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418 THE U	AN
The Chartered Banks	
BANK OF MONTREAL,	TI
Capital All Paid Up, \$12,000,000 Rest, 6,000,000	
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	IN Pa
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Calgary, Alberta Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B. Chatham, Ont. New Westmins- St. Mary, Ont.	Brai Parl Han
Connwall, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Vancouver, B.C. Goderich, "Perth, "Wallaceburg, Ont.	Toro
Halifay N.S. Picton Ont.	man SA
Agent in Great Britain.—London, Bank of Mon- treal, az Abchurch Lane, E.C., C. Ashworth, Manager, London Committee—P. Redpath, Esq., Robert G:1- lespie, Esq.	Age: Lo and
London Committee-F. Redpath, Fast, Robert G. lespic, Esq. Bankars in Great Brillain.—London, the Bank of Rugland; The Union Bank of London; The London and Westmirster Bank, Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool, Scotland, The British Linen Company and Branches.	Fo orpo New of N
Liverpool, Scotland, The British Linen Company and Branches, Agents in the United States,-New York, Walter	land Mer
Agents in the United States.—New York, Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E. M. Shad- bolt, Assi, Manager.	Agra Ban Co.
Bank of Montreal, W. Mullio, Manager; E. M. Shad- bolt, Asst, Manager, Bankers in the United States.—New York, The Bank of New York, N.B.A., The Merchants' National Bank; Boston, The Merchants' National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Commerce in Buffalo; San Francisco,	aval
Colonial and Foreign CorrespondentsSt. John's,	
Colonial and Foreign CorrespondentsSt. John's, Newfoundland, The Union Bank of Newfoundland, New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand. Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for	
Travellers available in all parts of the world.	
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-Incorporated 1885	
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Braischen Montreal,, J. Murray Smith, Manager. Peterboro, H. Roper, " CobourgJoseph Henderson, " Port Hone	be r
CobourgJoseph Henderson, " Port HopoE. Milloy, " BarrieL. A. Strathy.	real
Port Hope J. A. Strathy, BarteJ. A. Strathy, St. CatharinesG. W. Hodgetts, Collingwood	
Londou	T
Banker + t London, EngThe City Bank, Limited, New YorkNational Bank of Commarce.	16ti B
Collections made on the best terms.	
THE QUEBEC BANK. Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818.	
CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC,	Mor
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Rsq., - President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., - Vice-President,	
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BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL	
Capital Authorizod, \$500,000, Capital Subscribed, 500,000, DIRECTORS;	ST.
W Wain Dros I (1 Duvie Vies-Dros + The	Cap

DIRECTORS; W. Woir, Pros.; J. G. Davio, Vice-Pros.; The Hon. A. H. Paquet, Sommerville Weir, John MoDougall, C. F. Vinet, Ubalde Garand, Cashier, Branch at Borthior, - - A. Gariepy, Managor, Branch at Lochato, - - Goo, Dastous, " Branch at Looisoville, F. X. O. Lacoursiero, " Branch at Nicolet, - C. A. Sylvestro, Branch at St. Cossiro, - M. L. J. Lucasso, " Branch at St. Jorome, - J. A. Theberge, " Branch at Pt. St., Charles (oity), W.J.E. Wall, " -deraite at New York." Agents at New York : The National Banklofithe Republic.

The Chartered Banks.	
THE BANK OF BRITISH	T
NORTH AMERICA.	Cap Res
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, - £1,000,000 Sig.	Res
London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C	
COURT OF DIRECTORS :	
J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer.	Hec Jona John
Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman. Edward Arthur Hoare. J. Murray Robertson.	Gao
 Becretary, A. G. Wallis. 	1

d Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. Branches and Agencies in Canada:

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nts.

Inits. ONDON BANKRES-The Bank of England Messrs. Glyn & Co. OREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-on Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Bank Vew Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank Yew Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank Yew Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-d. India, China and Japan - Chartered reantile Bank of India, London and China; ra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial k. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Lyons-Credit Lyonnals. # Issue Circular Notes for Travellers.

37 Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, ilable in all parts of the world.

The Shareholders of

HE MOLSONS BANK

Are hereby notified that a Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

on the capital stock has been declared for Current Half Year, and that the same will payable at the office of the Bank, in Mont-, and at its Branches on and after the

First Day of April Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the h to the 30th MAROH.

By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.

ntreal, 22nd February, 1889.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, JOHNS, -

NFL'D, Established 1837. Incorporated 1858. Capital, Reserve, \$306,000 HENRY COOKE, Manager.

II. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant. Collections made on favorable terms.

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

т	he Chartered	Banks.	
THE 1	MERCHAN of gana	NTS BANK	
Capital Pa Rest,	id-up,		
Не	ad Office, - 2	Montreal.	
· .	BOARD OF DIRE	OTOES :	
ROBER:	W ALLAN, Esq., F ANDERSON, Esc		
Hector Macl Jonathan Ho John Cassils	dgson, Esq. Jo dgson, Esq. H. , Esq. J. T. H. Dunn (Qu	hn Duncan, Esq. . M. Allan, Esq. P. Dawes, Esq. ebecl.	
GRORGE НА Јоћ	GUB, n Gault, Act'g Supt.	General Manager of Branches,	
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Belleville, Berlin, Brampton, Chatham, Galt, Gananoque, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine,	Kingston. London. Montreal. Mitchell, Napance. Ottawa. Owen Sound Perth. Prescott.		
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		Brandon.	
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Scotia and N	ferchants Bank of H banking business tra	lalifax,	

A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

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

Reserve, - -- -- 350,000

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Liers issued avalative in all parts of the world, La. Banque Jaccules Cartier, MEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Paid Up, Resorvo Fund, Directore, A.P.H. DESJARDINS, ESG., M.P., Prosident. J. L. Cassidy, Esg., A. L. DeMartieny, Esg., A. L. DeMartieny, Esg., A. L. DeMartieny, Esg., M. S. GERMAIN, Inspector. B. W. BRUNET, Assistant Managar. R. St. GERMAIN, Inspector. Broaches, Bealtharnois-H Dorion, Mgr. Drum-mondvile, J. E. Girard, Mgr. Fraserville, J.F. Pellant, Mgr. Plessisville Chevrefils & Lacerte, Mgrs. St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Mgr. St. Sauveur (Quebec) N. Dion, Mgr. St. Simon, D. Deais, Mgr. Valley-charme, Mgr. Montreal-Ste, Cunegonde, G. N. Du-charme, Mgr. C. H. A. Guimond, Mgr. Iondon, Eng.-Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-The National Bank of the Republic. Paris-Credit Lyannais.

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ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.		
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Ba	nks.
BANK OF HAMILITON. OAPITAL (All Paid-Up), \$1,000,000 REBERVE FUND,	Reserve Fund,	\$1,000,000 380.000
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THE ONTARIO BANK. Capital Paid-Up, \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund, 550,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS-Sir WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G., Presidens : DONALD MACKAV, ESQ., Vice-President S: Hon. C. F. Fraser, A. M. Smith, Esq., G. M. ROSE, Esq., R.K. Burgess, Esq., G. R.R. Cockburn, Esg. M.P. C. HOLLAND, General Manager, BRANCHES :	DIRECTORS ; H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., P. T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-Pres' Wm. Ramsay, Esq. T. R. Wa	 \$1,500,000 . 600,000 resident. t, St, Catharines. dsworth. Esg.
Aurora, Montreal, Pickering, Bowmanville, Mount Forest, Toronto, Cornwall, Newmarket, Whitby, Guelph, Ottawa, 480 Queen St. W., Kingston, Peterboro', Toronto. Lindsay, Port Arthur, AGENTS: London, EngAlliance Bank [Limited]. France and Europe-Credit Lyonnais. New York-The Bank of the State of New York and Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston-Tremont National Bank.	Hon. Alex. Morris. Robert Ja Hugh Ryan, Esq. HEAD OFFICE, TOI D. R. WILKIE, CASF Branches — Brandon, Man., Galga Centre, Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Ni Colborne, St. Catharines, St. T Yonge St. cor, Queen, Welland, Win Drafts on New York and Sterling and sold. Deposits received and inte Prompt attention paid to collection	- Inspector ry, Alba., Essex gara Falls, Port homas, Toronto, nipeg, Woodstock. Exchange bought rest allowed.
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OF MANITOBA. Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000	Western Bank of	Canada.
DIRECTORS. DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President, Hon. John Sutherland, Alexander Logan, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, W. L. Boyle, Deposits received and interest allowed, Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion, Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold	and One-Half Per Cent, has been Paid-Up Capital Stock of the Bar six months, being at the rate of seve num, and that the same will be due a after <i>Montany</i> , the <i>Ist day of A</i> office of the Bank. The transfer bo	Dividend of Three declared upon the k for the current n per cent. per an- and payable on and pril, 1889, at the oks will be closed
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX. Canital Paid-Up, \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$200,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., Prosident. HON. JAS. BUTLER, M.L.C., Vice-President. Thomas A. Bitchick, M.L.C., Vice-President.	Notice is also given that the Gene of the Shareholders of the Bank, Directors and such other business a before the meeting, will be held at the Bank, on the second Wednesday in the tenth (roth) day of the month, a By order of the Board, T. H.	ral Annual Meeting for the election of s may legally come is head office of the April next, being
M. Dwyer, M. Dwyer, Head Office, Halliax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler. Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager. AGENCIES: Antigonish, N. S. Bathurst, N. B. N. S.	Ushawa, Feb. 26th, 1889, LA BANQUE NAT HEAD OFFICE, QU Capital Paid-up,	Cashier.
 Bridgewater, N. S. Moneton, N.B. Charlottetown, P. E. I. Newcastle, N.B. Dorchester, N. B.* Piotou, N.S. Fredericton, N.B. Port Hawkeebury, C.B. Guysboro, N.S. Sackvile, N.B., Kingston [Kant Co.]. Summerside, P.E.I. 	Ant, Painchand, Esq. L.	W. Méthot, Esq. Bilodeau, Esq. 2. Gaboury, Esq.

rs. Kirouac, Vice-^Pres. Aug. Gaboury, Ésq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier. BRANOHES :

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

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OTTAWA.
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Rest, 360,000
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CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President. DIRECTOR8 :
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Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of
Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AlliauceBank.
Montreat. Agents in London, Eng., Antxacebank.
OT OTFDUENTS DANZ
ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.
Incorporated 1836.
Incorporated 1836, ST. STEPHEN, N.B.
Incorporated 1835, ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, - \$200,000
Incorporated 1835. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, \$200,000 Reserve, 25,000
Incorporated 1835, ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, \$200,000 Reserve, 25,000 F. H. TODD, President.
Incorporated 1835, ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, \$200,000 Reserve, 25,000 F. H. TODD, Prosident. J. F. GRANT, Cashier, ACENTS,
Incorporated 1835, ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, \$200,000 Reserve, 25,000 F. H. TODD, Prosident. J. F. GRANT, Cashier, ACENTS,
Incorporated 1835. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, \$200,000 Reserve, 25,000 F. H. TODD, - Prosident. J. F. GRANT, - Cashier. London-Messre. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe
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Incorporated 1835. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital,
Incorporated 1835. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital,
Incorporated 1835. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, \$200,000 Reserve, 25,000 F. H. TODD, President. J. F. GRANT, Cashier. London-Messre. Giynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.BBank of Montreal. Dratis issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal. BANOUE D'HOCHET, AGA.
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Incorporated 1835. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, \$200,000 Reserve, 25,000 F. H. TODD, Prosident. J. F. GRANT, Cashier. London-Messre. Giynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.BBank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal. BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Capital Paid-Up,\$710,100 Reserve Fund,
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Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., November 20th, 1888.

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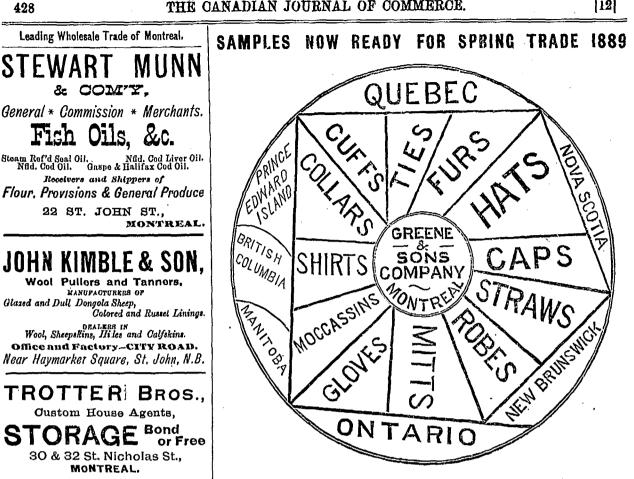






Correspondence solicited from steam users generally,





SAUNDERS & MACKINNON, general dealers at Deloraine, Man, lost over \$5,000 by fire in their premises last December having had no insurance. They have meantime been struggling along with the salvage. The liabilities after the fire were about \$8,000. A compromise in their case is not to be wondered at. Moral: Keep well insured.

The bankrupt stock of T S Coppinger, Hanover, Ont., whose assignment was noticed the 1st inst, was valued at \$4.000. It has been sold at London to Hamilton & Hunter at 59 cents in the dollar. -The boot and shoe stock of A. Side, Chatham, valued at \$3,600, has been disposed of by private sale; the general stock of P. H. Black, Blenheim, amounting to \$1,915, has been sold to J. Pickard, of Exeteri at 75 cents; and the general stock of B. A. Corneil & Co., Wardsville, valued at \$867, to M. Masuret & Co., of London, at 59 cents on the dollar.

Oss of the saddest cases come under our notice in the record of failures this winter is that of a retailer in a town in the oil regions. He had completed his winter's stock when typhoid fever broke out in his family who live over the store, and though doctors do not agree that there is anything contagious about typhoid, the fact that there were other competing dealers in the place was sufficient under the circumstances to drive away all custom from the house of sickness. The afflicted morchant consequently found himself unable to meet his paper falling due, and we regret to learn that the assignment which he was most anxious to conceal has been made public. The liabilities are about \$5,000.

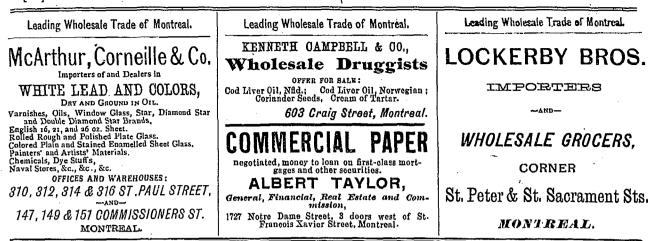
STILL another boot and shoe failure resulting, largely from lack of experience : James Aird-formerly Aird & Arpin here-removed to St Hyacinthe about a year ago and formed a partnership with Isaie Frechette, a machinist there, for the purpose of boot and shoe manufacturing. Aird saw fit to sell out in December last to Frechette who



has meantime conducted the business under the same title of James Aird & Co. Frechette immediately found himself in deep water, and in February called his creditors together for a consultation. An extension was arranged at 2, 4 and 6 months. But the trouble did not end here. Frechette reckoned without the banks (local) who immediately pressed suit and made a demand of assignment (something not possible in our western sister Province) which he accordingly made. The liabilities are nearly \$50,000, but he shows a nominal surplus, including stock and plant.

WM. BURGESS, wholesale canner and pickled goods dealer, Toronto, who left the city recently, has filled out the assignment blank which he took with him and sent it to G. M. Gardner, who will distribute the arsets. His liabilities amount to \$50,000, and the assets, so far as known, consist of \$25,000 worth of real estate at Mimico-where his The cannery is situated—on which there is a \$7,000 mortgage. creditors are Messrs. Thomas Robertson & Co., Crathern & Caverhill and B. & S. H. Thompson, of this city ; the Traders' Bank and James Robertson & Co., Toronto; Adam Hope and the Ontario Canning Company, Hamilton -Abraham Ball, also of Toronto, men's furnishings, has assigned to John Ferguson for the benefit of his creditors,-Jasmes Kerrigan has made an assignment of his private estate .--- W. Brookland, a tailor in a small way at Port Colborne, has assigned to the sheriff .- The dry goods stock of George Laing, Bowmanville, whose failure we noticed on the 1st ult., has been sold to Thompson & Co., of Orangeville, at 641 cents on the dollar .- Donald McKay, of Owen Sound, who about two years ago, bought out the business of Allen & Sons, and who failed about a year ago but arranged to go on by giving a chattel mortgage, was closed by the mortgagee and stock sold in Toronto on the 5th at 54c in the dollar. It is not his intention to go on.

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CORBY'S SEVIL HERMANOS & CO., CLODE & BAKER, FLUGEL & CO., QUANTIN & CO., COMANDON & CO., A. BILLERY, HANAPPIER & CO., E. VITALI BUSHMILLE OLD DISTILLERY Co. PETER F. HEERING, ALFRED POMMERY, BOONEK AMP MAAG: BITTERS, CLAUSENS CHAMPAGNE LAGER, GREENLEES BROTHERS,	CORDIALS.	Belleville, Tarragona, Oporto. Jeres, Cognao, Cognao, Belao, Bordosux, Rome, Belfast, Copenhagen, Epernay, Antwerp, New York, Giasgow.

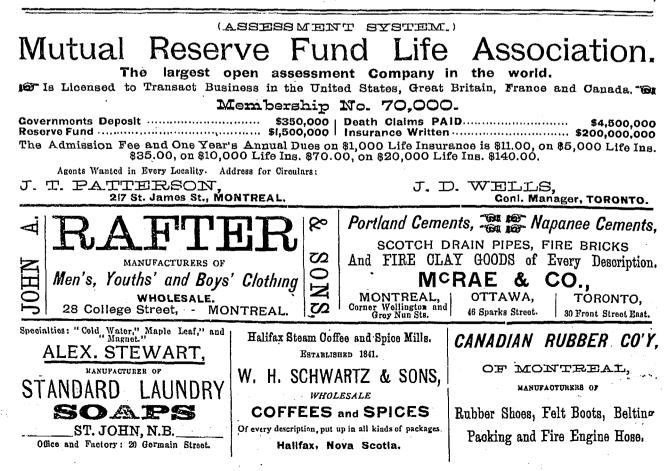


THE Walker Natural Gas Co., of Windsor, Ont, have leased 6,000 acres of land in South Essex County, and are confident of striking gas near Windsor.—The new Canadian Asbestos Company is a success on the London (Eng.) market.—The Kootenay (B.C.) Smelting Co, with £40,000 capital is registered in London, Eng. They propose to erect smelting works and acquire mines in the Kootenay district.— The British Columbia Tanning Co. has been formed at Naunimo, B C., with \$50,000 capital in \$50 shares, for the manufacture of all kinds of leather, belting, trunks, and all kinds of leather goods and goods in which leather forms a part They will erect extensive buildings and begin operations at an early date.

