both wholesale and retail, in this city, who will endorse our statements in this particular. What was originally intended as a season of supreme unselfishness and generosity is rapidly degenerating into a season of licensed greed; for if the expected gift does not meet the anticipations of the recipient the donor is certain to hear of it, directly or indirectly. As a consequence the merchant is compelled to make provision in his calculations for a certain amount of dead loss in the shape of Christmas gifts, at the very time when he has most need of his ready money. Is it then to be expected that he can look forward to Christmas with any feeling of delight, or that he can enjoy it in the true spirit of rejoicing? He would be something out of the ordinary run of human nature if he could. Nor does the favored customer reap an advantage anything like commensurate with the loss entailed upon the donor. The present is usually something he does not want, and would possibly be far better without; and thus the ordinary result of the custom of Christmas giving is that neither party reap the least advantage from the transaction.

The fact is that we do not approach Christmas in a practical spirit. Thanks to the efforts of the pictorial press we have become imbued with the belief that Christmas is an ideal period when the ordinary course of events is perverted for sentimental reasons, and when the relations between buyer and seller and between employer and employed become suddenly reversed. It is in the effort to render ourselves conformable to this untenable position that we make the mistake. Let us look upon Christmas as it really is in this country—that is as a purely religious holiday. Let us divest it of this ridiculous custom of gift giving, and abandon the pretence of generosity when we well know that our presents are forced from us by pressure. In other words let us be what we really are; and not pretend that human nature can be suddenly changed simply because the press say it ought

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to be. If we did so, Christmas would be a purer and holier festival than it now is. It would be stripped of its present morcenary features, and instead of being a season of self-indulgence and mere material enjoyment it would be really one of peace on earth and good will towards men. Our present ideal Christmas is a pure newspaper "fake"; a monstrosity of mince pies and indigestible plum-pudding. We are a practical peoplelet us then have a practical Christmas.

#### THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

In a former article under this caption some remarks were made on proposed expenditures in connection with the port which have been commented upon in a favorable light by leading shippers and practical men. It is beginning to dawn upon the public that there is something behind this violent hurry to spend millions of dollars on the harbor, which savors of jobs and boodling, and they would like to see such movements initiated by men of weight in mercantile affairs. Until quite recently our Canadian lawyer—aldermen, politicians and contractors have been quite apathetic about ships and shipping. Why this change?

The proposal to establish a still-water basin at the east end of the harbor, several miles from the present centre, will, we feel sure, receive no countenance except from those directly interested. There is already a long line of wharfage in the east end, more than enough for present wants, and when a lditional accommodation is wanted it can easily be provided by means of piers, the river here being wide and deep. As there is no tide at Montreal, there is no necessity for a still-water basin, as in Quebec. We pointed out in a former issue that the east end wharves lying so far from the ,wholesale warehouses the cartages charges on heavy goods from thence are quite liable to be more than the ocean freight, and ships berthed to the west and centre will always have the advantage, unless, in fact, the Canadian Pacific which is supposed to be favorable to certain east end improvéments, should devise some system of local distribution from the wharves by rail. The advocates of expenditure have stated that forty or fifty more ships would have loaded here this season if the accommodation had been ample, whereas practical shippers have told us they suffered no inconvenience, in spite of an unusually large trade, and if the harbor commissioners had enforced their excellent by-laws, with reference to the handling of ships and the prompt despatch of freight from the docks, many more vessels could have traded there. It seems absurd to speak of expensive docks when the present harbor channel is so narrow that a shoal appeared in the river this summer about two stone throws from the Custom House wharf. The river could be dredged at comparatively small cost far out in the stream and the present wharves and piers extended indefinitely.

If a dock is really found to be a necessity the proper place for it is near the entrance to the canal, in the vicinity of the large warehouses and factories, as proposed in the Henshaw scheme-Such a dock would conveniently winter a large number of canal, river and lake craft, and secure an immense saving on cartage bills. This basin, or dock, would cover 24 acres on the unimproved plot of ground, partly occupied by dingy, old buildings, bounded by McGill, Wellington and Colborne streets and presents many practical features. We have no desire at present to favor this, or any other scheme. The danger that threatens us is that of wild hapazard expenditure and harbor grabs similar to those made in the past on the United States Treasury. It may be pointed out that the scheme most favored by the majority of the special committee of the Montreal Board of Trade in May of the current year is not without serious objections. The main feature is a protective embankment placed on the sheals in front of the deep water which would protect certain projected wharves and piers and the entrance to the canal against ice shoves. The new wharves in this plan "No. 6 would give 9,960 feet additional accommodation from the entrance to the Lachine canal to the Victoria pior, and 2,400 feet more if the protective ombankment is arranged for whatves as it no doubt would be.' The committee is of opinion that this embankment "would not interfere in any way with the ordinary current of the river, or augment floods in other directions, or increase the force or speed of the current in the river." Unfortunately the opinion entertained by the committee is not universal. There are people who hold it would seriously affect the current and depth of water and cause floods on the south shore, resulting in heavy actions for damages against the port.

The less dangerous and less expensive project would be to try the effect of piers and booms in Lake St. Louis for the detention of the spring ice. If ice jams and floods can be stopped in this way, and there is strong reason and high expert authority to support this view, the present piers and wharves can be extended indefinitely in the harbor by the simple process of dredging the river to the south; the roadway along the river front can be widened on the river side and the present unsightly dyke abolished. Several schemes have included high wharves and a high protective wall along the river front. These offer impediments to the loading and unloading of freight, especially with regard to the smaller craft, and would also add to the cartage difficulty. Both wharves and sea-wall should be as low as possible.

The subject is of such vital importance that we may return to it again before long.

#### THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The coming session of the Quebec Legislature, which opens next month, will be one of unusual interest, since it is currently believed that one of the first measures to be brought before the house will be a bill providing for the redistribution of constituences, and that, so soon as the Province shall have been so gerrymandered as to render the re-election of the Mercier government to power a certainty, the Premier will dissolve the present legislature and appeal confidently to the country for a ratification of this policy.

That this skilful move is made for the purpose of neutralizing the English vote, is more than probable. Ever since the election in Brome the Mercier press have been full of menaces towards the English speaking minority. They have been threatened openly with political extinction unless they came obediently to heel, and have been warned that punishment for their contumacy was at hand. The blow is now about to fall. The constituences, where the English vote is sufficiently numerous to be formidable, are to be so reconstructed as to ensure an overwhelming preponderance of French voters, and as the more ignorant and fanatical the voter, and the more plastic he is in the hands of the Nationalist heelers, every effort will be made to so redistribute the seats as to effectually debar the educated classes, and more especially the English-speaking voters, from having any chance to sway the destinies of an election.

Of course Mr. Mercier puts forward the plea that as the existing electoral divisions were formed some forty years ago they are no longer applicable to the changed conditions of the country. So far as Montreal is concerned, this statement certainly is correct. That a city containing 180,000 inhabitants and furnishing nine-tenths of the provincial revenue, should only have three representatives while every tiny county with a few thousand of population sends one, is certainly absurd; and the interests of this city demand a larger representation in order to curb as much as possible the tendency of the government to treat Montreal as the milch cow of the province. But so far as most of the constituences whence Mr. Mercier draws his majority are concerned, they are practically the same as they were fifty, or indeed a hundred years ago, and, therefore, to plead the necessity of redistribution in order to provide for the march of population or the spread of education in their case, is simply sheer nonsense. The fact is the whole measure is a "gerrymander" intended to swamp the vote of the minority and to put the election of the Mercier candidates as far beyond doubt as is possible in counties where some petty local issue will often sway the contest to one side or the other.

Should this scheme succeed and Mr. Mercier once more return to power with an increased following of obedient partisans behind him, let us hope that his first act will be to thoroughly examine into the condition of the finances of this province, and to see if it be not possible to curtail some of the present expenditure, since any further increase in revenue seems hardly within the possibilities. Since the Mercier administration came into power, the cost of administering the provincial government has increased so rapidly that four millions of dollars have been added to our indebtedness, while the interest alone is rapidly approaching 50 per cent of the ordinary revenue. Shortly another new loan must be placed to meet the deficiency. In fact it was only by the expedient of using the funds deposited with the government by certain railways to purchase a guarantee that the necessity for further borrowing has been postponed so long. In spite of the fact that the new imposts have increased the revenue by \$350,000 yearly, the province is daily sinking deeper into debt The taxes on commercial corporations, which aggregate nearly \$400,000 since Mr. Mercier put the law into operation, the additional imposts on the lumbermen which have produced \$300,000, and the increased revenue from licenses, have all been absorbed, as well the proceeds of the loan of \$3,500,000, and the railway deposits of \$2,230,000, and yet the liabilities of the province are more than \$4,000,000 in excess of what they were two years ago.

This is indeed a serious showing. We cannot go on living on borrowed money. If we do, we shall soon find the revenue sinking under the pressure of the load of interest. There must come a time when new loans can no longer be obtained and when the provincial credit will be seriously impared. Only one rational course is open to the government, and that is to reduce the expenditure within the limits of the revenue. It can be done, and it must be done; even if some of the government favorites allowances of "pap" have to be curtailed. There is no other way that will afford any but the most temporary relief. Did the commercial community possess sufficient electoral power they would insist upon such a course being followed at once; but unfortunately they do not. The whole of the electoral power is held by ignorant and bigoted French-Canadian farmers who believe everything that a glib-tongued orator of their own race and creed chooses to tell them, and who care nothing for the advancement of the country so long as their own little farms are not taxed. Hayseed legislation has always been the drawback to Montreal. "Tax the merchant and let the farmer go free!" has always been the battle-cry of the politician . and were it not for the energy and push of our business men. this policy would long since have trottled Montreal's trade and driven her largest commercial enterprises across the provincial border line. But a time must come when the taxable capacity of this city will be reached; and then the farmer will be compelled to assume his share of the burden. When that period comes, and he is touched in his tenderest point, the pocket, he will probably learn common sense; but so long as he is able to shift the cost upon the shoulders of the citizen so long shall we be compelled to bear the burden entailed upon us by the present reckless expenditure of the provincial funds.

#### CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT.

Judged by the standard of larger and wealthier and more favorably situated communities, the development and progress which we see around us might not cause unusual encouragement or gratification; but that there is progress and steady, continuous improvement in many directions cannot be doubted.

This is seen easily enough in our larger urban communities, but that it applies to the whole country cannot be denied, as the volume of our imports and exports speak for themselves. In Montreal the increase in assessments for the current year will be between five and six million dollars, nearly all due to buildings put up within the past twelve months. The new business blocks were included in last year's roll, and the principal increase this year has been in St. Antoine ward, a residence district largely. Last year the assessments reached a total of \$90,324,600, which the exemptions of \$19,131,920 brought up to \$109,456,535. This year the real estate available for taxation will be 96,000,000; the exemptions are fully \$22,000,000; giving a total value of \$118,000,000. Building operations have been brisk not only in St. Antoine, but in St. Lawrence, Central, St. Gabriel and St. Jean Baptiste wards, and the prospects of the building trade for next year are most promising.

Another encouraging feature is afforded by the shipping interest. Owing to the smallness of the Canadian grain crop there was little domestic wheat, peas, oats and barley for export, but this was made up by large shipments of American wheat and corn from Chicago and other western points, exporters patronizing the St. Lawrence and Montreal route who had never done so before. This trade could never have been secured if the government had not enforced a rebate of the canal tolls at the opening of the season as it has now done for some years past. Our shippers should continue to urge their claims until permanent reduction is effected, as with fair play there is no doubt the St. Lawrence canals are more than a match for the Erie canal route to New York. An exception to the large exports of the present year has been in the item of apples, only about 310,000 barrels having been shipped, as against some 690,000 last year. This is due to the crop not being so abundant and cheap. On an examination of the shipping statistics of the port we notice

the number of steamships is less but the tonnage is larger than last year. So far as sailing vessels are concerned, there is an increase both in numbers and tonnage.

