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| BANK | 0F | MONTREAL. |
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The Chartered Banks

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| The Chartered Banks. | The Chartered Banks. | The Chartered Banks, |
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| Capital r ala-Up | ?, | 1.463.689 |
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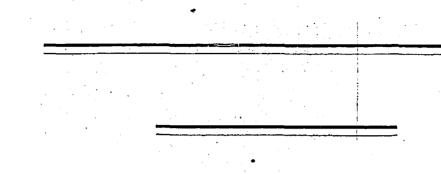






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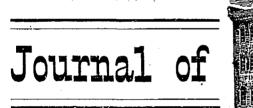


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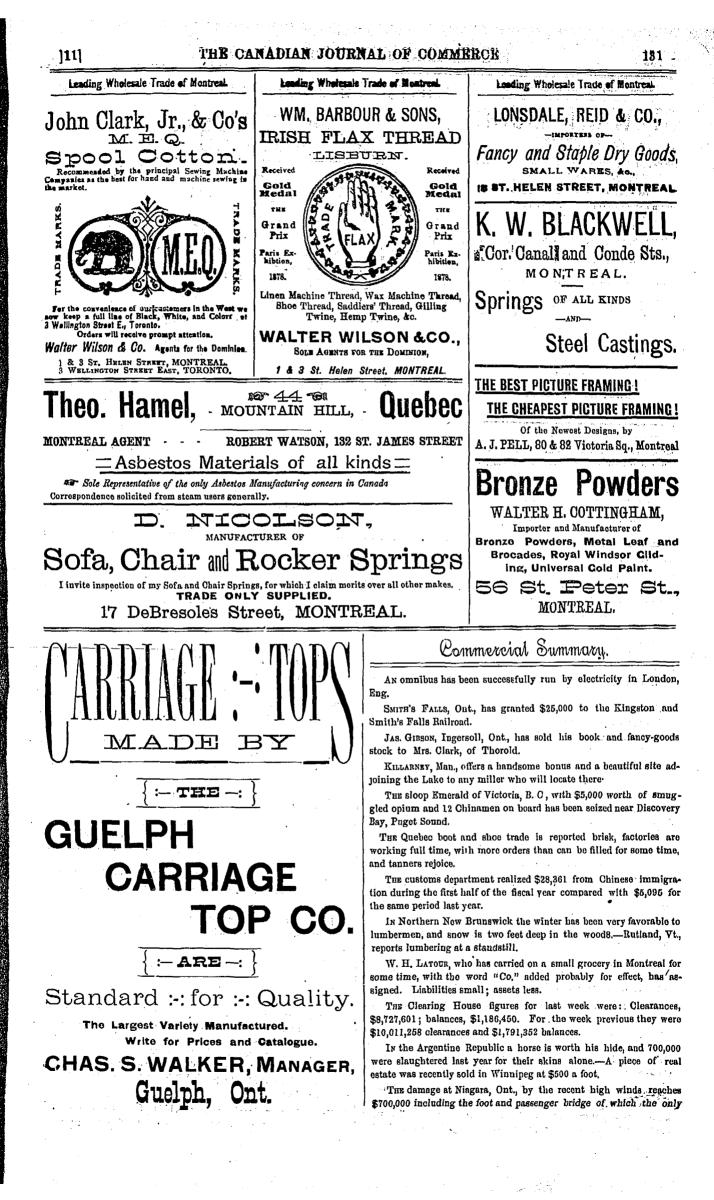


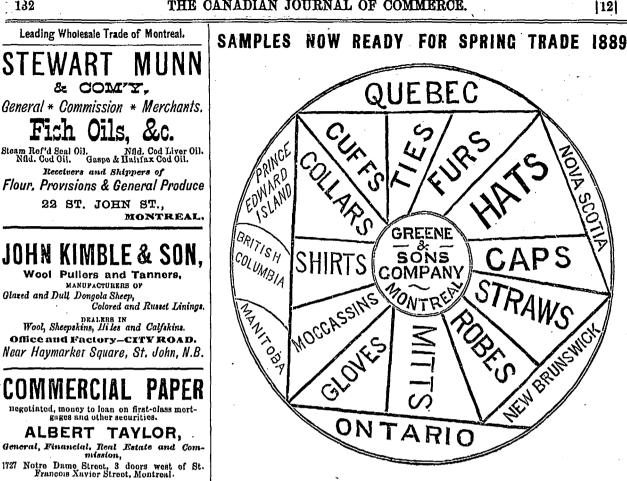
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part left is the towers, cables and 50 feet of the body of the bridge on the Canadian side.

132

THE Empress Sewing Machine Co., of Toronto, officially ordered to be wound up, had not been in a very healthy state for several years. The sewing machine business has been forced too much.

A nECENT invention for the manufacture of durable boot heels, makes a heel-shaped leather shell and fills it with a solid body and has a novel device for pressing the leather into the proper shape-and for moulding and working it.

H. PETERS, planos and organs, Victoria, B. C., has had his residence and stock sold by the sheriff .-- J. J. Rutledge, a prominent merchant of Nicola, B C., has left that part of the counry-as the Victoria Colonist puts it-unhonored and unsung for.

Jos. LECLERC, of Montreal, dealer in pictures and frames on the monthly installment plan, has found it necessary to obtain an extension of twenty months on liabilities of \$12,000. He shows a nominal surplus of \$6,060. The concern was formerly Leclerc & Cusson.

WM. DOCKINGS, of Ancaster, implement dealer and manufacturer, has assigned, with liabilities of about \$2,000. Assets unknown.-Geo. J. Cox, general dealer, Gravenhurst, Ont., has assigned. He suffered heavily from fire in 1887, and his creditors came to his relief, but he has evidently not been able to pull through.

THE creditors of F. Qua & Co., stationers, Toronto, (Rupert partner), have held several interviews with the partners of late, at which some rather odd proposals were made as an alternative for the inability of the firm to meet their engagements. The concern shows a surplus of about \$4,000 over liabilities of \$6,000.

J. B. GIGUBRE, of Montreal, soda-water maker, has assigned with liabilities of \$2,600. He formerly tried groceries and a drinking shop. He began in the present business about a year ago with about \$1,000, but claimed much more.—Jas. Bryan, who kept a small hotel at Orangeville, Ont., for the last two years. has assigned.

J. B. MARTEL, of St. Raymond, Lake St. John, Que, met his creditors on the 21st, showing liabilities of \$6,000 with assets nominally equal, and offered them 50 cents in the dollar, which at last advices was still under consideration .- WM. FARCHETTE, a grocer, of Valleyfield, in a very small way, has assigned with liabilities of about \$300.

JOHN HENDERSON, proprietor of the Anglo-American Hotel, Belleville, Ont., who assigned to Sheriff Hope last week, also owned a knitting factory there and formerly ran the Defoe House. The stock in the hotel is estimated at \$4,000, and the liabilities considerably

more, including a large rent bill. The creditors are not likely to realize much.

The bankrupt stock of Prencau & Galbraith, Chatham, Ont., valued at \$9,677 has been sold at 611 cents on the dollar and that of C. J. McCall, Leamington, valued at \$1,172 to J. W. Broderick, London .---The effects of the McDiarmed factory at Aylmer, Ont., have been seized by a sheiff's officer to satisfy an execution for \$1,000 held by the Traders' Bank.

STOVE manufacturers of the Maritime Provinces have formed an association to raise prices, owing to the considerable increase in the cost of iron during the year, and a meeting will be held in Halifax on February 20th to prepare a price list. Many Nova Scotia foundries have been losing money, while New Brunswick foundries have made fair profits by maintaining prices

GRO STRTERM has been in the hardware trade in Peterboro for a number of years, but has not always been as true to himself as he ought. It is probably due to this fact that he is now obliged to offer his creditors forty cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$19,000. Mr. Stethem has been slow pay for some time. He is made of sterling material, but should stir himself up and turn over a new leaf.

M. H. WALSH & Co., composed of Miss M. H. Walsh, milliner, Kingston, Ont., has been sold out by consent of her creditors, and the stock of \$1,000 has scarcely realized 25 cents in the dollar .--- B. Silver, general dealer, Merrickville, Ont, met his creditors on the 7th inst., and offered them 50 cents in the dollar on liabilities of about \$2,000, with assets nominally \$2,300, which they refused. Mr. S. C. Fatt has the estate.

Ir evidence were wanting to prove the rapid growth and prosperity of Montreal, it may be obtained by reference to the report of the Last year the number of new buildings erected Building Inspector. in the city was 933, including 1533 tenements, 68 stores, 1 warehouse, 18 manufactories, 110 shops, and two churches, at an estimated cost of \$3,477,895. Ten years ago the number of new buildings erected was only 241.

FELIX BORDELAN, of St. Stanislas, near Batiscan, Que, general dealer, has assigned, after a career of about six years with small capital, owing some \$1,400, with assets of little over half that amount-Arthur Rinquete, a grocer, of Louiseville, Que., held a meeting of his creditors on the 17th to consider his affairs, which are simply that he has assets of about \$400 to pay liabilities of \$1,400. The result has not reached us.

Norics is given elsewhere that the bills of the Bank of Toronto will be redeemed at par at the offices of the Bank of British North



America in the Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick, and at the offices of the Union Bank of Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia. Bills of the Union Bank of Halifax are taken at par at the offices of the Bank of Toronto in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

OAKVILLE, ONT., is paying $14\frac{\pi}{4}c$ for coal oil for street lighting this year.

GBAND Trunk Railway accounts to Dec 31st show \$100,000 surplus, after providing interest on guaranteed stock for the year.

A CHINAMAN, Ah Quong of Buffalo, N. Y., has been sentenced to two years imprisonment at Albany and \$100 fine for smuggling opium into the United States from Canada.

MANY London, Eng., paper advise British capitalists to invest in Ottawa County phosphate mines, owing to the fact that Peru's supply of guano is giving out.

 $T_{\rm HE}$ first factory for manufacturing elastic tapes, braids and all kinds of webbed goods in Canada will shortly commence business at Cornwall, Ont., with 40 hands.

'Ins egg business, including buildings, teams, wagons, etc., of the late David Hill, Crediton and Strathroy, Ont., have been sold to D. D. Wilson, of Scaforth, for \$14,000.

THE Port Elgin (N.B.) Furnitures and Manufacturing Co., with \$12,000 capital stock, of which \$6,900 has been subscribed, has applied for letters patent.

JOSEFH MURDOCH, confectioner, St. John, N. B., has given up business and gone to the States.--Geo. S. Best, general store, Beaver Harbor, N. B., has assigned. A CHANGE has been made in the recent order-in-council which increased the export duty on logs, providing that those ready for shipment when the order was passed may be shipped at the old rate.

Over 3,000,000 logs passed through Ottawa slides last year.—The striking coal-miners at the Wellington, B. C., mines, have returned to work with the exception of a few ringleaders.

THE duty on lime has been raised from 10 per cent. ad .alorem to 5 cents a 100 lbs. by the United States to discriminate against the large exporte of St. John, N. B., lime to New York.

ABOUT 100 Icelanders from near Pembina, Dak., have settled on Red Deer River, Alberta, and are well pleased with the location and climate and 400 more from the same place are expected next season.

OTTAWA, ONT., will bring a bill before the Ontario legislature to $_{0}$ nable her to borrow \$150,000 for waterworks extension and for an act authorizing the council to provide for the cost of sidewalks, etc., by the issue of debentures.

THE exact position of the various loss of the big Leary raft which went to pieces in the Atlantic Ocean have been noted by vessels and forwarded to the hydrogaphic office, at Washington, where the reports have been carefully compared, and that effice can now supply mariners with a chart showing the courses of various ocean currents that could have been obtained in no other manuer.

Ws regret to learn that the Oaklands Jersey Dairy Co., of Hamilton Ont., has fallen into difficulties. The company is composed of Valancy E. Fuller, the well-known dairyman, his wife, Louise Fuller, H. H. Fuller and J. E. Henderson. The company was chiefly engaged in the manufacture of foreign grades of cheese. They were also





engaged in the breeding of choice stock, and their farm and premises across Burlington Bay were among the best of the kind in Ontario.

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GROUGE CURRY, boots and shoes, Toronto, whose assignment was noticed last week, has offered his creditors 30 cents in the dollar. They want 45, and no settlement has been made .-- The stationery stock of T. Menzies, Peterboro, has been sold to C. M. Taylor & Co., Toronto, for 551 cents in the dollar. The stock was valued at The book debts, amounting to \$4,475, were purchased by \$10,149. C. W. Sawyer, at 4 cents in the dollar. It is no wonder with credit so easy that the man failed.

FAIR & Co., grocers, Braniford, Ont., have been pressed by certain creditors of late to make an assignment, but have refused.-Thos. Harper, stave maker, Enniskillen Township, Lambton County, Ont., is in difficulty. He gave a bill of sale in February, 1888, and has been in more or less trouble for some time .- G. A. Watson has carried on a small book, stationery and printing business at St. Thomas, Ont., for some time. He now assigns with debts of about \$2,000 and assets nominally a little in excess.

JAMES CARPENTER, a baker, of Cornwall, has succumbed to over competition and assigned -- Frank & Lewis A. Wiltse, of Farmersville, Ont., represented as "express men," have also assigned .- E. Contant, Alexandria, Ont., wagon maker, in a small way, has yielded to the inevitable. He also should turn over a new leaf .-- Victor Laporte, grocer, Ottawa, has struggled hard for the last seven or eight years to make it pay. He has at length thrown up the sponge and assigned. Ho met his creditors on the 24th.

VICTOR LAPORTE, grocer, of Ottawa, has assigned to the sheriff. The liabilities amount to something over \$4,000, and the estate is expected to realize a fairly good dividend -- The estate of A. M. Bunnell. a confectioner, of Ottawa, who made an assignment recently, has been sold at auction, bringing on the average about 50 cents in the dollar, The dividend will be a small one .- The estate of invoice prices. Thomas M. Corbeil, carriage maker, of Manotick, Ont., was sold last week by the assignce. A dividend of 75 per cent. is expected.

THERE has been something unusual among the tailors of late. M.

at 75 per cent., spread over 12 months, secured by a joint note of father and son, who are entering into partnership .- M. O. David, fils, of the same place, has obtained an extension of 12 months (interest at 7 per cent.) on liabilities of about \$7,000 and assets nominally of about \$10,000, and joins his father as above.-Jos. Lacklin, began tailoring in Perth, Ont., about two months ago, and has already come to grief.

J. G. STRONG, of Stratford, Ont, bought out Belcher Bros in the dry goods trade last summer, taking over the stock of \$9,000 at 66 cents in the dollar, spread over a year and in monthly payments. Young Mr. Strong, the son, died soon after, and the business has been so unsatisfactory meanwhile that the recent assignment was rendered inevitable .-- John Grey, general dealer, Kagawong, Ont, left his hotel to engage in storekceping some two or three years ago, but his assets were too unrealizable, and he has been forced to assign. He shows a nominal surplus.

No clue has been found to the Hull Bank robbery, although a reward of some \$1,500 is offered. The robbery, which by the way was not a clever one, happened while the official in charge of the Ville Marie branch there was at his dinner. A clerk was explaining to a "depositor," that the small amount he had handed in for deposit was \$2 short, when a girl told him a priest wanted to speak to him outside. The clerk could not find the priest, and when he returned to the bank he could not find the man, the girl, nor \$6,500 that he had left in a drawer.