In the Province of Quebec we have to note the following casualties :- Hormisdas St. Germain of this city has assigned. As Mr. St. Germain is a milkman the general trade will be surprised at the amount of his liabilities, which are \$2,600 -Louis Larin is a son of the late proprietor of the City Hotel in Montreal, and is in the same line himself. He finds himself unable to pay more than 20c in the dollar, which, under all the circumstances represented, creditors feel inclined to accept .-- Thomas H. Mace, who keeps a small fancy-goods store, finds himself owing \$600, and with only nominal assets of \$400 wherewith to pay it. He has assigned, and is likely to be wound up. E Gelinas, the boot and shoe dealer lately referred to, has assigned. showing liabilities of \$6,300. The liabilities are chiefly as follow : A. K. F. McAllon, S1,300; David Rea, Jr., \$1,000; Oredit Foncier Franco-Canadien, mortgage, \$620; Dr. F. X. Mousseau, mortgage, \$500 ; M. C. Galarneau, \$339; Banque Jacques-Cartier, \$537; Mongenais & Boivin, \$300; Guillaum Boivin, \$300; Dufresne estate, \$305. Mr. McAllen is provisional guardian. A meeting of creditors will be held on the 20th inst.—A Δ . Gregoire, manufacturer of boots and shoes at St. Henri suburb, is following the example set by others in his line of late. He met his creditors on the 10th and acknowledged liabilities of \$15,000, direct and indirect, and assets of about \$7,000. He offered 20c in the dollar, and the meeting adjourned that he might obtain the necessary security. Mr. Gregoire has been in business for some years, but has been latterly a victim to accommodation paper.

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WINNIPRO, Man , furnishes a few business changes this week :-- John Mason, grocer, has become financially involved and is being closed out by his creditors .--- The wall paper stock of Madell & Robertson has been sold by the sheriff at 55 cents on the dollar .- M C. Kelly & Co., fruits, etc., who were lately damaged by fire, have given up business and moved to Ontario --- The bankrupt general stock of Hamilton & Co., Morris, Man., has been sold in Winnipeg at 62 cents on the dollar. Hamilton started about a year ago, and his failure has been expected ever since, notwithstanding which he seemed to have little difficulty in obtaining credit -R. Balkwill, grocer, Deloraine, Man., has closed out his business and moved to Ontario .- Mawhinney & Buchard, hardware and tins, Holland, Man., are advertising to sell out their business at Glenboro -Jas. Mawhinney, builder and furniture, of the sam place, is giving up his furniture business .- Mrs. J. D. Allan, bakery, Neepawa, Man., is giving up business and removing to Winnipeg .- S. Hartford, general store, Bridge Creek, Man, formerly of Minnedosa, will remove back to the latter place .- A. Ferland & Co., general dealers, Calgary, N W.T., will auction off their stock .--- P. J. Foulds & Co, grocers, Westminster, B.C., are advertising their retirement from business and are offering their stock for sale at cost.-David Green,



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480	THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.		[14]
CANADA TOB.	Neco are offered to the Trade Only: VING. - 12s. - 3s, 4s, 6s, 12s. 12s. KING. - 12s. - 8s. (s. - 8s. (s. - 8s. (s. - 8s. (s. - 8s. (s. - 8s. (s. - 8s. (s. - 95. - 12s. - 8s. - 8s. - 8s. - 8s. - 9s. -	Dyonnet & Amyot, Manufacturers of CORSETS . S. OORSETS QUEBEC.	

clothier, Victoria, B.C., assigned on the 11th inst., for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities unknown.

PETER RALSTON & Sons .- The announcement at the close of last week that the tanning and leather house known by the name of Peter Ralston & Sons, of Montreal and Berthierville, had made an assignment, took no one in the trade by surprise. Since the departure of Mr. John Raiston for Boston about a year ago, the business had been dwindling away and the stock was gradually being disposed of by their bankers, to whom it had long since been bonded. The support yielded by the brother-in-law, C. W. Phillips, of Berthierville, whose failure in shoe manufacturing was noted last week, was but temporary; and Mr. Phillips can now claim more experience, if less money, than he possessed at starting some two years ago. The leather made by the Ralston's had a deservedly high reputation, derived from the peculiar warm liquid process of tanning ; but as is frequently the case, the father could not transmit his brains along with his property to his descendants, who, however, possessed of other personal merits, lacked the qualifications which make for success in business and gradually allowed the patrimony to slip through their fingers. The present liabilities are about \$82,000. Following is a list of the principal creditors :- Geo. Morris & Son, London, Eng, \$4,165; R. White, Montreal, \$778; Cooper & Smith, Toronto, \$250; C. W. Phillips & Co., Berthier, \$797; R. Smardon, Three Rivers, \$1,525; C. W. Phillips, Berthier, \$10,829; Bank of Montreal, \$17,020; Molsons

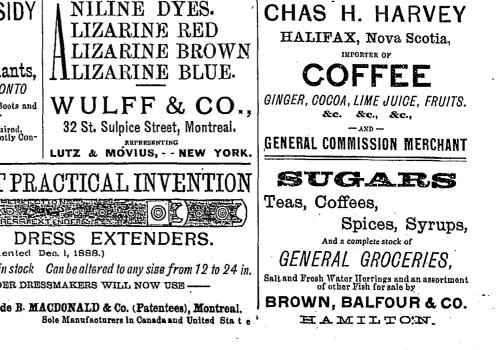


FASHION'S MOST PERFECTION DRESS EXTENDERS. (Patented Dec. 1, 1888.)

No necessity of carrying 25 sizes in stock Can be altered to any size from 12 to 24 in. he trade in Canada supplied by

Bank, \$6,000 ; W. G. McConnell, Berthier, \$708 ; and Molsons Bank, S15,532, secured ; La Banque Nationale, S1,010 ; Molsons bank, secured by Ralston estate, \$5,000; Molsons Bank, overdrawn cash, \$301; H. J. Fisk & Co., Montreal, \$554; Aug. Bolte, Toronto, \$3.000; L. Tourville, Montreal, \$400; C. A. Graffvin, Montreal, \$2,000; Mrs. C. W. Phillips, Berthier, \$800; Wm. Robb, Montreal, \$4,000; C. Beausoleil, Montreal, \$1,750; M. Schwob, Montreal, \$3,700; Ville Marie Bank, secured by Rulston estate, 31,700; B. J. Petioner, Montreal, \$300; Jas. Robertson, Montreal, \$200; J. S. Mayo, Montreal, \$150.

OTHER business troubles in the Province of Quebec are as follows :---P. R. Bellerose, of St. Alexis Des Monts, general storekeeper, has assigned with debts of \$4,700 .- Sergius Archambault, of St Theodosie, general dealer, has had a domand of assignment served upon him by Racine & Co., of this city. He succeeded Archambault & Lavallee, who assigned in March '85, owing \$3,000 which he compromised at 50 per cent. He has found it uphill work meantime, and now fails with liabilities of \$2,000 .- Napoleon Bertrand, a harness maker of Coaticook, has assigned after rolling up the respectable liabilities of \$1,200-respectable for a harness maker,-J. U. O. Dechene, who began about two years ago in Fraserville has found business overdone in that town, and after a vain attempt to make both ends meet, has assigned .--- Victor Portelance, of Lachevroticre, general storekeeper, has been carrying on business at the depot in that village for some years, but has been gradually increasing the amounts charged against the hands employed in the match factory at that point, and now finds himself owing \$5,400 with a beggarly account chiefly of book debts to meet them -- Munns & Orabtree, plumbers of Sherbrooke, have assigned. A meeting of the creditors will be hold on the 18th to appoint a curator. There are some exceptions to the rule respecting plumbers .- S. Cardinal, of St. Adele, conducted a general store business for the last five or six years, but though a man of fair ability has not been sufficiently attentive to his business. He now finds himself owing \$2,000, and being unable to meet them has made an assignment .- Morency & Frere. of St. Francois de la Beauce, general storekeepers, inherited some means from their father, who died a few years ago, but building operations absorbed a considerable





part-of-it.—Their-assignment is announced.—J. F. Plantier, of St. John's, grocer, was to meet his creditors on the 14th to discuss the circumstances which render him unable to meet his liabilities of about \$1,700. Plantier's business is chiefly with the boatmen in summer, and it is evident that the profits of the last season have not been sufficient to carry him through —Napoleon Ducharme, a hotel keeper of Valleyfield, has assigned to the prothonotary. The hotel which he owns is heavily encumbered.

HENEY & LACROIX.—In connection with the paragraph in our last issue, referring to the suspension of Messrs. Heney & Lacroix, it is but just to say that the failure has evoked the warmest symrathy not only of many of our leading business men, but also of many of those interested as creditors. No one acquainted with the business habits and reputation of Mr. Heney can fail to entertain regret that he should be forced to call a meeting of his creditors. The main causes of the suspension appear to have been business losses and heavy interest charges—the result of insufficient capital to conduct the extensive operations of the firm. The office and travellers' expenses were probably as high as a more prosperous business would war-

The bank charges during the last year were in the rant. vicinity of \$10,000, and this, added to the losses caused by the failure of country carriage makers, was more than the business would stand. We are assured that the wisdom of acquiring the Reformatory business has been amply proved by the satisfactory results in this department. It is but fair to the firm, or rather to Mr. Hency, who is sole partner, to say that the statement respecting consignments of goods to country dealers is strenuously denied. The failure is deeply regretted also as a temporary stoppage of a valuable channel for the distribution of the products of other Canadian factories. The opinions expressed by the creditors of the firm warrant the hope that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at. The direct liabilites are about \$110,000; indirect, \$90,000, and assets nominally The words "direct" and "indirect" were transposed \$100,000. in last week's reference. A gratifying feature of the affair is the entire absence of anything in the shape of "accommodation paper," in favorable contrast to one or two other recent failures. We need hardly say that we unhesitatingly join in the expressions of sympathy so generally bestowed upon Mr. Heney in his-we trusttemporary embarassment.

Pure



THE J. C. MCLAREN BELTING CO.

MONTREAL.

Dak





General Dry Goods Merchants. 4 to 12 FRONT ST. W. TORONTO.

Offices-34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

J. SHORT MOMASTER,	HENRY W. DABLING,
London, Eng.	Toronto.

Quebec, &c, send their travellers down to the Muritime Provinces with samples, and as an inducement offer 3, 4 and 6 months credit and dated several months ahea!, causing many a shrewd business man to get overstocked and embarrassed when bills are due. Another evil we have to contend with is the long credit system and keen competition in business. Almost any one with a cash capital of about \$500 can get a \$5,000 stock Consequently every spring a number of clerks are opening up, cutting prices and destroying legitimate business. They run a while and then fail; then follow bankrupt sales; or else they compromise with 30 or 40 cents on the dollar, making it difficult for any man anxious to pay one hundred cents to the dollar to do so.—Respectfully yours,—T.S.W.

The sharp competition in most trades has long since reduced prices to the lowest living profit, to a point where no further reduction is practicable by solvent houses, and the only remaining inducement is in the direction of longer time. Scarcely have the early frosts of October colored the maples than forth issues the commercial traveller with his samples for the spring trade. His course of action is not unfrequently to find some house hitherto purchasing on ordinary four months' time; and him he tempts with the offer to sell him his supplies at four months from the 1st of the following April-simply to lend him so much capital. As these goods are delivered long before the time from which the note begins to run, their value assumes meantime merely the shape of an open account. The dealer has also probably realized upon them, and put in a new stock for the fall trade long before the paper matures, and herein lies not the least danger arising from the system. The retailer who is good enough for a single season's stock is not invariably a good mark for two. There is no lack of experience among wholesalers who have led or been obliged to follow in the practice of Dating Ahead as to the complications and evils that arise from the resultant overlapping of accounts. Once the retailer has stepped beyond his depth in this way, a system of nursing begins and if the account be of any magnitude the wholesaler can no more easily let him drop than a bank can a customer whose line of discount has been allowed to grow disproportionately beyond the limit at first assigned him.

Among the numerous failures recorded in these columns every week for some time past, there are not a few which have other causes than inexperience, or bad crops or too easy credit among consumers. Some of these dealers, it is true, are the victims of their own imprudence, and, here and there, perhaps of circumstances over which no one has any control; but a considerable number are brought down by the evil courses of their neighboring competitors as intimated by our Portland correspondent, and bring in their fall injury more or less severe upon him whose savings of former years enable him to tide with safety over sea sons of depression and meet his obligations in face of the unfair competition existing all round him.

It is much to be regretted that no effective method seems possible among wholesale merchants to eradicate the evil of Dating Ahead. The severe lessons learnt in former years by manufacturers across the sea has led to the exercise of greater care in selling the weaker class of wholesale houses in this country, and to this is due doubtless any decrease in the methods complained of. Our native protected manufacturers have been successful in keeping out a large proportion of foreign goods, and with a better knowledge of the trade here have been enabled to avoid weak accounts and contribute thus towards establishing a healthier competition among wholesale dealers.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

[No. 2.]

It may be here remarked before entering upon the more immediate questions for consideration that it is not our intention to discuss the subject in a scientific and exhaustive manner, nor to attempt to teach the theory of Life Insurance calculations, for this would involve too great an infringement on our space and would be transgressing our legitimate bounds, but rather to endeavor to convoy in as clear and simple a manner as possible to the minds of those who have not had the benefit of a technical nor a practical training in the business, a general idea of the principles upon which the calculations are based and of the relative merits of some of the peculiar systems at present in vogue. With this object in view we shall commence with the simplest form of Life Insurance, viz.:—

THE ASSESSMENT AND NATURAL PREMIUM PLANS.

The former of these, as the name indicates, consists in assessing the members of the society on a graduated scale for each death as it occurs, or in lieu thereof exacting a bi-monthly or quarterly payment corresponding to the deaths anticipated during the year besides a moderate fee to cover working expenses. The latter consists in charging what is termed a 'natural premium," or in other words, the cost price of carrying the risk from year to year together with requisite extra to cover expenses; the two systems are in many respects very similar, but yet there is an essential difference between them, as will hereafter appear. The method of arriving at the cost of carrying the risk is as follows, viz., take any age, say 41, and in column 7, the number living according to the "American Experience" table is found to be 77,341, and for the sake of simplifying the calculation, let us suppose that the society or company has exactly that number of members or policyholders upon its books at the average, or say rather, uniform age of 41, then the number of deaths during the year out of said membership is found to be 774, and if \$1,000 is payable for each death, the aggregate amount payable is manifestly \$774,000, which divided equally amongst the whole membership, gives a net cost of \$10 for each, thus $\frac{774 \text{ x } 1.030}{77.341} = 10,008$, or say \$10.01 besides expenses. In like manner the cost at age 51 is $\frac{1.001 \times 1.000}{68.842} = 1454 , age 61 is $\frac{1.628 \times 1.000}{56,171} =$ \$28.88, age 71 is $\frac{2.448 \times 1.000}{36.178} =$ \$67.67, age 81 is $\frac{1.961 \times 1.000}{12,383} = \158.61 , age 91 is $\frac{246 \times 1.000}{462} = \532.47 , and lastly, age 95 is $\frac{3 \times 1.000}{3} =$ \$1,000 for each! It has been the general practice in making such calculations to assume that the premiums are payable in full at the beginning of each year and the death claims at the end of the year, and if this were strictly carried out in practice the premiums would earn one year's interest before being paid out for death claims. Consequently, in order to arrive at the exact cost, it would be necessary to discount the above results at the rate of interest earned or assumed, but as the claims actually emerge at regular intervals throughout the year, or on the average at the middle of the year, and it is now the general practice to pay them immediately on proof, the discounting should not now exceed one half-year at most, but there are other reasons, which it would consume too much time to enter upon, why the discounting should be superseded entirely. However, the difference is comparatively trifling, e.g., the rate for 41 discounted at 41 per cent. would become \$9.57 instead of \$10; age 51 would become \$13.91 instead of \$14.54, and so forth, but for all practical purposes it is more expedient to adopt the andiscounted figures. With this explanation it will now be quite obvious why it was deemed preferable, as per note in the table, to tabulate the rate of deaths per thousand

note in the table, to tabulate the rate of deaths per thousand under columns 4, 9 and 13, viz., for the reason that the same figures (as above deduced) regarded as dollars represent the actual cost under the natural premium and assessment plan of carrying the risk of \$1,000 for each year at the respective ages throughout each column according to the table of mortality selected. It is claimed by the assessment societies that, by the steady infusion of new blood at younger ages to compensate for the increase of the ages of the original members as the Society advances in age, the general average age of the membership can be kept down to about the original average, and that by this means at whatever age a member enters his yearly assessments can be restricted for all time coming to the rate corresponding to his age at entry; say at 41, his rate will be \$10 per annum, plus the vsual fee for expenses, and when he comes to 91, if he should be one of the survivors, when it will cost the society according to said table \$532.47 to carry the risk, he will still be carried for \$10. The fallacy of the "new blood" theory may readily be demonstrated as follows, viz.: Suppose the membership to consist of 77,341 as before assumed at the uniform age of 41, and the deaths to be 774, this leaves 76,567 alive at age 42, in order therefore to keep down the average to 41 as at the start, it would require exactly the same number to enter at age 40 to accomplish that result, thus ${76,667 + 42 \ 76,567 + 40} =$ average age of 41. Carry

on this process for ten or fifteen years, and it will require many millions of new entrants at 40 to keep down the average to its original figure. This surely is the reductio ad absurdum, and it must be obvious to any intelligent and unbiassed mind that any such claim is quite untenable. Much stress has frequently been laid upon the great gain derived from the careful selection of lives, but it should not be forgotten that it is an admitted fact that, although the death-rate among newly selected lives fresh from the medical examiners' hands may be smaller for the first few years, yet at the end of five years the benefit from selection disappears entirely, nor should it be overlooked that, while all the three tables exhibit remarkably close results, two of them are actually deduced from the experience of several insurance companies upon selected lives, therefore until the incorrectness of these tables can be clearly demonstrated and a better one produced, it would be very unwise to deviate materially from the teachings thereof.

Cheapness seems to be the foundation upon which the whole fabric of this system has been reared, but in hundreds of instances it has already been proved by the entire collapse of the structure to be none other than a foundation of sand. It is being constantly affirmed by the advocates of these cheap plans, and with such an air of assurance that it is accepted by the general public as truth, that the rates charged by the old live companies are extravagantly high; in fact, one of their number asserts that he has proved \$12 per \$1,000 to be more than sufficient to cover death losses at all ages apart from expenses, while the average rate of premiums charged by some companies is over five times that amount. In support of this assertion, the Government Blue Book is triumphantly referred to as unassailable evidence. The said Government Blue Book is admittedly one of the best critorions that can be obtained in the hands of an expert in thescience of life insurance-a mere tyro however is liable to be led into the most egregious blunders thereby. If the Government returns showed an equal number of lives at risk at each age, a general average of the cost of carrying the risk of \$1,000 at all ages could be obtained; but, as is well known to insurance managers, the great bulk of the insurances at present in existence in this country is upon persons of medium age, consequently the average obtained is in reality for medium ages and Lot for all ages. Referring to our first article on this subject, it will be observed that the new business in Canada for 1887 was greater by over two and a quarter millions than the whole amount at risk nineteen years proviously; and furthermore, as the business very much more than doubled during the last decade, it proves conclusively that the great bulk of the business aggregating \$191,694,270 in in force in Canada, according to fast returns, must be on comparatively young lives, and consequently an average deduced from such insufficient promises cannot prove the cost of carrying a risk at all ages, but rather the ignorance of the individual rash enough to make such an assortion. If these figures are not sufficiently conclusive, let us refer to those of some of the good old English companies as exhibited in the English Government Blue Book.