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Sailing ships,	Tonnage.	Total No. vessels.	Total tonnage.
1884	444	585,397	172	63,977	626	649 374
1885	441	619,647	188	64,307	629	683 854
1886	532	736,648	171	73,051	703	809,699
1887	600	807,471	167	63,302	767	870,773
1888	532	742,276	128	40,197	655	782,473
1889	519	819,155	173	59,382	692	878,537
701	A	6 /7				

The value of the assessable real estate of Toronto has increased to a wonderful extent, and the building "boom," although not so active, is apparently not yet at an end. The last assessment gives a value of \$122,651,244, against only \$41,773 497 in 1879. Ten years ago the population was estimated at 74,000 and to-day at over 175,000; in the same period the volume of trade has advanced from \$15,000,000 to \$23,000,000. Hitherto the buildings erected in Toronto have probably not been so pretentious, costly, nor as substantial as in some other cities of the same size, but there has been a marked improvement in these particulars of late. The new Board of Trade building, in course of construction, will present an imposing front, being built of red stone and pressed brick; it is to be seven stories and will cost some \$400,000. Its success as a financial enterprise may, perhaps, awaken our Montreal Board to action. The sister Board has already rented for ten-year terms offices sufficient to bring in an annual rental of \$25,200, leaving \$11,000 worth unengaged. A handsome building of seven stories, to cost \$350,000, is being erected by the Bank of Commerce, and among other buildings under construction are those of the Freehold Loan & Savings, Traders' Bank, Canada Life, etc. These fine blocks, and others contemplated, will add greatly to the appearance of Ontario's chief city.

Looking wider afield, we find increased attention is being paid to the extension of our foreign trade and the new department of commerce at Ottawa, should be a signal benefit to the country at large. The Anderson contract for the Atlantic steamship service has fallen through, but it is probable something will be done with other lines to improve the present service and give us a speed of at least sixteen or seventeen knots. In January, 1891, the Pacific steamship route will be navigated by vessels of sixteen to seventeen and a half knots, equal to the finest which sail from New York. It is estimated that a seventeen knot vessel can steam from Liverpool to Rimouski in less than six days, and would have larger freight capacity than the 20-knot boats which the Andersons proposed to put on, as these would have to carry an immense supply of bunker coal to the exclusion of other goods. With the geographical advantages in our favor it is not necessary to make such a high rate of speed as is done from New York, but the Atlantic steamers should fully correspond to those of the Pacific. This fast through service promises to have a stimulating effect on Canadian trade, and opens up advantages which our people cannot afford to lose sight of.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

#### THE ARO LIGHT.

The application of electricity to industrial purposes has developed with such wonderful rapidity during the past decade that one is justified in anticipating anything short of the miraculous. Few indeed of us, outside of those who make a special study of this wonderful force, realize the true extent of this development. In every branch of human activity, in every one of our domestic needs, electricity is being daily more utilized. In fact so general have electric appliances become that we are now almost commencing to undervalue them, and to treat as commonplace, achievements which in other ages would have been deemed supernatural. Men speak of electric lighting as in other days they spoke of candles. The incandescent lamp with its carbon filament is no more wonderful to them than the coal oil lamp, and the arc lamp is simply an improvement on lighting by gas. Few indeed of our citizens understand the method of producing the electric current necessary for such illumination or how complex is the machinery required to keep the carbons in an ordinary arc lamp always at the proper distances apart. The majority never trouble themselves about it all. They simply accept the light as it is, and beyond a vague idea that it is more or less dangerous, dismiss it as one of the ordinary commonplace street illuminants.

But were they to once inspect a street lighting station, or still better, the headquarters station, they would realize at once not

only the amount of delicate mechanism requisite to produce the result achieved, but the amount of skill and science required upon the part of the managers and electricians. Take for instance the familiar arc-lamp that dots our streets at night with its brilliant lustre. Each of these lights requires 45 volts of current, and on the ordinary circuit the current is limited in this city to 2,000 volts. This current is produced by a dynamo-electric machine composed of two powerful magnets surrounded with armatures which are connected with two ends of a closed circuit. The revolution of the armature breaks the line of force between the north and south poles of the magnets and thus generates the electricity which is collected on thin slips of copper, termed "brushes," which convey it to the wires. An ingenious automatic regulator governs the amount of electricity to be produced, and guarantees that no more shall be generated than is really needed. From the dynamos the wires pass to the switchboard where all city circuits terminate, and then out to the forest of poles that are day by day taking the place of shade trees on our streets. Arrived at the lamp the current passes down through the upper carbon and then through three-sixteenths of an inch of air to the lower carbon. It is the passage of the current through the air that furnishes the brilliant white light we admire so much; not the combustion of the carbon. Carbon is simply used because its destruction is the most even of any known substance. Those used in Montreal are made of petroleum coke and are the only portion of the lamp not made in this country. The most ingenious portion of the lamp is the method by which the counter attraction of two magnets is made to feed the upper carbon automatically so that the space between the two is always maintained at exactly the same distance no matter how unequal the rapidity of consumption of the two may be. This in the system used by the Royal Electric Light Company is almost perfect. Double carbons are used; each of which last 8 hours. The current by an automatic switch passes from the first to the second so soon as the former is consumed, and does so with such rapidity that the extinction of the one and the lighting of the other is imperceptible to the eye. The disagreeable flickering which occurs at times in the light is either due to some imperfection in these carbons or possibly to some defect in the mechanism of the lamp; but not to any deflection in the current.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Hagar, the general manager, a representative of the JOURNAL was permitted, accompanied by Mr. D. A. Starr, the general superintendent, to inspect the premises of the Royal Electric Light Company from its huge boiler room in the basement to the spacions rooms crowded with skilled mechanics where all the many complex portions of electrical machinery are manufactured, adjusted and put together. This company has 250 miles of insulated wire of its own manufacture strung in this city, and the excellence of their insulation is evidenced by the fact that although they were compelled to employ "green" men at first, they have never had one single accident. In the streets they operate 700 arc and 600 incandescent lamps of 32 candle power. In stores and private dwellings they have 600 are lamps and 3,000 incandescent lamps of from 16 to 125 candle power. In not one single case has a user or lineman suffered injury. They employ 20 linemon and eight patrol waggons who patrol the city at night. Their men attend every fire to cut wires if necessary, and they have also a fire waggon fitted with wire and tools for re-establishing lines cut or burnt through. To give an instance of their promptitude and discipline ; at the recent fire on Craig street the necessary cutting of the wires broke a circuit and put out 40 lights. In less than ten minutes the company's employees had a new wire strung round Victoria square and every lamp was burning again as brilliantly ss ever.

#### INCANDESCENT LIGHTING.

We now pass to the second of the company's systems; that of incandescent lighting This is the one popularly supposed to be dangerous; simply because it is generated by a machine giving an alternating current. No doubt a pulsating current gives a far worse shock than a steady one, and were the current to leave the machine in the same form as it is generated it undoubtedly would be dangerous in the extreme. But it does not. In fact it never leaves the poles. It runs directly to a "transformer" where the electricity which leaves the machine with a heavy pressure and a low current is converted into a mild current of only 50 volts with a very light pressure, and therefore in a form not in the least dangerous to human life. In fact so ridiculously mild is the

current required to illuminate these lamps that even with a wetted finger applied to the two poles only the faintest shock can be perceived. To speak of such a current as this in terms of apprehension is simply absurd. The lamp, as every one knows, is simply a filament of carbonized bamboo enclosed in a glass bulb in a vacuum. It is attached to the upper portion of the lamp by two short pieces of platimum wire and the light is produced by its incandescence when a low current of electricity is passed along it. It is emphatically the light of the future, and before long the present gas lamp will be as great a rarity in every better class house as the tallow candle.

#### DANGER OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

One of the greatest drawbacks that electric lighting has had to contend with in this city is the popular belief in its danger. People read in the American press of the dangers of the "live" wire, and jump to the conclusion that death lurks in every harmless wire strung across our streets. As a matter of fact there have been more deaths in the last few months from coal-oil and gas explosions than there have been from electricity in as many years. In this city, notwithstanding the fact that most of the company's men were new to the business when first employed, there has never been a single death or even accident from electricity. Even in the arc light currents only 2,000 volts are allowed on each circuit; an amount which would certainly give a smart shock, but could hardly prove fatal to any person of sound constitution, even if they received it in all its intensity. In the incandescent system there is simply no danger at all. A current of 50 volts gives a barely perceptible shock, and the average man would never know that he had received it at all. In fact these stories of death on the wire are mostly imaginary and could only occur in cities where the amount of volts is allowed to reach up among the thousands. When the number of volts on each circuit is permitted to reach eight or ten thousand (as is the case in some cities in the United States) then there is danger lurking in the wire; but in this city the current never exceeds 2000 volts, and therefore may fairly be said to be innocuous. In fact, in Montreal, electricity is safer than either gas or coal-oil, and the more intelligent of our citizens have long since recognized the fact.

#### THE LEGAL ASPECT OF TRUSTS.

The enormous influence and wealth attained in a few years by the great Trust corporations of the United States is, at present, one of the remarkable features of commercial ,life on this continent. Almost every department of trade and industry has been affected by a concentration of capital and a combination of interests, calculated on the one side to reduce expenditure and enforce economies in production, and on the other to choke off and stifle possible competition. It is perhaps not too much to say that their possibilities for mischief and extortion, rather than wrongs already committed, have arrayed public sentiment against them.

A paragraph in President Harrison's message to Congress indicates that a Federal measure to limit or destroy their present status under the law will be introduced, and there will doubtless be a severe struggle between the will of the people and the power of the Trusts. As the conflict may be a protracted one it is important to observe that a decision of the United States Supreme Court has fully sustained certain objections raised against Trust organizations. The argument against them has two distinct branches. The Trusts may be illegal, and yet be harmless and even beneficial to the public. But they may also be legal, and yet on the whole pernicious to society. Many abuses and evils, which all civilized society recognizes as pernicious, are nevertheless held to be not within its governing scope; sometimes because it obviously lacks power to prevent them, and sometimes because it cannot prevent them without interfering too much with the freedom of the individual, and doing more harm than good. The decision of the court is that the Trust organization is in its nature such that a presumption of unlawful purpose exists, upon which any jury would be justified in holding it guilty of conspiracy against the public welfare

In the opinion of our excellent contemporary, the New York Commercial Bulletin, the weak point of the decision, so far as it has a weak point, lies in the presumption that any and every organization of the nature under consideration must be presumed to seek the profit of participants by enhancing the prices of products. That does not always happen. Individuals do not always seek their own profit in that way. It is not too much to

say that the tendency and temptation to seek profit in that way are exceedingly strong with organizations of the kind in ques-. tion. But the undisputed fact that both tendency and temptation have been by some such organizations resisted must be faced as a proof that the evil use of the power is not a necessary result of the organization. It would be more accurate and more philosophical to say that the evil use results in so large a proportion of cases, and the tendency and temptation in that direction are always so strong, that the very mode of organization must be held hostile to the public welfare. To that length, and even further, the Supreme Court evidently goes in the decision rendered. The mere enhancing of prices is not an offense against society. Every merchant endeavors with perfect freedom and perfect right, to get the best price he can for his goods. But when several individuals conspire together to enhance prices, their doing so is a confession that conspiracy is necessary in order to attain the advance desired, and consequently, that the advance is not at the time justified by natural conditions of demand and supply. The conspiracy of several brings into operation concentrated force, which is antagonistic to and tends to overpower the force of individual consumers. In effect, it tends to destroy a free market; to prevent [that free competition by which alone prices can be regulated equitably both to producers and consumers. Hence it is that the decision of the court holds such a conspiracy contrary to the public welfare, and therefore criminal.

The aggregation of individuals under the form of the Trust does in fact, in nearly all cases, contemplate control of the markets and the fixing of prices regardless of consumers. Wherever this is the case, the reasoning of the court appears to be irrefragible. If a Trust should be organized with no power entrusted to anybody to fix selling prices, and no attempt to fix them-a thing scarcely conceivable-then it might be argued with some reason that the organization had voluntarily deprived itself of the power to conspire against the public good, and so could not be treated as such a conspiracy. But the Sugar Trust not only has the power, but has openly exercised the power. to fix the selling prices of products. The surrender by a corporation of its entire power of management to trustees not contemplated in its franchise, whether for good or evil purposes, would be an act of questionable legality. But when this technical abdication of its responsibility to the public is attended with the disclosure of a purpose hostile to the interests of society and to the laws, the corporation must be held to have forfeited its right to exist or to do business. Such is the sweeping decision of the court, and it corresponds so closely with the purport of recent legislation in many States that it must, for the present at least, be considered the established law of the United States.

