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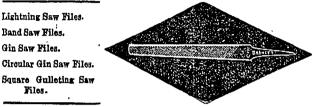
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THE Grand Trunk Railway Company is reported to have assumed control of the Kingston, Smith's Falls, and Ottawa railway, and that work will be commenced in the spring. This will

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of an advance in the price of hops, and a large number of best

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give the U.T.R. entry into Ottawa, and Kingston will become a railway contre.

100

Tun estate of Kenneth, Campbell & Co., is likely to turn out a poor one for the creditors and 10c on the dollar is again spoken of.

MR. CHARLES CASSILS who has just returned from a trip to Lakewood, N.J., says the weather along the Gulf Stream coast is not as mild as in Montreal.

THE SUBpended leather firm of Hua, Richardson & Co., referred to at length last week, is not likely to receive any more favor than they deserve at the hands of their largest creditors.

Good sleighing is reported from the Niagara peninsula. In and near Montreal there is barely enough snow to cover the ground. The rain of Monday washed it nearly all away. More is promised as we write.

LETTERS patent have been issued incorporating H. W. Mc-Neil, of Anthracite, N.W. territories; F. A. Hill, of Seattle, Wash.; P. P. Padden, of Anthracite; W. A. McNeil, of Oskaloosa town; E. H. Little, of Winnipeg, and J. M. Platt, of Ana cortes, as the H. W. McNeil Co., limited, with a capital of \$50., 000. This company has leased the properties of the Anthracite Coal Company at Anthracite and Capmore.

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JOHN RITCHIE, boot and shoe manufacturer, Quebec, has been unable to effect a settlement and has assigned. It is reported that Langlois & Langlois are also likely to abandon their estate. Later reports are that Mr. Ritchie may yet succeed in his efforts tocompromise.

JOSEPH BLOUIN, Three Rivers, formerly of the firm of Blouin & Boivert, hardware, is in difficulties, and a meeting of his creditors was held in this city during the week. He offered 66_3° c on the dollar, but his creditors held out for 75c, and the matter is still in abeyance. His statement shows a nominal surplus of between \$3,000 and \$5,000.

The following trade embarrassments reach us from Ontario.— Smith Bros., fruits, etc., Toronto, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are estimated at \$12,000 to \$15,000 and assets nominally the same. Of late they have made heavy losses by bad debts and thought it best to consult their creditors before incurring further liabilities.—The Barnum wire and iron works, Toronto Junction, whose troubles were referred to last August when a meeting of creditors was held, have now assigned. The liabilities have been placed at \$35,000 and there is a nominal surplus of \$15,000.—H. C. Clark, dry goods and grocer, Caledonia,



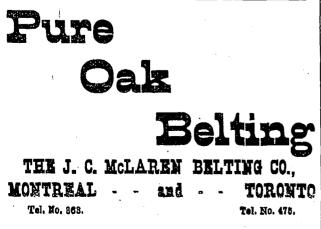
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GEO. H. HEES, SON & CO., Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Spring Rollers, &c. TORONTO, ONT.

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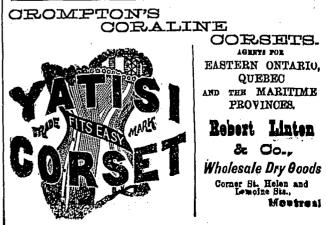
has assigned after being in business for many years. He is said to be easy going and has granted credit somewhat freely. A statement of his affairs is being prepared.-Among the minor failures are McIntyre & Davis, storekeepers, Aylmer, Mrs. A. O. Hutton, manufacturer electric light, Brampton, and Hiram W. Evans, furniture, Leamington .- The old established firm of J. H. Wigle & Bro., storekeepers, Ruthven, has called a meeting of their creditors in Hamilton for the 15th inst. They attribute their trouble principally to the fact that the senior partner has been sick for the past year or so, and freer credit than was wise has led to heavy losses. No statement has been submitted but the figures will be considerable as the firm did a large business. -Lowe Bros. & Keens, manufacturers overalls, etc., Toronto, have held a meeting of creditors. The present firm has existed since '91 and shows liabilities of \$6,000. Hard times and a large proportion of bad debts are causes given for assignment .- A meeting of the creditors of S. Simonsky, grocer, Toronto, has been recently held .- Richard Johnston, grocer, Toronto, has assigned for a small sum, also R. B. O'Flynn, grocer, Trenton, and M. H. Hanson, jeweller, Uxbridge .--- A meeting of the creditors of D. McLaren, wagons, etc., Alliston, has been called for the 20th inst .-- Hiram Simon and Isaac Simon, clothing, Brantford, have both assigned and particulars are not known.-Other On-tario failures about which we have no details are : Thos. Matthews, hotel, Ridgetown; H. Elton, jeweller, Toronto; J. A. Perry, hats, Toronto; B. Rantenbere, tobacconist, same city, and J. E. H. Dimsley, jeweller, Wingham.





BLAIR & REGERS, dry goods, Carberry, Manitoba, have assigned. They have been in business only since the summer of '91. J. L. Blair of this firm was previously at Winnipeg in the same line where he was unsuccessful, early in '90 when he effected a settlement. The liabilities are not officially known but are probably between \$15,000 and \$20,000. -- Thos. Brownlow, dry goods, Winnipeg, has been granted an extension spread over fifteen months. The liabilities are \$25,000 but there is a surplus claimed of \$25,000 to \$30,000, locked up in stock, etc.-The dry goods stock of Marie Robert, St. Boniface, has been sold at 46c on the dollar-A. Wimperis, fancy goods and confectionery, Winnipeg, has assigned.

SAMUEL MARGOTTE, spices, city, is offering to compromise with his creditors at 25c cash, and a meeting of those interested will be held this week. The severe competition offered by stronger houses and heavy losses recently by bad debts are among the causes assigned. Mr. Marotte has had abundant experience in this line. He was seven years with Bourgeau, Herron & Liffiton and then formed a partnership with Jas. B. Murray under the style of Murray & Marotte. Subsequently he joined the firm of D. C. Brousseau & Co., which dissolved in May '87, Marotte retiring with \$4,000. Entering the employ of M. Lefebvre & Co., he accepted \$2,000 as an indemnity for the loss of his position when that firm sold out. He started for himself in '88 and in 1890 claimed assets of over \$13,000 and liabilities of about \$9,. Of late he has been losing money through the slackness 000. of trade, having to sell goods at a sacrifice to effect business.



1892, SPRING 1892,

Wholesale Dry Gocds,

FISH & CO., (Successors to FISH, HYMAN & CO)

(WHOLESALE)



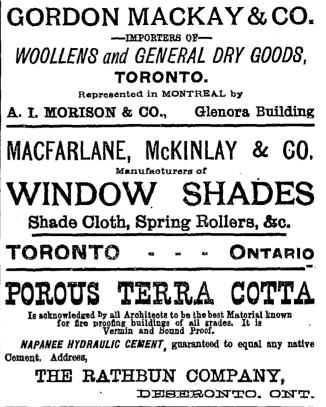
Among the failures in distant parts of the Dominion are :-Thomas F. Murray, lobster packer, St. Johns, Nfid.; F. E. Newbery, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; B. D. Humphrey & Co., mfrs. bottles, Trenton, N.S.; Thos. Forest, Arichat, N.S.; Hugh Duffy, New Germany, N.S., and D. J. Jennings, books and stationery, St. John, N.B. John B. Gogain, general store, St. Marys, Kent County is offering 50c on the dollar.

JOHN WINDSON, Petit Rocher, N.B., general storekeeper and fish packer, has assigned on account of recent severe losses. The liabilities are \$25,000 direct and \$8,000 indirect; assets nominally \$40,000 and not readily available being in plant and real estate. Mr. Windsor is an enterprising man and evidently attempted too much. He has branches at Grandanse and Eel Brook, N.B., and in former years had an establishment in this city for packing vegetables and fruits.

HENDERY & Williamson, a comparatively new firm of wholesale grocers in this city, have had to consult their creditors, when it was decided to allow them to liquidate the businesss. The senior partner who was the practical man of the firm was formerly with Tiflin Bros. and a lamentable trouble with his eye sight has probably cramped their energies. Mr. Williamson was previously ongaged in one of the banks. They had some capital at the start and still show a small surplus. Both are young men and they were generally well thought of by the trade. Unfortunately they have encountered some heavy losses of late and no doubt felt that the necessity of forcing the sale

Buy Your FEATHERS from Headquarters WE CARRY A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF EVERY GRADE OF BEST ERN WHOLESALE Serd for Prices and Grades. MCINTOSH. WILLIAMS & CO. 10 St. Sacrament St., MONTRHAL. Telephone 9919. Canadian Manufacturing Branch of A. J. McIntosh & Co., New York;

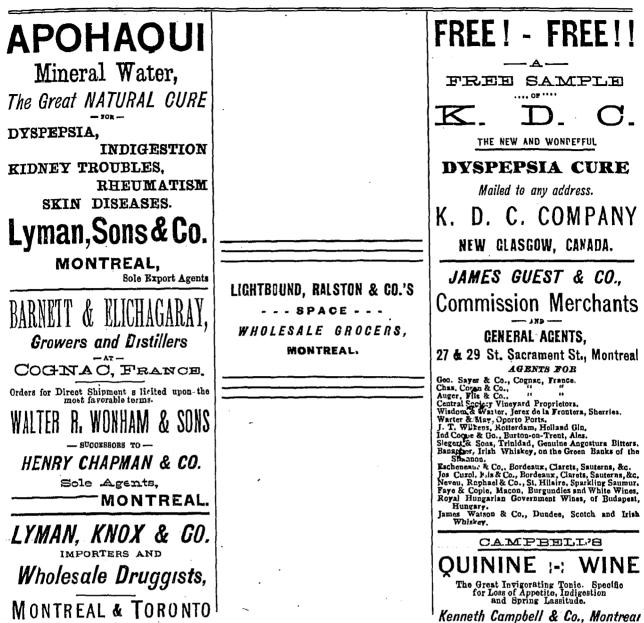
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of more goods to pay their bills might land them in greater difficulties. The liabilities are some \$6,000.

In this province the following business difficulties are reported :- Francis Tessier, carriages, Dewittville, has assigned for \$5,000 .- Toussaint Dufour, tailor, city, has assigned. He owes \$1,800.-Edmond Clermont, crockery and tess, city, has assigned after two year's experience. Over competition is the cause .-Adelard Gauthier, retail dry goods, city, has assigned and owes \$3,500. He started last fall on St. Lawrence street and found competition too keen to succeed.-Gustave Sauvage, hats and furs, city, has assigned after a business career of a few months. His liabilities are \$1,000.-Mrs. M. Foley, ladies and children's wear, city, is off-ring a compromise of 50c, 40c secured. Liabilities \$5,000 .- Jas. Lee & Co., wholesale grocers' sundries, city, are offering to settle at 70c, spread over 8 months. The affairs of this firm were referred to in a former issue .- H. Enos, paints and hardware, has been sold out at bailiff sale .- Trudeau & Frere, provisions and flour, Stanbridge station, have assigned. Their troubles have previously been referred to. A statement is being prepared. -F. E. Tourigny, general store, St. Wenceslas, has assigned for \$2,000, also Chas. Paquet, grocer and liquors, Bienville .- Samuel Hunter, store, Billerica, has assigned. Supposed to be small .- James G. Hearle, soap manufacturer, city, has assigned for \$22,000. He has been obliged to leave the management of his business largely to others through sickness and has been gradually falling behind of late years. Assets not yet ascertained. The Bank of Montreal hold a secured mortgage of \$3,942 and paper \$668 against the estate. Other large creditors are Phillips estate \$4,400; J. N. Douglass, \$3,400; G. N. Hearle, \$4,000 and indirect \$3,942; W. T. Benson \$732 and North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, \$510 .- Odina Lefebvre, grocer, Quebec, has assigned for a small amount, also R. Gignere, trader, St. Germaine.-Mrs. J. A. Laferriere, fancy goods, St. Hyacinthe, has assigned for between \$1,000 and \$1,200 to a Montreal firm of creditors .- Jos. Langlois, store, St. Scholasti-

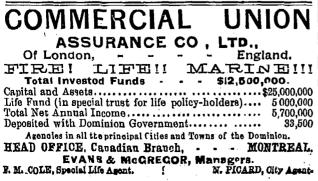




que, is offering to compromise at 60c.—The principal creditors of Clement & Boivin, shoe manufacturers, Quebec, whose embarrassment was referred to in our number of the 1st inst. are: .—G. Rochette, Fils & Co., \$3,412; D. Guy, \$1,757; E. Duplessis, \$680; E. Turgeon, \$626; M. Mabeux, \$474; F. H. Andrews & Son, \$425; N. Leclerc, \$427; and Weston Hunt & Son, \$307.— F. X. Lessard, printer, city, has assigned for about \$14,000. Among the creditors are Mrs. F. X. Lessard \$10,000; Dominion Type foundry, \$800, T. Amiot, \$1,350 and J. A. Bernard \$410.

THE wholesale firm of M. Fisher Sons & Co., have leased the extensive premises adjoining their present warehouse, for many years occupied by Mills & Hutchison and latterly by Mills & McDougall. The firm of J. W. Mackedie & Co. are obliged to secure enlarged premies, owing doubtless to their Melissa trade, and have leased, in addition to their present warehouse, that about to be vacated by M. Fisher Sons & Co. Evans Bros. move their offices to the basement of the adjoining premises west.

ANDREW F. GAULT, D. Morrice, sr., R. L. Gault, all of Montreal; T. Leing, of Boston, and C. D. Owen, of Providence, Rhode Island

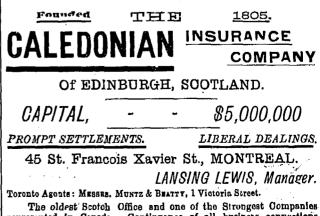


are asking incorporation as the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company, limited. The capital is fixed at \$100,000, with head quarters at Montreal.

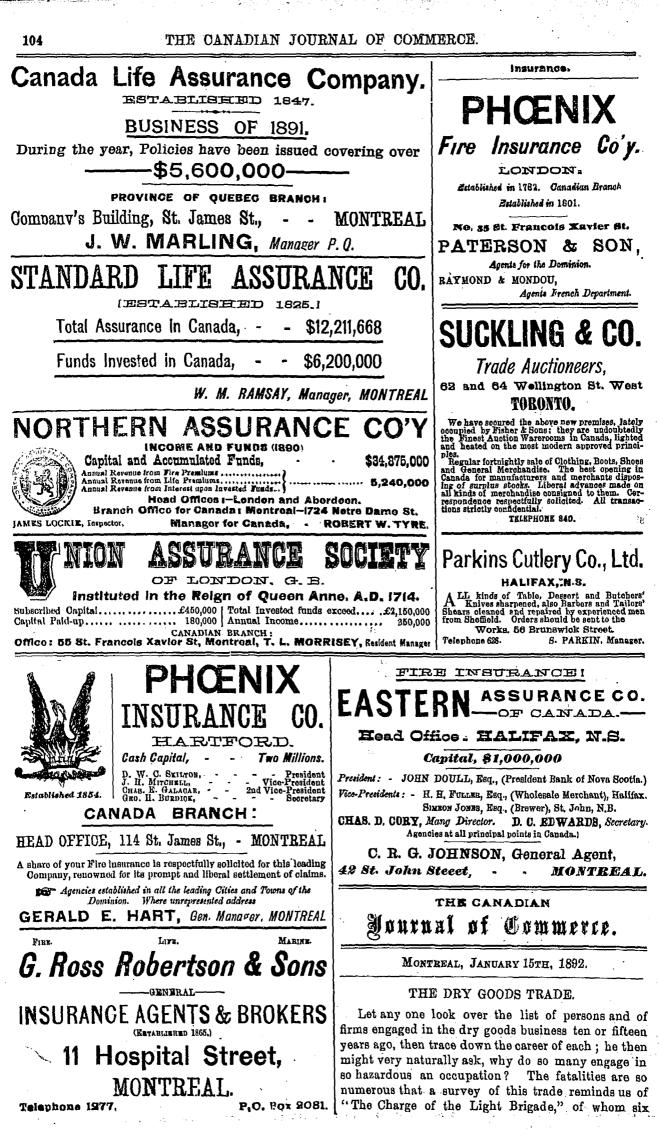
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FEE & MARTIN, furniture manufacturers, city, are asking an extension of time and the leading partner is absent from town o a visit to his outside creditors. It is reported that they have been endeavoring to carry on too extensive a trade for their capital. As both members of the firm are industrious and economical, there should be no difficulty to prevent a proper understanding in the matter.