Name of Company.	When Estab- lished.	Premium Income Death Claim 1886. 1886.				
		£	8.	.d.	£	6. d.
Equitable	1762	143,818	1	G	332,380	19 0
London Ass. Cor	1720	146,374	2	8	178,597	30
Pelican	1797	93,211	12	6	99,095	89
Royal Exchange	1720	124,272	14	10	106,665	70
Union		122,105	8	1	96,216	97
		630,081	19	7	871,955	7 4

These figures show a widely different average, and where, it may be asked, would these companies be to-day if they had not had the requisite amount of reserves and interest income to draw upon? Yot these companies are perfectly sound and giving good profit returns to policy-holders at the present time.

A well-known actuary, Mr. Mervin Tabor, writing on this subject, says:-

"Some ten or fifteen years ago there began to be manifested a "pretty general demand for cheaper insurance. Men in our "best business circles wanted life insurance for the productive "period of life, in addition to what they called permanent insur-"ance. To supply this demand, assessment societies sprang "into existence all over this country. They came like the "locusts of Egypt. They were liberally patronized. For a few "years the death rate was low and the assessments few; the "membership believed, as they were ignorantly taught, that "the death rate would never be much higher, if any, and hence-" forth life insurance was to be obtained at a reasonable price. "These societies were organized almost without exception by "men ignorant of the fundamental principles of life insurance. The "results were what every intelligent insurance man predicted."

These views are recommended to the consideration of the Commercial Travellers, Foresters, Oddfellows, A. O. U. W's, et hoc genus omne. They may depend upon it that the inexorable law of death cannot be satisfied with anything short of full measure.

Our further remarks on the natural premium system will require to stand over for the present.

CANNED GOODS.

The recent disturbance in the canned goods trade in the West, caused by dealers forcing stock on the market at low figures, has caused more commotion than seems to be justified by the facts. It appears that the 'cut' was chiefly confined to the retailers, some of whom marked down prices of peas, corn and tomatoes as a 'draw' to secure custom, and the ball once set rolling, it has been almost impossible to call a ha't. In some instances four tins were sold for 25c, and we have heard of sales by the dozen at 60c.

Although, no doubt, wholesale prices have ruled low and it has been difficult to dispose of stock at a profit, the wholesale trade deny that they have been responsible for the recent shakeup in values, and at the present time prices are firmer and the prospects are decidedly better than they have been. There have been sales recently in this market aggregating 1,500 cases of corn at 80c and 600 at 90c. Next season's pack has also been placed to some extent, including 2,500 cases of Hoegg's corn at \$1.20. Large lots of old lobster have changed hands at \$5 80, and new season's pack has been contracted for at \$6 per case. The trade this year has suffered from the competition of packing concerns with small capital, but many of them have met with such a severe scorching that they are practically wiped out and the old established standard houses will hold the field more to themselves in the future. Some Western packers injured the trade very seriously by ignoring the wholesale jobbers and selling direct to the retailers, some of whom loaded up greatly in excess of their requirements, and consequently had a heavy load to carry during the worst part of the winter.

There can scarcely be any doubt that trade is now working down to a healthier basis, the distribution is fairly regular, stocks are in more manageable compass and the consumption is large and increasing. Low prices have improved the demand and the Lenten season has helped some lines. In spite of the disturbances which frequently characterize this industry, there should be room for greater development. Our canned fish find a large export market, why should not our canned fruits and vegetables? The supplies of fruit and garden produce in this country are enormous and capable of unlimited expansion. What is wanted is constant improvement in the quality of goods and in the method of packing them, so as to conform to the latest ideas. We trust that Canadian packers will see that it is to their interest to establish a standard reputation for both low priced and high priced goods, and they will then find increasing outlets for their various productions.

The following are jobbers' asking prices for leading articles of canned goods in this market :---

Lobsters, per case	\$5 50	@	\$6.00	
Sardines, 1s, per case	8.00	@	9 00	
Mackerel, per case	5.90	ര	6.00	
Salmon, per doz	1.70	ര	1.75	
Tomatoes, per doz	0.95	ര	1.00	
Pcaches, 2 lb, yellow	2.15	0	2.20	
Peaches, 3 lb., yellow	3.00	@	3.15	
Strawberries, 2 1b., per doz	1.80	Ø	2.00	
Blueberries, 3 lb., per doz	1.10	ര	1.20	
Corn, per dez	1.00	.@	1.15	
Corn, Yarmouth, 2 lb., per doz	1.75	@	1.80	
Peas, per doz	1.10	@	1.20	
Corned beef, 1 lb., per doz		ര	1.50	
Hoegg's Boston beans, per doz	1.95	@	2.00	· -
Lunch tongue, 1 lb., per doz	2.80	0	2.90	•
Lunch tongue, 2 lb., per doz		0	5.25	

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THE LEATHER TRADE.

Leather men have been exercised considerably the last week or two over troubles in the shoe and kindred trades, past, present and prospective. There was a time, ere Keroack took his departure for fresh scenes and pastures new, when the sobriety which usually characterizes the "swamp," as that portion of the city is popularly known where leathers most do congregate, was occasionally modified by the propinquity of McGill street, ere the wealth and substance of the shoe trade began to be centralized among a very few, ere Quebec could count her shoe factories by the score or more, ere the heads of princely houses here and in Quebec had their business so well organized and so prosperous that they could indulge in periodical pleasure trips to Europe and Asia, to the orient and the golden west,-we say, before all this there prevailed among the leather men even in the face of severe losses, a cheerfulness, a hopefulness, a hilarity which is to-day conspicuous by its absence. There is some cause for this.

It is generally conceded that men of straw find it too easy to engage in business for themselves. Starting with little or no capital, they have everything to gain and practically nothing to lose-Tanners with a line at the banks will be found to trust them because they can make paper, and shoe men naturally encourage the competition against legitimate trade. One of the first things these dealers do is to begin imitating the style in which their wealthy competitors live and move; extravagance and show procure them the reputation of wealth, and credit is gradually extended to the uttermost; even friends are not spared, and when the crash takes place, everyone is wise-- after the event. It is not that we decry enterprise. What is termed "nerve," well-directed energy, not unfrequently commands success from small beginnings; but the great majority of those now at the top learnt to crawl before trying to run, and did not "spend their money before they made it." It is high time that the tanners and the leather and shoe trades stop to consider whither they are drifting and endeavor to bring about some radical changes in the prevailing methods of conducting business, before they complete the sowing of the crop of disasters some of them have been so busy upon of late. Further troubles among the smaller and weaker shoe manufacturers even in Montreal, are feared, and these with the plentiful batch already noted cannot fail to make heavy inroads upon profits, for some one must pay the piper.

REMOVING THE SNOW.

The labor and expense to which the city is put every spring in removing the solid depth of snow trodden into the principal streets, furnish a striking example of "How not to do it." Any one who, during the last few days, has watched for a moment the large number of men with their pickaxes and shovels working at the solid mass of 18 to 24 inches deep on St. James or Notre Damè street, could hardly avoid the thought that it had been much easier and less expensive to remove it several weeks ago, before it became packed, when the shovels alone were sufficient. The contents of the St. James or Notre Dame street centres could be dumped at the middle of either of the down-town squares, where the early thaw could cause no inconvenience. Let us hope the hint may prove serviceable.

A FANCY-LEATHER FAILURE.

Montrealers, whose knowledge of Mr. David Rea, Jr., briefly referred to last woels, was not of an intimate business character, could hardly be persuaded that there was any danger of his being ever reckoned among those who rather than acknowledge defeat will stoop to the employment of methods which every man of sound business principles must condemn. When the failure was announced last week, surprise and sympathy were the general feelings; but when it became known that in his endeavor to postpone the evil day he had persuaded a number of retailers in the city to give him "accommodation paper," any feeling of sympathy vanished. Besides the three banks whom he favored with this manufactured paper to the extent of \$10,000, the following is a list of his creditors :- Canada Cotton Co., \$117.15; Walter Wilson & Co., \$125.06; George Wilson, \$2,411.35; E. Gelinas, \$2,199.34 ; J. N. Lamarche, \$1,041.05 ; James Thompson, \$972 ; Thos. Dwane, \$750.52 ; D. Nightingale, \$243 ; W. Miller, \$60; M. Tessier, \$710; Boyd & Co., \$2,555.67; Thompson & Co, \$12; Emily Rea, \$2,136; P. Claude, \$99.60; P. Hemond & Fils, \$43; A. Gregoire, \$293.60; A. S. Woodburn, \$60.00; W. Craig & Son, \$1,345.20; A. Dion & Co., \$204.44; Rose, McAlpine & Co., \$87.78; J. S. Rockwell & Co., \$54.00; C. Pyle & Co., \$374.75; Geo. Gibb

& Son, \$1,507.75; G. Brooke, \$45.62; Jas. Dunn & Co., \$125.72; J. P. Westhead, \$125.19; A. Winterbottom, \$50.35; S. Dewhurst, \$37.95; Jas. A. Stock & Co., \$639.36; Smith & Molesworth, \$101.72; A. Charles, \$756.89; Arch. Bleuze & Co, \$314.40; Doon & Rheinhardt, The parties in \$509.85; Vereinturn Schuhstoff-Fabriken, \$495.04 the above list whom he owes for accommodation paper are evident. The direct debts are \$21,388.00, and the indirect including accommodation paper, \$36,000 00. The trade have been at a loss to account for Mr. Rea's failure. He was supposed to be doing a safe, quiet business, and his rent and office expenses were of the lightest. The hands employed did not exceed three or four. The business was chiefly in bookbinding and furniture leathers, and generally so expensive that they occupied but little space. These leathers. especially those of the brighter dyes, are known to bookbinders as not invariably "fast" in color, and persons who handle them while troubled with a cold in the head, are not always judged as charitably as the real facts would warrant. This should be borne in mind in forming any opinion of dealers in fancy leathers and those who use them. In Mr. Rea's case the trouble is really due to the extreme slowness of trade. He carried on business for many years in a back street, up a rickety and dark staircase (lately improved), and as he little advertised, the knowledge of his existence and business was confined to a limited circle of customers of long standing. Mr. Rea inherited \$4,000 capital, and that he was not sparing of the family property is evident from one of the items in the list. It is to be feared that one worthy retail shoemaker on Notre Dame street and if not other confiding friends will be forced to crave for sympathy. in consequence of the experimental "Kiteflying" of Mr. David Rea, Jr. Some of them doubtless regret that they had not stipulated for a transfer of a portion of the bright leathers in agreeing to give that "accommodation paper."

THE FEDERAL LIFE.

The annual meeting of the Federal Life Assurance Co. was held at Hamilton on the 5th inst. The report of the directors continues to disclose satisfactory progress. Applications for over 31 millions of insurance were received during the year, of which \$3,335,500 were accepted, the remainder not being deemed up to the standard fixed by the Company. The aggregate of insurance in force on the Company's books at the close of the year was close on 10 millions, under 3,563 policies, an increase of 18 per cent. during the twelve months Claims by death and maturity, amounting to \$70,750, were promptly paid during the year. Of this \$15,000 had been re-insured in other companies. The premium income approached \$200,000, an increase of 36 per cent. on that of the preceding year. The assets of the com pany increased 24 per cent. These (exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital of \$620,000), were \$166,484.10 at the close of the year, and were more than double the amount of fiabilities to the public. That the directors of the Company have taken the pains to study up the business, is shown by the practical remarks made by the president and the vice-president in moving the adoption of the report, facts which no well-placed manager can fail to appreciate. Mr. Dexter and the Company are to be congratulated on the material progress continued to be made by the Federal Life.

TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED .--- We regret to learn that one of the largest dry goods merchants in the Townships has been obliged to seek a conference with his principal creditors in this city. A meeting was held at the offices of a leading firm last Wednesday, and the temporary indulgence required was granted without a murmur. The merchant referred to has been in business in a border town for upwards of a quarter of a century, and is the ruling spirit of the place. His ventures outside his business as a country storekeeper, which he understands thoroughly, were not always as profitable as could be desired; and the erection of a large and handsome warehouse at a cost of not far from \$15,000 was hardly warranted in a town whose dealers had seen their best days during the American war. His endeavors to establish a wholesale fancy goods house in Montreal a few years ago were also not in keeping with his reputation as a highly successful and shrewd man of business. The city in which his principal business has been located for some time past, has not been free from the effects of the extraordinary winter weather of the last few months; and both stocks, not much under \$70,000, are a heavy load under the circumstances. He has been allowed an extension of 20 months without interest. Liabilities, \$60,000.

THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT.—The Hamilton Provident & Loan Society effected a very important change during the past year in the successful conversion of a considerable portion of its ordinary debentures into 4 per cent. debenture stock, as explained by the remarks of に応知性

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the president in the report given elsewhere. This stock, unlike the ordinary five year debentures, is a perpetual loan, but is redeemable any time after 10 years at the pleasure of the society. The commissions payable tor placing ordinary stock and the possibility of being obliged to redeem at a time when the rate of interest may be high, are thus avoided, and must effect a considerable saving in expenses. The net profits for the year are nearly \$96,000, of which \$77,000 was paid in dividends to shareholders, \$15,000 carried to reserve, raising it to \$215,000, and the balance (less personal property tax, \$1,185,) to con'ingent fund, which is now \$25,700. The care with which loans are placed is evidenced by the amounts received in repayments, which, including interest, aggregated \$825,166. The amount of new investments was \$751,000.

FURTHER advices from Ontario report the following business troubles :-- Christie, Kerr & Co., of Toronto, wholesale lumber dealers, have called a meeting of their creditors for to-day. The firm were supposed to be worth \$35,000 or \$40,000, and were reputed in good credit. -Adam Inglis, of Renfrew, storekeeper, recently referred to, has assigned. His liabilities are \$14,000 -Leubsdorf & Co, fancy goods, St. Catharines, have assigned, after a struggle of some years against want of capital and popularity.—D II. McMahon, a general storekeeper, of Cookstown, has effected a settlement of 75 cents in the dollar, payable in 10 months, secured, on liabilities of \$5,000 .- J. A. Stone, grocer of Essex Centre, has assigned with liabilities of about \$500, after a straggle to make a living during the last four years .- Lamb & Davidson, of Farmersville, general dealers, have assigned with liabilities of \$11,000. C. L. Lamb has been in business for many years, and was joined in '86 by Mr. Davidson. Had they confined their capital to their business alone they probably might have avoided the present catastrophe. The assets are nominally equal to the liabilities .- F. W. Sims is a school-teacher at Little Current, Algoma, who rented a small store last November, which he stocked with three or four stoves and a few tins, to which he devoted his evenings and Saturdays. The combination did not work very well, and he now assigns .- Fletcher Bros., of Orillia, have been carrying on a fair custom work for some four years past. Circumstances induced them to give a chattel mortgage to their father a few months ago, and this was the beginning of the end. An assignment is reported-Robert Waller, harness maker of Campbellford, alluded to some three weeks ago, has assigned. A meeting of creditors has been called .-- W. E. Burgess, general storekeeper of Wallaceburgh, is again in trouble, and has assigned. He compromised in '86 by means of money which he borrowed. His troubles are chiefly due to having withdrawn too much of his capital for building purposes. Burgess is a genial and popular man, but should possess some business principles if he would succeed .- William Petty, of Hamilton township, general storekceper has assigned -Orange Clark, formerly of Guelph, opened a small crockery and oil store in Toronto last November, but has not met with any measure of success, and now assigns. The drygoods stock of Husband & Co., of Toronto, lately referred to, has been sold at 65 cents in the dollar .- John Orchard came from London, Eug., about eighteen months ago, and established himself in Toronto as a manuacturers' agenl. Liabilities about \$4,500, ageets \$3,500. How a manufacturers' agent can have any cause for assignment is probably best known to Mr, Orchard himself .- The stock of Montgomery Bros, tailors, Brant.ord, Ont, has been sold at 60 cents in the dollar.

Oun correspondents in Outario report the following casualties :-Mrs. Macdonald, of Guelph, who has for some time past been carrying on the business of her late husband, has been obliged to make an assignment, with the heavy liabilities of about \$13,000. The assets are about \$10,000 in stock, besides a farm, both of which may entirely balance the liabilities .- Joseph Potts, of Belmont, Middlesex County, hardware merchant, has assigned with the considerable assets of \$8,000. Mr. Potts sold out two years ago to Blanchard & Co., but the business was immediately re-transferred to him. He has been close run for some time past. His troubles are probably due to those lately affecting the hardware trade in North-Western Ontario -James Mays & Co, of Chatham, dealers in hardware, &c, owe \$14,000 and are offering their creditors 60 cents in the dollar, spread over 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, the last two payments secured .- Dan. McMinn left his hammer and anvil at Orillia about a year ago and opened up a hotel at Burk's Falls, Parry Sound. The change has not proved either profitable or congenial, and he now assigns, a poorer but a wiser man. -Geo. Webster, who keeps a store at Lion's Head, in Bruce County, has carried on business for a number of years with the assistance of brother and better half. For some reason or other unexplained he was obliged to give a chattel mortgage in December last, and he now assigns with liabilities of a few thousand dollars -J. W. Upper, of Ingersoll, harnoss dealer, who has been endeavoring to compromise

lately at 50 cents in the dollar, has assigned to Edward Pease, of Toronto.—A. F. Parker, of Woodstock, tailor, has assigned after a struggle of about two years to work up a business in that town with liabilities considerably heavier than was warranted by his capital.— Charles and Isabella Puckridge, of the same town, the one a harness maker, and the other a confectioner, have assigned with very small liabilities.

It is not a matter of a century since a dealer residing a good many leagues west of this city thought it the casiest way out of a difficulty to visit his creditors here and have a talk with them anent his affairs. During his sojourn in town, his principal creditor telegraphed for information to a professional neighbor of the tardy customer. The result was arrest and imprisonment. But it is easier to raise certain beings than to lay them. The plaintiffs discovered that charge and conviction are two different matters. The debtor was set free, and the first use he made of his liberty was to enter an action for false arrest etceters. The creditors readily realized their position and acknowledged the corn by a present of \$500 and a clear receip; for the amount of the debt, besides paying the legal costs in the case. The recent attitude of a certain shoe jobber recalls the incident. It furnishes one more argument for insolvency legislation.

MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE Co.—The late annual meeting of this company (see statement on another page) was made the occasion of a retrospect of its affairs since the present management began in 1883; and it is evident, besides receiving a fair return in the shape of dividends, that the shareholders may expect eventually to recover the ground lost under former management. Much of the real estate which reverted to the company was disposed of to good advantage. The reissue of the cancelled unpaid stock has been realizing a premium. The only feature in the statement likely to arrest the attention of the reviewer is the large sum of \$46,713 for "Expert valuation," but this is doubtless inseparable from the nature of the business. Mr. Maltby was congratulated by leading shareholders present on the growing prosperity of the company under his management.

SUEING AND RUEING AND WOOING.—Let us call him "John Robinson." He has jobbed in larrikins and like wear in a city to the west of this longitude. He has not been meeting his obligations lately, and one Quebee man, already assigned, was a creditor for a large amount. The total liabilities are said to be under \$100,000, and the stock in hand not greatly exceeding \$2,000. He severely punished a city dealer on one occasion for depriving him of liberty for a brief spell, and he has latterly maintained an attitude of defiance to certain creditors, who in remembrance of his "nerve" on a former occasion, cannot muster up courage enough to take the initiative. One wealthy house, which claims about \$400, is an exception and is reported to be moving in the matter, determined to have satisfaction. In response to their sueing, he goes a wooing. Rumor has it that the said Robinson can put his hands on \$100,000 whenever he pleases. It is hoped that some satisfactory arrangement may be effected.