CROP STATISTICS .- The following Ontario crop statistics are taken from the report of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto, dated Novemher 25 :- The Grain Crops .- The results of threshing have proved the fall wheat crop to be just about what was expected. The quality is generally inferior, and the yield a small one. The conditions have been exactly the reverse of what they were last year. Instead of a dry, unfavorable spring, the prospects this year at that season were all that could be desired, and the outlook was an exceedingly cheerful one; but in place of a very favorable period for maturing the grain, we unfortunately experienced a protracted drouth, and this, combined with the unuscally heavy June rains, did very great injury to almost all crops. The natural consequence of the sudden heat was to cause an extensive shrinkage in the cars of grain, while rust was exceedingly prevalent. The wheat yield is consequently a light one, averaging barely 16 bushels to the acre, and weighing 50 to 60 pounds to the bushel. The New Crop of Fall Wheat.- A general reduction is apparent throughout the province in the area of fall wheat sown this year, and there will probably be a total falling off of from 10 to 15 per cent. on this year's crop, in spite of the fact that in some instances more than usual has been sown. This is probably due to the condition of the ground being such, owing to the drouth, that it was next to impossible to prepare stubble land for seeding. Again the most unfavorable reports come from the south-western counties, where the land has been exceedingly hard, dry and lumpy, and the acreage is still less than it was last year. It is stated that a considerable proportion of the seed has failed to germinate, owing to a lack of sufficient moisture. A better tone is apparent in the reports from the midland and eastern counties, and there the falling off is not nearly so marked, as the land was generally in good condition at seeding, and summer fallowed lands are in most instances looking well. The crop is fairly healthy, but much too backward owing to the slow

growth, and it has hardly made sufficient head to be in a good condition to stand the rigors of the winter. The Hessian fly does not ap\_ pear to be doing much damage this autumn, but the wire-worm is occasionally mentioned in some of the eastern counties. Potatoes have improved upon the first estimate, but mangels, carrots and turnips, the latter especially, have not turned out as well as promised early in the season. The difference between the estimates before and after pulling turnips was 39-5 bushels per acre, which means considerably over 4,000,000 bushels on a decrease in the total for the province. None of the roots approach to anything like an average yield. The Yield of Crops .- The results of the threshing prove that in the September estimates too high a yield was credited the various grains. Spring wheat has turned out to be only 14.3 bushels per acre, or 1.3 bushels lower than the estimate of September, and oats have dropped 1.6 per acre. The falling off in the yield of beans is greater still, being 3.3 bushels an acre. Corn is the only grain that has surpassed the September estimate, having increased from 45.4 bushels in the car per acre to 49.4 bushels, but even these figures fall greatly behind an average yield. Barley and buckwheat are the only grains which exceed their average for the seven years 1882-9.

SOMEWHAT of a sensation was caused in this city by the arrest, on a capias, of Mr. Henry Macfarlane, a well-known contractor of Carleton, Quebec. He was arrested at the instance of the estate of Cooper, Fairman & Co. (in liquidation), for the sum of \$17,880, due for railway supplies furnished by that firm for the construction of the Baie des Chalcurs railway, and in Mr. James Cooper's affidavit, upon which the writ of capias was issued, it was stated that the defendant had ceased his payments, but refused to make an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Macfarlane was taken to the Court House, where he was released on \$19,000 bail, furnished by Messis. George Bury and George E. Taylor, of this city. Next day Messrs. Macfarlane & Son registered a judicial abandonment of their property with the prothonotary. Their creditors are : Ontario Bank, \$105,000 ; Messre, Cooper, Fairman & Co., \$17,800 ; Eastern Townships Bank, \$12,000; Macferlane Milling Company, Sherbrooke, \$2,500; R. B. Buchanan & Co., Montreal, \$3,000; a client of Messis. Blake, Kerr, Lash & Cassils, of Toronto, Ont., \$10,000 ; a loan company, of Stratford, Ont., \$12,000, and many other smaller creditors, a list of whom will be filed on the 9th instant, amounting in all to about \$160,000. The assets of the concern are : A stone quarry at Inglewood, Ont., tour houses at Stratford, Ont., 50 acres on the Lake Huron and Buffalo railroad, five islands in Lake St. Joseph. Muskoka, Ont., and a residence at No. 698 Sherbourne street, Toronto. The Bank of Ontario is partially secured by a mortgage on Toronto property and by contractor's claims on the Baie des Chalenre railway. Their plant is estimated to be worth \$10,000.

A BILL has been filed by the Hudson Bay Railway against James Ross, Douald D. Mann, H. S. Holt and the Imperial Bank to restrain them from dealing with \$374,000 worth of bonds of the plaintiff's company on the ground that they were obtained by fraud. The bonds were placed by the plaintiff in the Bank of Montreal in 1887, to secure the performance of a contract between the plaintiffs and defendants, Mann, Holt and Ross, for the construction of forty miles of the road that is now built and they were to be handed over by the Bank of Montreal to the defendants when the forty miles were completed according to contract, and on its passing Government Inspection and being completed in such way that the plaintiffs should receive a land grant on that portion of the road. The fraud charged is that the defendants represented that the road was completed according to contract, had passed a Government inspection, and that the Government were ready to hand over a land grant when the road was constructed. On these representations acknowledgement of indebtedness from the plaintiffs was obtained by the defendants, on which they got the bonds handed over to them by the Bank of Montreal and deposited them with the Imperial Bank for safekeeping. About three weeks ago they served notice on the plaintiffs that they intended to sell the bonds unless they were redeemed within thirty days, and the plaintiffs applied and obtained an injunction. A writ has been issued against the defendants claiming \$300,000 damages for breach of contract in connection with the construction of the forty miles of road.

FROM the reports of a Custom officer who has been investigating the extent of the opium trade in British Columbia, it is estimated that the United States is annually defrauded of \$450,000 by the extensive smuggling being carried on in the soothing drug. There are thirteen opium refineries in Victoria, and 1,000,589 pounds of the raw material were imported last year, compared with 5,000 pounds in 1880. Last

and the second

year's imports would produce about 50,000 pounds of the refined article, and as 5,000 pounds are estimated as the outside amount required for home consumption, the other 45,000 pounds must have been sent to a foreign market, and the afore-mentioned officer's investigations have disclosed that this is smuggled into the United States the returns of that country showing that only seventy-seven pounds of refined opium were imported from Canada last year. From this it is deduced that the 45,000 pounds surplus of the British Columbia refinerics evaded the Oustoms duty of \$10 a pound in crossing to the American side. The same Custom officer opines that 100,000 pounds more of the raw material comes into the Pacific Province without the restriction of paying duty. The refineries pay \$500 a year license ench. An excise duty of \$3 to \$5 a pound on all the opium refined in the Dominion has been recommended as a likely remedy for the evil.

The British Golumbia salmon canners in their interview with Sir John A. Macdonald said that the great desideratum of the Pacific province was cheap labor, and that this could be obtained to a certain extent by modifying the Chinese Restriction Act, but they acknowledged that public sentiment in the province was against any change. The deputation urged upon Sir John the desirability of admitting mining machinery free of duty, and to this request the Premier said the Government was always willing to consider any application of the kind on its merits. The term "mining machinery" was a broad one, and by a strained interpretation even a tenpenny nail might be held to be included in it. The delagation was therefore asked to furnish a specific statement with regard to the kind of mining machinery it was proposed should come in duty free, and then the Government would consider it.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE,-Clearings and balances week ending 5th December 1889:--

	Clearings.	Balances,
29th November, 1889	\$1,049,710	*135,427
30th November, 1889	1,787,408	362,804
2nd December, 1889	1,199,617	216,270
3rd December, 1889	2,185,979	146,045
4th December, 1899	1,689,473	107,554
5th December, 1889	1,721,830	221,432
•		
Total	\$9,634,017	\$1,239,532
Last week	\$8,022,619	\$1,015,572
W. E, 7th Nov., 1889	\$8,526,458	\$1,519,613

MR. JUSTICK TAIT has rendered judgment in the case of the Union des Abettoirs against the London & Glasgow Insurance company. The plaintiffs had sued the insurance company for \$5,000 damages, caused by a fire on their premises on October 27, 1886, and covered[by an interim receipt for a policy exceeding that amount The company refused payment on the ground that the plaintiffs had not sent to them a written statement of their losses by that fire within fourteen days after the fire took place, as required by the policy. The court upheld the pretension of the insurance company and added that according to the policy, a suit was impossible anyhow after the first six months subsequent to the fire, and dismissed the action.

ONE announcement in the President's Message will be learned with general satisfaction, namely, that a new Extradition treaty is now being negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. It was doubtless this fact which caused the British Government to advise the withholding of the proclamation putting into operation the Weldon Act providing for the return to the United States of criminals who seek shelter in Canada. It is infinitely better to meet the case by a treaty of extradition such as Great Britain has for years been endeavoring to bring about than by any local act; and if an acceptable convention has at last been made, there will be reason for congratution Should the American Senate, however, reject the modified treaty, the only alternative will be to proclaim the Weldon Act.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ANUAL CONSUMPTION OF DACON and hams is about 440,000,000 lbs, of which 370,000,000 lbs. are sent from America, but of this large quantity Canada only sends 32,000,000 lbs. The United States have, of course, the advantage of enormous corn crops, but there is a large opening in this line for the Canadian producer. Besides cured meat the United Kingdom uses up 100,000,000 lbs. of lard every year, of which over 90 per cent. is sent from the United States, while this country supplies only 6,000,000 lbs. a year, which, in view of the fact that much of the American lard is adulterated with cotton seed oil and the Canadian product is unadulterated, cyinces a want of enterprise on the part of the Dominion.

The Department of Fisheries is at present collecting information upon the subject of lobster hatcheries in order to establish two or three in connection with the hatchery system, in view of the falling off in, the lobster industry, consequent, upon over fishing. Lobster Hatcheries in New England and in Norway have been very successful and there is no reason why they should not be so in Canada. Recently the Newfoundland government secured the services of a specialist on these matters from Norway, a Mr. Neilson, to superintend the hatching out of cod ova and lobster fry, and it would seem, therefore, only proper that Canada should not be behindhand in this respect.

The following bank dividends for the current half-year were payable lust Monday :---Montreal, 5 per cent, \$600,000; Commerce,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., \$210,000; Merchants,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., \$200,000; Toronto. 5 per cent., \$100,000; Quebec,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., \$87,500; Imperial, 4 per cent., \$60,000; Ontario,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., \$52,500; Hamilton, 4 per cent., \$40,-000; Ottawa, 4 per cent., \$40,000; Standard,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., \$35,000; Jacques Cartier,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., \$17,500; Ville Marie,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., \$17,-500; Traders, 3 per cent., \$15,000.

AFTER collecting some \$500 of his employers money, John Turnbull, collector for George Sleeman, brewer, Guelph, Ont., concluded to cross over to that land which sometimes allows cash to become a substitute for conscience. His lack of affability becoming known to his employer, he was informed of his services not being required after a stated period, which has resulted in his hurried flight.

A MEETING of the creditors of E. A. Levian & Co., gents furnishings, Toronto, was held on the 3:d inst. The statement presented showed liabilities of \$7,220.33; assets, \$6,49450. An offer of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents, secured, was made, but refused. The stock will be sold by auction on the 10th instant.

The following resolution of condolence on the death of the late Hon. James Turner was passed at a recent meeting of the directors of the Bank of Hamilton :--

Resolved, that the board of directors place on record their deep sense of the great loss sustained by the bank in the death of their vice-president, the Hon. Senator Turner. The late senator was one of those who first discerned the use of a Bank of Hamilton, and he entered into the proposal to establish it and contributed to its success with all his accustomed energy. He had been a director of the bank from the beginning and of late years vice-president, not merely doing his business faithfully as a director, but constantly muffesting in all possible ways the greatest int-rest in the welfare and progress of the institution. He was always ready to give his time and to sacrifice his personal convenience when called upon, and his uniform kindness of heart, courtesy of manner, and uprightness of character endeared him alike to his fellow-directors and to the efficers and customers of the bank. The board not only mourns his untimely death as the loss of a much-esteemed and valued director, but as that of a dear personal friend as well as a highly-respected and public-spirited citizen, whose memory will be long and warmly cherished in the community.

The directors desire that a copy of this resolution may be conveyed to Mrs. Turner, and to express to her and the family their heartfelt sympathy with them under their great bereavement.