JOHN A. GAGNON, boots and shoes, Point a Pic, Que., has assigned.—A demand of assignment has been made on Caron & Co., publishers of *L'Etendard*, city.



The oldest Scotch Office and one of the Strongest Companies represented in Canada. Continuance of all business connections solicited, and new connections invited.



CONNECTICUT BROWN STONE
Established 1665. The Middleson Quarry Company F. W. RUSSELL, Agt., PORTLAND, Conn., U.S.A. Refer to following buildings in U. S. and Canada:
Winders Robinson (Canada) Winders Robinson (Canada) Wi
Yarmouth Wollen Mills Co. (Limited.).
Represented by C. J W. DAVIES, Nordheimers Buildings, - MONTREAL, P.Q.

hundred into the valley plunged, but the remnant who returned were "not the six hundred." We cannot pursue the parallel, as the glory of the fallen in the trade fight has long since faded, and no poet will ever be tempted to relate their story in immortal verse.

Out of one wholesale branch of this trade over twothirds of those in business fifteen years ago, have retired by stress of adverse circumstances. In others the proportion is less, but still very high, so high as to be a beacon of warning to those proposing to enter the The number of retailers who lists of competition. have met with disappointment is so great, and the changes in names and styles of firms so extensive that it is impossible to keep track of them over the whole Dominion. But by examining a few of the larger cities and towns we soon discover that though styled "retailers," they, as to failures, have been "wholesslers," and for every one who fell in the ranks several stepped in to fill the breach. The mere number of insolvents, or of those gone into liquidation, has become of triffing significance, of itself, If a hundred in one trade drop out as unsuccessful, and another hundred or more rush in, no conclusion can be drawn from the withdrawals as to the real state of trade. If, however, a large number of merchants in one line of business suspend, and no one has courage to step into their vacant stores, then we may safely conclude that there is a serious depression in such line of business.

The number of failures in dry goods is partly a sign and consequence of the increasing accumulations of capital in the hands of larger numbers every year. The vast additions to banking and savings banks deposits indicate that over the whole country there are sums of money pressing for some outlet, and these funds find too often that outlet in a retail store, from which bourne many such travellers never return. Then another cause is the change in our social habits. The fashion for personal display in dress is incomparably more a passion, a ruling passion, than it used to be. This works in two ways adverse to traders, although it swells the general volume of business done. In one way it increases the extent of credit given to retail customers, with far higher proportionate risks, as persons to-day are not sosensitive about debts as in years gone by. In another way it adds greatly to the cost of carrying on a store, as our grandmothers could select all they wanted out of a stock say worth \$1,000, whereas their descendants can hardly satisfy their tastes by turning over stocks worth ten times that amount. Young men after short service in a city store



come into possession by inheritance, or a parental gift, or marriage, of a few hundred dollars. This excites their ambition, and their small cash in hand enables them to blow up a huge balloon of credit. They mean well, they work hard, they do their level best, but after a while there comes collapse and-so many cents in the dollar for the wholesalse firms they bought from. In the vast mass of cases the whole trouble arose from their not having a practical knowledge of business; and especially not of the business they had engaged in. Serving behind a dry goods store does not train young men to be dry goods merchants, any more than learning to swim makes a man a navigator. That is a common mistake, which leads to the opening of retail places by those who only know the routine of one counter, and nothing about buying goods, stocking wisely, trusting prudently, watching closely the ebb and flow of profits, and living severely within their narrowest margin. A young trader seldom knows the cost of himself and family to his trade. Indeed many older ones have never learnt the habit of charging themselves with goods taken by themselves or their family from the store, hence are spending in this way extravagantly without ever realising the cost. Many never hesitate to take money from the till or the safe, without making any record. It is, they argue, their own, and they ask like a Duke of Newcastle did about his tenants-"Can I not do as I like with my own ! " So that, what with goods taken and not charged, and money taken and not charged, there are large numbers of retailers who, in this way, are pulling out of the business more than the profits, and, having no system of bookkeeping, they wonder when pressure comes, what has become of their capital and their profits.

There are others who wilfully blind themselves to the ruin they are courting by evil habits. They aresay, fond of sport, and leave business to run after horses and games and betting. Or their wives imagine that a storekeeper's wife must "put on style," especially if his rival has a showy and extravagant spouse. Neighbor Canton has a horse and carriage, therefore neighbor Flannel must act up a rig, or else be in chronic hot water with his wife. Two competitors often commence a rivalry in the rankest kind of folly, a duel of stupidlty, which ends in both being financially depleted or ruined. A young trader doing well in a village, is fired with ambition to run other stores, or to open out in a town. He drives one horse without

breaking its knees, and therefore infers he can equal any circus exhibitor as a whipin control of six or eight horses—and a circus he soon makes of his business, though the performance is anything but amusing to his creditors.

Then there is the "traveller" factor in this business. Our geography is largely to blame for this. In England every retail store is almost within ear shot of the wholesale markets. Men all over the North, after breakfast at home, run in to Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Barnsley, Huddersfield, spend all day in buying their dry goods, or woollens, and get home the same day to supper. Here the same economy of time is impossible. But if the retail traders were more in the habit of buying at such a centre as Montreal, they would discover the advantages of this practice to be very great-it would be more economical, more serviceable, more agreeable, less a temptation to overbuying, and in every respect and by all odds, the best The competition of travelway to buy their goods. lers puts country storekeepers in an embarrassing position. They cannot resist their solitations, and frequently are in spite of their better judgment, seduced into purchases which made in haste they repent of ta leisure. It is folly to blame commercial travellers for thie; their business is to sell goods, not to run every retail store they visit. No one of them can tell what his customer has bought elsewhere, nor what his engagements are. The system is faulty, it costs too much, the retail trade and customers of Canada have at least ten to fifteen millions a year to pay for the cost of wholesaler's agents in the various lines they represent on the road.

We reserve two other adverse factors to the last, for they are so commonly fatal. The "dating ahead" bait catches the country retailer, and once he gets impaled on that hook he is apt not to leave it alive. Then to cap these temptations and dangers, he has to meet the private credit system. This is the last ounce that breaks the horse's back. The dry goods merchant needs to be well off indeed who begins to find dresses for the families of all his impecunious neighbors. Practically there are hundreds of persons who expect to get their dry goods at the entire cost of a storekeeper, as they buy without any intention of paying. Summing up then the whole matter we may say that if all who went into this business thoroughly understood it, and were capable and trained business men, if to this knowledge they had the gifts of common sense, and strength of will to resist social and trade temptations, the number of failures would be largely But, at the same time, there would be far reduced. fewer in this trade, for men with these qualifications would not crowd in to an occupied field.

THE SPHERE OF A COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

If we accept the practices of some commercial papers issued in the States as a criterion, the sphere of this class of journal ranges over the whole field of human interests.

Even theology is included, for a New York contemporary bearing a similar title to our own recently published an article on the book of Job. This has elicited a sharp criticism from one of our city divines, which seems to prove that trade journals are more generally read by clergymen than their professional ones are by laymen, and that biblical criticism is best left to doctors of theology.

There have been instances of a commercial paper

losing subscribers because in the general businessinterests of the country it had commented upon certain political topics that at the time were being universally discussed, even in the pulpits. Happily for the credit of the reputation of the business community as being especially intelligent, and characterised by common sense, such cases are exceedingly rare, and, so far as they were intended to bull-doze the press into silence, they have produced no more effect than throwing mud at a stone wall. It is too much overlooked that the general commercial interests of every country are so intimately dependent upon political action that it is impossible to sever them. By far the largest section of those affairs that engage the attention of politicians are the affairs of trade. Nay, it is impossible for the Legislature to be occupied with any matter which does not directly or indirectly bear upon trade. However then some may deprecate the discussion of topics that are, by a strange misconception of facts, supposed to be exclusively political ones, if their ideas prevailed the entire field occupied by a commercial journal would be closed to any but the party political organ.

The leading financial paper of England seldom has a number without an article discussing some question The London that is being handled by politicians. Economist, to wit, had recently an article on the Baie des Chaleurs episode. Pray, we may ask, what evidence is there that no possible view of any public question can be taken save those of the two parties that take sides about it according as their party leaders direct? Is it possible that business men believe that a strictly business view of public questions is not a wiser one, than a merely political view? Let it be once granted, and granted it must be, that leading public questions have an intimate relation to the business welfare of the country, is it not far more probable that a judgment thereon based on business principles, will be more sound, more safe as a guide to business men, than judgments directed solely by considerations of political partisanship? Consider the topics that have occupied the general mind of Canada for some months. Men on both sides of politics have been thrown under the shadow of grave accusations, Those oa each side are defended, apologised for, shielded, by their party friends, who attack their accused opponents with persistent rancour. Do the business men of Canada really think that the guilt or innocence of public offenders is a question to be decided solely by the political foes or friends of the accused, and that the party cloak on each side ought to be used to cover a multitude of sins? Are our bankers, merchants. manufacturers, our storekeepers, our agriculturalists. lumbermen, and all the great bulk of the people interested in commerce, so ignorant as not to know that the honor of the country is lowered by such scandals. and that being lowered there necessarily follows a debasement of the credit of the country? Is the honor of Canada abroad, where our credit as a people is so vital a factor in all our business relations, not most eminently a business question? The leading literary journal of England in its issue of Dec. 26.h tells us bluntly that the scandals unearthed in this Province prove that Canadians have no sense of honor. Are we who voice the sentiments of Canadian business men to remain silent under such a reproach, in dread lest some heated partisan should cancel his subscription? Is Canada to be convulsed with discussions that touch so vitally her reputation, and the mouth of its chief commercial organ to be gagged lest the needed, the timely

word should displease some who in the heat of party strife have lost sight of the wider interests of finance and of trade? Every business man after a moment's reflection must admit that no greater service can be rendered to the commercial life of the Dominion than that which has been and is rendered by great public questions being calmly and judicially treated on business principles. Every thoughtful man of business cannot but believe that any matter of a public character ought to be tested, not according to mere political considerations, but by this touchstone,—is it, or is it not inspired by business motives and calculated to advance the business interests of the people? That service it is our duty and our pride to render as a commercial journal.

It was the proud and manly boast of one of old that he was a man; and nothing that concerned men was foreign to his feelings. So we declare that, we are business men, and we represent the business interests of the country; nothing therefore is foreign to us, no question is outside our sphere, that affects the interests of business, or touches the affairs of the business community.

ENGLISH CRITICISMS ON OUR TRADE POLICY.

It is tiresome to hear English papers monotonously telling us what trade policy to adopt, as if we Canadians were simpletons, and only English editors understood our needs and interests. We don't need preaching at and telling week in and week out that it is important for us "to preserve friendly relations with America." It is also important to keep our feet warm in winter, but we can do both without being spoon fed with advice. The *Chronicle* London, England says :---

" A more effective method of realizing Sir Charles Tupper's aspirations would be unrestricted reciprocity between England and Canada. We do not expect that Sir Charles will agree with us when we affirm that it would be better for Canada to establish free trade both with America and ourselves; but it is of the highest importance to preserve friendly relations with America. If we are to use the Canadian Pacific railway as a highway to the East, this is an additional reason why Canada should aim not only to strengthen the bonds of union with England, but to maintain such relations with America as will obviate any just cause of American jealousy against England. America hopes to compel the entrance of Canada into the Union by the severity of of her commercial policy. The best way to defeat such tactics is not to be found in imitation-for a nation of five millions cannot wage a successful commercial war against a nation of sixtyfive millious-but in a policy of unrestricted commercial intercourse with the rest of the world."

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Pray what would Canada do for a revenue if she adopted Free Trade? Impose an income tax? That is impractible. How could we preserve our manufactures with both England and America flooding us with goods sent over purposely to destroy them? Free Trade is an English craze, a fetish, it is regarded as superstitiously as though it had been a special divine revelation, when it is merely a system that now suits England fairly well, but is rejected by every other nation, and which even in England is to some extent a misnomer, as every travellor knows who has had his luggage examined for tobacco or spirits, at Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Liverpool, Dover, or other port of entry. The London Chronicle puzzles us by its warnings against this country waging "a commercial war against a nation of sixty-five millions." Is not England waging a commercial war against the world? Our "war" with the States simply amounts to this : we are determind to protect our trade against attacks from

that quarter, we are acting only on the lines of self defence; and our tariff defence wall is only one-half as high as that built by the States to exclude our products.

Further, we must ask our English contemporaries to remember this fact, that England enjoyed centuries of protection before being in a position to adopt *partial* free trade. We say *partial free trade*, for England yet derives a large revenue from her imports. She lets in only such goods as she thinks prudent without duty, so does Canada ; we have a "free trade" section our tariff and there is no difference in *principle* between our trade policy and that of England, as we both exclude goods or impose duties upon them to raise revenue, only England selects different articles to ourselves for free admittance. English advice is of no use to us, as it is given without a knowledge of the circumstances of Canada, and its adoption would involve a form of taxation repugnant to our people.

TRADE WITH DEMERARA.

One of the inevitable results of introducing larger facilities for transportation is the overstocking of markets affected by these changed conditions, until experience has been acquired which is necessary to regulate the supply. As soon as these new opportunities are established there is a rush to take early advantage of them. Merchants, therefore, acting without knowledge of what others are doing, and without very reliable information as to the extent of the demand they wish to meet, are for some time liable to be engaged in trying, as it were, to get a quart into a pint measure. Our correspondent in British Guiana informs us that this has happened in respect to the supplies for that market sent from Canada having been enlarged by the new line of steamers from this country to Demerara. One of the oldest provision houses in that market says in a recent circular: "The Canada and W. I. steamers with the large subsidy paid by the Canadian Government, are doing more harm than good to Canadian interests. The many shipments to many consignees which are not supplying a want, but simply overstocking our market are depreciating the value of such perishable goods as fish, by forced competition, which is sure to put the various shippers to ultimate great loss. The loss and waste to the Canadian shippers do not, except to a very small extent, benefit the West Indian consumer, who, while he gains by greater cheapness of the goods, loses by deterioration of quality." The Argosy notices the arrival of vessels with cargoes of fish so large that the price dropped from \$24 to \$15. Of course that may indicate the break up of an oppressive monopoly, but it is asserted that it means simply that there has been overtrading, and such an overstocking the market as will bring a reaction by which prices will be greatly enhanced. The paper quoted from says; "The opening of the Canadian steamer service was hailed with satisfaction by many traders in the s'reet, and evidently a large number of them are utilising the opportunity it affords of getting goods from Canada, direct," and very justly and opportunely remarks : "It would be a pity to discourage the running of a steam line between Canada and this colony, which costs us nothing, by a hasty opinion of its influence upon local trade and traders; if therefore the Chamber of Commerce is satisfied that the published expression of opinion which is contained in the circular is misleading, it ought not to hesitate to say so." Our opinion is that the overstocking of the Demerara market complained of is merely the usual result of those new conditions of transport which have been provided, and that consignors will quickly adjust their shipments to the capacity of the market.