THE Halifax Board of Trade, an organization of wholesale and retail merchants, formed for the purpose of fostering the business of Halifax City, has perfected its organization. It declines to amalgamate with the Chamber of Commerce and intends to go it alone at least for a time. Representatives from the following interests were elected to the Council:—Dry goods, groceries, hardware, books and stationery, drugs, produce, crockery, manufactures, shipping, flour, hotel, coal and commissions, and legal. The officers are:—G. G. Kenny, President; James Fraser, Vice-President; Robert Taylor, second Vice-President; Treasurer, T. C. Allen.

The address of the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick at the opening of the Legislature of that Province, touched upon a variety of topics, the principal of which were the condition of the country as to agriculture, freights, lumber and fisheries. Also to the importation of stock, franchise, extension of hospital and insane asylum accommodation, protection of timber lands from forest fires, registration of vital statistics, Maritime bank claim and sundry rallway claims.

MESSES. M. BEATTY & Soxs, manufacturers of dredges, derricks, steam shovels, hoisting ongines, horse-power hoisters, centrifugal pumps, and other contractors' plant at Welland, Ont., have just shipped two more of their hoisting engines to Wm. Davis & Sons, Oornwall, making seven that they have sold to that firm in the last two years. The firm's horse-power hoisters appear to be giving universal satisfaction, as evidenced by the many repeated orders from other large contractors, amounting to three and four engines in each case.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings and balances, week ending 1	4th March, 18	89 :
	Clearings.	Balances.
March 8,	\$1,240,563	\$ 211,071
March 9	1,202,930	181,408
March 11	1,036 485	161,805
March 12	1,377,746	264,183
March 13	1,967,884	602,828
March 14	1,243,638	229,638
Total	\$8,069,246	\$1,650,931
· Last week W. E. 14th February, 1889		\$1,361,968 \$1,166,368

J. E. WOODLEY & Co!-The man of shoes and leather can hardly forbear a smile at the appearance of this name on the list of failures, identified as it has been in the past with troubles in the shoe trade of Quebec. It is somewhat over two years since the house effected a settlementat 45 cents in the dollar. Since that time the trade has been more cautious in selling him, and he has been obliged to pay cash or on short time. But resolutions in these cases are like those occusionally made at New Year's. They are gradually relaxed and go to pave the nether floor. Still the affair is not a very bad one. The liabilities have been kept down to about \$40,000, and a settlement of 70 cents in the dollar may go through. This is a better figure than before, and so far goes to show that the house is improving. Some economy in living might be tried. A little more care in crediting, especially in large amounts, would also be in order. It is not business to place too many eggs together, whatever the color of the basket.

Tuz sheriff of Muskoka has an execution in his hands against Louis Hill, a saw-miller of Gaavenhurst, at the suit of Robert Hill, his brother. The mill machinery has been seized and advertised for sale, but has been claimed by an outside party who says he had bought it. Hill began business some four years ago with small capital, and, as his credit was limited, the liabilities are not heavy. All his means were invested in the mill machinery and plant .-- J. W. Tudhope & Co., who have been conducting a small grocery and fruit store at Gravenhurst for some time past, have sold out to Wm. Fraser. Mr. Tudhope's name has figured in these columns on more occasions than one.

One of the effects more or less of the "accommodation paper" used by David Rea, jr., referred to elsewhere, is the suspension of Geo: Wilson, custom shoemaker, on Notre Dame street. By the list of Rea's creditors it will be seen that Wilson is down for \$2,400. His total liabilities are about \$10,000, and he offers 25 cents in the dollar, secured. Mr. Wilson has been doing a quiet, steady business for the last 30 or 40 years in Montreal, and without any eventful interruption during the last 10 or 12 years. With liabilities and offer as above he can scarcely have been solvent, apart from the paper to Mr. Rea.

One of the largest financial law suits in the history of Nova Scotia has just commenced in Halifax against the estate of the late Sir Wm. Young and estate of Thos. S. Tobin. The amount involved is some \$170,000, and the case grows out of the Will of a party who died 45 years ago. The executors advanced £7,450 to a John M. Tobin, who did business in Montreal, but the money was lost owing to Tobin's failure, and the grandchildren now sue for the money, which, with compound interest, amounts to \$170,000.

It is probable that the Canadian Pacific will extend its tracks to Niagara Falls, Ont., and reach Buffalo by way of Tonawanda, using either the Lackawanna or the Lehigh Valley tracks. A' company will be incorporated with a capital stock of about \$300,000, and the line will then either, be sold or permanently leased to the Canadian Pacific.

THE Board of Trade has nominated Mr. Wainwright to represent it at Ottawa in opposition to the St. Helen's Island Bridge Bill. It is proposed that the chief appraiser of dry goods shall have a seat on the Board, and that appraisers shall have their salaries raised and not share in the fines.

NOVA SCOTIA mines yielded handsomely to the Provincial Treasurer the past year. The total amount received was \$153,266.49, of which \$124,77606 came from coal, \$8,612.41 from gold, and the balance from prospecting licenses, rents, searches and renewals. The totals for 1886 were \$126,856.91; for 1827, \$148,457.29.

HALIFAX hackmen are now forbidden to enter North street station, even to carry in a passenger's baggage or to collect a fure from a person who has employed them.

The statement read at the recent annual meeting of The Wm. Parks & Son, Lt., St. John's Cotton Co., was considered quite satisfactory. The company gives employment to 515 hands and pays out in wages about \$150,000 per annum.

WALLACEBURG, Ont., suffered heavily by fire last Saturday for the third time within twenty months. Eight stores, a photograph gallery, a hotel and nine residences were burnel out. The total loss was \$27,500, on which \$6,600 insurance was carried.-Guelph, Ont., will put up a large number of buildings this spring, including a new Grand Trunk passenger depot, a skating rink and soveral residences.

THE St. Stephen Bank has declared a half yearly dividend of 3 per cent. For five years the dividend has been only 5 per cent., but as the bank's business has been very profitable of late and the losses from the Shaw failure have all been written off, the rate of dividend has been advanced from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.

THE Independent Order of Foresters promises a man 54 years of age an endowment of \$1,000 in 19 years, or previous to death, for an annual payment of \$25.90 into its death and endowment fund in 14 equal instalments; but how this can be done has never been shown by actual or actuarial experience, and this explains the opposition to the society's incorporation by the regular insurance companies.

Sixce the annual meeting of the Citizens Insurance Co., noted at some length last week, the new Board has had two or three conferences. The result of their inquiries and deliberations is that the business of the company is to be prosecuted with unabated vigor.

The weaving departments of fifty Fall River mills are shut down owing to a strike, and 6,000 weavers are idle.

As extensive fire occurred at Portland, N.B., last Tuesday, the rolling mills of Jas. Harris & Co. being completely destroyed at an estimated loss of \$125,000. The amount of insurance carried was about \$25,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment, but the mills will be rebuilt as soon a possible.

Tex towns in north-western Ontario are making the progress Lawrence, of Creemore, general storekeeper and grain merchant, George preparing to build an elevator in that town this spring. Other build-ing operations are also being planned. Creemore can boast of enter-prising merchants, whose capital enables them to handle the large amount of grain marketed in that town. Any reference to the place would be incomplete withou; mention of Mr. Joseph Hood, another grain merchant and buyer who has contributed largely to the advancement of the place.—M. J. Casse'ry, of Tottenham, has just completed one of the finest hotels north of Toronto, which cost about \$15,000. General merchants in Tottenham report the senson's business very fair with reasonably good prospects for the spring trade.—From Orangeville we learn that Messrs. John Green & Sons have moved into their handsome new business promises, the offices of which command a view of the various departments conducted by the firm. Mr. Green has long been a resident of the town, and is closely identified with its advancement.—Messrs. Gilchrist & Kont, of the same town, whose record covers twenty-six years, report business very fair. Mr. Gilchrist is the mayor of the town.—Endicott Bros. is another of Or ngeville's principal mercantile firms. Their operations in grain tend to make Orangeville an important market for the farmers of the fertile surrounding country.

The New Brunswick Crown Lands Department receipts for 1888 were \$134,000, an increase of \$14,000 over the previous year.—A thick deposit of white, and, in places, crystalline and transparent gypsum, extends apparently in lenticular masses and bands, over large areas back of St Martin's Lake, near Fairlord, Man., about 150 and a north of Winnipeg. It can be quarried without difficulty, and can be transported by water, and if the proposed Hudson Bay Rallway is built on the east side of Lake Manitoba, it will pass through the deposits.

SIR CHARLES TOPPER in reviewing the trade relations between ever, that I can see, why Canada should not make butter as good as that produced by other countries, which send the bulk of Great Bri-tain's supplies" The rapid increase in our cheese exports is most probably the reason of the decline of our butter exports.

The annual meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, which was held last week, was one of special interest. The subjects dis-cussed in the Executive Committee's report were the Short Line Rallway, winter port arrangements, Intercolonial Railway management, railway connections, railway extension along the wharves, ships and steamers, West India trade, fishery question, dry dock, internal trade, etc.

· THE annual meeting of the Gold Mining Association of Nova Scotia

was held in the Halifax Hotel last week, when the interests of the mining fraternity was advanced and the following chosen as officers: President, B. C. Wilson; Vice-President, G. W. Stuart; Secretary-

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Treasurer, J. H. Townsend, and Committee, T. R. Gue, J. G. Hardman, and J. McGuire. A great development of the Nova Scotia gold mines will take place this year.

The contract has been let for the new \$20,000 Bank of Montreal building at Calgary, N. W. T.—The enterprising business men of Picton, Ont., have organized a Board of Trade and elected the following gentlemen as officers :—Mr. J. H. Allan, president; Mr. Wellington Boulter, vice-president; and Mr. Roblin, sceretary.

OWING to continual stormy weather the winter's seal catch at Blanc Sablon and Natashquan, Que, in the Lower St. Lawrence, is only a quarter of last season's.—Maple sugar manufacturers in this Province are preparing for business, and the general prospects are for a good crop.

The Canada Atlantic Steamship Company, running the new steel steamer Halifax between Halifax, Charlottetown and Boston have met with such success that they are getting plans prepared for a second steamer, and intend having a regular weekly round trip between the three cities.

A brewery with four steeps in process of manufacture was recently seized at Medicine Hat, N.W.T., and the proprietor, A. R. Tracey, fined \$300 or 18 months' imprisonment.—Eight thousand bushels of wheat were marketed as Gretna, Man., on a recent day at \$1.03 a bushel.

A search of Mrs. Delia Wright's cigar store at Toronto the other day revealed several barrels of beer, wine and spirits in the cellar, some of which were attached to pumps in the store. The liquor was confiscated.

LARGE numbers of heavy draught horses are being brought up at Owen Sound, Ont, for shipment to the Northwest, where there is a brisk demand and prices are 20 per cent. higher than last fall

A NKW company with \$250,000 capital is being formed in this city for the manufacture of iron, water and gas pipes at St. Henri.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

We make room for the leading portions of the Budget speech, delivered in the House of Commons on the 5th inst. by the Finance Minister, Hon. W. E. Foster. The honorable gentleman opened with a graceful preamble, and next proceeded to deal with the items showing for increased and decreased revenue, the excise, &c., already noticed in these columns. The expenditure fell short \$281,500 of the estimate made a year ago by Sir Chas. Tupper; that is the deficit was \$810,031 in place of a million dollars. The estimates for the current year, including supplementary, will bring the expenditure up to \$36,-600,000 against an estimated revenue of 381 millions, making a surplus of \$1,900,000, and this without any increase in the rate of taxation. With a continuance of the present rates of tariff and the general condition of the business of the country the figures for 1889-90 should show a surplus of \$2,675,000. A list of decreases in expenditure was read, including that for assisted passages to immigrants, railways and canals, public works, subsidies to Provinces. mounted police, &c.

OUR DEBT.

The condition of the debt of the country is largely due to the assumption of Provincial debts at Confederation, which were thus rendered less burdensome than if left in the hands of the several Provinces. Had this not been done, the net debt would be but 128 millions instead of 2344 millions. Our capital expenditure which was chiefly for public works amounted to \$51,650,000. On the subject of the popular comparison of the debts of the two countries, Canada and

THE UNITED STATES.

He said :—It is common, I may say almost fashionable, to take the debt of Ganada and compare it with the federal debt of the United States of America, in order to make a point as against Ganada in favor of the United States, or, to speak more truly, to make a point which is not in favor of this country, on account of its alleged extravagance in increasing the public debt. I do not know that a more unfair comparison could be instituted than a comparison between the debts of Ganada and the United States, particularly when the comparer says : Look at the United States, it has a debt of \$20.42 per head; look at Canada, it has a debt of \$47.16 per head. The comparison tends to prejudice the mind of the person in favor of the country that has the lighter debt against the country that has the heavier debt. Things which are dissimilar cannot frirly be compared. The constitution of the United States, pay no frees, while Ganada has assumed debts of its provinces to the amount of \$106,472,033. The United States of America assumed no debts of its \$70,000,000 from Confederation to the present time. As regards the administration of justice, they pay the judges of the Supreme Court, they pay circuit judges, nine in number, and district judges, 30 in number; besides that incurring no expenses for the administration of justice \$10,821,542. In the United States they keep up West Point Academy and a small standing army. The militia throughout that was country is kept up at the expense of the different States, so that I calculate that if Canada has been based in financial matters in the same way as the United States they keep up when the institution of justice \$106,821,542.

States, she would have saved \$10,925,812. Adding up all these I find that Canada has paid for the services that I have mentioned \$372,-279,847. • • • If Canada had set out from the first on the same basis as the United States of America, made no payments that the Fedderal Government does not make, she would not only have no debt at the present day, but she would have a surplus of \$44,027,257. (Hear, hear, and Oposition laughter.) The comparison has been made, and hon, gentlemen opposite may treat this as a good joke from irom their point of vlew, but it is no joke. (Hear, hear.) Just as soon as this gets into the minds of our people a stock argument of hon, gentlemen opposite will be forever taken from them.—(hear, hear)—which is, comparing at an unfair advantage and on an absurd basis, the federal debt of the United States of America as compared with the federal debt always to the disadvantage of this country. (Hear, hear.) Coming to the debt of Canada. I desire to say that Canada is not the most cursed of all countries in the world with reference to debts. Australia, taking all the provinces, has a net debt of \$218.65 per head; New South Wales, \$119.20 per head; Victoria, \$156.82; France, \$179.66, and Belgium, \$62.15; so that this country, so far as its indebtedness is concerned, is not disproportionate with her ability to pay, and does not put her at a disadvantage with other new and progressive countries in the world. We talk sometimes about net debts as being a ruin and destroyer. I have before me the net debts of the citles of New York, Brooklyn, Boaton, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the total net debts of these cities amount to \$243,-252,729, or \$57.48 per head. Leaving the question of debt for a moment, I come to the consideration of

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION

that is incident upon the country. I would ask the attention of the House to a fact which seems to me to be unfair. It is to take the total revenue of a country as an index of the burden of taxation upon that country. The total revenue of the country is made up of customs tax, excise tax, and what we may call on the gross earnings, that is, the proceeds of our post-offices, of our railways, proceeds of our public works, tolls, fares and fees paid upon them for services rendered by the country, from investments upon public funds, investments in different ways and earnings which yield so much revenue to the country, so that in every case we have to first take away the earnings from the people in order to get at what is really to be den minated a tax on the country. The earnings of this country in 1868 amounted to \$1,987,247, which was an amount equal to 59 cents per head of the population. In 1888 the earnings amounted to \$7,731,050, or \$1.55 per head of the population. That is a gratifying state of affairs. Taking the customs, we find that in 1865 it yielded \$22,105,926, a yield of \$4.44 per head. The gross amount of taxation was \$28,177, 418, or a yield of \$5.66 per head. The gross amount of taxation was \$28,177, 418, or a yield of \$5.66 per head. The gross amount of taxation of the country is so much per head of its population, as indicating by the naming of it in that way that every man, woman and child in the country has to pay that much per head into the coffers of the country. Taxation, then, may be of two kinds—voluntary, and what may be termed involuntary, taxation. What I mean by it is this: I, for my own part, do not use tobacco and do not use intoxicating liquors. (Hear, hear) The total revenue for 1887.8 was \$25,002,468, which was an average of \$7.29 per head. There was paid into the coffers of the country \$8,084,760 for tobacco and liquors alone, an amount equiralent to \$1.78 per head of the people. Now that is a tax which is a voluntary tax A man may pay that tax and he may not. If he ch

culation. I think we all agree that luxuries should pay a tax, and not such articles as are necessary to carry on the trade of the country. • *• If you take twenty-one years, corresponding to the life of the Dominion of Canada, aud in the United States in customs and excise, that is what you may call taxes, they have paid a rate on the average of \$6.64 per head of their people during these twenty-one years. If you take the amount paid by th• people of Canada, for customs and excise for the same time for the average of its population, it is found to be \$4.94 per head. The difference in favor of the Canadiau citizen is \$1.70 per head in amount of customs and excise taxation over a period of twenty-one years, ending 1887-8. That is, if Canada during those twenty-one years had been as heavily taxed for customs and excise as the people of the United States, she would have paid, on a basis of 4,000,000 of people, \$142,800,000 more than she has paid under her reduced system of taxation, as compared with that of the United States. (Cheers.) Sir, if you take the last eight years, from 1881 to 1888, the tax per head in the United States, as imposed by the federal power I mean, was \$5.87, and in Canada \$5.74, a difference of 13 cents in favor of Canada. For the year 1888 the taxation per head in the United States. ** The point to be looked at is how the taxation is to be applied, and whether or not a country is overtaxed or unduly taxed.

WHAT HAVE WE IN CANADA

as a result of what we have paid into the public treasury? Added to the original four provinces there have been three others. We have an

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extensive and illimitable country, minerals, timber, large and fertile tracts of land. Money had to be paid into the public treasury to get this large domain, and make a place for our enlarged population. This, then, is something to offset the amount we have paid in tax-ation. (Cheers) But, sir, we have got to aid and develop the pro-ductive interests as well. There was no way of getting products from the interior, and railways have been urged on to afford a means of the interior to ad there means no way of getting the average the lawying the interior, and railways have been urged on to afford a means of transhipment, and there was no way of getting this except by levying taxation upon the people, and getting the momey with which to make these improvements. * * In 1877 we took out only 500 bushels of wheat for export from Manitoba and the Northwest. In 1887 from Manitoba alone 10,400,000 bushels of wheat were exported, and for 1888 the estimate is that Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will from the wheat yield alone supply the needs of that country, and have for export 20,000,000 bushels of wheat (cheers)—and 700,000 acres under crop. Sir, that is possible to-day, because the people of this country choose to tax themselves in order to get the country first opened out, and in the second place to make it possible for the people to till the land and get the products of their land to market. Then, sir, we flud compensation in the cheapening of transport charges. We have paid out heavy sums, but, sir, we have got increased facilities and

CHEAPNESS OF TRANSPORT

which, if it does not add directly to the treasury, is a great benefit to the progress and a benefit to the commerce of the country. (Hear, hear) Take, for instance, the Welland Canal. In 1872 the tolls per ton through the Welland canal were 16.26 cents per ton, and in 1888 they were 12.52 cents per ton, that is, between 1872 and 1888 there has been a reduction in the tolls of the Welland canal of 23 per cent, and also a reduction in the St. Lawrence rates of 481 per cent. This aids in the transportation of articles of commerce which float out from the interior of this country towards the seaboard and for the carriage of Interior of this country towards the seaboard and for the carringe of staples coming from foreign countries to the interior of this country by the same route. There is another great fact, viz : The enlargement of the canals renders its possible to use the larger classes of vessels, which carry a larger amount of grain and consequently at cheaper rates than can be carried by smaller craft. • • • The great St. Lawrence channel has been deepened and canals have been enlarged and built, and with the expenditures at present contracted for we shall and built, and with the expenditures at present contracted for we shall by three years have inland inter-communication from the end of the great lakes down to Montreal. We shall find a depth of water in the Sault Ste. Marie canal of 18 feet and in the Welland canal of 14 feet, and a sufficient depth in the St. Lawrence canal for large vessels to go through to Montreal and the scaboard. (Hear, her.) We have built the Intercolonial railway, giving intercommunication between the Maritime Provinces and the central part of this country. We have built the Canadian Pacific railway, given our large contribution to it, which joins that line of railway with the Pacific ocean. (Hear, hear.) We have given our contribution to the Short Line, which within a few months will be opened to the Maritime Provinces, and we have given large expenditures for local roads, but none the less useful in their ends.