The steady increase in Canadian exports and imports for several months past continues to be main tained as is evidenced by the trade statements for October, the import duty paid during that month being over \$100,000 over October, 1888, or in plain figures \$2,054,345 on \$10,085,125 worth of goods. Exports have increased \$2,750,000 over the same month last year, the total being \$14,034,274, divided among the tollowing products:—

Animal products	\$4,394,827
Forest products	3,731,199
Agricultural	2,613.917
Fisheries	
Coin and bullion	
Manufactures	527,504
Minerals	
Miscellaneous	49,267
Among these the fishery export has increased 65 pe ports of forest and animal products have increased to a	r cont, and ex marked extent

COMMENCIAL honesty is thus summed up by an American paper :--"We often hear of 'commercial honesty! It is a singular thing It gives us mixed molasses warranted pure New Orleans. It gives us flavored glucose under the name of maple syrup. It gives us American herrings as French sardines. It gives us Eastern peaches with a California label. It gives us cotton oil for the product of the olive. It combines flours and gives it to us as pure buckwheat. It gives us Connecticut tobacco for the 'real Havana. It gives us canned corn from other states as the product of Maine. It gives us a compound of lard for genuine buiter. And it do es more-too numerous to mention. Yes, commercial honesty is a queer thing, and wide is the gate, and wide is the way for those who travel in its direction."

THE traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending November 30th, 1889, show an increase of \$1,217 over the corresponding week of 1888.

The final report of the directors on the liquidation of the Merchants Marine Insurance company, which has been issued, shows that after the payment of all existing claims and deduction of a sufficient sum for reserve expenses there remained the sum of \$5,889.40 for distribution among the shareholders, entitled under the provisions of the said act. The directors have, therefore, declared a dividend of one dollar and thirty cents on each share upon which all calls had been paid, which dividend had been paid to the shareholders entitled to it.

#### COMPETING WITH BINDING TWINE.

Early last spring the Illinois State Grange, on account of the high prices demanded for binding twine, offered, through its Executive Committee, \$10,000 for a successful and practical machine or attachment to bind grain with straw. The committee received forty applications to compete for this prize from the various States and Territories, and from Canada and Scotland. Many of the models submitted showed much thought and ingenuity, only one of which, however, was deemed entirely satisfactory. For this invention the committee tendered \$10,000, but the inventor declined to deed his straw-binding device to the State Grange for this amount of money, having had much larger offers for his machine and his patents.

"We have seen this machine bind grain,' the committee say in a report on the subject, "and it does the work much finer and better than can be done by straw bands by hand. It has an extra attachment for short straw or grain that can be set in motion by the foot of the driver. This binder seems perfect in all its parts, more simple and easier to operate than the twine binder. We consider this a matter of great importance to all grain-raising farmers, for they will not hereafter be subject to the trusts and combines of the twine men, having plenty of binding material right at hand on the farm."—N.Y. Commercial Builetin.

# FIRE LOSSES.

Dublin, Nov. 20-T. McDermott's dwelling burnt down..., London, Nov. 21-D. Mc-Pherson's sawmill on the Tilbury & Mersea Town line burned to the ground. The lumber piles were saved ..... Kingston, Nov. 22-Oapt. Beaubian's schooner "Olara White" totally destroyed. Loss, \$1,600; ins., \$1,000. .... Campbellville, Nov. 24-D. Vickermann's woollen mill ourned to the ground .... Port Elgin, Nov. 25-3. McKay's livery stable totally destroyed. Loss, \$500; ins., including contents, \$1,000. Blacksmith shop adjoining considerably damaged. Lose, \$200; ins, \$1,000.... Toronto, Nov. 26-Suckling & Son's music stock damaged \$1,000. Ins., full ..... Simcoe, Nov. 26-The grain warehouse occupied by Marshall & Son destroyed. Loss on building, \$1,000; ins, \$500. Loss on grain, \$2,200; ins., \$1,000....Cornwall, Nov. 27 - The Cornwall Steam Bottling works burned to the ground. Loss, about \$4,000; ins, \$1,500.... Trenton, Nov. 27-Rev. Mr. Norman's dwelling destroyed .... Sheffield,

Nov. 27-C. W. Laing & Co's cheese factory and six tons of cheese burnt up. Building partially insured. Loss on cheese, \$1,200; ins., full.... Toronto, Nov. 27-Empire Hotel damaged \$150 worth .... Pembroke, Nov. 28-U. Carson's furniture and undertaking establishment totally consumed. Building insured for \$3,600. Loss on stock, \$5,000; ins, \$3,500..., Wilbur, Nov. 28 - Donald's Shingle mills, Loss, about \$3,000; ins., \$400.... Toronto, Nov. 28-S. F. Wilson's building, erected at a cost of \$60,000, gutted in the rear. Loss, \$10,000; ins., \$40,000. Truth Publishing Co., insured for \$32,050. Mr. Wilson's loss on stock and plant, \$7,000. C. Crawford & Co., electro-plates and door knob factory lost about \$7,000 ; ins., \$4,000. J. S. Williams, printer, lost \$1,200 ; ins., \$900. Tarbox Bros., vire clothes lines, lost \$1,000. Ira Bates lost \$500 on stored household goods. Le Page, patent medicines, lost \$100,...Simcoc, Nov. 28-Wm. Sutton's flour mills, six or seven thousand bushels of wheat and a quantity of other grains, destroyed. Loss on mill and machinery, \$10,000; ins, \$5,000. Loss on grain, \$8,000; ins., \$3,000. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered by the town for the conviction of the fire-bugs, incendiarism being suspected, and a vigilance committee of 120 leading citizens has been formed, on account of the large number of incendiary fires during consumed ..., Wallaceburg, Nov. 29-Wm, Patterson's saw mill. Loss, \$10,000; ins, partial .... Belleville, Nov. 29-Capt. Howinė, ard's dwelling and contents destroyed. Loss, \$3,000 ; ins., \$2,400.

#### QUEBEO.

Montreal, Nov. 28-L. Charlebois' stables, some carriages and sleight, burnt. Loss, \$1,500.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, Nov. 28-Robt. McIntosh's barn burnt down.

#### NANITOBA.

Wapella, Dec. 1-Mr. Cardew's residence destroyed.

# Financial.

#### MONTREAL, Thursday Evening, December 5th, 1889. }

The large crop of failures has had a depressing effect on banks in particular and has reflected itself throughout the whole list of active, speculative stocks. Bank of Montreal has fallen from 229 to 225 although thus far comparatively free from losses. Commerce and Ontario have been pressed for sale; and owing to the supposed unfavorable outlook buyers have withdrawn from the market The consequence has been that all securities have suffered quite a serious decline. Commerce has fallen from 1231 to 121, Merchants from 143 to 141 and Ontario from 138 to 133 In the miscellaneous list Gas has declined from 2051@203, while, Richelieu and Telegraph have displayed a remarkably firm under tone, the former advancing from 59 to 60], but reacting at the close to 59] in sympathy with the weakness in the general list Telegraph has been firm, and large transactions have occurred from 84/@851. It is supposed that a large line of "short" stock has been covered, owing to the general opinion that the lawsuit will go in favor of the Montreal Telegraph Co., and from the receipt of the 11 dividend on the 3rd of this month. Canadian Pacific has been depressed, selling as low as 714, closing steady at 72. This is



no doubt owing to a smaller increase in the earnings than the "bulls" would like to see, but, notwithstanding, the figures certainly show very large earning power for this company. The friends of this stock do not look for much advance in it until the depression in the New York and London markets gives place to a better tone, and many think this will not come until the turn of the year Cotton stocks dull and neglected with no business doing. Money has been in more abundant supply, and rates have been lowered all round from 2/01 per cent. This is owing to the lower street rates in London where money is offered at 33 | er cent. The chief strength of the money market comes from New York, where the demand for call loans is large and rates are firmly held at 6 per cent. Many of the banking institutions are refusing to lend on Trust stocks. Sterling dull and rather weak although no great pressure to sell has been noted; 60-days 1081 between banks, demand 1094. New York funds firm, closing at about 1 premium. There have been large shipments of gold from here to New York, amounting to \$300,000 for the four days of the present week. The following is a summary of the business for the week, prepared by L. J. Forget & Co., Stock Brokers :---

A STATE OF A

	Banks.	No. Shares	Highest price.	Lowest price. A veruze	Bame week
Montreal       95 $228\frac{5}{2}$ $225$ $221\frac{3}{4}$ Peoples       29 $100\frac{1}{2}$ $100\frac{1}{4}$ $102\frac{1}{2}$ Toronto        29 $100\frac{1}{2}$ $100\frac{1}{4}$ $102\frac{1}{2}$ Ontario        410       137 $131\frac{3}{4}$ $126\frac{3}{4}$ Molsons       70       165 $155$ $157\frac{1}{4}$ Hocholaga       20       98       98       95         Miscellaneous       200       73\frac{1}{4} $71\frac{6}{5}$ 52         Can. Pacific       2300 $73\frac{1}{4}$ $71\frac{6}{5}$ 52         Gas	Commerce	746	124	1201	$116\frac{3}{4}$
Peoples       29 $100\frac{1}{2}$ $100\frac{1}{4}$ $102\frac{3}{2}$ Toronto	Merchants	95	142	141	134
Toronto	Montreal	95	228j	225	2217
Toronto	Peoples	29	100-j	100]	1025
Ontario       410       137       1313       1263         Molsons       70       155       155       1571         Hochelaga       20       98       98       95         Miscellaneous       20       98       98       95         Miscellaneous       200       734       715       52         Can. Pacific       2300       734       715       52         Gas       970       2054       202       2014         Hochelaga       070       2055       202       2014         Hochelaga       150       83       83       57         Richelieu       272       604       594       564         Telegraph       838       954       932       932	Toronto				208
Molsons       70       155       155       167½         Hocholaga       20       98       98       95         Miscellaneous       200       73¼       71½       52         Can. Pacific       2300       73¼       71½       52         Can. Shipping Co.        35       35       35         Gas		410	137	1313	1267
Miscellaneous           Can. Pacific		70	155	155	167
Can. Pacific	Hochelaga	20	98	- 98	95
	Miscellaneous				
Gas		2300	73	71音	52
Hochelaga Cot. Co. $135$ $135$ $115$ N. W. Land $150$ $83$ $83$ $57$ Richelieu $272$ $60\frac{1}{2}$ $59\frac{1}{2}$ $56\frac{1}{4}$ Telegraph $838$ $95\frac{1}{4}$ $93\frac{1}{2}$ $93$	Can. Shipping Co.				
N. W. Land 150 83 83 57 Richelieu 272 601 591 551 Telegraph 838 951 932 93			205}	202	201
Richelieu $272$ $601$ $591$ $551$ Telegraph $838$ $954$ $932$ $93$			135	135	115
Telegraph 838 954 934 93	N. W. Land	150	83	83	57
	Richelieu	272	607	59]	55
	Telegraph	838	95 <del>]</del>	93 <del>]</del>	93
			195	195	••••

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

#### THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5th.

A quite tone is perceptible in most branches of the wholesale trade. New orders are placed cautiously and chiefly for sorting up. The disposition is to avoid the carrying over of considerable stock into the new year. There has been no great activity in holiday goods so far, even in groceries. This is due partly to recent large failures, here and else-



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

#### WE DO

claim that we put the money in the

#### TOBACCO,

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

# S. DAVIS & SONS,

The Largest Oigar Manufaoturers in the Dominion.

where, and tight money. The city retail people expect a large business in the immeddiate future. Wholesalers in certain lines are busy looking over stocks and examining into the record of last year. The snow-fall and cold snap have been favorable to trade, producing good sleigh roads. Remittances moderate.

OOAL.--The present cold weather is brightening up trade, and if it continues for a week hence, an advance in prices will be expected. Quotations remain the same as last week. Egg coal, \$5.75 per ton of 2,600 lbs.; stove, \$6; chestnut, \$6; Stotch grate, \$6; Lower Port grate, \$550; blacksmiths', \$6,50; Cumberland, \$650; Sootch steam, \$5,50 per ton of 2,240 lbs.; Pictou, \$450.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A good business is reported with prices in all lines sustained. Oream of Tartar is higher for the week. Late English advices say: Chemicals—There has been some excitement in our market during the past week in consequence of the failure of manufacturers to arrange the combination on Salt busis; but prices remain about the same for prompt and early deliveries, and Bhach is decidedly easier over next year. Sulphate of Copper rather dearer. Bicarb has has again been raised 5s, making an advance of 10s from bottom price. Oils.—Linseed 6d dearer; Castor sgain dearer for good seconds Calcutta, but easier for French. Coceanut 6d easier; Olivo very firm. Cream of Tartar again 5s up and m brisk demand.