A subscriber in Georgetown inform us that complaints are also made that the new steamers are not prompt in delivering the mails, a portion being kept that arrived by the S.S. Duart Castle from the afternoon of day of arrival until next morning. little patience is needed, as time and experience will cure these evils. There seems also need of greater care in loading and handling fish packages, which are said to be damaged by shifting cargo at various ports fof call. These defects should be promptly remedied. It is natural that certein vested interests, interests of great value to the owners, and that, we may well suppose, have been secured by enterprise which has been a convenience and profit to the colony, have suffered some disturbance by the new steamers. But it is quite manifest that when more experience has been acquired by consignors, the new facilities for business with Canada will be highly advantageous to British Guiana and to this country to an even greater extent.

CABINET MAKING ACTIVITY.

Mr. Abbott's task of forming a Cabinet is as unenviable a one as ever a Prime Minister undertook. His material is scanty, and he has not--no man has, nor is any future Premier of Canada likely to have--the power of controlling and reconciling his subordinates, that was possessed by his predecessor. The overwhelming personal influence, and the tact that amounted to genius, of the late "Sir John," kept his colleagues and those of his followers who were anxious to be so as Ministers, from making their ambition disagreeable to their chief. "When the cat's away the mice will play;" when the master goes out, school is apt to get disorderly.

The Citizen, a government organ says: "It is understood that the portfolio of Railways and Canals has been confided to the Hon. John G. Haggart, formerly Postmaster-General, and beyond doubt one of the ablest men in Ontario. The Hon. Mr. Bowell has for many months discharged the duties of Acting-Minister with singular industry and marked ability. In Mr. Haggart the Department will find a head thoroughly conversant with all the details appertaining to the office, and no doubt one whose practical knowledge of railway matters will be of great service to both Parliament and the country. The Hon. J. A. Ouimet, M.P. for Laval, has been awarded the portfolio of Public Works, in place of the Hon. Sir Hector Langevin. J. C. Patterson, ex-M.P. for North Essex, is offered a portfolio in the new Cabinet. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell becomes Minister of Militia and Sir Adolphe Caron Postmaster-General." It is rumoured that Hon. J. A. Chapleau will shortly be awarded the portfolio of customs.

The removal of the Hon. Mr. Bowell from the Customs deprives that Department of one of the most efficient administrators it ever had. His regime was marked by what some considered undue severity to importers. But the disputes that arose were owing to the character of the law, not to that of Mr. Bowell, whose whole desire was to be just to all classes and persons. He will be glad to be relieved from the extra work entailed by the double duty he has been recently doing. Although taking his new department makes him Minister of War it will bring him peace.

On this he has our congratulations. Should Mr. Chapleau take the Customs he will find the superabundant energy and zeal which fretted in a too restricted sphere far from being too great for a Minister of Customs. Mr. Ouimet at the head of Public Works, has a great opportunity to make his mark as a reforming and progressive administrator. His skill should be at once engaged in a thorough overhauling of the contract system and the methods of buying supplies. He would do well to let his sub-officers know that as the ultimate responsibility for their acts will fall upon him, he must be kept fully informed on all matters effecting the department, and he should see they live up to this rule. Sir Adolphe Caron's removal from the Militia Department will rejoice a large section of the volunteer force, especially in the West. As Mr. Haggart is to be retained, he will, perhaps, do as well as any other aspirant for Minister of railways and canals. The eulogy of the Citizen is perhaps an unkind reflection on Ontario talent. The first Session of the new Cabinet will be a trying ordeal. The new Premier after a few months experience of the severe contentions that will inevitably arise, will probably be ready to exclaim "A plague on both your Houses," for uneasy lies the head that wears the crown of a Canadian Premier. The newly organized crew must learn to pull together if they mean to make progress and keep a straight course. Recents events have done much to mark the position and nature of snags and other dangers that must be avoided.

It has been a singularly unfortunate thing for Canada to have had the recent scandals brought to light just when her affairs had began to excite unprecedented interest in Great Britain, and other countries. Upon the new Cabinet devolves the task of removing by its administrative wisdom and executive probity, the reproach against this Dominion. As is responsibility so is honor. If the new Ministry discharges its great task so as to bring the credit of Canada through the clouds into light, it will be entitled to the highest honor of all to whom the honor of their country is dear.

NEWSPAPER TROUBLES IN TORONTO.

Toronto is having a dainty dish of newspaper scandal served up for daily breakfast this week. There has been an active movement in progress for a length of time to reform the sanitary conditions of the south eastern part of that city, and to bring a large quantity of marshy land, and the beach of the lake shore into a condition for building purposes. A shallow piece of water, practically land locked, called Ashbridge's Bay that lies between the east part of the city and the lake is a reservior of sewage. Many thousands of acres of stagnant marshy waters and land are proposed to be reclaimed, and schemes to effect this have been proposed by syndicates who, being granted certain concessions and privileges, offer to add a very large area to the city proper. One of the promoters of a scheme charges that the Evening News, by its editor and advertising agent, offered for a financial consideration, said to be \$10,000, to give that scheme its support. The Alderman of the Ward most interested is also implicated. The two newspaper officials have been suspended by Mr. Riordan, of the Mail, the well known paper manufacturer, who controls the News, pending an official enquiry. These persons deny point blank and with indignation that any such proposal was ever made, that the whole charge arises from the syndicate

being solicited to give 10,000 lines of advertising to the News, accompanied by a hint that such favors are not without their reward. As the scene of this affair is laid in a whisky saloon and what occurred happened after numerous "treats" had been indulged in, possibly this accounts for the stories told by each party being a flat contradiction of the other's We wish our contemporary a good and safe deliverance as, in these days especially, the Press ought to keep itself above suspicion, as one case of press boodling would dishonor Canadian journalism. When rumors concerning a city paper were spread a few years ago in connection with its attitude towards a large corporation, no one gave them much if any credit.

But there is another press scandal of a different type in Toronto. An Alderman when addressing his colleagues charged the Press of that city with garbling its municipal reports in order to insult and injure its political opponents. While making this charge a reporter of the Globe exclaimed that the speaker was "a liar." Now whether this was so or was not so, we submit that a reporter has no right whatever to make his personal comments on the language of those whose sayings and doings he is sent to report. He has no status in a Council or Committee meeting except as a reporter, and such an exclamation was wholly inexcusable. Our corporation meetings have already too much of the bear garden character, but if the representatives of the Press claim theright to "chip in " and make personal remarks on Aldermen, chaos will'be indeed come again. A newspaper [reporter sinks his individuality in the paper he works for; he is not at meetings as Mr. Jones, but as the paper that sends him.

Every journal has the whiphand in all disputes that arise of the character above related, and any reporter who hears his paper wrongfully accused should throw the duty of its defence on the editoral management. We trust this episode will end in a lesson being given by the Press which will stop any further comments by reporters on the speakers at public meetings.

BRANCH BANKS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Comments on branch banks in the U.S., are akin to the celebrated essay on "Snakes in Ireland," which commenced, "There are no snakes in Ireland.' One of the most serious defects in the banking system of the States is the absence of branch banks. This has been admitted by those whose judgment is based upon experience in America and observation abroad. We venture to say that if to that observation, experience could be added of the working and advantages of branch banks in Europe, more especially in Great Britain and Ireland, those who had such opportunities for forming a complete and sound judgment would unanimously and earnestly favor their establishment in the It seems that an experiment tried at Philadel-United States. phia some years to organize a bank with branches, was not successful; heavy losses being entailed on depositors. That the first attempt failed seems an almost absurd argument against the branches system, one especially strange to have any weight with a people so determined, so undaunted by failure, so elastic and free from prejudice as are our American cousins. But the New York Banker's Magazine informs us that "numerous applications from National banks have been made to the Comptroller for authority to organize branches and that he submitted the question to the attorney general who declared that it was not the intent of the law for a National bank to do business in that manner." The question, says our contemporary thus seems to be settied, unless Congress shall determine to grant authority to the National banks to establish them.

The restriction of financial enterprise in this cast iron manner, contrary to the wishes of the bankers of the States, and despite the overwhelming verdict in favor of a more elastic sys-

tem given by every one competent to judge, will seem to Canadians a very strange and inconsistent misuse of legislative power in a nation that boasts so loudly of being in the van of progress and freedom.

What the effect upon Canada would be of abolishing her bank branches, which would result from becoming absorbed into the republic, has not yet been considered, that change being so generally regarded as outside practical politics. But as the question is being discussed just now with considerable freedom, and as a certain policy which is before the people must, if adopted, inevitably lead to annexation, it would not be inopportune for this aspect of the question to be presented as one factor in the problem; a factor which, we submit, has far graver importance than mere politicians seem to imagine by its being so universally ignored.

During the past year forty-one American banks went into liquidation, and twenty-five became insolvent, that is in plain English sixty six American banks failed during the last Had our banks been as fragile, we should have had year. in proportion to our population five bank failures last year; but not a single Canadian bank failed in 1891. Besides bankers there were fifty-one other financial institutions failed in the States, making 117 monetary institutions of the banking class that become bankrupt in the U.S. in the last twelve months. "some," says the Banker's Magazine, "characterized by gross mismanagement and some by criminality of an aggravated character." We, whose trading and agricultural affairs have been subjected to the very same strain as those of the States from a series of deficient harvests, may justly feel proud at having gone through the trial without a single banking or financial disaster. And we are justified in saying that many of the bank failures in the States arose from the lack of branch banks. We know that the stability of our great banks being felt in the remotest districts, and their power and prudent management being so influential in the trading life of the whole country, were the causes to which we owe the entire freedom of [Canada from banking failures, during a period in which these institutions were being ruined in the States at the rate of five every month.

The history of local private banks in England and elsewhere is a history of disasters caused by narrow local and personal influences getting the mastery over sound banking principles. An independent local bank is officered by local men, who have close personal intimacies with local persons and firms and institutions. They are subject to pressure and seductive appeals, and to private chances of gain, from these local influences by which they are very apt to be induced to make advances as matters of friendship or to secure local popularity. A local banker goes into politics, he wants votes to send him to parlia. ment, and votes can be had in exchange for loans, and those loans are granted, not on business grounds, but to buy the borrower and his vote and influence at an election. That has ruined local bankers. Or he desires to get on the board of a local railway and buys his seat by advances to the company or to those who can put him in the office he aspires to occupy. That has ruined private bankers. Or he develops inordinate social ambition : he wishes to rank with and to live amongst the "upper ten." To get into their circle he spends extravagantly, and makes the depositors in his local bank pay for his display. Or a bank founded by a clever fivancier is inherited by a son who does not inherit his father's capacity for banking. That has wrecked several local banks.

Our American friends weight their banking system with an Every small town has several excessive number of officials. bank presidents, each with all the expenses ot a head office. These isolated institutions are wholly controlled by local interests, hence a local depression ruins them, which would not in the least embarrass a branch bank. A drain of deposits, for instance, will compel a local bank to shut its doors which a branch bank hardly feels, as it has the entire resources of a powerful institution at its back. A country like the States which is without branch banks, is like a town without a reservoir ; its water supply is limited to the local wells, which may run dry when most needed, as in case of a great fire. Our circulation is like a vast reservoir which is at the service of any point where there is a temporary scarcity, so that the local supply is automatically and fully proportioned to the local demand.

We commend these considerations to our readers as motives

for pride in the financial stability and wisdom of our banking system as compared with that which they are by a few invited to put themselves under. When Canada is insulted and reproached for her lack of enterprise and progress, she can answer such taunts by pointing to her banking methods and system as being incomparably superior to those of the United States.

CHAMPAGNE NOTES.

The extent of sparkling wine importations in spite of the excessively high tariff, is a striking tribute to the facinating qualities of champagne and of its cousins that possess the same vivacious temperament. The latter, however, seem on this continent to be not so much appreciated as they were by Byron who pronounced one of them fit for the king. The last returns to hand show that Canada imported in one year over 10,000 quarts of champagne from the following countries: Great Britsin 1100, France 7,600, Belgium 700, Germany 350, with small consignments from Italy, Spain, Holland and United States. Considering the great excellence, and the hygienic value of certain brands of sparkling German wines, the smallness of their consumption is remarkable. We are indebted to Mr. Robert Dalgleish for the following details of the imports of champagne in cases into the United States for the year 1891 which were as follows:-

	1891.	1890.
Pommery and Greno	60,503	93.018
Mumm's Extra Dry	60,215	96,653
Piper Heidsieck Sec	37,692 \	49,387
Do eo to Canada	1,644 \$,
Moet & Chandon	32,127	20.538
Perrier Jouet	19,916	25,025
Dry Monopole	15,599	14.179
Vve Clicquot	15.592	26.151
Louis Roederer	14,038	15,748
George Goulet	11,863	11,465
Grand Sec	11 569	11,274
Ruinpart	7.226	6,095
Droy & Co	6,821	5,966
D-lbeck	4,223	6,144
Chas. Heidsieck	4 064	2,102
Bouche	2,598	1,100
Berton Sec	2,090	
Duc da Montebello	1,436	1.709
Girsler & Co	1,425	2,710
Imperial Vergenay	1,381	
Golo Sack	'965	859
De Venoge & Co	808	300
Conde Sec	701	465
Royal Charter	577	930
Dry Metropole	575	•••••
E Laurant	552	455
Kings & Co	428	886
Bouvet	255	125
Boils & Co	250	300
Daminy	201	725
St. Marceaux	200	1,775
Burch Foucher	180	
Manhatian	332	
Morizet	322	
Du Chatel & Ohans	100	
Various other brands	8,605	10,219
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

400,352

Total...... 327,068 This wine is coming more and more into use for invalids, the depression incident to " grip " being relieved by it better than by any medicine. Champagne and claret are now the only two wines served at most fashionable dinners. Indeed the attrac. tion of this wine is so great that any loss that might at first be incurred by a large reduction in the duty would quickly be made up by the increased consumption.

ARE GAS AND WATER PIPES TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The case of the Sherbrooke Gas and Water Companies vs. the Corporation of the city of Sherbrooke decides a question of great interest to such enterprises and to all municipalities provided with gas and water services. The judgment given is a very lengthy one as the point seems to be somewhat novel here, but the point at issue is simple. It is this, do the mains of a gas and water company form a part and parcel of the machinery of such company, and form part of its reality. The appellants, the Gas Co., pleaded that inasmuch as those pipes are laid in land which they do not own, that as they were laid by the special authority of the Legislature they do not form a part of the taxable property of the city. Judge Tait said "Arti-

cle 719 of the code enacts that the actual value of the taxable. real estate includes the value of all buildings, factories or machine shops erected thereon, and of any improvements which have been made thereto, save in so far as is set forth in the two following articles which refer to railway companies. This does not appear to me to add much to the words of the charter, which permits the levying of taxes on lands and all buildings and erections thereon. All property is either movable or immovable. The tax in question purports to be laid upon immovables, the value of the gas and water mains and pipes having been included in the value of the lands and buildings. The question to be now decided is whether they really are part thereof, and liable to taxation as immoveables. Art. 375 to 382 C. C., inclusive, deal with immovables." Although in a mechanical sense pipes are moveable, in the sense implied by the Statute they are immovable, in the same way that the buildings of a city are mechanically capable of removal, but are in law, and in fact are usually regarded as immovable. Pipes when removed have to be replaced with others. The judgment concluded thus: "The word "machinery" has been held to include gas pipes laid under the streets and gas meters. Dillon, sec. 789, p. 967, (4th edition) says: "So the property of gas companies and of water companies within the municipality is, ordinarily, taxable by it." See also note 2 where cases are stated as holding that pipes laid in the streets of a city by a gas company, under a grant in their charter are fixtures, and taxable as real estate ; and that a lessee and proprietor of city water works for a term of years, whose contract of lease did not stipulate for exemption from city taxation, was held taxable in respect to such works, they being treated as real estate. I am, therefore, of opinion that the respondents had a right to tax these mains and pipes as part of the real estate belonging to appellants in the city of Sherbrooke."