PRESENT ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagements for the next three years for capital expenditure are on a fair estimate something like these: For canals for 1889-90, \$2,636,521; railways, \$1,200,000; public works, \$407,000; railway subsidies, \$1,095,202, redemption of debt, \$2,417,267, and Dominion lands, \$100,000; being a total of \$7,855,990. The estimated expendi-ture for 1891-92 added in capital account is: For canals, \$3,111,556; public works, \$260,000; rallway subsidies, \$229,000; redemption of public debt, \$5,000,000; Dominion lands, \$100,000, making a total of \$8,690,963, and for 1892-93 the estimates are: Canals, \$3,310,103; public works, \$250,000; redemption of debt, \$1,800,000; Dominion lands, \$100,000; or a total of \$5,460,103. Adding these three to-gether, the capital engagements for the succeeding three years, in-cluding the redemption of debt, amount to \$12,789,849. Now, sir, how are we to meet this? We have to meet this on an estimated three years' surplus of \$5,000,000, a balance from the loan still on hand on the 1st July, 1889, of \$2,500,000, and a sinking fund which was to be offset against the public debt of say \$2,000,000 per annum, making a total of \$14,500,000, leaving \$2,000,000 for capital expendi-ture other than which I have mentioned. • • • Taking it for stantist that the condition of the country for the three years to come shall be equally prosperous with its condition to day, and if no extra-ordinary events arise to cause extraordinary expenses, I think for the three years ending 1891-2, we ought to meet these capital engage-ments, pay what we have to pay for the running expenses of the country and add not one dollar to the debt of the country...(cheers)... because we have two millions to be offset against the debt of the country in the sinking fund investment that we are each year making. • • • • • • That is based on the tariff which we have to-day, not con-• • • That is based on the tariff which we have to-day, not con-templating any increase in the tax rate after 1892. With equal prostemplating any increase in the tax rate after 1892. With equal pros-perity, with an increased population, with consequent increase of con-sumption and increased contribution at the same rate of tariff, I be-lieve, unless extraordinary events occur and call for extraordinary ex-penditure, this country ought to go on for a series of years without any increase in the debt at all, providing for her necessary capital expenditure and services of the country out of the revenues which come in to make up the consolidated revenue of the country. That is my forecast, and a forecast which I believe, if nothing intervenes of an unforeseen or unexpected character, may be fully carried out by the march of events. the march of events.

THE LOAN.

- In explaining the recent 3 per cent. loan, he thought great credit was due Sir Chas. Tupper, High Commissioner in London, for arranging it on such favorable terms. The time was well chosen. In reply to certain criticisms as to the request for this loan when they had a certain surplus, he said :---

At that time we had to meet temporary loans, with interest, at Glynn's and Baring's amounting to \$6,252,106. We had to meet on July 1; sinking fund and interest payment in London, \$2,147,354; re-demption of debt in the current fiscal year, \$3,394,366, making in all \$11,793,846. We had also to meet a redemption of debt in 1889-90 of \$2,417,267, or a total of \$14,211,113, which we required on July 1 to meet temporary loans, and for the redemption of the debt this year and next year. This left us with a surplus of \$4,800,000. We had moreover to face large capital expenditures on the canals—on the Sault Ste Marie canal and on the St. Lawrence system. It because a matter of choice with us, therefore, as to whether we shall obtain a Sault Ste Marie canal and on the St. Lawrence system. It becaule a matter of choice with us, therefore, as to whether we shall obtain a loan of three millions sterling and pay up all our calls, with the prospect of incurring a necessary capital expenditure over and above what the revenue would be of $\$_{1,000,000}$ or $\$_{5,000,000}$ within the next eighteen months, for which we would have to place a temporary loan and go on the market again. It was decided as the best course to take a loan of four millions sterling at once, as the state of the money market was specially favorable, as the ban, gentleman knew, for tem-porary loans we have to pay at least 4 per cent. and sometimes more. Taking everything into consideration, the most econom cal course— it has proved to be so—was to borrow the total amount and preclude the necessity of making a temporary loan or go on the market for another loan in a short space of time.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE SURPLUS.

We had on hand on July 1st in London the sum of one million pounds sterling. It was impossible, at that time, to get a rate of more than seven-eigths per cent. for that money in London. The money market seemed to be filled, rates were ruling very low, and there was no possibility of seeing at what time a chauge would take place, and it would be possible for us to get a higher rate. After thinking the whole matter over it was considered best, as exchange was largely in our favor from London to New York, to send the money by exchange to New York, under which operation we gained a fair sum for the exchange to New York, under which operation we gane at a better rate of interest here than we could get in London, it being certain that we could get a considerably higher rate, but not knowing exactly the amount. Under these circumstances the money was exactly the amount. Under these circumstances the money was exchanged to New York, and a certain sum was made by the exchange. The money was placed in the hands of four Canadian banks at the best rate they could allow at the time, which was one and a quarter per cent. It was the intention of the Government, taking into account rates of exchange, to have kept that money on deposit until January 1, and then when, according to the exchange tables of a number work most most intention or the Governme would be formula to the formula the set of exchange would be formula to the tables of a number of most most most most of exchange would be formula to the formula tables of a set of the tables of a set of the tables of a number of most most most most most most of the tables of tables tables of table number of years past we anticipated exchange would be favorable to send the money back to London, under which operation in ordinary years a large sum would have been gained in the re-exchange, and that sum added to the amount made in exchanging to New York and the interest would have given a far greater return than if we had loft the interest would have given a far greater return than if we had loft The sum ander to the inform that in exchanging to kew lock and the interest would have given a far greater return than if we had left it in London. That plan did not work out exactly as we expected. The fluctuations in exchange during the past year have-been altogether abnormal, owing to causes Sir Richard Cartwright will understand—the lateness of the cotton crop and the almost entire lack of export of wheat. There was a different rate of exchange on the 1st of January from New York than has obtained for many years, so that when the 1st of January came it was found that exchange was so high that gold was actually being shipped to London. We made an arrangement with the banks. A large part of the money is now on interest in the Canadian banks at a rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, running to the 1st of July, 1889 But no person can well make calculations of the business matters taking for the basis authentic records of past transactions, which are not liable to be upset by abnormal causes, and these causes rather upset the calculations for that year. * * During the same year, the colony of Victoria negotiated a £15,000,000 loan at 4 per cent., and the price received was 1082, which, 1 believe, was far less favorable than a 3 per cent. loan: Mexico negotiated a loan of £3,000,000 at 6 per cent, and received only 784 Brazil put a loan of £6,000,000 o. the market at 42 per cent. and received only 97 for it. * * *

OUR COMMERCE.

* * * There are two ways by which you can compare the trade of a country; you can compare it by its value and its volume. Our re-turns simply compare by values, and not by volumes; and if, for instance, we had fallen 50 per cent. one year compared with another, this country may export twice the quantity of wheat at the time of the lowest value than at a time of the time of the highest value, yet ac-cording to the trade returns the export would be no greater. I have lowest value than at a time of the time of the fightst value, yet ac-cording to the trade returns the export would be no greater. I have here a statement which has been prepared for a number of years and brought up each year by the secretary of the Board of Trade in Eng-land, giving the values of the articles of export and import from 1873 up. I find that the modus operandi of getting at it is simply this: That the secretary of the Board of Trade goes to the Custom House and he gets the declared values of the goods as they are entered at the Custom House and he adduces therefrom the rate of valuation. Having got the rate of valuation in 1873, he applies that rate of value to the years with which he compares, and so gets a fair comparison of the volume of the trade upon equal rates as between two years. Looking at it in that way, I find that the total exports from Great Britain were: In 1879, £363,000,000; in 1883, £427,000,000. These are the exports at the declared rate of valuation, but if we take the values of these per rates of 1873 and compute them we will find; for instance, taking one year, the declared value of the exports of Great. Britain for 1886 was £509,000,000. This value, calculated at the price of 1873, would be £509,000,000, showing more than 50 per cent. of an increase in the volume of the trade as compared between 1873 and 1886, and the declared value of the imports in 1888 to Great Britain efforts and the declared value of the imports in 1888 to Great Britain 1886, and the declared value of the imports in 1888 to Great Britain efforts exports at lease the state of the imports in 1888 to Great Britain the values of the declared value of the imports in 1888 to Great Britain efforts exports at lease the state of the imports in 1888 to Great Britain the declared value of the imports in 1888 to Great Britain the declared value of the imports in 1888 to Great Britain the declared value of the imports in 1888 to Great Britain the declared value of the imports in 1888 to Great Britain the declared 1886, and the declared value of the imports in 1888 to Great Britain was £212,000,000. The values at the rates of 1873 would be £349, 000,000 In the case of exports that would be 45 per cent higher at the rates of 1873, and 64 per cent. higher for imports. Now, while it

Seat Section

is fair to say that the returns of values show so much in 1873, and so Is fair to say that the returns of values show so much in 1873, and so much in 1887, it is also quite fair to go behind that and enquire whother there has been a rise or fall of prices, comparing these two years so as to get at the volume of those two dates, for unless you get at that you have not a fair comparison and you cannot make a fair statement with reference to the trade of the country.

THE FALL OF PRICES.

If you take the price of various articles in 1873 and 1886-7 and com-pare them you will see the enormous fall that has taken place. In 1873 iron, pig and puddled, was quoted at 124 shillings per ton. In 1886 it was 43 shillings per ton. Angle, bolt and rod iron was £14 per ton in 1873, while in 1886 it had fallen to £5. Not to trouble the House with reading these figures, let me read simply the percentages of decrease between the prices in 1873 and the prices in 1886 in a line of articles. Iron, big and puddled full 65 per cent; angle, bolt and rod, 57 per ceut; bar and railway iron 61, wire 41, galvanized wire 55, of articles. hoops 51, brass, of all sorts, 34; lead, pig and pipe, 41; zinc 45, re-fined sugar 52, wool, sheep and lamb, 52; flannels 72, wheat 31, bar-ley 33, oats 26, maize 34, wheat flour 40, fish 8, hogs 40, lard 22, copper ore 58, copper register 44, iron and copper pyrites 26, hewn tim-ber 33, sawn and split timber 29, and states 59. What I hold is this, ber 33, sawn and split timber 29, and states 59. What I hold is this, and I think it is plain to every member of the House, that there has been a large fall in prices between 1873 and 1886, '87 and '88, and that the percentages given may be taken as a fair index for the rest of the prices in Canada, not in all articles, but in the large staples with which we trade with Great Britain in the way of imports and exports. Therefore, I think that the conclusion is fair that in saying in 1873 the volume of our trade was \$217,000,000, whilst in 1888 it is only \$210 000,000, thereby trying to deduce the fact that the country is less prosperous so far as its trade is concerned, you do not state the whole truth of the case, but that you have to go still further and calculate that as there has been a fall in values in the articles which I have mentioned to the percentage which I have given in almost all articles to a greater or less extent. • • •

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

This country and the government has always been desirous of extending its trade to foreign countries. In all honesty and candor that can be maintained, and it cannot be denied, no matter what Government has been on the Treasury benches, no matter what party has been in power, there has been a continuous and persistent attempt to cultivate better trade relations between this country and the United States of America in reciprocity, which shall be fair and equal to both of the countries concerned (Hear, hear.) The negotiations of 1866, of 1869, of 1871 and 1888 all hear testimony to that, but, sir, if the country to the south of us will not come upon the lines of the old Reciprocity Treaty, or will not come upon lines which shall be simi-lar to that, which shall be fair and equal advantage to both countries, but shows, as she has done in the Senate bill, and shows, as she has in the President's message delivered yesterday, in which she reiterated her adherence to the high and strong protective system which she has m placed about her trade, then it becomes this country to stand upon her own foundation, to build up its own trade, go to work and deve-Iop an internal strength of industry under our protective system and having gained that to stretch out into other countries and meet the competition that shall come against us as Canadians can meet it. (Obsers.) The government is prepared, and has given indication of its determination, to implement the desire of our people to trade with these countries and build up a profitable commerce with them by putting in the estimates and up a productor commerce with them by putting in the estimates as we have seen, a sum which Parliament will be asked to vote, to establish steam communication between this country and South America and the West Indies (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt at all that if this policy is fairly carried out there will be worked up between Canada and those countries of which I have made mention a large and profitable trade. Lying out far to the east of up are Obling and Indiable trade. of us, are China and Japan. and the Government, mindful of the possibilities of trade in that direction which have already been deve-loped, has pledged itself to implement the subsidies of the home Government for a direct steamship line of communication between our western terminus on the Pacific coast and those countries. • • • If I had time I could occupy the attention of the House for an hour reading interesting items bearing on the profitable fields for export already opened up by our enterprising manufacturers. I believe this to be the proper Canadian policy, that we shall look first to the coun-try, first to its improvement, to its industrial development and to the development of its great natural resources; to live in comity and peace with the nation to the south of us, and all other countries in the world, but at the same time neither threats of non-intercourse, nor blandishment from without, nor pleas from within—(hear, hear)— will ever be sufficient to induce Canada to hand over its commercial while ever do sufficient to induce Canada to hand over its commercial independence to any other country in the world. (Loud cheers.) Sharers of a continent larger in size than that of our neighbors, im-measurably rich in natural resources, with a population the most hardy in the world by virtue of our climate, we have a future before us of peace under the flag of that country which is the most powerful on the sea the wide world over, and I believe that Canada's future lies in the world of country which is the most powerful on the sea the wide world over, and I believe that Canada's future lies in the path of steady, courteous treatment of all countries with whom we have intercourse, and in a steady, persistent development of her commercial line of policy for the benefit of her people in a land which is to be the home of future millions. (Cheers.)

COASTING TRADE.

COASTING TRADE. Let us enquire for a moment what is taking place with respect to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada. I have formed here a table, the results of which, I think, will be satisfactory to the Cana-dian who is proud of the progress of his country. I find that the consting trade in 1888 had a tonuage of 18,789,279, being an increase in that period of 6,723,596 tons, or over 60 per cent. The Atlantic and Gulf coasting trade shows the coasting trade of the Maritime Provinces up as far as Quebec to have been, in 1879, a tonnage of 5,683,447, and in 1888 a tonnage of 10,863,329, or an increase of 90

per cent. Taking the steam tonnage, we find an increase of 10 per cent. during that period and in sailing vessels an increase of 73 per cent. showing that although there has been a large increase in the steam tonnage, that the sailing vessel for coasting purposes still keeps pace ahead of the steam. The man power employed on this coasting trade in 1879 was 644,305 men and in 1888 it was 876,954, or an increase of 28 per cent. The man power on the Atlantic or Gulf portion of this coasting trade was 278,251 in 1879 and 528,306 in 1888 or an increase of 90 per cent. The in 1888 or an increase of 90 per cent. In the employment given. The Pacific coasting trade in 18:9 employed a tonunge in and out of 223,207, and in 1888 it had a tonuage of 1,434,266, or an increase in that period trade in 1879 was 15,685 men, while in 1888 it amounted to 58,999, or an increase of 43,306 men or 270 per cent.

THE COAL PRODUCT

of Canada in 1868 amounted to 623,392 tons; in 1888 it had increased to 2,449,793 tons—mainly from Nova Scotia and British Columbia, although the coal areas now known to exist all over the Northwest are being profitably worked at several points, and the output there is gradually increasing. Take the development in traffic over the C.P.R. as indicating the progress of interprovincial trade In 1885 the Can-adian Pacific Railway carried 1,996,355 tons of freight, and in 1888 adian Pacific Railway carried 1,996,355 tons of freight, and in 1888 2,258,600 tons. The number of passengers carried in 1885 was 1,667,-719, and in 1888 2,289,800. The earnings in 1885 amounted to \$8,368,493, and in 1888 to \$13,195,555. The interprovincial exchange carried east and west of Port Arthur during 11 months of 1887 was 176,421 tons, while during eleven months of 1888 it was 278,213 tons. (Cheere) (Cheers)

THE ASIATIC TRADE

of Canada also furnishes an indication of the stimulation of domestic industries. In 1887 the inward and outward Asiatic trade carried over the C.P.R. was 11,589 tons; in 1888, a year later, it had increased to 13,048 tons. (Hear, hear.) The cotton goods carried outward in 1887 amounted to 5,798,173 lbs., and in 1888 to 8,826,722 lbs, showing an increase of over three million pounds over 1887. The movement of grain from Manitoba and the Northwest over the C.P.R. shows a cheering record. In 1887 that company carried 11,741,160 bushels out of the country, and this added to the local train movement of grain, amounting to 1,248,219 bushels. makes the total grain movement in that year over the C.P.R. 12,989,379 bushels. Our export trade, taken by values alone, had increased 60 per cent. since Confederation To-day the Dominion of Canada has a foreign trade of but \$23 per capita. The importations of raw material for home consumption showed an immense development in industrial life in Canada, making the following comparisons: I take the first two years of Confederation and strike an average and compare them with of Canada also furnishes an indication of the stimulation of domestic years of Confederation and strike an average and compare them with the last two years. The importations of wool in the twenty years show an increase of 149 per cent; of cotton, 2.253 per cent; sugar, show an increase of 149 per cent; of cotton, 2.253 per cent; sugar, 557 per cent; gutta percha, 351 per cent; lumber and timber, mahog-any and other woods not grown in Canada, 265 per cent; grease for soap, 96 per cent; cork and cork bark, 847 per cent; fibres, 57 per cent; rattan, 111 per cent; cotton and woollen rags, 771 per cent.; Bristol board, 206 per cent; hair, 195 per cent; furs and skins, 228 per cent; cloth, yarn and jute, 2,205 per cent. * * The increase in fishery produce during that time was 162 per cent; in mines, 18 per cent; in animals, 258 per cent; in cattle, 426 per cent; in apples and green fruits, chiefly apples, 971 per cent.; cheese, 1,345 per cent; and manufacturers have increased 164 per cent. If we look also into the increase of the country, we find the same gratifying figures. of the business of the country, we find the same gratifying figures. The discounts in the chartered banks in 1868, compared with those of The discounts in the chartered banks in 1868, compared with those of 1888, show an increase of 243 per cent. Bank notes in circulation have increased 266 per cent. Deposits in chartered banks show an increase of 244 per cent. Deposits in savings branches of building societies and other companies show an increase of 1,803 per cent; in Government savings banks deposits an increase of 1,803 per cent. The money orders issued show an increase of 225 per cent. Letters and postal cards transmitted through the mails increased 435 per cent. The postal circle transmitted through the matrix increased 455 per cent. Passengers carried on trains, 106 per cent.; receipts from passengers 859 per cent., freight carried 158 per cent., receipts from freight 110 per cent. The total production of coal shows an increase of 2,091 per cent., consumption of coal 631 per cent. The fire insurance risks in Canada increased 236 per cent. All these figures go to prove the im-mense development which has taken place in the country as regards its industries and commerce since Confederation π , π its industries and commerce since Confederation.