The shoe trade contributes its share to the casualties of the week. Damer & Son, of Toronto, wholesale dealers, have assigned. Mrs. Susan Damer and her son constitute the firm, the latter and his father being managers. The concern prior to 1885 was known as Wm. Damer & Son. The indebtedness has meantime been considerably reduced. They decline to make any statement .- Geo. Currie, also of Toronto, referred to last week, has meantime held a meeting of his creditors, showing liabilities of \$3,000 and assets of about \$2,000. The meeting refused his offer of 30c. in the dollar and adjourned.

The ice bridge opposite the city was unusually late in forming





That the milduess of the present winter has been this year. unprecedented during the last half century is proved by the fact that the river opposite this city has not remained open so late as the middle of January since 1837, when the troops engaged in the suppression of the rebellion had to cross, the river in boats. The river, it may be stated, was frozen over a few weeks ago, but before it was sufficiently strong to serve the purposes of a bridge, the mild weather, about which nearly all trades were more or less displeased, soon broke up the ice and put an end to the hopes of farmers moving their produce to market for some time.

Some persons have recently been going through the Western part of Canada soliciting farmers to take stock in a Co-operative Cord and Twine Factory, representing that there was a combine among the present manufacturers in Canada, and that they were reaping enormous profits from the business. It usually excites a farmer's envy to tell him that any one is making large profits out of his custom, and the bait seems to have been effective in some cases. We need hardly say that there is no "combine" among the cordage makers, and although there are seven manufacturers of this product in Canada, each hoes his own row. The J. A. Converse Co., of this city and of Port Hope, Ont., seem to have taken up the cudgels against these parties, and in a recent article in the Toronto Globe, give farmers some good advice on the subject.

WM. ALEXANDER, jeweller, Toronto, is personally well-known to his creditors. Since his assignment in January, 1885, he has been carrying on under their permission, two of them having bought in his stock and agreed to pay 331 per cent to their fellow creditors. He has naturally been unable to make headway, and a meeting was called for the 17th inst., but no definite agreement was made.-Jas. D. Todd moved to Fenelon Falls, Ont., from Barrie, about three years ago, but has not bettered himself, and now assigns with very small liabililies. -A Robitaille & Fils, of Montreal, have assigned with debts of \$3,500. This concern, it will be remembered, compromized liabilities of \$6,000 a year ago at 421c. in the dollar, extending over nine months. The firm was Robitaille & Dubois prior to 1884.-Blouin & Lachance of Quebec, notwithstanding the reports of prosperity in the shoe trade of that city, have been obliged to assign. Liabilities \$1,500; assets small. The firm dissolved last September, Lachance retiring, but he did not secure a legal separation, and is now included in the assignment.



The "Field-Stirling" Patent

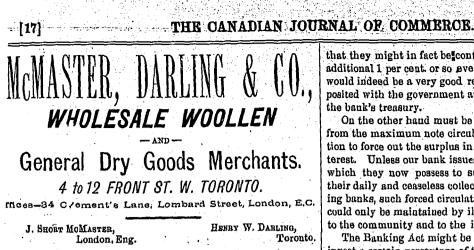
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selves of one or two undesirable features found under the present system.

That the National Bank plan for circulation has its merits, and even great merits, no one will deny, but we are sure that more and more those concerned, which includes every business man in Canada, are growing convinced that such a system would injure, if not cripple, many branches of industry. The objections to this plan exist *a fortiori* as regards any other system of currency: such for instance as an issue by the government; and in considering the objections we need therefore look primarily only to these involved in a system of bank circulation secured by the deposit of government bonds, generally known as the "National Bank" system.

A writer in another contemporary puts one aspect of the matter simply and clearly. In discussing the effect of such a change in our system he says: "The banks could only lend the requis-"ite amounts of money to move the crops, and get out our large "timber products by curtailing their ordinary discounts." The case is even stronger than it is here put, for the increase in pub. lic loans and discounts is by no means commensurate with the increase in circulation, and therefore, he might have added that besides providing for these needs, the increased circulation enables the banks to meet other obligations of a less definite kind. The Gazette considers it a sufficient reply to the statement we have quoted, to say that this annual increase of six or seven millions would be met by the banks holding government bonds sufficient to cover the maximum amount of their circulation. It forgets that to cover any portion of the circulation will necessitate the withdrawal of funds from ordinary loaning business and their investment in government bonds. It is true that if enough be withdrawn once for all to cover the maximum circulation, business will adapt itself to the altered conditions (mainly, be it noted in passing, by the establishment of higher, rates for the diminished loaning fund), and infinite y less harm be done than by the periodical curtailment suggested by the writer quoted. But those who take the Gazette's view do not see that it will not pay banks to procure secured circulation to an extent greater than will provide them with the minimum, or at most the average amount of their circulation and "till" money, and that we are therefore justified in assuming that they will not do so. A moments consideration will show the truth of this.

The annual expansion of the circulation takes place during the three fall months, and on the total expansion of these three months the banks receive, on an average, possibly two months interest. The *Gazette's* proposition then means that for the sake of this two months' interest, in addition to the interest on the government bonds, banks will be content to have their means invested for the other ten months at the bare interest which government bonds pay.

Pat into figures, the difference is clear enough. If the money which would be required to cover an extra \$100,000 of circulation during the fall months were used in ordinary discounting business instead, it would yield at 6 per cent......\$6,000

Invested in bonds to cover circulation the result would be :--

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\$4,500

making a difference of 1½ per cent. per annum in favour of the money employed in discounting, without taking into account the cost of the note issue and other expenses incident to the maintenance of circulation. It may be said that some banks would find this a convenient mode of keeping a portion of their reserves.

that they might in fact be content with their 31 per cent, and an additional 1 per cent or so every fall. Four and a half per cent would indeed be a very good return on reserves but bonds deposited with the government are not the same thing as bonds in the bank's treasury.

On the other hand must be set, as a grave danger resulting from the maximum note circulation being secured, the temptation to force out the surplus in dull times for the sake of the interest. Unless our bank issues lose the self-regulating quality which they now possess to such an eminent degree, through their daily and ceaseless collection and redemption by the issuing banks, such forced circulation as we have mentioned above could only be maintained by illegitimate means, dangerous alike to the community and to the institution resorting to them.

The Banking Act might be so amended as to force banks to invest a certain percentage of their capital in government bonds, and so make it to their interest to take up circulation. Such arbitrary interference with capital is not however in the least degree likely to occur, and if attempted is sure to fail, from the very laws which govern the investment of capital.

There are two distinct questions involved in this matter of the annual expansion of the circulation, which should not be lost sight of. The business of the country at such times evidently requires (as the facts show), on the one hand a much larger amount of circulating medium to facilitate the more active exchange of commodities then going on; and on the other hand additional means-money-capital-for handling the crops, get-ting out timber, &c. &c. Under our present system both are effected by the same Act. The expansion of the circulation caused by the moving of the crops provides the means for handling them, and the redemption of this increase is in turn provided for by the returns from the crops as they are marketed. The condition of things under the National Bank system is the reverse of this. Great inconveniences have arisen from it even in so wealthy a country as the United States; here they would be intensified ten-fold. In this want of adaptability to our special needs lies one great objection to the system, an objection so strong as to outweigh, in our opinion, all its advautages.

We must reserve for a future issue our remarks on the present circulation, and the reasons which seem to us to make for its retention, as well as our views as to needed improvements.

OUR BUTTER INDUSTRY.

This once important industry of the Dominion has, in recent years, rapidly declined, and the year just closed records the lightest make of the article for thirty years or more. The cause of this rapid decline is to be accounted for by the fact that our production has, for upwards of thirty years, been in excess of our home consumption requirements, thereby making us dependent on the foreign markets for the surplus. Up to the year 1868 we were fortunate in having the English and United States markets at our command. Up to this period it was a lucrative branch of commerce to all engaged in the industry, but the year of 1868 marked the turning point in this matter. In fact, since that period, it has been that of disaster to one and all, and to many financial ruin. The difference between the price paid the farmer and what it realized to the purchasers would carry the computor into the millions in his attempt at computation of It is hard to say whether the English importers or our losses. Canadian merchants were the greatest sufferers in the decadence of the industry. 1868 brought the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the States, and in its stead a duty of four cents per pound, which practically shut the doors of their markets to us. From 1872 the rapid introduction of butterine and butterine mixtures by the French and Dutch into the English markets. coupled with the change in the tastes of the British consumer from the high salted and stale butter, to that of the very mild and fresh productions of the continent, has very nearly closed the doors of the English markets to us as well.

The year closed finds our total exports of butter only 16,528 packages, against 60,353 packages for the year ending 1887, showing a decrease of 43,825 packages in the make in 1888 over that of 1887. If it proves, as is generally expressed by the trade, that the present visible supply in Canada is not more than sufficient to carry us through to the new season, it must be clear to us all that any material reduction this season in the production is quite likely to cause the article to be dropped from the list of exports, with every prospect of being added to that of our imports, and quite probable in the event of the reduction in the make of 1889 falling off in the same ratio to 1888, as that of 1888

to that of 1887, to say nothing of the attending influences in the matter of prices of the article. With these facts before us, it is clearly within the confines of safe speculation to predict brighter prospects for those who may continue in the matter of its production; and certainly so, if they will only take a lesson. The bitter experience of the past affords them ample opportunity of To go into the matter as fully as the case invites, we learning. have not the space to spare; let it suffice, therefore, to state that one of the prime factors in the cause of the great losses sustained, was the fact that a large portion of our production was of a very inferior quality, and the portion that was fine, was held until its freshness was gone, or else positively rancid, and when it was forwarded to consuming markets, it had to come into unfavorable competition with the lowest grades of the products of other countries.

We have not kept pace with the rapid changes of the consuming public's taste. In no country in the world will we find upon the table at any meal the vile rubbish in the name of butter that we find in this Canada of ours, and it reflects on our intelligence in the matter of its production and the marketing of it when we say we are more favored in the matter of geographical position and matters climatic than any other section of the world, unless it be Denmark and Sweden, to produce a fair article. Yet we fall lamentably behind these two countries in the art; more especially so in the case of the former, which stands at the head of all nations in the science, in inventions introduced, and in the article produced. Statistics go to prove that the consumption, the world over, increases per capita as the art in production improves, that the supply has never exceeded the domand for the finest at prices that showed handsome profits in producing it. Now that the production has narrowed down to within the requirements of our domestic wants, there should be less butter made in the summer months. It should be marketed daily, if possible, and never held over a week during these months. If prices fall below a price that shows less profits than if the milk were converted into cheese, then shut down on your delivery of milk to creameries and deliver it to cheese factories.

The heaviest make of the season should be in September and October, which months are conducive to the best production of the year, and what should be our winter supply; but, the time must come when our farmers will see it to their advantage to bring in some of their cows in the fall, and with warm, comfortable houses and liberal feeding, be makers of butter every day of the year. This has been found profitable in many sections of Europe, especially in Denmark and Sweden, also in some of the Western States of our neighbors.

The factory system of making butter is the most general now in Canada, and it will not be long before it is general. The farm dairy is no longer profitable, except in isolated cases where the good old-fashioned housewife has kept up in the science and produces a finer article than any of our creameries. The price realized by the producers the past season is above the average of the past few years. The spring and early summer make ranged from 21c to 18c, the latter price being the value at flush of the summer make; but most of our creameries held their summer goods, and prices gradually advanced during August, September, October and November; the three latter months' make finally reaching 23c to 25c before the close of the year.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

During a recent trip to the West Indies and British Guiana, Hon. John Macdonald of Toronto gathered a large amount of information concerning the foreign trade of those colonies which he was persuaded to place before the Board of Trade of that city, and this he accordingly did in a paper read before that body on the 18th inst. Although the ground had already been gone over and the question of trade relations with our brethren of the tropics pretty well discussed in the report of the commission appointed by the governments of the several Provinces in 1865 under the resolution of the Confederate Council for Trade, which met in Quebec in September of that year, and has come up for discussion at various times, meanwhile, the study and review, given so important a subject by a practical business man cannot fail to be highly interesting to every person concerned in the welfare of the country. Senator Macdonald touched the keynote of the subject in his remarks at the recent banquet in Toronto by dwelling on the importance and necessity of seeking foreign markets for our products. The statistics of the foreign trade of

the West India colonies, furnished by Senator Macdonald, deal chiefly with those products purchased from the United States, which Canada is as fully capable of furnishing. The area of the islands is over 15,000 square miles, of Guiana about 76,000, while the population is about 14 millions. If the Spanish, French and other islands be included, they represent a total population of four to five millions, or equal to that of Canada. There can be little doubt that the quantity of ch-ese supplied by the United States to Trinadad and Guiana-some 334,000 lbs.-could be furnished by Canada with equal facility, apart from the fact that our cheese is among the best in the world. In dried fish we continue to transact a large trade with the West Indies, but there is much room for an extension in this respect also. The same may be said of lumber, candles, hay, butter, staves, potatoes and other products. In flour the voyage from the St. Lawrence is long as compared with that from New York, but this constitutes no great obstacle, and there is one product in increasing demand in these tropical climes, namely, ice, in which we can compete favorably with Boston, whence large quantities are shipped every winter to Kingston, Georgetown and other cities. There are many things to be considered in . preparing to open up trade in new exports with these colonies. For one example the article of chees · required is hard and small-shaped, and this is specially provided for by American makers who ship to the West Indies. As Senator Macdonald says, intending exporters should go and see for themselves.

It should be borne in mind, perhaps, that the white population of these colonies is but a small proportion of the whole. In Jamaica (total about 600,000) it is scarcely one in six, and is diminishing, while the negro population is increasing. In Guiana the whites number scarcely twenty thousand in a total of somewhat under 200,000. The black and colored people live chiefly on yams and plantains, which they cultivate themselves. The total population, as given by Senator Macdonald, does not appear to have increased to any appreciable extent since the the visit of the commissioners in 1866. The cane-sugar industry has felt the effects of the remarkable growth of the product of the beet, which now furnishes more than half the world's supply, and the financial position of many planters has often left them no choice of a market under mortgage conditions, at the same time that the rates for money could not approach the moderation of those common in Central Europe with its hitherto bounty-fed sugar exports. The many tariffs prevailing in the West Indies are more puzzling than excessive, being devised for revenue purposes only. The address of Senator Macdonald cannot fail to direct renewed attention to this natural market for many of our products, in which it is our own fault if we permit ourselves to be pushed aside by our neighbors. Jamaica is lately endeavoring to compete with her neighbor, Cuba, in the manufacture of cigars.

LUMBER TRADE PROSPECTS.

The healthy position of affairs at the close of navigation has already been referred to in these columns, but since then the peculiar winter has added a stronger aspect to the already favorable outlook, so far at least as prices are concerned. The stock of white pine, wintering in Quebec, is the smallest on record, while the total of all woods, 5,617,723 feet, is considered unusually light.