SIX MONTHS REVENUE RETURNS.

The official returns of revenue and expenditure for last half year are on the whole satisfactory. The total receipts were \$17,-752,000, and expenditure \$14,640,000, leaving a surplus of \$3,-112,000. This is less than the surplus at same date 1890 owing to the removal of sugar duties, its extent, however, is suggestive of a further relief of taxation, or what will indirectly lead to this, a reduction of the debt. It is too much the case for gov. ernments to regard small sums as too insignificant in comparison with the total debt to be worth utilising for its reduction, just as men heavily tn debt do not attend to small economies because they are thought too small to be of any service in paying off such indebtedness. We note that the expenditure last half year was \$588,000 in excess of same period 1890. Possibly this has led the Finance Minister to cut off the subscription of the departments to a few newspapers, as every little helps. But the energy and time spent over cheese paring to save a handful of dollars might better be given to stopping outlays of those bushels of dollars that could well be saved. The debt is to be increased this month by \$1,000,000 owing to cancellation of that amount of North Shore bonds-a bad debt that should be written off at once. The reduction of capital account expenditures last half year by \$660,000 compared to 1890, means we trust that a vigorous and determined policy of retrenchment has been entered upon and will be maintained.

CANADA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Action has at last been taken to organize a Canadian exhibit at the World's Fair. Prof. Saunders, director of the Experimental farm has been instructed by the government to take the necessary steps for securing a display of Canadian natural and The efforts of Mr. Saunders will we manufactured products. trust will be heartily responded to by our people. No country has more to gain by making a creditable exhibition than Canada. We predict that both Europeans and Americans will have their opinions about this country, its resources and inhabitants very materially elevated by inspecting our display at the great Fair, As Prof. Saunders will be brought into direct contact with a very large number of those engaged in Canadian enterprises, we would suggest that he be instructed to gather information as to the progress of the industries of this country since Confederation. A small handy book on Canada should be compiled for distribution at the Fair giving in a pithy, graphic style a sketch of our progress in recent years.

THE MOONEY FAILURE.

Another fatality in the "swamp," which for our readers at a distance we may explain is that part of this city where leather men most do congregate. Geo. A. Mooney, doing business as Geo. A. Mooney & Co., tanners, has assigned. This is a surprise to the trade, and a source of regret to many, although the methods adopted by the insolvent not only ruined himself but were likely if continued to extend the disaster. The liabilities are as follows :- Geo. B. Burland about \$50,000 ; J. E. M. Whitney & Co., (Arthur S. Whitney the Co.),\$35,000; John McArthur, \$19,-500; John Price, \$9,800; Bank of Commerce, \$8 300; largely Whitney paper ; McArthur, Corneille & Co., \$4,700 ; J. Frowenfield, N.Y., \$4,000; Dechmont & Daoner, N.Y., \$3,900; J. W. Wardlow, \$2,730; A. A. Guigins, Philadelphia, \$2,000; W. L. Montgomery, Boston, \$2980; Hubbell & Brown, \$2370; L.S. Robertson, N.Y., \$1249; Keen & Co., N.Y., \$1720. Messrs. Burland & McArthur are relatives of the insolvent and their advances were made to provide him capital. The Messrs. Whitney and Frank Mooney were the selling agents, the former at 3 and the latter at 1 per cent. Loans and promissory notes were advanced by Messrs. Whitney ostensibly on stock in the tannery, which turns out to have been used to secure loans from other creditors, or anticipated in embryo. Mr. Mooney some ten years ago was partner with his father, but left him and with some \$2000 drawn out and advances made by relatives opened a tannery in Montcalm street in competition with that of his father close by. His whole capital was burdened with no light rate of interest, and although living economically, he made little headway. His sales were also weighted with commissions as shown above. The output was from \$100,000 to \$125,000 per annum. So that, what with interest on loaned capital and commissions, there were charges on his business from the first, fully as high in percentage on the whole amount of his sales, as the average profits of a fairly prosperous tannery. When pressure became severe, goods were sold, or hypothecated to raise money, at rates that entailed loss, and this process went on, selling at sacrifice, cutting prices against the trade and borrowing to make good the figancial deficiency thus created, until those who watched Mr. Mooney's proceedings wondered how far he was responsible for actions so devoid of reason. Another usual recourse in such cases was to "shavers" for endorsements, to whom was paid commissions as high as $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The largest creditors, as we have intimated, are relatives whose generosity, by having been grossly misused, has brought ruin to one they intended to help on to prosperity. Mr. Burland has long been secured by a Bill of Sale on the tannery and plant for \$38,000, and his claim of \$8,000 for rent of same will nearly exhaust the stock in the premises, which is estimated at \$11,000. Mr. Mooney is said to have been making purchases in American cities of late and pledging these to the banks to raise funds. It is feared the estate will not pay more than 10 cents in the dollar. Mr. Mooney has left the city, but only temporarily it is believed. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Mooney's family connections in this trial, which we hope may turn out less serious than would now appear.

THE QUEBEC LEATHER TROUBLES.

The depressed condition of the leather and shoe trade at Quebec is again evidenced this week by a batch of failures, and severe comments are made on the way in which bank accommodation has been extended to men, such as foremen, etc., who should never have been allowed to enter upon a business career and who only went into business on paper. Some remarkable stories are heard 'as to the low prices at which goods have been sold, in numerous cases barely enough to pay for the cost of the raw material. There are actual instances both in this city and Quebec, where leather particularly, has changed hands at 50 per cent of its value, tanners and dealers being obliged to sell the stock to pay current bills, and this has been going on for some time. The remarkably low prices at which boots and shoes are occasionally bought in Quebec by western jobbers is probably as much due to a proportion of incompetent and gullable men being in business as to over competition. The sound men in the trade, and there are many such both in Quebec and Montreal, are awaiting developments with much interest and hope that the clearances now entered upon will be the last. The lesson

should not be lost on the banque Nationale and other banks. Particulars as yet to hand concerning the latest Quebec failures are meagre. O. Duplessis, leather, has failed for a moderate amount. He did not do a large trade and was formerly in busiat Levis, Que. Felix Gourdeau, tanner, is in trouble and his liabilities are large, probably reaching \$100,000 to \$125,000. Julien & Guay, tanners, have gone up for about \$50,000. Desire Guay, who ran a tannery under his own name and a shoe factory under the style of D. Guay & Co. has suspended. He took over the assets of the Union Shoe company when they compromised and probably owes \$50,000 to \$75,000. Cote Laverdiere & Co., curriers, are also reported in trouble ; liabilities \$5,000 to \$10,000. A statement of the affairs of Langlois & Langlois, boots and shoes, shows direct liabilities of \$33,048; priviliged \$574; indirect, due to the Banque du Peuple \$17,761 ; assets \$16,378, deficit \$17,245. Among the chief creditors are Clement & Boivin, \$1,165; O. Rochette & Fils, \$10,838; G. Rochette, \$7,530; F. Gourdeau, \$3,181; Falardeau & Paquet, \$2,825; Beardmore & Co., Toronto, \$2,574; R. Tanner & Son, Pictou, \$1,420; J. Carrington, Kingston, \$846; H. J. Fisk, Montreal, \$685; J. M. Cassils & Co., do., \$253 ; L. M. Goulet, Quebec, \$232 ; A Pion & Co., do., \$255 : C. Rochette, do., \$282.

INSURANCE ON HIGH BUILDINGS.

The high building question which has been a source of great trouble to the authorities of Chicago for some time past is reported by the Observer to have been finally settled at a meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association, of that city, held on the 16th Dec., when a resolution was adopted that all office building; of non-combustible construction should be limited in height to not more than one and a half times the width of the street upon which such buildings may be constructed, and on streets of more than sixty-six feet in width the height of such non-combustible buildings should be limited to 120 feet from the street level to the highest point of the roof; also that buildings of other than fire-proof construction should be limited to 85 feet feet from the street level to the highest point of the roof, and that no building except office building, whether fire proof or otherwise, should exceed 85 feet in height from the street level to the highest point of the roof. This means that on buildings of more than the prescribed height insurance cannot be obtained in any of the companies composing the Underwriters' Association except at a rate of premium which is practically prohibitive. An illustration of this was shown in the action of the board in fixing a rate of \$3.15 as the price for insuring a high building, one of the first of its kind to be erected in Chicago. No office building, no matter how many stories up it may tower, yields a revenue large enough to enable the owner to pay 3 per cent or more for insurance. As a result of the above action two contracts for high buildings have already been recalled.

A SALVAGE INSURANCE CASE.

The suit of the Western Assurance Co. v. the Ontario Coal Co., has just been decided at Toronto, affirming the judgment given in the Queen's Bench, in favor of the defendants, in an action to recover \$2,314 as the defendants' contribution to an expenditure of \$2,551 made by the plaintiffs in endeavouring to save the schooner Gleniffer, which was stranded a few miles from Toronto, on the 27th Nov., 1889, and her cargo of coal. The plaintiffs were underwriters of the vessel, which was abandoned to them, and the defendants were owners of the cargo. The plaintiffs did not succeed in rescuing the vessel, but saved the larger part of the cargo, the expenditure, however, being greater than the value of salvage. The defendants had previously proposed to unload the cargo at their own expense, but the plainpiffs refused to allow this, wishing to save vessel and cargo by one expedition. The defendants signed an average bond and the loss was adjusted, the amount claimed by the plaintiffs being in accordance with the adjustment. The courts below held that the vessel and cargo were not, when stranded, in a common danger, and the expenditure was not for the preservation and satety of both ship and cargo, but for the deliverance of the vessel alone ; that the average bond did not bind the defendants to pay more than they were rightfully liable to pay, and the adjust ment was no obstacle to the determination of the real liability, and therefore the defendants were liable only to pay what they

would have paid to recover the cargo by their own exertions. The Court of Appeal finds on the evidence that the coal which formed the cargo could have been removed from the vessel, but that the plaintifls refused to allow this to be done; and holds that as nothing was, in fact, saved by the exertions of the plaintifls, there was no sacrifices which inured to the benefit of the owner of the cargo. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

ELECTRIC CARS FOR MONTREAL.

When a popular demand for something which is reasonable is met by official or vested interest obstinacy, the only course is to keep battering away until the fortress surrenders. This city is universally admitted to be in grievous need of an electric car service. The demand for it is more than reasonable, it is imperative, we must have it, it is a necessity for the development of the city, a necessity also to lift the reproach from us of having the worst car service on the face of the earth. We have so recently written on this that we fear to dwell on it again, but will give one fact. A few nights ago a lady with two children stopped a west bound car and implored the conductor to give her shelter from the cold,---the temperature was near zero; she had been standing nearly twenty minutes waiting near Morgan's for a St. Catherine street car. She got on and was transferred very far west, at a point where a string of eastward bound cars came along all bunched. Every night long waits occur, and then 7 to 9 cars go along at intervals of less than 2 minutes ! It would be absolutely ludicrous were it not so annoying and dangerous, as waiting at street corners for 15 to 20 minutes has given many persons very serious colds. But the car company treats complaints with stolid indifference. The Ottawa service has been tested by two severe snow storms and has triumphed. We repeat then that this city must have electric cars, and all their obstinacy, and all their manipulation of certain aldermon will not enable the Street Car Co., to stop the movement much longer. They are fighting against the people, against modern ideas, and these invariably are victorious against defiant monopolies and fossilism. An English paper recently declared that "the tramways of Montreal are enough to justify the general opinion that Canada is a century behind the United States."

THE ALLIANCE AND THE ROYAL CANADIAN.

The negotiations in progress for some weeks past between the Royal Canadian Insurance Co. of Canada and The Alliance Assurance Co. of London, Eng., are at length concluded. Although there has not been much time lost since the proposal was first made, it would have been consummated earlier had Mr. Lewis, the manager, been on hand to invest it with the necessary authority. The name of the Royal Canadian Ins. Co., has now passed out of existence, and the business as it stands, without any change of officers or agents, will be carried on as the Canadian branch of the Alliance Assurance Co. Mr. Mc-Henry, to whom the position to which the Royal Canadian had attained since it passed the Rubican some 12 years ago, is almost wholly due, will continue in his position as manager in the same chair and office as heretofore. The shareholders and Mr. Mc-Henry and the officers in general are to be congratulated on the very excellent deal which has been concluded. In our next issue we shall have occasion to refer to the position and standing of this staunch British Company, with its capital of Five Millions sterling.

ANOTHER ROYAL COMMISSION.

Three gentlemen have been appointed a royal commission to investigate certain payments alleged to have been unlawfully made by the late government of this Province. The schedule of payments so made and of engagements stated to have irregularly entered into comprises over twenty items. They are instructed and empowered to report, "On all the facts and circumstances which are of a nature to make known after what system, proceedings or method, by what intermediaries and upon what prices and conditions contracts, subsidies, positions, advances of public moneys, leases of rivers and generally the patronage of the Government or of the departments have been obtained or granted from the 27th of January, 1887, to the 16th of December, 1891, and to report the evidence from time to time on each specific case, to examine witnesses, to employ clerks, stenographers, and other officers, and to sit in Quebec. Montreal or elsewhere, as may be required by the ends of justice." The issuance of this Commission puts the new Ministry under serious responsibility, as nothing short of overwhelming evidence in proof of the allegations contained in their instructions can justify an investigation that by its very nature reflects upon the public life of this Province. But if it is established that subsidies to railways have been paid to unauthorised persons, that all kinds of engagements have been made without authorisation of the executive, that a great number of letters of credit have been issued without the authority of an order in council and without the formalities required by law, then the Commission will justify itself and the entire responsibility for the grievous injury inflicted upon the credit of the Province by the investigation will rest upon those whose irregularities demanded the enquiry. Any attempt to stop the Commission on a legal technicality will be regarded as tantamount to a confession that the evidence will be found to be such as to prove the truth of what is alleged. Blameless officials would court enquiry.

JUDGE ROSE ON PUBLIC MEN.

The following words of Judge Rose might usefully be pasted in the hat of every M.P., and be inscribed on a tablet to hang in the corridor of the House of Commons. Referring to McGreevy's case, the judge said "it was most necessary for purity in the administration of public affairs-absolutely necessary indeed-that members of parliament, representatives of the people, chosen to guide the nation's affairs, should go to parliament free and independent men, uninfluenced by any ulterior matters at all_ certainly not by any bribe or other consideration. They were sent to parliament to see that the country's affairs were properly administered, that public money was properly expended, that public works were not constructed except where needed, and that where needed they should be constructed at the lowest possible price, not leaving any margin to be improperly expended. and above all to see that public works were not administered for political purposes. The moment a member of parliament received money from public contractors that moment he left the door open for thieves and robbers to enter and pillage the treasury. The moment he forgot the responsibility of his office, he handed over the public purse that they might dip their hands deep into it, and by their roguery increase the public taxation."