THE FUTURE PROMISE.

The future promises continued prosperity. Wether we be French-men or Englishmen, or Scotchmen, or Irishmen, Icelanders or Swedes, or Mennonites, we are growing in heart in Canadian sentiment, attached to our country, and confident in its resources and hopeful in its future. (Applause.)

NO TABIFF CHANGES.

• • Although a great many representations have been made to me as Finance Minister, and to my colleague, the Minister of Cus-toms, with reference to changes and readjustments of the tariff, many of which have had some merit, and others, which have seemed to have but little merit so far as they commended themselves to our at-tention for change or for adjustment. I have made the s'atement which 1 have made to-day going upon the line of the present tariff arrangements, feeling certain that if, upon further consideration of some few points which remain to be decided, any adjustment or change may take place, will not be of a character of importance or signifi-cance, or to alter the statements which I have made.

The honorable gent'eman impressed the House more and more favorably all along as he proceeded, and on the conclusion of this, his . first Eudget speech, was greeted with round after round of applause.

Meetings, &c.

HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SUCLETY.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society was held on the 4th instant. There were present: Geo. H Gillespie, President; A. T. Wood, Vice-President; T. H. Macpherson, W. R. Macdonald, Æ. Irving, Q. O., Alex Turner, John Crerar, W. H. Glassco, John Eastword, Wm. Carey, David Kidd, W F Findlay, Wm. Gibson, P. M. Bankier, Edward Martin, Q.O., H. D. Camoron, C. Ferrie and A. F. Suther-land. land.

The seventeenth annual report was submitted as follows:

REPORT.

The directors, in submitting their seventeenth annual report of the Society's affairs, congratulate the shareholders upon the satis-factory results of last year's operations, as shown by the financial statement hereto subjoined.

The net profits of the year just closed amount to \$95,914.78, which have been dis-posed of as follows: Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, \$77,000; personal property tax, \$1,185.47; credited to reserve fund, \$15,000; and the balance, \$2,-729 31, to contingent fund. The reserve now amounts to \$215,000, and the contingent fund to \$25,000 or

amounts to \$215,000, and the contingent fund to \$25,69806. The repayments on account of the Society's loans, including interest, were exceptionally large, amounting in the aggregate to \$825,-165.63. The amount invested was \$761,30872. During the year the Society's debentures, amounting to \$326,586.33, matured; and these, for the most part, bore interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Prior to the maturity of these debentures the directors re-solved to reduce i the rate of interest upon all solved to reduce the rate of interest upon all renewals, and furthermore to place upon the British money market a further issue of 4 per cent. perpetual debenture stock.

The directors have great pleasure in an-nouncing to the shareholders that in both directions they have succeeded beyond their expectations, and have to report that at the close of the year the total amount borrowed upon debenture and debenture stock exceeded that of the preceding year by \$231,509.98, while by this operation the rate of interest has been reduced on \$558,096.31.

The total amount now borrowed by the Society upon debenture and debenture stock capital amounts to \$2,202,500.60. The total assets of the Society are \$3,627,-

371.04.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. GILLESPIE, President. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assels and Liabilities.

Liabilities to stockholders- Share of capital paid up Contingent fund Revenue fund Dividend No. 35 (payable 2nd January, 1889	\$1,100,000 25,698 215,000 38,500	80 00
	\$1,379,198	00
Liabilities to the public—		
Saving bank deposits	\$997,840	85
Scerling deboutures	656,610	42
Currency	169,666	00
Debenture stock	378,383	
Interest on debentures	10,419	
Sundry accounts	35,252	86
Assets —	\$3,627,371	04
Net value of investments	\$3.442.447	56
Property on King street	89,000	00
Cash on hand and in bank		
	\$3 627 371	0.1

\$3,627,371 04 Danfe and T

Trojit and Loss.		
Dividends Noz. 34 and 35\$	77,000	00
Personal property tax	1,185	
Interest on deposits	38,355	98
Interest on sterling debentures	37,580	36
Interest on currency	6,000	00
Interest on debenture stock	7,590	00
Debenture expenses	8,160	28

Directors' compensation Solicitors' and valuators' fees and		00
commission Expense (including cost of man-	5,341	31
agement, fuel, taxes and attend- ance for whole building, audit-		l
ors and officers' salaries, office		
expenses and postage)	17,348	45
Inspection of land	5,074	
Contingent fund	2,729	31
Reserve fund	15,000	00
	\$224,140	50
Interest carned on investments,		
etc	\$221,159	82

Rent 2,980 68

\$224,140 50

H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer, Hamilton, February 7, 1889.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, and have found the same correct. We have also examined the securities, and find them in perfect order, and correct as set forth in the above statement.

W. F. FINDLAY, R. K. HOPE, Auditors.

Hamilton, Feb. 13, 1889.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said: The report and the accom-panying financial statement, together with the profit and loss account, are simple and plain, and from them any shareholder can see the position of the society and form his opinion of the business of the past year. However, in moving the adoption of the re-port, I take the opportunity of referring briefly to some points therein. The net profits for the past year amounted in round numbers to \$96,000, out of which we have pad the shareholders 7 per cent. on their invested capital, amounting to \$77,000. We have added \$15,000 to the reserve account, and \$2,729 to the contingent fund. Our reserve fund now amounts to \$215,000, while our contingent fund is \$25,698.

Payments on our loans have been exceed-Payments on our loans have been exceed-ingly satisfactory, amounting during the year to \$825,165, whilst we have re-invested fully \$750,000. You will observe that during the past year a large number of our debentures became due in the sum of \$326,586, bearing 5 per cent. interest. A few of these have been paid off, but the remainder have been renewed, I am pleased to say, at a lower rate of

Interest, or about 4 per cent. per annum. Your board, seeing the great advantages to the society of its being able to sell debenture stock, which, I may remark, is a perpetual loan, which can only be paid off at the pleasure of the society decided upon sending the manager to Britain, and, at the request of the board, the vice-president consented to accompany him. These gentlemen were very sucpany nim. These gentlemen were very suc-cessful, and disposed of £70,000 sterling of these securities, thus making with what was previously placed £77,000 in all. Our ordinary debentures fall due every five years at furthest, and we have to pay a commission each time they are renewed to our agents in Britain. But debenture stock has no renewals; it is perpetual, and we not only save the com-mission to our agents, but avoid the risk of having our debentures fall due at a time when the rate of interest might be high. Our agent in Great Britain in this matter of de-benture stock is the Bauk of Scotland, and you will agree with me that we could not be in better hands and have reason to congra-tulate ourselves that such an institution represents us in the British money market. Our total borrowed capital now amounts to \$2,202.500, but we can still borrow the further sum of \$400,000.

The management of the business of the society is carefully watched and attended to by Mr. Cameron, and you will admit, as I do, by hr. Camerol, and you will admit, as I do, that our success must not only very largely depend upon the person occupying his position, but also on his staff, which I con-sider very efficient, not only in the office here, but throughout the Province. Your directors, under our charter, will retire but, all are eligible for re-election if such is your

pleasure. There may be some points in connection with the business which I have not taken up,

but our vice-president, who will second the adoption of the report, has no doubt noticed any such omissions on my part, and will deal with them.

A. T. Wood, vice-president, in seconding the adoption of the report, called attention to the fact that the Hamilton Provident was the first I an company in Canada to secure the power to issue debenture stock; that he believed that the terms on which this society issued the stock are most favorable, as the directors reserve the power any time after ten years of redeeming the stock, thus providing for any contingency which might arise that would make it in the interest of the society to re-deam deem.

deem. W. F. Findlay and Maitland Young were elected auditors, R. K. Hope having resigned. The following gentlemen were re-elected directors :--G. H. Gillespie, Charles Gurney, Æmilius Irving, Q.C., Walter R. Macdonald, T. H. Macpherson, Alexander Turner, J.¹M. Williams and A. T. Wood. After the customery votes of thanks to the

After the customary votes of thanks to the directors, manager and officers, the meeting adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the board George H Gillespie was unanimously elected president and A. T. Wood vice-president.

THE LOAN AND MORTGAGE

The annual general meeting of the Mont-real Loan and Mortgage Company was held on the 6th inst, the President, Mr. R. Bolton, in the chair. The annual report of the Directors was submitted, showing by the cash state-ment that the year's business had been very satisfactory and that \$207,793.27 had been loaned during the year at remunerative ratés. Currency debentures, \$12,000, and sterling debentures, £4,100 sterling, equal to \$19,953.-33, had been paid as they matured.

Sales real estate aggregated \$54,257 38 Expert's valuation \$46,716 00 Gross repairs 686 90

47.402 90 Net gain on sales,.....\$ 6,854 48

There has reverted to the Company, by legal process, real estate at \$7,291,77, good value.

Acting under power derived from the Legislature the directors resolved to re-issue the cancelled unpaid stock, so that the capital would be \$500,000 paid up. The premium received from the sale amounted to \$4,338.75,

carried to Contingent Account. After allowing for two semi-annual divi-dends of three per cent. each, \$26,265.52 has been added to profit and loss account from this year's business.

Actual reserves on the Company's steck aggregate over 40 per cent, as follows:

Profit and Loss account 89,572 01 And Contingent account 10,038 75

The directors state that when investors realize the solid financial position of the Company, there will be a demand for debentures, which they purpose issuing at four and one-half per cent.

Accounts duly audited and verified by Messrs. P. S. Ross and George Hyde, accountants.

The report of the directors was signed by The report of the directors was signed by Mr. Richard Bolton, president, and Mr. W. L. Maltby, mauager, and was accompanied by the financial statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888, showing the assets and liabilities, &c. The President, Mr. Bolton, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the report and statements were so plain it was almost

unnecessary to remark upon them. Business had been good, the class of loaus the company was most desirous of, viz, monthly loans, had doubled, and this in the face of cheap money. The vice-president, the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie,

in seconding the report, said the directors had In seconding the report, shall the directors had made up their minds that until a 50 per cent, rest had been reached not to declare more than six per cent dividend. He had much pleasure in testifying to the ability, hard work and perseverance of the manager; it was mainly owing to that they had obtained their

•Iu above is included \$24 257.28 of property pur-chased from Provincial Loan Company.

success, and he was quite sure with the same ability there was no fear of the future. Mr. G. F. C. Smith was more than pleased

at the showing; in the face of the market, the business done far exceeded his expectations. He congratulated the directors.

The report and statements were unanimously adopted, and a special vote of thanks was passed to the Directors and officers.

The President thanked the sharcholders, and said the Manager would give them a few facts relative to the business for the past five years.

The Manager said that in 1883, when he assound the management, many shareholders thought there was no room now for a Loan and Mortgage Company. He had expressed his opinion there would always he room for a his opinion there would always be foom for a well managed loan company to help working-men to erect houses. It needed a practical man to be at its head, one able to estimate value of work done, have some knowledge of legal contracts and also the ability to con-duct its effice management. The proof to-day was the number of actual mortgage ac-counts. When he assumed the management it was 207, today it was 756, which reproit was 207, to-day it was 756, which repre-sented nearly \$1,000,000. Of these accounts not a dozen of them were over \$10,000 each. The loans made since January, 1884, amounted to \$600,000, and out of that large amount not one dollar of loss had occurred, and, to the best of his helief, not a dollar would be lost, there being ample margins for any reasonable decrease in real estate in the future.

amounted to \$557,960 06 And afterwards came into hands

by legal process from old busiпсяя 152,563 66

\$710,523 72 Which after allowing for estimated loss was reduced to..... Out of this amount has been sold 545,720 87

The Manager was quite sanguine, an ad-vance of from five to ten per cent. would be

added when the properties were all closed out. In the meantime six per cent. net was about all they could expect on it, so that it was the policy of the Company to sell. In 1883, de-bentures outstanding amounted to near \$400,-000; to-day they only owed \$272,946 67, and as the report stated the time had come for the Company to issue debentures. When capital-ists realized the financial standing of the Company, there would not be much difficulty in placing a larger block of, say, \$250,000, for ten years, which would increase their profits by the difference of interest. As the vice-president had stated, not more than six per cent. would be declared until they had a fifty cent. would be declared until they had a fifty per cent. Rest, which by this time next year he thought would be nearly reached. With regard to the future, the Mannger had no hesi-tation in saying he thought the money of the Company could be kept occupied. The Com-pany had regained the confidence of the pub-lic. Just liberality had been the rule of deal-ing with its customers for the past five years, and the fruits were now to be seen. He thanked the shareholders for their expression of appreciation of his services

The seruineers reported llon. A. W. Ogilvie, Messrs, J. E. Morris, W. E. Cheese and C. E. Gault re-elected directors unanimously for the ensning two years.

The meeting then adjourned.

MONTHLY FIRE RECORD. ONTABIO.

Feb. 8-Ingersoll, The McCarthy Hotel, damaged.

Reb. 8—Reversham, Jno. Hudson, shingle mill; ins., \$600.
Feb. 10— Bethany, Preston & Lee, general

- store; ins, partial. eb 11 Manilla, Public School; loss, \$2,500; Feb 11-
- ins., \$1,200. Feb. 11-Watford, A. McDonnell, grocer; ins.,
- Feb. 11.— Wattore, \$6,400. Fob. 14.—Scoloy's Bay, Jas. Turner, hotel; loss, \$2,000; ins., \$700. Feb. 15.—Kingston, D. F. Armstrong, boots 15. above, loss. \$2,400; ins., \$3,000.

Feb. 16-Ingersoll, Robertson & McKay, hardware; loss, \$100,

- Ware; 1088, 5100.
 Feb. 16.—Guelph, Hugh Walker & Sons, grocers; 1088, \$1,600; insured. Geo. Brown, shoes; 1088, \$100; ins., full.
 Feb. 19.—Dickinson's Landing, Julia Eamon,
- dwelling. Feb. 20-Alliston, *Merald*; loss, \$3,000; ins,
- \$2,000.

- \$2,000. Fob. 21-Ingersoll, Peter Meek, dwelling; loss, \$6,000; ins. \$2,000. Feb. 23-Dale, Post Office. Feb. 23-Wyevale, Lewis Roderick, dwelling. Feb. 23-Wyevale, Lewis Roderick, dwelling. Feb. 23-Milton, Jno. Shaw, grist mill; loss, \$7,000; ins., \$3,000. Feb. 23-Hamilton Township, Henry Rowe, dwelling.

- dwelling. Feb. 24—Orangeville, B. McNiehol, grocer; loss, \$2,500; ins., \$1,150; and R Mann's fruit store damaged.
- Feb. 24—Dutton, Commercial Hotel; loss on building, \$2,500; ins, \$1,500.
 Feb. 24—St. Williams, Richard Johnson, dwelling; loss, \$2,000.
 Feb. 26—Fort William, Smith's boarding
- camp. Feb. 27-Marthaville, Mrs. Callinan, dwell-

- Feb. 27—Listowel, David Roy, barn.
 Feb. 27—Listowel, David Roy, barn.
 Feb. 28—Ottawa, Ald. O'Leary, four tenement houses; loss, \$4,000; ins, \$2,200.
 Feb. 28—Constance, D. Sutherland, black-smith and waggon shops; loss, \$1,000; ins, \$200 \$300.
- Feb. 28-Manotick, C. P. R. depot; loss, \$700. Mar. 1-East Whithy Township, Edw. Con lin, dwelling.
- Mar. 1-Port Arthur, Silver Mountain East
- Mine assay office Mar. 2---Uhatham, Thos. Snook & Son, gro-cers; loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$14,500. Geo. Stephens, hardware; loss, \$250; ins., full.
- Mar. 3-Windsor, Bourke's tailor shop and McCormick's harness shop, damaged; ins., partial.
- Mar. 4-Alton, Jackson Dean, hotel; loss, ar. 4—Arton, Jackson Dean, hoter; loss, \$6,000; ins., \$4,000. J. A. McClelland, general store; loss, \$1,000; ins, full. G. F. Bull, grocer; loss, \$300. S. Cummings, shoes; loss, \$150; insured. P. V. Lemon, butcher; loss, \$100.
- Mar. 4-Severn Bridge, Georgian Bay Lumber Co.'s camp,
- Mar. 5--Windsor, G. T. Ry's ferry boat "Transit;" 1088, \$15,000. Mar. 7-Hutchiuson's livery stable; 1088, \$3,-
- Anaster, 1988, \$10,000.
 Mar. 7—Hutchiuson's livery stable; loss, \$3,-600; ins., partial.
 Mar. 9—Wallaceburg, T. Redpath, Oriental Elotel; loss, \$5,000. McDonald & Bro., hardware; loss, \$4,000; ins, \$1,500. Geo.
 H. Keys, restaurant; loss, \$2,400; ins, \$600. Dr. Mitchell; loss, \$2,400; ins, \$600. Dr. Mitchell; loss, \$2,400; ins, \$1,400 S. Collingo, harness shop and dwelling; loss, \$1,500; ins., \$1,000; R. C. Stonehouse, grocery and dwelling; loss, \$1,500; insuranco, \$700. William Murdock, butcher shop and dwelling; loss, \$1,200; ins., \$500. Kerr estate; loss, \$1,000; ins., \$500. Kerr estate; loss, \$1,000; ins., \$500. Kerr estate; loss, \$1,000; ins., partial. A. Henderson; loss, \$800; ins., partial. A. Henderson; loss, \$800; ins., partial. Mrs. Smith; loss, \$800. Wm. Gregors; loss, \$500; ins., partial. Green & Christian; loss, \$200. P. Welsh; loss, \$200. \$200.

QUEBEC.

Fob. 11-Quebec, Dawe & Jarvis, sail loft;

- Fob. 11 Queuec, Dawo & ontrie, one terr, ins., full.
 Fob. 16 Montreal, MacDougall, Logie & Co.'s olevator; loss, \$170,000; ins., \$87,000.
 Peck, Benny & Co., roller mill; loss, \$10,000; ins., full.
 Fob. 18—Quebec, L'Electeur office, damaged; ins. 55,000
- Feb. 18—Montreal, T. Carli, statues; loss, \$2,000.
- Bennett's mills;
 loss, \$15,000; ins., \$5,000.
 Mar. 1-St. Paul's Bay, Xavior Tremblay,
- barns and stables.
- Mar. 3-Montreal, Lyman Sons & Co., whole-salo druggists; loss, \$5,000; ins., full. Benny, Macpherson & Co., hardware; loss,
- \$400; ins., full. Mar. 3-Berthier, Ville Marie Bank's new building; loss, \$4,000; ins., full.



SHOE SILK a Specialty, also HEAVY EMBROIDERY for **GLOVE MANUFACTURERS**

RTIGELLI COMPANY. St. Johns, - P.Q.