Day Goons.--Remittances show a decided improvement this week; but not before it was wanted or expected; for the present month is usually a good one for payments and we can hardly look for much improvement next month. The salutary change in the weather has sharpened trade all over the country, but more especially in this city, where a brisk business in winter goods is now in progress. Letter orders continue to come in freely and travellers report a better and more cheerful feeling; but dating ahead seems to be all the burden of their song, and many of the sorting orders appear on notes for spring goods and are dated four months from first April, or even, in some cases, first May next. The retail trade are doing well here. Stocks show a very fair reduction and repeat orders will shortly be in order. Most retailers are aware that if wool maintains its present value woollen goods will be a very good stock to

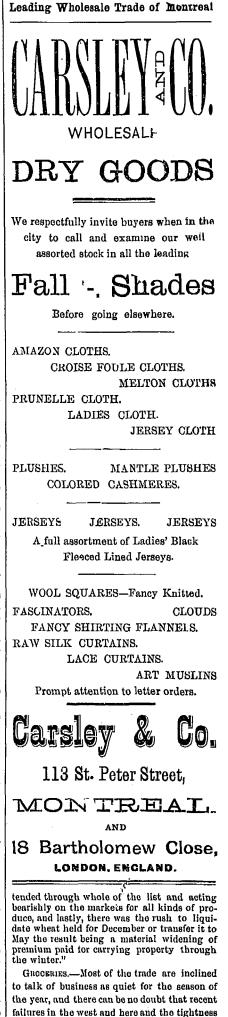
carry over to next year, and therefore they are not chary of buying. In cottons very little is doing; but we hear less complaints and prices seem to be fairly maintained.

DARY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS — Cheese has been dull, but there has been more of a demand for choice with full price offered. Liverpool cable 55s. Shipments last week by Ganadian steamers 12,374, and from New York 15,263 boxes. At Ingersoll this week 7,000 boxes were boarded and 10,000 more were represented. Little business was done and no actual transactions recorded. There was some enquiry for fine table butter, and rolls are selling at 14c@16c. The exports last week 228 pkgs, chiefly through shipments. Eggs in brisk demand and supplies only moderate; strictly fresh, 26c@28c. Canadian new laid in Boston are up to 28c@ 30. The cold weather has been favorable for the drossed poultry trade. Eest partridges sold at 55c@60c by the brace. Vension strady and in demand at 11c@13c and 8c@9cChickens and geese 7c, ducks 9c and turkeys 8jc@9jc. Local provisions quiet with pork in poor demand for the scason. Fresh hogs in car lots are offered at §6, but fair stock has been placed at less money, say 10c@20c less ; jobbing lots, §8 15@8c 25. January pork has teen firmer at Chicago, and prices there are \$0.30@9.32j Jan, \$8.85@\$s 90 year and \$9.40 Feb.

FIGH.—The demand for fresh fish has set in and sales of fresh cod and haddock have been made this week at  $3\frac{1}{2}c$  per lb. Fresh lobsters have been sold at 7c. Market is almost bare of halibut and a round lot could be sold at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 cents. Smelts, 5c; tom cods, \$1.75 per brl. It is reported that a carload of fresh frozen Manitoba white fish is on way to the same house that handled it last season. Sales are reported of some round lots of Labrador herrings at a shade under quotations, and stock in first hands is now light for the season. Green cod continues scarce and firm at quotations. Oysters firm. Malpeque \$3 50/@\$4 50. Stock is being rapidly reduced.

FROITS.—Business is quiet and prices remain the same as last week. Fall apples, \$2.50@\$3 per brl.; winter fruit, \$2.75@\$3.25 in car lots; less quantities, \$3.50/@\$4. Chanberries, prime dark, \$7/@\$3 per brl. Oranges, Jamaica's, in barrels, \$6.00@\$7.00. Express bananas, \$4.00 per bunch. Verdelli lemons, \$2.75@\$4.00 per bunch. Verdelli lemons, \$2.75@\$4.00 per box, 360 size. Almeria grapes, in kegs of about 55 lbs. net, \$5.00/@ \$6.00. Onions, red, in barrels, \$2.75 \$panish, in crates, 85c. Cocoanuts, \$5.00 per 100. Fameuso apples, \$2.75/@\$5.00 per brl.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Trade in flour has been small and confined to broken lots which have been bought by local buyers in a sorting way ; prices steady and unchanged. Some little business has been done in oats and peas and Manitoba wheat is higher in sympathy with advices from the west. We quote No. 1 hard Manitoba at 96c. Cables from Europe make Manifold at 900. Onoice mean and the better feel-Australian wheat 35s 3d January. adian peas 6s 5d. Imports of Indian wheat for the week ended 30th Nov., 95,000 qrs. to Great Britain and 25,000 to the continent. Wheat in sight on this continent and afloat to Europe is 50,231,000 bushels, an increase of 2,331,000 with a week ago and a decrease of 10,387,000 at date last year. In Chicago, 10,387,000 at date last year. In Chicago, wheat at writing is steady at 80½c@81c Jan'y, 84¼c May. A western writer says: "Wheat has remained steady for a while though under tremendous downward pressure the great part of the time, and first there is the fact that there was a much larger percentage of No. 2 in total receipts at this point since the agita-tion of inspection topic before the warehouse tion of inspection topic before the warehouse commissioners, though it is claimed by some that the 'improvement' is entirely due to the sending hither of better quality wheat, now that interior mills have nearly caught up with demand for flour. Then the receipts in the Northwest kept up to full volume so long as to surprise even the oldest men in the trade, being continued right into the time of ordinary winter. Last week added to this heaviness in stocks led by the trusts, but ex-



of money have had a depressing effect. The

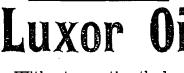
holiday demand so far has not been large, but

we notice that raisins, currants, peel, spices

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Without exception the best quality of Kerosene.

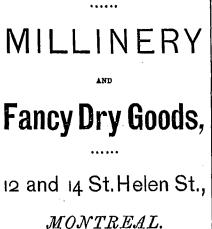
Sold in Barrels and Cases.

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

and sweet stuffs are firmer. A large lot or two of Valencias have been sold and they range from  $6\frac{3}{4}c@7\frac{1}{4}c$ . Currants are quoted at  $5\frac{1}{6}c@5\frac{1}{4}c$  in lots. Barbadoes molasses are held bgc@54c in lots. Barbadoes molasses are held for 474c in jobbing lots with large quantities several cents less. Granulated sugar is steady in New York at 7c. London, Dec. 3.—Cane firm, with good demand; Java, 15s; fair refining, 12s 9d. Beet opened firm, closed easier; Dec. 12s 14d; Jan. 12s 3d. The New York grocery trade is thus reported :—There are apparently few weak spots of decided character in the general line of staple gro-ceries on the street, and some goods show a very ceries on the street, and some goods show a very pronounced degree of trength that affords holders much satisfaction and encouragement It is a season of the year when the natural tendencies of trade are to taper off gradually; but the outlet as yet keeps reasonably broad, and while few values are overstrained they are in several cases ranging fairly full, and with an apparent support that will prevent any serious reaction when business does commence to shrink. One of the healthiest characteristics of the market this season has been found in the conservative methods employed in the handling of supplies, and while that action went to an extreme probably in some cases, it will probably wind up the year upon a sound financial basis for the major portion of the grocery trade. Sugars were very strong again, with cost on raw steadily creeping up, and refined selling well. Coffee is slack, and other goods without noteworthy change.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The hide market is practically dead. Prices are chiefly nominal and remain at last week quotations. Packers are slightly weaker in Chicago, but otherwise the market is steady. In green hides a fair jobbing business has been done at our quotations.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The squeeze in Middlesboro warrants, promised us for the 29th ulto, does not appear to have materialized. It was asserted last week that the stock had been oversold 100,000 tons, chiefly by Glasgow houses, and that a sharp advance would be in order when the warrants were called for; but as Scotch warrants have fallen to 59s 3d and Middlesboro to 60s 3d it looks as if the bears had succeeded in wriggling out of the supposed corner. Desperate shifts were certainly resorted to in order to create warrants, and the iron going into store at Middlesbro' had that object solely. A trust estate of iron there was bought by one Glasgow operator and transferred in daily quantities from a private yard to Connal's for that purpose; other lots have heen taken from makers, and also so dealt with. These proceedings, of course, do not affect the real statistical position, being merely a change of holders. But it went a long way towards relieving the pressure for warrants and thus prevented any squeeze. At the same time the prices show that Middlesboro is still oversold; or the price would never be a shilling higher than Scotch. Either Scotch warrants are too low, or Middlesboro is too high. One or the



other. These of course are the speculative prices; and to show how little effect they have on the actual market, makers prices have not fallen a penny, and the lower grades of Scotch are actually 6d per ton dearer than at this time than last week, in spite of the fall in warrants. Here, we have no sales of pig to report Foundries are all well supplied, and there is no speculative buying. Tin plates are very firm. We advance coke plates to \$4 25. Char-coal tin has not yet advanced; though why it benefit and there is a purchase. should not is a mystery. In Eugland charcoal tin is quoted at 18s, or equal to \$4.80 laid down here, and yet we can still chronicle sales at \$4.50 and here of one indexed at \$4,50, and know of one instance where a wholesaler filled an order for coke tin at \$4.25 with charcoal tin, sooner than purchase the former. Terne plates are very firm and we advance prices to \$8,25@\$8 50. Bar iron is strong; but the predicted advance to \$2.60 has not yet materialized. We still quote crown bar at \$2.60, and orders are filled at this figure. Copper is strong and higher in spite of the enormous stock on hand. In New York 15 cents is spoken of; which would be equal to 16½ cents laid down here. In this city, 14½ cents is the inside figure now, and some large sales have been made at 14½@15 cents. The talk of the trade is that after the syndicate settled with the banks at a figure in the vicinity of 10 cents in the dollar and released the producers from their contracts, the latter voluntarily agreed to curtail their production and maintain prices on the basis of 13 cents in order to allow the banks to unload at the same figure as they advanced on. This sounds all very well; but in face of the enormous will be maintained. In Scotland a private letter informs us that steel producers (both Basic and Siemen) have raised prices from 5s to 15s a ton, and that in each department there is said to be unusual pressure of new work. The placing of the Admiralty contract for 20,000 tons of steel for use in the dockyards, has helped to stiffen the position of makers all round, and the feeling is firm and hopeful. In round, and the teeling is nrm and hopeful. In this city a somewhat uneasy feeling was pro-duced by the announcement that Wm. Thom-son & Co, of Toronto, had called a meeting of their creditors. They owe very little in Montreal as their credit was very poor, and what sales were made were sold to them on the faith of Mr. Thomson's personally high character. A week or so are we learn that character. A week or so ago we learn that their position was so unsatisfactory that orders could not be placed here except for cash. They were in trouble about five years ago, when they compromised at 60c in the dollar but it is understood that considerable new capital was invested in the firm last spring and therefore it is to be hoped that the estate will turn out a good one.

LIVE STOCK.—Trade has been fairly active and a good business has been done at steady prices. Receipts have been moderate. The



animals offered have been of better quality generally than for some time past, good cattle being in demand at  $3\frac{1}{2}c@4c$ , and sales were effected more readily than has been the case heretofore, several car loads of good stock being sold at fair prices during the last week. Good butchers' stock is quoted at  $3\frac{1}{2}c@4c$ ; medium,  $3c@3\frac{1}{2}c$ ; culls,  $2\frac{1}{4}c@3c$ . Sheep are quiet and in moderate demand at steady prices, being quoted at  $3\frac{1}{2}c@3\frac{3}{4}c$ . Lambs are in better demand at  $\frac{5}{3}.50\%\frac{5}{4}.50$  each, according to size and quality. Receipts of hogs are consilerably larger than last week, which has somewhat steadied the market, prices ranging from  $\frac{5}{4}.75/@\frac{5}{4}.90$  per 100 lbs., but higher prices are exceted during the week. For dead hogs the enquiry is moderate at  $\frac{5}{6}.50\%675$  per carcass. Farmers continue to bring them to market. Calves are in small supply and offered at  $\frac{5}{6}.\%10$  each. The tone of the British cattle markets is steady, with prices maintained all round, the demand being quiet and steady. Sheep are in light supply and fitm. and the second s

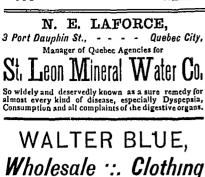
LEATHER AND SHORS.—In leather nothing is being done. Most of the larger factories are engaged in stock taking and others commence shortly. In fact the "swamp" has a holiday look, and but little will be done until the middle of January. Buying is very light, and confined to small parcels to fill sorting orders, and to a large buyer present prices would certainly be shaded. Shipping has ceased for the present, but will soon be resumed; for in certain lines of buffs and splits better prices can be got in England than here, and even if prices fall a little the sale does not break the market here and tends to keep down stocks. Fayments are only fair, and mary houses complain that they have very hard work making collections.