CURRENT NOTES .- The Rideau canal is to be deepened to give 21 feet more water, at a cost of \$7,000, also a dry dock built 128 long by 37 ft wide to cost \$3,500 .- The fisheries sales St. John, N.B., realised \$5,180, about \$1,000 over last year .- Up to a recent date 1,500 cars of grain had arrived at Halifax for the elevator, to be shipped by Furness line and Donaldson line steamers to England. Each car contains from 24,000 to 50,000 pounds,_ Electrical science has been honored by a peerage being conferred on its greatest expert Sir William Thompson .- Only one elevator to ship all ocean going grain from Canada, and the cost of these structures is only \$125,000,-somebody needs stirring up.- Professor Shaler attributes the wholesale abandonment of small New England farms to the McKinley tariff increasing the cost of living .- Excited times are hot beds out of which historic and pregnant phrases spring, hear what Mr. B. B. Osler the eminent Q.C. said a few days ago at Toronto, Mr. Osler is a life long Liberal: "I am one of those Grits who would sooner live under laws made by Conservatives at Ottawa than laws made by Grits at Washington."-Winnipeg declines to grant \$20,000 towards Industrial Exhibition.-London, Ont., is expecting G.T.R. shops to be centralized there .-... Mr. Bronskill has paid \$280 to the Government being commissions paid to him when in the Printing Bureau. The \$200 lent his wife by a relative in time of sickness and need, though by one of the paper agents, is not demanded-The Montreal Exposition Company have pronounced the present site the best adapted for their purposes .- The Parisian came into Halifax on Sth, having made the run from Moville within a week, beating the record.-The National Mutual Loan and Building Society, of Montreal, and the National Mutual Loan and Building Society, of Hamilton, will apply to Parliament for authority to amalgamate.-The farm products of Canada sent to United States in 1890 were valued at \$13,000,000 ; those sent here from the States were valued at \$10,500,000. In same year we sent \$35,000,000 worth of farm produce to Great Britain, and

112

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the United States sent exactly ten times that amount to the same 'market.—The N.W. Administration has decided that members of the Legislature may speak in any language they wish, but the official language will be English only for votes and proceedings; the Statutes will be printed in French and English. —Nail manufacturers have formed a combine, prices to be fixed by our city firms. The Dartmouth rope works have been transferred to the Cordage company of this city. The price is said to be \$\$15,000.—Ex Mayor Clarke, Toronto, has been appointed manager of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, whose head office is there. Mr. Clarke is a thoroughly capable business man, and deserves to succeed.

THE creditors of Solomon Maver, of Kingston, met on 12th. The liabilities were stated as \$35,000 and assets \$13,000. Messrs. W. Bryce, of Toronto, Jas. Minnes, of Kingston, and T. Williamson, of Montreal were appointed inspectors, who are to offer stocks for sale forthwith. Mr. Shaw's appointment was confirmed as assignee. The insolvent is now under arrest for obtaining goods under false pretences.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia gives notice of a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent and the Merchants bank of Halifax of a semiannual dividend of 3 per cent.

IN our allusion to price of water on page 67 last number the price of water as "30 cents per gallon" should have read "per 1000 gallons," as every reader would see, as cost of water is usually quoted by that standard measure.

WE are officially informed that the Canadian lock on Ste. Marie canal will be 900 feet long, 60 feet wide, and a depth of sills suited to a 20 ft, navigation at lowest stages. The American lock will be shorter by 100 feet, but wider by 40 feet.

THE Stratford Gas Co., who have acquired the property of the Reliance Electric Light Co. have offered to dispose of the same to the city for \$9,000. The city would thus have the control of the street lighting by electricity in its own hands.

THREE carloads of nickel matte valued at \$14,000 and con signed to parties at Constable Hook, N.Y., were transferred at Ogdensburg a few days ago. The material is to be utilized in the manufacture of large guns for the government of the United States.

S. HENDERSON, of Port Hope; J. Henderson, of Charlotte, N.Y., Eli M. Upton, of Rochester, N.Y.; J. Sherin, of Lakefield, Ont., are seeking a charter as the Canadian Oiled Clothing Company, limited, with headquarters at Port Hope, and a capital of \$20,000.

The Union Mutual Life Ingurance Co., of Portland, Me., received for premiums last year \$162,822 over \$38,000 in excess of 1890. Its new premiums last month exceeded \$10,000 per week. It paid in 1891, \$462,786 for the death claims on 225 policies.

LOUIS H. TACHE, JOSEPH O. C. Mignault, E. Rodier, all of Montreal; J. De L. Tache, notary, of Quebec, and A. Clement, St. Hyacinthe, are seeking incorporation as "The National Publishing Company, limited." Montreal is to be headquarters, and and the proposed capital is \$40,000.

At a largely attended meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade on Monday afternoon, the motion to increase the annual fee from \$15 to \$17 was carried by a Jarge majority of the member present. At the same time the gratuity subscr.ption was reduced from \$3 to \$2.50. The new building cost much more than was estimated.

Le Canadien states that two new beet root sugar factories are to be established at Berthier, and at Farnham. If the cultivation of beets is large enough to keep the factories at work others will be built at St. Hyacinthe and St. Laurent. The present Farnham factory is said to be refusing orders every day, although the supply of material at the end of the sugar was enormous.

At the annual meeting of the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Company was held at Toronto on 7th, A board of directors was elected with W. B. McMurrich, president, and E. Wragge, vice president of the railway. Under existing contracts it is hoped a start will be made next spring, and that before long the first section of the road to Lake Tamiscamang will be under operation.

THE CANADIAN ROUTE.—The Ogdensburg News says: "Two consignments of three oarloads of silk each, destined for New York, started from China at the same time. One was to come by the way of Vancouver and the other by San Francisco. The one coming by the Vancouver route, reached that place Dec. 30, and arrived at Ogdensburg Jan. 5 at 12.30, midnight, when our spry customs officials examined the three cars of goods, locked the cars and dispatched them by special train to New York within thirty minutes after their arrival. The other con-

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signment coming by the way of San Francisco had not been heard from some days after this, which demonstrates the superiority of the Vancouver route." The above is from an American paper.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.—"Thornton's shingle mill," Tamworth, was destroyed by fire Saturday last, with all the contents. Insured for \$1100.—The Ontario Creamery is in session at Brockville this week.—A provision store in connection with the shanties will be opened by the Rathbun Company at Flower Station on the Kngston and Pembroke railway.—The farms about Deseronto are giving increased evidence of home comforts and good cultivation.—The ratepayers of Belleville have voted in favor of a reduction of tavern licenses by a majority of 22.—The manufacture of Portland cement lately begun along the Bay of Quinte Railway, gives promise of the profitable utilization of another of the natural products so lavishly bestwed upon that section.— A deputation of Gananoque citizens have waited on the Dominion government asking for a grant in aid of the extension of the Thousand Islands Railway. It is proposed to build a traffic bridge over the Ganonoque River, that several factories may have better railway facilities.—The Belleville street railway has been offered for sale.—Capt. Ronan, of Kingston is about to build a new steamer at a cost of \$10,000.— Farmers in the vicinity of Napanee finished their fall ploughing on Dec. 30th.—The residence of Wm. Holmes, of Sydney, was destroyed by fire on the 3rd.—N. A. Beamish, of the customs department, Belleville, is missing, for reasons unknown.—D. McAuley, of Protou, just returned from Liverpool, says the export of apples to England during the past season has been fairly profitable for abippers. Canadian apples have realized from 3s to 4s a barrel more than the American, and are rapidly cutting the latter on the market. He reports cheese being sold at 53s per cwt. The outlook for the Canadian farmer, as regards the export of apples and cheese is promising.

1	NONT	REAL	OLEA	ARING I	HOUSE, 1892.	
					Clearings,	Balances.
Total for the v	veck e	nding	14th J	811	\$12,112,324	\$1,773,705
Corresponding	week	1891,			9,434,709	1,884,573
do						1,507,266
do	do	1889,	• • • • • •		. 8,344,118	1,507,266 1,172,939

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

In striking down the Duke of Clarence at a moment when his approaching marriage made him an object of interest all over the Empire, death has again illustrated his love of a shining mark. The Royal circle, and the prospective bride,—an unwedded widow—will have universal sympathy in this cruel bereavement.

EXPOSITION NEEDED.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Exposition Company which was adjourned to the 12th inst., was again adjourned to 28th as the auditors report was not ready. The plea that sufficient time had not been given for a thorough examination of the accounts and vouchers will hardly be allowed by persons conversant with such matters. What the real cause of delay is, needs exposition.

CATTLE CARRIED BY THE ALLAN STEAMERS.

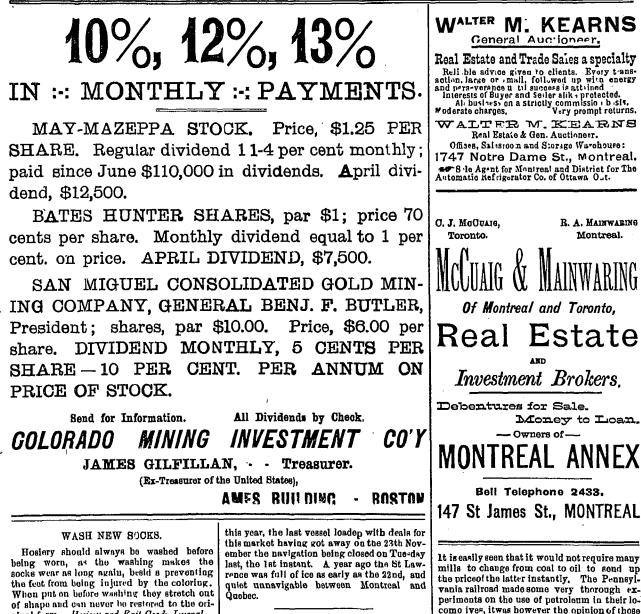
		**	Mortailty,	
Montreal U.S. ports	Catile. 27,961 32,333	Sheep. 8506 1444	Cattle. 84 173	Sheep. 80 1
Char Portan				

Besides these they carried 863 horses. What is highly gratifying, and especially creditable to this line is the remarkably low fi ure of the loss on board. Out of a total number of animals, 70,244, only 338 were lost.

AN OFFER. TO

We are frequently asked why we do not in common with other journals offer inducements to obtain new subscribers. We have not done so for the simple reason that we believe the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE sufficient value in itself. With the view, however, of extending our circulation in remote parts not readily accessible to our agents we make the following offer:

To any one obtaining for us a new subscriber paying the price of subscription, namely \$2, in advance, we will send Dickens' Works in twelve volumes, or the "Mammoth Cyclopædia" in four volumes. For two new subscribers, paying in advance, we will give both Dickens' Works and the Cyclopædia. Or, we will send Twenty five novels to any one of our present subscribers who may procure us one new subscriber paying in advance. Here is an opportunity for obtaining valueable Holiday gifts. The offer will not be open after the 31st January, 1892. Address the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, MONTREAL.



A GLAUBE in a chattel mortgage providing that the mortgagee may at any time he feels insecure treat the debt as due, and take and sell the property, will not authorize the seizure and sale of the property unless the mortgagor is about to do, or has done, some act which tends to impair the security. J. J Cass Plow Works v. Marr, Supreme Court of Nebraska, 49 N.W. Rop. 1,119.

ginal form -Hosiery and Rait Goods Journal.

114

A SALE, by an insolvent, of all his available assets, for a fair price, and in good faith, for the purpose of raising money with which to pay his debts, will not warrant the issuance an attachment upon the ground of a fraudulent transfer of property with intent to hin-der, delay and defraud creditors. Laden v. Hudson Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Co. Su-preme Court of New York, 15 N.Y. Sapp, 900.

REGARDING yollow pine (or white pine as it is termed in Ganada), the winter stock on the other side, we hear is smaller than it has been for the last twenty years. The supply wintering will be at least 15,000 Petersburg standards less than last year, and it is well to recollect that the stocks last year at correto reconnect that the slocks like year at corre-sponding date were 14,000 standards short of the year before (1889), hence there is now a decrease on the last-mentioned years winter stock of 29,000 of pins. This great shortage is accounted for by Mr J. R B oth, who cut more than any other form whendles to still is accounted for by Mr J. R Both, who cut more than any other firm, rebuilding his mill, and it was not in running order till to late to cut has acason. Coming afterwards was the strike of the mill hands, which lasted over five weeks, and added to which the poor prices obtainable on this side caused the lumberm in to turn their attention to the United States markets. Shippers had a fine open season

rence was full of ice as early as the 22nd, and quiet unnwigable between Montreal and Quebec.

THE Provincial Government of Quebec having promised to make an amendment in the Mining Act, it will not be disallowed by the Federal authorities. The correspondence between Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mr. Robidoux, Provincial Attorney-General, is made public and throws some light on the matter. The Minister of justice asks that an amendment be made to the act, "making it clear that the act only applied to mines and minerals which belong to the Grown without making any specific declaration that this inmaking any specific declaration that this in-cludes all minerals in lands granted by the Crown, although not a coldbally reserved." This would throw the settlement of the matter on the courts. "Such an amendment," con-cludes Sir John Thompson's letter, "would remove any objection to the act on the ground of its being a confiscation of existing private rights as claimed by the petitioners." The act will be left in operation until the promised amendment by Mr. Casgrain, Attor-ney General, has been voted by the Quebee Legislature At a meeting on the 13th at the L-gislature At a meetine on the 13th at the Windsor Hotel of the Mining Association, Judge Irvine considered this to be satisfactory. It did away with interference with private lands. They did not ask the Legislature to give them titles, but they certainly did not wish the Legislature to take away their titles. The effect of such amendment will be to can-cel the clause claiming for the Crown ownership in lands held by private title.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Theoretically two and a half to three barrels of oil equal in heating pover one ton of coal. It does not require a very large rolling mill to consume 100,000 tons of coal a year, and this would equal 250,000 barrels of oil.

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It is easily seen that it would not require many mills to change from coal to oil to send up the priceof the latter instantly. The Pennsyl-vania railroad made some very thorough ex-periments on the use of petroleum in their lo-como ives, it was however the opinion of those having the experiments in charge that the demand for the Pennsylvania rai'road alone, were it to change its locomotives from coal to oil would consume all the surplus and send up the price of oil to a figure that would compel a return to coal,

B. A. MAINWARING

Montreal.

Money to Loan.

Owners of ----

It is true that production has enormously increased in the last three years and the pro-mise for the near future is that a high rate will be maintained. It is further true that the the production of Russia has increased enormously, and will probably be larger this year than ever before. This Russian oil must go to markets and supply demands that have here more by Amajian cill and this mill will been met by American oil, and this will still further increase the amount of oil available for fuel purposes. But after all these facts are considered, it is still wise for large fael consumers to hesitate before making expensive changes in plant in order to use oil as fael.-Am, Manufacturer.

Financial.

MONTERAL, Thursday Evening, January 14th, 1892.

Money has ruled easier in this market at 4]@5 per cent. The Bank of England rate to-day was 3} and the London street rate 14 per cent. Sterling was scarce here and steady. In New York the market was strong but eased off somewhat before the close. Sixty days sight on this market closed at 8107 and 81 @9 and demand 91 @1 and 91 @1, cables 91. New York funds par@1-16 and 1 prem.

Melissa Garments for Ladies.

Everybody is inquiring about **MELISSA**" Rain-proof Carments.

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Ladies will now have them as well as the men.