Work in the woods this winter has been most seriously delaved by the absence of snow and frost, and only a short season is now left to us to make up for the deficiency. Instead of being frozen solidly over, the swamps have been dangerously open, and with the prospect of having the logs frozen in where cutting was attempted, and no snow sufficient to haul them to floatage and shipping points, the season could scarcely be worse for extensive operations It is certain that a large proportion of the cut will not come out of the bush this year, and the Ottawa district will suffer most. At other points further east the situation is scarcely better. We have heard of one mil. owner who had got out 20,000 logs at this period last year, while this year to date, he has only secured one thousand. This may be an exceptional case, but it is certain that the lumbermen are being confronted with difficulties scarcely appreciated so far by outsiders. Even, if the balance of the winter is most favorable, and judging from the experience of the past six months, there is every doubt on that score, it will come far short of an average. season.

It is scarcely any wonder that prices are advancing abroad, and that shippers and dealers look for activity and even firmer markets. There is a shortage of spruce in Great Britain, and enquiries received from thence have put up prices on this side. Sales are reported at \$44 for spring shipment, or \$3 more than at the corresponding period in 1888. The demand for pine is improving, and holders are confident of obtaining full rates and possibly an advance. A considerable quantity of deals, spruce and pine, has been sold on English account, and large sales of boards, etc., have been made at Ottawa for the United States. Charters for deals have been closed in Quebec at 60s.

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The low freights last year caused some weakness, which is scarcely possible this spring in view of the general improvement in shipping circles. Many of the old vessels engaged in the wood carrying trade, which the steamers compelled to lay up, it will scarcely pay to fit out again, and even at the best freights obtainable in 1888, the steamships found that entirely wood cargoes did not pay them, and the owners would prefer to find Now that Montreal is practically a free port, the other freight. natural advantages of the St. Lawrence route should enable steamers trading here to obtain a sufficiency of western produce, which has been diverted to New York and other American ports. If this expectation is realized, the timber and lumber business will again centre at Quebec, which possesses advantages for this trade if it is, 'as many believe, deficient in 'accommodation and facilities for other traffic. Instead of instalments of pine among their cargoes, Montreal steamers would prefer to fill up with grain, cheese, butter, live stock, etc. This would be much better than making annual inroads on the timber and lumber export, which is almost the sole industry of the historic old city below./

The departure and arrival of the Quebec timber fleet is no longer a momentous event in the wood trade of two continents, owing to the innovations of recent years, and we cannot predict that the "good old times" will ever return. The prospects, however, are for moderate supplies, a brisk demand and higher prices this spring, and we hope that Montreal shippers will be so busy with Western produce that the famous old timber port will have a chance to recuperate. With yearly enlargements on our navigable water-ways, the extension and improvement of oar railways, and the freedom of our ocean shipping from excessive and unjust burdens, we look with confidence to an expansion of our commerce, and the disappearance of the glut in the timber market, and the healthy outlook apparent in that trade-must certainly be reckoned among the bright spots in the commercial horizon.

BANK CIRCULATION.-A SUGGESTION.

The attention given to the question of the Circulation for some time past by our bankers, consequent on the approaching expiry of the charters, and the discussion thereof from time to time with presidents and members of boards, have evolved some valuable ideas on the subject. We have repeatedly dwelt on the importance of maintaining the present system, which secures the elasticity so necessary for the moving of the crops, a system to which we have grown so accustomed, that any radical or sweeping change would be fraught with great danger to the business interests of the country. The principal banks have latterly been arranging for mutual redemption of their circulation at par, as noted in these columns, and these endeavors are making good progress. This, when fully carried out will remove one great objection to the present system. The other objection urged against the present method of circulation, arises from the losses to holders of the notes of suspended banks, chiefly the hardship to the wage-earners, who cannot, as a rule, afford to hold them till the bank is ready to redeem. This, as was already pointed out, is not a strong argument, because the artisan is usually paid for his work in Dominion 1's, 2's or 4's, and it will have less force after the government begins to issue the 5's. The losses to note-holders hitherto have been but trifling, the circulation having, in the few cases of suspension. been eventually redeemed, and it was not likely to be otherwise. as a first lien on the assets of the bank. Following the general tendency of the age-which is toward greater improvement in all things relating to the public welfare, a tendency rather in the direction and extension of plans already laid down than toward changes of a revolutionary character-which are rather to be deprecated,-a bank manager of ripe experience has arrived at a practical solution of the difficulty. He proposes, in so far as the circulation is concerned, that it be secured by Unlimited Liability of the shareholders, the Double Liability remaining undisturbed in other respects; and that all notes of suspended

banks bear interest at the rate of 0 por cent per annum from the date of suspension. The Unlimited Liability would prove the most effective possible security as regards the circulation, and the guaranteed interest on the notes would render them readily redeemable at any bank in the Dominion. We shall be glad to hear from others of our practical bankers on this subject.

THAT FIRE INSURANCE CHART.

That "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," is one of those axioms which we learnt in our schooldays, and never has the saying been so fully borne out and corroborated as in a chart recently published by some obscure contemporary, and purporting to set before the public the comparative strength- of the various companies transacting the business of fire insurance in Canada. In a note at the foot of the chart the compiler instances one company of undoubted standing, in which the liability of the shareholders being unlimited, it was impossible to make a comparison between it and the other companies. From this the public are led to suppose that the latter are all under the Limited Liability Act. It would, doubtless, be a surprise to this wonderful chart-compiler to be informed that the liability of the majority of British offices is unlimited, and that the shareholders can be called upon for their last shilling if necessary. Yet such is the fact, with the exception of the four younger companies, and one or, perhaps, two of the older ones; so that the table professing to judge of the strength of the companies by their subscribed capital is for the most part misleading.

Without drawing invidious comparisons, it cannot be said that while the Commercial Union, lately made into a limited company, with its large subscribed capital, offers ample security to its policy-holders, and should rank higher than other limited companies with very much smaller subscribed capital; yet to place it before unlimited corporations such as the Imperial, London Assurance, the Atlas or the Norwich Union, is neither in accord with justice or common sense. Neither is it fair to place the Hartford, with a surplus far outweighing its small paid-up capital so low down in the list, and behind even limited companies showing a deficit.

In calculating the comparative strength of companies, two points must be borne in mind: (1.) The relative proportions of their assets to their liabilities, and (2.) The reserve, whether, limited or unlimited (used in a legal sense) which can be called upon in case of emergency; and it need hardly be said that the larger the proportion of a company's assets as compared to its liabilities, the smaller will be the chance of a call upon the reserve, no matter what the actual amount of those assets and liabilities may be. A company with a large uncalled capital showing small surplus, cannot be considered in as satisfactory a position for transacting business with the public as one with merely a small paid-up capital and a handsome surplus.

Again, in the tables before us, the figures relating to the British offices have been manipulated from the Canadian Blue Book, and in making the comparison with the Canadian and American companies the British offices have been placed at a disadvantage, since while 50 per cent of the unexpired premiums is the basis of reinsurance reserve required here and in the United States, the reserve adopted in the figures furnished for the British companies is 60 per cent of the annual premium income—a very material difference. Had a 30 per cent, reserve been employed for the comparison all round, there would be less unfairness. This is the proportion employed in their statement by British offices. But this evidently would not have answered the chart-compiler's purpose.

It must be amusing to anyone with the faintest notion regarding sound and well-managed Fire Insurance Companies to note the order in which some offices are placed in respect to "comparative strength." Were it not that the paper in which the chart appears has a very limited circulation, some harm might be done, but, as it is, we will, with these few remarks, leave it "to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air."

NATIONAL BANK FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Our readers have frequently brought under their notice the merits of the National Banking system of the United States as contrasted with our own, and nearly always to our disadvantage. Canada was free of bank failures during 1888; but in the United States, according to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency just published, eight failures occurred. Owing to their National Bank circulation being protected by the deposit of government bonds in Washington the note-holders lost nothing, but the depositors were less fortunate. The tendency of the U.S. National Bank system at present is to foster the establishment of Banks of small capital with only enough circulation (\$45,000) to qualify them as National Banks, and large deposits-practically to work on deposits. Some of the largest banks in the United States today have only the above mentioned circulation, but have deposits 10 or 12 times the amount of their paid-up capital.

While, therefore, their circulation is well secured, their depositors are not nearly so well as are the depositors in Canadian Banks. The Comptroller's report says eight National Banks with an aggregate Capital of \$1,900,000 failed and were placed in the hands of receivers during the year. The chief causes of failure and the amount of dividend paid the creditors of each are as follows :---

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS. Capital...

The Cashier was arrested on charge of fraud and falsification of entries. He was released on bail and has not yet been tried. The bank carried a considerable amount of doubtful and worthless paper from a Savings Bank, which it succeeded. The officers and some of the directors carried on undertakings which were weak in themselves, with the funds of the bank. Administration was weak and to some extent vicious. The laws were violated and false entries made in their books to deceive the examiners, besides other irregularities. 80 per cent. has been paid the creditors so far. The bank was in business less than five years.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN, NEW YORK.

Due depositors 611,000

The Cashier absconded to Canada taking with him a considerable amount of the bank's funds. The bank was found hopelessly insolvent; past due paper in large amounts had been accumulating for years, and overdrafts had been carried to an amount greatly exceeding the Capital of the bank. Records had been negligently kept, and false entries made, so that it was difficult to ascertain its true position. A dividend of 25 per cent. was paid, but there seems little doubt that the loss to depositors will be heavy. The bank had been in existence 24 years.

> METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI. Capital \$1,000,000 Due depositors..... 1,506,000

The officers and directors were large borrowers and the management was found to be inefficient and unbusinesslike. Irreguhar means had been resorted to in order to cover up large loans, and falso returns were published. The assets were found ample to pay liabilities in full, but the emergency notwithstanding overy effort was made, could not be tided over. The liquidation was expedited in every way possible, and as there was no litigation the creditors were paid in full within six weeks from date of failure, and assets of the nominal value of \$1,300,000 handed back to the stockholders. The bank had been in existence 64 years.

> COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF DUBUQUE, IOWA. Capital \$100,000

The bank was wrecked through large loans being made to onterprises in which the President and his family were largely interested. Not less than four times the Capital of the bank was borrowed by the President and his family. This violation of the law was concealed by using the names of irresponsible parties and the security upon which the directors affected to rely proved to be insufficient or worthless. 40 per cent has been paid creditors and the stockholders called upon for their double liability. The bank had been in existence 17 years.

STATE NATIONAL BANE OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Qapital \$100,000 Due depositors.... 351,000

President and Cashier absconded to Canada taking \$25,000 with them after completely wrecking the bank, but they were caught and most of the money found in their clothing. The bank had passed through several stages of bad and vicious management. 20 per cent. has been paid creditors. The bank had been in existence nearly 20 years.

SECOND NATIONAL BANE, XENIA, OHIO.

| Capital | \$150,000 |
|----------------|-----------|
| Due depositors | 364.000 |

Was reduced to insolvency by negligence of directors and incompetency of its officers. The Cashier was utterly unfit for his position. The bank's fund were locked up in all sorts of investments that should never have been entertained. The directors contributed \$42,000 to facilitate liquidation. 80 per cent. has been paid creditors. The bank was in existence over 20 years.

MADISON NATIONAL BANK, MADISON, DAKOTA.

The bank had only been in existence from Dec., 1886, having then been converted from a State Bank. The officers, directors and stockholders were composed of the President, Cashier, their wives and one other person. From the first the management was irregular, and a few months after its establishment transactions were discovered not only against the law but criminal on the part of the officers. The President and Cashier were arrested but have so far been able through local influence to evade punishment and thwart and embarrass the receiver.

LOWRLL NATIONAL BANE, LOWELL, MICH.

Capital \$ 50,000 Due depositors..... 126,000

Failed principally owing to bad management of President. Among the assets was found a large amount of worthless paper chiefly of a manufacturing company. The methods resorted to by the officers of this company with the connivance of the bank were simply scandalous. Besides the loans to the company mentioned the bank's assets had gradually become locked-up in unproductive real estate. The bank had been in existence 23 years. Apparently no dividend has yet been paid the creditors, the bank having suspended only in September last.

The foregoing remarks of the Comptroller are, of course, very much condensed, but are the substance of his report. From hem it will be seen that the same influences which work disaster to our own banks, namely incompetence, recklessness and dishonesty are all at work among our neighbours.

THE TORONTO HARDWARE SEIZURE.

It is not many months since attention was directed in these pages to the offers of certain travellers for a western hardware firm, and the opinion hazarded that it was impossible to supply the goods at the prices named and realize any profit. The hint thus given to the authorities has not been without avail, and has resulted in the seizure made last week by the special agents of the government upon certain shelf goods in the possession of Risley & Kerrigan, a young wholesale hardware house in Toronto, to the value of between \$8,000 and \$9,000. The methods of the concern were in accordance with that we have already described. Certain American houses with whom the firm were dealing, had arranged to supply them with blank invoices, or invoices with the quantity and the prices left blank, which the importers could fill in to suit themselves to hoodwink the Custom House. To the credit of some American houses, be it said, that they refused to be parties to this fraud upon the Customs; but others were not so scrupulous, and the result was a competition, with which no honest importing could contend. The retail hardware trade of Montreal and the Townships, as well as that throughout Ontario, were thus enabled to get their goods fully ten per cent. below the price lists of houses whose financial strength enables them to buy to the very best advantage as to prices and discount. We feel perfectly certain that the Customs Department will not be guilty of the injustice hinted at in certain of our contemporaries, the Ontario of Belleville among them,-and so regardless of what is due to honest importers by allowing the offending firm to escape without making "the punishment fit the crime." It is to be hoped that the fullest exposure will be made of this barefaced attempt on the part of Risley, Kerrigan & Co., to evade their share of the taxes-not over-oppressive-necessary to provide a revenue to carry on the machinery of the government. The firm appear to have been practising this underhand business for the last two or three vears.

CITY FIRE RISKS.

The attainments of its majority by the Spectator, of New York city, has been made the occasion of a series of papers by insurance men. Mr. C. J. Hexamer, an inspector, contributes one on this subject, and had he been writing from Montreal, he could not have hit the nail more squarely upon the head. - He considers that the fire hazards of "improving" large cities are

increasing. The first floors of stores, as now built, consist of one or more large windows separated by slight iron posts, on which rests nearly the whole weight of several storeys. How are these to withstand the heat of a fire? What shall we say of the Building Inspector who allows the structure to be rebuilt much lighter on these iron stilts (filled out with glass) on the first floor? And what shall be thought of "the companies who had paid for the old building, who again insure the new and worse building, putting at naught the old adage that a burnt child dreads the fire?" Several of the new buildings in Montreal are erected to stay; others look as though, like the razors of old, they were made to sell-to the insurance companies. When we consider the many violations of what good common sense would dictate to the owners or lessees of stores or warehouses-in connection with the fact that the efficiency of our preventive service does not improve in anything like equal ratio, we cannot but wonder that there are not more fire losses. The "inspector" recommends a few remedies, viz,-To find out fire hazards, to provide thorough inspection of contents and methods, not only on the main floor, but in cellar and attic,-to see that extra hazards be provided with efficient guards against incipient fires-that printing houses, for example, supply a sufficiency of galvanized iron pails for cotton waste, each pail to be made with a bottom rim that may prevent direct contact with the floor in case of fire-to examine every risk in respect of any new surroundings, and to take into consideration whether the business and circumstances of the insured are such as to render a sale to the companies more profitable than to continue business as they are. No rate, however high, can warrant companies in'underwriting certain properties.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.