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The real estate on hand in 1883



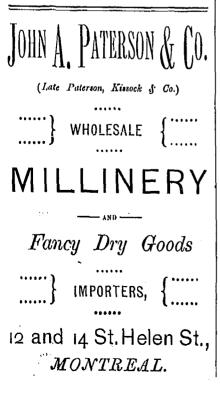


MONTREAL WHOLE ALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evg., March 14, 1889. In trade circles, matters have not varied

OTTAWA, ONT.

much during the week. There is no great rush, even in departments where travellers are on the road, but a moderate distributing trade is being done in all staple and leading fancy goods. Collections, as a rule, are no giving satisfaction although as usual no complaints are heard from the solid houses who carefully discriminate and pick their customers Losses this spring will undoubtedly be incurred but so far they have arisen from what business men rightly call "mean failures" and what the the country really requires is a good harvest to restore prosperity. The railways will abolish their winter tariff and reduce rates on the 1st prox. Some occan freight engagements have already been entered into for Europe and for the lower ports coal trade. Deals have been contracted for at 60s@62s 6d It is understood that cattle and grain engagements have also been closed. The annual sales of steam coal to the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific were rather disappointing to Canadian sollers as American firms success-





PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS Butter, Clieese, Eggs, Etc., also Butter and Cheese Exporters,

· · · MONTREAL 9 and 11 William Street, #3" 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.

fully contracted for a good proportion of the quantity called for.

ASHES .- Receipts are still light, but stocks are accumulating. There is rather a better demand for first pots at \$4.00/@\$4.05, and seconds \$3 55/0\$3.60. Pearls are quiet and nominal at \$5.25 for first sort. Receipts since nominal at \$5.20 for first sort. Receipts since 1st January, 538 brls. pots; 82 brls. pearls. Deliveries, 238 brls. pots; 66 brls. pearls. Stock in store at 6 p.m. on 13th March, 545 brls. pots; 134 brls. pearls.

BEANS .- There is not much doing but the market is stronger. Medium hand picked are worth \$1.65@\$1.75; screen medium \$1 60@ \$1.65 and yellow \$1.85@\$2.

UANNED GOODS -Several sales of lobsters are reported at \$5.80. The largest holders have disposed of pretty much their entire stock and are now asking \$5 90@\$6 for the balance. Mackerel are in better demand and firmly held at \$5.90@\$6. Salmon is not yet com-mencing to move in a wholesale way, but a demand is looked for before the end of the month, when it is expected that stocks will be found lighter than formally anticipated.

CHEMICALS, ETC .- The local market is quiet and, as a rule, unchanged. There has been a steep advance in spirits of turpentine now quoted as high as 77c@80c. An English letter suys: Chemicals are unchanged. Blench and caustic soda aro neglected. Soda ash firm at 1d per degree. Sal soda casier in the type. Sulphate of Copper scarce and in good demand.

Day Goops .- Business in this department of trade has been fairly active and prospects of trade has been fairly notive and prospects look slightly better than a week ago. A few good buyers have been in the market from the Eastern Townships and the eastern part of Ontario. Remutances are still a subject for fault finding. The city trade keeps in a good position, and we hear few complaints from the wholesale people with regard to the way in which the city men pay for their pur-chases. Stocks are apparently well assorted, but there is no over-stocking. Prices are but there is no over-stocking. Prices are maintained, and instead of breaking them manufacturers are rather inclined to advance them. Considering the general position of trade we trust no departure from sound, healthy principles will be tolerated either by mill men or wholesale merchants. are quite firm and not in over supply. Cottons

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- Butter is in much better demand so far as the higher and lower grades are concerned. Choice is scarce and the poorer stuff is sought after and not at all plentiful There is a good supply of medium butter. Only a few lots are going to the lower ports just now. Some common HOEGG'S

Boston Baked Beans. Dominion SugarCorn, Sterling Lobster and

Spiced Salmon

Are the old reliable and favorite brands of Canned Goods, and are to-day without a rival. Every can guaranteed. D. W. HOEGG & Co., Fredericton, N. B.

JNO. A. MOIR, 22 St. John St. Montreal Agent.

dairy sold for that trade at 16c@184c. The local demand for cheese keeps up to the aver-age, and prices are quite firm but unchanged. Considerable will be exported from Canada this week. The English cable quotation is 57s. Shipments since the close of navigation have reached 171,866 boxes, of which 96,674 have reached 171,800 boxes, of which 96,674 were from this city. Eggs have been in active request, and receipts of new haid are on the increase. In pork, meats and lard, business has been fair but confined to the usual jobbing lots. Prices steady and unchanged.

FISH AND OILS .- Owing to the scarcity of No. 1 green cod the price has advanced abovewhat is called "large" and is now 15cm25c per brl dearer. Several sales have been made of green cod to go to Quebec, which is rather an unusual occurrence Some loss of Labrador herrings have recently arrived, and one or two lots are reported on the way from New-foundland via Halifux. Stocks of green cod-fish are light. Importers claim that the Len en demand has been good, and that stock of all kinds is pretty well out of first hands: The weather has been very unfavorable the past two weeks for fresh fish, still stocks have gradually been reduced. Fortune Bay fresh herrings are held firmly at 70c@80c per 100. Bay of Fundy, 60c. A fine car of Lake Manitoba whitefish and dorf has been lotted out at 6c@65c per lb. This is the second car of the scene and the fich is hereming near of the season, and the fish is becoming popular. Fresh haddock scarce and firm at 3c@4c. Smelts quiet at $3\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb. Tommy cods \$1.10 per brl.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour market has been quiet but fairly steady, and quotations are unchanged. A few round lots of strong bakers changed hands during the week. Among the late transactions were 950 sacks strong bakers at \$6.10, and 224 patent spring at \$6.50. In the local grain market the at \$6 50. In the local grain market the usual jobbing sort of business is the only thing to report. Buyers are inclined to wait. in consequence of the weaker feeling lately in the west. Chicago May wheat has been panicky and lower. It broke 3gc in one day

[3]



Corn shows an increase. Wheat in sight on this continent and affoat shows a decrease of this continent and anoat shows a recrease or 1,746,000 bushels with a week ago and of 2,262,600 with a year ago. English cables report wheat and corn dull and inactive. Liverpool red American spring 7s 8½d. Canadian peas 5s 7d. Weather in England mild. Quantity of wheat aftont from south Durate 1500 000 conjust \$00 000 hubds has Russia 1,800,000 against 800.000 bushels last year. In this market wheat is in slightly better demand at writing. Sale of 6 cars No. 1 hard at \$1.35. Barley has dropped to 50cm 53c. Flour in good demand and firm. Recent sales of 1,400 sacks city strong bakers at \$6.10 and 250 patent spring at \$6 50.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW .---- Hides have con-tinued dull at the recent decline and the market is without feature. The local market continues pretty bare of wool which is firm. Some Australian is offering at our inside quotation to which we refer. In addition to the cargo of cape, for some time due at Boston for this market, another cargo is afloat for Montreal parties but will not be in port for some time yet. Tallow is quiet and unchanged. See prices current.

GROCERIES .- There has been no improvement in the demand this week, but a fair volume of orders is reported. Most of the volume of orders is reported. Most of the jobbing houses speak of business as quiet and payments slow. The lessened call for men and horses in the woods on account of the absence of snow, makes money scarcer than otherwise it would be with the country store-keepors. Raw sugars are strong here and abroad, and the feature of the week has been the advance here in refund creates. Bu the advance here in refined grades. Re-finery prices are up to 74c. for granulated and 51 for lowest grade yellows The wholesale jobbers charge 71c for granulated, under

well at quotations. An English writer says: Sugar.—There is a good demand, and business in raw is only restricted by firmness of holders Refined is up 3d per cwt. for the week. Tea —Congou—There is no animation in the market, and beyond the auctions, where prices are in buyers' favor, there is little doing. Common Moning 44d@54d per lb; fair to good fair, 6d@64d 0er lb; medium, 7d@8d per lb; good, 84d@104d per lb; fine Ning Chow, 1s 2d per lb. Common Kaisow, 44d@5d per lb; fair to good fair, 54d@64d per lb; medium, 7d per lb; good Pan Y ng, 94d per lb; fine Pecco, 114d@1s 24d per lb; medium, 74d@74d per lb. New makes—common, 5d 94d per 10; nue recco, 114d@18 24d per 10. Pakling—common 54d@6d per 1b; medium, 74d@74d per 1b. New makes—common, 5d @54d per 1b; fair, 64d@64d per 1b; medium, 74m@84d per 1b; good, 104d per 1b; Indian aud Ceylon unchanged Greens are firm, and are the only China teas that draw any attention. Coffee is firm, and is to 2s per cwt dearer all round. Fruit dull. Further arri-vals of Valoncias have been "selected" fruit only, and 21s per cwt f.o.b. is wanted. Sul-tauas are dull without change in price. S.S. Almonds 34s per bag, and Barcelona nuts 22s per bag f.o.b. Tarragona. Spices—The mar-ket is better, and marce and nutmegs are 2d per 1b dearer, cloves id per 1b and sago 6d per cwt. Pepper, however, is id per lb lower, and unbleached Cochin ginger and broken Cassis 6d per owt. Tapico is quiet. Olive oil hardening in price, and Malaga is £32/@ £32 10s c i.f. Liverpool.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .--- Apples have met a moderate demand at former quotations, which will be found in prices current. Maple products are now in the market. Syrup, said to be new, is quoted at Socra90c, and old at 70c be new, is quoted at sociosso, and old at 70c @75c. Maple sugar is held at 8c@10c for new, and 6c@62c for old. For oranges we note a steady market with good enquiry. Valencias, \$4.50@\$4.75; Messinas, \$2 25@ \$2.50; Jaffas, half boxes, \$2; Bitter, \$3.25@ \$3.50; Blood, half boxes, \$2.25@\$2 50;

firm for pig-iron on the other side and correspondingly so here. Several lots of leading brands have changed hands at full prices for spring delivery. No h gher prices have been paid for local spot lots. Recent cubles make iron 50c per ton higher for spring deliveries. Many buyers are unwilling to pay the advance and prefer to wait, but the outlook is certainly a strong one. In copper there has been great excitement abroad and the collapse of the foreign syndicate has seemed imminent according to desputches by cable. The situ-ation is probably not so bad as this, but it is certainly serious, awing to the increased supplies of copper coming forward. Here the market is, of course, weaker, but nobody wants to quote and our revised quotations this week are more or less uncertain. Nobody seems very auxious to sell as the price may go up again. On the other side the price after falling to $\pounds 50$, recovered to $\pounds 57$ 10s, more recently, and the market is entirely in the hands of speculators. We quote 16c $\partial 17c$ for ingot and 21c $\partial 24c$ for sheet. Ingot tin is quoted at 23c $\partial 25c$ as to lot Tin plates for ingot and 21c/224c 101 buckst is quoted at 23c/25c as to lot Tin plates is quoted at 23c/25c as higher. Canada plates are cabled 6d per box higher. Canada plates are likely to be advanced 10c@20c per box on advices from England that it has been advanced to £8 10s@£9 per ton.

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LEATHER AND SHOES -Business is fair, in leather, but prices are the trouble. Some houses who have been interested in the recent failures, seem to think it necessary to cut prices, for what purposes can only be sur-mised. Only small distributing sales are reported, but the aggregate this month so far reported, but the aggregate this month so far has been up to expectations. The boot and shoe people are supposed to be through the worst of the spring trade. Orders have been fair all along the difficulty being where to place confidence. The leading factories re-port that payments with them are not behind there to data less user. We donly however those to date last year. We doubt, however, if this would apply generally. The agent of English firms has purchased upwards of 70,000 sides of sole lessher in this market in three lots The total purchase is valued at \$150,-000.



salmon 121c@14c. steady. Sales of selected fleece at 22c, and HIDES AND SKINS .- The market for hides is dealers pay 21c. Rejections are quoted at 17c@18c, and Southdown 24c. Pulled wools steady, but the offerings of grubby are still liberal. Green are quoted at 43c for No. 1, 34c for No. 2, and 24c for No. 3. Cured 54c@54c firm, with sales of supers at 231c, and extras at 28]c@29]c.

No. 2 at \$1,30, No. 3 at \$1.20. No. 1 frosted held at \$1.08, No. 2 frosted at \$1.00, and No. 2

red winter at \$1.09. At outside points on Northern No. 2 fall and spring are quoted at \$1,05, or equal to \$1.08 here. Barley is quiet

WOOL .--- Business is moderate and prices

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J. L. Cassidy & Co 37 F. T. Thomas 30	Ira Gould James Mur
Силяв, Товлосо &о. J. M. Fortier 30	Peplow & Joseph Kn
A. D. Porchoron 14 CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR &C.	Clogg & C
H. Shorey & Co	Hart & Tu Fun
J. A. Rafter & Sons 13 Cocoa.	D. Nicolso
Jas. Epps & Co	Harris & C Alexandria
COFFEES & SPICES.	Bennet Fu G. H. Labl
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J. A. McMurtry & Co 41 Colleges.	0. V. Gou G. S. Tick
Montreal Business 35 Brockville College 30	Cantlie, E
COMMISSION AUGTIONEERS, &C.	Hamilton Moneton C
Geo. Wait & Co 28 W. H. Arnton 16	J. Morrice W. Parks
Fulton & Mills	Busine De
Leonard Morris	Brown, Ba Lockerby
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Wadman & Co 7 CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.	HAR F. X. Let
Gilbert Blasting & DredgingCo 6 O. B. Wright & Sons 37	Geo. Lana
CORBETS. Dyonnet & Amyot 14	Dominion
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DRESS EXTENDERS. de B. Macdouald & Co 14	E. J. Faw Jas. Coris
DRUGGISTS, &C. K. Campbell & Co 13 Evans & Sons, Ltd 14	Greene &
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DRY GOODS. Carsley & Co 2'	
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EDGE TOOL WORKS, &C.	INK.	· `
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E. Broad & Sons	Baylis Mfg. Co	40
A. B. Jardine & Co 6	INSURANCE	
L. P. Trottier 10	Accident	43
DYESTUFFS, &C.	F. R. Alley	1
		42
	British America	43
	British Empire Life	44
Geo. Bishop & Co 41	Caledonian	43
Wm. Lane 10	Canada Life	16
Geo. Jackson 34	Citizens	43
ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINES.	Commercial Union	16
Craig & Fils 37	Confederation Life	44
T. R. Ehrhardt 7	Federal Life	43
FANCY GOODS, &C		44
H. A. Nelson & Sons 1	Glasgow & London Fire	44
C. Alfred Chouillou 41		42
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FINANCIAL AGTS. ACCOUNTANTS &C. Jas. Baxter		43
	Liverpool, London&Globe	44
J. Duncan Davison 41 Jas. C. Mackintosh 41	London Guarantee & Accident	42
	London & Lancashire Life	44
	Manufacturers' Life	16
Fred J. Penfold 41	Mercantile Fire	43
J. Smith 41	Mut. Reservo Fund Life	13
Albert Taylor 13	Nationale	42
A. Toller	New York Life,	44
W. Watson. 32	North America Life	44
A. H. Wilson 41	N. Brit. & Mer. Fire Life	42
FISH, OILS, PRODUCE &C.	Northern	16
0. E. Creighton & Co 7	Ontario Mutual Life	30
L. Hart & Son 7	Phoenix Fire	16
Hislop, Meldrum & Co 33		42
Lawson, Harrington & Co 7	Quebec	42
S. Munn & Oo 12		42
J. & R. McLea 33	" Canadian	443
E. M. Robertson & Co 7	Scottish Union & Nat	42
J. Sealy 7		16
Swan & James 36	Standard Life Waterloo Mut, Fire	42
Leonard Bros 29		44
FLAVORING EXTRACTS, OILS, &C.	Western	44
H. Jonas & Co 35	Legal Directory, see p. 5.	
	Joseph A. Harris	
FLORISTS.	LARAKINS, &C.	
W. B. Davidson & Sons 41	Jas. R. Ayer	7
FLOUR, &C.	LEATHER & BELTING.	
Alliston Roller Mills 10	S. & H. Borbridge	8
Ira Gould & Son 30	J. D. Dickinson	- 1
James Murray 41	J L. Goodhue & Co	11
Peplow & McCabe 11	Geo. May & Sons	-16
Joseph Knox 9	J. H. Mooney & Co	(
FRUITS.	J. C. McLaren Belting Co	
Clogg & Chavanel 10	Henry Porter	
Hart & Tuckwell 29	Robin & Sadler	
FURNITURN DEALERS.	Shaw Bros & Cassils	3
D. Nicolson	LOAN & INV. SOCIETIES.	
Harris & Campbell 10	Trusts Corporation of Ont	
Alexandria Furniture Co 8	Dominion Sav. & Inves	
	Hamilton Prov. & Loan.	
Bennet Furnishing Co32G. H. Labbe & Co32		
W. Stahlschmidt & Co 6	LUMBER.	
O. V. Goulette	The Longford Lumber Co	
G. S. Tickoll & Sons 9	J. MacLaren & Co	
1 · · ·	W. Mason & Sons	
GEN. MERCHANTE.	MACHINISTS, FOUNDERS, ENGINE	ะธณ
Cantlie, Ewan & Co 10	ELEVATOR MER'S, &O.	
Hamilton Cotton Co 10	Joseph Hall	,
Moneton Cotton M'fg Co 10	Mowat Mnfg. Co	
J. Morrice, Sons & Co 10	M. Beatty & Sons	
W. Parks & Son 39	Carrier, Laine & Co	
GROOERS.	Darling Bros.	
	Fensom Elevator Works	
Brown, Balfour & Co 14	Jas. Fleming	
Lockerby Bros 13	Gilbert Bros. Engin. Co	
Lawrence A.Wilson 12	Butterfield & Co	
Tiffin Bros 16	Mach. Supply Asso	
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.	Miller Bros. & Mitchell . 8 an	d 3
F. X. Letourneau & Co 10	Plessisville Fdy. Co	
Geo, Langwell & Son 9	London Mach. Tool Co	
	J. Howard	
HARNESS, &O	B. G. Tisdale & Co	
Dominion Harness Co 35	The McClary Manfg Co	
May & Foster 16	MANTLES.	
HATS, FURS, &O.	Geo. L. Diehl & Co	:
E. J. Fawcett		•
Jas. Coristine & Co 1	MANUFACTURERS.	
Greene & Sons Co 12	McDowell & King	
_	Geo. Barrington & Sons	
HOT WATER HEATING.	National Mfg. Co	
Doherty Mfg. Co 38	The Longford Lumber Co	•
W. Clendinneng & Son 33	Victoria Foundry	
E. & C. Gurney & Com 36	Wilkinson Plough Co	•
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HOTELS.	Dun Wiman & Commence	
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Russell 40		
St. Lawrence Hall 40		
Vermont Central 40		
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NAILS, SPIKES, &O. R. Foster & Son 7
OIL CABINET. R. McLeron, jr
Oils (Mach'y). 5. Mayo
Coll Bros., & Co
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W. Jones
& S. Nordheimer 34 A. Peters, jr 7
PICTURE FRAMING. J. Poll PLUMBERS, GASPITTERS, &C.
rdan & Locker
O. Mount & Co 37 POLVERIZER (SUGAR).
R. Woodburn & Co 7 Qолкву. E. Fish 7
RAILWAY CARS, SUPPLIES, &C A. & W. A. Chesley 6
Harris & Co 6 s. Fleming
tercolonial.
RUBERR MANUF'RS. anadian Rubber Co 13 SAW Works,
Imwood Saw Mills 30 H. Smith & Co 37
SKRDS. hase Bros. Co'y 36 Silk Thread.
homas Samuel & Son 9
STORAGR. rotter Bros 12 SNOW-SHORS.
SNOW-SHOES. . T. Cormier
T. T. Moore
E. Lancaster & Co 10 D. Ross & Co 26
SPOOL MARERS
SPRING STEEL CASTINGS, &c. W. Blackwell
forton, Phillips & Bulmer 10
ieo, W. Jones
Sossiere Line
STAINED GLASS. D. Bell 36
Sugar, Canada Sugar Refin, Co 39
Товассов. D. Ritchie & Co 1 Темревя.
TENDERS. Singston Dry Dock
F. Gourdeau 37 J. Kimble & Son 12
TELEPHONE Co's. Bell 32 and 43
TYPE-WRITER AGT'S. T. W. Ness
UNDERTAKEN'S SUPPLIES. Lopold Girard
Dominion Barb Wire
Woollens. John Fisher & Co
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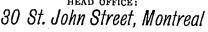
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		► T OUE	S AND	BONDS				
NAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Datos of Dividends.	Por Cont Prices Mar. 14.	value
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Company of ANDREW ROBERTSON, C. F. SISE, - J	-		siaent	HAMILT St.	ON John	ip Accounts Adj CHAMBERS Street,	; ,	
O. P. SULATER,		SecTree		**- 	-:	MO	NTRI	:AL,
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MONTREAL	WHOLESALE	PRICES	OURRENT THUR	RSDAY, MA	AR 14, 1859
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesalo.	Name of Article. Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brogans Cobourgs	Mens. Boys. 60 75 100 \$0 70 \$0 80 0 95 1 20 0 85 0 90 1 00 1 25 0 85 1 00	Youths. \$0 65 \$0 75 0 75 0 80 0 75 0 80	Roast chicken, 1-1b tins Roast turkey, 1-1b tins Corn Brooms.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 40	Anchor Brand, per gross, 12 00 00 Insect Powder per Ib 0 70 0 75 Sulphur flour
Brogans. Split Balmorals. Kip Buff " Galf " Buff Congress. Calf Split boots. Kip Galf " Felt boots half fox … " Sox.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1 Gom 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 2 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 0 Hur 4 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings, bass- wood handle O. K. 2 strings basswood handle	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyestuffs. Archil.con
Pegged. Split Batts Kip "Buff " Buff " Pebbled " Buff Bals brass nailed Machine Sewed.		Childs. 0 40 0 50 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 60 0 70	Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Alcos, Cape Burar, xtis Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol Brimstone	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Labrador Herrings, No 1. 4 75 5 00 halves
Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Pebbled Button Glazed " Goat " Polish Calf French Kid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 50 0 70 0 50 0 76 0 55 0 80 0 55 0 80 0 80 1 15 0 90 1 15 1 40 1 65	Brom. Potass Camphor, Eng. Ref Castor Oil	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"2
Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Epsom Salts	$125150 \\ 026030$	⁴⁴ Brit. Col brls 11 50 12 0 Bonoless Fish
Sardines, 1s 800 900 Mackorel	Blueberries, 2 lb, per doz Gr'nGagos, 2-lb uns p dz Corn, por dos do 2-lb tins, Yarmouth do 3-lb tins Possa, Mar., 2-lb tins Boston baked heans, p dz Corned beef, 2-lbs do 15-lbs Lunch "1-lb. per doz. "2-lbs. " Eng. Brawn, 2-lbs. " Hoegg's Boston Beans, doz	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gum Arabic per lb ""Trag Oxalic Acid Phosphorus. Potash Bichromate Potasa Iodido Quinine Soda Ash, 48° Soda Ash, 48° Soda Bicarb Sal Soda tro Concentrated Stryohnine Tartaric Acid <i>Jonas' Extracts</i> . sq. bot., por gross	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Flour. 5 75 5 99 Patent, wintor. 5 75 5 99 Patent, spring. 6 20 6 6 Straight roller 5 40 5 6 Straight roller 5 40 5 6 Superfine 4 25 47 Superfine Bags 2 60 2 2 Extra. 2 30 25 Gity Strong Bakers 6 10 6 20 Strong Bakers 5 30 5 8 ' Scoonds 5 00 2 00 Oatmoal, standard bag 0 00 0 0 Oatmoal, granulated, bag 2 11 0 0 Rolled Morl. 5 35 5 50 Oats 5 35 5 6
Retailers will please bear in mind tha	t above gnotations apply on	ly to large l	ot #.		
HISLOP, MELDRUM &	JUTE ALL QUA Also Hessiane Send	BAC BAC CR LITIES AND LOWE S, Twines, I for Sample	GS, COTTON	VV w tions of th 1 carload 1 " 1 " 1 " 1 " 1 " 1 " 1 00 <u>j</u> bris 1 carload 1 " 1 " 1 "	Large Dry Codfish in bundles. "Green Cod in drums. """ in barrels. No. 1 "" in barrels. British Columbia Salmon in barrel """ in cases No. 1 Labrador Horring in barrel
		[LIM]	. Martin Street,	l carload	Haddies, Smelts, Tomcods, &c. POPR, IX Mess Pork and Short Cut Pork. Lard in 20 lb. pails. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
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Estimates given for Heating any SYSTEMS, In every	nace ever intro	duced. conomica guaran Guaran	L and PERFECT	"By a which gove trition, an propertios provided of flavored be doctors' bi articles of ally built tendency t are floating, there is a fatal shaft	BREAKFAST. thorough knowledge of the natural la prn the operations of digestion and n d by a careful application of the fi of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps h our breakfast tables with a delicate vorage which may save us many hes lis. It is by the judicious use of su diot that a constitution may be grad up until strong enough to resist eve o disease. Hundreds of subtle malad g around us ready to attack where weak point. We may escape many by keeping ourselves well fortified wi and a proporty nourished frame." <i>vice Gazetle:</i>
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, MAR. 14, 1889.