"Fred, where did you get that nice, light waterproof overcoat?"-was the natural inquiry made by the sister of a young gentleman in Toronto during the rainy weather last week. This is only one of thousands of similar questions put concerning Melissa Garments all over the Dominion. The result of these inquiries on behalf of the ladies has decided the Melissa Manufacturing Co of Montreal to sell the goods by the piece, which they are now prepared to do, with a choice range of patterns, for the present and coming season.



As there is no limit to the weight and variety of patterns and shades in which Melissa Cloth can be manufactured, it is admirably suited for Ladies' wear. and the fair sex will, therefore, no longer have to endure the odors and discomfort so familiar to those who use the old fashion waterproof rubber garments.

In order to guarantee the genuineness of Melissa goods, the Trade Mark will be stamped upon every piece.

Rain-proof Porous Odorless Durable J. W. MACKEDIE & CO., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS for the Dom Moth-proof.

@**]**. Posted in New York 484 and 4.86, actual 4.823@483 and 4.843@4.85, cables 4 851@4. Consols 95 11-'6 money, 954 ac-The Richelieu company although it count. was supposed to have earned \$119,000 last season passed its dividend and the stock which was selling at 56 and 561, dropped to 541. It is reported that \$80,000 was spent in repairs on one of its largest steamers, Pacific was the most active stock and closed § higher on the week ; two odd shares sold at Telegraph sold to the tune of nearly 3,-96 000 shares within the range of 128@130 and closed at 13 advance. Commercial cable in point of activity came next with sales of The gain on the week was 1,525 shares. about 2 per cent, but sales were made as low as 1483 and as high as 1513. Sales of bank stocks were trifling. \$2,000 corporation 7 per cents sold at 162] and \$500 Lend grants at 1071. There was a sale of 4 shares New Passenger stock at 183.

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average this week last year.
Commerce	58	133	133	127
Montreal	35	2215	221	225
Merchants	40	150	147	141
Jac. Oartier	5	106	106	
Peoples	27	99	98.	99
Union	60	91	90	
Eastern T'nships.	40	140	140	
Miscellaneous.				
Can, Pacific		94품	93	74
Mont. Telegraph.	2,760	130	128	99
Gas	103	203	203	207
Com, Cable	1,525	1513	148	
Royal Electric	1	140	140	
Bichelieu.	300	56 1	54	55
Bell Telephone	6	158	158	4998

THE treffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Jan. 9th, 1892, show an increase of \$3,107 over the corresponding week

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Jau. 14th, 1892. }

The open weather has again been most unfavorable for trade with the country but, in the city building operations have been continued, causing more than the usual activity among builders, roofers, hardware men and city laborers. The absence of river roads on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa is a considerable drawback to intercourse with the interior. City payments have been generally fair but collections from the country are slow. Thismay be because a portion of the crop has uot yet been marketed, but it is also explained by the fact that during the past few seasons of poor crops, farmers and storekeepers incurred obligations on mortages, etc., which became a first charge and have to be met.

BUTTER AND CHEESE .- High prices of butter have checked everything but the ordinary jobbing trade. Western dairy has been called for by shippers but their limits will not allow them to meet sellers freely. Finest western is worth 163/@173cand finest townships 20c@ 2010 Cherese remains firm at 11cm111 of fr finest. Rolders will not let go readily and hope to bring buyers on the other side up to time. The Liverpool cable is steady at 55s.

CANNED GOODS .- Trade is slow and there is said to be considerable stock in the country. Although some brokers have been quoting low er prices jobbers aregenerally asking \$1 90 per dozen and upwards for lobsters. A few changes will be noted in our list this week,

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUPPS .- Prices with few exceptions are unchanged and there is little change in the British market. Bleaching powder is somewhat scarce. Gambier is easy and might beshaded. An English letter rays of chemicals :-There is no changes in values of alkalies, all being in steady demand. bleaching powder especially having a good market. Grude carbolic acid is very dull, and crystals continue quiet, though there is perhaps a little more enquiry for the latter for forward delivery; large quantities of liquid carbolic here berg and any art and a second second have been sold over n. xt year, and makers are not caring about booking more at present, Benzoles have excerienced a sudden drop in value, and solvent coal tar naptha is very flat, Sulphate of ammopia has fallen further, and looks like going still lower. Carbonate of ammonia is nominally unchanged, but orders ammonia is nominally unchanged, but orders are less plentiful. Acetates of lime are steady as to price, freights from America continuing very high. Acetates of lead are unchanged in value, but demand is small. Acetate of soda is more freely offer d for forward delivery. Nitrate of lead has rather more enquiry. phate of copper has latterly improved a little. Sulphur of all qualities moves off freely.

for the Dominion.

DER SED POLLTRY .--- Chickens and turkeys have been in good demand and firm; other stock quiet. Turkeys 9@10c; chickens 6@ 8c; fowls and geese 5@6c; ducks 8@9. Partridge plentiful and cheap with sales at 20cm 35c per brace.

Day Goods,-The slight improvement in money receipts is confirmed as the month wears away and in this respect more cheerful feeling pervades the trade. Travellers who started out after the holidays are being heard from but it is a most too early yet to get rellable information as to the prospects. tions of Canadian goods are maintained with some show of strength. Advices from across the lines state that prices of some goods are adv.nced, the higher range to take effect the middle of the current month. There is no change in the European market. In the city



warehouses stocks are beginning to fill up and preparations are making for spring deliveries. As soon as stock taking for spring deliveries. As soon as stock taking in the retail trade throughout the country is over considerable breaches should be made in stocks, judging by orders promised and received. The city and suburban trade is reported to be good, and so far this month, notwithstanding the extraor-didary open weather, sales are reported to be in excess of the same date last year.

FISH AND OYSTERS .- Haddock scarce at 31@ 44c, as to quality. No fresh frozen herrings or other small fish have been received owing to small catch and absence of severe weather. Demand for fish is likely to increase from this out. Bulk oysters have been in small receipt from all points.---Virginia, Maryland and De-laware. We quote \$1.40 for standards and \$1.75 for selects

FLOUR AND GRAIN, A local distributing trade is all that can be reported in flour and prices have undergone no important alteration. In grain, onts are the chief article sought for. In grain, onts are the chief article sought for. Manitoba wheat is nominal at \$1,03 \$1,04 for No. 2 hard. Oats 35 c. 36c. and peas 75c. 76c. Oatmeal quiet and easy at \$2.10 \$2,20. Feed dull; bran \$16,00 \$17.00 and shorts \$19.00 \$20.00. The feature of the week in produce circles was the publica-tion of the U. S. government estimate of the wheat crop. The trade had accepted without question the October estimate that thirty million bushels ought to be a fair desuc-tion for the Washington averages, but it tion from the Washington averages, but it was not prepared to accept the additional pilling of 32 million and the result was semidemoralization all over the speculative world. It has induced free selling by foreign longs and domestic shorts. Both classes have rushed to depress the market by their offerrushed to depress the market by their offer-ings and even the export business has de-creased, though whether that is merely a coincidence or the legitimate consequence might be hard to say. The weak duliness naturally following this phase is intensified by a steady snow fall which has covered up wheat on large areas and will fertilise the ground in the Northwest in readiness for spring seeding. For the moment this fact out-weighs the prospect of smaller supplies for the near future, which, perhaps, will for the near future, which, perhaps, will cause the current statement of visible stocks cause the current statement of visible stocks to mark a turning point in the volume. It is known that the Northwest still holds great quantities of wheat, and will keep on deliver-ing through the winter, if possible, and if not will pour out grain in the spring when we seldom see much moving from that section. Wheat in sight and afloat to Europe 76,383,000 Wheat in sight and affont to Europe 76,383,000 bushels, an increase of 297,000 with a week ago and 30,008,000 with a year ag. English cables report a dull and casy market. Red winter wheat 398 6d off coast. Liverpool red Anterican spring 88 0åd. Canadian peas 68 1åd Indian sbipments 32,500 qrs; to the continent 15,000 qrs. Wheat in Chicago has recently fluctuated between 90åc. and 91åc. May and is firmer at last writing.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—Business good for the senson. Apples \$2.00 @ \$2.25 in jobbing and car lots ; single bris. \$2 50. Valencia oranges \$4.00 @ \$4 25 case; Floridas \$2.50 @ \$3.25 per box; Taugerines \$3.75 per $\frac{1}{2}$ box. Mes-sian lemous \$4.00 @ \$4.50 per box; Oatamias \$3.50 @ \$3.75. Grape fruit \$3.75 per box. Bauanas \$3.50 per bunch. Malaga grapes \$5.00 @ \$6.50 per keg, as to quantity. Al-

STRAIGHT SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Or what is termed in the trade, a SELF or ENTIRE Whiskey. We carry in stock only two brands of "STRAIGHT" HIGHLAND MALTS. but they are undoubtedly the two best to be had. They are The "Lagavalin" Specially Selected

AND * Long John's " Dew of Ben Nevis.

Long Joun's " Dow of Ben Newls. Both STRAIGHT Scotch Whiskies, one the pro-duct of the Lagavulin Distillers, on the Jsiand of Islay: the other the product of Donald P. Mo-Donald's Distillery at Fort William, near Inver-noss, and popularly known as Long John's Dew of Ben Nevis.

50 carea Long John Straight Soctoh Whiskey. 50 carea Legavalin Straight Soctoh Whiskey. 1n BLENDED Highland Malt Whi kies we have a lot of reliable brands, and there is no doubt the popular taste appears to be for Blended Whiskies.

popular tasts appears to be for Bionded Whiskles. SEE OUR LIST. All the popular and reliable brands. King William the IV. Very Old Pale Special Liqueur. Scotch. \$1.50 per bottle, \$17 per case. Sheriff's Extra Sclocted X X.O. Islay Biended Whikkoy, \$1.25 per bottle, \$13.50 per case. Sheriff's V.O., Very Old Jalay Whiskey. Sheriff's Old Islay Whiskey. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CHOICE OLD PORTS,

In Wood and Bottle. Sandeman & Co.'s and Taylor, Fladgate & Yeat-man's Fine Old Port Wines.

	gallon.	bottle.	dozen.
O. R. Old Reserve, £100, oldest and choicest P. S. "Private Stock,"	\$ 9 50	\$2 00	\$20 00
£90 tawny, very old delicate E. P. No. 3, Extra Par-	900	1 75	18 50
ticular Old Four Diamond Choice	8 00	1 50	17 00
Old Delicate	6 00	1 25	13 <u>°</u> 00
No. 10 Very Superior Rich Old Port No. 4 Fine Fruity Wine No. 2 Superior Sound	4 50 3 50	1 00 75	10 CO 8_00
Young Port	2 50	55	6_00
Tarragona Genuine Wine	1 50	85	4 00

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Family Grocers & Wine Merchants, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

199 St. James Street. Montreal.

monds 13c. @ 13]c. ; Grenoble walnuts 13]c. ; peanuts 8c. @ 9c. Dates 5½c.

GROOBRIES -The strength of raw sugar has caused some talk about a probable advance in the refined article but no change had been made at writing. Fruits quiet with little do-ing in either raisins or currants. The latter are worth 5jc in bris and 6@6jc in cases; finest goods 8c. There is a demand for prunes but a recent shipment which left New York but a recent shipment which left New York on New Year's eve has missed the market and there is little stock here. The cars are report-ed to have been delayed somewhere on the line of railway. They are seling at $5\frac{1}{2}$? to arrive. Collections are reported fair by several leading jobbers. The absence of snow roads and the fact that the Ottawa and St. Lawrence have not here from over is restrict. Lawrence have not been frozen over is restrict-ing business seriously. Traders are not able to cross the rivers on the ice and in many instances have to go long distances out of the way to freight goods to and from the market,

IRON AND HARDWARE.-The chief event of the week has been the advance in nails, previously foreshadowed, and the issuing of a new card list similar to that of the American Association. The former standard was 3 Inch and the charge really means that 3 inch nails are now \$2.45, instead of \$2.10. Bar iron is steady at \$2.10 and hoops and bands at \$2.45. Sheet iron unchanged. Collections in several leading houses were reported as fair for the several for the season

LIVE STOOK .- The English despatches report a quiet and steady market. British traders



while commenting favorably on our increasing exports think that the business could be expires think that the business could be managed to greater advantage. As a result chiefly of random shipments and high freight rates, heavy losses had to be reported last year, week after work. Freight rings kept prices up to 70s when the market prices was only 45s. S me attention should be given to these freight (correct) by the Association. only as, is the attention should be given to these freight 'corners' by the Association. A late cable reports the Liverpool market strong, average shipments selling at 64d per 1b. In the local market large receipts of inferior cattle have depressed prives. Good butchers sold at 40. \emptyset 44c. and medium at 34c. \emptyset 35c. sheep 3c., lambs 4c. (2) 41c. and hogs 41c. A few small lots were bought for shipment to England via. U. S. ports.



1999 - 1997 - 1977 1979 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 -1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 -

PROVISIONS AND EGGS .- The trade has only filled the ordinary jobbing orders and at previous prices. Canada short cut pork is quiet at \$14.75 @ \$15.00 and the western article is at \$14.75 (20 \$16.00 and the western article is held at \$15.75 (20 \$16.00 Hams, city cured, 10]c. (7) 11c. Lard 8_{10} , (7) 9c. for Canadian and 7]c. (7) 8c. for common refined. Provis-ions in Chicago strong at \$11.40 January \$11.75 May and lard at \$6.27] January \$6.57] May. Eggs 15c. (2) 16c. for ordinary limed and 17c. for choice. Strictly fresh eggs scaree and dear. scarce and dear.

cotton goods, denims, ticks, flannelets. etc. Hardware is also in improved demand, a The numerous firmer price for some lines. failures in Quebec cause some suspicion, and the question of shortening credits will likely come up for discussion. Money is not coming in as freely as good crops and good prices in this province justify. Call loans on stocks are easy at 5 per cent and prime commercial paper is discounted at 6/07 per cent. Sterling exchange is higher in sympathy with New York rates. Stocks quiet, with values gener-

not been as liberal and prices are firm. Sales of choice at \$5.50, and in some instances \$5.60 common to medium \$5/@\$5.25. FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Flour is still very dull and nominal at \$4.40/@\$4.85 for Ontario patents \$4.10/@\$4.20 for straights and \$4@\$4.05 for extras, Wheat is dull and easier; fall is quoted at 87@88c and spring at 88c@90c on No. 1 Manitoba hard \$1.04/0 the Midland. \$1.05, No. 2 at \$1, No. 3 at 930. No. 1 re-gular at 88c, and No 2 regular at 76 \oplus 77c. Barley steady with sales outside of No. 1 at 52 and No. 3 extra at 44c, and No. 3 at 41c \oplus

Oats are easy at 340 on track, and at 300

420.