Wool.—The market continues steady at the recent advance, but very little stock is at present available in this city. We quote :— Cape, 20c. The London offerings this week comprise 67,120 bales. Bidding continues active.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

#### (Revised by Telegraph.) TOBONTO, December 5th, 1889.

Some improvement is reported in general business since our last letter, which has helped to create a satisfactory feeling. The increased demand is chiefly owing to the colder



69 and 71 Wellington Street, Sherbrooke, Que.

# B. HARAM, Sofas, Lounges and Parlor Suits. BEDROOM SETS, ETC. MATTRESSES & PILLOWS. OTTAWA, ONT. Write for Prices.

# GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Commencing Monday, November 18th, Trains will Leave Montreal as toliows :

will Leave Montreal as follows:
Express trains for Toronto, Detroit and Chisago-9.05 a.m., 8.25 p.m. and 11-50 p.m.
Load Parsenger trains for Contwall and informe-diate stations-5 p.m.
Express trains for Ottawa at 8.50 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.
For Lachnue-Wharf Station-5.35 a.m., 6.35 a.m., 7.55 a.m., 9 m., 12 noon, 2 p.m., (Saturda's only ) 3.30 p.m., 5.65 p.m., 9 p.m., 11.10 p.m. on Wedneydays and Saturdays only.
For Lachno Vaudreuil and informediate sta-tions-6.2) p.m.
Mixed train for Drockville and informediate sta-tions-6.2) p.m.
For Vaufordi, Hommingford and Massena Springs and R. W. & U. Ky.-6.55 a.m., For Roones Point and D. & H. Ky.-7.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

For Valleyfield, Hommingford and Massena Springs and R. W. & U. Ry. -6.55 a.m.
For Rouses Point and D. & H. Ry. -7.39 a m. and 4 30 p m.
For St. Johns and C. V. Ry. -8.30 a. m., 4 20 p.m. and 8.40 p.m.
For Valleyfield, Hommingford and Fort Covington, 3.40 p.m.
For Valleyfield, Hommingford and Fort Covington, 3.40 p.m.
Mixed train for Valleyfield, Hommingford and Massena Springs-5.05 a.m.
Mixed train for Rouses Point and intermediate stations-5 05 a m.
Express for Portland, Qaebee. Halifax and St. John-8 a.m.
Express for Portland, Qaebee. -10 15 p.m.
Express for Portland and Qaebee. -10 15 p.m.
Express for Portland Fort Actonyale and intermediate sfations-5.50 p.m.
Mixed train for Liand Pond, Quebee and intermediate stations-5.50 p.m.
Mixed train for Liand Pond, Quebee and intermediate stations-5.55 p.m.
For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m. and 5.25 p.m.
For St. Laurent 7.40 n.m. and 5.25 p.m.

TISDALE'S BRANTFORD IRON STABLE FITTINGS Wo lose no job wo can figure upon. Sendfor Unita-logue, The B. G. IISDALE CO., Brantford, Canada.

#### WANTED.

Situation as Book-keeper, or Assistant; good Accountant. Age 30. Address "Acor.," Journal of Commerce,

weather, and is most noted in dry goods and furs. The large and frequent failures, howover, is somewhat discouraging. Payments are slow, and with many much slower than anticipated. The money market is firm. Gall loans are quoted at 6 to 61 per cent, Prime commercial paper is 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , and the general run at 7 to 71 per cent. Sterling exchange closes slightly firmer. Stocks are weak, closing at a decline of 1 to 2 per cent for bank shares.



BOTTER .- Receipts have been plentiful this week and prices easier. Choice lots of tub week and prices easier. Choice lots of the sell at 16c@17c; medium at 13c@15c, and inferior at 10c @ 12c. Rolls rule at 14@16c, creamery at 22c. Poor qualities are accumu-lating. Cheese quiet and firm, with sales of lating. Cheese quiet and Drm, who server small lots at 101/c@110. Eggs firm ; strictly fresh quoted at 21c@22c, and limed at 17c.

129 117 126

DRESSED HOGS .- The market has been very steady the past week. So far the packing has been light, but it is expected that the season will show an increase over last year. Heavy sold yesterday at \$5.60@\$5.70.

movement of importance seems to be antici-pated this year. Straight rollers sold at equal pate this year. Straight rollers sold at equal to \$3.80, and patents are quoted at \$4m\$4.40, according to quality. Wheat is rather firmer than last week, with Manitoba grades higher. Ontario No. 2 fall and red winter are 860 fo.c., and No. 2 spring sold at 84c. At outside points No. 9. 610 and red concreted at 80c points No. 2 fall and red are quoted at 80c. No. 1 Manitoba sold at 95c and No 2 at 92c. No. 1 Manitoba sold at 95c and No 2 at 92c. A faw cars of the latter also sold at 93c@934o. Barley dull, with sales of No. 1 at 50c, No. 2 at 45c@454c, No. 3 extra at 40c@404c and No. 3 at 38c. Oats dull and heavy, with sales outside of white at 26c, and of mixed at 284c @29c on track. Peas firm, with sales outside at 56. Rye nominal at 44c@45c, and corn nominal at 45c@46c. Bran firm at \$10.50 on track. Oatmeal unchanged; cars of ordinary quality quoted at \$3.60, and granulated at \$3.80@\$3.85. \$3.80@\$3.85,



Mof Canada.

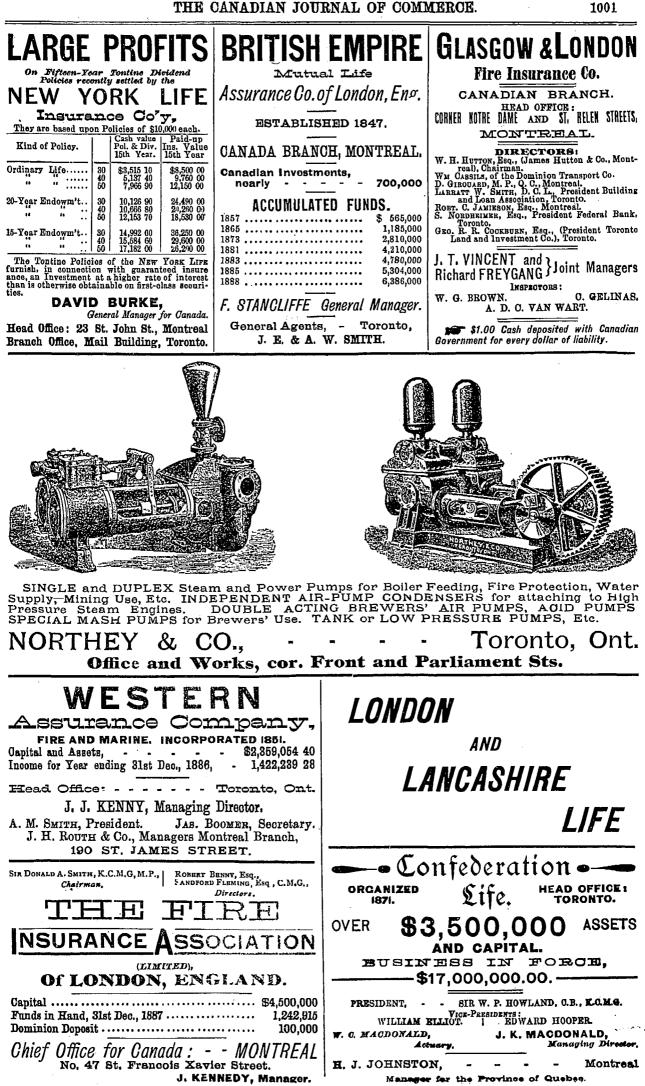


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G.C.ROBB. Chief Engineer. A.FRASER. Secy. Treas. HEAD OFFICE. 2 TORONTO ST. **ORONTO**. NEW PATTERNS. Agents, Ont. Que, ; GILMOUR & CO MONTREAL. .... .... £3,000,000 Stg. Telephone Call 1583. GAS CONSUMERS WN YOUR GAS METER And Save Money. "We are now supplying the public with Meters of our own manufacture, equal to any made bearing the Government Inspector's seal and guaranteed for four yours. Monoy saved by buying your meter instead of paying rent, Robert Mitchell & Co., Cor. CRAIG and ST. PETER STS., MONTREAL ALLISTON - ROLLER - MILLS FULL ROLLER PROCESS. Best Brands of Family Flour Manufactured. Ul kinds of Mill Feed on Hand. Prices quoted on application. W. J. FLETCHER. Ontarlo home requirements. Good butchers stock 31c @ 32c and ordinary to medium 21c@31c per lb. Sheep steady at 32c@4c per lb. Lambs sell at \$3.25@\$4.00 a head, according to quality, and calves at \$5.00@\$8 00 a head each. Hogs easier at 41c@41c for light fat,

> PROVISIONS .- Trade remains inactive and prices generally easy. Long clear bacon is