Name of Article	Wholesalo.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article	Wholesale.
Farm Products. Appl. Left S: Red Varities, per bbl Green " Russet " By Apples per bb Eyap'd By Trga : Fall Crm'y (finest) per bb (med) " Finest Dairy " Gommon grades " Rolls "	\$ 0. \$ 0. 1 0) 2 00 0 75 1 59 0 03 2 004 0 63 0 044 0 65 0 07 0 22 0 24 0 10 0 21 0 10 0 21 0 25 0 17 0 26 0 17 0 12 0 24 0 16 0 18 0 15 0 18 0 15 0 18	Crain. Canada Kod Winter Wheat "White Winter Wheat "Spring Ilard Manitoba, No. 1 do No. 2 Northern, No. 1, do No. 2 Oats Peus, per 66 lbs Rye Corr, in bond Corroios. Tea (III-Chest & Cad.). Japan, com. to med. 1b.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Trinidad. Grape Sugar Ref. Co. Empress Drips Syrup Dom. Crystal A Glucose. B Doxtrine. Fruti: Locee Muscatel. Layors, Malaga Layors, Malaga Undenas. Bluck Baskot Seedless. Valentia. Currants. Prnnes (French). Bosinia.cusos. Figs, Eleme.	\$ 0 0 1 \$ 0 0 2 1 \$ 0 0 2 1 0 \$ 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 1 0	Orange Lomon J. P. Mott&Cos. diamond is & ds 12-1b bx abocolates Propared Cocoas, i-lb pkgs, 10-1b bxs. " Cocoa Nibs, 124-1b tins. " Pure Chocol'tesfor con- fectioners' use Swort Chocol'te liquors Starch : " White Crystal Gloss Snow Fiske Dom. Rep. Corn " Corn Starch. " Pure White " Wite " Cote D'or	0 22 0 00 0 28 0 00 0 30 0 00 0 22 0 85 0 23 0 28 0 04 0 04 0 06 0 07 0 75 0 08 0 06 0 07 0 76 0 07 0 06 0 07 0 06 0 00 0 41 0 00 0 40 0 00 0 0 00 0 0 00 0 0 00 0 0 0 00
Sept. & October per lb. July & August Strictly fresh per doz Held Finest limed Foor Ilors : Finest 1888 per lb Fair to good Hog PRODUCTS :	0 16 0 18 0 12 6 1, 0 12 0 14 0 19 0 11	Magaski " Nagaski " Gunpd. com to med" " good to fine " " finest of finest.lb. " finest" " Imperial med. to gd" " Twankay, com. to gd" Colong" " congou, common" " fine to finest"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	new layers new layers S. Almonds, bas" Almonds, paper shell Walnuts" Grenoble" Filborts" Spice: Cassia" Spice: Cassia	0 14 0 16 0 22 0 25 0 14 0 15 0 18 0 20 0 11 0 12 0 13 0 14 0 09 0 10 0 09 0 10 0 09 0 10	Crystal Pickling. W. W. XXX W. W. XX Pure Malt. Cider X. Soap : Best Laundry. "Common. Matches: Common. "Parlor. "No. 1. Hardware.	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 28 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 45 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 45 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 27 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 06 & 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 021 & 0 & 50 \\ 2 & 25 & 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 25 & 2 & 50 \\ 1 & 75 & 1 & 90 \\ 1 & 75$
Bacon Smk'd per lb Dressed Hoge " Hams Smk'd " Pork Ca. s c. por bbl …	15 50 15 75 15 25 15 50 0 093 0 10 5 25 5 50 5 40 6 00	Souchong, common "med, to good" "fine to choice Dust Add to for roasting and grinding Java Muracaibo Rio	0 00 0 00 0 25 6 32 0 35 0 70 0 (6) 0 67 0 29 0 31 0 25 0 28 0 21 0 23 0 19 0 22 0 9 21	Pimento Popper, Black White Mustard, 4 lb. per jar, Eng 1 lb. 4 lb. jars, Cana Rice, Mount Royal Datan, p. 100 lb 1 Jb.	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 06 \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 07 \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 18 \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 19 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 32 \\ 0 & 72 & 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 65 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 24 \\ 3 & 60 & 3 & 75 \\ 4 & 25 & 5 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 4 & 75 \\ \end{array} $	Antimony Tin : Block, L & F per lb Strip Copper : Ingot Shoet Hon CUT NAILS—per keg. Hot Cul Am. or Can. Pair Bdy and 9dy Sdy and 9dy	0 25 0 26 0 16 0 17 0 21 0 24 2 60 0 00 2 90 0 00
Flax 56 Potatoos, per bag Honey, in comb in tins Beoswax	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Chicory	0 11 0 13 0 051 0 06 0 05 0 981 0 071 0 073	Vermicelli, Canadian	10500 16000 21000	4dy to 5dy-Am. Pat 3dy- 2dy- 4dy to fdy- 3dy- Cond Cut, J 3dy- Cond Cut, J 3dy- Cond Cut, Am Pat. 3dy- Cond Cut, Am Pat. Sdy- Cond Cut, Am Pat. Sdy- Sdy- Cond Cut, Am Pat. Sdy- Sdy- Cond Cut, Am Pat. Sdy-	3 40 0 00 4 15 0 00 5 85 0 00 3 15 0 00 3 65 0 00

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, MAR 14, 1889

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesaie.	Name of Article.	holesale.
	\$ c. \$ c			\$ 0. \$ 0.		35 0 40
Hardware-Continued. 6dy to 7dy 4dy to 5dy 3dy Sdy-fine Casing, Flooring, Box, Shook	3 25 0 00 3 50 0 00 4 25 0 00 5 75 0 00	Summerlee. 3: 0. 3: 0. Gartsherrie 22 00 0 6 60 Carrbroe 21 00 0 00 Carnbroe 20 00 0 00 Clyde 0 00 0 00 Govan 0 00 0 00 Govan 0 00 0 00 Eglinton 20 00 0 00 Hematite 24 00 25 00	Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Lines "No. 1 por 100 lbs "No. 3 Tanners pay \$1 more for Serted, oured and inspector	0 00 5 00 0 00 4 00 0 00 3 00	"Hoavy0 "No.20 "Saddlers'7 Imt. Fr. Calf0 English Oak0 Rongh0	30 0 35 20 0 25 50 9 00 55 0 65 40 0 45
and Tobacco Bas: Sdy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bar iren,	Hamilton, No. 1 insp Toronto No. 2 insp Chicago Buff Chicago Buff Calfskins Dry No'r West Sheepskins Calfskins Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, eacd Tallow, refined		Bear per skin	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Clinch and Hravy Clinch: Hot Cut — Advance over same sizepor 100 lbs Sharp and Mial Pres' d Naili Hot Cut — advance over same sizepor 100 lbs "Torms. Horrs Nails: P & F Bright " " No. 8. " " No. 8. " " No. 9. M Brand 50 & 10 per et. dis 51-16 in	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Wro't Iron pipe, j to 2 in 62p. o.dis, vore 2 in 52p. o.dis, vore 2 in 52p. o.dis, vore 2 in 52p. o.dis, vore 2 in 50 in 52p. o.dis, vore 2 in 50 0 0 0 10 0 10 50 10 10 50 10 '' Tire ''	Loathor (at 6 months) No. 1 B. A. Solo No. 2 B. A. Solo No. 2 " No. 2 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 " No. 2 China No. 1 " No. 2 Zanzibar, No. 1 " Slaughtor, No. 1 Harness Upper Heavy " Light. Grained Upper. Sectoh Grain Kip Skina, French English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Heavy. " Sinall Splits, Heavy. " Sinall B. Calf. B. Calf.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Skupk, black	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivory, and for quantities named of each kind separately.

*ar Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tohacoo Box, Barroi, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for each within 30 days. Discount on Boltes: Carriage and Tire. 75 to 80 and 10: Machine. 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months note or 5 per cent. off for each days. Nails and horse shoes, four per cent. off within 30 days. Ilorse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.



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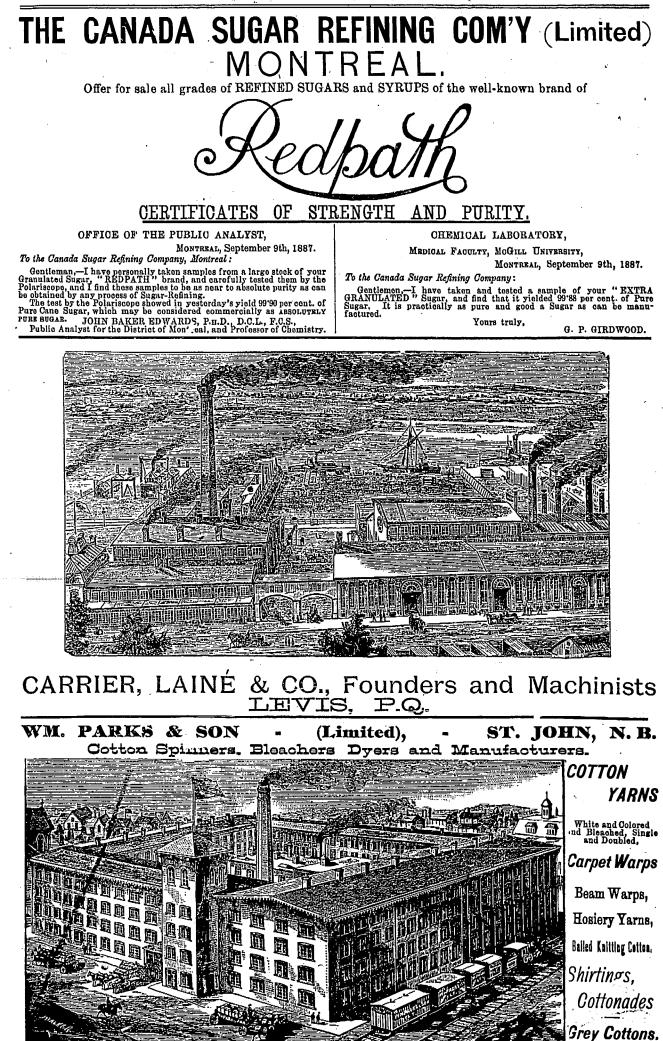
MONTRI	BAL WHOLHSALE PRIC	es ourrentTR	IURSDAY, MAR 14 1889.
Nume of Article. Wholesale. \$ c. \$ c.	Name of Article. Wholesal	<u></u>	Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesa S c. S c. S c. S c.
Class. 50f. 100f. nited inches 25 '' 40 1 35 1 40 nited inches 25 '' 40 1 35 1 40 nited inches 25 '' 40 1 35 1 40 i '' 50 3 25 3 20 '' 51 '' 60 3 50 3 55 Paints, &c. 50 5 50 Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kgs 0 00 6 25 '' No. 50 5 50 '' No. 50 73 od Lead 50 73 od Load, dry	YODBECO (advy pnia) No. 1 Black Chewing, cads 0 (6) 00 bxs 0 43 00 No. 2	Perter : Dublin qts Domestic	2. 300 & t 2. Classel clastel of gd. brands 7 50 18 0 3. Classel Clastel of gd. brands 7 50 18 0 3. Tarragona Ports, imp ga 1 15 1 3 3. Bargundy Still, Case
urk's Island [0 00 0 00]	that the above cnotations apply only to i	arge lots	
HEAT DEFUECTOR	GALAGESTICAL GALAGESTICAL SUBJECT SUBJ	RETURN FIRE	DOVERCOURT TWINE MILLA Manufacturers of Cotton and Herm Twines and Cordage, Hampoh Tonnis, Cricket and Fly Nets. AVIS' PATER BELITING, BRAIDED LINES. SAMPLE ROOM, 50 Front Street East, TORONTO COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS & SHOES WHOLEISALLE CORMER OF Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts MONTREAL. Leclerc & Larochelle Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Hand, Nail & Sewed Work a Special 83 NOTRE DAME DES ANGES ST. St. Roch Quebe SALLESMEN Converse of Norsey Stock. Stor MONTREAL to canvass for the selo of Norsey Stock. Stor Manufacturers of St. ANGES ST. St. Roch Quebe Converse for the selo of Norsey Stock. Stor Manufacturers of SALLARY AND E PENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating and Refer to this paper. Chase Eros. Co'y, Colborne, Or THERE BEELL Art. Stained' Glass. Works Manufacturers of Ecolosiastio-ART GLASS Description Lead Glazing and Sand Cut a Specially. D. BELL, 110 Richmond St. We Manufacture ID
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 Paid-up
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 1,502,235

 Life and Annuity Funds
 3,841,194

 Revenue-Fire Branch
 1,186,855

 do
 Life and Annuity Branches
 551,397

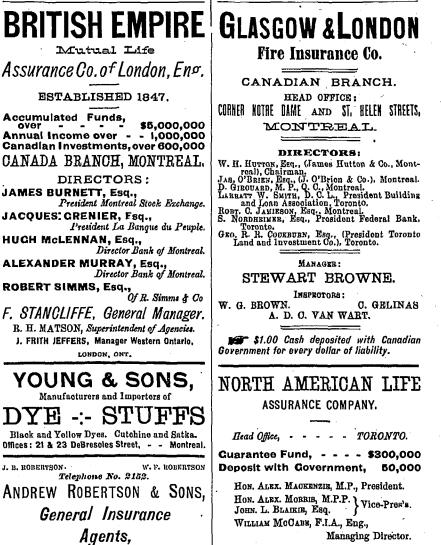
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36,250 00 29,600 00 26,240 00

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10,126 90 10,666 80 12,153 70

14,992 60 15,584 60 17,182 00

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