SURETYSHIP.				DIA AND	BONDS				
y Company in Canada confining itself	NAME.	Par Val'o	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. Iast 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends.	Pei Cani Prices Jan. 14	Cath value per Sh
to this business.							· · ·		
E GUARANTEE CO.	Brit.North America Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Manitoba.	\$ 243] 50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 587,200	4,866,666 6,000,000 364,150	1,289.666 900,000 50,000	្រុ	April Oct June Dec 2May 2Nov	180 100	376 563 65 0 0
OF NORTH AMERICA.	Commercial, Nid Commercial, Windsor	400	806,000 500,000	806,500 260,000	165,000 65,000	8	30 June 81 Dec	100	400 00 42 40 127 50
al Authorized, • \$1,000,000 up in Cash (no noles),	Dominion Du Peuple Esstern Townshipz Federal Hamilton	50 50 50 100	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 1,232,500	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684 1,250,000 1,217,610	600,000	3 3i ation	1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec	98 140	49 L0 70 00
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Hocholaga Imperial Jacques Cartier Merchants' Can	100 100 25 100	710.100 1,857,760 500,000 5,799,200	710,100 1,771,505 500,000 5,799,200	160,000 885,415 150,000	31	1 June1 DecJuneDecJuneDec2 June2 Dec2 June1 Dec	191 103	116 00 191 00 25 75 148 00
roducíble until the rate of Half per cent, per annum is reached. Company is under the same experienced man-	Merchants Gal.	100 50 200 30	1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000	1,100,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000	2,510,000 275,000 1,100,000 6,000,000] ≰	1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov	182] 161 220	132 50 80 50 440 00 24 00
which introduced the system to this continent nty-eight years ago, and has since actively and ily conducted the business to the satisfaction ents.	New Brunswick Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B	100 100 100 20	500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 180,000	500,000 1,500,000	440,000 280,000 425,000 100,000	6 31 4	IJan 1July 1June 1Dec 1June 1Dec Jan. July	249 112 140	249 00 112 00 140 00 22 60
,000 00 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. w, SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.	Quebec. St. Stephen's. Standard. Toronto.	100 100 50 100	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	500,000 35,000 500,000	3 <u>+</u> 2 4	June Dec April Oct Jan July 1 June 1 Dec	120 171	120 03 85 50 227 90
erident and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. 	Union, (Halifax) Union of Can Ville Marie	50 100 100	500,000 1,200,000 500,000 500,000	500,000	40,000 200,000 20,000	8 8 81	2Jan 2July 2June 1Dec 1April—Oct	120 89	60 00 89 00 100 00 110 00
HEAD OFFICE: St. James St., MONTREAL.	Western Bank of Can								
KDWARD RAWLINGS, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.	Agri. Sav. and Loan 'Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co	50 100 100 25 100	630,000 1,620,000 450,000 750,000 2,000,000	289,036 750,000	60,000 52,000 100,000) 3 1) 3 1) 3	1 Jan 1 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 July	112	28 00 57 50
This Company's Deposit is the largest made trantee business by any Company, and is not r the responsibilities of any other risks.	Can Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co	100 10 J 60	1,500,000 6,060,000 750,000 2,000,000	663,990 2,600,000 681,079	158,000 1,550,150 150,000	6	May Aug 2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July June Dec Jan. July	1321 197 125	132100 98 50 64 50 122 00
IRNS & LEWIS	Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Yarmer's Loan and Sav. Co.	50 50 100 50	1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,057,250 3,221,500	918,250 1,000,000 2500,000 7611,430		3 14 34	30 July 31 Dec 15 Jan-Qtly May Nov 1 June 1 Dec	92 95 128	46 L0 47 50 128 00 61 50 138 60
Wholesale Clothiers,	Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co Hochelaga Cotton Co	100 100 100	1,500,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 500,000	1,100,000 150,000 1,000,000	255,000 66,000) 3) 3 ; 5	2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July March—qtly.	, 125 ,	125 CO 80 00
NDON, - ONTARIO	Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	100	629,850 700,000 5,000,000	625,900 493,000 700,000	106,000 80,000 360,000	0 31 0 3 0 4	2 Jan 2 July 8 Jan 8 July 2 Jan 2 July 15 Mch 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Juny	7 120 7 122	120 00 122 00 64 25 54 00
The Largest Manufacturers of one of the second seco	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan	1 100	679,700 2,452.700 100,000 1,250,000	490,540 100,000 312,500	3,00	0 3± 0 4 0 3±	Jan 2Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul	7 115 7 110 7	115 60
en's, Boys' CLOTHING	Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co	40 40 50 100 50	2,000,000 2,000,000 600,000 800,000	2,000,000 600,004 800,000		6. 4 3 atiy		7 180 1 90	52 00 80 80 90 00 90 00
IN CANADA. make a SPECIALTY of this line of	Montreal Loan and Mortg. Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Loan and Deb. Co		1,000,000 466,800 2,000,000	314,891	185,00 379,00		15 Moh 15 Sep 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul	0 1141	65 00 114 50 63 50
MARG A SPACEDIT of this line of HING, and buyers would do well to see our a before placing orders clowwhere, as we show something NEW each scason. the leading retail houses of the Dominion stock of our goods.	People's Loan and Dep. Co. Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	50 50 100 50 100	600,000 800,000 1,519,000 500,000 200,000	589,392 477,209 1,350,000 470,00 200,000	107,00 5,00 57,00	0 3		y 117 y 55	58 50 27 50 56 00 65 00 27 50
Travellers are now on the road in b. the Maritime Provinces and Oucheo.	Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Sav.	50 50 50	800,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	627,000	215,00 700,00	0 4 0 5	l Fob-Qtly Jan 1 Jul Jany Jul	179 151 9 170	89 5 65 5 85 0
Peas sold at 60c ontaide. Bye 92c	and cows at \$30 ahead	Sheen	\$5/77.\$A	abend I	ard is or	noted .	1 91@100 Be	ang dull	at 01 (

and lambs \$4/2\$5. Hogs 4c/04 c:

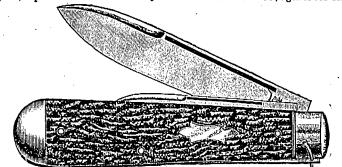
PROVISIONS. — Business quiet and prices easy. Long clear bacon 71cm71c, bellies and backs 10c@101c and rolls 81c. Hams 101c@11c. Mess pork \$13.75@14 for American and \$15 75@\$16 for short cut Canadian.

Lard is quoted at 93/2010c. Beans duil at \$1 25 251 40 a bushel. Dried apples 4244c. Po-tatoes 38/240c a bag on track. Hops 20/22c.

adian fleece nominal at 19c. Pulled wools 22c @22]c and extras 26]@27c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Fox KNIVES-The cut below affords some idea of the Patent Interchangeable Blade Pocket Knife, lately introduced to the trade in Canada by the Fox Cathery Manufac-turing Co., represented in Montreal by Arthur Painchaud & Co, agents for Canada.



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ULOTH OLOTH Samples aim to sh

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Our Ortario.

outside. Peas sold at 60c outside. Bye 92c **@93c**, corn 56c, and buckwheat 51c/052. Bran oasier, cars on track offering at 15c, and shorts quoted at \$16@\$18. Oatmeal dull at \$4 @ \$4.10.

SEEDS .- Alsike in free receipts with sales of \$5,50@\$5 60 according to quality, Red clover \$5.50@\$5.75. Timothy dull at \$1.25/0\$1 50.

GROODERIES .- Trade slightly better. Sugars are very firm with higher prices expected, but the demand is light. Granulated 47c@5c and yellows 33c@43c. Teas are firm, with stocks generally light, and good coffees are scarce. Fruits dull. Canned goods are in fair demand and prices firm.

HARDWARE, - Trade has improved, with prices firm, particularly for domestic manufactured goods. Nails are 20c per keg higher.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides dull, with cured quoted at 41c@5c and green at 41c for No. 1 at 3Jc for No. 2 and at 2Jc for No. 3. Sheep-skins bring \$1 for the best. Calfekins 5c@70

LIVE STOCK -Receipts fair and the demand good. Ohoice butchers sold at 3]c@3ju and medium at 2%c@31c. Bulls sold at 3c per 1b

and cows at \$30 ahead. Sheep \$5/22\$6 ahead

WOOL -Trade remains inactive, with Can-

JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

75th Semi-Annual Financial Statement of the

COMPANY. PHENIX INSTRAN

OF HARTFORD CONN.,

At Close of Business, December 31st, 1891.

CASH CAPITAL. \$2,000,000,00.

:. :. Assets Available for Fire Losses

\$5,676,386.79,

---- AS FOLLOWS : ----

Cash on hand, in Bank and with Agents	\$ 668,379 9 3 30,500 00
Bank Stocks	
Corporation and Railroad Stocks and Bonds	2,497,079 00
County, City and Water Bonds	350,390.00
Real Estate	303,296 07
Loan ^q on Collateral	
Real Estate Loans	545,6 4 48
Accumulated Interest and Rents	59,960 81

Total Cash Assets\$5,676,386 79

o---- LIABILITIES. -----o

Cash Capital\$2,000.000 00	
Reserve for Outstanding Losses	
Reserve for Re-insurance 1,950,683 68	
NET SURPLUS 1,334,460 81	
······································	

Total Assets \$5,676,386 79

TOTAL LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION OF COMPANY:

\$29.027,788.02.

PREMIUM INCOME, 1891,

\$3,007,591,32

D. W. C. SKILTON, President. J. H. MITCHELL, GEO. H. BURDICK, Secretary OHAS. E GALACA JOHN B KNOX, Assistant Secretary.

J. H. MITCHELL, Vice-President. CHAS. E. GALACAR, 2nd Vice-President.

H MAGILL, General Agent Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio. THEO F SPEAR, Assistant General Agent Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. E MAGILL, General Agent Pacific Department, San Francisco, Cal.

GERALD E. HART

General Manager Canadian Department and Newfoundland, --- MONTREAL, CAN.

CANADA BRANCH, HEAD OFFICE, 114 ST. JAMES STREET.

Statement for the First Full Year :

Gross Amount Written \$12.297.531 00 164 868 58 77,754 74 Premiums thereon Losses Incurred 139,860 00



"Send for Illustrated Catalogue showing 25 different styles of Engines and combinations.



119

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the un-SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the un-dersigned, and endors d "Tender for Soulanges Canal," will be received at this effice until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the NINE-TEENTH DAY OF JANUABY, 1892, for the works connected with sections Nos. 11, 12 and 13, Soulanges Canal, situated between the Villages of Coteau du Lac and Coteau Landing P.O. Landing, P.Q A map of the locality together with plans

A map of the locality together with plans and specifications of the respective works can be seen on and after FRIDAY, the KIGH-TEENTH INSTANT, at this office and at the Engineer's office, Coteau Landing. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the places mentioned. In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual sigmust be attached to the tender the actual sig-natures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand (4,000) dollars must accompany the tender for section No. 11; an accepted bank cheque for the sum of two thousand (2,000) dollars must accompany the cheque for the sum of six thousand (6,000) dollars must accompany the tender for section No. 13.

These accepted bank cheques must be en-dorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted bank cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not bind itself to ac-

cept the lowest or any tender. By order,

T. TRUDEAU, Acting Secretary.

Department of Bailways and Cauals, } Oitawa, December 16th, 1891.

S. COLLINS' SON & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING INKS

32 and 34 Frankfort Street, N.Y.

Our Cut loks are used on the MAGAZINE and WREELW by Harner & Brathers, and on this Paper.

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ÂND

LIMITED.

FIRST FLOOR.

S. CHADWICK,

General Manager.

TRANSPORTATION

J. M. KIRK, Provident,

Ontario



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENTTHURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1852								
Name of Articl	0.	Wholesale	•	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Beets and S Brogans Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip	••••••••••••••••••	0 95 1 20 0 85 8 96 1 00 1 25 0 85 1 00 1 15 1 40 0 99 1 15	Youths. \$0 70 \$0 80 0 75 0 80 6 75 0 80 6 80 1 00	Roast chicken, 1-3b tins Roast turkey, 1-1b tins	\$ c. \$ c. 9 30 9 40 2 30 9 40	Soda Ash, Soda Bioarb Sal Soda Concentrated	2 80 2 50 1 121 1 25	
Buff "		2 26 8 00 0 00 0	0 00 6 00 0 00 0 00 0 96 1 15 1 10 1 40 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 3 do 3 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 1 do 8 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyostuffs. Archil, con. Gutch. Ex. Logwood. Unips. Indigo (Bengal). Madras. Gambier. Maddras. Sumac.	0 08 0 09 0 10 0 15 1 90 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 06 0 07 0 14 0 15	
Buff "		• 0\$0990070085 • 100110075090 • 090115080090	050060 050065 050065	No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings.base- wood handle O. K. 2 strings basewood handle Drugs & Chemicals	150 000	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. French Shore, No. 1 Sea Trout	9 00 0 00	
Machine Sourd. Peppled Button Gased Buff Button Gost Polish Calf Fronch Kid		1150 200 130 176	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Acid Carbolic Cryst Modi Alces, Care Alum Borar, ztis Borar, ztis Camphor, Eng. Ref. Camphor, Eng. Ref.		Cape Breton Herrings halves Mackerel, No 1, kits Green Cod, Large Draft No. 1 Draft	$\begin{array}{c} 1 50 0 00 \\ 9 00 10 00 \\ 6 00 6 50 \\ 5 50 5 75 \\ 6 50 0 00 \end{array}$	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle.	UILFIG ACIU		Salmon No. 1 bris		
Canned Cecds. Lobsters, new Sardines, is " Maokerel Saimou	\$ 0 \$ 0. 7 60 8 00 8 60 9 50 1 10 0 00 1 35 1 40	! " 14-lhs	1 0.5 0 0.0 1 2 70 2 81 1 5 23 5 85 1 8 75 9 00 1 19 85 19 50	Copperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar Epson Salts Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb Tras Morphis Oxalic Acid	0 3. 0 35 1 50 1 75 0 161 0 23 0 65 1 25 0 40 0 85 1 40 1 60 3 75 4 60	Salmon, No. 1 (tierces). 2, large Brit. Col bris Boneless Fish Fiour.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Clams, 1-1b tins, per dos. Oysters, " Tomatos, por dos Pesches, 2-1b. yellow Bartlett pears, 2-1b tins, per dos Strawberries; 2-1b tins, per dos Pineapples, 2-1b tins, p.dos Blueberries; 3 1b, per dos Grun, per dos	1 05 1 10 2 00 2 25 8 00 0 00 1 75 2 00 2 25 2 50 2 30 2 40 0 90 1 00 1 25 1 75 1 00 1 10	Lunch Trgs 1-lb. perd "Ing. Brawn, 2-lbs. Soups, 2-lbs. Hoege's Boston Beans, Roast, Beef, 1-lb, perd 4-lb. 6-lb. Deviled Tong'e, 1 lb Ham t-lb. Chicken t-lb. Turkey t-lb.	2 25 0 00 0 00 1 70 dx 0 00 2 25 2 60 0 00 4 00 0 00 5 55 0 00 1 20 0 00 1 20 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00	Phosphorus. Potash Bichromate. Potase Iodide Strychnine. Tartaric Acid Tin Crystals. Heavy Chemicals. Bine Vitriol.	0 75 0 80 0 11 0 14 3 60 3 75 0 80 0 45 0 90 1 00 0 44 0 48 0 20 0 25 2 25 2 50 4 56 5 50	Patent, winter Patent, spring Straight roller Superfine Buperfine Bags Extra City Strong Bakers Strong Bakers ' [Seconds Oatmedtandard bag.	• 5 00 5 85 • 4 65 4 75 • 4 30 4 35 • 4 00 4 10 • 0 00 0 00 • 0 00 0 00 • 0 00 0 00 • 0 00 0 00 • 0 00 0 00 • 5 00 5 10 • 4 80 4 90 • 0 00 0 00 • 2 10 2 20	
do 2-1b tins, Yarmouth	None.	Ox Tongue 2-lb. Finnan Haddies, per os New pack	800 000 800 000 050	Brimstone Gaustic Soda 60° 70°	2 50 2 70 2 80 3 00	Oatmeal, granulated, ba Rolled	∎ 2,10,2,90	

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

Sec. 23.5



SOUTH WINDHAM, CONN.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

PAPER MACHINERY

-CONSISTING OF-

Fourdrinier and Cylinder Machines, Washing and Beating Engines, Air-Drying Machinery for Drying Sized Papers.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the Jordan Patent Beating Engine, which has no rival for clearing the stock for fine papers. Chilled Iron and Paper Roll Super Calenders, Plate Calenders, Chilled Stack Calenders, Rag Outters, Hand and Power Cutting Presses and Stop Outters; the Hatch Patent Stop Outter, the only cutter that can be regulated to cut between water marks of writing paper. Screens, brass and nickel plated, the latter warranted to wear twice as long as brass. Bed Plates, Roll Bars, Fan and Plunger Pumps.