002		ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE								
SURETYSHI	IP.	STOOKS AND BONDS.								
he only Company in Canada conj to this business.		NAKB.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- soribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. lest 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Prices	Cash value per S
THE GUARANTE		Brit.North Amer Can. Bank Comm	orce.   50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 587,200	4,866,666 6.000,000 354.150	1,216,€66 700,000 _25,000	4	April Oct June Dec 2May 2Nov	160 121 121	395 33 65 50
OF NORTH AMERIC		Commercial, Man Commercial, Nflo Commercial, Win	dsor 40	306,000	306,000	60,000	41 3	30 June 31 Dec	400	400 00
Paid up in Cash (no notes),	309,900	Dominion Du Peuple Eastern Townshi Exchange, Yarm	50 рв 50	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 280,000	1,200,000	) 350,000 500,000 30,000	3 3† 3	ZJEN ZJUJ	223 974 1024 1324 140 1325 140	111 54 48 73 66 24 62 3
THE BONUS SYS		Federal Hamilton	100	1,250,000 1,000,000 710,100	1.250.000	) 400,000	ation 4	1June 1Dec June Dec	1463	146 5 97 0
f this Company renders the Premiums is annually reducible until the rate of	n certaín casos	Imperial	100	1,500,000 590,000 5,798,300	1,500,000 500,000	650,000 140,000	4	June Dec	152 85 +3xd	152 0
One-Half per cent, per annum is This Company is under the same exp	erienced man-	Morchants' Can. Morchants, Halif Molsons	ax 100	2,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	4	1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct	b 130 t 148 160	130 U 74 C
gement which introduced the system to ver twenty-two years ago, and has sind uccessfully conducted the business to t f its clients.	this continent ce actively and he satisfaction	Montreal Nationale New Brunswick .		12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000	1,200,000	100,000 375,000	2 6	1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July	7 2331	448 ( 24 0 2,3 2
Over \$670,000 have bee Olaims to Employe	n paid in	Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B	100	1,500,000 1,000,000 180,030	1,000,000	360,000	4	1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec Jan. July	1324 134 140 103	132 5 144 0 56 5
President, SIR ALEX. T. GA. Vice-President and Managing Direct	LT, G.C.M.G.	Quebec St. Stephen's Standard	100	2,500,000	200,900	) 35.000	2	June Dec	s	•  •••
EDWARD Secretary, JAM Bankert, - THE BANK OF 1	RAWLINGS. IES GRANT. MONTREAL,	Toronto Union, (Halifax)	100 50	2,000,000	2,000,000	) 1,i00,000 40,000	8		138 <del>]</del> 212 222 104	212 (
<b><i>IEAD OFFICE:</i></b>		Union of Can Ville Marie Western Bank of	100 100 Can. 100	500,000	478,43	1 20.000	1 3ł	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec 1 April—Oct		96 0 110 0
167 St. James St., MOR EDWARD RAWLI		Agri. Sav. and Loan '	Co 50	630,000	619,13	2 93,000	31	1 Jan 1 Jul		
Vice-Pres. and Managin	g Director.	Agri. Bay. and Loan <sup>1</sup> Brit. Can. Loan & In Brit. Mortg. Loan Co- Building and Loan A Canada Cotton Co	v. Co. 100 100 8800 25	1,620,000 450,000 750,000	) <u>322,41</u> 289,(3	2 60,000 6 52,000	31	1 Jan 1 Jul 2 July	y 1101 112	1
*N.BThis Company's Deposit is th or Guarantee business by any Compa- iable for the responsibilities of any other	e largest made	Canada Landed Credi	t Co   50	2,00,000	663.99	0] 0] 1E8.00	3	May Au	y 1091 110 g 45 49 y 1191 12 y 2031 20	den e
		Can. Perm. Loan and Can. Sav. and Loan C Dominion Sav. and I Dominion Telegraph	50 50 nv. Co. 50 Co 50	4,500,000 750,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	(681.07) (918.25)	9 150,00	7	1 Jan 1 Jul June De 30 July 31 De 15 Jan-Qtly	0	45
Loading Wholesale T DUNCAN S. MacINT		Dundas Cotton Co		500,000	500,00 611,43	0		May No	. 39 ▼ 1'71	39 ( 58 )
Hardware and Metal		Farmer's Loan and S Freehold Loan and S Hamilton Prov. and I Home Sav. and Loan	00 100	3,193,900 1,500,000 1,500,000	1,100,00 150,00	0 215,00		2Jan 2Jul	vi 1173	165
Railway and Contractor's St	applies,	Hochelaga Cotton Co Huron & Lambton Lo Imperial Loan and I	100 Dan Co. 50 nv. Co. 100	500,000 629,850	) 315,03 625,90	9 47,57	. 2iqtl 0 3i 0 3i	y March—qtly. 2 Jan 2 Jul 8 Jan 8 Jul	9 130 140 9 120	130
St. James Stree	ET, NTBEAL.	Landed Banking and Lond. & Can. Loan a London Loan Co	nd Ag., 50	5,000,000	700 00	0 80,00 0 360,00	0 4	2 Jan 2 Jul 15 Mch 15 Ser	y	
GEO. H. LABBE	& CO.	Lond. and Ont. Inv. ( Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan	20 100 	2,452,70	0 490,54 0 100,00	0 115,00		Jan Jul	19 III	111 109
Manufacturers and Importer	s of	Montreal Telegraph	Co 40	2,000,00	2,000,00	0	464	2 Jan-Qtly 15 April 15 Oc	951 9d	3 38 33 80
Chairs, Rockers, Bedster room, Parlor and Dinin Furniture and Beddi	g Room	Montreal Street Ry. Montreal Cotton Co. Montreal Building A		800,00	0 300,00	0	2 qt]	March-atly	v 1921 2. 27	······
WHOLESALE,		Montroal Loan and I National Investment Ont. Indus. Loan an	fortg 50 Co 10 1 Inv. 10	1,700,00		0 39.03 5 120.00	0  81	15 Moh 15 Se 31 Dec 30 Jun 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul	nt) 120 132 10 100 20 116	2 60 100 116
Nos. 448 & 445 ST. JA MONTREAL, 1		Ont. Loan and Deb. ( People's Loan and D Roal Est. Loan and I	20 50 ap. Co 50 20b. Co 50	600,00 800,00	0 589,89 0 477.2	0 340,00 2 107,00 9 5,00	0 3	1 Jan 1 Ju Jan 1 Ju Jan Ju	y 119 y 1374	129
HEPBURN &	CO.	People's Loan and D. Real Est. Loan and I Richelieu and Ont. M Royal Loan and Sav. Starr M'fg Co., Halif	Tav. Co. 10 Co 5 ax 10	200,00	v 200,00	0 10 57,00 10 Feby.	0 3 4 5	9 Feb 15 Sei Jan July March	oti 594 66	64 19 165 170
Manufacturers of Hepburn's C	olobratod	Toronto City Gas Co. Union Loan and Sav Western Can. Loan &	. Co 5	1.000.03	0 627,00	0 215.00	0 2) 0 4 0 5	1 Jan 1 Ju	173 ly 132 ly 186	86 66 93
\$2.75 & \$3 BALMORAL	1									50
Send for Samples.	Ontario		CHE			Telephon	a No.	9990		
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GOVER & Stool Pon Manufacturors, Cirou	lar Points		66	JIIU	110	Ohar		d Account rustee in		
and all Styles.	1970	Compan	v of Ca	nada.		N. B.—Boo Pa	oks Au rtnors	dited and Bala hip Accounts A	noed, djusted, J	Eto.
Sold by all Stationers		ANDREW ROBEL	TSON, -	••• Pr	esident	HAMIL	TON	CHAMBER Street,		
Factory, Queen St., MO	I	O. F. SISE O. P. SOLATER,			easurer	-::-	-:-		ONTR	EA
O. V. GOULETTE, GANA	NOQUE,		D OFFICE							2
Manufacturer of every descriptio Geods, Hand Sleighs, Wheel Her Bureau Knebs, Brass Forruled Hand Wheels, Carved Drawer Handles,	dies, Spinning	30 St. John	Street	, Mont	real		Η	I. HAL	Ε,	
Buggy Bodios, Etc.		This Company will ranging from \$10 to \$ are under the protection	\$25 per set.	These inst	ruments			S St., - V		STO
L. P. TROTTI		are under the protection purchasers are thereby tion. This Company will						CTIONE		gent.
Manufacturor of	, ULU	This Company will having telegraphic fac office, or it will build duals, connecting their It is also prepared to z	litics with th private lines places of hu	for firms or	legraph indivi-	Largost Goods t	Waren urned	cooms west of T over quickly an	oronto.	
Axes, Hammers	s, &c.	Full particulars can				on consignments. Baukrupt Stocks of all kinds bought at a ra on the dollar Correspondence solicited.				
ST. ROCH S	m	offices as above, or at			• • •					









#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT, -THURSDAY, DEC 5 1889.

Name of Article	D.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Boots and Sr Brogans. Cobourgs Split Balmorals.			Boys. \$0 70 \$0 80 0 85 0 90 0 85 1 00	Youths. \$0 65 \$0 75 0 75 0 80 0 75 0 80	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 40	Anchor Brand, por gross, Insect Powder per Ib Sulphur flour Dyestuffs.	0 70 0 75
Cobourge       0 95 1 20         Split Balmorals       1 00 1 25         Kip       1 16 1 40         Buff       1 25 1 90         Calf       1 20 1 90         Buff       1 25 1 90         Calf       1 25 1 90         Suff boots       1 25 2 00         Kip       2 00 2 90         Calf       2 1 20         Split boots       1 25 2 00         Kip       2 75 3 90         Feit boots half fox       1 50 2 00         "Sox		2 10 2 90	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 2 strings No. 0 Hurl 4 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings, hass- wood handle O. K. 2 strings basswood	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Arohil, con Cutoh Ex. Logwood Indigo (Bengal) Madras Gambier Madder Sumas Fish.	0 10 0 15 1 90 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 071 0 08 0 11 0 13 67 50 70 00
Perred.         Wor           Split Batts		0 80 0 90	Misses. 0 70 0 80 0 70 0 85 0 75 0 90 0 80 0 90 0 80 0 90	Childs. 0 40 0 50 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65	handle Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Aloos, Cape	1 40 0 00 0 55 0 60 0 15 0 16 1 60 1 75	Halifax Fibred Codfish I-lb. pkgs. por cs. 40 pkgt Labradur Herrings, No 1. " halvos French Shore, No. 1 Cang Breton Herrings	8 20 0 00 4 00 4 25 2 80 2 75 3 75 4 00
Machine Sewed. Peppled Batton Glazed Buff Button Goat Polish Calf French Kid		1 00 1 20 1 00 1 20 1 50 1 90 1 50 1 90 1 85 3 40	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol Brinstone Brom. Potass Camphor, Eng. Ref	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cape Breton Herrings halves Mackerel, No 1, kitts Green Cod, Large Draft Salmon No. 1 brls Salmon No. 1 brls Salmon No. 1 brls	3 00 3 10 2 50 0 00 0 00 0 00 5 25 5 50 5 00 0 00 5 50 5 75 4 50 4 75
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of	Artiole.	Wholesale.	Caustic Soda 60 p.c 70 p.c Citric Acid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Salmon No. 1 bris	15 50 16 00 15 00 0 00
Canned Goods. Lobsters, per case, new . Sardines, 18 " Mackerel " Salmon, per doz	\$ 0 \$ 0, 6 75 7 C0 8 00 9 00 5 75 5 95 3 50 <del>4</del> 00 1 65 1 70	Corned Beef	2-1b tins d beans, p dr 1-1b 2-1bs 4-1bs 6-1bs 14-1bs.	1 40 1 45 2 35 2 40 4 75 4 80 7 50 0 00	Copperss, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar Epsom Salts Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb "Trac.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) 3, large "Brit. Col bris Boneloss Fish Cod	. 00 00 21 00 . 00 00 18 00 . 11 00 11 50 . 0 04 0 054
Clams, 1-lb tins, per doz. Oysters, "' Tomatoes, per doz Peaches, 2-lb. yellow Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per doz	1       40       1       50         1       35       1       40         1       00       1       65         2       05       2       20         3       00       3       15         1       65       1       70	Eng. Brawn Soups, 2-lbs Hoegg's Boy	14-lbs 1-lb. per doz. 2-lbs. , 2-lbs. ton Beans.dr , 1-lb. per doz 2 lb. 4-lb.	1 80 0 00 0 00 1 70 2 00 0 00	Morphia Oralic Acid Phosphorus Potash Biohromate Quinine Soda Ash, 48° Soda Bioarb	0 11 0 15 0 75 0 80 0 09 0 11 3 90 4 00 0 60 0 70 1 30 1 50	Flour. Patent, winker Straight roller Superfine Superfine Bags Batra	4 75 4 90 4 50 4 65 4 15 4 25 8 00 4 75 1 50 2 00 2 00 2 10
Strawberries: new, 2-lb tins, per doz Pineapples, 2-lb tin, p. doz Blueherries, 2 lb. por doz GrinGagos, 2-lb tins p dz Corn, per doz do 2-lb tins, Yarmouth do 3-lb tins	0 00 2 25 2 20 2 40 1 10 1 20 1 75 2 00 1 00 1 15 1 75 1 80	 Deviled Tor Ham Chicken	4-10. 6-1b. (12°0, 1 1b (11b, (1 -1b. -1b. 2-1b.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bal Soda Concentrated Strychnine Tartarie Acid Tin Crystals. Jonas' Extracts : Triple Extracts, sq. bot. per gross.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 80 & 1 & 00 \\ \cdot & 1 & 60 & 1 & 80 \\ \cdot & 1 & 10 & 1 & 25 \\ \cdot & 0 & 45 & 0 & 50 \\ \cdot & 0 & 25 & 0 & 30 \end{array}$	Gity Strong Bakers Strong Bakers "Seconds Oatmeal, standard bag. Manitoba Oatmeal, granulated.ba	$\begin{array}{c} 4 55 4 75 \\ 4 40 4 69 \\ 0 00 0 00 \\ 1 75 0 00 \\ 0 90 0 00 \\ 1 85 0 00 \\ \end{array}$

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



Evening Classes will Commence on Wednerday, October 2nd.



"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nu-trition, and by a careful application of the fine proporties of well-reslected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradu-ally built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whereyor tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may ascape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."--*Chril Service Gasette.*" Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

London, England Sole Agent for Canada, C. E. COLSON, Montreal

## THE CANADIAN JOURFAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, DEC. 5 1889.

					<u> </u>		
Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Farm Products. Arples: Fall, per bbl Dr. Apples per ib Evan'd Burrse: Creamory (finest) per ll "indiana" Finest Dairy "indiana" Common grades Chress, per lb Finest, per lb Finest, per lb Finest, per lb Ecos: Strictly fresh per doz Sound "indiana" Finest limed "indiana" Finest limed "indiana" Finest lass "indiana" Finest lass "indiana" Bacon Sink'd per lb Dressed Hogs "indiana" Medium to Fine "indiana" Bacon Sink'd per lb Dressed Hogs "indiana" Katauter voill Oks and the fill Timothy, 45 lbs, Que "indiana" Bacons Medium Potatoes, per brither the fill Milwaukee Bacons fill Chicago and Milwaukee Bacons in time the fill Western do Milwaukee Family Canvassed Milwaukee Bacons with the fill Milwaukee Bacons Western do Milwaukee Bacons Western do Milwaukee Bacons "in time the fill Western do Western do Western do Milwaukee Bacons Western do Milwaukee Bacons Western do Milwaukee Bacons "in time the fill Western do Milwaukee Bacons "in time the fill Western do Milwaukee Bacons Western do	$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{s} \ c. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	Peas, per 66 lbs, afloat Ryo Corn, in bond duty paid Gorn, in conditional and the second duty paid Gorn, in bond duty paid Japan, oom. to med. lb good med. to fine finest to choicest. Nagaski '' South to med. to fine fine to finest '' fine to finest '' fine to finest '' fine to finest '' med, to good '' fine to finest '' med, to good '' fine to choice.'' '' Dast '' fine to choice.'' '' Dast '' Mocha (green)'' '' Add 4c for roasting and grinding '' in bast '' in bast '' in bast '' in bast '' in bast '' in half bris '' in the second '' in the second '' in bast '' in bast '' in bast '' in bast '' in bast '' in the second '' in bast '' in ba	S         c.         S         S         C         S         S         C         S         S         S         S         S         S         S         S         S<	Frwit: Loose Muscatel         Layers, Malaga         Dehesas         Black Basket         Sultanas		<ul> <li>Reindeer Brand "Goods- Condensed Milk, per case, 4 doz. 1-lb. cares</li> <li>Condensed Milk, per case, 4 doz. 1-lb. cares</li> <li>Condensed Coffee-Mochs V Java, per cs. 2 doz. 1 lb cs</li> <li>Condensed Coffee-Jawai- ca, per cs. 2 doz. 1 lb cs</li> <li>Condensed Coffee-Jawai- ca, per cs. 2 doz. 1 lb cs</li> <li>Prices on applisee advt.</li> <li>W. H. Schwartz &amp; Sous, H</li> <li>"Peerless" Brand. Trade Ginger, 16-lb. hzs, 18 lb.</li> <li>Peppor, 16</li> <li>Hired 16</li> <li>Zoz."</li> <li>Quotations on application</li> <li>Starch: White</li> <li>"Crystal Gloss</li></ul>	\$ 0. \$ 0.           \$ 0. \$ 0.           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           ati/ax, N.S.           Milk Regis.           ati/ax, N.S.           0 041 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 00 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 000           0 000 0 0000           0 000 0 000
				l	<b>T</b> T <b>T</b>		
PRODUCE	AND	GE WAIT &	N M	ERCHANTS		UR MILL	
Butter, Cliee	se, Eggs,	Etc., also Butter a	nd Chees	e Exporters,	r .LLU.	City Rolling Mills	,