We are obliged to postpone any extended reference to the first annual dinner of the Montreal Board of Trade, held Wednesday evening at the Windsor. The affair was an unqualified success. The president, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, was chairman. Among the invited guests present were His Excellency, Lord Stanley, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir H. Langevin, Hon. Geo. A. Foster, Minister of Finance, Mr. H. W. Darling, representing the Toronto Board of Trade, Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Col. Rhodes, Gen, Middleton, etc. There was little in the banquet of a distinctively commercial character. The speech of the evening was probably that of Hon. Mr. Foster ; but that most in keeping with the occasion was the address of Mr. Henry W. Darling of Toronto. We can only refer, by name to the topics he dwelt upon: The " Department of Trade and Commerce," established a year or two ago by the government-the interest on deposits in the P. O. and govt. savings banks-the rate of postage-the functions of the "Minister of Trade and Commerce" in respect of granting bank charters for speculative purposes,-insolvency legislation,better facilities for interprovincial trade,-amendments to the Customs Act .- the removal of bank stocks from the realm of speculation, &c. Mr. Van Horne, president of the C. P. R'y, was no less practical, and it is to be hoped Montreal may be roused to profit by his advice. We shall return to the whole subject next week.

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE.

Courage, dash and enterprise count for much in modern business. The deliberate old ways by which when a man made a dollar he hoarded it up till he made another to keep it company, instead of making it breed more, are rapidly giving way to our modern railway speed methods. Our neighbors have given us some valuable lessons in life insurance, and some of our own older companies have not been slow to set a good example. The Manufacturers' Life Insurance O., the report of which appears in this issue, was launched with a determination to have-to compel a large business almost from the start; and it startled the whole country when it announced such men as the great statesman who is at the head of the government as its president, with one of our most successful and able manufacturers as vicepresident of the company. Mr. Carlile cannot tolerate slow coaches, and he has certainly rolled up a business of a magnitude seldom or never equalled within the period, startling the country in this respect no less than with his Board. He acknowledges some impairment in capital, but he not unreasonably contends that the organization of the company and the large growth it has attained warrant the policy observed-and that it is money well spent. Sir John Macdonald has thrown the mgis of his protection over the company and speaks in the highest terms of what has been accomplished, and no less hopefully of its future The figures of the report speak for themselves.

1 43

THE CLEARING HOUSE. The Clearing House established by the banks in the city a few weeks ago continues to work most satisfactorily. The figures for the week ending yesterday were :--

| | Clearings. | Balances. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Friday, Jan. 18 | \$1,604,112 | \$ 400,761 |
| Saturday, Jan. 19 | 1,539,627 | 679,326 |
| Monday, Jan. 21 | 988,306 | 103,872 |
| Tuesday, Jan. 22 | 1,484,611 | 374,495 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 23 | 1,236,697 | 236,849 |
| Thursday, Jan. 24 | 1,369,032 | 180,199 |
| m . 1. 1 | | |
| Total | \$8,222,385 | \$1,875,501 |

The stoppage of our railway cars at Detroit by the Custom authoritics-under an order that all Canadians cars used as part of the through line between Atlantic points and the West, by way of Canadian routes, shall be held at Detroit till duty shall be paid on each car-fell like a bomb among the community. A despatch to Washington elicited from Secretary Fairchild a protest against the enforcement of the order and a suggestion that the circular be cancelled or suspended for some months that the railway companies interested have an opportunity to present their case. The order is nevertheless being enforced. "Thus goes on the policy of "retaliation" and the pressure to bring Canada into the Union. If anything is likely to lead to some plan for the "Federation of the Empire" it is this self-maining, spiteful policy. Hon. Mr. Bowell, according to a despatch to the Gazette, declines "to express any opinion as to the probable effect of this, but said it was within the power of ralway corporations like the Grand Trunk who were affected by the change to make representations to the Government."

THE auction firm of Hutton & Co., Winnipeg, Man, have been closed out by their creditors.—G. C. Mortimer, stationer, Winnipeg, is selling out.—J. T. Urawford, general merchant, Neepawy, has sold out to Jno. Crawford.—J M. Hall, general store, Rapid City, advertises to sell out at cost and give up business on account of poor health.— J. A. Pike, boots and shoes, Emerson, will remove his business to Vancouver, B. C.—The furniture and crockery stock of Abrams & McKenzie, Vancouver, B. C, has been seized by the Sheriff.—M. Philips & Co., wholesale liquors, Donald, B. C., have retired from business but may resume in another part of the Province.—News from Kamloops, B. C., is not not over assuring.

CHAS. WHITEBEAD, SON OF the late manager of the Hochelaga Cotton Co., is said to be endcavoring to build a \$100,000 cotton mill of 200 to 250 loom capacity at Beauharnois, Que, to supply the China trade, as he is of the opinion that cottons can be manufactured as cheap or cheaper in the Province of Quebec than in any part of the world. Perhaps he may at the same time solve the problem how to induce our own people along the Eastern Townships border to purchase their cottons at home instead of from the United States.

The Commissionership of Crown Lunds in the Ontarlo Government Cabinet, from which the Hon. T. B. Pardee recently retired, owing to ill-health, has been filled by the appointment of the Hon. A. S. Hardy, whose executive ability shown in the office of Provincial Secretary, undoubtedly qualified him for the management of one of the most important departments of the Government The Hon. J. M. Gibson, of Ramilton, has been appointed Provincial Secretary and Registrar.

Accompany to the very full but concise report of its Board of Trade, Kingston has some reason to congratulate itself on the commercial progress made during the past year. The large number of questions which it has taken up and carried to a successful issue, is a fair evidence of the advantage of a live Board of Trade.

The annual statement of the Hochelaga Bank, reproduced elsewhere, shows that the carnings were so newhat over six per cont. on the capital. The remarks of the president, Mr. F. X St. Charles, will be read with interest, as accounting for the diminished ratio in this respect. The affairs of the bank are kept well in hand, and will enable it to take advantage of any improvement in trade.

This City Club and the Fish and Game Club are considering the advisability of amalgumation. Should the proposal carry, larger premises will be secured and some necessary improvements made in organization. Incorporation will also be sought immediately.

THE Molsons Bank has arranged with the Bank of British North America to redeem its notes in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia

THE National Fire Ins Co. of London, Eng., has just been absorbed by the Royal, was a small respectable company established about ten years ago, and has no connection whatever with the National Ins. Co. of Ireland, which dates back to 1822.

ENGLISH tube manufacturers are overrun with orders.—Fresh zinc deposits have been discovered in Murcia, Sp sin, the mines which are next in importance to those of Santander. The Spunish zinc mines employ about 1,700 people.

Tweeve thousand dollars has been spent in boring for oil on W. B McAllister's property near Pembroke, Ont., and the second shaft is down 400 feet — Business is brisk at Mattama, Ont., and such a large quantity of supplies is being received and forwarded that merchants are storing goods in their yards.

Tux Fisherics Department have received a communication from the Pacific Cossi to the effect that nearly 100 A merican and Canadian vessels will sail from Behring's Sea and take the chances of capture by the U. S. Revenue cutters. The department will not excite itself unnecessarily.

The Government of Nova Scotia and a local wholesale liquor dealer are engaged in testing the legality of some of the provisions of the Liquor License Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, passed two or three years ago. As the judges refused to give a decision on the provisions of the Act, a case has been trumped up, and after passing through the Police Court is now before the Supreme Court for decision for decision.

A USEFUL device has been invented for controlling excitable horses A desired device has been invented to conforming excitation interest and consists of a light, strong cord running along the reins from the brow-band to the hand-piece which, on being pulled, blindfolds the horse, diverts his attention from the object of fright and puts him into another frame of thought. On letting go the cord the double spring draws the blinds from the eyes and rolls them out of sight.

THE New York Daily Indicator gives the percentage of the 1,661,000 tons of flour, grain and provisions carried to the Seablard by the eight railroads in the Central Traffic Association last year. The Grand Trunk got the most or 18.6 per cent, the Michigan Central was second, with 17.1 per cent., and the Lake Shore and Fort Wayne third, gotting 16.6 per cent. each.

PROPERTY has been purchased in St. Henri (Montreal) for the erection of a new rollingmill in the spring for the manufacture of bars, sheets and iron and steel hoops of which 12,000 to 14,000 tons will be turned out a year. The machinery is also bought, mostly from England. The mill is the first in Canada for the exclusive production of the above-mentioned branches of the rolling mill business.

Nova Scotta apple shippers have been advised from Britain that, owing to heavy receipts from the United States and Canada all the English and Scotch markets are glutted. It is expected the over-stock will work off by the middle of February when it will be profit-able to resume shipments from Canada. Australian apples will be on the English market about 1st April, but the Canadian expert frade will be over by that data. trade will be over by that date.

Lumber shipmonts from New Brunswick ports during 1888 were 277,327,681 superficial feet of deals, &c., and 6,320 tons of timber. Nova Scotia shipments during the same period were 85,070,005 superficial feet of deals, &c., and 4,343 tone of timber. The number of vessels carrying New Brunswick shipments were 413 of 306,000 tons, and the vessels carrying the Nova Scotia shipments were 185, of 97,625 tons.

Marine underwriting has not been very profitable to shareholders this year among the local Hallfax companies, owing largely to the losses of 1887, which were brought forward to 1888 and paid out of the premiums of the latter year. The several companies are, how-ever, in a stronger position than they were at the epening of last year, at twee series of the market by some of them to wind up and as it was seriously contemplated by some of them to wind up and retire from the field. The Nova Scolia Marine Insurance Co., which met this week, shows carned premiums, &c., of \$93,241 and paid losses of \$88,944, and the Ocean Marine Insurance Company shows premiums received, &c., \$95,278, losses paid, \$62,193, and other expenses \$17,828.

The Legislature of Newfoundland has instituted an act for the benefit of fishermen's families should the heads thereof be doomed in their perilous calling. As each vessel leaves for the " bank fishery" benefit of fishermen's families should the heads thereof be doomed in their perilous calling. As each vessel leaves for the "bank fishery" the master is obliged to deposit the sum of 50 cents for each member of his crew, and the same is deducted from the man's wages. The owner of the "Banks" also pays 20 cents into the hands of the col-lector of the port, and in the event of the loss of any man, his legal representative will receive at the end of the current year the sum of \$80, or a proportionate amount of the whole fund deposited should there not he compatible in the fund to nay \$80 for each map lest there not be enough in the fund to pay \$80 for each man lost

SHORTAGE OF HOUST IN THE INTER TO PAY GO FOR CHEN HAR FOST. SHORTAGE OF HOTS IN ENGLAND.—W. H. & H. LeMay's circular just issued gives an estimate of the hop stock of the world. The exceptional position of the hop stock of the world to-day, it says, calls for the careful consideration of all interested in the trade. Never before have such low prices ruled with so light a stock. Never before has the consumption of beer been so great. The requirement of Great Britain is now annually 700,000 hundredweight. Last year duty was paid on 20,581, 700 barrels of beer, and calculating the low average of 24 pounds of hops per barrel for copper and dry hop-ping, that would absorb 660,306 hundredweight. The exports from England average yearly 25,000 hundredweight of hops, 13,415 of

which have already been shipped since 1st September last, and at least the odd 14,694 hundredweight will be required for private brewing, yeast making, etc. Estimating the amount in hand at 320,000 hundredweight, the circular calculates that some 200,000 It is not possible, it is contended, for English brewers to obtain such a supply of hops within the next nine months. America has already It is not possible, it is contributed for infinite intervals are possible, it is contributed for infinite and its and a supply of hops within the next hine months. America has already sent England more hops than she can spare, and is now importing German hops to piece out her own supply. On the Continent the brewer meets with pretty much the same state of affairs in the hop market. Belgium is the only country where stocks are large. There they are held mostly by speculators. The most serious feature to be considered by conumers is, that if any bold speculator should come upon the market, he would at once be able to put his hands upon the whole available stocks, and could, if he chose, increase the prices until they eclipsed those paid during the shortage of 1882. Referring to the difficulty of obtaining reliable information in the annual hop crops of Ganada, a prominent Monireal dealer spoke strongly in favor of having hops made an excise article. It could be done, he maintained, at a cost of one quarter or one eighth of a cent per pound to the dealers, and the publication of yearly reports on the industry by the Government would be an inestimable advantage to the dealers. The small inland revenue duty proposed would be far more than compensated for by the value of the information they would derive from such a measure. would derive from such a measure.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Second Annual Report of the Directors of the Manufacturers' Life In-surance Company, presented at the Annual General Meeting held at the Board of Trade Council Chamber, Leader Lane, Toronto, on Tuesday, the Board of Frage Council Chamber, Leader June, Foronce, of Faceday, the 15th day of Jonuary, 1889. Right Hon, Sir John Macdonald was called to the Chair, and Mr.

J. B. Carlille acted as Secretary, who read the following statement :--Mr. President and Gentlemen.--In presenting this report, we

think it desirable that we should offer some remarks having special

think it desirable that we should offer some remarks having special reference to the figures contained therein. It will be seen that there appears in our report a slight impair-ment of capital, which might be viewed with concern by some who are unacquainted with the relation which, in a case such as ours, the capital bears to the general reserves. In a Life insurance Company, capital is, as it were, the anchor by which the company is held in place during the earlier years, when un-usual expenditure is necessary, in order that afterwards the reserves may be increased through the agency of the Premium Income secured while the lives insured are fresh from the hands of the Medical Ex-aminers, and before adverse selection, caused by the withdrawal of rood lives, begins to tell upon our mortality.

aminers, and before adverse selection, caused by the withdrawal of good lives, begins to tell upon our mortality. The Executive Officers of this Company have realized that the policy of getting a large amount of paying business on the books of vital importance, and that it was worth an effort and liberal expendi-ture of means to accomplish this object. (Prof. Cherriman, M.A., F.I.A., F.R.S.C., late Superintendent of Insurance, stated in one of the Insurance Reports that percentages of expenses to income was not a proper gauge of the economy of men-

resultance, state is one of all hadrander hepotts that pretentinges of expenses to income was not a proper gauge of the economy of man-agement of a company, and should not be quoted as such.) The result has been that at no time in the history of Life insurance in this country have such results been attained as we are able to ex-hibit here roady.

The Company has received during the year applications for insur-ance, amounting to \$6,000,000. There were 2,772 for \$4,801,000 ac-cepted and policies issued. Others amounting to \$545,800 upon 287 lives have been declined, not coming up to the standard required by the Company, and applications for \$653,200 were approved or incom-plete, or otherwise deferred at the date of the Report.

We have now on our books at the end of sixteen months, actual work, a larger promum income, representing a larger amount of busi-ness than some of the most successful companies have been able to secure after many years of arduous labor, as will be seen from the Government Blue Books.