Also Gun Metal Uovered Rolls, for Size and Press Rolls; Stevenson Water Wheels. Shafting and Mill Gearing generally.

	MONTH	REAL WH	olesal	E PRIO	es ourrent	THURSDAY	, JAN, 15, 1842.	
Name of Article	Wholeszie.	Name of	Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Artic	ie. Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm Products. Burtze: Gramory, finest Western dairy. Townships. Chusses: Finest Fall makes Fine Stock	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Groco 7ra (HfChess Japan, com. t good "good "good "good "fano, Gunpd. com., "good "fano Gunpd. com., "good	rics. t & Gad.) oo med. 1b med. to fine to finest. ib. to finest, ib. to finest. ib. to finest. if. connaon if. to good to good to good for roasting for roasting in bris	\$ c. \$ c. 0 124 0 174 0 177 0 255 0 277 0 283 0 240 0 423 0 176 0 255 0 176 0 255 0 177 0 188 0 470 0 1423 0 156 0 58 0 477 0 055 0 590 0 124 0 125 0 05 0 177 0 188 0 225 0 255 0 176 0 125 0 126 0 05 0 127 0 28 0 225 0 255 0 126 0 05 0 277 0 28 0 280 0 29 0 290	Sultanss. Seedless. Valentis. Users. Gurrants, Provincis Figs in bags. Seedless. Banadowski Strench. Banadowski Strench. Banadowski Strench. Sigli Strench. Sigli Strench. Sigli Strench. Sigli Strench. Sigli Strench. Sigli Strench. Strench. Sigli Strench. Strench. Sigli Strench. Strench. Sigli Strench. Sigli Strench.	Sc. Sc. Sc. Por Ib. 0 081 005 0 041 005 0 00 000 0 041 005 0 061 007 0 051 006 007 0 000 000 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 041 005 0 050 120 0 071 005 0 045 090 0 045 090 0 045 090 0 045 090 0 045 090 0 045 090 0 045 005 232 0 047 005 0 071 005 0 046 05 25 25 0 041 006 0 041 006 0 041 006 0 041 006 0 041 006 0 056 006 0 056 006 0 056 006 0 056 006 0 056 006 0 056 000 0 056 006 0 056 000 0 056 000	Lauenby's Pickles: Imp'l Hf-Pintspoi Imp'l Quarts Condensed Milk, por 4 dox.l.b. cases Cond'ed Coffee-Mod Java, por cs, 2 dox.l- Condensed Coffee-Ja condensed Coffee-Ja coffee-Ja coffee-Ja coffee-Ja condensed Coffee-Ja coff	\$ c. \$ c. t cos 1 65 1 75 5 00 8 25 5 75 8 60 6 75 6 76 6 70 0 00 ava, b cos 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 071 0 00 0 00 0 071 0 00 0 00 ava, cos 0 00 0 00 0 071 0 00 0 00 0 020 0 00 0 020 0 00 0 021 0 050 0 00 0 021 0 050 0 00 ava 0 0 00 0 00 0 021 0 050 0 00 ava 0 0 00 0 00 ava 0 0 00
N-va Scotia Cigar Indorpor 60, 71 & 73 Bud Haliy/ Directly import tobacco manufacta Cigars a specialty Send for —RARE ANII BOOKS CANCL	ntod 1891. kingham Str (x, N.S. ted "Porto irodintohigh Samplos. DCURIO Photo Uces Free. 2. X & C Amsterds	eet. Rico" Agrade US— graphs DIE., Im, Holland.		Manufactur		Leather, Saddlery see, Bags, Satoho	BRID All All All All All All All All All All	
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT, THUBSDAY, JAN, 15, 18:2								
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204. 15d and 12d 103	s c s c 0 1 1 0 00 0 15 0 00 0 0 25 0 00 0 0 40 0 00 0 0 40 0 00 0 0 50 0 0.0 1 1 00 0 0.0 1 5 0 0 0.0 1 1 00 0 0.0 1 0 *0 0 0.00 0.00 1 9.0 0.00 0.00	Horse Shoes Terms, 4 months, or 3 pc or 30 days <i>state</i> - 5 S <i>cell Charn</i> -i <i>cell </i>	0 00 0 00 7 00 7 50 9 51 10 00 0 04 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 04 0 00	Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 109 lbs Street : Sheet Screet Ires-Chairs Machinery sorap. Wrot iron Provder : Canada Blasting F f to F F f. Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal' Fencingwire, No. 8	5 60 0 00 6 50 0 03 6 00 6 25 8 00 00 00 0 00 17 00 0 00 18 00 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 00 2 75	Grained Upper Soctch Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip Hemiook Calf French Calf. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Heavy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Fine blued nails— 3dper 1/0 lbs 2d Casing and box. flooring shork, and tobacco box nails—	200 900.	Queen's Head, or equal. Common Pig Ires : Siemens No. 1 Coltness	0 00 0 05 0 043 0 05 21 50 22 0∋ 22 00 0 00 22 50 0 00	No. 9 No. 10 Buckthorn Wire Hidos and Tallow.	0 00 8 00	Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain. Glove Grain. B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid Buff.	0 06 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 70 0 14 0 091 0 14 0 12 0 14 0 10 0 13 0 11 0 14	
12d to 30dper 100 lbs 10d 8d and 9d " 6d and 7d " 4d to 5d	50 000 50 75 000 09) 000 11 10 9 40	Gartsherrie Carnbroe Eglinton. Hematite	20 CO 0 00 25 00 0 00	Montreal Green Hides No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 3	0 00 4 (0 0 00 8 L0	Russetts, Light Russetts, Heavy "No. 2 Int. Fr. Calf English Oak Rough.	0 35 0 40 0 26 0 30 8 00 9 00 0 65 0 75 0 38 0 49	
Yinishing nails 3 inchper 1 10 lbs 2 to 21	1 00 0 00 1 15 6 00 1 35 0 00 1 75 0 00	Ord. Grown	3 50 8 75 2 60 2 75 2 40 2 60 0 00 0 064 2 40 0 00	Norz.— The above are prices in the west. Dry No ^r z West	0 10 0 00 0 80 0 00 0 00 0 00	Dongola, extra No. 1 ordinary Olis. Cod Oil, Newfoundland Halifax	0 30 0 83 0 20 0 25 0 15 0 20 0 874 0 60 0 00 0 35	
3d 2d Common barrel nails— 1 icchper 100 lbs	1 35 9 00	<pre>//row Wire : 0 to 7 p 100 lbs Wro' fron pipe, 1 to 2 in 62 p.c., ever 2 in. 60 p.c. Sidd, cast per 10 "Spring, 100 lb" Tire "lb"</pre>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each "City Tallow, refined rough	0 05 0 00 2 75 9 00 2 00 2 25 5 00 5 50	S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil in Norwegian Linseed, raw Dildtridmine Prices	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 0 & 471 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 871 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 0 & 57 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 59 & 0 & 00 \end{array}$	
Clinch nails- 3 inchpor 100 lbg 21 and 23 · · · · · 11 and 13 · · · · · · 11 · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	DXX "	3 60 3 75 4 25 4 50 Usual Trade Extras.	Leather. No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 3 Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 19 0 20	Cod Oil, Norfoundland Do Halifax Do Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal. Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nfid Castor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra. No. 1	. 0 423 0 00 . 0 00 0 00 . 0 423 0 00 . 0 49 0 50 . 0 49 0 50 . 0 85 0 00 . 0 85 0 00 . 0 99 0 30 . 0 75 0 85	
Sharp and flat press'd n'la- 3 minch - per live live 2 and 23 ***********************************	1103 000	IC, 20 x 28 Russ. Sheet Iron Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown, Tin'd Shi' 24 gauge Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs	8 50 8 75	China " No. 1 Zansibar, No. 1 " No. 2 " No. 2 " No. 3 Slaughter, No. 1 Harness	0 18 0 19 0 16 0 17 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 20 0 24	Linseed, raw Divo, Pure Machinery Extra, qt., p cas pts do Spirits Tornentire	. 0 58 0 59 . 0 61 0 62 . 1 15 1 25 . 0 95 1 10 e 3 00 3 60 . 2 40 3 69	

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

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Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate dolivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. "Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 8 per cent. off for cash 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 80 Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 80 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. within 30 days. days. Nails and

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Am. in car lots bbls bbls 10 bbls single bbls	0 00 0 21	Black Jrango Shellac. No. 1 Balt.	0 50 1 75 1 90 2 00	Wines, Liquers. etc. Ale-Bass's	2 50 2 55 1 62] 1 67] 2 40 2 45 1 57] 1 52] 3 85 4 00 3 50 0 00	Gis-	8 C0 8 22 8 90 4 00 9 75 0 00 8 76 8 95 7 25 8 76 9 50 9 75 8 40 8 55 8 50 8 76
Glass. United inches. 00 to 25 United inches 26 " 40 41 " 50 51 " 60	145 150	Liverpool por bag Mievins Canadian, in small bags. Quarters Factory-filied per bag Quarters Rice's pure dairy, per bag Quarters Turk's Island	2 35 3 25 0 33 0 35 1 20 1 25 0 85 0 40 0 00 2 00 0 00 0 50	Rye Whisky	9 50 0 00	Jno. De Kuyperper gal 	19 00 0 00 9 50 0 00
Portland Cement, brl Fire Brick Gluv,— Dumestic Broken Sheet French, T.F. Casks Bris American White, Bris Golden Ochre Brunswick Green	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \ 00 \ 5 \ 800 \\ 4 \ 500 \ 5 \ 600 \\ 4 \ 500 \ 5 \ 600 \\ 5 \ 500 \ 5 \ 500 \\ 5 \ 500 \ 500 \\ 1 \ 500 \ 1750 \\ 1 \ 500 \ 1750 \\ 2 \ 500 \ 500 \\ 1 \ 500 \ 500 \ 500 \\ 1 \ 500 \ 500 \ 500 \\ 1 \ 500 \ 500 \ 500 \\ 1 \ 500 \ 500 \ 500 \\ 1 \ 500 \ 500 \ 500 \ 500 \\ 1 \ 500 \ 500 \ 500 \ 500 \ 500 \\ 1 \ 500$	No. 2. No. 2. No. 4. Bright Chowing Smoking. Smoking. Solnoo. 128 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	0 45 0 50 0 41 0 50 0 41 0 50 0 41 0 50 0 52 0 55 0 50 0 50 0 51 0 0 50 0 51 0 0 50 0 51 0 0 00 0 18 0 00 0 18 0 00 0 19 0 17 0 31 0 57 0 57 0 50 0 50 0 18 0 00 0 18 0 00 0 19 0 17 0 31 0 31 0 57 0 57 0 50 0 50 0 50 0	MoKenzie, Driscoll & Co. T. (J. Sandleman & Sons Clode & Baker Tarragona "kerrizs- Pedro Donecq Penartin Misa Batton & Guestier Button & Guestier Button & Guestier Button & Guestier Button & Guestier Button & Guestier Perrier, Jonet & Co Perrier, Jonet & Co Perrier, Jonet & Co Perrier, Jonet & Co Perrier, Jonet & Co Brandizs-Hennessy 1 Star Cases (one star)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	two stars two stars, qts Geo. Roe & Co. one stars, qts '' two stars, qts Dunville & Co qts Widdom & Warter's Sher- ries Warter & May's Ports Geo. Sayer & Co's Brandy, '' '' oscal start'	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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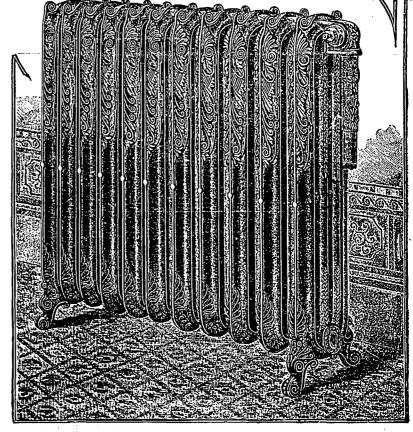
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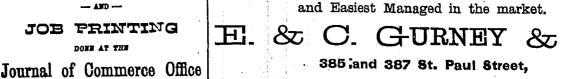
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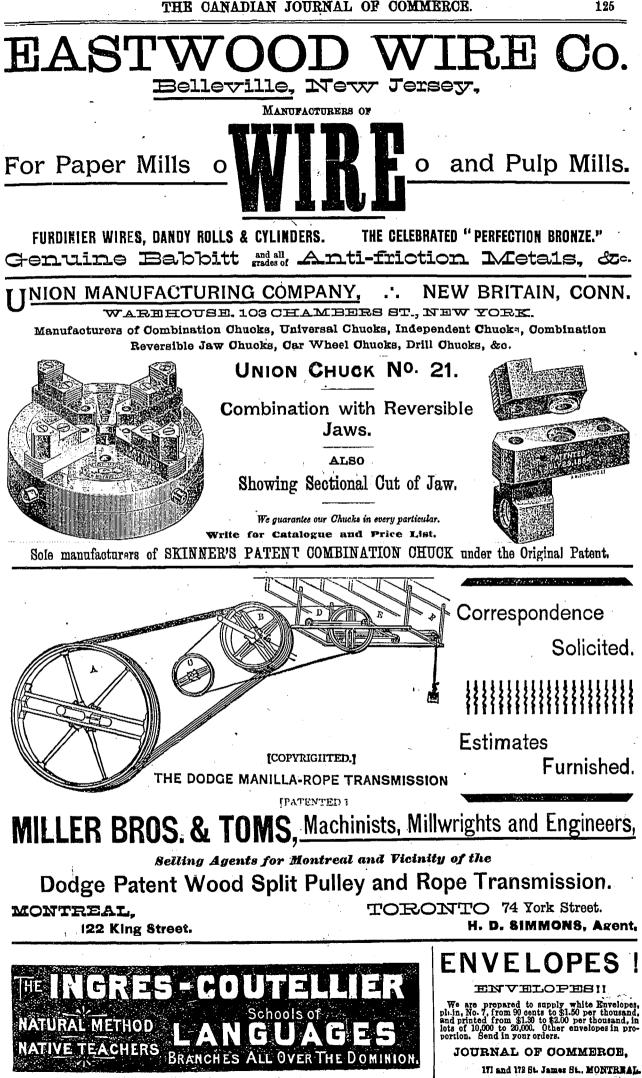
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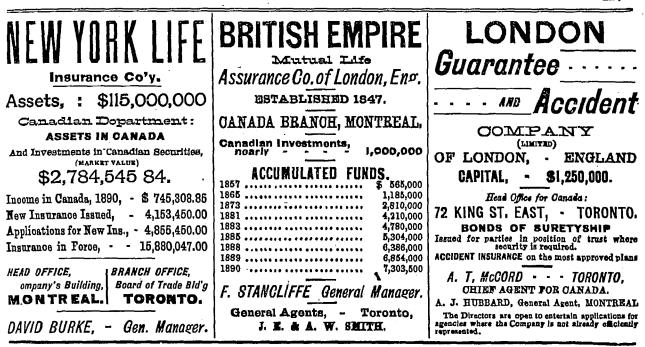




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