9 and 11 William Street, - - - MONTREAL Der Liberal advances made on Consignments shipped to Great Britain, or to be sold on this market. Correspondence solicited. Marking Plates furnished on application. Cold storage whenever required.





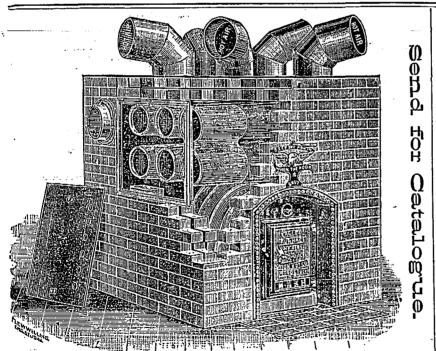
# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THUBSDAY, DEC 5, 1889.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardwarg-Cold Cut, / 4dy to 5dy- 5 Cold Cut, / 3dy- (Can. Pat. 5 8dy-fine, HotCut, Am Pat Steel Cut, Am, or Can. Pat's	3 15 0 00 3 65 0 00 5 85 0 00	5 1-16 in 1 in (Dis. 30 per cent.) Horse Shees Terms, 4 months, or 8 pc	4 75 0 00	Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's	4 75 5 50	Harness. Upper Heavy. Light. Grained Upper. Scotch Grain.	0 27 0 31 0 30 0 34 0 30 0 33
10dy to 60dy 8dy to 9dy 6dy to 7dy 4dy to 5dy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	or 30 days	111 00 19 00 0	Sheet per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs Zine : Sheet	1655 676 1	Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf	0 75 0 95 0 65 0 75 0 85 0 45 0 50 0 60
Sdy 3dy-fine Casing, Flooring, Box, Shoek and Tobacco Box : 3dy		5-16 7-16 <i>f faivanized Iron ;</i> Morewoods Lion, No. 28.	0 04 0 00	Machinery scrap Wrot iron	22 00 0 00 2) 00 0 00 19 00 21 50 3 00 3 50	French Calf. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Heavy. Small	1 35 1 40 0 17 0 21 0 15 0 18
4dy to 5dy 6dy and 7dy 8dy and 9dy 10d to 30dy	3 90 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 40 0 00 3 15 0 00	D. McC. & Co Queen's Head, or equal Common Pig Irow : Siemen No. 1	0 061 0 07 0 00 0 051 0 05 0 051 26 50 0 00	FF to FFF Barbed wire, por lb' Gal' Paint' Foncingwire, No. 8	$\begin{array}{c} 4 75 5 00 \\ 0 05 1 0 00 \\ 0 05 0 00 \\ 0 00 2 60 \end{array}$	Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain B. Calf	0 08 0 12 0 15 0 16 0 10 0 14 0 10 0 14
Cut Sother : all sizes Common Flour Barrel: 0f in 1 in t in	5 05 0 00 4 65 0 00	Coltness. Caldor Langloan Shotts Shotts	0 0.0 0 000 28 00 0 00 27 00 0 00 28 00 0 00	"No. 9 No. 10 Buckthorn Wire Higgs and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides	0 00 2 85 0 00 0 05	Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, Light Russetts, Heavy "No. 2	0 11 0 13 0 35 0 40 0 30 0 85
Finishing Nails:           1 inpor keg           1 in	4 15 0 00	Gartsherrie Carnbroe Eglinton Hematite Bar Iros,por 100 lbs	127 FO 0 00	" No. 1 per 100 lbs " No. 2 " No. 3 Tanners pay \$5.50, \$4.57 and \$3.50 for 1, 2 and 3	250 000	"No. 2 Saddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf English Oak Rough Raw Furs.	0 55 0 65
2 in " 21 in " 21 in " 21 in "	3 90 0 00 3 90 0 00 3 65 6 00 3 65 0 00	Ord. Crown Best Refined Siemens Swedes	$   \begin{array}{c}     0 00 275 \\     0 00 261 \\     3 75 400   \end{array} $	Hamilton, No. 1 insp No. 2 Toronto 1	5 75 0 00     4 75 0 00     5 75 0 00     5 75 0 00     5 25 0 00	Beaver, per lb Bear per skin Bear, Cub. per skin Fisher	8 00 25 00 3 00 10 00 5 00 6 00
3 in and up " <i>Clinck and Heavy Clinca</i> : 1 in per 10) lbs 14 in " 14 and 11	3 40 0 00 6 60 0 (0 4 90 0 00 4 15 0 00	Sheet Iron to No. 28 Boiler Plates Boiler ' Lowmoor Hoops and Bands Canada Plates :	225 250	Chicago Buff " Steers " Calfsking " Bulls Dry No'r West	8 56 10 00     0 073 0 08     0 05 6 00	Fox, Red, per skin Fox, Cross, " Lynx per skin, large Marten per skin Mink per skin	. 3 50 5 50
2 and 2; 2; and 2; 3 in. and up Sharp and that Pres'd Nails	3 91 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 40 0 00	Good Brands	s 260 000 c 000 000	Sheepskins Clips Lambskins Calfskins uninspected	0 00 0 60 0 00 0 00 0 05 0 70 0 05 0 00	Muskrat, Winter Fall Spring Ottor per skin	0 15 0 20 0 10 0 12 0 00 0 00 8 00 12 00
1 inper 100 lbs 11 in 11 and 11 2 and 21 21 and 22	5 40 00 4 65 0 00 4 25 0 00 4 40 0 00	" Spring, 100 lb " Tire " lb " Sleigh Shee. lb " Machinery	. 2 50 0 00 . 2 75 3 (0 . 0 00 2 75	Horse Hides western, eac Tallow, refined rough Leather (at 6 months No. 1 B. A. Sole	0 051 0 06 0 03 0 04 0 21 0 22	Cod Oil, Newfoundland.	0 90 1 21 0 15 0 20
2 in. and up Terms. Horse Nails : P & F Bright	4 15 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 24 0 00	Tin Plate: IC Coke IC Charcoal IX "	0 00 4 25 4 50 4 75	No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 No. 2 No. 2	0 18 0 20 0 20 0 21 0 17 0 19 0 17 0 19	"Halifax "Gaspe S. R. Palo Scal	0 34 0 84 0 35 0 36 0 47 0 48
M Brand	022 000	IXA	.    Trade Extras.	China " No. 1 " " No. 2 Zanzibar, No. 1	0         19         0         20            0         15         0         17            0         16         0         17            0         16         0         17            0         16         0         17	Cod Liver Oil	0 421 0 45 0 39 0 40
3-8 in		1 IC. 20 x 28			0 23 0 25	S. R. Pale Seal.	. 0 48 0 5

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

•Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. •AFTTerms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook; Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or S per cent. off for each hin 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine. 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 30 s. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. within days.



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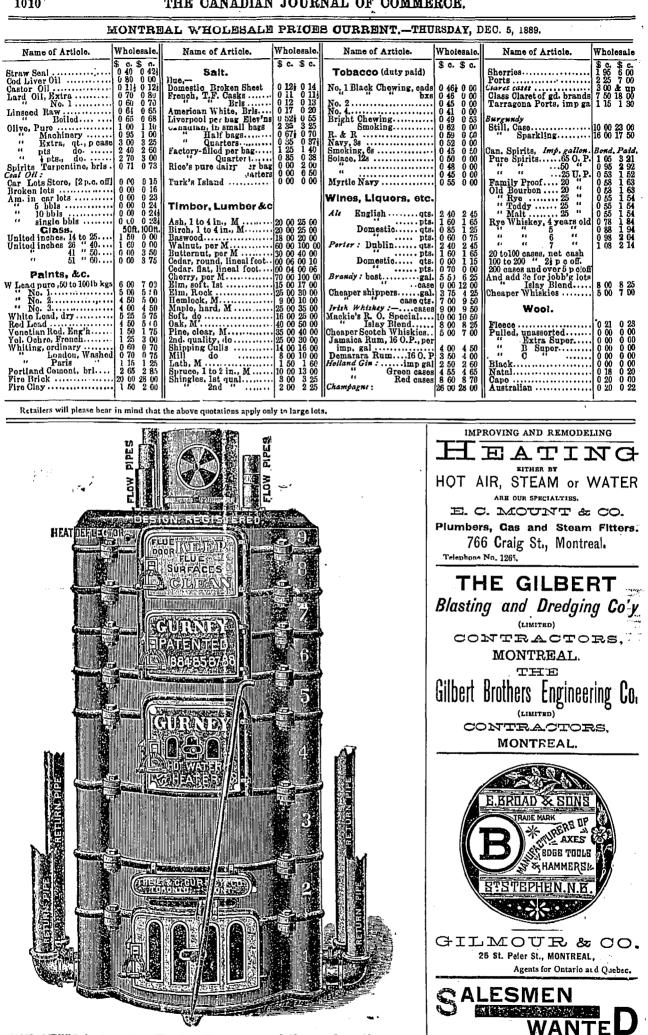
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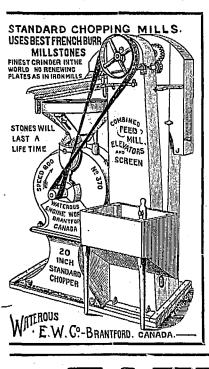
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THE CANADIAN JOURNALLOF COMMERC.



# Joseph Maddaugh writes from Morrison P. 0, Ont., Nov. 26, 1889.

Now that I have purchased from you one of your Standard French Burr Chopping Mills, turning in on it as part pay my iron grinder, I have no ob-jetion to tell you that the plates used in the iron grinder cost \$2 and latterly but \$1 per pair. I used over \$50 worth last winter. Occasion-ally a plate would last a week, but sometimes not over two or three hours.

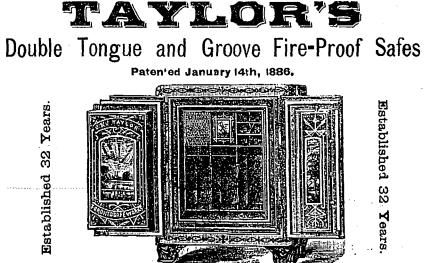
over two or three hours.

The price of the mill was \$65, much cheaper than yours, but in the end it was a very much dearer I am satisfied that iron grinders are only mill suitable for farmers who have a very small amount of chopping to do for their own use.

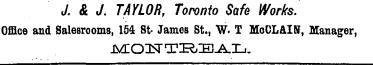
#### J Comeau & Co write from Marriwake, Que., Nov. 23, '89.

I would feel inclined to apologize for not writing sooner, had I not been too busy, and my desire to give the 20 in. Standard Mill a fair trial before writing I am the most happy to state that I am entirely satisfied with the Mill; it is doing splendid work. ing

per We have replaced five Iron Grinders this month. They are on hand for sale at from \$15 to \$30, with new plates, all in good order.



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