We are aware that we might have pursued a different course, spent less money, and found ourselves at this time with a business of a couple of millions, with a correspondingly small income. But as we have said before, the Executive have not felt that course to be the wisest, and time will demonstrate the wisdom of their decision. If gentlemen present will take the trouble to look carefully into the

If gentlemen present will take the trouble to look carefully into the question, they will see that it is only during the earlier years of a Company's history that much profit can be expected in the way of earnings from mortaity. The business being all newly selected, we have not experienced anything like the mortality provided for, thus enabling the Company to legitimately spend more of its premium income in securing new business than would be wise in later years, when adverse selection had lowered the standard of the lives exposed. We may here state that a large proportion of our business is on such plans that the premiums show a larger percentage to the amount insured than is usual; at the same time the reserves absorb a very large portion of the premiums. This will naturally strengthen our position in the future, and enable us at a very early date, not only to make good the impairment, but also to lay by a substantial Rest in addition to the statuary reserve.

We wish to make another remark at this point, and that is, that our expenses are not as large in proportion as in some companies doing a much smaller business; but being larger in the sggregate, it appears to our advantage in the matter of impairment. We cannot too strongly impress on all present the value of having a large premium income; without it there is no earning power; with it the success of incomponent is accurd

it, the success of any company is assured.

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A company may, by the strictest economy, succeed in keeping its expense account exceedingly low, but if it is done at the expense of its vitality, the procedure is unwise and dangerous. On the other hand, a large expenditure is not only excusable, but commendable, if its equivalent can be shown in premiums on the Company's books.

Although it is an unusual course for new companies to pursue, we decided to submit our policies for valuation to the Insurance Depart-ment at Ottawa, and the report is before you to day in the Company's General Report.

The Company has grown rapidly in public estimation, as is attested by the continuous volume of business received from all quarters of the Dominion, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the labor bestowed by the Directorate in conducting the Company's the hoor bestowed by the Directorate in conducting the company's affairs, has been a powerful incentive to the office staff and the agents, to use every possible effort to widen the area of the Company's usefulness on the field, so that during the year just past, obstacles that seemed almost insurmountable have been overcome and results accomplished which are usually only reached by years of steady application.

The growth of the Company has been rapid, and the volume of business proportionately large, necessitating, in the opinion of the Executive, the appointment of a Secretary-Treasurer, and for this responsible position Mr. J. L. Kerr has been selected Mr. Kerr has ably filled a similar position for many years, and brings with him a large experience. Those interested in the Com-pany are to be comparison to a superint ment.

pany are to be congratulated on his appointment. This report would be incomplete did we not tender our thanks to the district Managers, Inspectors and Agents of the Company every-where for their extraordinary efforts on behalf of the Company, and also to the office staff, for whom no hours seemed to be too long, no work too heavy. All have borne their fair share in bringing about this most satisfactory state of things. All the Directors retire, but are eligible for re-election.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, President.

J. B. CARLILE, Managing Director.

GEO. GOODERHAM, Vice Presidents. CASH ACCOUNT.

1888. " Cash Interest..... 3,970 50 992 96 " Reversions " Stock....." " Investments Repaid— 500 00 Debentures 5,500 00 30,500 00 \$163,327 46 1888. By Salaries, Commissions, Medical Fees, Rent, Taxes, License Fees, and other expenses of Organization and Management \$85,851 60 9,000 00 650 00 ĸ Re-insurance Premiums..... 2,382 07 Investments. Including Mortgages, Reversions, Life Interests, Office Furniture..... 61,661 39 " Cash on hand, &c..... 3,782 40 163,327 46 BALANCE SHEET. ASSETS. 1888
 Allo Interests
 4,030 00

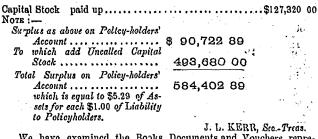
 Reversions
 3,454 12

 Bills Receivable
 9,751 85

 Interest due and accrued
 1,729 73

 Outptanding premiums
 37,648 98

 Deformed
 37,048 98
 " u u " u Deferred a 22,757 ĸ Office Furniture 4,493 33 " Commuted Commissions..... " Promoters' Account..... 6,525 00 7,395 13 " Advances to Travelling and Provincial Agts for Organ-6.748 16 3,782 40 8223,771 27 1888. LIABILITIES. To Re-assurance Fund, as per Superintendent's Certificate below Insurances, &c) " Ten per cent. off, to cover cost of collecting outstand-7,110 13 ing and deferred premiums..... 6.040 66. \$133,048 38 and a second second 8223,771 27 san san 🖓



J. L. KERR, Stc.-Treas. We have examined the Books, Documents and Vouchers, repre-senting the foregoing Revenue Account, and also each of the securities for the property in the above Balance Sheet, and certify to we, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have examined the their correctness.

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Securities held by said Company and find the same correct. Signed, 12213

T. G. BLACKSTOCK, Auditing Committee of the Board. F. NIODOLLS, Auduing Commutes of the IS Office of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, Ont.,

January 11th, 1889

J. B. CAHLILE, ESQ, Managing Director Manufasturers' Life Ins. Co, Toronto, Ont. DRAB Sin,—The following is the result of the valuation of your policies as at the 31st day of December, 1888 :

TOTAL RESERVE, \$110,478 30.

In making this valuation, the Institute of Actuaries' Table of Mortality with 4] per cent. was used. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Inzurance.

Sir John A. Macdonald said :

It becomes my pleasing duty to move the adoption of the report which you have just heard read.

The past year has been remarkable when you consider that most other companies have been complaining of the dulness of trade, which however does not appear to have affected our business. Judging from nowever does not appear to have an ecced our outsiness. Judging from the experience of several of the older companies, it is evident that we have been making great progress, and the rate of that progress, I am hold, is unprecedented in the history of insuance Our policy is liberal, and provides for the payment of losses im-mediately on proof of death, and in the majority of instances the claim papers have not been in the office 48 hours before they were encoursed and change mailed

During the year we have hed 11 death claims, although the ex-pectancy called for a larger number. In fact, the mortality for the past year has been wonderfully low, which evidences the excellent judgment with which the lives have been selected.

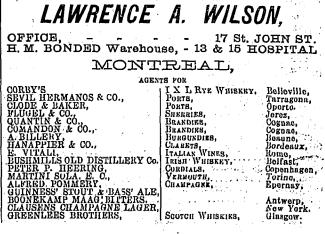
It is difficult for me to determine to what extent my own connect-It is difficult for me to determine to what extent my own connect-ion has benefited the Company; but one thing is certain, that having put my hands to the Life Insurance plough I intend to keep them there as long as I can be of service to you (applause). The future of the Company I believe is bright, and many of those here present may live to see the day when the Manufacturers' Life will become one of the recognized institutions of this fair Dominion, in which many of us take pardonable pride (applause), and I must say that if I found my-self out of office at any time, I should be competing with Mr. Carlile for the post of Managing Director of the Company (laughter and anothere). applause).

I do not profess to have a very deep insight into the mysteries of Life Insurance, but I am sufficiently acquainted with sound business principles to see that the policy of those who have been most active in the management of the Company is one that is far reaching,—a policy that may not be appreciated by those who think more of the present than of the future, but nevertheless I believe that in the space of a year and a half a basis has been laid upon which a great structure may be built be built. may

I have much pleasure in moving the apoption of the report. (Sir John resumed his seat amidst loud applause.) Geo. Gooderham, Esq., seconded the adoption After which several stockholders complimented the Directors on

the progress of the Company. The retiring Directors were re-elected, after which the meeting ad-

journed.



Meetings, &c.

THE HOCHELAGA BANK.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hochelaga Bank was held in the offices of the bank on the 15th instant. Mr. F. X. St Charles was called to the chair, and Mr. M. J. A. Prendergast requested to act as secretary. Messrs. D. Parizeau, Charles Chaput and Hubert Morin were appointed scrutineers.

The secretary presented the fifteenth annual report, which read as follows:

GRATLEMEN,—In presenting their fifteenth annual report your directors desire to sum-marize the financial statement of 1888.

During the first months of the year the several public loans have thrown upon our market a good deal of European capital.

A harvest below the average and roads ren-dered impassible by incessuit rains, were reasons why funds, advanced to facilitate operations in grain, were comparatively unproductive.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks your directors are arsured that the profits of the bank have been satisfactory, and that ample provision has been made for probable losses.

The confidence which the public place in your institution is shown by the fact that deposits on interest and deposits payable on deposits on interest and deposits payable on de-mand are constantly increasing. From \$914,-000 at the end of December, 1887, they are now \$1,107,000. Your board were protoundly affected by the unexpected demise of Mr. Claude Melancon, vice-president, and one of the tounders of the bank. To the unanimous regret expressed by his follow-citizens, your directors would add a deserving tribute to ms memory in recalling his long and fathful sermemory in recalling his long and faithful services and in rendering the last homage to his integrity and his eminent administrative สมมายส

Finally the books and vouchers, both of the head office and branches, have been inspected and found correct.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance to credit of profit and loss on Dec. 31, 1888.....\$ 4,898 06 Net profits for the year after de-

ducting expenses of administra-

tion, interests on deposits, also losses and probable losses..... 42,815-93

Total \$47,713 99 This amount was apportioned as follows :-Dividends Nos. 24 and 25 at rate of

| 6 per cent. per annum\$ | 42,606 | 00 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----|
| Balance carried to credit of profit | | |
| and loss for 1889 | 5,107 | 99 |

Total \$47,713 99 The whole respectfully submitted, F. X. ST. CHARLES, (Signed) President.

STATEMENT OF HOCHELAGA BANK ON DECEMBER З1вт, 1888. Lubilities.

| Due to snareholders- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----|
| Paid-up capital\$ | 710,100 | 00 |
| Reserve fund | 100,000 | 00 |
| Dividend No. 25, payable 2nd | • | |
| January, 1889 | 21,303 | 00 |
| Unclaimed dividends | 1,896 | 16 |
| Profit and loss | 5,107 | 99 |
| | 838,407 | 15 |
| Due to public | • | |
| Notes of bank in circulation | \$588,232 | 00 |

Dominion Government deposits 32,326 25 payable on demand Deposits held as security for execution of Dominion Govornment contracts..... rovincial Government 700 00 Provincial de. posits payable on demand.... Provincial Government de-7,944 19 de-20,000 00 posits payable after notice ... Other deposits payable on de-451,486 71 mand. Other deposits payable after notice..... Other liabilities not included in 656,340 88 9,397.71 the foregoing items.....

Total \$2,604,834 89

| Assets. | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| Specie Dominion notes\$ | 44,958 85,385 | | | | | |
| Notes and cheques on other banks Due by other banks in Canada. | 95,237 28,947 | | | | | |
| Due by foreign banks Due by banks in England | 64.248 47,890 | 36 26 | | | | |
| Loans payable on demand | 171,304 | | | | | |
| | ,923,784 | 27 | | | | |
| Overdue debts Overdue debts secured Accounts in liquidation | 2,380 500 47,463 | 00 | | | | |
| Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank | 56,579 | | | | | |
| Real estate Other assets not included in the | 5,250 | | | | | |
| foregoing items | 30,904 | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| | Gaomer | • | | | | |

Mr. F. X. St. Charles moved, seconded by Mr. M. Laurent,

That this report be received, adopted and printed for the information of shareholders. Carried.

Mr. D. Parizeau moved, seconded by Mr. ubert Morin,

That the thanks of the shareholders are due to the president, the vice-president and the directors, for their administration of the affairs

of the bank during the past year.

The motion was adopted. It was moved by Mr. Charles Chaput, seconded by Mr. S. St. Onge, That thanks are also due to the cashier and to the other officials of the bank for their zeal which they have shown in the accomplishment of their respective duties.

This was carried unanimously. The scrutineers presented the following re-

port: We the undersigned scrutineers, appointed at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hochelaga Bank, this day declare the fol-lowing gentlemen unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. F. X St. Charles, M. Laurent, R. Bickerdike, C. P. Herbert and J. O. Lafreniere. (Signed),

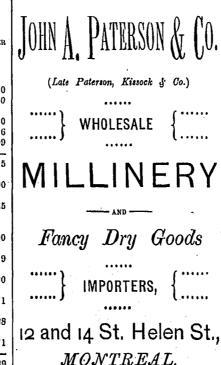
CHARLES CHAPUT, D. PARIZEAU, HUBERT MORIN,

Scrutineers.

Λ

Montreal, 15th January, 1889.

The meeting then adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the new directors, Mr. F. X. St. Charles was re-elected president, and Mr. M. Laurent, vice-president for the coming year.



Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening, } Jan. 24th, 1889.

In local stocks matters are still dull, the only remarkable thing being a continued steady market with little or no activity. Not much improvement is looked for till after the biginning of next month, when it can be ascertained how the February payments will be met. Cotton stocks have improved since our last quotations, and are now strong. Hochelaga went up 10 points, selling up to 145, and Montreal sold during the week up to 85. Bank stocks have been dull. Uanadian Pacific yesterday was a shade higher, closing 4 per cent. higher.

LONDON-The Bank of England rate was

down to day from 4 to 31 per cent. Following is a list of the transactions on the local stock market for the week ending yesterday, with the highest and lowest prices, and the average quotations for the corresponding week of last year :--

| Bankı. | No. Shares. | Highest, price. | Lowest price. | А тегаде вате week 1888. |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Commerce | 496 | 1181 | 1175 | |
| lerchants | 229 | 1364 | 137] | 1223 |
| lolsons | 58 | 160. | 160 | 134 |
| iontreal | 98 | 227 | 225] | 2177 |
| Intario | 25 | 226] | 226] | \mathbf{m} |
| Miscellaneous. | | | | |
| Can. Pacific | 100 | 52] | 52] | 60] |
| Jas | 500 | 198 | 196] | |
| loch. Cot. Co | 30 | 145 | 145 | 120 |
| Mont. Cotton Co | 115 | 85 | 771 | 94 |
| N. W. Land | 100 | 63 | · 63 | 601 |
| Richelieu | 55 | 56} | 66 . | 40j |
| Felegraph | 150 | 89 <mark>2</mark> | 89 <u>1</u> | 92 |
| | | | | |

W.&J.KNOX,



Tailors'Linen Threads.

Sole Sewing and Wax Machine Threads.

Gilling & Salmon Twines, Cilling and Salmon Nets.

Sole Agents for Canada, GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

Toronto 22 Front Street West

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. MONTREAL, Thursday Evg., Jan. 24, 1889.

Trade in general continues quiet, but there is a more hopeful feeling. In some lines reviewed below, it will be found that far from being stagnant business is brisk. This applies chiefly to manufacturing industries. There is a notable dullness in sugars, both here and elsewhere, in spite of the supposed strong statistical position, and local refineries



and woollen factories are enjoying a period of activity, and we notice an important advance in the price of cottons. Trade with the country has been blocked by the heavy snowfall, but with seasonable weather the roads should be in fair or excellent condition throughout the Province by the close of the week. Our wholesale merchants look for a great improvement in trade if steady winter weather is experienced. While stocks of merchandise are considered moderate in the country, the discerning are not willing to force goods out while ren-wals are so frequent. As to buyers, it is certainly the best policy for the storekeeper to meet his bills if he can

possibly do so. Some look forward to February payments with no apprehension, whilst others are not so sanguine. It will, without doubt, he a severe test to a number of small and weak concerns throughout the country.

ASHES.—Receipts continue to be light. Sales of pots are at \$4.00@\$4.05 for first sort, and \$355@\$360 for second. Pearls are dull at about \$5.40 for first sort. Receipts since 1st January, 230 brls pots; 41 brls pearls. Deliveries, 86 brls pots. Stock in store at 6 p.m. on 23rd January, 389 brls pots; 159 brls pearls.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.—The mills seem to be in want of chemicals and dyestuffs, particularly the woollen and cotton factories, and there is a very good demand for the time of year. There is little change in the price list, but caustic soda is weaker. The general tendency is towards firmness, with the usual talk about English combinations at this season of of the year. The output of bleaching powder and caustic soda is to be reduced, with the view of sustaining values. Drugs are quiet. An English letter says :—Chemicals are dull, and caustic soda is 55 per ton casier. Eicarbonate soda can be worked on rather easier terms for forward shipment.

DARY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The butter trade is quiet, but prices are steady. Offerings of suitable goods arenot excessive. AtLiverpool the arrivals of American butter have not been large, and there has been a fair enquiry for the better grades. The English market is steady." Fancy new American creameries are quoted at 105s@112s; lots flightly stale, 85s 90s; factory makes, 80c@84s. Cheese in this city is quiet but firmer, and without additional feature. The shipments of Canadian cheese since the close of navigation have been 127,663 boxes, including 64,029 from Montreal, via Portland, Boston and New York, and 63,634 from the west, via Portland. In England, cheese has been going well into consumption, with a good demand at Liverpool from London and country points. Sellers have been reserved and firm. Eggs have been selling at pretty much what dealers can get Ordinary fair case eggs have been selling at 18c@20c, with some strictly selected and fresh at 22c. Western eggs, in barrels, sold at 16c. Good limed eggs realized 17c@ 17jc. Dressd hogs easy in tone under good receipts. Car lots, \$6.80@\$6.90; jobbing, \$7 @\$7.10. There was a brisk demand for poultry, with steady prices. Turkeys, 8c@ 94c; geese, 5c@7c; ducks, 8c@94c; chickens, 5c@7c. Partridges weaker at 40c@45c per brace. Meats and lard are steady, with a good volume of business for the season. The quotations will be found elsewhere. Gree n hams and flanks, 9c; shoulders, 64c. Pork in Chicago, \$12.20 January and February; \$12.52 May. Lard, \$6.921 January; \$6.95 February; \$7.05 May.

DRY GOODS .- The chief feature in the market is the activity in cotton goods. There has been a feeling among the mills that the prices were not paying, and the disposition to put ces were not paying, and the disposition to put them up has been unanimously met. The ad-vance has been from 124c to 15 per cent. on all grey cottons. One mill—a Lower Pro-vince one—is the only mill that has not yet heen heard from definitely, but there is no doubt of that concern following the lead. There is an advance of from 1c to 1½c per yard in most other lines, such as cottonades, ginghams and shirtings. There is a strong parket generally just now, with every pros-pect of prices being maintained, as the stocks held by the mills are light, and the same may he said of the stocks in the wholesale and re-tail trades. Some mills are running with special orders for the Eastern markets, and as these orders are limited to two or three numbers the demand can be supplied at less cost than if a variety of numbers were called for. In general dry goods, importations are arriving freely for the spring trade, and in two or three weeks the stock will be very full and complete. Travellers are all out on the road, and orders are being received pretty freely. The recent change in the weather came somewhat too late to have a very marked effect on the wholesale trade, but it will doubtless help along the retail people and enable them to make better preparations for the spring business.

FISH AND OLLS.—There has been a good demand for fish, and some 700 to 800 barrels of Labrador herrings have been sold, chiefly by one house. They are said to have sold at over \$5 from importers' hands. Sea trout are plentiful here and in brisk demand. Nearly 800 barrels are in hand, and Boston people have (fiered \$9 50 1 o.b. for the whole lot. Green cod has been cornered by a local firm, but although prices are held firmer there has been no advance so far. Cod oil has been put up 21c for straight NewFoundland. The market is cornered by a leading house, which holds most of the supply.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour is flat, as there is no demand from below, and very little is selling in the local market. Buyers are filled up at the moment, and also look for lower prices. Sellers and millers say that there is very little wheat in the country, and that buyers cannot get flour much lower. There is, therefore, something of a deadlock. Millers are importing American wheat, and will have to grind in bond for export. Some are already doing this. There is a fair quantity of grain offering on the market, but buyers are indifferent. The viisble supply of wheat on this continent and the amount affort is close upon 60,000,000 bush is, an in rease of 197,000 with a week ago, and of 4,830,000 with a year ago. In Chicago, prices were weaker. There is little wheat going out in export orders, and the European advices are bearish in tone. Considerable 'long' wheat had to be forced on the warket, when May wheat went under one dollar. Holders appear confident. The bears, however, state that we shall have an early spring, and the present mild weather causes a weak feeling. Corn and oats also dull, but provisions stronger because of small receipts of hogs. January wheat in Chicago 964c, May 99§c, July 91§c. Corn 34c Jan., 36§c May, 37c July. English cables quote wheat cargoes in slow demand and corn steady. Cauadian peas, 5s 9d. A cable gave the Indian shipment of wheat to the United Kingdom at 30,000 qrs., to Continent 27,500 qrs

GROCERIES. The trade is feeling better over the prospect on account of the snowfall and the seasonable weather, but orders come in slowly at the moment. One at least of our sugar refineries has not started up yet owing to the easy tone and slow demand in the sugar market. Sugar are also dull in England and New York, so far as raws are concerned. In Canada supplies of refined appear to be In Canada supplies of refined appear to be still undergoing consumption in the hands of buyers, who stocked up pretty freely not long ago expecting higher values. In tea there is scarcely any thing doing. Stocks are light in the city, but there is no demand from the country. We find, also, that there is not many coming in. The feeling in them should uppeave but there is no stir of any kind to many coming in. The feeling in them should improve, but there is no stir of any kind to help things along. Holders are still talking firm on coffees, and even hint at higher prices. The statistics on Brazil coffees are said to be favorable to sellers, but figures can be handled in many ways and the sugar statistics have so far failed to review the drooping sugar Market. We revise our quotations for sugar, as they can be bought cheaper. Black pepper is firm, and we quote up to 19c. Molasses dull but very steady. Raisins and currants are firm, but unchanged. French prunes in kegs are selling at $5\frac{1}{2}c\varpi 6c$, and Bosnia in cases at $7\frac{1}{2}c\varpi 9c$. A leading English house writes:—As the public sales of coffees, spices, &c., have not yet been resumed this year, we do no not alter our quotations to any importto not alter our quotations to any import-ant excent. Tea.—The small amount of busi-ness doing the last fortnight would have given greater case to prices, but yesterday a demand sprang up for the Continent which has steadied the market. Fruit.—Dates are is per owt dearer. Stock of Valencia raisins is now very small, and assortment poor under 16s per cwt. f.ob., until further arrivals, Sultanas and currants no change. Turkey nuts very firm. Walnuts remain as last nuts very firm. Walnuts a quoted. Rice continues firm.

HAV AND FEED.—The first crossing-has been made over the ice bridge and consisted of two loads of straw. The crossing was made at Boncherville and will be soon general at other points. Demand for hay good and prices_firm. Choice timothy, \$13/@\$13.50,



of a more active enquiry are good, the trade continues quiet. The improvement in the weather has had its effect on this as well as weather has had its effect on time as well as on other markets, and some improvement with the country merchants is indicated by the orders received. The production of pig iron in England last year was 2,615,000 tons, as against 2,508,000 tons in the previous year. In 1886, there were 2,406,000 tons. This is an extra production of over 200,000 tons. This is two years. The increased production is in some parts of the country attributed to the revival of shipbuilding, which has not for a

WOOL, HIDES AND TALLOW .- Our reports on wool are again very firm this week. Cape cannot be bought now under 151c, and we quote 151c@171c. Australian is also up, and we raise our lowest price from 16c@171c. Our prices current now give 171c@26 as the range. Natal is unchanged and can be pur-chased at 17c@19c. Pulled wools keep steady to firm. Fleece is in demand, and it is stated (Revised by Telegraph.)

Wholesale trade this week was only fair.

Travellers report that more snow is needed in

the country, but prospects are good. In

nearly all lines of dry goods, prices are firm

at the late advances. In groceries there is a

quiet trade. Hardware is moving in lim-

ited quantilies. Payments are still slow. The money market is quiet and unchanged. Sterling exchange firm, at 109% to 1091 for 60

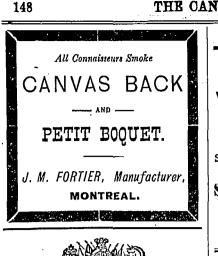
TORONTO, Jan. 24, 1889.



pated in the near future. Prices are steady.

easier, 48c/@50c; German do., 38c/@44c; tar-

Wool.-There has been a fair movement this week, with prices generally firm. Fleece



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed and encorsed "Tender for llot Water Henting Apparatus. Conticeok P.Q.," will be re-oeived until Mond y, 4th proxime, for the con-struction of a flot Water II using Apparatus at the Conticeok, P.Q., Post Office Building. Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department and at the Clork of Works Office, Conticeok, P. Q., after Monday, 21st instant. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signa-tures.

form supplied, and signed with their actual signa-tures. Bach tender must be accompanied by an ac-cepted bank cheque must payable to theorder of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equateo five per cent, of the amount of the tender, which will be forficited if the party decline to on-tor into a contrast when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the funder be not accepted the cheque will be re-turned. The Department will not be bound to necept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. GOBELL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, Ja uary 18th, 1859. }



Ont, crected largo and suitable buildings two years ago, well suited to their business, and having a frost-proof and thoroughly dry stone basement. The Company make all their cans and boxes in winter and store them convenient for use. The bath room is thoroughly cquipped with two large boilers of 75-horse cquipped with two large boilers of 75-horso power and other machinery. The factory em-ploys 150 hands in summer, and is a most valuable industry to the town. To Mr. H. L. Matthews, an enterprising and influentiat mer-chant, is due the growth attending this in-dustry, situated in one of the finest fruit dis-tricts of Ontario. Collorno has many orchards yielding 2,000 barrels of apples each, and strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums, pears, tomatoes, sweet corn, peas, beans, etc.,



article with a well established trade, the sale of which alone ensures a good revenue. Eastern firms desiring to make consignments to Nova Scotia should communicate with this

firm.

being increased, and the factory is well equip-ped with all descriptions of machinery for doing the minutest kind of work. Mr. Gou-

lette personally superintends everything turn-

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| Moffat Bros | 10 | 1 |
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| BREWERS & MALSTERS. | J. Smith 4 | North America Life 40 | RUBEBR MANUF'RS. |
| Dawes & Co 30 | Albert Taylor 12 | N. Brit, & Mer. Fire Life 38 | Canadian Rubber Co |
| BRICKS, CEMENT, DRAIN PIPES &C. | A. Toller | Northern 16 | SAW WORKS. |
| H. C. Baird & Son 34 W. & F. P. Currie & Co 36 | W. Watson 25 | Phonix Fire 16 | R. H. Smith & Co |
| Meltae & Co 13 | A. H. Wilson 4 | Quebec | SEEDS. |
| James Robertson 10 | FISH, OILS, PRODUCE &C. | Queen | Chase Bros Co'y |
| BRONZE POWDERS &C. | C. E. Creighton & Co 7 | Royal | STORAGE. |
| W. H. Cottingham 11 | L. Hart & Son 7 | Scottish Union & Nat 38 | Trotter Bros |
| CANNED GOODS. | Hislop, Meldrum & Co 29 | Standard Life 16 | |
| D. W. Hoegg & Co 27 | Lawson, Harrington & Co 7 | Waterloo Mut. Fire 38 | SNOW-SHORS. |
| CARRIAGES, CARRIAGE TOPS &C. | S. Munn & Co 12 | Western 40 | L. T. Cormier |
| J. Edgecombe & Sons 7 | J. & R. McLea 29 E M. Robertson & Co 7 | Legal Directory, see p. 5. | SOAP. |
| Guelph Carriage Top Co 11 | J. Sealy | Joseph A. Harris 13 | N. T. Moore |
| W. Boulter & Sons 26 Lakeport Preserving Company 26 | Swan & James | LARAKINS, &C. | A. Stewart. |
| CHINA, GLASS &C. | FLAVORING EXTRACTS, OILS, &c. | Jas. R. Ayer 7 | SPOOL COTTONS. |
| J L. Cassidy & Co 33 | H. Jonas & Co 31 | LEATHER & FINDINGS | F. A. Bailey. J. E. Lancaster & Co |
| F. T. Thomas 8 | FLORIS'TS. | S. & H. Borbridge 8 | G. D. Ross & Co |
| CIGARS, TOBACCO &C | W. B Davidson & Sons 37 | J. D. Dickinson | W. Wilson & Co |
| Fish, Hyman & Co 13 | FLOUR, &O. | J L. Goodhue & Co 15 Geo. May & Sons 16 | |
| J. M. Fortier 28 | Ira Gould & Son | Geo. May & Sons 16 J. H. Mooney & Co 6 | SPOOL MAKERS. M. Russel & Son |
| A. D. Porcheron 14 | James Murray 28 Banlow & McCaba | J. C. McLaren Belting Co 15 | M. Russel & Son |
| CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR &C. | Peplow & McCabe 28 FRUITS. | Henry Porter 15 | SPRING STEEL CASTINGS, &C. |
| II. Shorey & Co 26 J. D. Anderson 14 | Clogg & Chavanel 10 | Robin & Sadler 26 | K. W. Blackwell. D. Nicolson |
| R. McNabb & Co 14 | Hart & Tuckwell 27 | Shaw Bros & Cassils 28 | STATIONERS, |
| J A. Rafter & Sons 13 | FURNITURE DEALERS. | LOAN & INV. SOCIETIES. | Geo, W. Jones |
| E. A. Small & Co 15 | Hariis & Campbell 10 | Dominion Sav. & Inves 4 | Morton, Phillips & Bulmer |
| COAL. | Alexandria Furniture Co 33 | Hamilton Prov. & Loan 4 | STEAMSHIPS. |
| Aruton Bros 16 | Bennet Furnishing Co 28 | LUMBER. J. MacLaren & Co 27 | Allan Line |
| COCOA. | Hault M'fg. Co | W. Mason & Sons 10 | Bossiere Line. |
| Jas. Epps & Co 29 | G. H. Labbe & Co | MACHINISTS, FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, | Dominion Line |
| J. P. Mott & Co 27 | W. Stahlschmidt & Co 28 0. V. Goulette 10 | ELEVATOR MFR'S, &O. | SUGAR. |
| COFFEES & SPICKS. | GAS BURNERS. | M. Beatty & Sons 27 | Canada Sugar Refin. Co |
| Bourgeau & Herron 13 W H Schwartz & Sons 13 | Gas Consumers Benefit Co 33 | Carrier, Laine & Co 35 | TANNERS. |
| Chas. H. Harvey 26 | GEN. MERCHANTS. | Darling Bros 33 | F. Gourdeau |
| Colleges | Cantlie, Ewan & Co 10 | Fensom Elevator Works 33 | J. K mble & Son |
| Montreal Business 36 | Hamilton Cotton Co 10 | Jas. Fleming 7 | Ткакрионе Со'я, |
| Brockville College | Moffat Bros. 10 | Gilbert Bros. Engin. Co 6 | Bell |
| COMMISSION AUCTIONEERS, &C. | Moncton Cotton M ² fg Co 10 | J. Laurie & Bro 34 | TYPE-WRITEB AGT'S. |
| W. H. Arnton 16 | J. Morrice, Sons & Co 10 W. Parks & Son | Butterfield & Co 8 | T. W. Ness |
| Fultou & Mills 7 | W. Parks & Son | Mach. Supply Asso | The Remington Type Writer. |
| F. Giroux & Frere 37 | Brown, Balfour & Co 14 | John Perkins & Co 34 | UNDERTAKER'S SUPPLIES. Lepold Girard |
| G. M. Harris 4 | Lockerby Bros | Plessisville Fdy. Co | Lepold Girard |
| Leonard Morris 4 | Lawrence A.Wilson, 22 | London Mach. Tool Co 34 | WIRE MANUFR'S |
| Thos. J. Potter | HARDWARE MERCHANTE. | J. Howard 10 | B. Greening & Co. |
| Suckling, Cassidy & Co 14 | F. X. Letourneau & Co 10 | B. G. Tisdale & Co 26 | WOOLLENS. |
| R J. Turner | Duncan S. Macintyre 28 | MERCANTILE AGENCY. | John Fisher & Co |
| | Geo, Langwell & Son 26 | Dun Wimau & Co 37 | M. Fisher Sons & Co |

MILLINERY. ohn A. Patterson & Co..... 23 averhill, Kissock & Binmore. 1 . Hodgson..... 33 NAIL SPIKES, &0. R. Foster & Son OIL CABINET. R. McLaren, jr..... 6 OILS (Mach'y). PAINTS, OIL, &O. aylis Mfg Co..... 36 Howe. 15 ergusou, Alexander & Co. 8 cArthur, Corneille & Co... 13 . Ramsay & Son..... 28 Jatson & Pelton..... PAPER. ominion Paper Co..... 10 ew Dominion..... W. Jones... 7 PICTURE FRAMING. . J. Pell..... 11 PLOMBERS, GASFITTERS, &C. Mitchell & Co..... 27 . C. Mount & Co..... 33 PULVERIZER (SUGAR). R. Woodburn & Co..... 7 QUARRY. E. Fish.... 7 RAILWAY CARS, SUPPLIES, &C A. & W. A. Chesley..... 6 Harris & Co..... 6 as. Fleming 7 RAILWAY. an. Pacific R'y 37 ntercolonial. RUBEBR MANUF'RS. anadian Rubber Co..... 13 SAW WORKS. . H. Smith & Co..... 35 SEEDS. hase Bros Co'y 28 STORAGE. rotter Bros..... 28 SNOW-SHORS. . T. Cormier... 15 SOAP. T. Moore.... 7 . Stewart. 13 SPOOL COTTONS. A. Bailey..... E. Lancaster & Co..... 10 SPOOL MAKERS. . Russel & Son..... 7 SPRING STEEL CASTINGS, &C. W. Blackwell 11). Nicolson 11 STATIONERS, STEAMSHIPS. Dominion Line.... _i_4 SUGAR. anada Sugar Refin. Co..... 34 . TANNERS. F. Gourdeau..... 33 . K mble & Son 12 TELEPHONE CO'S. TYPE-WRITEB AGT'S. UNDERTAKER'S SUPPLIES. Lepold Girard..... 10 WIRE MANUFR'S. WOOLLENS. ohn Fisher & Co..... 1

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| SURETYSHIP. | | . | STOOL | IS AND | BONDS |). | | | |
| The only Company in Canada confining itself | NAME. | Val'o | Capital Sub- scribed. | Capital paid-up | Rest. | Div. last 6 Ms. | Dates of Dividends. | Per Cent Prices Jan. 24 | Cash value per Sh |
| to this business. THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMEBIOA. Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no noles), 300,000 Proceeding of the contract of | Brit. North America Can. Bank Conmerce Commercial, Müd Commercial, Müd Commercial, Müdsor. Dominion Du Peuple. Eastorn Townships Exchange, Yarmonth- Kedsral Italifax Banking Co Hanilton Hochelaga Imporial Jucques Cartier Morchants, Halifax Motreal Motoreal Motoreal Motoreal Nova Scotia. Ontario, Qutawa | \$ 243 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 100 10 | \$4,866,666 6,000,000 500,100 306,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 710,100 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,114,200 1,000,000 1,114,200 | 6.000.000 276,970 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,465,840 245,945 1,250,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,114,300 1,100,000 | 25,000 100,004 65,007 1,150,000 300,007 456,007 30,000 in liquid 104,000 130,000 140,000 1,420,000 1,420,000 1,420,000 1,420,000 1,50,000 350,000 360,000 550,000 | 31 31 31 31 31 5 & 10 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 | 13 Mar S Sepi 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 June 1 Dec June Dec 2 June Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July 1 Feb 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec | 7 1177 1177 220 1043 125 87 1114 137 90 1383 156 137 123 125 125 125 125 210 140 1262 1223 | 363 784 59 00 41 18 110 0u 52 00 57 10 60 90 22 40 137 00 23 75 136 25 210 00 24 53 0U 25 255 210 00 22 00 136 00 136 00 137 00 23 75 138 00 24 50 21 00 25 20 21 00 20 00 22 00 22 00 22 00 22 00 23 75 138 50 24 00 25 20 24 00 25 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2 |
| Over \$660,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers. President SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Scretary, JAMES GRANT. JAMES GRANT. HEAD OFFICE. 157 St. James St., MONTREAL. | Pooblo's of Halifax Pooblo's of N. B Quebec St. Stephen's Standard Union, (Halifax) Union, (Halifax) Union of (an Ville Marie. Westorn Bank of Can Yaruquti | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 600,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 5,00,000 5,00,000 5,00,000 5,00,000 5,00,000 5,00,000 | 180,000 2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 | 45,000 95,000 25,000 380,000 1,350,000 40,000 100,000 20,000 50,000 330,000 | 4 31 21 7 8 21 3 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 | Feb Aug Jan. July June Dec April Oot Jan July 1 June 1 Dec 2 Jane 1 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 April and Oct 1 Feb 1 Aug | 1004 116 1334 213 1004 95 1004 100 | 20 00 117 00 66 75 213 00 50 00 50 00 100 00 110 00 80 25 |
| KDWARD RAWLINGS, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not lightle for the responsibilities of any other risks. Leading Wholesale Trade. Leading Wholesale Trade. GEO. H. LABBE & CO. Manufacturers and Importers of Chairs, Rockors, Bedstoads, Bed- room, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture and Bodding, WHOLESALE, Nos. 443 & 445 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, P.Q. THE BENNET FURNISHING COMPANY, MANUFACTURKES OF | Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Mortz. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortz. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoo Canada Cotton Co Canada Landod Credit Co Cana, Perm. Lonn and Sav. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Frochold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co Idochelaga Cotton Co Huron & Erie Loaz Soo Huron & Erie Loaz Soo Huron & Lembton Loan Co London Loan and Inv. Co. Manitoba Loan and Inv. Co. Montreal Tolegraph Co Montreal Tolegraph Co Montreal Stret Ry. Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Montre | $\begin{array}{c} 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 100\\ 100\\ 1$ | \$00,000 300,000 1,000,000 1,700,000 350,000 500,000 2,000,000 | 288,971 750,000 750,000 633,990 837,205 1,000,000 560,000 1,100,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 | 95,000 150,000 1,180,000 155,000 157,000 167,000 167,000 167,000 167,000 167,000 167,000 167,000 167,000 167,000 167,000 100,300 100,000 10 | | 2 Jan 2 Jul; 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun; 2 Jan 2 Jul; Jan Jul; 2 Jan and Qt! 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No: March-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun; 2 Jan 2 Jul; 13 Jun; 31 Dec 31 Jun; 2 Jan 2 Jul; 30 Jun; 31 Dec 31 Dec; 30 Jun; 31 Dec; 31 Dec; 31 Dec; 30 Jun; 31 Dec; 31 Jun; 31 Jun | $\begin{array}{c} 105\\ 1011\\ 1011\\ 200\\ 1177\\ 200\\ 83\\ 81\\ 30\\ 1177\\ 200\\ 83\\ 81\\ 1177\\ 200\\ 83\\ 81\\ 1177\\ 121\\ 121\\ 1373\\ 159\\ 112\\ 1373\\ 1169\\ 112\\ 112\\ 112\\ 112\\ 112\\ 112\\ 112\\ 11$ | 59 25 105 00 26 25 26 00 58 75 100 00 44 50 40 50 30 00 58 75 100 00 58 50 162 00 116 50 95 00 35 50 92 50 71 00 13 50 58 12 25 00 13 50 58 12 |
| School, Church and Hall Furniture, LONDON, CANADA. 20 Soud for Illustrated Catalogue. WORKS: 64 London Road, Glasgow. London, Cauada. Victoria Works, Bow, London. OFFICES: | Starr M'íg Co., Halifax Starr M'íg Co., Halifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Toronito City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Weatorn Can. Loan & Sav. Weatorn Can. Loan & Sav. | | | 1,350,000 470,000 200,000 5,900,000 1,390,000 1,390,000 | HN, | | 9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July March 1 Feb and Qt1 1 Feb and Qt1 1 Jan 1 Jul Jany Jul | x 58 139 70 y 170 y 170 y 182 y 184 | 5 25 5 03 70 00 89 57 65 00 92 60 |
| 29 Dalmaruook Road, Glasgow 304 Richmond St., London, Oanada 173 Usher Road, Bow, London. A. RAMSAV. A. RAMSAV. ALEX. MANSON, MALEX. MANSON, ALEX. MANSON, A | Received the Highest | , | | | | | 0 | | |

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[29] THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1889. Name of Article. Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Wholesale. \$ c. \$ c. 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 40 Morphia..... $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{s} \\ \mathbf{s} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{$ Boots and Shoes. Roast chicken, 1-1b tins.. Roast turkey, 1-1b tins... Morphia..... Oyium..... Oxalic Acid Phosphorus... Potask Bichromate... Potass Iodide... Soda Bichromate... Soda Bicarb... Sal Soda... Strychnine... Tartaric Acid Tin Crystals... Jonas Extracts. 80, bot... $\begin{array}{c}1&00\\1&225\\1&990\\1&990\\1&5\\2&990\\2&990\\2&990\\2&990\\2&990\\2&990\\2&990\\2&95\end{array}$ \$0 80 0 90 1 60 1 15 1 50 0 00 1 40 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 70 0 00 1 75 0 00 Corn Brooms.
 No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle
 3 S5 0 00

 No. 2 do 3 strings.
 2 75 0 00

 No. 3 do 2 strings.
 2 15 0 00

 No. 4 do 2 strings.
 1 95 0 00

 No. 1 do 2 strings.
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 Alp Calf " Calf Split boots. Galf Split boots. Kip Calf " Felt boots half fox "Sox. Triple Extracts, sq. bot. Pegged. Split Batts. Split Bulmorals. Kip Buff vehbled " 21 00 12 00 0 70 2_25 Mis 0 70 0 70 0 75 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 Childa 0 40 0 5 0 50 0 6 0 50 0 6 0 50 0 6 0 50 0 6 0 60 0 7 Wom 0 65 0 80 1 00 1 90 1 90 1 90 0 85 0 90 1 10 1 15 1 15 1 15 68. 0 80 0 85 0 90 0 90 0 90 0 90 0 50 0 60 0 65 0 65 0 65 0 70 Dairy Produce. Creamery, finest 0 20 0 26 do earlier..... 0 22 0 25 Townships, do...... 0 22 0 25 Western...... 0 20 0 22 Western...... 0 164 0 17 Cheese, finest Sapt & Oci "Aug...... 0 11 0 11 " medium to fine... 0 091 0 10 We do not consider that the pric's paid by operators to country producers repre-sent Montreal wholesale prices current' In future our prices will be those paid by the grocery trade to the wholesale deal'r Dyestuffs. Archil, con Cutch Ex. Logwood Chips Machine Sewed Machine Seucd. Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Pebbled Button Glazod Goat Polish Calf. French Kid Chips.... Indigo (Bengal).... Madras... Gambier... Sumac... 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 70 1 15 1 30 1 90 0 50 0 55 0 55 0 80 0 90 1 40 0 70 0 70 0 80 0 80 1 15 1 15 1 65 90 90 00 40 65 12 Fish. Drugs & Chemicais Name of Article. Wholesale Name of Article. Wholesale. Blueberries, new, per doz Gr'n(4ages, 2-1b tins p dz Oorn, per doz....... do 2-1b tins, Yarmouth do 3-1b tins... Peas, Mar., 2-1b tins... Boston baked beans, p dz Corned beef, 1-1b.... Corned beef, 2-1bs... do 15-1bs.... Lunch '1-1b. per doz. '' 2-1bs... Eng. Brawn, 2-1bs. '' Soups, 2-1bs. '' Hoegg's Boston Beans, doz
 Canned Coods.
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 Sardines, is
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 "Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per doz.
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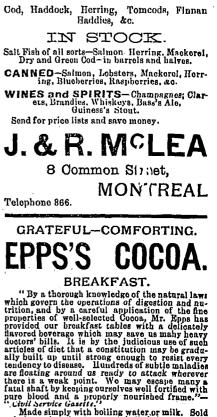
 Prachpeis, 2-lb tins, per doz.
 165
 170

 "Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per doz.
 165
 170

 Prackpeis, 2-lb tins, per doz.
 165
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 Canned Goods. \$0211210225050 80 25 25 75 20 20 00 30 75 00 15 00 1 70 per doz..... 18 180 2 00 Pineapples, 2-lb tin, p.doz 2 20 2 40 Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. 235, 237 and 239 Commissioners St., MONTREAL, HISLOP, MELDRUM & CO., ARRIVING DAILY. Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Eggs, Butter. Cheese and General Country Produce. Liberal advances made on consiguments and personal attention given to all orders. Fresh Frozen Fish BAGS, OF ALL SORTS. JUTE OR COTTON ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES. IN STOCK. LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Also Hessians, Twines, Buckrams, Paddings, &c. Send for Samples and Quotations. THE CANADA JUTE CO. Send for price lists and save money. [LIMITED] 17, 19 and 21 St. Martin Street, MONTREAL. HEATIN Telephone 866. 10 HOT WATER HEATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Having the most improved Machinery we are prepared to furnish first-class work at low prices. Send for Circulars of our Improved Boilers and Radiators, Our Hot Air Furnaces have given the best satisfaction of BREAKFAST. any Furnace ever introduced. Estimates given for Heating any kind of building by most ECONOMICAL and PERFECT SYSTEMS. In every case SATISFACTION is GUARANTEED.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT,-TEURSDAY, JAN 24, 1849.

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| Name of Article | Wholesale. | Name of Article. | Wholesale. | Name of Article. | Wholesale. | Name of Article | Wholesale. |
| Flour. Patent, winter. Patent, spring. Straight rollor. Extra. Superfine Bags. Extra. Oty Strong Bakers [140 1b. sks.] por 196 ibs. Manituba. Tameal, standard bris. Manituba. Totmeal, granulated, bris. Rolled Meel. Prices to housebolders. Coat. Evel. Prices to housebolders. Coat. Store Chestnut. Egg Chostnut. Egg Pictou Lower Pts screen (retail) South do Cordwood. Maple, 3ft 2in. Broch. Tamarac, Maple, 4ft [Ontario]. Mixed wood. Raw Furs. Boaver, per lb. Boar por skin | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Crain. Canadakud Winter Wheat "White Winter Bpring do No. 2 Northern, No. 1, dorn, No. 2 Oate, Peas, per 66 lbs Rye Crocories. Tra (IIOuest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med. lb "good med. to fine "finest to choicest." Y. Hyson, com. to gd "fine to finest. if "finest" "finest" "finest" "fine to finest." "fine to choices." "med, to good" "fine to choices." "Dust" | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Trinidad. Grape Sugar Ref. Co. Empress Drips Syrup. Dom. Crystal A Glucose. Dom. Crystal A Glucose. B Dextrine. B Dextrine. Deterse. Black Basket Deterse. Black Basket Deterse. Black Basket Deterse. Black Basket Deterse. Black Basket Promos French "Bosinia, crsse. Figs, Eleme, new Brew layers S. A Tarragona A Imonds, paper shell Walnuts Brasils. new Brasils. new Brasils. new Brasils. new Brasils. new Jamaica Ginger, Bl Peppor, Black White | $\begin{array}{c} \bullet & c. & \bullet & c. \\ \bullet & 33 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 044 & 0 & 041 \\ 0 & 041 & 0 & 050 \\ 0 & 044 & 0 & 050 \\ 0 & 044 & 0 & 050 \\ 0 & 044 & 0 & 050 \\ 0 & 044 & 0 & 050 \\ 0 & 044 & 0 & 050 \\ 0 & 044 & 0 & 050 \\ 0 & 044 & 0 & 050 \\ 0 & 051 & 0 & 050 \\ 0 &$ | Orange Lemon J. P. Mott&Cos. diamond Js & 6 512-1b bx achocolates Prejured Cncous, j-1b pkgs, 10-1b bxs. " Cocna Nihs, 124-1b tins. " Pure Chocol'tes for con- fectioners' use Sweet Chocol'te liquor Slarca: White Crystal Gloss Snow Flake Dom. Rep. Corn. " Corn Bisrab Dom. Rep. Corn. " Corn Bisrab Pure White "The Corn Distribu- to D'or Crystal Pickling W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX Soap : Best Laundry " Parlor " No. 1 Hardware. Antimony " Straits " Straits " Straits " | $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $ |
| Bear, Cub, per skin Fisher Fox, Red, per skin Fox, Cross, Lynx per skin, large Marten per skin Mink per skin Muskrat, Winter Ball Spring Otter per skin Raccoon per skin Skunk, black Small, stripe Heit | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Add 4c for roasting and grinding | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 4 ib. jars, Cana. 1 1b. Rice, Mount Royal | $\begin{array}{c} 0 \begin{array}{c} 65 \\ 0 \end{array} \\ 0 \end{array} \\ 0 \end{array} \\ 22 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 22 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 24 \hspace{0.5mm} 25 \hspace{0.5mm} 5 \end{array} \\ 5 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 1 \hspace{0.5mm} 25 \hspace{0.5mm} 5 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 1 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 1 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 1 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 1 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 1 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \hspace{0.5mm} 0 \end{array} \\ 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 } \end{array} \\ 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \end{array} \\ \\ 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \end{array} \\ \\ 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmmm} 0 \hspace{0 mmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmmmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmmmmmmm} 0 \hspace{0 \hspace{0 mmmmmmmm} 0 0 \hspace{0 mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm$ | Sheet | 0 24 0 25 2 60 0 00 2 90 0 00 3 15 0 00 4 15 0 00 3 65 0 00 5 6 0 00 5 7 000 5 7 0000 5 7 0000 5 7 00000 5 7 00000 5 7 000000 5 7 000000000000000 |

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, JAN. 24. 1889. Name of Article. Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale Name of Article. Wholesale Wholesale. Hussetts, Light..... Heavy..... Saddlers'..... Imt. Fr. Calf..... English Oak Rough. U 35 0 40 0 30 0 36 0 20 0 25 7 50 9 00 0 55 0 65 0 40 0 45 0 16 0 20 \$ 0. \$ 0. 22 00 0 00 21 00 0 00 20 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 21 00 0 00 21 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 21 00 0 00 22 00 24 00 U 35 0 30 0 20 7 50 \$ 0. \$ 0. \$ c. \$ c Hardware-Continued. 6dy to 7dy 4dy to 5dy 3dy 3dy Summerlee..... Gartsherrie..... Carnbroe..... Clyde..... Goyan..... Hides and Skins. 3 25 0 00 3 50 0 00 4 25 0 00 5 75 0 00 Montreal Green Hides "No, 1 per 100 lbs No, 2...... Tanners pay \$1 more for sorted, oured and inspected Hamilton, No, 1 insp Toronto "No, 2...... Toronto "1....... Chicago Buff...... 0 00 5 50 0 00 4 50 0 00 3 50 Govan..... Eglințon..... Hematite..... Casing, Flooring, Box, Shook and Tobacco Box : Moats, Eggs, &c. Bar Iron,-per 100 lbs Ord. Crown...... Best Refined Siemens Swedos...... Sheet Iron to No. 20..... Boiler Plates.... Boiler ' Lowmoor. Hoops and Bands..... Cut Spikes : all sizes 2 90 0 00 Common Flour Barrel: 5 05 0 00 4 65 0 00 4 85 0 00 01 in 1 in 11 in 2 50 2 61 2 20 2 30 Finishing Nails : / Over same size Hot Cut ... Beeswax Beeswax Oils. Cod Oil, Newtoundland. "Halifax..." "Gaspo...... E. R. Palo Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil Distributing Prites Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Do Halifax Do Gaspo..... S. R. Pale Seal. Cod Jiver Oil Lard Oil, Extra.... "No. 1.... Linseed Raw.... "Extra, ct., p case " pts...do..... "Lucoa, Flasks.... Spirits Turpentine, bris. Coal Joist Storo, [2 p.o. off] Broken lots.... Am. in oar lots..... "Single bbls....... $\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 12 \\ 2 & 50 & 3 & 75 \\ 2 & 50 & 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 25 & 0 & 00 \end{array}$ 0 75 per kg Leather (at 6 months) 0 40 0 42 0 36 0 37 9 37 0 38 0 49 0 50 No. 1 B. A. Sole..... No. 2 B. A. Sole..... No. 1, ordinary Sole..... No. 2 No. 1, ordinary Sole..... No. 1, ordinary Sole..... Buffalo Sole, No. 1 "No. 2 China "No. 1 Zangibar, No. 1 "No. 2 Slaughtor, No. 1 Harness Upper Heavy... "Light. Grained Upper. Sootch Grain... Kip Skins, French English... Canada Kip... Hemlock Calf... "Light. French Calf... Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Canada. Enamelod Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain... B. Calf.... Brash (Cow) Kid But 0 0 5 71 35 0 70 0 00 8 75 IC ORDECTION IX " DO " DX " DX " Russ. Sheet Iron. Anchors, per lb. Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gauge. Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's Cheet " Sheet " Usual Trade Extras 9 00 9 59 4 75 5 50 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 12 0 14 0 15 0 221 0 24 0 24 0 24 0 13 Benzine

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| | MONTR | EAL WHOLESALE | PRIOE | IS OURRENT,-T | HURSDAY, | JAN. 24, 1859 | | |
| Name of Article. | Wholesale | Name of Article. | Wholesale. | | Wholesale. | Name of Articl | | losale |
| Glass. | \$ c. \$ c. 50ft.100ft.' 1 40 1 45 | Timber, Lumber:&C | \$c.\$c. 20002500 | Bright Smoking, 3's & Do Fancy American Fancy, ch & s | 5'8 0 50 0 52 0 49 0 62 0 80 0 90 | Clarci cases Class Claret of gd. 1 Tarragona Ports, 1 | brandi 7 50 | \$ c. & up 18 00 1 30 |
| Jnited inches. 14 to 25 Jnited inches 25 '' 40 41 '' 50 51 '' 60 | . 1 50 1 55 . 3 30 8 40 . 8 55 3 65 | Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood Walnut, por M Butternut, per M | 20 00 25 00 18 00 20 00 60 00 100 00 30 00 40 00 | Wines, Liquors, et | c. | Still, Case Sparkling | | |
| Paints, &C. Lead pure,50 to 1001b kg: "No. 1 No. 2 hite Lead, dry od Lead enctian Red. Eng'h el. Ochro, Fronch hiting, London, Wachou "Paris " ortland Coment, hrl oman "brl brl | 5 00 5 50 | Ash. 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood. Walnut, por M Butternut, por M Codur, round, lineal foot. Codur, fat, lineal foot. Cherry, por M Elm, Bock Hemlock, M Maple, hard, M Soft, do Oak, M Pine, clear, M 2nd. quality, do Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Ale English | 18. 2 40 2 45 1 60 1 65 1 25 15. 1 60 0 75 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 | Old Bourbon 2 " Rye 2 " Toddy 2 " Malt 2 Rye Whiskey, 4 you " " 6 " " 7 | 5 U.P. 9 53 0 " 0 58 5 " 0 55 5 " 0 55 6 " 0 85 1 0 1 0 85 1 0 1 0 85 1 0 1 0 85 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 | 1 1 2 1 63 1 63 1 54 1 54 |
| omestie Broken Sheet. enol. T.F. Casks Bris merican White, Bris Salt. | 0 121 0 14 0 121 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 131 0 18 0 22 | Spirgles, 1 to 21n., M Shingles, 1st qual 2nd " Tobacco (<i>In Bond.</i>) Black, Chewing, in boxes. "" in enddies Mahoganies, Smoking | 8 00 3 25 2 00 2 25 | Cheaper shippersg oase q <i>irish Whiskey</i> : | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 20 to100 cases, net 100 to 200 '' 21 p c 200 cases and over 5 Wooi. Filecos '' Extra Sup Extra Sup | 0 21 0 22 er 0 26 | 02 |
| iverpool por bag Elev'n Twelve anadian, in nmall bags "Half bags Quartors ioo's pare dairy, por bag urk's Island | 1 | Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's & 12's. Mahogany, Chew'g 6's & 8's | 0 461 0 00 0 49 0 53 | Sherries, Ivisons Ports, T. G. Sandeman Graham's ditto | | B Super. | 0 222 0 00 0 21 0 17 0 15 | 00 |
| it etailere turli dia azi i | beur in mind | thai the abore gectations appl | y only to lar | ·ge lot s. | | | | |
| | FLOW PIPES | | | | | nial First Prize Bronzo Meda THIER | uls. | |
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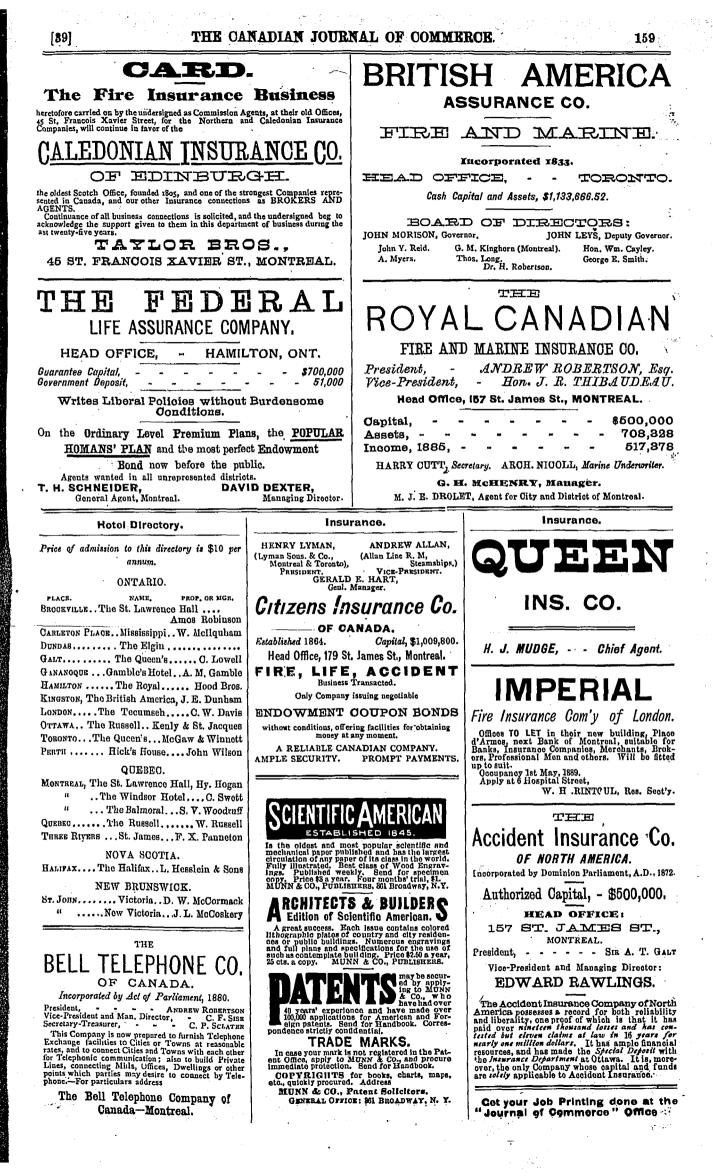
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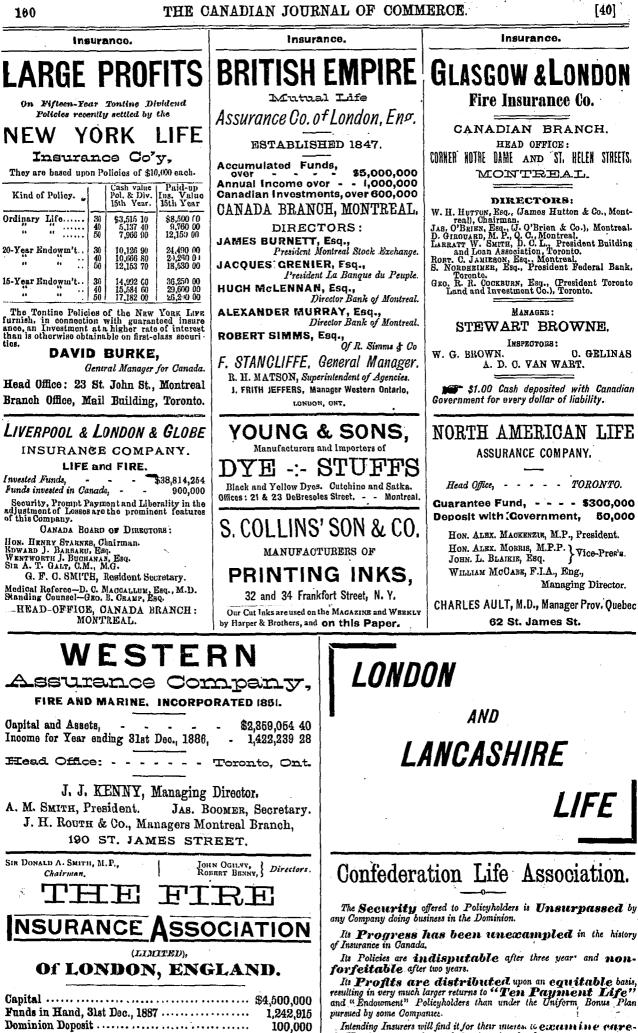
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